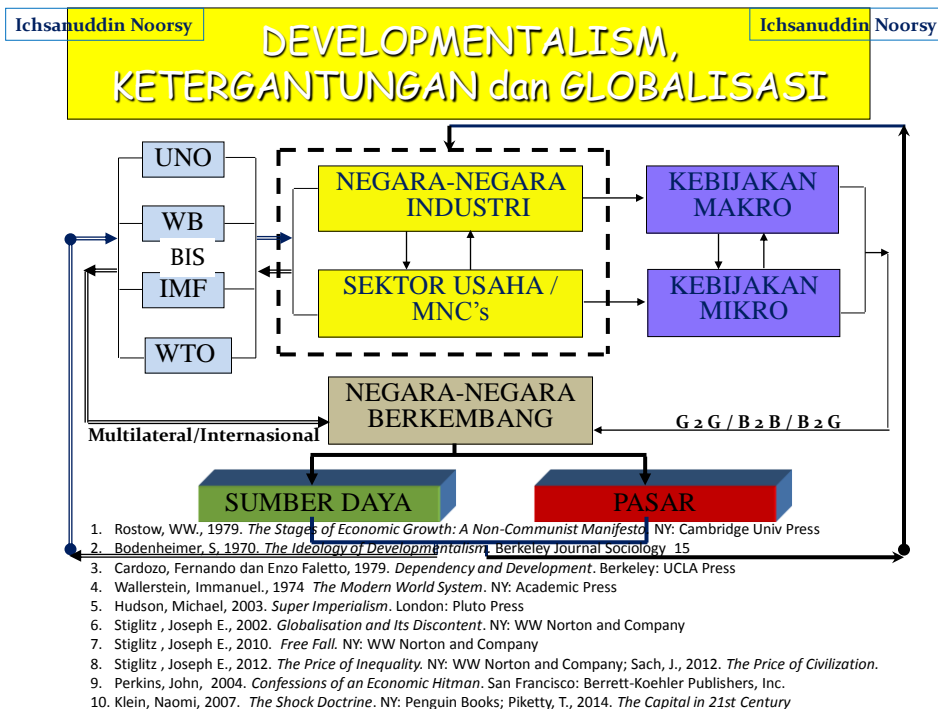



KORUPSI, ANTARA SISTEM DAN PELAKU

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JAKARTA, BSI Kali Malang, 29 Agustus 2015





**THE NATIONAL
SECURITY STRATEGY
OF THE
UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA**



SEPTEMBER 2002

The great struggles of the twentieth century between liberty and totalitarianism ended with a decisive victory for the forces of freedom—and a single sustainable model for national success: freedom, democracy, and free enterprise. In the twenty-first century, only nations that share a commitment to protecting basic human rights and guaranteeing political and economic freedom will be able to unleash the potential of their people and assure their future prosperity. Finally, the United States will use this moment of opportunity to extend the benefits of freedom across the globe. We will actively work to bring the hope of democracy, development, free markets, and free trade to every corner of the world. The events of September 11, 2001, taught us that weak states, like Afghanistan, can pose as great a danger to our national interests as strong states. Poverty does not make poor people into terrorists and murderers. Yet poverty, weak institutions, and corruption can make weak states vulnerable to terrorist networks and drug cartels within their borders.

The United States will stand beside any nation determined to build a better future by seeking the rewards of liberty for its people. Free trade and free markets have proven their ability to lift whole societies out of poverty—so the United States will work with individual nations, entire regions, and the entire global trading community to build a world that trades in freedom and therefore grows in prosperity. The United States will deliver greater development assistance

Freedom is the non-negotiable demand of human dignity; the birthright of every person—in every civilization. Throughout history, freedom has been threatened by war and terror; it has been challenged by the clashing wills of powerful states and the evil designs of tyrants; and it has been tested by widespread poverty and disease. Today, humanity holds in its hands the opportunity to further freedom's triumph over all these foes. The United States welcomes our responsibility to lead in this great mission.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 17, 2002

NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY

May 2010

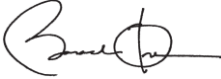


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Our national security strategy is, therefore, focused on renewing American leadership so that we can more effectively advance our interests in the 21st century. We will do so by building upon the sources of our strength at home, while shaping an international order that can meet the challenges of our time. This strategy recognizes the fundamental connection between our national security, our national competitiveness, resilience, and moral example.

NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY

Third, the increasing interdependence of the global economy and rapid pace of technological change are linking individuals, groups, and governments in unprecedented ways. This enables and incentivizes Fourth, a struggle for power is underway among and within many states of the Middle East Fifth, the global energy market has changed dramatically.

We will lead with all the instruments of U.S. power.
We will lead with a long-term perspective.

First, power among states is more dynamic.
Second, power is shifting below and beyond the nation-state.
Third, the increasing interdependence of the global economy and rapid pace of technological change are linking individuals, groups, and governments in unprecedented ways. This enables and incentivizes
Fourth, a struggle for power is underway among and within many states of the Middle East
Fifth, the global energy market has changed dramatically.

Through our trade and investment policies, we will shape globalization so that it is working for American workers. By leveraging our improved economic and energy position, we will strengthen the global financial system and advance high-standard trade deals. We will ensure tomorrow's global trading system is consistent with our interests and values by seeking to establish and enforce rules through international

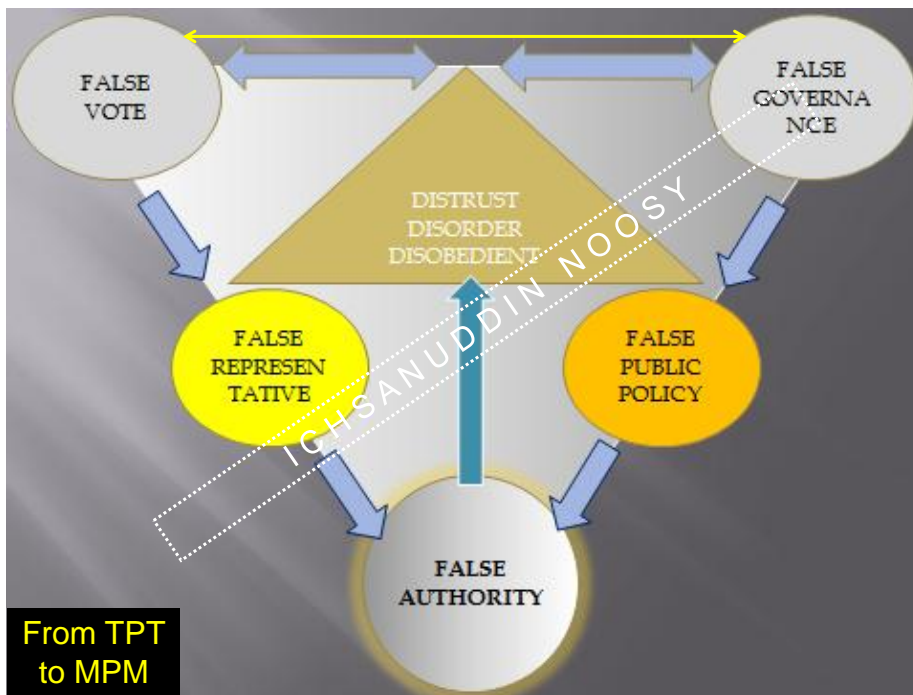
FEBRUARY 2015

The American economy is an engine for global economic growth and a source of stability for the international system. In addition to being a key measure of power and influence in its own right, it underwrites our military strength and diplomatic influence. A strong economy, combined with a prominent U.S. presence in the global financial system, creates opportunities to advance our security.



The United States is now the world leader in oil and gas production. America's energy revival is not only good for growth, it offers new buffers against the coercive use of energy by some and new opportunities for helping others transition to low-carbon economies. American oil production has increased





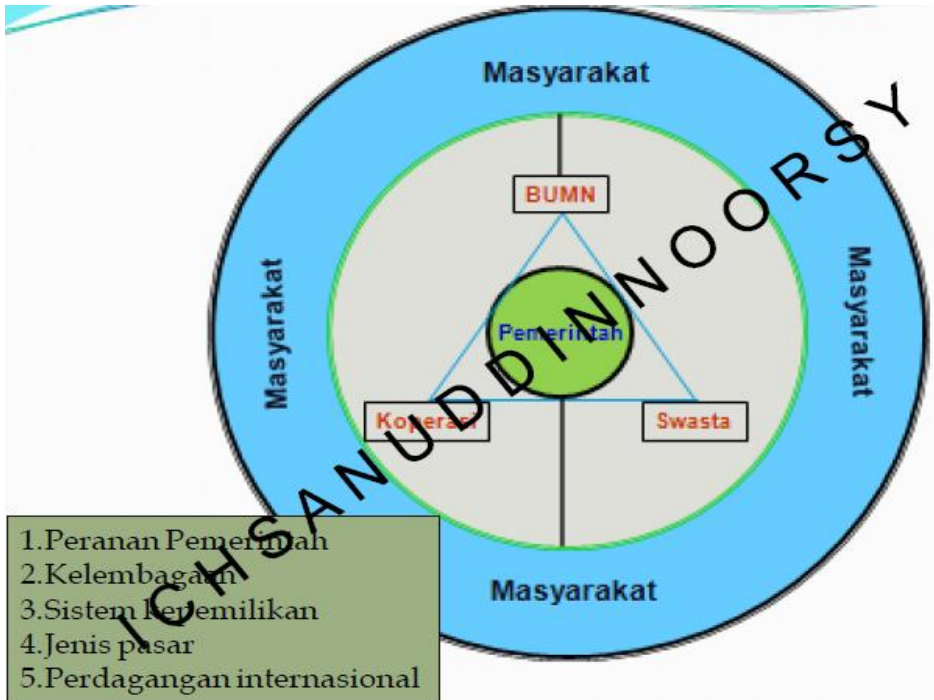
Unsur	Demokrasi	Islam
Nilai	Kebebasan untuk mencapai kesejahteraan	Keteraturan dan kebebasan mencapai kebahagiaan
Prinsip / Kaidah	Kesetaraan, Kesamaan, HAM Kedaulatan Rakyat	Kedaulatan Allah Kepemimpinan struktural, setiap pribadi adalah pemimpin
Lembaga	Pemilu → Negara, Korporasi	Silaturahmi, Majelis dan Pemilihan
Strategi	Memenangkan berdasarkan jumlah (persaingan)	Kebersamaan berdasarkan iman dan kebajikan, persaingan dalam kebaikan
Fungsi	Pengambilan Keputusan	Pengambilan Keputusan
Instrumentasi	Pemungutan suara	Majelis, Musyawarah

K I L A S M A S A L A H D O M E S T I K	Bidang	Kondisi Masyarakat
	Politik	1. Pergumulan tanpa panutan → <i>the winner takes all</i> 2. Rendahnya kepercayaan terhadap Parpol 3. <i>Zero sum game, Delegitimation</i> , Transaksional - Politik uang 4. Pemerintahan tak nyaman; 5. Wibawa semu → Demokrasi Korporasi
	Hukum	1. Positivism – wibawa formal 2. Diperdagangkan (immaterial - material) 3. Korupsi merebak → Hambalang, Bank Century, SKK Migas, Polri vs KPK 4. Buruknya penegakkan hukum 5. Penegakkan hukum dipengaruhi kekuasaan politik transaksional
	Sosial	1. Ruang publik meng-individu 2. Distrust-Disorder-Disobedient → Konflik Pusat-Daerah 3. Moral publik larut dalam hedonis kekuasaan, kekayaan dan kemasan 4. Permisif 5. Sirnanya panutan; 6. Konflik sosial meningkat
	Ekonomi	1. Belum pernah naik kelas (middle low income, HDI) 2. Rapuh → Gejolak nilai tukar 3. <i>Business as usual</i> 4. <i>Demand Side</i> → <i>Supply Side</i> ??? 5. Triple F (food, fuel, finance) crisis → Ruang Fiskal Sempit 6. Ketimpangan terus meningkat 7. Orientasi Globalisasi, galau pijakan → Rp jatuh salah eksternal

+ SISTEM - PELAKU	I	II	+ SISTEM + PELAKU
- SISTEM - PELAKU	IV	III	- SISTEM + PELAKU

ANTARA MODAL SOSIAL, MODAL FINANSIAL dan PEROLEHAN SUARA





PENUTUP

Survei majalah *TIME*, 15 Juli 1974 : SIAPA PEMIMPIN BESAR dan PALING BERPENGARUH di DUNIA ?

Indikator terpenting kepemimpinan :

1. Melindungi pengikut / rakyat
2. Mencerdaskan dan menyejahterakan pengikut / rakyat
3. Menumbuhkan dan mengembangkan keyakinan pengikut / rakyat bahwa perjalanan ke depan adalah benar

BANDINGKAN DENGAN KATA PEMBUKAAN UUD 1945

TERIMA KASIH