

Political space of society studies: a systematic literature review (SLR)

Virani Nabillah Putri

Department of Government Science, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Muhammadiyah Malang, Malang, Indonesia.

Corresponding author: viraninabillah@webmail.umm.ac.id

Article Info

Article History

Accepted: 07-06-2024

Approved: 09-27-2024

Published: 09-30-2024

Keywords:

Political

Society

Democracy

Government

Relations

Abstract

Abstract: This article aims to review literature regarding community political space, including the concept, forms of participation, factors that influence it, and the challenges faced in Indonesia. The research method used in this research is Systematic Literature Review (SLR) by analyzing 150 scientific articles sourced from the Scopus Database. Article review using the Vosviewer application. The research results show that community political space is characterized as a forum for social participation and political decision making. There are two types of community political participation: traditional ones such as elections and unconventional ones such as protests. The political system, the degree of community political awareness, and civil rights are some of the variables that influence this. It is hoped that the findings of this research will make a significant contribution to the field of aspirational politics research and influence future discussions and investigations. The fact that this research paper only draws from the Scopus database means that its conclusions cannot fully capture political ambitions around the world.

Abstrak: Artikel ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji literatur mengenai ruang politik komunitas, meliputi konsep, bentuk partisipasi, faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya, dan tantangan yang dihadapi di Indonesia. Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah Systematic Literature Review (SLR) dengan menganalisis 150 artikel ilmiah yang bersumber dari Database Scopus. Review artikel menggunakan aplikasi Vosviewer Hasil penelitian menunjukkan, Ruang politik komunitas bercirikan sebagai wadah partisipasi sosial dan pengambilan keputusan politik. Ada dua jenis partisipasi politik masyarakat: yang tradisional seperti pemilihan umum dan yang tidak konvensional seperti protes. Sistem politik, derajat kesadaran politik masyarakat, dan hak-hak sipil menjadi beberapa variabel yang mempengaruhi hal tersebut. Temuan penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan kontribusi yang signifikan dalam bidang penelitian politik aspirasional dan mempengaruhi diskusi dan investigasi di masa depan. Fakta bahwa makalah penelitian ini hanya diambil dari database Scopus berarti bahwa kesimpulannya tidak dapat sepenuhnya menangkap ambisi politik di seluruh dunia.

Introduction

The political space of society is an arena where society can be involved and influence the political decision-making process, or what is usually called democracy. It is possible to get involved directly or indirectly. Democratic societies are confronted with the task of implementing sustainable changes that accommodate diverse future scenarios and are supported by a range of knowledge production and action strategies. In addition to sending conflicting messages to scholars and practitioners of sustainability, such conceptualisations may facilitate knowledge and action processes that are impact, competitive, and atomization-driven, preventing the exercise of the inherent value of democratic knowledge and action practices that are required for reflexive governance of transformations towards sustainability (Sokolova, 2023). The analysis, which is based on the idea of post-politics, shows how Czech Television established consensus, legitimised the policies that were implemented by the government, and changed a potentially political environment into one that gave priority to instrumental and technical solutions (Motal, 2022). However, according to Samarkina et al. (2022) The study has demonstrated that the subjective space of youth policy in contemporary society is a multifaceted and intricate entity (it is considered in the context of paradoxical interaction with the world of real youth policy).

Many previous studies that examine the political space of society have focused on various topics and issues. Cheeseman & Dodsworth (2023) declare that in order to safeguard democracy, CSOs must also benefit from the more favorable atmosphere. Campaigns that: coordinate with powerful international actors; frame the issue in a way that resonates with the electoral incentives facing parliamentarians; are preemptive and sustained; and engage pragmatically with both the formal procedural "mechanics" of legislatures and the informal political rules that shape legislators' behavior are more likely to accomplish this (Lewis & Bulkan, 2022). According to a research done in Japan, the FLEGT discussions in Thailand between November 2013 and April 2021 were successful in creating a political environment that allowed civil society to interact with government players. Unfortunately, the 'anti-political impacts' of the FLEGT discussions during this time harmed impoverished rural communities while ignoring the inequity of forest governance outcomes, which exclusively benefited privileged groups. The inherent power dynamics of various actor groups and the historically uneven ties with land and resource rights are not taken into consideration in FLEGT multiparty negotiations. Another research by McGee (2023) based on studies conducted in three such settings (Mozambique, Nigeria, and Pakistan) shortly after the epidemic started on civic space and civic action. Civil society activists in every nation monitored and analyzed events in real time, engaged in debate about their interpretations, added to their own information by interviewing key informants, and contrasted national experiences.

Even though many previous studies have explained the political space of society, not many previous studies have used a systematic literature review approach with articles sourced from the Scopus database and not many have used the article review method with the Vosviewer application. Therefore, this research focuses on review papers using the SLR approach which uses 500 scientific articles sourced from the Scopus database. The SLR

method is a scientific method that has strengths and advantages in understanding research issues based on previous research.

The focus of this research study is on efforts to answer the research question, namely "How is the development of research on the political space of society in the world". The research method used is qualitative content analysis using the SLR approach and article analysis using Vosviewer, a qualitative content analysis method with NVivo 12 Plus Data Analysis Software. This research contributes to the development of science, especially government science related to political issues, and to the development of the political space of society.

Literatur Review

These framing procedures go beyond how topics are presented to the general public. These are socio-political processes that are typified by competition between members of the government, foundations, international organizations, civil society, and research institutes. To get money and attention for the issues that matter to them, these players use a variety of power structures to push certain narratives (Shiffman & Shawar, 2022). At the Chinese administrations at all levels positioned themselves as defenders of traditional Chinese culture and deterrents to xenophilia throughout the rectification process, strengthening their symbolic authority and political legitimacy in the process. Through acts of citizenship, the public has fought top-down toponymic planning and reclaimed the power to name and own public space (Shang & Yang, 2023). Although the ability of national-level government actors to design the GP was restricted by decision-making processes, the Kenyan national government asserted this area by actively lobbying PEPFAR to alter certain components of its GP strategy. Actors at the subnational level were usually the targets of top-down decision-making, with seemingly little room for resistance or GP modification (Paina et al., 2023).

Because the political space construction plan was in keeping with the historical, geographical, and cultural identity of the people living in this area, it led to extremism in the north Caucasus by permanently dividing and establishing dualism among the tribes and making them dependent on the Russian government (Eltiaminia & Qanbari, 2023). Corrupt activities, the impunity of criminals, and the governments' disregard for previous UPR recommendations all contribute to the ailment. The analysis reveals that HRD oppression has a strong gendered component, with women HRDs being especially susceptible to all forms of violation. These results highlight the expansion of restrictive laws, or what has been called a "counter-associational revolution" by international study elsewhere, to South Asia (Chaney, 2022). One where the government as such-against electoral democracy and for some ill-defined, idealized kind of post-electoral democracy based on civil society rather than political parties-became the stage and the government itself was the villain. Building on this rejection, a subsequent constitution prepared by the military produced manipulated elections in 2019 and a new, quasi-elected, monarchist-military regime that was barely comprehensible outside of the gloomy exaltation of 2014 (King, 2022).

The evolution of surveillance capitalism is seen in relation to a broader competition with the democratic order, which is the sole rival institutional system that presents a threat to existence. The democratic order still has the right to oppose, halt, and end the fundamental activities of surveillance capitalism. Its special benefits include the capacity to motivate action and the essential authority to establish, impose, and uphold the rule of law (Zuboff, 2022). The article examines how liberal think tanks respond to de-democratization, drawing on a unique data set of 40 interviews with Polish think tankers conducted both before and after the Law and Justice party took office in 2015 and started to push the nation toward authoritarianism. Jezierska (2023) has put in jeopardy many of the liberties and safeguards afforded by the post-1945 commitment to a democratic political order, including the freedom of the press to criticize and hold governments accountable, the rule of law, and guarantees of human rights. Additionally, populism has come to be associated with a totally different penal system than that which typified a particular society's dedication to democracy for several decades following 1945 (Pratt & Lutyens, 2022).

By using what it refers to as observable constitutive elements of governance-the issue, the actors, the social norms, the decision-making process, and the scope or nodal points-the Governance Analytical Framework (MAG) defines governance as a social fact with analyzable and interpretable characteristics. In other words, each society develops its own modes of governance, as well as its norms, institutions, and processes for resolving conflicts among its members (Díaz-Castro et al., 2022). It talks about how women participate in local governance, how effective it is, and how it connects to Sustainable Development Goal 5. It was determined that the project had significantly increased the involvement of regular women in Gwanda Central local administration. The use of capacity-building initiatives enhanced women's local governing processes' efficacy, competence, confidence, and involvement. Phiri et al. (2022) blended elements of the two nations' illiberal and democratic constitutions by allowing their governments more leeway in handling pressing emergencies, exhibiting greater respect for professionals who the public typically believes to be reliable, and sacrificing individual liberties in the name of better public welfare. This does not, however, imply that people do not value or express their rights and liberties, or that the government is not held democratically accountable (Lee & Chang, 2022).

In Vietnam, informal civil society is composed of individuals who are either independent or partially linked with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) who collaborate to advance nonviolent means of change, even if this may require confronting the official apparatus. The dead fish's symbolic meaning of an endangered livelihood, environmental preservation, and a demand for government transparency spurred the activists to action. Nguyen-Van-Quoc & Trell (2023) provide fresh perspectives on how unequal growth occurred in the postcolonial city as a result of the multilayered spaces and infrastructure created by successive waves of distinct political agendas, as well as the reasons why certain centers are prioritized over others (Arzmi & Wahid, 2023). While they don't always hold true, classic structural explanations-such as the strength of democracy and the extent of international linkage and leverage-are crucial in opening up new avenues for domestic players. CSOs must also benefit

from the more favorable circumstances in order to uphold democracy (Cheeseman & Dodsworth, 2023).

Stable and significant correlation between temperature anomalies and total material and verbal confrontations worldwide. Further investigation reveals strong evidence that positive temperature anomalies are linked to social conflict mainly through material conflicts between the government and rebels and citizens, such as when the latter launch attacks on government property or engage in acts of state repression (Mukherjee et al., 2023). Show that varied outcomes for AI policy are limited by the interplay between political regimes and governance styles in Latin American countries (Filgueiras, 2023). The findings point to significant morphological variations within the colonial vessel assemblage-differences that surpass those seen when comparing the queros of the Inca and Colonial periods. The overall pattern shows a narrowing of the vessel waist with time, accompanied by a rise in the mouth and base diameters (Páez et al., 2022). The goal of this contribution is to provide a theoretical framework (biopolitical and dialectical) for examining the "government of the emergency" in liberal, capitalist, de-collectivised societies. This framework will look at the relationship between government, power, and contagion control devices as well as the underlying assumptions of the knowledge crisis, which is increasingly being replaced by "technique," which ends up serving as an administrative tool (Gardini, 2022).

Research centers, foundations, governments, international organizations, and civil society engage in competition to use framing strategies to advance specific narratives in socio-political processes. The political space development strategy in the north Caucasus led to extremism, with women HRDs being especially prone to exploitation. Growing restrictions have led to a "counter-associational revolution" in South Asia. The expanding surveillance capitalism is shown as fighting with the democratic order, which maintains the authority to reject, halt, and end the fundamental activities of surveillance capitalism. We can learn more about how liberal think tanks respond to de-democratization by examining their responses to it. The Governance Analytical Framework (MAG) describes governance as a social phenomena with characteristics that may be examined and comprehended. Every society develops its own institutions, customs, and protocols for resolving internal conflicts. Vietnam's informal civil society is made up of people who collaborate to support nonviolent means of change and who are either independent or loosely connected to NGOs.

Globally, there are consistent and noteworthy associations between anomalies in temperature and the total amount of physical and verbal conflicts. The results for AI policy are constrained by the interaction of political systems and governing models in Latin American nations. In addition, notable morphological differences within the colonial vessel collection are indicated by notable morphological variances within the colonial vessel assemblage. This paper aims to offer a theoretical framework (dialectic and biopolitical) for investigating the "government of the emergency" in de-collectivised, liberal, capitalist countries. The relationship between power, governance, and contagion control mechanisms will be examined in this framework, along with the fundamental presumptions of the

knowledge crisis and how "technique," which ultimately functions as an administrative instrument, is gradually replacing the knowledge crisis.

Research Method

This study examines various articles that are closely related to the political space of society. Articles of international scale and reputation were the main reference sources in preparing this research. The focus of the studies discussed in this research is based on several fundamental factors, especially in terms of understanding concepts, impacts and patterns related to the political space of society. The researcher tries to summarize the studies that have been reviewed by previous researchers to find a common thread to understand how digital democracy is taking place in the current era. Researchers used this method because in previous research no one had used the SLR method.

Shows that this research began by searching for articles with the keyword "community political space" in the Scopus database for the 2022–2023 period. This search identified 102 articles which were then reviewed based on stages: article search, article import in application software, and discussion topic mapping.

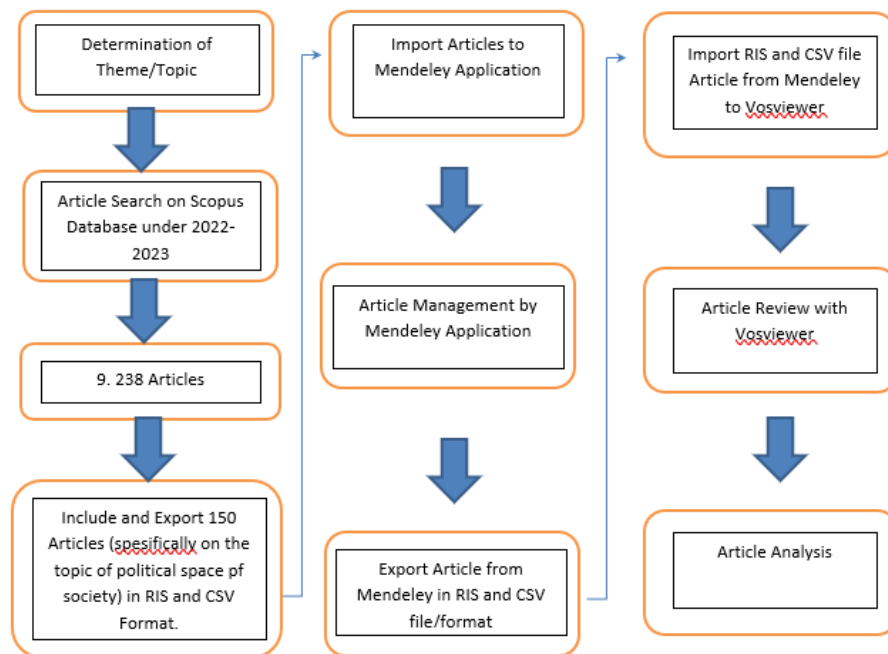


Figure 1. Research mechanism

Figure 1 shows that this research began with a search for articles using the keyword “political space of society” in the Scopus database for the period 2022-2023. This search identifies 150 articles that are then reviewed by stage: searching for articles, importing articles into application software, and mapping discussion topics.

Some articles with strong links are obtained by researchers using the following procedure: first, the article identification tries to sort and select articles so that only those related to the topic are used. It was done by inserting the keyword "public political space" in the search column, with a limit from 2022 to 2023. Based on the search process, 9.238 articles related to the topic were obtained. The second stage is to verify the various articles

found to see if they are really needed and closely related to the issues of democracy in the digital age. The verification is carried out by limiting the subject matter (social sciences), the type of document (articles), the stage of publication (final), and the language (Inggris). The verification process identified 150 articles/journals relevant to digital democracy. These articles serve as a reference to the study of the "space of public politics".

Results and Discussion

Figure 2 is an analysis of research data carried out from 2022 to 2023. Based on data analysis, it can be concluded that the trend of research conducted in connection with the concept of public political space in some countries has an upward trend. The overwhelming majority in each of the 24 countries surveyed described representative democracy, or a democratic system in which representatives elected by citizens decide what becomes law, as a good or excellent way to govern their country. It shows that there is increased interest and acceptance in the concept of citizen democracy. This is demonstrated by the ever-increasing volume of discussion on this topic every year.

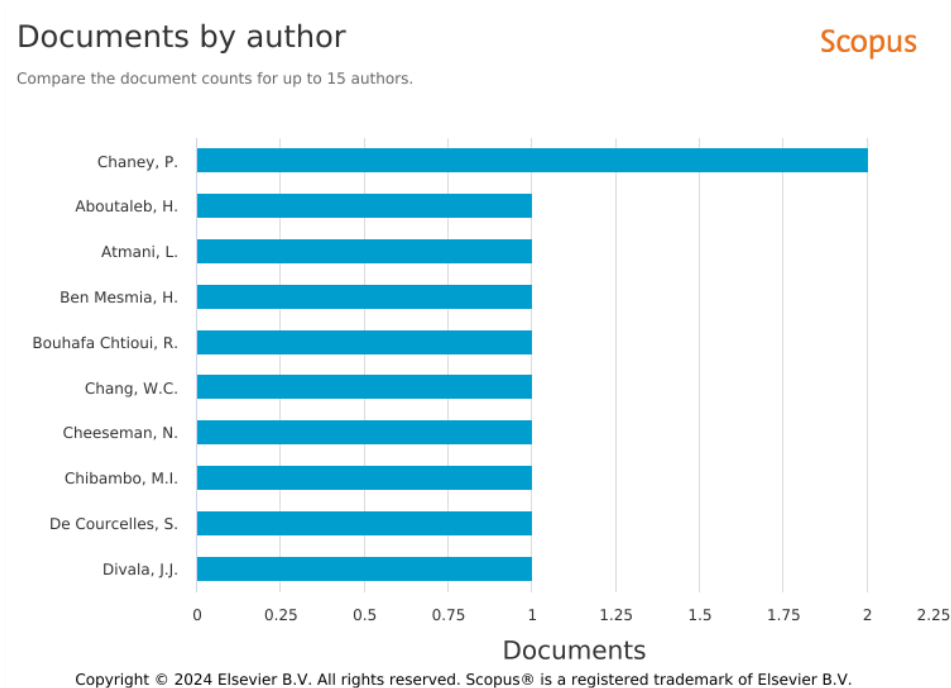


Figure 2. Research trends based on years of scopus on the concept of citizen democracy in some countries

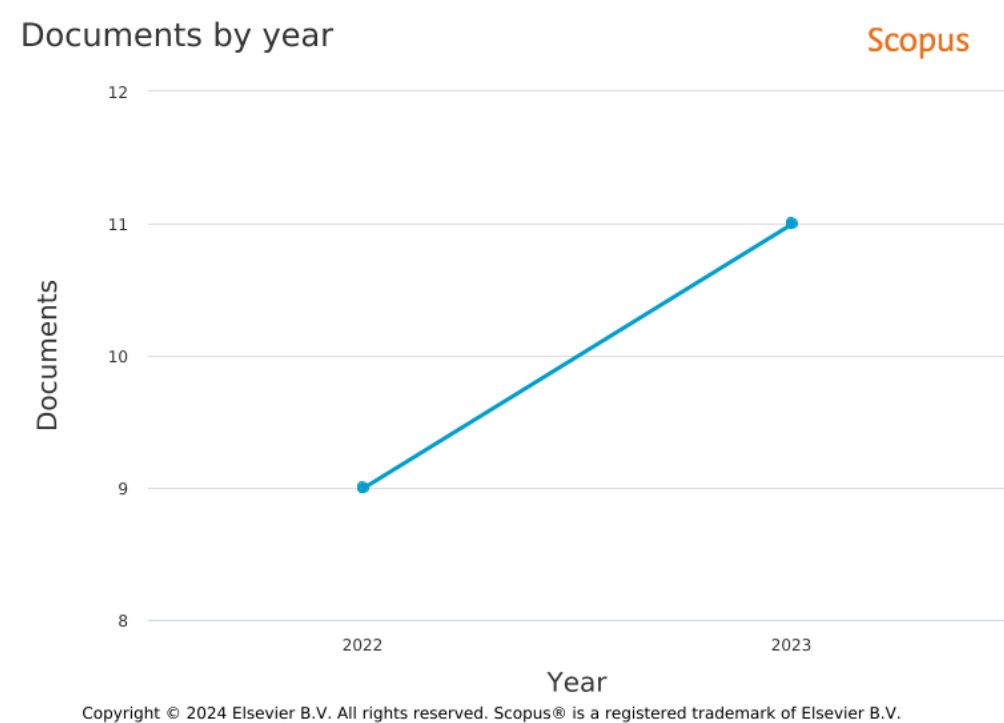


Figure 3. Research trends based on the author of scopus on political space of society

Figure 3 shows the frequency of writers writing about citizen democracy. On the topic of political space of society can be seen in the picture that Chaney. P. is the author who is the most often writing about political sphere of society with the number of writings 2 articles. Next in the fourth position occupied by Aboutleb. H. with the amount of 1 article. On topics about political space of society, the writer who writes this topic averages the same intensity in writing, because civil society is one of the main arenas of democratisation. However, in recent years, the political space of civil society has shrunk. This shows that there is an increase in research on how civil society responds and adapts to these changes.

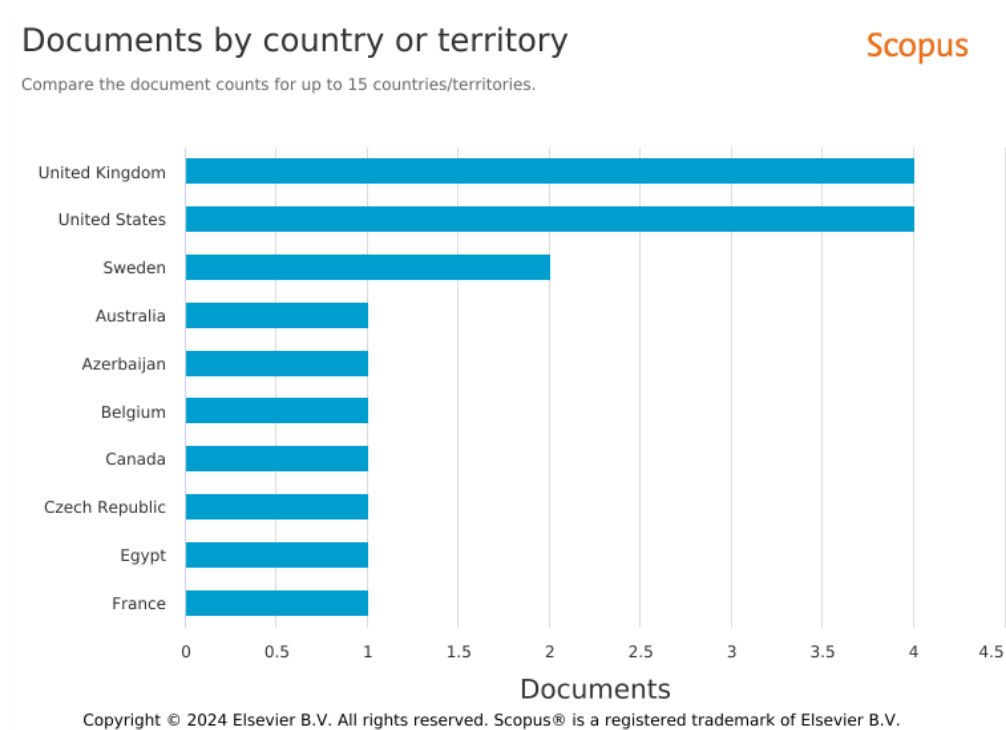


Figure 4. Research trends based on several states of scopus about

Figure 4 shows the intensity of countries in discussing the political space of society. Based on this data, you can see any country that's intensely dealing with this topic. Based on the data shown, the United Kingdom and the United States can be seen higher in discussing political space of society with a number of 4 from 2022 to 2023. Then followed by the Swedes with the number of 2 and in the third place there is Australia that quite often discusses about political Space of Society with the figure 1. Based upon the data in the figure 4. It can be noticed that the distance between United States and the country afterwards is not quite different much in relation to the intensity of discussing this topic.

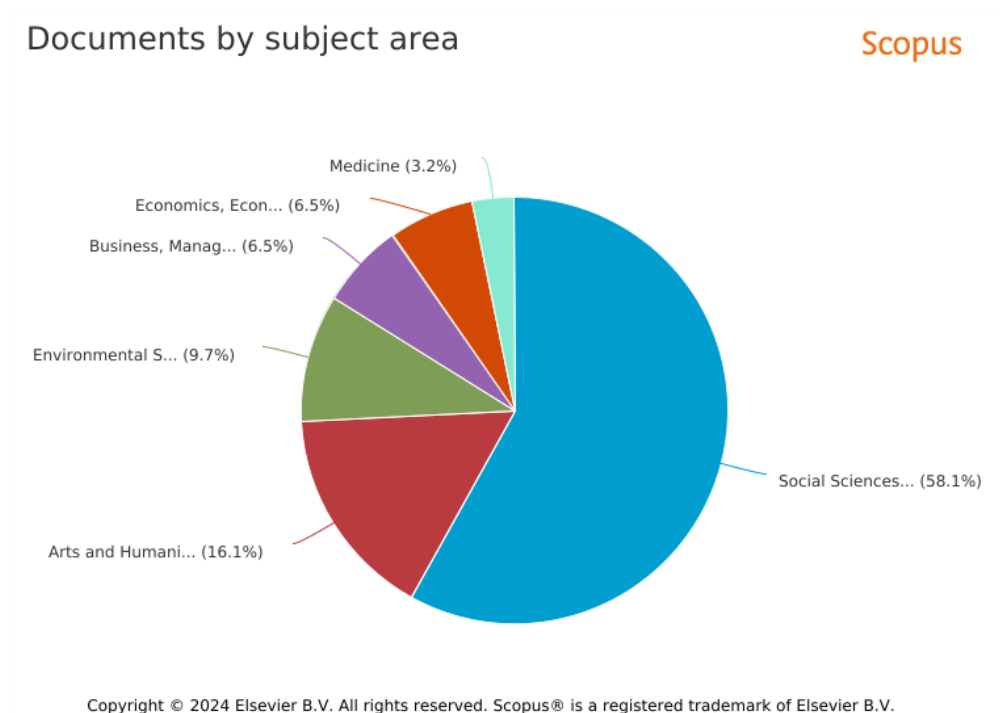


Figure 5. Research trends based on some area subjects of the scopus on political space of society

Figure 5 the most widely discussed subject area data about political space of society is social sciences with 58.1%, followed by art and humanities with 16.1%. Based on the above data, it can be noted that social science is more widely used because of the analysis of legal, political, and economic issues as well as to modify and implement more effective and democratic laws. Large and growing research draws attention to the increasing significance of socio-cultural issues and identity, as well as the possible emergence of new political gaps that divide voters based on such issues. This suggests that there is a need for more research in social sciences on how these transformations affect societies. Figure 6, shows how these topics are grouped, and these groups are sorted for review with those who actually have correlations based on the themes discussed. Table 1 maps concepts or themes based on clusters related to citizen democracy studies.

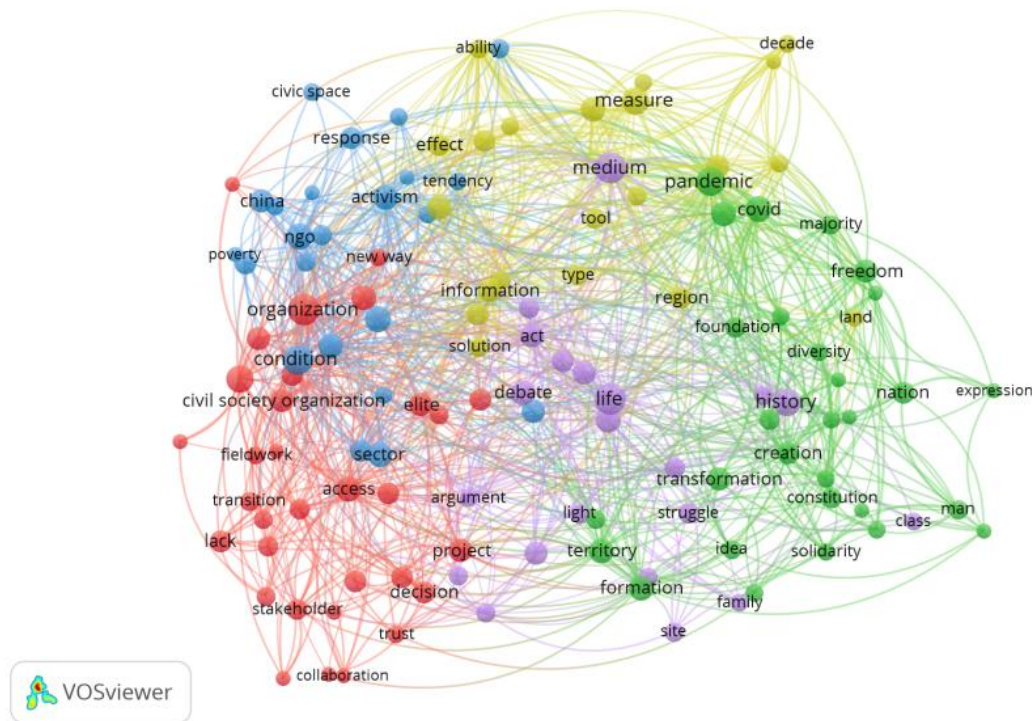


Figure 6. Clusters of discussion topics related to the political space of society (Vosviewer)

Table 1. Themes grouped in clusters

Cluster	Draft	Total
Cluster 1	Access, attention, case study, civil society organization, climate change, collaboration, contestation, decision, democratization, elite, evidence, fieldwork, health, implementation, importance, initiative, interaction, lack, national government, new way, organization, political space, political will, private sector, program, project, semi, stakeholder, transition, transparency, trust, understanding.	32
Cluster 2	Expression, formation, foundation, freedom, human right, idea, majority, man, meaning, nation, number, pandemic, protection, religion, responsibility, rule, solidarity, state policy, sustainability, territory, transformation, united states, word.	28
Cluster 3	Activism, agency, campaign, civic space, claim, comparison, concept, condition, dynamic, economy, emergency, frame, important role, point, poverty, recent year, resistance, response, sector, tendency, turn.	21
Cluster 4	Ability, attempt, communication, decade, dimension, effect, function, information, land, measure, nature, possibility, presence, question, region, relationship, rise, solution, spread, tool, type.	21
Cluster 5	Act, argument, building, class, debate, education, effort, family, history, identity, integration, life, light, medium, member, narrative, public space, site, struggle, urban space, woman	21

Table 1 indicates that cluster 1 primarily discusses how democratic systems are used in different countries of the world as support in the political space of society. In cluster 1, the most dominant keyword is the democratic system. It indicates that the topics of democracy systems have the highest frequency, or are often mentioned, in cluster 1. This is because all the concepts written by the author always refer to democracy. Cluster 2, the most dominant keyword is freedom because all the concepts written by the author always refer to the subject of freedom the higher the level of political space of society, the greater the freedom that citizens have in various aspects of life. Therefore, many authors research this topic. Cluster 3, dominant, shows how political participation is in the political space of society, where a high level of political space in society tends to be associated with increased political involvement. Therefore, the dominant keyword is activism, which means all authors refer to it in cluster 3. Cluster 4, dominantly displaying the public or the community. Where society is the main player in communicating. Therefore, the author refers to it in cluster 4. Cluster 5, the dominant discusses comparisons in the political space. Where democracy in different countries is different, therefore the author references it in the cluster 5.

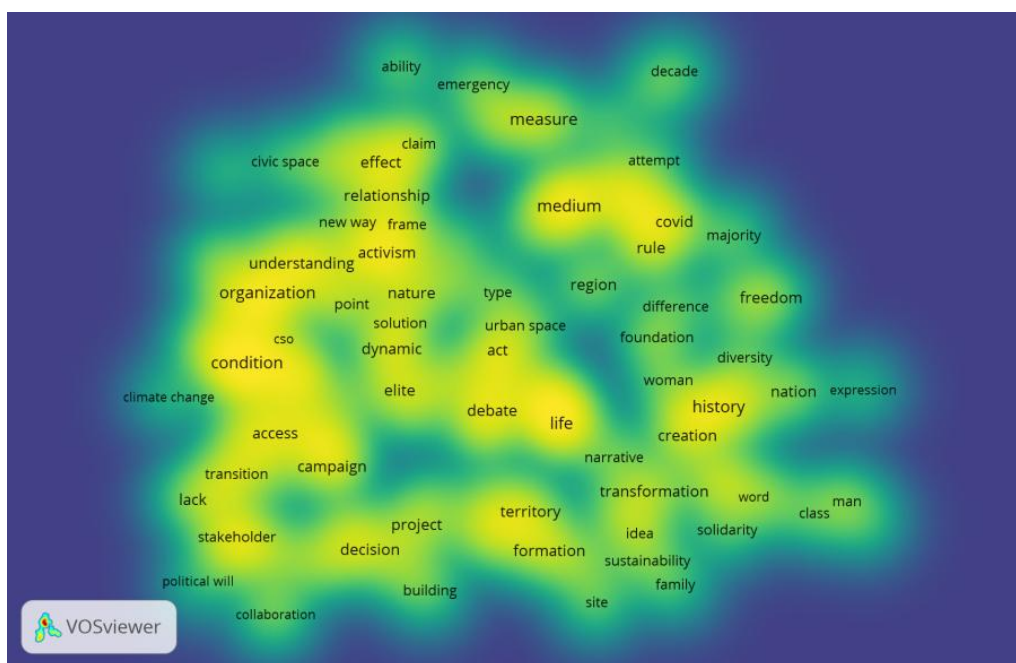


Figure 7. The dominant topics in the study of political space of society (Vosviewer)

Looking at the group of words shown in figure 7, it will appear that of the previous discussions about political spaces of society, some groups discuss the dominant themes or concepts that tend to be discussed most. The researchers in this study used an analytical tool called VOSviewer to process data and find themes or concepts that dominate the study of political space of society. The dominant concepts/themes frequently discussed by previous researchers include democracy, democratic principles, support, integration, implications, knowledge, rules, regulatory progress, local government, transparency, representation, political systems, contributions, Western democracies, parliaments, strategies and opportunities.

Figure 7's color thickness illustrates the relative dominance of each focus group. The most talked-about theme group is the one with the thickest color. There is a strong mutualistic symbiosis between the many groupings of these main conceptions, which facilitates the development of truly original conclusions for studies pertaining to the political space of society. To give a reference to an idea that is frequently addressed, a study of this dominant topic is necessary. As a result, Figure 7 displays the data processing outcomes.

Some issues are rather prevalent or have been explored a lot, based on the prevailing notions or themes related to the political space of society, as seen in Figure 7. The first overarching theme is that the study of society's political environment revolves around democratic values. The consequences of democracy are its citizens. This explains why "democracy" has dominated the conversation in earlier research. Support is another recurring topic in Figure 7, as indicated by color thickness. Because the fundamental idea of democracy is that the people own the state and have the power to carry out all functions of state power, the support and principles of democracy can have an impact on the political spaces inside society or communities. But democratic ideas are not shared by all nations. Certain researchers have dominated certain topics.

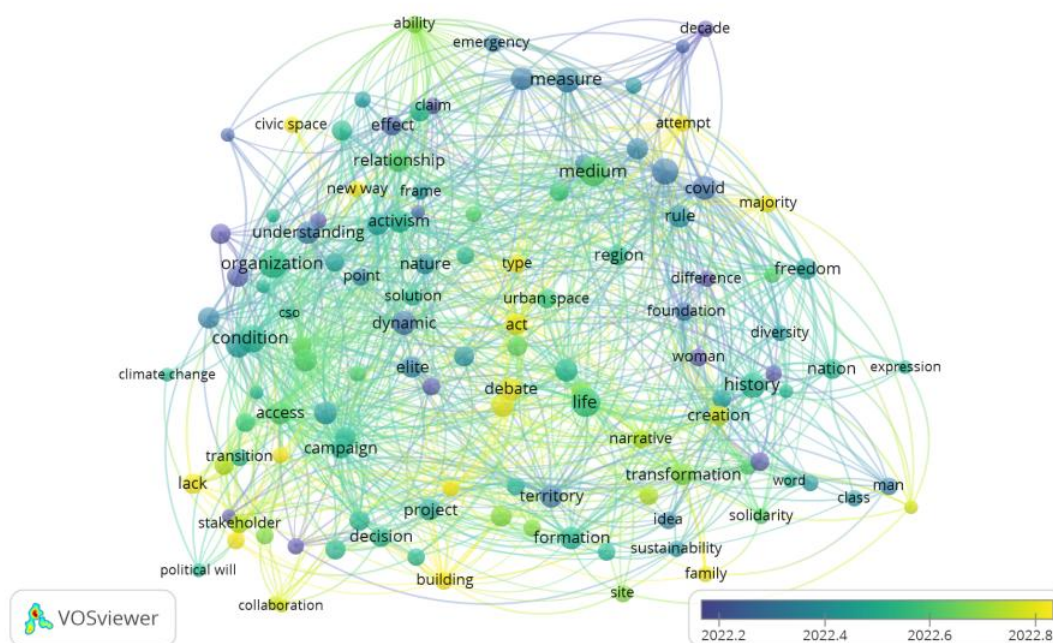


Figure 8. Publikasi trend studi political space of society (Vosvieuwer)

Figure 8, shows articles published during the period 2022-2023. When examined by thickness or colour dominance, studies related to the political space of society published between 2022 and 2023 are more dominant in discussing systems of democracy, political participation, freedom, and so on. This means that during the period 2012-2023, the focus or dominance study discusses how participation and freedom can be used in democracy. From 2022 to 2023, the dominant study begins to change and tries to examine the benefits of participation or freedom to display democracies in democratic countries. Then, the period

from 2022 to 2023 saw the emergence of support, parliament, and regulation controlled by certain groups. This means that there is a very dynamic study of the political space of society. However, in general, studies on related topics always dominate related, or have implications for, “democracy”.

Political space in a society refers to the paths, opportunities, and entry points available to citizens to express their opinions and influence political processes and outcomes. Between open and inclusive and closed and exclusive intervals, the relative level of this political space can be classified. By using this political space, individuals and groups can contribute to the formulation of policies that affect their lives, such as accessing information, engaging in discussions, and expressing their opinions or disagreements (Chaney, 2022). A political space, also referred to as “civil space” or “civile space” in the context of civil society, is an environment that allows civil society to participate in the political, economic, and social life of our societies. To the extent that these organizations can enjoy freedom of association, peaceful assembly, and their expression is the key, it will work.

In a previous study in Japan, discussions of FLEGT in Thailand have an anti-political effect and harm poor rural communities. They ignore disparities in forest management outcomes, which only benefits a specific group (Lewis & Bulkan, 2022). Anti-policy or anti-political attitudes can have a negative impact on the agricultural community in various ways. First, politics has a big impact on the growth and advancement of a region, including rural areas. Anti-political attitudes can hinder the advancement and well-being of rural communities. For example, anti-political attitudes can mean that people are not involved in the election, which can affect who is elected to lead. Second, politics also helps in discussions and negotiations between rural communities and governments or other parties. Third, politics also plays a big role in empowering communities, including women in the countryside. In this case, anti-political attitudes can hinder these empowerment efforts. The discussion on Forest Law Enforcement, Governance, and Trade (FLEGT) is to promote sustainable forest management and reduce illegal timber trade. However, if this discussion is carried out in an unpolitical manner, it can be detrimental to poor rural communities because the outcomes of forest management are unfair, which only benefits certain groups. In order to justice and sustainability in forest management, it is important to ensure that the procurement of forest timber is carried out in a manner that is appropriate to the needs of.

In the latest research mentioned that women have important involvement in government decision-making (Díaz-Castro et al., 2022). The importance of public and female participation in governmental decision-making can be attributed to various factors: Fair representation: Women's participation in decision-making guarantees that all individuals, including women, have varying demands, perspectives, and experiences. Various viewpoints: Women who are active members of society view decision-making from a different angle. When it comes to social, economic, and environmental challenges, women typically see things differently. When women are involved, judgments are made with greater thoroughness and consideration of numerous factors that may be overlooked if decisions were made solely from a male perspective. Better decision-making: Involving women and society in the decision-making process can lead to better decisions. Richer ideas and dialogue are made possible by increased participation. It demonstrates how more thorough comprehension of the situation and its repercussions can lead to better judgments being

made in the area of governance. Developing Democracy: Participation of individuals, especially women, in decision-making is one of democracy's fundamental tenets. Encouraging every individual to vote and have the ability to participate in decision-making is not the only aspect of democracies. More effective policymaking can be achieved by include women and other people in the decision-making process. This is due to the fact that their involvement in the policy-making process can guarantee that the public finds the policies to be pertinent and acceptable. Because policy is founded on a greater understanding of the needs and expectations of the public, it will also be implemented more effectively.

Public political sphere demonstrates how research emphasis and technique have evolved. This research was more likely to examine political power with an emphasis on conventional political actors than earlier research, which tended to focus more on formal political organizations like political parties and governmental institutions. But the community's political sphere has grown to encompass more ground in recent years (Urinboyev & Eraliev, 2022). The focus of current research is on the function and impact of non-governmental actors in politics, including social movements, advocacy groups, and civil society organizations. Furthermore, research is increasingly likely to take a more inclusive and participatory approach. The opinions and viewpoints of excluded or marginalized groups in society were frequently disregarded in earlier study. Today's research, however, focuses more on trying to include these groups in the study process in order to better comprehend society's broader political landscape. Social media and technological advancements have also altered public political space study. Nowadays, a growing body of research examines how social media shape public opinion, political engagement, and mobility. When historical and contemporary study on public political spaces are compared, it can be seen that earlier studies concentrated more on formal political structures, non-governmental players, participation, and the influence of social media and technology. These modifications demonstrate the evolution of our knowledge of the dynamics and complexity of public political space.

Conclusion

Politics as a domain in which citizens can voice their thoughts and impact political processes and results are referred to as political spaces, opportunities, and pathways. Both an inclusive and limited political environment are possible. This area facilitates information access, discussion, and policy making for both people and groups. In the framework of civil society, this area is frequently referred to as "civil space" or "civilian space". Rights to free speech, assembly, and unity are prerequisites for civil society organizations. According to earlier research conducted in Japan, FLEGT talks in Thailand have negative consequences for underprivileged rural populations, are anti-political, and ignore disparities in forest management. Reduced illicit timber trade and increased support for sustainable forest management are the goals of the FLEGT talks. If, however, unpolitically, it disregards the benefits that some groups derive from unfair forest management, it could do harm to impoverished rural populations. Women's and people's participation in government decision-making is crucial for equitable representation, diversity of thought, more effective policies, a stronger democracy, and higher-quality decisions.

This study has made a substantial contribution to future research and has helped to illustrate how citizen democracy has developed globally. We can learn how crucial it is for citizens to participate in democratic processes and enhance political systems thanks to this research. The findings of this study will give scholars in the future important new information for creating more effective citizen democracy theories and procedures. The fact that only publications from Scopus databases were employed in this study limits the research's ability to fully characterize citizen democracy-related issues. Consequently, more study must employ peer-reviewed scientific publications from other premier global datasets, like Web of Science and Dimensions Scholars, as well as sources from internationally recognized journals published over a longer time span.

References

- Arzmi, A., & Wahid, J. (2023). Theorizing the postcolonial city of Kuching: the socio-spatial production of colonial logistics. *Planning Perspectives*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02665433.2023.2235669>
- Chaney, P. (2022). Shrinking Civil Space? Exploring State and Civil Society Perspectives on the Contemporary Situation of Human Rights Defenders in South Asia. *Journal of South Asian Development*, 17(3), 382–408. <https://doi.org/10.1177/09731741221119935>
- Cheeseman, N., & Dodsworth, S. (2023). Defending Civic Space: When are Campaigns against Repressive Laws Successful? *Journal of Development Studies*, 59(5), 619–636. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00220388.2022.2162882>
- Díaz-Castro, L., Ramírez-Rojas, M. G., Cabello-Rangel, H., Sánchez-Osorio, E., & Velázquez-Posada, M. (2022). The Analytical Framework of Governance in Health Policies in the Face of Health Emergencies: A Systematic Review. *Frontiers in Public Health*, 10. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2022.628791>
- Eltiaminia, R., & Qanbari, D. (2023). Ethnic Politics in Russia and its Impact on Extremism in the North Caucasus. *Central Eurasia Studies*, 15(2), 49–71. <https://doi.org/10.22059/jcep.2023.304933.449936>
- Filgueiras, F. (2023). Designing artificial intelligence policy: Comparing design spaces in Latin America. *Latin American Policy*, 14(1), 5–21. <https://doi.org/10.1111/lamp.12282>
- Gardini, E. (2022). The Technocratic Reason in the Government of Emergency. A Theoretical Analysis on the Management of the Covid-19 Epidemic. *Partecipazione e Conflitto*, 15(3), 761–778. <https://doi.org/10.1285/i20356609v15i3p761>
- Jezierska, K. (2023). Coming out of the liberal closet. Think tanks and de-democratization in Poland. *Democratization*, 30(2), 259–277. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13510347.2022.2130259>
- King, R. (2022). Networked insurgence and an anti-electoral democracy: Bangkok space 2014–2020. *Environment and Planning C: Politics and Space*, 40(4), 895–912. <https://doi.org/10.1177/23996544211050942>
- Lee, Y.-L., & Chang, W.-C. (2022). Mixed Constitutions in East Asia: South Korea and Taiwan as Examples. *Law and Ethics of Human Rights*, 16(2), 273–294. <https://doi.org/10.1515/lehr-2022-2008>
- Lewis, S. R., & Bulkan, J. (2022). The political logics of EU-FLEGT in Thailand's multistakeholder negotiations: hegemony and resistance. *Journal of Political Ecology*, 29(1), 383–404. <https://doi.org/10.2458/jpe.2398>

- McGee, R. (2023). The governance shock doctrine: Civic space in the pandemic. *Development Policy Review*, 41(S1). <https://doi.org/10.1111/dpr.12678>
- Motal, J. (2022). "Not a Political Virus": Manufacturing Consent by Czech Public Service Media in the Pandemic. *Central European Journal of Communication*, 15(1), 15–32. [https://doi.org/10.51480/1899-5101.15.1\(30\).1](https://doi.org/10.51480/1899-5101.15.1(30).1)
- Mukherjee, U. K., Bagozzi, B. E., & Chatterjee, S. (2023). A Bayesian framework for studying climate anomalies and social conflicts. *Environmetrics*, 34(2). <https://doi.org/10.1002/env.2778>
- Nguyen-Van-Quoc, T., & Trell, E.-M. (2023). I choose fish: Understanding informal civil society in Vietnam through environmental grievances and actions. *Environment and Planning C: Politics and Space*, 41(4), 656–676. <https://doi.org/10.1177/23996544221148032>
- Páez, M. C., Joosten, G. G., & Sardi, M. L. (2022). Analysis of the changes in the morphology of Pre- and Post-Hispanic queros housed in Museum collections of Argentina. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports*, 44. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jasrep.2022.103510>
- Paina, L., Rodriguez, D. C., Zakumumpa, H., Mackenzie, C., Sengooba, F., & Bennett, S. (2023). Geographic prioritisation in Kenya and Uganda: A power analysis of donor transition. *BMJ Global Health*, 8(5). <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjgh-2022-010499>
- Phiri, K., Ndlovu, S., Khumalo, S., Ncube, S. B., & Nyathi, D. (2022). Multiplying Faces and Amplifying Voices: Do Women's Lives Matter in Local Governance Politics in Gwanda, Zimbabwe? *Journal of Asian and African Studies*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00219096221137658>
- Pratt, J., & Lutyens, D. (2022). The pandemic as an antidote to populism: Punishment, immobilisation, and COVID-19. *Archiwum Kryminologii*, 44(1), 283–311. <https://doi.org/10.7420/AK2021.15>
- Samarkina, I. V., Miroshnichenko, I. V., & Borisko, O. A. (2022). The Subjective Space of Youth Policy: Theoretical Model and Regional Projections (the case of the Krasnodar territory). *Polis (Russian Federation)*, 5, 99–116. <https://doi.org/10.17976/jpps/2022.05.08>
- Shang, G., & Yang, L. (2023). Practicing and Managing Foreign Toponyms in China: Cultural Politics and Ideologies. *Names*, 71(2), 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.5195/names.2023.2435>
- Shiffman, J., & Shawar, Y. R. (2022). Framing and the formation of global health priorities. *The Lancet*, 399(10339), 1977–1990. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(22\)00584-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(22)00584-0)
- Sokolova, T. (2023). Co-producing 'The Future(s) We Want': How does political imagination translate into democratised knowledge-action models for sustainability transformations? *Environmental Science and Policy*, 144, 162–173. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envsci.2023.03.018>
- Urinboyev, R., & Eraliev, S. (2022). Informal civil society initiatives in non-Western societies: mahallas in Uzbekistan. *Central Asian Survey*, 41(3), 477–497. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02634937.2022.2058915>
- Zuboff, S. (2022). Surveillance Capitalism or Democracy? The Death Match of Institutional Orders and the Politics of Knowledge in Our Information Civilization. *Organization Theory*, 3(3). <https://doi.org/10.1177/26317877221129290>