

Understanding State Democracy Issues Based on Global Literature

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Abstract

Abstract: This research aims to understand the progress of state democracy studies. The research method applied in this study is a systematic literature review using 60 scientific articles sourced from the Scopus database. We explore the concept of state democracy studies, focusing on the role of civil society and deliberative democracy in shaping the relationship between the state and society. The findings indicate that deliberative democracy can promote a more inclusive and participatory political system, where civil society plays an important role in shaping public policy and holding the state accountable. We highlight the importance of accountability, citizen participation, and the role of institutions in achieving sustainable democracy. This research provides in-depth insights for academics, practitioners, and policymakers to understand the complexity of the relationship between the state and democracy. The limitation of this research is that the articles used are only sourced from the Scopus database, so the findings cannot comprehensively describe state democracy issues. Future research should use scientific articles from other reputable international databases, such as Web of Science and Dimensions Scholars, which may influence these findings

Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kemajuan studi demokrasi negara. Metode penelitian yang diterapkan dalam penelitian ini adalah tinjauan literatur sistematis dengan menggunakan 60 artikel ilmiah yang bersumber dari database Scopus. Kami mengeksplorasi konsep studi demokrasi negara, dengan fokus pada peran masyarakat sipil dan demokrasi deliberatif dalam membentuk hubungan antara negara dan masyarakat. Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa demokrasi deliberatif dapat mempromosikan sistem politik yang lebih inklusif dan partisipatif, di mana masyarakat sipil memainkan peran penting dalam membentuk kebijakan publik dan membuat negara bertanggung jawab. Kami menyoroti pentingnya akuntabilitas, partisipasi warga, dan peran institusi dalam mencapai demokrasi yang berkelanjutan. Penelitian ini memberikan wawasan mendalam bagi akademisi, praktisi, dan pembuat kebijakan untuk memahami kompleksitas hubungan antara negara dan demokrasi. Keterbatasan penelitian ini adalah bahwa artikel yang digunakan hanya berasal dari database Scopus, sehingga temuan penelitian tidak dapat secara komprehensif menggambarkan isu-isu demokrasi negara. Penelitian selanjutnya perlu menggunakan artikel ilmiah yang bersumber dari database internasional terkemuka lainnya, seperti Web of Science dan Dimensions Scholars. mempengaruhi hal tersebut.

Introduction

In this modern era, democracy has become one of the most widely adopted systems of government by nations all over the world. The concept of democracy has been the basis for freedom, justice, and public participation in political decision-making. However, the implementation of democratic principles in each country may vary, depending on the political, social, and cultural context. A culture of constitutional democracy in Indonesia has developed through the robust engagement of civil society and ongoing advocacy campaigns for law and justice by legal advocates (Crouch 2023). In the context of democracy at the state level, there are a variety of models and systems used to conduct democratic governance. This concept refers to the use of democracy as the foundation in regulating and managing the country as a whole. Based on the assumption that the concept of democracy consists of three elements-procedure (participation, competition, and distribution of power); effectiveness (representation, accountability, and responsiveness); and performance (social welfare, inequality, and trust)-the contributors to this book determine which elements are responsible for diverging trajectories within the Asian democratic recession (Chung & Cho 2022). In the 21st century new world order, there is growing interest more than ever before in issues related to democracy and good governance around the world. This is a reflection of the increasing acceptance of the fact that democracy and good governance are not a luxury, but a fundamental requirement to achieve sustainable development (Jaja & Aditya 2022).

Many previous studies have explained that state democracy is one of the main pillars of a modern governance system that focuses on public participation, collective decision-making, and the protection of individual rights. In the context of globalization and contemporary political complexity, an in-depth understanding of the dynamics and challenges of national democracies is becoming increasingly important. Democratic are one of the fundamental pillars of the Indonesian political system, based on democratic principles (Akili & Achmad 2023). This article aims to dig critically into the concepts, evolution, and practices of state democracy in various countries and contexts. Through an analytical approach to the relevant scientific literature, we will explore the various models, advantages, and weaknesses of the democratic system of the country. The aim of this analysis is to provide a comprehensive insight into the development of democracy in the country, as well as the factors that influence the success and failure of its implementation. The IDI calculation is carried out by collecting democracy events that occur in every province in Indonesia through news in newspapers and official state documents. After that, IDI calculated by counting the events that occur by indicators in every province (Arsyi & Pramana 2023). In a democracy, the leader is elected by the general election of the people. As a democratically elected representative of the people, parliament has an honorable duty to guarantee good governance by the people and for the people. In carrying out its primary functions of legislation, representation and supervision, Parliament faces challenges that have a negative impact on their efforts to promote democracy and good government (Jaja & Aditya 2022).

Although previous research has explained a lot of state and democracy, earlier research has not used a systematic literature review approach with articless that are sourced from

data base scopus as well as not many that use the article review method with the Vosviewer application. Therefore, this research focuses on the review paper with the SLR approach that uses 60 scientific articles that come from the data base scopus. SLR method is a scientific method that has the strength and advantage in understanding research issues based on previous research. The SLR method is one of the most powerful scientific methods, and has the advantage of understanding research problems based on previous research by conducting an investigation. Using this method, researchers will conduct searches and analysis of previous research relevant to the research topic. To explain the relationship between two variables, this technique uses a simple straight equation model. It allows researchers to find elements that threaten mistrust and develop effective solutions to address such problems. In addition, SLR techniques can also be used to predict values.

The focus of this research leads to an attempt to answer the research question, namely, "How is the development of research on the state and democracy". The research method used is qualitative content analysis with SLR approach and article analysts using Vosviewer. This research has contributed to the development of science, especially government science, by establishing clear goals in development of government science. The objectives are the basis for experts and researchers to direct their efforts in understanding, analyzing, and developing the field of government science. By setting clear goals, research in government science can make a significant contribution. This research also promotes the development of theory and methodology in government science, thus providing a more comprehensive and relevant view of the dynamics of government and public administration. Thus, this research not only benefits academics and researchers, but can also have a tangible positive impact on government practitioners and the general public. By analyzing the content and related articles, the research can identify trends, patterns, and issues that are important in the development of research on the state and democracy. It can help fill the gaps in knowledge and enrich existing literature.

State democracy is a concept that refers to a form of government in which power and authority is given to the state or government, and citizens have the right to participate in the decision-making process. He stressed the importance of citizen involvement, representation, and accountability in the governance of the country. The book argues that the concept of procedural-oriented democracy is not enough to understand the sources of democratic recession and develop a new concept of "New Democracy" based on procedures, effectiveness, and performance (Chung & Cho 2022). State democracy can be understood as a system of government that combines elements of both democracy and state control. In this system, the state plays a central role in governing the country, while also ensuring that the citizens have the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes. State democracy aims to strike a balance between state authority and citizen participation, recognizing the importance of both in ensuring effective governance.

National democracy is characterized by some key characteristics. First, he emphasized the sovereignty of law, in which the state acted as the ultimate authority and enforced laws that apply equally to all citizens. Second, a state democracy promotes political pluralism,

enables the existence of multiple political parties and ensures fair competition in elections. Third, he stressed the protection of individual rights and freedoms, such as freedom of speech, assembly, and association. Fourthly, a country democracies promote transparency and accountability in government actions, ensuring that public officials are responsible for their decisions and actions. Democracy is not a discourse of thought, or political behaviour that is built once in a while, but it is a process in which people and states play a part in building a culture of life systems that can create prosperity, enforce justice both socially, economically, or politically ([Widiyanto 2023](#)).

The implementation of a country's democracy can have a variety of implications and challenges. On the one hand, national democracy can lead to more inclusive and participatory governance, where citizens have a voice in the decision-making process. It can contribute to the legitimacy and stability of the country. On the other hand, challenges can arise in ensuring equal participation and representation for all citizens, overcoming power imbalances, and preventing the concentration of power in the country. The ability of civil society to defend Indonesian democracy from further retreat. In the face of this increasing pressure, political activists have demonstrated adaptability, ability and resilience, and, despite the narrowing space for protests and protests ([Setiawan & Tomsa 2023](#)). Moreover, finding a balance between state authority and citizen participation can be complicated and requires effective institutional mechanisms and processes. State democracy is a concept that emphasizes the importance of the participation of citizens and state authorities in government. It aims to a balance between the two, ensuring an effective and inclusive decision-making process. The implementation of a country's democracy can have various implications and challenges, but it is a continuing effort to create a system that promotes the well-being and interests of all citizens.

The most recent research directly related to the theme of democracy is "The Role of Civil Society in the Development of Democracy in Indonesia". This research uses qualitative methods of research and gathers data using Library Research. The findings of this paper are that the role of civil society in the life of democratic is essential as social control in a country that can drive the democratic process to be better and better. Progressive civil society organizations play an important role in upholding democratic institutions and ideas. Civil society organizations have also made significant contributions ([Setiawan & Tomsa 2023](#)). In building social democracy oriented towards social justice. Social democracy demands participation and emancipation in the political and economic spheres ([Muqsith et al. 2022](#)). With the presence of civil society organizations, we see concrete efforts to this goal. They act as controls of state power, fight for the rights of the people, oversee the government, and contribute to social and economic development. Their existence forms the social and cultural capital of civilized politics, strengthens democracy, and teaches the importance of active participation in the governance process.

However, recently, media reports have increased about violations of democracy in Indonesia. Some of the violations of democracy in Indonesia include separatist movements by the CPP in Papua, corruption of government officials, unhealthy political party rivalries,

and many cases of SARA in the Society (Budi, Santosa, & Hidayat 2022). This has directly violated the principles of democracy. One of the factors causing the violation of democracy in Indonesia is globalization, which reduces the sense of nationalism, empathy, and solidarity of the people, especially among the younger generation. It won't be visible in person, but the sense of nationalism will gradually diminish to eventually disappear from all citizens. If allowed, this will definitely affect Indonesian democracy. As a result, the cultivation of democratic values is crucial. Through education, younger generations can understand the principles of democracy, the rights and obligations of citizens, as well as the importance of active participation in political processes.

The causes of recent democracy decline in Indonesia have largely focused on institutional, political, and behavioral factors (Anugrah, 2023). Additionally, there is a notable lack of understanding among citizens regarding the principles and effective implementation of democratic governance. As Indonesia grapples with these challenges, it becomes crucial to address not only the structural issues but also foster civic education and awareness (Siregar, Raffiudin, & Noor, 2022). Empowering citizens with knowledge about their rights, responsibilities, and the functioning of democratic institutions can contribute to reversing the trend and strengthening democratic resilience. This empowerment begins with education, ensuring that individuals understand their rights as well as their obligations to society. Civic education plays a crucial role in this process, enlightening citizens about government processes and political participation (Lewis, 2023). Additionally, a well-informed citizenry is essential for holding democratic institutions accountable and preventing abuses of power. By fostering an understanding of democratic principles and mechanisms, individuals can actively engage in shaping their governance structures, thereby safeguarding democracy for future generations. Through these means, society can foster a culture of active citizenship and collective responsibility, which are vital for maintaining and enhancing democratic resilience.

Democracy is a system of government based on the sovereignty of the people and the active participation of citizens in political decision-making. There is a close link between democracy and human rights, where the protection of human rights is an integral part of sound democratic practices. The principles of the rule of law and democracy include the supremacy of law, equality in law, and the protection of human rights, all of which are essential to ensuring justice and balance in the system of government. Parliamentary development and accountability show the importance of parliamentary development and responsibility in democracy. Democracy, aid effectiveness, parliamentary supervision, national integrity, and accountability are important concepts of concern. How accountability and parliamentary supervision can be integrated into an effective aid agenda is the subject of this study. In short, this literature review provides a strong framework for analysis. These literary conclusions highlight the importance of democracy in ensuring public participation, protecting human rights, and enforcing the rule of law in the system of government. With a deep understanding of the relationship between state and democracy, citizens can be actively involved in building and maintaining an inclusive and fair government order.

Research Method

This research uses qualitative research methods with content analysis. This research uses a systematic approach to the literature review and for the elaboration of articles using the Vosviewer application. The source of the article's data is the use of scopus databases. The use of the scopus database is done because this method is best suited to the research this time. The research was conducted to analyse more in depth articles relating to the concept of a democratic state in some countries. Articles that will be published in the form of such a journal will be used as a source of data. Then in this writing use the systematic approach of literature review because not many writers have used that approach. So from that in this writing I want to make a writing with an approach that has not been much used by others.

The review process of the article on the study this time began with a search for articles using the keyword "State Democracy" in the scopus database for the period 2022-2023. This search identifies 60 articles that are then reviewed by stage: article search, article import in application software.

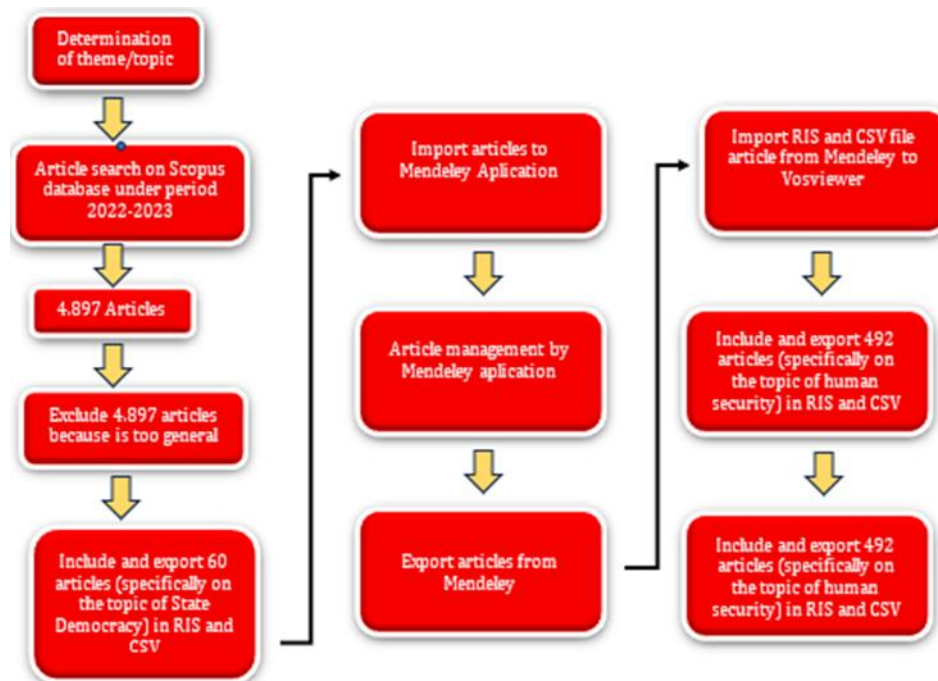


Figure 1. Scheme research

Some articles that have strong links are obtained by researchers using the following procedure: first, identifying articles attempts to sort and select various articles so that only those related to the topic are used. It was done by entering the keyword "State Democracy" in the search column, with a restriction from 2022 to 2023. Based on the search process, 4,897 articles related to the topic were obtained. The second phase involves verifying the articles found to determine whether they are really needed and closely related to the State Democracy issue. (English) The specification process identifies and results 60

articles/journals related to State Democracy. These articles are used as references to the study of State Democracy.

Results and Discussion

Figure 2 reveals the results of analysis of research data conducted from 2022 to 2023. Based on the analysis of the data, it can be concluded that the trend of research conducted in relation to the concept of democratic states in some countries has a tendency to experience a declining trend. This is demonstrated by the decreasing volume of discussion on this subject every year.

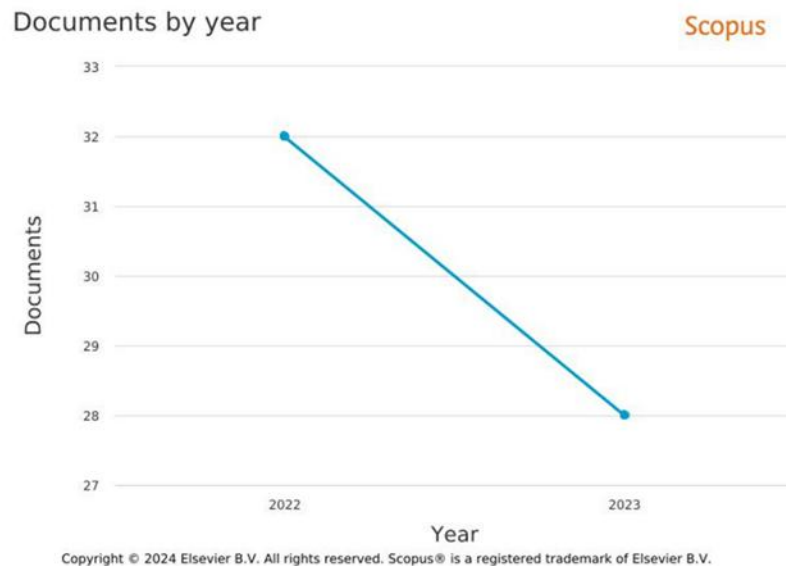


Figure 2. Research trends are based on years of scopus on the concept of a democratic state in some countries

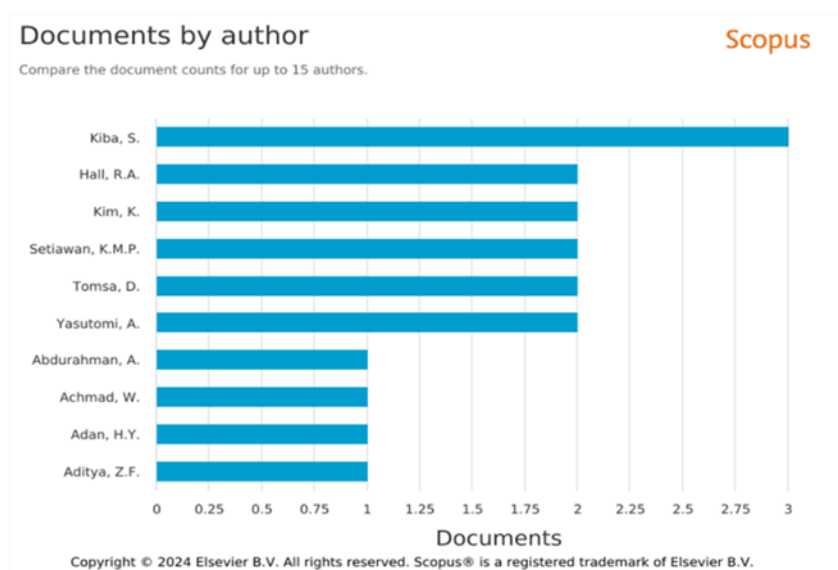


Figure 3. Research trends based on the author of the scopus on state democracy

Figure 3 shows the frequency of authors who write about State Democracy. On the topic about State democracy it can be seen on the image that Kiba, S. is the author who writes most about State Democracy with a total of three articles. Next in the second position is occupied by Hall, R.A. with a number of two articles and who is in the third order is Kim, K. with two articles.

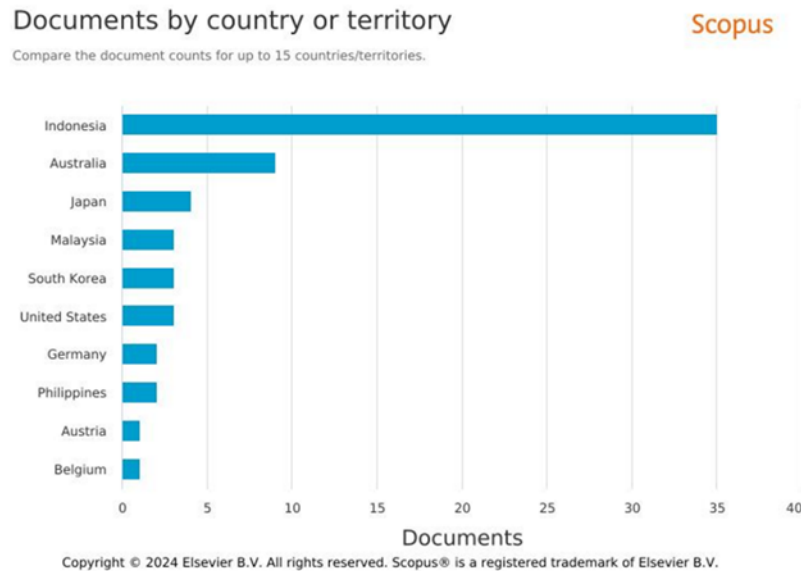


Figure 4. Trend research based on several states of scopus on state democracy

Figure 4 shows the intensity of the countries in discussing State Democracy. Based on this data, you can see any country that is intensely discussing this topic. Then followed by Australia with a number of 8 and in the third order there is Japan with the number of 4. Based on the data in the figure 3. it can be noticed that the distance between Indonesia and the country afterwards is quite different in relation to the intensity of discussing this topic.

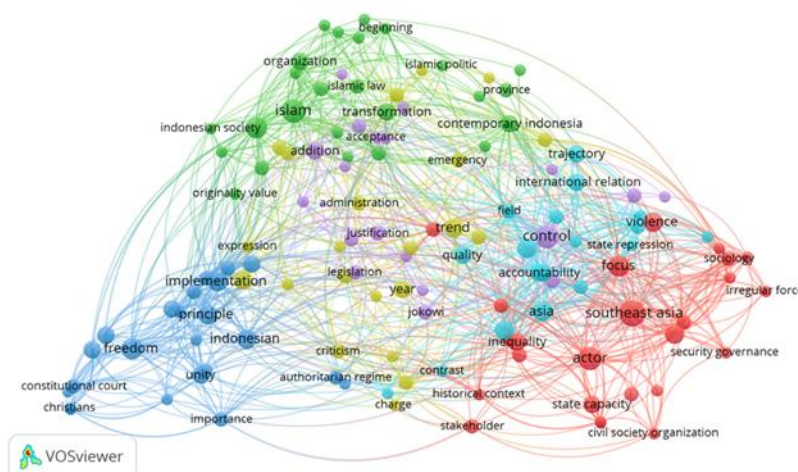


Figure 5. Visualization of a vosviewer-Based Research Discussion Network in a State Democracy

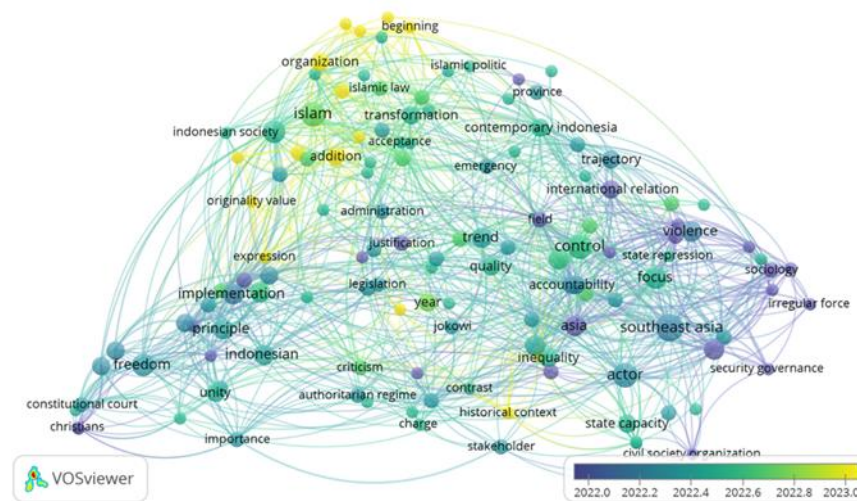


Figure 6. Visualization of a VOSviewer-based research discussion network in a state democracy

Figure 5. and figure 6. show the results of data processing through the VOSviewer application that refers to any discussion that is often discussed in state democracy topics in some countries. The results of this analysis are then visualized in the form of a network to show the interrelationship of the discussion on this topic. In visualizing the correlation of language topics on the keyword state democracy, it can be concluded that in these keywords the topics that are frequently discussed are among them are the implementation of democracy.

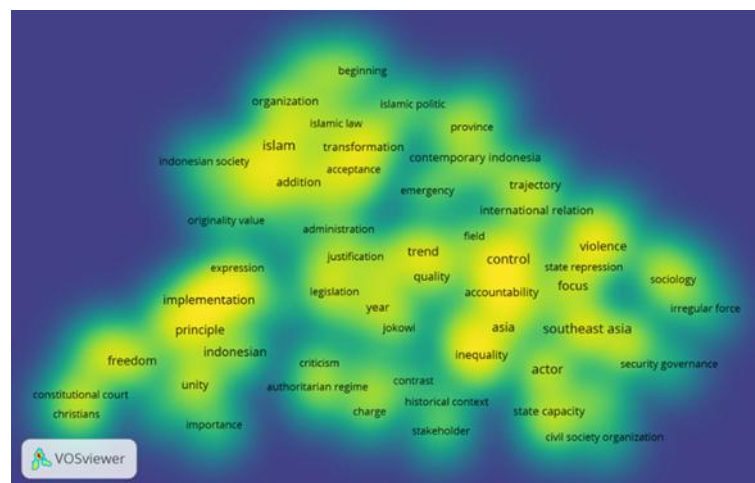


Figure 7. Visualization of a VOSviewer-based research discussion network in a state democracy

Figure 7 shows a visualization of the density or frequency of discussion of this topic. This is done with the aim of finding out how many topics are discussed in all the research related to this topic. On the visualization with the keyword state democracy (Figure 7) it can

be seen that the topics that are most often discussed related to state democracy are organization, implementation, and accountability.

The concept of democracy, or citizenship, is a form of government in which important decisions, whether directly or indirectly, are based on the agreement of a majority freely given by an adult society. Democracy enables citizens to participate in the formulation, development, and formulation of laws, as well as social, economic, customary, and cultural conditions that enable the practice of political freedom freely and equally. There are two basic forms of democracy: direct and indirect. Direct democracy is a system in which every citizen gives a vote or opinion in determining political decisions, representing himself in choosing policies. Meanwhile, democracy is not directly implemented by the representative system, in which people channel their will by electing representatives to sit in the people's representative council. The relationship between bureaucracy and democracy is often thought to be contradictory, but in fact they are complementary. Public bureaucracy plays an important role in effective public administration, while democratic government institutions are assumed to be responsive to public wishes. Both are necessary to establish an effective and responsive government, as well as to produce the laws that citizens truly want.

Democracy also encompasses such principles as freedom of assembly, association, speech, inclusion, political freedom, citizenship, the consent of the ruled, the right to vote, freedom from unjustified seizure of government, liberty, and protection of minority groups. The word "democracy" comes from Ancient Greek and is the antonym of "aristocratie" or elite power. Historically, democracy has been changing and developing all the time, from direct democracies in classical Greece to the implementation of modern democratic systems in various countries. Modern democracies often mix elements of democracy, oligarchy and monarchy, demonstrating that the concept of Democracy remains relevant and essential in fair and inclusive governance.

The problems faced by democracy in Indonesia today include various aspects that threaten the quality and effectiveness of democratic governance. Some major problems include. The political dynasty and the abuse of governmental power and its network of political dynasties have dominated important arenas, including legislative, judicial, and executive, with the media being the only arena that has not been fully dominated. It shows that the country's leaders can use all the power they have to defend their interests, which will greatly impede the development of democracy in Indonesia. The conflict of interests of cases such as the arrest of Syaukani by the CPC and then he succeeded in becoming Governor of East Kalimantan suggests that the country's leaders can use all the power they have to safeguard their interests, which would severely impede the development of democracy in Indonesia. Relying on age, ignoring the kaderisation of the phenomenon of "employing young people" and "ignoring kaderisations" became a problem. Although Indonesia already has a political party system with a kaderisation scheme, this phenomenon undermines the quality of democracy. Age is not a guarantee that one is worthy to lead, and skill, experience, and wisdom are more important. Choosing a future leader is not a trivial matter, and if voters make a mistake in choosing the candidate leader, there is a great chance that the Indonesian golden dream will be difficult to realize. These problems show that democracy in Indonesia

today faces a variety of challenges that require joint efforts from all sides to improve the quality and effectiveness of democratic governance.

The obstacles to democracy in Indonesia include various aspects that affect the quality and effectiveness of democratic governance. Corruption is one of the main obstacles to democracy in Indonesia. The political influence of strong political influences of elites and power groups is also an obstacle to democracy. This influence can hinder transparency, accountability, and justice in government. Political instability, political instabilities, including conflicts between stakeholders, can disrupt democratic processes and hinder sustainable development. Political education, lack of political education and public political awareness are also obstacles. Societies that do not have a good understanding of their rights and duties as democratic citizens can become targets of manipulation by power groups. Socio-economic injustice, socio-ecological inequality, including the gap between the rich and the poor, are also obstacles to democracy. This injustice can reduce public participation in democratic processes and impede fair and inclusive development. To address these problems and obstacles, a joint effort is needed from all sides, including governments, public institutions, civil society, and international institutions. Solutions may include increased transparency and accountability, empowerment of the public, the development of an effective political education system, and fair and non-discriminatory law enforcement.

The country that most supports the concept of state democracy in the world today is Indonesia. The main factor that makes Indonesia support the concept of state democracy is Pancasila, which is based on the principles of theocracy and democracy. Pancasila has the character and characteristic character of Indonesia, which consists of the Supreme Divinity, the sovereignty of the people (democracy), and the rule of law (nomination) at the same time. Indonesia also has the practice of organizing a state that follows the principles of theocracy and democracy, which are mutually complementary and interrelated, thus producing a concept of a constitutional democratic state. The concept of democracy in Indonesia also gives a thick color to the plans for Indonesian political reconstruction and statehood. In the model of democracy that needs to be developed, Hatta stated that Indonesia's democratic future will be democracies that correspond to the culture and the values of the nation, not a democratic origin of the Western conception.

Conclusion

In today's context, there are issues that cover various aspects that threaten the quality and effectiveness of democratic governance. Like a political dynasty problem that has a significant impact on the governance and democracy of a country. Firstly, the reduction in equality and justice of the political dynasty can reduce equity and justice in government because those who have decent competence are often ignored, while those who are incompetent but have families can easily be part of government. This makes it difficult to good and clean governance. Both decreasing the quality of public services in political dynasties often focus more on lining power than public services. This can lead to decreased quality of services such as health, education, and infrastructure. Thirdly, inhibiting regeneration and innovation, if a political party is trapped in political service, can hinder regeneration or innovation within the party itself. It's because the opportunity for talented individuals from outside the family to get the lead opportunity becomes blocked. To

overcome the negative impact of the political dynasty, a combination of policy reform, public awareness, and political cultural change is required. Some of the measures that could be taken include introducing regulations that restrict certain family members of political officials to run in specific elections, adopting more democratic and equitable procedures for the selection of candidates, and encouraging the active participation of the public and the media in monitoring the political process.

This research can provide a deeper understanding of the various aspects of state democracy, including the problems, impediments, and impacts faced by states and societies. Research on the topic of state Democracy can also provide insights into efforts to address any problem and impediments that various stakeholders, including governments, public institutions, civil society, and international institutions can do. By working together, we can strengthen the ideology and apply the concept of state democracy for a safer and more sustainable environment for all. By expanding our knowledge of state democracies, we are able to identify and address the problems that affect state democracy, such as corruption, political instability, excessive executive power, and political dynasties. Research plays a crucial role in improving state democracy. It is done by identifying existing challenges, developing innovative solutions to address these problems, evaluating policies that have been implemented to re-implement the concept of state democracy and also through international collaboration that extends the scope of our understanding of the cross-border and complex challenges facing in the context of state Democracy.

The limitation of this research is the use of articles only from the Scopus database, so it does not comprehensively cover issues of state democracy and political dynasties in the world. Besides, the research focuses only on those issues, while there are many other aspects that can affect state democracy as a whole. To overcome these constraints, it is necessary to involve diverse sources of information and expand the scope of searches. Research carried out by experts and academics can provide policy recommendations that governments and international organizations can use to improve state democracy overall. This recommendation is based on the findings and analysis carried out in the study. For example, research on the obstacles to democracy can provide recommendations on measures that can be taken to address the barriers that affect the lives of citizens. These recommendations can be used by governments, public institutions, civil society, and international agencies. to develop effective policies and strategies in highlighting and addressing obstacles to the problems of state democracy.

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