

Research trends of opposition political parties in the world: A systematic literature review

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Article Info

Article History

Accepted: 07-07-2024

Approved: 08-07-2024

Published: 08-10-2024

Keywords:

Opposition
Politics
Party

Abstract

Abstract: This study analyzes global research trends on opposition political parties, focusing on author interest, country coverage, and language. Using a systematic literature review, 324 articles from the Scopus database were reviewed with the Vosviewer application. Results show a decline in interest in this theme from 2023 to 2024, reflected in fewer uploaded articles. Gizem Melek emerged as the most prolific author, contributing 4 publications in 2023-2024. England led in article output, with 63 articles. The analysis showed dominance in the social sciences field, comprising 64.7% of discussions. This study contributes to the development of research roadmaps on opposition political parties. However, its reliance on Scopus limits the comprehensiveness of findings, as challenges faced by opposition political parties worldwide may not be fully captured. Future research should incorporate articles from other reputable international databases, such as Web of Science and Dimensions Scholars, for a broader understanding.

Abstrak: Studi ini menganalisis tren penelitian global tentang partai politik oposisi, dengan fokus pada minat penulis, cakupan negara, dan bahasa. Menggunakan tinjauan pustaka sistematis, 324 artikel dari basis data Scopus ditinjau dengan aplikasi Vosviewer. Hasil menunjukkan penurunan minat pada tema ini dari tahun 2023 hingga 2024, tercermin dalam lebih sedikit artikel yang diunggah. Gizem Melek muncul sebagai penulis paling produktif, menyumbangkan 4 publikasi pada tahun 2023-2024. Inggris memimpin dalam keluaran artikel, dengan 63 artikel. Analisis menunjukkan dominasi di bidang ilmu sosial, yang mencakup 64,7% diskusi. Studi ini berkontribusi pada pengembangan peta jalan penelitian tentang partai politik oposisi. Namun, ketergantungannya pada Scopus membatasi kelengkapan temuan, karena tantangan yang dihadapi oleh partai politik oposisi di seluruh dunia mungkin tidak sepenuhnya tertangkap. Penelitian masa depan harus menggabungkan artikel dari basis data internasional terkemuka lainnya, seperti Web of Science dan Dimensions Scholars, untuk pemahaman yang lebih luas.

Introduction

Over the past year, the topic of opposing political parties has received a lot of attention from around the world and has been addressed often. The implications of this research will be far-reaching; therefore, keeping an eye on the opposition political parties issue is crucial as it provides insight into the equilibrium of a nation vis-à-vis its rival political parties. The significance of this topic is examined to see how much is mentioned, indicating how much the author of the piece is drawn to it in order to share their knowledge with readers worldwide. Additionally, the viewer is able to visualize an oligarchy controlled by one party that uses interconnected systems of corruption and dominance to further its own personal agenda (Paget, 2023).

Numerous earlier studies on opposition political groups concentrated on a broad range of subjects and problems. Weisskircher, Hutter, and Borbáth (2023) Determine a procedure made up of two connected mechanisms: a spiral for intra-party innovation and an outward politicization spiral. We demonstrate how large-scale protests lead to both internal strategy realignment and public discourse shifts, giving political parties a chance to seize the initiative, maintain their advantages over rivals, and capitalize on the complaints of the demonstrators in the political realm. Challenger parties can thus benefit from public demonstrations even in situations where they do not originate from a movement. Mietzner and Honna (2023) Noting that despite a deliberate multi-strategic effort, President Widodo's attempt to change the deadline legislation or postpone the next election failed. This is mainly due to the constant resistance of the elite, including members of the party itself. The judges have no words in this, and public rejection is only important when it matches the view of the ruling class. Other research conducted by Casiraghi and Bordignon (2023) demonstrated how politicians' definitions of populism differ among countries in terms of the subjects, adverbs, and goals. Regardless of the subject at hand, politicians who voice anti-elitism and resistance to multiculturalism and corruption are likely to have a more positive attitude toward populism. Furthermore, when economic issues are brought up, political ideology has a stronger influence on politicians' views on populism.

Even though other studies have provided a wealth of information regarding opposition political groups, this study employs a methodical literature review methodology, using articles from the Scopus database and article review techniques created with the Vosviewer application. Next, the review paper using the SLR approach is the main focus of this study, which makes use of 324 scholarly publications from the Scopus database. A scientific approach with strength and advantage in comprehending research problems based on prior research is the SLR method.

This study aims to address the following research question: "What is the global state of research on opposition political parties?" Qualitative content analysis using the SLR technique and article analysis using the Vos viewer program are the research methods employed in this study. It goes without saying that this research has advanced science, particularly the field of governance as it relates to political parties and the opposition, and more specifically, it has advanced national policy on the management of political parties in

opposition. He anticipates that this research will have a big influence on mental openness, particularly on the function of the opposing political parties.

Governments often use curfews as counterinsurgency measures. Do such actions affect the political preferences of the people? We argue that the reaction of citizens depends on the alignment of their groups. Citizens who are in line with the government are more likely to interpret the actions of the state as serving their interests and rewarding the ruling party as a result (Aksoy et al., 2023). Of course, a government that wants harmony in its country will take action against those who interfere with the stability of its country. This is the basis for the government's action against those who try to oppose it.

On the other hand, the famous historian Steven Pincus recently argued that “patriotism” was a typical ideology of the mid-18th century, indicating “government activism” and support for “the British way of governance, based on the principles established in the British Revolution of 1688–89.” “Patriot” was more often used as a general term for opposition politicians in 18th-century England. Moreover, for most of the century, the term was often associated with a set of slightly more accurate and substantial political arguments: those related to the “state party” platform. In its 18th-century appearance, the reason for the country party's existence was to oppose the rise of executive power since the Glorious Revolution. It's not the party itself, but the opposition attitude and a set of principles that sometimes unite the Tories, Whigs, and the independent masters and patriots who declare themselves. In the eighteenth century, the “state” primarily destroyed the “financial revolution” and the fiscal-military growth of the state in the years after 1688–1689 (Skjönsberg, 2023). With sustained association with the country party tradition, patriotism and suspicion of the growth of executive power and government finances are closely linked.

On the Asian territory, the 2022 South Korean presidential election will give the country its domestic political and economic influence, especially in relation to the use of executive power by the new government. While the 2022 elections witnessed the return of the Conservatives to power after five years of progressive rule, the election won by Yoon Suk-yeol of the People's Power Party reflects increasingly polarized politics along the partisan lines between conservatives and progressives, rooted in a contingent of class-forming through the long-standing neoliberal policies of South Korea's developing country. Such political divisions, which have occurred in the broader context of the increasing polarization of populism in developed and developing countries in recent years, have forced the Yoon administration to deal with domestic problems and economic problems such as sustained income inequality, slow job creation, housing price fluctuations, and corruption that links high-profile politicians and chaebols (Al-Fadhat & Choi, 2023).

Based on previous research, a new political religion inspired by the pre-Christian Celtic tradition based on a “small country” whose reason of existence is a rural identity associated with Christian standardization was named by Gilberto Oneto (Saresella, 2023). This faction merged with others on the basis of an uncompromising culture, a suspicion of modernity, and being clearly connected with the Fraternità Sacerdotale on San Pio X. These anti-

Christian sentiments were largely abandoned in the new millennium, and the League of Catholicism adopted a non-universal theological position consisting of regional, identity-based, and racial doctrines. An experimental survey of national representatives was conducted based on previous research to determine whether speakers' resistance to cultural cancellation was based on their ideological identity or personal beliefs. Researchers suggest that Republicans are not becoming more in favour of the limits on freedom of speech when they are presented as a result of a culture of cancellation. Republicans also advocate the right to free speech groups left less and less when they exploit the cultural limitations of cancellation (Fahey et al., 2023).

Then the query comes up. How does the government divide up the work of modifying the reform initiative that the international financial institutions support? However, there are plenty of theoretical discussions on this topic in political-economic literature. The researchers contend that governments systematically distribute the expense of adaptation in order to shield members of their own party while attempting to place the onus of adaptation on rival political parties. Party differences in assessment are greater when governments have greater discretion over distribution policies, such as in the public sector, and where programs involve more quantitative performance criteria, leaving governments with discretion over how to implement the IMF program goals. This is based on less-researched Afrobarometer-level individual survey data from 12 sub-Saharan African countries (Reinsberg & Abouharb, 2023). However, a populist who is opposed to the government might have used the crisis, particularly a pandemic, as an opportunity to attack the administration and win support. In addition, the nation is home to a wide range of political parties, including populist and mainstream right groups. In addition, both the government and the opposition are led by populists. It is observed that the perceptions of politicians are influenced by their stances on the pandemic and the policies they support (Loner, 2023). As was to be predicted, right-wing populists attempted to attack the administration on social media but were frequently accused of being "political hunters." Meanwhile, Republicanism advocates reducing state power and empowering citizens while condemning domination and corruption as a disease. I checked Chadema, the main opposition party in Tanzania, and their "people's philosophy of power". He imagines a ruling oligarchic party using a network of interlinked corruption and domination to advance its own personal agenda. He expressed his support for institutional reforms that restrict state power and give citizens more power in a new constitution, which would overthrow the current one (Paget, 2023).

To better understand in distinguishing between specific anti-elitism directed at materially strong elites (such as "Angela Merkel") and general anti-eliteism that refers to a larger discursive construction (like "elite") to better understand anti-Elite communication in contemporary politics. The analysis of anti-elitism draws attention to specific areas of transnational convergence, such as the tendency to concentrate on certain political elites at the expense of other domains such as discursive construction or the media. The results also show stratification based on the relative position of the party in the national power

structure: the ruling parties concentrate at the European level, while the opposition parties usually target the national elite (Vaughan & Heft, 2023). Opposition parties are frequently the first to lose power in political crises. During these times, people tend to unite around the leadership and place a higher importance on group unity than on partisanship (Laflamme et al., 2023). Legislative-executive ties in security and defense policy vary significantly between countries, leading to differences in the number of deployment votes (Ostermann & Wagner, 2023).

Examine the 2019 European Parliament campaign, analyzing how political parties participated in negative campaigning on Facebook and how it relates to their ideology and their position as a ruling party or opposition party at the national level (Baranowski et al., 2023). More than that, other researchers prove that authoritarian governments achieve this objective by utilizing manipulated elections orchestrated by the political apparatus, primarily focusing on impoverished and vulnerable people. Electoral autocracy permits opposition parties, enabling voters who abstain from participation to choose between the government and the opposition (Panov & Ross, 2023).

This demonstrates how having opposition political parties in a nation helps to maintain equilibrium. Though in some parts of the world political parties or opposition parties sometimes receive less favorable treatment from the state, and this situation is sometimes exploited by the elites who want to gain power, its counter-state positions provide a critical evaluation of government policies that can be an improvement to a nation. If a conclusion is drawn, it portrays a polarization that makes it difficult for governments to address internal issues including income disparity, sluggish job growth, volatile property prices, and corruption involving powerful politicians and business giants. Furthermore, there was a significant political resurgence of identities with the rise of identity-based parties, which were founded on cultural and religious affinities. There is also a clear anti-elite sentiment, expressed both as a general statement and in particular instances, which reflects suspicion and discontent with the status quo elites and power institutions. This dynamic highlights the complexities and difficulties present in the current international political environment.

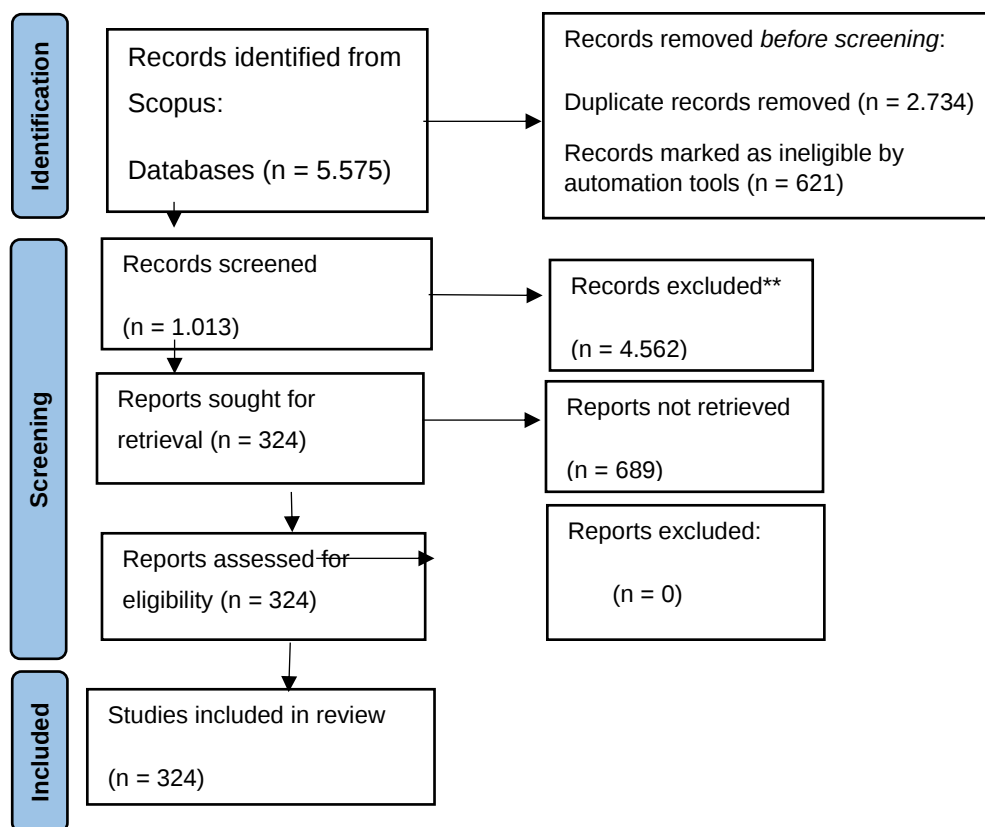
Research Method

The study employed the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) technique to address several emerging issues, particularly the growth of opposition political parties and the increasing publication of related studies in internationally recognized journals indexed by Scopus during the 2023–2024 period. This approach aimed to provide a comprehensive synthesis of existing research by examining patterns in publication characteristics such as year, region, author, and subject area within the public domain. Furthermore, the study sought to explore how the research themes evolved and disseminated, focusing on the distribution of scientific publications from the 2023–2024 cluster that analyzed the dynamics and challenges associated with opposition political parties in the preceding years.

These criteria include identifying research themes-like opposition political parties-identifying the type of document, like the journal's scope index; specifying the publication schedule for

articles, which is 2023-2024; identifying the file types used for review, like RIS files; identifying the application for article review, like Vosviewer; and analyzing articles using the Vosviewer feature, which involves grouping topics and topic density visualization. and carrying out thorough data interpretations up to the research's findings rank among the most significant responses to the posed research question.

PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items of Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) is followed in the selection, filtering, and inclusion of articles from the database scopus, as well as other aspects of the study process. The process of registering an account in the premium or paid Scopus database, logging in with the official account, and entering the keyword "Opposition Political Parties" in the article search column on Scopus using the article search format (opposition) AND (political parties) are all related to the identification phase. At this point, 2,734 duplicate articles were discovered after 5,575 items had undergone thorough verification. In the screening phase, the number of articles from the scopus database that meet the study topic criteria is determined. Articles that are not well-recorded in terms of scientific criteria and ease of access to the full paper are stacked; articles that are highly relevant to the topic of opposition political parties and are available as RIS files are made valid and accurate reports regarding the number of articles to be selected to be established as references review articles are established; and 324 articles that are strictly ferrified and validated are established. Clearly, the research process using PRISMA is outlined in the following picture:



Scheme 1: PRISMA flow chart of study selection

The first stage in creating scientific writing is defining the subject that will be covered. This phase establishes the path that the research, which tackles the subject or problems to be examined, will take. The second step in this research procedure is to search for data using Scopus if a theme has been selected to be addressed. In this study, this procedure is utilized to identify a data source that corresponds with the chosen theme. The third step involves processing data using the Mendeley and Vosviewer programs in order to go on to the next phase. The author will be required to concentrate on evaluating the previously collected data during the next step, which is the data analysis stage.

Results and Discussion

Scopus has a vast and significant amount of data, which the researchers discovered after a meticulous publication selection process. After doing thorough research, they were able to determine that the Scopus database will provide detailed information regarding the existence of opposition political parties between 2023 and 2024. These results suggest that the issue of political opposition is attractive to researchers worldwide, indicating the significance of this phenomenon in a scientific setting that cuts across national and cultural barriers. Of course, it is expected to increase every year because this issue will never disappear, especially in democratic countries. Information is organized and formatted as follows:

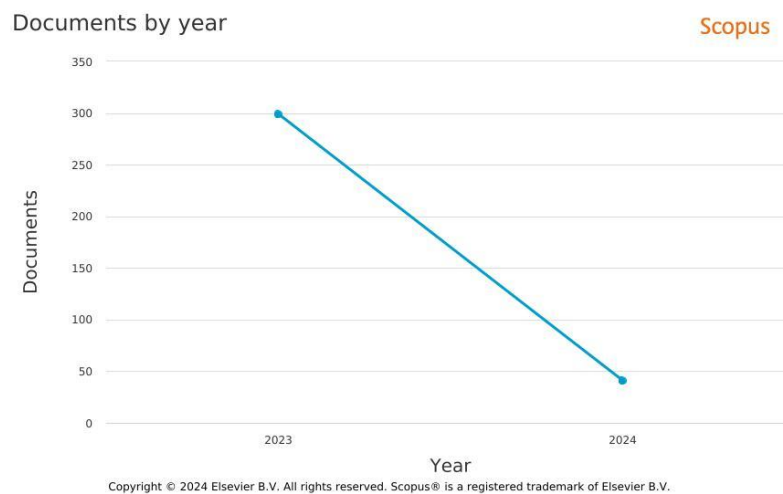


Figure 1. Table of writing data based on the year of publication

If you look at the data above, the year that deals with the dominant opposition political parties in 2023 is 2023 because there are so many conflicts across the globe that it raises criticism from the opposition. Due to the economic decline that their respective governments' policies have caused, too many countries are experiencing financial crises. So many opposition parties are pushing a government that is considered negligent in carrying out its duty, and then many writers are studying the phenomenon. The research carried out in 2023 by (Bondarenko (2023)) has provided an understanding that the organizational strength and loyalty shown to the regime, the party today, is affected by the problem of

“double commitment”, characterized by increasing gaps between the centers of the region and ideological inconsistencies. Both of these internal gap vectors are shaped by the emerging context of various intra-system trends and by demographic trends that affect the interaction between leadership and rank-and-file KPRF.

However, parliamentary democracy has demonstrated that members of the majority party are putting changes to government laws forward in order to keep an eye on coalition compromises and set themselves apart from their coalitional partners, according to a 2024 study carried out by (Behrens et al., 2024). Nonetheless, the reasons behind opposition members' resource-intensive work to suggest legislation revisions are known. Opposition-proposed amendments not only frequently fail due to a lack of policy purpose, but they are also mostly undetectable to voters. (lack of incentive to vote). This can be seen from the picture below, which demonstrates some of the interests of the opposition political party researchers.

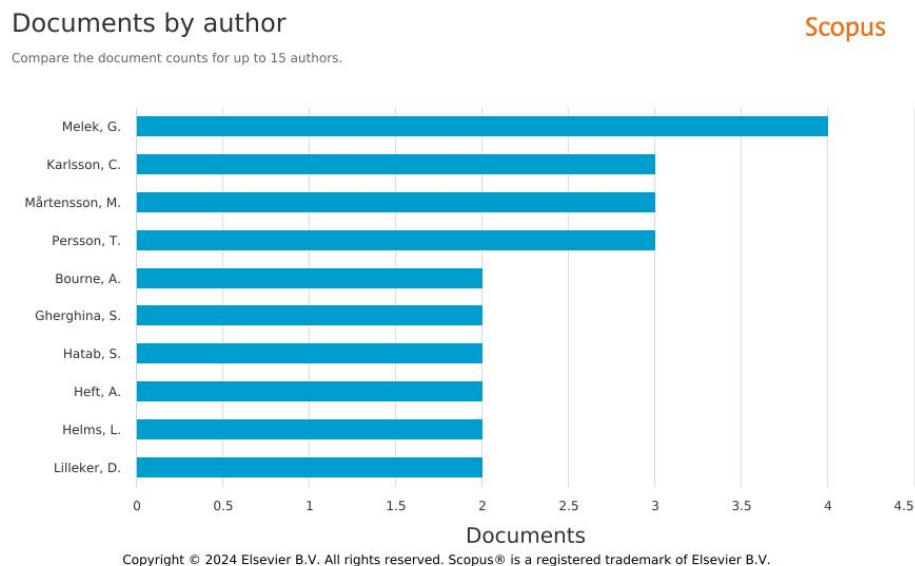


Figure 2. Table of article writing data by author

The above data suggests that Gizem Melek's work is at its peak because of discussing political party issues since the years in 2023 and 2024. The results also indicate that elected mayors mainly applied their traditional media strategies directly to Instagram as part of broadcasting purposes (Melek, 2023a). The article discussed by Karlsson (2024), opposition behavior in a political setting is impacted by two parallel dynamics in addition to one. Political parties have to contend with voicing opposition not just with the views of the ruling party and other parties operating inside the EU but also with voters and their allies on the left and right of the political spectrum. In addition, a fascinating phenomenon that is arising in the midst of political dynamics is the shifting of EU political affairs from the transnational to national legislative domains. It appears that political parties continue to cling to their conventional left-right orientation when it comes to the dynamics of interaction between them and their supporters and voters. As a result, the paper offers a thorough grasp of the

complexity of contemporary political processes, which include relationships between political parties, the government, and society at large within the framework of the European Union.

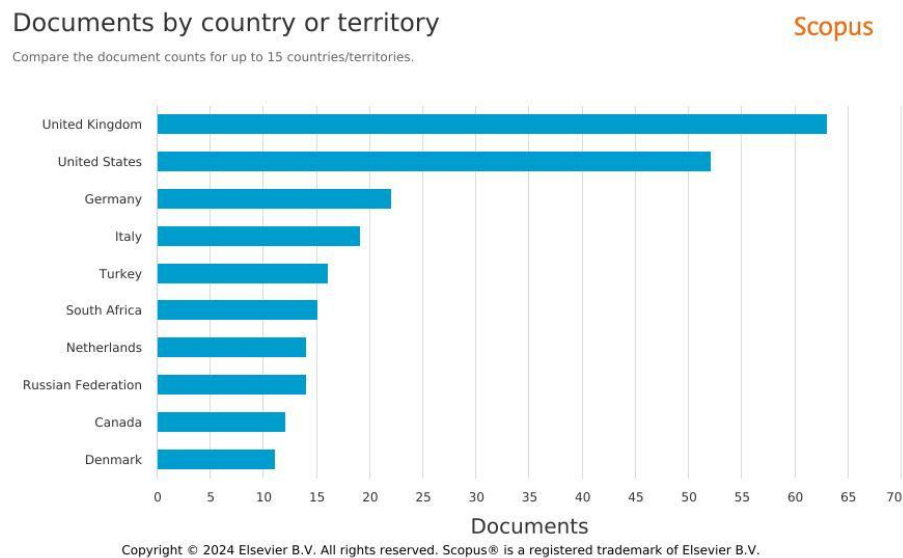


Figure 3. Country Data table related to the topic

Based on the information provided, it is clear that the United States, Germany, Italy, and Turkey are the countries that conduct the most research on opposition political parties, with Britain coming in second. This is hardly surprising, given that Britain is regarded as a major worldwide power and one of the most developed countries in the world, well-known for its leadership in numerous spheres of global life. In the political sector, Britain is well-known for its two primary rival party systems, the Conservative Party and the Labour Party.

As of October 25, 2022, Prime Minister Rishi Sunak, a member of the Conservative Party, is leading the Conservative Party. But as Britain deals with one of the worst cost of living crises in recent memory since the global pandemic struck, the Conservatory Party's support has recently dropped dramatically. Conflicts between the government's factions have also increased political instability; since the fall of 2022, there have been three prime minister transitions. Given that opposition parties have the ability to take advantage of unstable political environments in order to gain power, it is not surprising that Britain has demonstrated a keen interest in opposition political party studies in this context. As seen from the numerous photographs provided in the context of this study, the researchers also covered a wide range of topics pertaining to the advancement of the social sciences, such as the political, social, and economic dynamics of society.

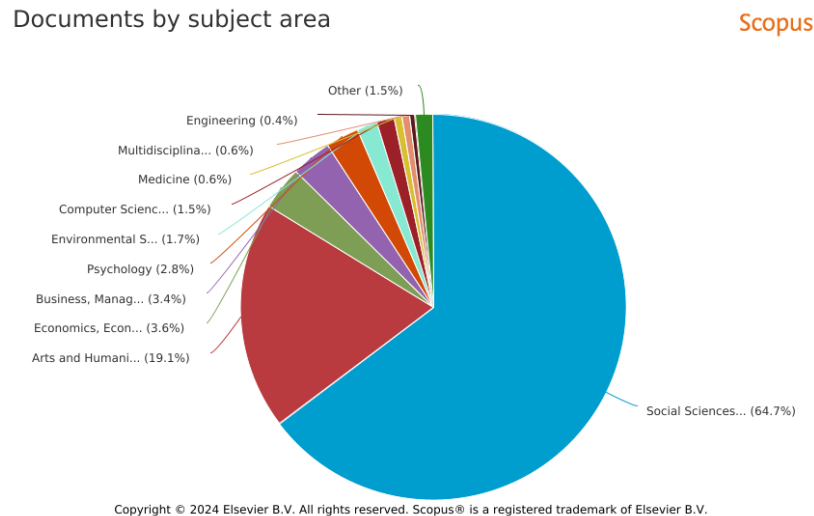


Figure 4. Table of article writing data by Subject Area

According to the data displayed in the above figure, researchers are overwhelmingly interested in the social sciences, with interest in the field reaching a peak of 64.7% of all respondents. This picture serves as a powerful illustration of the applicability and significance of social science to the comprehension of opposition and political dynamics. Understanding political phenomena requires a deep engagement with the body of knowledge that encompasses a variety of social, political, and cultural facets and cannot be divorced from scientific investigation.

In a democratic state, the existence of opposition political parties becomes crucial to maintaining the stability and balance of politics in the nation. The role of the opposition party in a democratic society is equal to that of the ruling party. They develop into substitute voices that encourage criticism of the government's policies and choices. In this sense, the opposition party serves as an essential check on the possibility of authoritarian rule or the misuse of authority by the governing party.

A number of keywords that serve as the basis or methodological foundation for their research are the focus of many studies. In order to comprehend the changing political and social dynamics, keywords like politicians, voters, organizations, wars, candidates, and movements are crucial. By choosing these terms, academics can go further into the examination and analysis of the different facets of oppositional and political phenomena, contributing significantly to the advancement of social science as a whole.

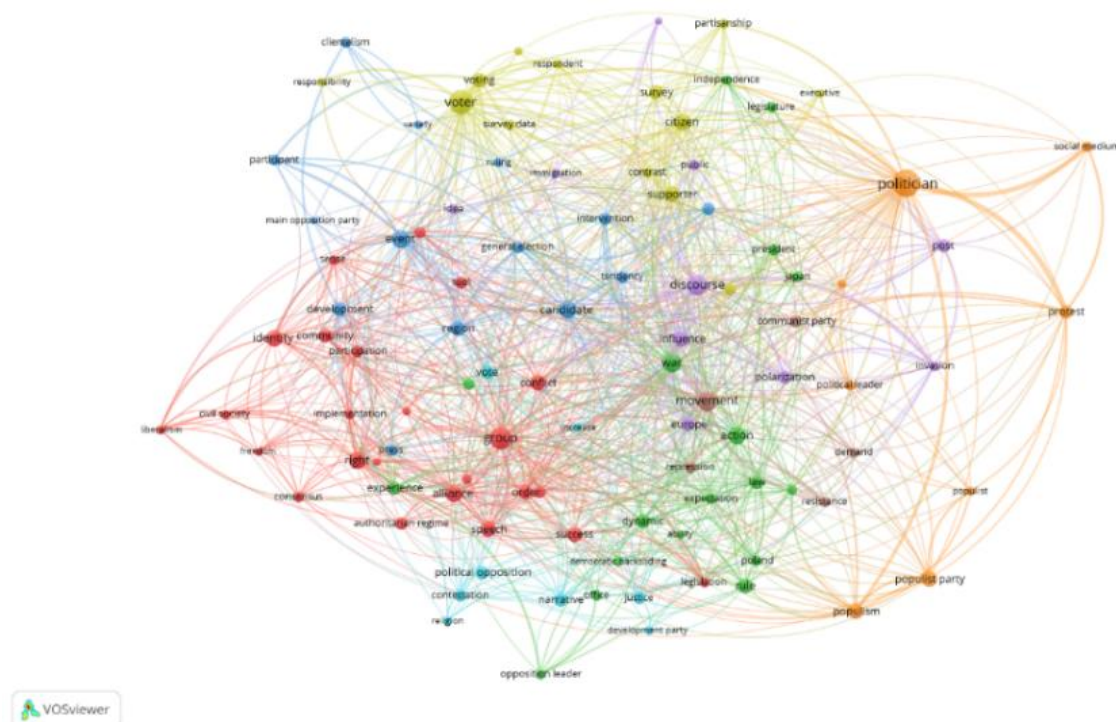


Figure 5. Vosviewer networking data mapping

The orange root represents political debates, the yellow root represents discussions about the electorate, the red root examines group debates, the green root reflects discussions about war, the blue root emphasizes discussions about candidates, and the brown root represents discussions about movements. Each color's dominance highlights the frequency of specific subjects in conversations, revealing the relationships between various problems. This association highlights the themes' connections and clarifies the key ideas that scholars frequently examine in their research.

The graph provides insights into the nature of talks around opposing political parties in addition to providing a visual depiction of hot themes. It highlights the importance of discussing relevant concerns and illustrates the complex interplay between cause and effect within these debates. Researchers can learn a great deal about the areas of attention within political discourse by using the colors, which each represent a component of the larger discourse. Gaining an understanding of the prevailing topics in these conversations is essential to appreciating the subtleties of political dynamics and the interests of different stakeholders. Furthermore, the diagram clarifies the ways in which many subjects interact and impact one another in the context of political discourse. Through the analysis of color correlation, researchers are able to identify patterns and trends that guide their findings. By taking a comprehensive approach, scholars can uncover underlying mechanisms that influence public opinion and political agendas and gain deeper knowledge of the intricacies present in political discourse.

The graph also emphasizes how pertinent these subjects are to the main issues of the opposing political parties. Opposition party agendas and ideologies are intrinsically linked to issues like political debates, electorate concerns, group talks, war debates, candidate evaluations, and movements. Therefore, it is crucial to comprehend the dynamics and frequency of these subjects in order to assess the political environment and predict future changes in public opinion and policy priorities. All things considered, the graph is a useful resource for scholars attempting to traverse the complex terrain of political debate. Through identifying recurring themes and connections among many subjects, scholars can gain a more profound comprehension of the complexities of political processes and enhance their nuanced understanding of modern political environments.

Table1. Cluster distribution data table from vosviewer

Clusters	Item	Amount
Clusters 1	Behavior, candidate, contrast, decline, degree, electorate, evidence, executive, expectation, explanation, fact, general election, government party, hypothesis, incentive, incumbent, independence, legislature, logic, main opposition party, new party, Nigeria, number, office, opponent, partisanship, president, presidential election, ruling, sense, survey data, type vote, voter, voting.	35
Clusters 2	Area, author, China, citizen, covid, experiment, fear, foreign policy, gender, goal, kind, message, opinion, pandemic, perception, point, political leader, populist, populist party, post, prime minister, protest, public opinion, reason, resistance, respondent, scholar, situation, supporter, survey, threat, woman, work.	33
Clusters 3	authoritarian regime, civil society, contribution, creation, electoral support, engagement, failure, freedom, governance, history, implementation, individual, interview, march, mobilization, opposition political part, organization, participation, party member, population, presence, reality, recent year, representative, service, social medium, south Africa, speech, theme, trend, variety, Violence, Zimbabwe.	33
Clusters 4	Agreement, alternative, aspect, attitude, connection, contestation, corruption, critique, democrat, dimension, disagreement, Europe, European union, France, Germany, hostility, immigration, important implication, legislation, membership, Poland, political actor, political opposition, populism, principle, public, rhetoric, salience, United Kingdom, variation, war	31
Clusters 5	Ability, addition, beginning, center, content, content analysis, control, demand, development party, emphasis, establishment, increase, Islam, justice, law, light, meaning, narrative, nature, need, polarization, practice, press, religion, series, tendency, topic, transition, turkey, value	30

Source: VOSviewer application

The first group covers a wide range of topics, such as voters, behavior, contrast, decrease, degree, and so forth. This analysis, which reflects the complexity of the continuing political and social dynamics, offers a thorough review of the variety of themes covered in

the first group. Since the actions of the opposition political parties have an impact on the distribution of power within the government, it is crucial to keep an eye on their activities. When it comes to government policy and decision-making, the participation of opposing political parties can be a significant factor.

Observing Cluster 2, which includes elements like prime ministers, protestors, politicians, populists, and populist parties, helps to explain this. This leads to the conclusion that it may be challenging for the government to create policies that represent the interests of society as a whole when one of the opposing political parties does not support them. A nation's democratic process must include interactions between the ruling party and opposition political groups. Maintaining a balance of power in this situation is essential to avoiding one political group dominating another. Political opposition groups are crucial in representing public interests that might not be taken into account by the administration. The table also demonstrates the complexity of the political dynamics that occur within cultures.

Each division group's embedded aspects reflect many policy- and action-related challenges and disputes. A more thorough understanding of the preferences and interests guiding political engagement at the national level can be obtained by carefully examining each divisional group. Cluster 2 centers on the role of prime ministers, protestors, and populist parties, emphasizing the interplay between the opposition and the government. Because populist political parties represent the goals and interests of specific people, their existence can have a significant impact on the direction of policy. As a result, the table offers a clearer understanding of the dynamics of interaction between the ruling party and opposition political parties in the creation of efficient and representative public policies, in addition to illustrating the diversity of pertinent issues in the political and social domains.

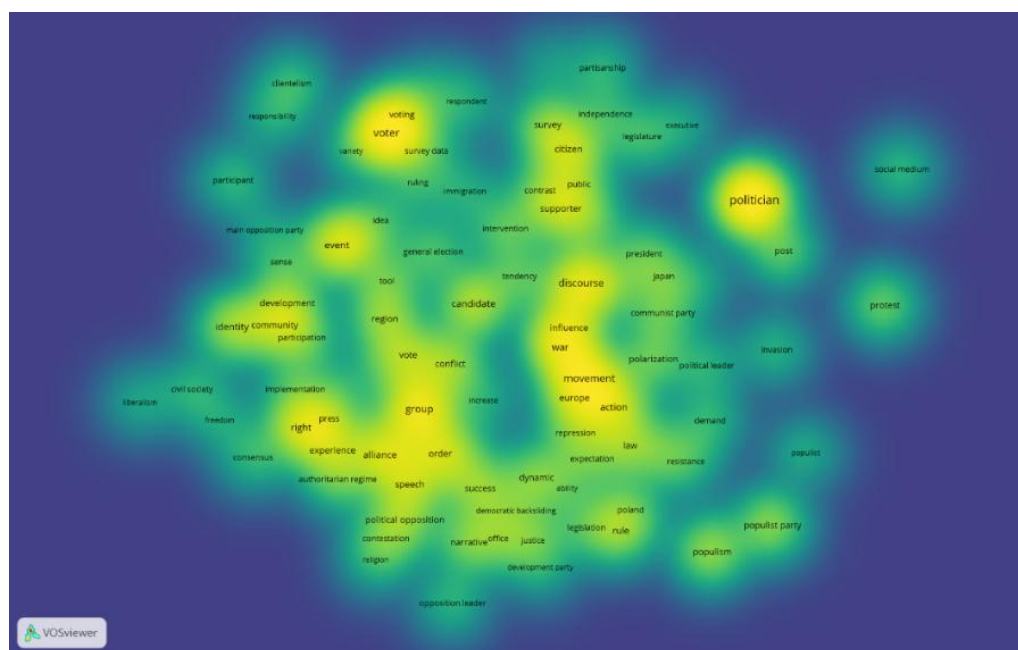


Figure 6. Vosviewer networking data mapping

The information above indicates that the politician has the greatest influence over the opposition political party's situation. The result has created a paradigm for concerns raised by the opposition and what goes on when they criticize the government. Then, as election season approaches, things start to heat up, and a new opposition is formed by the losing party against the winning one. Voters who observe the intra-party bickering will then be impacted. Furthermore, the European wars have intensified the opposition's critical criticisms, as each side has its own interests, whether they support or oppose the war.

Discussion

The information obtained from earlier research using Scopus sources will be examined to address all queries on the subjects covered, namely how the opposition political parties present themselves as opponents of the policies of the ruling administration. More than that, the political system in charge of the power cluster in Europe has international legitimacy. Questions concerning radical right-wing ideology and opposition to the European Union will always arise from the war in Europe (Carlotti, 2023). Did this marriage withstand the crisis, or did it end in a "comfort divorce?"

It is true that political parties are essential to the contemporary democratic political system. The one-party system, the two-party system, and the multilateral system are the three broad categories into which the party system is divided (Maurice Duverger). (system with several parties). The term "one-party system" does not literally relate to a nation having only one political party. In actuality, there are two broad interpretations of what the one-party system signifies. First off, a country's most powerful party is referred to as the "single party system" in this context. Even though there are a lot of other political parties present, just one truly controls or has a prevailing influence on everything. As though the other political parties were drowning and the political party's existence was the only one to surface.

Second, the meaning of the term "single-party system" is one or none at all, matching the single meaning itself. Consequently, there is only one political party in this patriarchal system. In actuality, this is the lone party or just one. In fact, this type of comprehension is close to what is known as a non-party, or party-free, system. It gets its name from the fact that essentially no identification function is carried out in the genuine sense when there is just one party, which is typically the ruling party. In this context, a single party would typically be the size of a hand or a cluster of kings or administrations. A political party that effectively acts as a conduit between the public's goals and the government becomes an official government spokesperson. Stated differently, the political party serves as a conduit for the government's policies, not the other way around. Totalitarian or fascist nations typically serve as models for these kinds of patriarchal systems.

In contrast, a two-party system-literally, two parties-usually accepts the existence of two main political parties in a nation. In this particular context, it also does not imply that there are only two major political parties in the nation; rather, there may be more than two. According to Ramlan Surbakti, there are two parties in this two-party system that compete

in addition to the dominant one. The most prominent example is the American party system, in which the Democratic Party and the Republican Party are the two main political parties.

Because of the contradictory nature of democracy, we are all members of what Turner referred to as liminality-a society that is "not here nor there," or, to use more sociological terminology, a society that has lost its moral compass. In these conditions, it becomes somewhat problematic that we are willing to subject all political processes to a set of agreed-upon procedures and rules of play. In addition, the public is seeing members of the political elite flouting well accepted protocols and guidelines. The different deviations that are being made jointly in politics and economy are what we are seeing, then.

These are the kinds of times when we are seeing natural battles taking place concurrently on two fronts. The distribution of authoritative value under the democratic system occurs on two fronts: on the first, between adversaries and supporters of authoritarian forces, and on the second, between the proto-democratic powers competing for each other's best positions in the market. As Przeworski (1991) put it, the perfect conditions for the consolidation of democracy are those in which political conflicts on the first front have effectively established democratic institutions as the exclusive forum or arena for political conflict on the second front, in which no political actor is able to act outside of the democratic institution, and in which all the powers that lose in a political competition will merely rearrange their affairs in order to win the next round of rivalry.

"Consolidation of democracy occurs when a certain institutional system becomes the only one available in a given political and economic environment, when individuals cannot imagine functioning outside of democratic institutions, and when those who have lost want only to retry within the same institutions."

What has been the source of the misery of national political life today, when the fierce political competition between the protodemocratic forces and the political elite is carried out almost entirely without a strong ethical basis and political turmoil, is the failure to establish the necessary institutions as the basis for such a process of democratic transition. Building a civic culture is essential at the political culture level, where citizens are expected to seek contra-dictory; they must be both active and passive, involved and too involved, influential and distinct. This kind of political culture can foster the emergence of a morality and political ethic that is nonviolent, tolerant, and civilized.

Conclusion

There was a noticeable fall in the number of papers added to the Scopus database between 2023 and 2024, indicating a decline in interest in opposition political party subjects. This fall can be attributed to the fact that the study was conducted during the early stages of the year, which played a significant role in the observed decrease. The researchers suggest that there will be a significant demand for the theme of opposition political parties in 2024, as there is a substantial body of research dedicated to this subject following the upcoming elections. This topic will serve as a catalyst for future researchers to delve deeper into its exploration. Furthermore, the significant influence of social media in spreading information is a crucial

approach for both researchers and politicians. This aligns with a study conducted by Melek (2023), which found that elected mayors primarily utilize Instagram as a means of broadcasting their traditional media strategy. As part of a hybrid advertising strategy, they rarely expand their campaigns to encompass other media outlets. The paper examined the implications of Instagram's involvement in undermining political parties inside competitive authoritarian regimes.

Out of the 324 articles published in the Scopus database between 2023 and 2024, a prominent researcher concluded that Karlsson, Mårtensson, and Persson (2024) posited that opposition behavior is influenced by two simultaneous dynamics: political parties are open to the stance of the government and other parties within the EU dimension, as well as the positions of voters and supporters in the left-right dimension, when expressing opposition. While international affairs may play a role in certain political situations, the connection between political parties and voters is mostly rooted on domestic political factors and conventional left-right beliefs.

The investigation of opposing political parties in the United States has emerged as a captivating subject of study for numerous scholars. Their research encompasses a wide range of factors, including ideology, political strategy, and their influence on the country's policies and political stability. Researchers have conducted thorough investigations to reveal the intricate relationships that exist between the opposition parties and the ruling government. The results of this study offer significant contributions to our understanding of the function of opposition parties in the United States, a country that is widely recognized as a leading authority on the topic of opposing political parties. A comprehensive comprehension of the political process as a whole can be achieved by the public and stakeholders through an awareness of the function and behavior of opposition political parties.

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