

State and Community Participation in the Democratization Process in Indonesia

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Abstract

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This article aims to determine the state and community participation in the democratization process in Indonesia. This topic is important and interesting, because it is mandatory to protect and care for the democratic system, bearing in mind that current developments in the state and society have raised various kinds of issues that must be answered, especially with regard to the democratic system in Indonesia. The research method used is the literature review method, in which sources and data are obtained through the Publish or Perish, SINTA, and Goggle Scholar databases. In this method, the researcher uses a descriptive qualitative approach, in which this method utilizes qualitative data and is described descriptively. Data collection techniques use literature review techniques carried out by researchers to collect valid, complete, and relevant information related to the topic of the problem which is the object of research. The data analysis technique used a literature review analysis technique, in which this research was conducted by reading literary sources to obtain the necessary data. The author finds that, with the existence of a democratic system, it can create a life of nation and state that is in accordance with the mandate of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution..

Keywords: Community, Democratization, Indonesia, Participation, State

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INTRODUCTION

State participation in the process towards democratization in Indonesia is one of the obligations that must be carried out as well as possible. Apart from that, there is no need to doubt the direct participation of civil society in matters relating to the sustainability of the democratic process in Indonesia. This is because these two elements have become a very strong and solid foundation for the life of the nation and state at this time, especially for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Not forgetting also, with the presence of Law Number 17 of 2007 concerning the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) which states that, there will be an increase in the importance of the role that comes directly from civil society in the democratization process in Indonesia. Because these two elements tend to have a stronger role in balancing our current democratic system.

One of the ways is through various forms of state efforts in realizing a more responsive civil society while still instilling high democratic values based on



Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Apart from that, there are many movements which calls for more direct participation of citizens in the political process that has emerged in several countries in the world (Correa-Lopera, 2019). So, the role of direct democracy will be better if, firstly, it has to prioritize the majority of voters who are pragmatic in nature and secondly is a society that has been ideologically polarized. Thus that, direct democracy can be interpreted as an instrument of choice that is collective in Indonesia, where the majority of voters share the same ideology (Zaini, 2019). Therefore, there are three basic patterns of democracy that are directly related to political orientation, which are as follows:

- a. Directly oriented in ignoring the rights and interests of minorities.
- b. Conventional by having an understanding of the narrowness associated with civil liberties.
- c. Liberal in support of minority rights and civil liberties.

Of these, the pattern of liberal views has been considered the most unstable over time and the level of stability, when associated with institutional trust and public participation (Serek & Lomicova, 2020). When, it is the case when considering the features of the political structure that democracy produces a lot of very strong positive impacts in a fairly long period of time (Elbahnasawy, 2020). This is because, as a policy maker in general, really believes that civil intervention can improve democracy as well as possible. Thus that, there are positive things from democracy to improve a political system that is more responsive, accountable, and transparent which is one of the bases for intervention for the state and civil society in the future (John & Sjoberg, 2020). Thus, the attitude of the people, especially in implementing democracy, must always be reflected in the knowledge of citizens and general election behavior (elections) which of course greatly influences political participation (Stutzer et al., 2019).

Because, the democratic process will continue to produce information that mixes politics that can organize the state and civil society to always be able to discuss various social and political issues which in the future can strengthen democratic participation in the future. Thus, the quality of democracy in general can be seen objectively from an economic perspective in influencing people's satisfaction with the quality of democracy (Christmann, 2018). Apart from that, evaluation in the process towards democratization in Indonesia can be measured through the existence of a policy and public administration. In the end, democracy in relation to the aspects of accountability, transparency and responsibility becomes one of the characteristics of a political system that covers the whole, but also enters the realm of how public organizations can be managed properly in the future (Sager, 2018). Thus, today's society believes strongly in relation to institutional contributions in aspects of public institutions through the existence of regulations that are used as an effective, efficient and transparent decision-making process in today's democracy (Gallier, 2020).

Apart from that, the strengthening of national democracy in a country is highly dependent on the success of the local democracy there. Because, in achieving this, the most important aspects must remain, namely political behavior, way of life, and require the support of every individual in society as the owner of the greatest sovereignty (Rahmatulloh, 2013). Thus that, the state and civil society have a very

strong relationship as appropriate as a connectivity to carry out their duties and functions (tupoksi) in accordance with the current situation. Because, then of course there is a difference, when compared to the military which must be obeyed (Sandy, 2018). So, in relation to aspects of democracy in strengthening efforts to emphasize various important aspects in it, of course, such as knowledge, behavior, and the role of policy in various aspects of the life of the nation and state today, especially in the Unitary State. Republic of Indonesia.

Thus that, democracy is used as a concept that has a system of government that has been adopted by the Indonesian state since the inception of this nation. Apart from that, democracy can be said to be the first political system that was directly elected by the Indonesian state as one of the ways to develop the country. Thus, the concept of the state and civil society (civil society) which in this case always underlies the concept of national and state life in accordance with the process which refers to being independent or autonomous, namely as one strong entity capable of self-development, can limit all forms of government and state intervention in the reality they create, and being able to show a critical attitude in today's life. Operationally that, related to civil society (civil society) in question can include various kinds of non-governmental institutions that are within the scope of society which always manifest themselves through the existence of organizational mechanisms, associations or social groupings, and politics that seek to build self-sufficiency such as social and religious organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), associations, interest groups, and so on, which can distance themselves and show autonomy to the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Thus that, the democratic system has required to realize good governance, responsive, and responsible for the current needs of society.

However, the problems that often occur today are related to developments in the context of democratization practices along with the increasing experience of democracy in the country of Indonesia from time to time there are still various inequalities, poverty, hunger, and unresolved health problems amidst the current outbreak of society. this (Alfitri, 2009). So, the urgency in this matter is that there is a very strong need for a very strong correlation between democracy and civil society (civil society) which, as (Mas' oed, 2002) has shown, says that democracy itself cannot be upheld, if it do not get support or are not supported directly by the power of "civil society" and "civil society" will fall apart, if democracy is not realized properly in the future. Thus that, democracy will be able to be upheld with strong support coming directly from the state and civil society (civil society) itself. This implies that, democracy will always need an actor who comes directly from the state and civil society (civil society). Thus, through this explanation, the existence of a state accompanied by civil society is very much needed in building a political system that has direct nuances in the process towards democratization in Indonesia for the life of the nation and state, especially for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

This is because this has been contained in a constitution or the 1945 Constitution which states that, since independence, Indonesia has proclaimed this democratization. This democratization is one of the main foundations of the Indonesian nation. Because, in the democratization process it becomes a process in which the government system must have a balance between all related elements and

not be one-sided to anyone, democracy is better known as the people, by the people, and for the people. Plus, with this democratization process, a mechanism will be created that focuses on the values of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution itself. Because, between Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, this is one of the mandates that must be carried out by the Indonesian state, as mandated previously.

Because these two elements are very important for the continuation of democratization in Indonesia in the future. Thus that, the Indonesian people must make every effort to process the democratization as well as possible in the future. So, with the presence of a state and civil society, which will later take part in realizing democracy, that is even better. Because, with their existence, they can always help realize true democratization. Apart from that, this democratization process will eventually create an increasingly advanced Indonesian nation for the future.

Because, as we can see, the Indonesian nation is still not fully in accordance with the expectations of all elements of the public (society). In the sense that, in the process of democracy in Indonesia, it has not yet reached the point of perfection and is still very far from the expectations (expectations) of all groups, especially the people. Therefore, in the process towards democratization in Indonesia, it must always have a positive impact in advancing the life of the nation and state, especially for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) in bringing forth various forms of efforts to be made in the future. So, as can be seen at this time, democracy in Indonesia is known as Pancasila democracy, namely the notion of democracy which originates directly from the personality and philosophy of the Indonesian nation while still being embodied on the basis of the preamble of the 1945 Constitution, so that in the future it can realize the Indonesian state which can reach the point of perfection for the future. Therefore, the purpose of this article is to find out whether the participation of the state and society in the process of democratization in Indonesia has been running in accordance with what has been mandated by Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

RESEARCH METHOD

This type of research is a type of research that uses a descriptive qualitative approach, where this method utilizes qualitative data and is described descriptively. The data sources in this study were obtained from the Publish or Perish database, SINTA, and Goggle Scholar. The data collection technique in this study is to use a literature review technique or literature carried out by researchers to collect, explore, and collect valid, complete, and relevant information related to the topic of the problem that is the object of research. The data analysis technique used a literature review analysis technique, where this research was carried out by directly reading various library sources to obtain the necessary data with the steps in (Nazir, 2014) and (Arikunto, 2013), which include the following:

- a. Reading the information contained in the research, is there any available information that is in accordance with the background of the research problem being studied (Nazir, 2014).
- b. Collecting various sources of study materials that are relevant to the topic of the problem in the research being studied (Arikunto, 2013).

- c. Citing the information contained in the reading which can be in the form of quotations (quoting directly), paraphrasing (using one's own words) (Nazir, 2014) and writing down the results of the study into the cards provided (Arikunto, 2013).
- d. Record all the important things by looking first, which ones are important and studying the index on the back of the book to find pages that are directly related to what is recorded on the cards that have been provided previously (Nazir, 2014).
- e. Summarizing the results that have been obtained (Arikunto, 2013).
- f. Interpreting the results obtained previously (Nazir, 2014).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Departing from the participation of the state and society in the democratization process in Indonesia, it has become one of the main goals for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) itself. Because, these two elements have a very strong connection to the ongoing democratization of Indonesia. Moreover, coupled with the existence of democratization in Indonesia, it is one of the obligations that must always be carried out as well as possible in various aspects of the life of the nation and state at this time. In addition, the existence of democracy is used as a system of government that has been adopted by the Indonesian nation since the nation's inception. Thus, the role of the state and at the same time civil society is very important in realizing democratization in Indonesia at this time.

Because, to achieve this, the most important aspects must still exist, such as political behavior, way of life, and require the support of every individual who comes directly within society as the owner of the greatest sovereignty (Rahmatulloh, 2013). Because, of course, this has a difference, when compared to the military which must be obeyed (Sandy, 2018). Thus, democracy is used as a concept that has mechanisms related to the system of government that has been adopted directly by the Indonesian state from the very beginning of this nation's establishment. Apart from that, democracy can be said to be the first political system that was directly elected by the Indonesian state as one of the ways to achieve the goal of building a country. Furthermore, related to the concept of the state and civil society (civil society) which in this case remains related to the concept of the life of the nation and state which is in accordance with the process in terms of autonomy, namely as an entity that is strong enough to be able to advance itself, capable of limiting all forms of government and state intervention in the reality it has created, and being able to show a critical attitude in current life.

So, in this case related to the democratic system which is very obligatory to realize good governance, responsive and responsible for the current needs of society. This is because democracy will be able to be enforced with strong support coming directly from a state and civil society itself. So, this implies that, democracy will always need an actor who comes directly from the state and civil society (civil society). Because, this has been contained in a constitution or the 1945 Constitution which says that, since independence, Indonesia has planned to carry out this democratization. So, below will be discussed related to the concept of the state and civil society, acceleration in the process towards democratization, as well as the role of the state and civil society in realizing democratization in Indonesia.

Theory of the State and Community

The state can be said to be an organization or highest body that has the authority on the basis of regulating matters that are directly related to the interests of society in a very wide range. On the other hand, there are those who interpret the state as an organization in which there is a territory that can legally and absolutely impose its will on all other power groups and can set various forms of goals in the life of the nation and state (Susilo et al., 2020). In the actual conception of the state, the state determines the ways and boundaries in which power can be used for common life, whether it is life that comes directly from individuals, groups or associations, or by the state itself (Susila Wibawa, 2019). In addition, the state has an obligation to prosper, protect and educate the nation's life (Suherry, 2017). Not only that, the state becomes one of the social groups that continues to occupy a certain region or area that has been organized under effective political and governmental institutions, has political unity, and is sovereign, so that it has the right to determine its national goals that have been previously determined.

According to Miriam Budiardjo (2010) which states that, the state can be seen as an association of humans who live and work together to pursue various forms of common goals. So, it can be said that the ultimate goal of every country is to create happiness for all its people (Solikhin, 2017). Meanwhile, if we look at the goals of the Indonesian state which have been written in the opening of the 1945 Constitution in the fourth paragraph (Rudy, 2016). In the opening of the 1945 Constitution in the fourth paragraph, the purpose of the Indonesian state is to protect the whole nation and all of Indonesia's bloodshed, promote public welfare, educate the nation's life, and participate in carrying out world order (Nurfurqon, 2020). Therefore, there are various kinds of functions of the state, which include the following:

- a. Defense and Security Functions
- b. The Function of Justice
- c. Regulatory and Justice Functions
- d. Welfare and Prosperity Functions

In addition, there are various elements of the state, which include the following:

- a. Population
- b. Citizens
- c. Region
- d. Government
- e. Sovereignty
- f. Recognition from Other Countries

Furthermore, in the context of civil society which is said to be an arena that is used as a place for various social movements, as well as civil organizations of all classes that are still trying to express themselves in an association, so that they can express themselves and advance in various interests (Guntara, 2020). Thus, the characteristics of civil society are that it is a pluralistic society that has developed to continue to promote mutual tolerance or mutual respect for one another while prioritizing the values of justice, equality, law and pluralism, so that in the future they have progressed significantly (Emika & Tamburian, 2020). Therefore, civil society is one of the most important elements in a democratic country. Therefore,

from these two elements which will later form democratization in Indonesia, it will get better in the future.

Acceleration in the Democratization Process in Indonesia

Associated with the acceleration in the process towards democratization in a country requires a conducive condition. Because, there are a number of things that can be pre-conditions for the creation of accelerated democratization in a country. Apart from that, there are also those who think that every economic factor is the main prerequisite for the ongoing process of democratization in a country. On the other hand, a modern industrial society which is assumed to have a fairly high level of economic capacity will find it easier to create a democratic state. This assumption is directly supported by the statement of a political expert named Seymour M. Lipset who said that the richer a nation, the greater the chance for that country to carry out the democratic process (Sorensen, 1993).

Lipset's opinion is supported by the fact that modernization and prosperity will continue to be accompanied by a number of factors conducive to democracy, namely increased literacy and education levels, urbanization, and the development of mass media. Thus that, high social welfare will also provide various forms of resources needed to relieve tensions caused by political conflicts. Lipset's statement was also supported by the results of research conducted by another political observer, namely Robert Dahl, who said that the higher the socio-economic level of a country, the more likely it is for society to become democratic. However, the opinions and arguments put forward by Lipset and Robert Dahl are refuted by the existence of empirical facts that have occurred in a number of countries. For example, in Argentina, authoritarianism has been practiced for years, even though the per capita income level of the people is relatively high, plus this nation at that time was quite prosperous economically.

Likewise, the same cases occurred in Taiwan and South Korea. In fact, in the case of South Korea, rapid economic development was accompanied by a fairly even distribution of income, but this was not accompanied by a parallel correlation with the ongoing practice of accelerating democratization. Thus, according to the observations of several political scientists, the prosperity of a society and the economic well-being of a nation cannot be an absolute guarantee for the implementation of the concept of democracy in the various advanced economic countries. Another opinion also says that the acceleration of democratization in a country is caused by the existence of pre-conditions in the form of the political culture of a nation. According to this assumption, it is further explained that the system of values and beliefs will explain the context and meaning of political action.

However, in this case raises a new question, if political culture is directly related to the existence of a wider cultural system in society, because it is very possible to identify cultural values and beliefs that are conducive to the course of democracy. So, one of the answers that emerge from that question is what happened to the Protestantism movement. Because the ideology of Protestantism supports the process of democratic practice in a country, but for other ideologies, namely Catholicism in many cases, especially in Latin America, it actually hinders the democratic process in a fairly broad sense, so a number of cultures place more emphasis on hierarchy, authority, and intolerance compared to other cultures. On the other hand, it can be said that these cultures are not conducive to the

implementation of democratization in a country, including in this case Islam and Confucianism (Sorensen, 1993). However, in this way many experts directly admit that it is difficult to see a systematic and definite relationship between certain cultural patterns and the privileges of democracy, so there are things that are relative in nature.

Therefore, the cultural system can be interpreted as a dynamic subject of change. This can be seen in the ideology of Catholicism, so at certain times in the course of history, this ideology hampered democracy in Latin America, but on the other hand the Catholic church also played an important and active role in its opposition to authoritarian government in the 1980s. Likewise with Islamic ideology, in several countries in the Middle East this ideology is very likely to hinder the process of democratization, but in Indonesia during this reform period, every party group that has specifications for Islamic ideology is very supportive of the ongoing democratization process. Rampant in Indonesia. Besides that, other pre-conditions are considered to be triggers and triggers for the establishment of a democratic climate in a country, namely the social structure of society. So, these pre-conditions are in the form of internal factors in the form of a social coating system that exists in the community.

Thus that, certain social classes will provide significant support for the process of democratization, but other social classes actually oppose it. However, we are faced with the element of relativity in it. Because, the class structure that has been considered to be supportive in the process towards democratization in different situations and conditions turns out to be one of the inhibiting factors in the occurrence of the democratization process, and vice versa. Thus, class which has been positioned as an inhibiting factor in the process of democratization in different situations and conditions actually provides considerable support for the creation of a democratic climate. This can be seen in historical studies conducted directly by political observer Barrington Moore in his book Sorensen, Moore has concluded that the bourgeoisie works to a certain degree for the process of democratization of a nation, however, Moore's thesis is disputed by other political observers, namely Goran Thurbon, in Thurbon's opinion, in many countries, democratization appears as a form of social struggle against the domination and hegemony of the bourgeoisie.

Another factor that can be used as capital for the ongoing democratic climate of a society is external factors. This is because economic, political and ideological conditions on a global scale will affect the practice of democracy in a country. Thus, according to some circles, these external factors will affect the level of acceleration of public awareness, especially in developing countries, because of the importance of implementing democratic ideology in their political system. Modernization observers also argue that these external factors will be able to influence efforts to develop and strengthen the application of democratic doctrine in various countries in the third world. However, even this opinion is denied the truth, dependency theorists draw contradictory conclusions.

Thus that, inequality and economic distortions that occur in third world societies have been caused by their dependence on the world economic system. Because, it could lead to something that is not good for sure. So, this is what makes democratization practice in third world countries difficult to realize. Therefore,

based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that it is quite difficult to formulate an absolute model to be used as a reference for the acceleration of the implementation of democracy in a country. This is because pre-conditions that appear to be conducive to the implementation of democratic ideology in a country, however, it turns out that there are also various things that seem counter-productive to the effect of a democratic climate.

However, recognition of the importance of the pre-conditions above for the implementation of a democratization process in a country is not a useless thing. At least, an understanding of the existence of the pre-conditions above is used as material for consideration in fighting for the continuation of an atmosphere of a democratic political system in a country. However, political actors must also be critical in paying attention to all other forms of pre-conditions that occurred previously. Thus, the implementation of democracy in a country cannot be separated from the existence of structures and preconditions which are one of the results of the development and activities of political elites in the past. Therefore, we must see that the implementation or non-implementation of the process towards democratization in a country can be influenced and has something to do with the existence of pre-conditions related to the economy, social and culture, which have been formed in the previous period and of course it must be one of the materials for consideration and reference for political elites in a country today.

Obligations of the State and Community in Realizing Democratization in Indonesia

Related to the a context, the as involvement of the a state and civil society (civil society) in the as process a towards democratization in Indonesia is one of the as obligations that the remains to be carried out and carried out as well as possible. This is because these two elements have become a very strong, solid and formidable foundation for the life of the nation and state at this time, especially for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) itself (Afan, 2006). Because, these two elements also have a role that tends to be stronger in balancing the existence of our democratic system at this time. For example, one of the ways is through various forms of efforts made by the state in realizing a more responsive civil society while still instilling very high democratic values based on Pancasila and the Constitution. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Thus, various forms or types of social movements have appeared which call for every citizen's participation directly through the political process that already exists in various countries in the world (Correa-Lopera, 2019).

Thus that, the role of the direct democratic process will be better, if the first has to prioritize or prioritize every majority of voters who have a pragmatic nature and second is one of the societies that has been ideologically polarized directly. Thus, direct democracy can be interpreted as an instrument of choice that has a collective character in Indonesia, where the majority of voters share the same ideology as other ideologies (Zaini, 2019). Because, the relationship is in the form of numbers, then for the pattern of liberal views that have been considered the most unstable over time and the level of stability, if directly related to institutional trust and public participation (Serek & Lomicova, 2020). Plus, when considering the various features of the existence of a political structure, democracy has produced a lot of very strong positive impacts over a fairly long period of time (Elbahnasawy,

2020). Moreover, it is appropriate for a policy maker who in general really believes in the existence of civil intervention that can improve democracy as well as possible in the future.

So, as you know, the current Indonesian nation is still not fully operating according to the expectations (expectations) of each of all elements of the public (society). In the sense that, in the process of democracy in Indonesia, it can be seen that it has not yet fully reached the point of perfection and is still very far from the expectations of all groups, especially for the public (society) itself. Thus that, in the process towards democratization in Indonesia, it must always have a positive impact on the progress of the life of the nation and state, especially for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), which through various forms of efforts that can be carried out in the future (Budiardjo, 2003). So, as can be seen together, democracy in the country of Indonesia can be known as Pancasila democracy, in which all of these democratic understandings originate directly from the personality and philosophy of the Indonesian people with embodiments on the basis of the preamble of the 1945 Constitution, so that in the future can realize the state of Indonesia which can reach the point of perfection for the future later. Therefore, the involvement of the state and civil society (civil society) in the process towards democratization has been progressing well in Indonesia at this time.

CONCLUSION

The author found that, in the context of the involvement of the state and civil society (civil society) in the process towards democratization in Indonesia, it is one of the obligations that must be carried out and carried out as well as possible. This is because these two elements have become a very strong, solid and formidable foundation for the life of the nation and state today, especially for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Because these two elements also have a stronger dominant role in balancing our current democratic system. For example, one way is through various forms of efforts made by the state in realizing a more responsive civil society by continuing to instill high democratic values based on Pancasila and the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. In 1945. Thus, various kinds of social movements have appeared which call for citizen participation directly through the political process that already exists in several countries around the world (Correa-Lopera, 2019). Thus, the role of direct democracy will be better if, firstly, it has to give more priority to the pragmatic majority of voters and secondly is a society that has been ideologically polarized. Thus, direct democracy can be interpreted as an instrument of choice that is collective in Indonesia, where the majority of every voter has the same ideology (Zaini, 2019). The relationship is in the form of numbers, then for patterns of liberal views that have been considered as the most unstable over time and the level of stability, if directly related to institutional trust and public participation (Serek & Lomicova, 2020).

When considering the various features of the political structure, democracy has produced many strong positive impacts over a fairly long period of time (Elbahnasawy, 2020). Because, as a policy maker generally believes strongly in civil intervention that can improve democracy as well as possible. Thus that, various positive things were found from the existence of democracy to improve a political system that is more responsive, accountable, and transparent which is one

of the main foundations in intervention for the state and civil society (John & Sjoberg, 2020). So, the attitude that must exist from within the community, especially in carrying out the democratic process must still reflect the knowledge of citizens and the behavior of general elections which of course will greatly affect political participation itself. Because, the democratic process will still produce a dominant political information that can organize every country and civil society (civil society) to be able to discuss various kinds of social and political issues which in the future can strengthen democratic participation in the future. Therefore, the quality of democracy in general can be seen through objectivity from an economic point of view in influencing every community's satisfaction with the quality of democracy. Apart from that, evaluation in the process towards democratization in Indonesia can always be measured through the existence of a policy and public administration. In the end, it can be seen that democracy in relation to various kinds or forms of aspects of accountability, transparency, and having high responsibility is one of the characteristics of a political system that includes it as a whole.

Thus, today's society strongly believes that, institutional contributions in aspects of public institutions through the existence of regulations is one of the processes in making decisions that are effective, efficient and transparent in this democratic system (Gallier, 2020). Besides that, on the other hand, strengthening national democracy in a country is very dependent on success in terms of local democracy that is there. This is because the state and civil society (civil society) have a very close relationship as appropriate as one of the connectivity in carrying out tasks and functions in accordance with the current situation. So, in relation to aspects of democracy in seeking various kinds or forms of strengthening in emphasizing various important aspects that must remain in it, of course, such as knowledge, behavior, and the role of policy in various aspects of national and state life when especially in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. This is because, as we all know, the existing Indonesian nation is still not fully running according to the expectations of all circles of society. In that sense, the democratic process in Indonesia has not yet reached the point of perfection and is still very far from the expectations of all groups, especially for all elements of society. Thus that, in the process towards democratization in Indonesia, it must always have a positive impact in advancing the life of the nation and state, especially for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) in bringing forth various kinds of efforts to be made in the future. So, as can be seen together, democracy in Indonesia is known as Pancasila democracy, namely the notion of democracy which originates directly from the personality and philosophy of the Indonesian nation with its embodiment on the basis of the preamble of the 1945 Constitution, so that in the future it can create a state Indonesia which can reach the point of perfection in the future. Therefore, the involvement of the state and civil society (civil society) in the process towards democratization has been progressing well in Indonesia at this time.

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