



## Participation of the State and Civil Society in the Democracy System in Indonesia

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### Abstract

*Received: 24 November 2022* This article aims to look at the participation of the state and civil society in the democracy system in Indonesia. This topic is important and interesting, because the obligation to maintain and care for the democratic system is mandatory, considering that the current development of the state and society has raised various kinds of questions that must be answered, especially related to the democratic system in Indonesia. The research method used is the literature review method, where 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, where this method utilizes qualitative data and is described descriptively. The data collection technique uses a literature review technique carried out by researchers to 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 reading library sources to obtain the necessary data. The author finds that, with the existence of a democratic system, it can create national and state life in accordance with the mandate of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

**Keywords:** Civil Society, Democracy, Participation, State

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## INTRODUCTION

State involvement 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 way is through various forms of state efforts in realizing more responsive civil society by continuing to instill high democratic values based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. In addition, most of the movements Social that calls for more direct citizens' participation 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 the first must prioritize the



majority of voters who have pragmatic nature and second are people who have been polarized ideologically. Thus that direct democracy can be interpreted as a collective instrument of choice in Indonesia, where the majority of voters have the same ideology (Zaini, 2019). Therefore, there are three basic patterns of democracy that are directly related to political orientation, namely as follows:

1. Direct oriented in ignoring minority rights and interests.
2. Conventional by having an understanding of narrowness related to civil freedom.
3. Liberal in supporting minority rights and civil freedom.

Of this amount, the pattern of liberal views has been considered the most unstable from time to time and the level of stability, if it is associated with institutional trust and public participation (Serek & Lomicova, 2020). When, when considering the political structure features that, democracy produces a lot of positive positive impacts in a fairly long period of time (Elbahnasawy, 2020). Because, it is proper for a policy maker in general to believe that, civilian interventions can increase democracy as well as possible. Thus, there are positive things from democracy to improve the political system that is more responsive, accountable, and transparent which is one of the basis in intervention for the state and civil society in the future (John & Sjoberg, 2020). So, the attitude of the community, especially in carrying out democracy must always be reflected in the existence of citizens' knowledge and the behavior of general elections (elections) which of course greatly affect political participation (Stutzer et al., 2019).

Because, in the democratic process will continue to produce a political information that can organize the country and civil society to always be able to discuss various social and political issues which in the future can strengthen the participation of democracy for the future. So, the quality of democracy that can be generally seen objectively from the economic view in influencing public satisfaction with the quality of democracy (Christmann, 2018). In addition, evaluation in the process of democratization in Indonesia can be measured through a public policy and administration. In the end that, democracy in relation to aspects of accountability, transparency, and responsibility is one of the characteristics of the political system that includes overall, but also entered into the realm of how public organizations can be managed well in the future (Sager, 2018). Thus that, the community currently believes related 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 democracy today (Gallier, 2020).

In addition, in strengthening national democracy in a country it is very dependent on the success of the local democracy that is there. Because, in achieving this, the most important aspects that must remain, namely political behavior, way of life, and require the support of every individual in society as the owner of the biggest sovereignty (Rahmatulloh, 2013). Thus that, the State and Civil Society have a very strong relationship as a connectivity to carry out its duties and functions (tupoksi) in accordance with the current situation. Because, thus of course has a difference, when compared to the military that must be obeyed (Sandy, 2018). So, in relation to aspects of democracy in an effort to strengthen to emphasize various important aspects in it, of course such as, knowledge, behavior, and policy roles in

various aspects of national and state life today, especially in the unitary state Republic of Indonesia.

Thus, democracy is used as a concept that has a government system that has been adopted by the Indonesian state since the beginning of the establishment of this nation. In addition, democracy can be said to be the first political system chosen directly by the State of Indonesia as one of the ways to build a country. So, the concept of state and civil society (civil society) which in this case always underlies the concept of the life of the nation and state in accordance with the process that refers to independent or autonomous, namely as one of the strong entities to be able to advance themselves, can limit All forms of government and state interventions in the reality they are created, and are able to show a critical attitude in today's life. Operationally that, related to the case of civil society (civil society) in question can include in a variety of non-governmental institutions that are within the scope of society that always realize themselves through the existence of organizational, social association or social grouping mechanisms that seek to build Independence such as social and religious organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), associations, interest groups, etc., which can take distance and show autonomy to the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Thus, the democratic system has required to realize good governance, responsive, and responsible for the needs of today's society.

However, problems that often occur today are related to developments in its context in the practice of democratization along with the increasing experience of democracy in the country of Indonesia from time to time there are still various gaps, poverty, hunger, and health problems that are not finished in the midst of the outbreak of society when this (Alfitri, 2009). So, the urgency in this case, is very much needed a very strong correlation between democracy and civil society (civil society) as shown by (Mas'ood, 2002) which says that democracy itself will not be upheld, if that Do not get support or not directly supported by the power of "civil society" and "civil society" will be messy, if democracy is not immediately realized later in the future. Thus, democracy will be able to be upheld by the strong support that comes directly from the state and civil society (civil society) itself. This implies that democracy will always always need an actor who comes directly from the state and civil society (civil society). Thus through this explanation that, then with the existence of a country accompanied by civil society (civil society) is very necessary in building a political system that has a direct nuance in the process of democratization in Indonesia for the life of the nation and state, especially for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Because, this has been as contained in a constitution or the 1945 Constitution which states that, Indonesia since independence has launched the democratization. This democratization is one of the main foundations possessed by the Indonesian people. Because, in this democratization process it becomes a process in which the government system must have a balance between all related elements and is not unilateral to anyone, then this democracy is better known as the people, by the people, and for the people. Plus, with this democratization process in the future a mechanism that focuses on the values of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution itself. Because, between Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution it is one of the mandates that must be carried out by the Indonesian state as previously mandated.

Because, these two elements become a very important thing for the sustainability of democratization in Indonesia for the future. Thus that, the Indonesian people must strive as much as possible in processing democratization as well as possible in the future. So, with the presence of a country and civil society (civil society) which will later participate in taking part in realizing democracy which is much better. Because, with the existence they can always help realize the true democratization. In addition, with this democratization process which in the future can create an increasingly advanced Indonesian nation for the future.

Because, as we see that, in the Indonesian nation it is still not fully in accordance with the expectations of all elements of public (society). In a sense that, in the process of democracy in the country of Indonesia, it has not yet reached the perfect point of perfect and is still very far from the expectations (expectations) of all groups, especially for the community. Therefore, in the process of democratization in Indonesia must always have a positive impact in the progress of national and state life, especially for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) in bringing up various forms of efforts made in the future. So, as it can be seen at this time, democracy in the country of Indonesia is known as Pancasila Democracy, namely the understanding of democracy that originates directly to the personality and philosophy of the Indonesian people by continuing the embodiment on the basis of the opening of the 1945 Constitution, so that in the future it can realize The Indonesian state that can reach the point of perfection for the future. Therefore, the purpose of this article is to find out the involvement of the state and civil society in the process of democratization in Indonesia, whether it has been running in accordance with expectations such as, which is mandated by Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

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:

1. 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).
2. Collecting various sources of study materials that are relevant to the topic of the problem in the research being studied (Arikunto, 2013).
3. 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).

4. 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).
5. Summarizing the results that have been obtained (Arikunto, 2013).
6. Interpreting the results obtained previously (Nazir, 2014).

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Departing from the involvement of the state and civil society (civil society) in the process of democratization in Indonesia is one of the main objectives for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) itself. Because, from these two elements have a very strong relationship for the ongoing democratization in the State of Indonesia. Moreover, coupled with democratization in Indonesia is one of the obligations that must always be carried out as well as possible in various joints of national and state life today. Plus, with the existence of this democracy used as one of the government systems that have been adopted by the Indonesian people since the beginning of the establishment of this nation. So, the role of the state and at the same time civil society (civil society) is so 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 in the community as the owner of the biggest sovereignty (Rahmatulloh, 2013). Because, thus of course this has a difference, when compared to the military that must remain obeyed (Sandy, 2018). Thus, democracy is used as one of the concepts that have a mechanism related to the government system that has been adopted directly by the Indonesian state from the beginning of the establishment of this nation. In addition, democracy can be said to be the first political system that is directly elected by the Indonesian state as one of the ways in achieving the goal of building a country. Furthermore, related to the concept of a state and civil society (civil society) which in this case is still undergoing related to the concept of the life of the nation and state in accordance with the process in the autonomous aspect, namely as an entity that is strong enough to be able to advance yourself, able Limiting all forms of government and state interventions in the reality he has created, and is able to show a critical attitude in life that exists today.

So, in this case related to a democratic system that is very required to realize good governance, responsive, and responsible for the needs of the current community. Because, when democracy will be able to be upheld by the strong support that comes directly from a country and civil society (civil society) itself. So, this implies that democracy will always be always to need an actor who comes directly from the state and civil society (civil society). Because, this has been as contained in a constitution or the 1945 Constitution which says that, Indonesia since independence has launched the democratization. So, below will be discussed related to the concept of state and civil society, acceleration in the process of democratization, as well as the role of the state and civil society in realizing democratization in Indonesia, which is as follows:

### **The Concept of the State and Civil Society**

The state can be said to be the highest organization or body that has the authority on the basis of regulating the subjects that are directly related to the interests of the community in a very broad scope (Rudy, 2016). On the other hand that, there are those who interpret the state as an organization in which there is a region that can impose the will of its power legally and absolutely towards all other groups of power and can set various forms of goals of the life of the nation and state. In the conception of the state that, the state sets ways and boundaries, where power can be used for shared life, whether in the form of life that comes directly from individuals, groups or associations, or by the country itself (Afan, 2006). In addition, the state has an obligation to prosper, protect, and educate the life of the nation. Not only that, the state becomes one of the social groups that remains in the space of certain regions or regions that have been organized under political institutions and the government that are effective, have political unity, and are sovereign, so that they are entitled to determine their national goals that have been previously set (Emika & Tamburian, 2020).

According to Miriam Budiardjo (2010) which states that, the state can be seen as a human association that lives and works together to pursue various forms of common goals. So, it can be said that, the ultimate goal of every country that is certainly is to create happiness for all its people. Meanwhile, if we look at the purpose of the Indonesian state that has been written in the opening of the 1945 Constitution in the fourth paragraph (Guntara, 2020). In the opening of the 1945 Constitution in the fourth paragraph, the purpose of the Indonesian state was to protect all nations and all Indonesian blood spills, advance public welfare, educate the life of the nation, and participate in carrying out world order. Therefore, there are various functions from the state, namely as follows:

1. Function of Defense and Security
2. Function of Justice
3. Function of regulation and justice
4. Welfare and Prosperity Functions

In addition, there are various elements from the state, which are as follows:

1. Residents
2. Citizens
3. Region
4. Government
5. Sovereignty
6. Recognition from other countries

Furthermore, in the context of civil society which is said to be an arena that is used as a place in various social movements, as well as civilian organizations from all classes that continue to try to express themselves in a set, so as to express themselves and advance in various interests (Nurfurqon, 2020). So, the characteristics of civil society (civil society) become a plural society that has developed to continue to put forward an attitude of mutual tolerance or mutual respect from one another by continuing to prioritize the values of justice, equality, law, and pluralism, so that in the future They have significant progress. Therefore, civil society (civil society) is one of the most important elements in a democratic country. Therefore, from these two elements which in the future will form democratization in Indonesia will improve in the future.

### **Acceleration in the Process of Democratization**

Related to the occurrence of acceleration in the process of democratization in a country requires a conducive condition. Because, there are a number of things that can be a pre-condition for the creation of democratization acceleration in a country. In addition, there are those who have the notion that, every economic factor is the main prerequisite for the process of democratization in a country (Surbakti et al., 2008). On the other hand, modern industrial society which is assumed to have a fairly high level of economic capability will be easier to create a democratic country. The assumption was supported directly by the statement of a political expert named Seymour M. Lipset who said that, the richer a nation, the greater the country's chances to carry out the democratic process (Sorensen, 1993).

This lipset opinion is supported by the existence of reality which states that, modernization and prosperity will remain accompanied by a number of factors that are conducive to democracy, namely increasing the level of literacy and level of education, urbanization, and mass media development. Thus that, high community welfare will also provide various forms of resources needed to ease the tensions caused by political conflict (Susila Wibawa, 2019). The lipset statement was also supported by the results of research conducted by another political observer, Robert Dahl, who said that, the higher the socioeconomic level of a country will be more likely for the community to become democratic. However, the opinions and arguments made by Lipset and Robert Dahl were refuted by the empirical reality that occurred in a number of countries. For example that, in Argentina there has been an authoritarian political practice for years, even though the level of income per capita of its people is relatively high, plus this nation at that time was quite economically prosperous.

Likewise, the same case occurred in Taiwan and South Korea. In fact, in the case that occurred in South Korea in rapid economic development, accompanied by a fairly equitable distribution of income, but it was not accompanied by a parallel correlation with the practice of acceleration of democratization. So, according to the observation of some political scientists that, the prosperity of a society and the economic welfare of a nation cannot be an absolute guarantee of the implementation of the concept of democracy in various developed 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 political culture of a nation. According to this assumption, it is further explained that the value system and belief will explain the context and meaning of political actions.

However, in this case raises a new question, when political culture is directly related to the existence of a broader cultural system in society, because it is very possible to be identified will be a conducive cultural value and belief in the course of democracy. So, one of the answers that arises from that question is what happens to the Protestantism movement. Because, the ideology of Protestantism supports the occurrence of processes in the practice of democracy in a country, but for other ideologies, namely catholicism in many cases, especially in Latin America actually hamper the democratic process in a fairly broad sense, then a number of cultures emphasize more on the hierarchy, authority, and intolerance compared to other cultures. On the other hand, it can be said that, cultures are less conducive to the implementation of democratization in a country, including in this case is Islam and

Confusionism (Sorensen, 1993). However, thus it is recognized directly by many experts that it is difficult to see a systematic and certain relationship between certain cultural patterns and democratic privileges, so there are matters that are relative.

Therefore, the cultural system can be interpreted as the subject of dynamic change. This is evident in the ideology of catholicism, so at a certain period of time in the course of history, this ideology hinders democracy in Latin America, but on the other hand the Catholic Church also plays an important and active role in its opposition to the authoritarian government in the 1980s. Likewise with Islamic ideology, in some countries in the Middle East this ideology is very likely to hamper in the process of democratization, but in Indonesia during this reform period, every party group that specified in Islamic ideology is very supportive of the ongoing democratization process with rife in the country of Indonesia. In addition, other pre-conditions that are considered to be a trigger and booster for the upholding of a democratic climate in a country, namely the social structure of society. So, this pre-condition is in the form of internal factors in the form of a social coating system in the community.

Thus that, certain social classes will provide significant support for the process of democratization, but other social classes actually oppose it. But thus, we are faced with the existence of an element of relativity in it. Because, in the class structure that has been considered supportive in the process of democratization in different situations and conditions that sometimes are sometimes one of the inhibiting factors in the process of democratization, and vice versa. So, the class that has been positioned as an inhibiting factor in the process of democratization in different situations and conditions they actually provide considerable support for the creation of a democratic climate. This can be seen in the historical study conducted directly by a political observer Barrington Moore in his book Sorensen, Moore has concluded that, the bourgeoisie in a certain level works for the process of democratization of a nation, but this Moore thesis is denied by other political observers, Namely Goran Thurbon, in the opinion of Thurbon, in many countries, democratization emerged as a form of community struggle against the dominance and hegemony of the bourgeoisie.

Another factor that can be used as capital for the democratic climate of a society is an external factor. Because, economic, political, and ideological conditions in terms of global scale will affect the practice of democracy in a country. So, according to some groups of external factors, this will affect the level of acceleration of public awareness, especially in various developing countries, because of the importance of the application of democratic ideology in its political system. Modernization observers also argue that, external factors will be able to influence efforts to develop and strengthen the application of democratic doctrines in various countries in the third world. However, even this opinion is denied the truth, the theoretical dependencies draw conclusions that are contrary.

Thus that, economic inequality and distortion that occurs in third world communities has been caused by dependence on the world economic system. Because, it could have caused something that is not good. So, this is what makes in the practice of democratization 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

for the implementation of democracy in a country. Because, pre-conditions that appear to be seen conducive to the implementation of democratic ideology in a country, but apparently there are also various kinds of things that look counter-productive for the enactment of the democratic climate.

But thus, the recognition of the importance of pre -conditions above for the implementation of a process of democratization in a country is not a useless thing. At least, understanding of the pre -conditions above such as, used as a material consideration to fight for the atmosphere of a democratic political system in a country. However, political actors also must still be critical to pay attention to all forms of other pre -conditions that occurred in previous. Therefore, the implementation of democracy in a country cannot be separated from the existence of structures and pre -conditions which are one of the results of development and political elite activities in the past. Therefore, we must see that, the implementation or not implemented in the process of democratization in a country can be influenced and has something to do with the existence of pre -conditions related to the economy, social, and cultural, which has been formed in the previous period and of course it must become One material for consideration and reference for the political elites in a country today.

### **The Role of the State and Civil Society in Realizing Democratization in Indonesia**

Related to its context in the involvement of the state and civil society (civil society) in the process of democratization in Indonesia is one of the permanent obligations to be carried out or carried out as well as possible (Budiardjo, 2003). Because, these two elements are a very strong, sturdy, and tough foundation for the life of the nation and state at this time, especially for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) itself. Because, these two elements also have a role that tends to be stronger in compensating from the existence of our democratic system at this time (Erani, 2009). For example that, one way is to go through various forms of efforts made by the state in realizing civil society (civil society) which is more responsive by fixed to instill very high democratic values based on Pancasila and Law The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. So, various forms or types of social movements have emerged that call for every citizen participation that directly through the existence of political processes that already exist in various countries in the world (Correa-Lopera, 2019).

Thus that, the role of the direct democracy process will be better, if the first must prioritize or prioritize each majority of voters who have pragmatic nature and the second is one of the people who have been polarized directly ideologically (Rachbini, 2002). Thus, direct democracy can be interpreted as an instrument of choice that has a collective nature in Indonesia, where the majority of voters have the same ideology as other ideologies (Zaini, 2019). Because, the connection is in the form of the amount that, then for the pattern of liberal views that have been considered the most unstable from time to time and level of stability, if associated directly with institutional trust and public participation (Serek & Lomicova, 2020). Plus, when considering various forms of features of the existence of a political structure that, democracy has produced a lot of positive positive impacts in a fairly long period of time (Elbahnasawy, 2020). Moreover, properly from a policy maker

who generally believes in civilian interventions that can increase democracy as well as possible in the future (Huda, 2003).

So, as can be known that, in the Indonesian nation that is currently still not fully running in accordance with the expectations (expectations) of each of all public elements (society) (Suherry, 2017). In a sense that, in the process of democracy in the country of Indonesia which can be seen still not fully reached the point of perfectness and is still very far from the expectations of all people, especially for the public (society) itself (Strong, 2008). Thus that, in the process of democratization in Indonesia 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 ways of bringing up various forms of efforts that can be made in the future (Solikhin, 2017). So, as can be seen together that, democracy in the country of Indonesia can be known as Pancasila Democracy, where all this democratic understanding is sourced directly to the personality and philosophy of the Indonesian people with an embodiment on the basis of the opening of the 1945 Constitution, so that In the future, it can realize the Indonesian state that can reach the point of perfection for the future. Therefore, the involvement of the state and civil society (civil society) in the process of democratization has been running improved in Indonesia at this time.

## **CONCLUSION**

The author found that, in its context in the involvement of the state and civil society (civil society) in the process of democratization in Indonesia became one of the obligations that must be carried out or carried out as well as possible. Because, these two elements are a very strong, sturdy, and tough 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 compensating for our democratic system at this time. For example that, one way is to go through various forms of efforts made by the state in realizing civil society (civil society) which is more responsive by having to instill high democratic values based on Pancasila and the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia In 1945. So, various kinds of social movements have emerged that call for citizens' participation directly through the political processes that already exist in several countries in the world (Correa-Lopera, 2019). Thus that, the role of direct democracy will be better, if the first must prioritize each majority of voters who have pragmatic nature and second are people who have been polarized ideologically. Thus, direct democracy can be interpreted as a collective choice instrument in the country of Indonesia, where the majority of each voter has the same ideology (Zaini, 2019). The connection is in the form of the amount that, then for the pattern of liberal views that have been considered the most unstable from time to time and the level of stability, if it is associated directly with institutional trust and public participation (Serek & Lomicova, 2020).

When in considering various forms of political structure features, democracy has produced many strong positive impacts in a fairly long period of time (Elbahnasawy, 2020). Because, properly from a policy maker who generally believes in civilian interventions that can increase democracy as well as possible. Thus, it was found a variety of positive things from the existence of democracy to

improve the political system that is more responsive, accountable, and transparent which is one of the main foundations in intervention for the State and Civil Society (civil society) (John & Sjoberg, 2020). So, the attitude that must remain from within the community, especially in carrying out the democratic process must continue to reflect the knowledge of citizens and the behavior of general election which of course will greatly affect political participation itself. Because, in the democratic process will continue to produce a dominant information on politics 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 in terms of economic views in influencing every community satisfaction with the quality of democracy. In addition, the evaluation in the process of democratization in Indonesia can always be measured through a public policy and administration. In the end that, it can be seen democracy in relation to various kinds of forms of aspects of accountability, transparency, and having high responsibilities become one of the characteristics in the political system that includes overall.

So, the community currently believes that, institutional contributions in aspects of public institutions through regulations are one of the processes in effective, efficient, and transparent decision making in the democratic system (Gallier, 2020). In addition, on the other hand in strengthening national democracy into a country depends on the success in terms of local democracy that is there. Because, the state and civil society (civil society) have a very close relationship as well 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 striving for various kinds of forms of reinforcement in emphasizing various important aspects that must remain in it which is of course such as, knowledge, behavior, and role of policy in various aspects of national and state life when This, especially in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Because, as we can all know that, in the current Indonesian nation is still not fully running in accordance with the expectations of all people. In a sense that, in the process of democracy in the country of Indonesia which has not yet reached the perfect point of perfect and is still very far from the expectations of all people, especially for all elements of society. Thus that, in the process of democratization in Indonesia must always have a positive impact in the progress of national and state life, especially for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) in bringing up various kinds of efforts made in the future. So, as can be seen together that, democracy in the country of Indonesia is known as Pancasila Democracy, namely the understanding of democracy that originates directly to the personality and philosophy of the Indonesian people with the embodiment on the basis of the opening of the 1945 Constitution, so that in the future it can realize the state Indonesia can reach the point of perfection in the future. Therefore, the involvement of the state and civil society (civil society) in the process of democratization has been running improved in Indonesia at this time.

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