



A Meta-Analysis on Democracies in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This research intends to describe the map of the progress of democracy studies in Indonesia. The study was performed by searching the Scopus database using the keyword "Democracy in Indonesia." The search results are then descriptively analyzed based on the year of publishing, the number of publications, the most regularly published writer, source of the article, country of publication, and association. Data is exported in the RIS format to receive a research-creation diagram. The exported data is then interpreted and evaluated using the VOSviewer program to classify the bibliometric map and the Nvivo 12 plus software to determine the most general categorization of themes and topics. Via network visualization, lines between nodes represent the relationships (edges) between inter-nodes. The other lines of connection between nodes, the closer the relationships with records are. Meanwhile, with the visualization of density, it was seen that if the color visualized was getting redder, the subject had been researched a lot, although the topic was only barely researched if it was getting greener. Indonesia's R&D maps on democracy are grouped into six key themes: democracy, politics, social, political, local, and electoral, while political, democracy, politics, social, and growth are the most dominant themes.

Key word: Democracy, Indonesia, VOSviewer, NVivo 12 plus

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1. INTRODUCTION

On 22 November 2020, Anies Baswedan uploaded a photo on his Instagram and Twitter social media accounts, which depicts himself reading the book "How Democracies Die (2018)," written by two political scientists from Harvard University, Steven Levitsky & Daniel Ziblatt (Rizal, 2020). In this book, Levitsky & Ziblatt remind the threat of democracy's death of democracy by taking cases in several countries. The death of democracy occurs because of authoritarian leaders' election, with characteristics such as tolerating and calling for violence, rejecting the rules of the democratic game, willing to limit civil and media freedom, and denying the legitimacy of opponents (CNNIndonesia.com, 2020). According to Arifin, as a political system, democracy needs to be fought for by the people, after monarchy and oligarchy are deemed inadequate to answer welfare, comfort, freedom of opinion, and various other freedoms (Arifin, 2019). Maksum considers that democracy contains all the modern government elements present in Islam, such as deliberation, consensus, justice, freedom, equality, and tolerance (Maksum, 2017).

With his view, Jimly Asshiddiqie considers that in today's democratic system, the system of power in shared life can be differentiated into three domains, namely the state, market, and civil society. The three forces must run in harmony, be equally strong and control each other, but must not interfere with each other (Istinah, 2012). According to Yana Gorokhovskaia, democracy will be consolidated if political, economic, state, and civil society actors can put forward democratic action as the main alternative to gaining power (Zuhro, 2019). Democracy has always been the most popular word and seems to have become a belief of most humans that it is an ideal concept to achieve peace and justice goals in a country (Rohman, 2018). Recently, democracy has become a system used in almost all countries. Democracy is a cultural value because it includes meanings, symbols, collection of values, beliefs, attitudes, procedures, and lifestyles passed down throughout history and shared (Pamungkas & Arifin, 2019). Democracy worldwide in both democratic and non-democratic countries has an attractive image among the broader community because of its ideas about freedom and independence (Pietsch & Clark, 2015).

Indonesia itself has enjoyed democracy after undergoing significant political transformation since 1998, triggered by the sudden and unexpected fall of Suharto's presidency and its authoritarian regime (Pietsch & Clark, 2015). Freedom of expression has also become a part of everyday life (Bakti, 2018). According to Latief, after Soeharto's fall in the late 1990s, Indonesia recovered from the financial and political crisis and then began to experience considerable economic growth and democratization. However, an adequate welfare system that can reach all society levels remains challenging to find, even though economic growth has increased in the last ten years. People do not readily accept Indonesian government statistics, which decrease the number of people living below the poverty line (Latief, 2016). In the end, Indonesian democracy is still trapped in procedural democracy, which only intertwines with electoral matters and the elite replacement process (Mahpudin, 2019).

The growing literature on the 'dark side' of democracy has also resulted from the frequent election-related violence between ethnic or religious communities, as has been found by Berenschot about the political competition that drives politicians to incite violence (Christian-Muslim in North Maluku in 1999-2000) through the patronage network (Berenschot, 2020). Agreeing with Berenschot, Aspinall also argues that Indonesia's democratic model is based on an inclusive elite settlement in which strong political and economic actors have gained a share in the system mainly through access to patronage (Aspinall, 2015).

The Soeharto regime is still shaping the contours of state, and community relations in Indonesia (Diprose et al., 2019), such as the press, which is not beneficial to the development of democracy and the formation of journalists (Abrar, 2019), democracy with corruption and military spending which determines emissions carbon dioxide (Zandi et al., 2019), corruption and clientelism as signs of a failure to transition to a "meaningful" or "liberal" democracy (Tidey, 2018); (Berenschot, 2018) failure to strengthen Komnas HAM is a reflection of the low quality of Indonesian democracy (Setiawan, 2016), too deep intervention in the public sphere so that the 'public sphere' no longer functions for democracy (Rianto, 2020), to the militarization of resilience food (Davidson, 2018).

Quoting data from the Freedom House in 2013, Hakimul Ikhwan explained that the development of democracy finally made Indonesia the only country that was considered 'free' in Southeast Asia. However, in recent years, many observers have pointed out the shortcomings of Indonesian democracy (Ikhwan, 2018). In their research, Pietsch & Clark found that people's attitudes have not been too convinced by democracy, and have not been satisfied with their government's performance in providing fundamental freedoms and democratic independence (Pietsch & Clark, 2015). In his research, Mietzner wrote that the Jokowi government has often used highly questionable and often fabricated legal cases (Mietzner et al., 2018).

Furthermore, in the 2019 elections, Aspinall and Mietzner considered that the 2019 election confirmed the country's status as an electoral democracy marked by significant intra-elite competitiveness and a downward trend in the quality of democracy (Aspinall & Mietzner, 2019). Regarding the election, Gai & Tokan considered that the solution policy for reforming the election format is the key to increasing public participation in electoral democracy again, hoping that the election will be an intermediate in embodying a more substantial quality of democracy (Gai & Tokan, 2020).

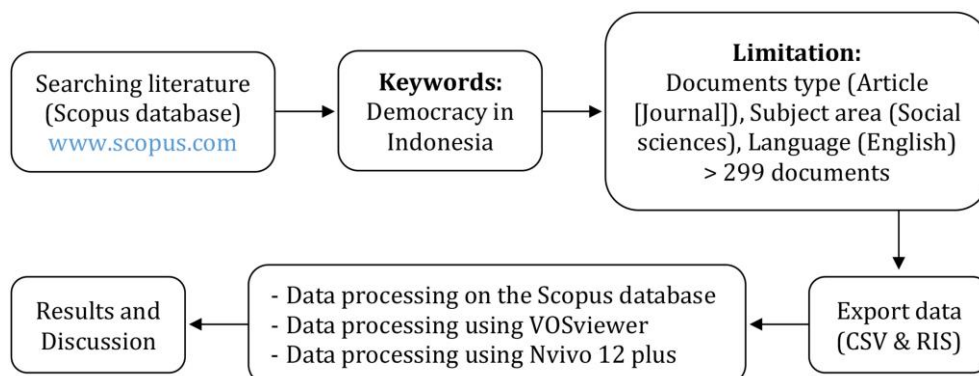
Previous research conducted by (Pietsch & Clark, 2015), entitled "Critical Citizens: Attitudes towards Democracy in Indonesia and Malaysia," has examined public attitudes towards democracy and government performance in terms of providing fundamental freedoms and democratic independence. Also, research Rohman (2019), entitled "Democracy in Indonesia: The Essence of Democracy in Diversity," has also discussed the nature of democracy in the life of the nation and state in Indonesia, where Pancasila and Bhinneka Tunggal Ika are part of ignorance.

This paper was prepared to describe a map of the development of research on democracy in Indonesia in the last six years by analyzing documents accessed through the Scopus database. The number and types of documents published, researchers who publish, affiliations, sources, and countries researching democracy in Indonesia will be analyzed in this paper. Apart from that, the categorization, relationships, and mapping of the most dominant themes and themes in the development of research on democracy in Indonesia also do not escape this paper's discussion. The difference between this study and previous studies lies in the tools used to process data. The researcher uses the VOSviewer and NVivo 12 plus software composition to process data, supported by data taken from the Scopus database and journals related to research topics to strengthen the research foundation. The data is exported in RIS format to obtain a research progress map, then interpreted and analyzed using the program VOSViewer and NVivo 12 plus to figure out the bibliometric map from the map of research findings on democracy Indonesia.

2. METHOD

This study uses qualitative methods with a literature study. Qualitative research prioritizes extracting, discovering, reading, explaining, and conveying the explicit and most tangible meaning or symbols of data from the data collected (Yahya, 2015). Meanwhile, according to Danandjaja (Sari, 2020), library research is a systematic scientific bibliographic research method, including collecting bibliographic materials related to research objectives, collecting techniques with the literature method, and organizing and present data. So, it can be concluded that qualitative research methods with literature study techniques are data collection techniques based on finding data in the form of writing such as notes, books, papers or articles, journals, and so on (Wicaksono et al., 2017).

This research focuses on exploring information about the development of research on "Democracy in Indonesia" from 2015 to 2020. Therefore, qualitative research with a literature study is the right research method to choose to achieve the objectives of this research. This research's data source is 299 journal documents obtained from the Scopus database; then, the data is stored in the RIS format and then processed using the VOSviewer software. For the stages of data collection and processing, it can be seen in Figure 1.



Source: Processed by author (2023)

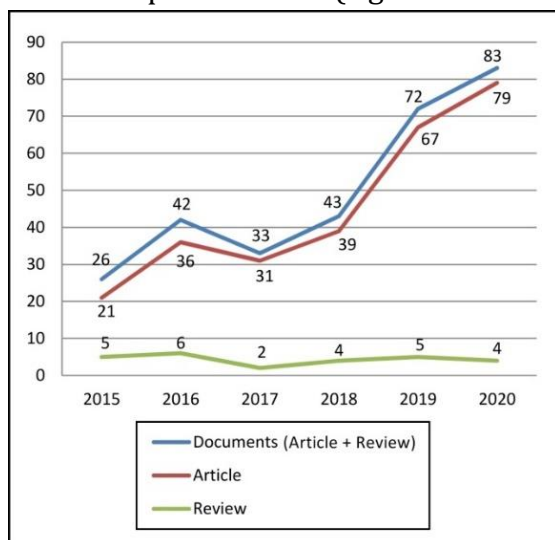
Figure 1. Flow and stages of data collection and processing

In data processing using VOSviewer software, the full counting method was chosen to visualize data based on keywords and researchers, while in visualization based on titles, researchers used the binary counting method. Scopus's selection is determined purposively considering its quality and reputation, which has been recognized internationally by both universities and research institutions (Hakim, 2020). The selection of data in the Scopus database only focuses on data published through sources belonging to the field of Social Sciences. As for the use of VOSviewer software because of its advantages in identifying combinations of noun phrases that are relevant to mapping and an integrated clustering approach and visualization (Tupan et al., 2018). Besides, researchers also used the Auto Code feature in the NVivo 12 plus software to describe the categorization, relationships, and mapping of themes in the development of research on democracy in Indonesia. Furthermore, through the word frequency feature, the researcher also shows the most dominant words/topics in documents published in the development of research on democracy in Indonesia from 2015 to 2020.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

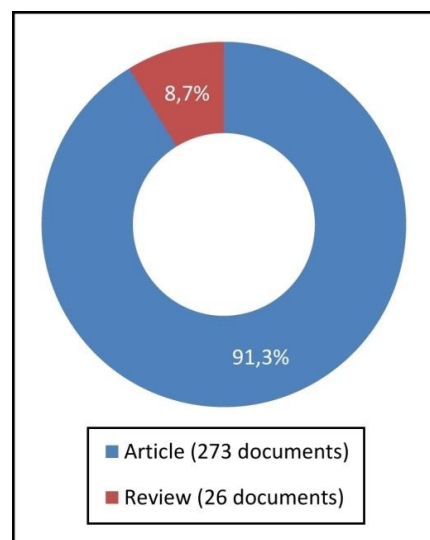
Number of Publications and Types of Documents

There were 299 research papers from the search results from the Scopus database on "Democracy in Indonesia," from 2015 to 2020, which were further split into 273 papers and 26 reviews with a ratio of 91.3 percent and 8.7 percent (Figure 3). The 'Democracy in Indonesia' study pattern graph indicates an improvement from 21 papers in 2015 to 79 articles in 2020. Document ratings have declined in comparison to posts. Five released paper analysis documents were issued in 2015, which were reduced by four documents in 2020. The "Democracy in Indonesia" paper published in the Scopus database has improved overall (Figure 2 and Table 1).



Source: Data managed by author on December, 2020

Figure 2. Number of document publications (article & review) by year



Source: Data managed by author on December, 2020

Figure 3. Number of publications based on document type

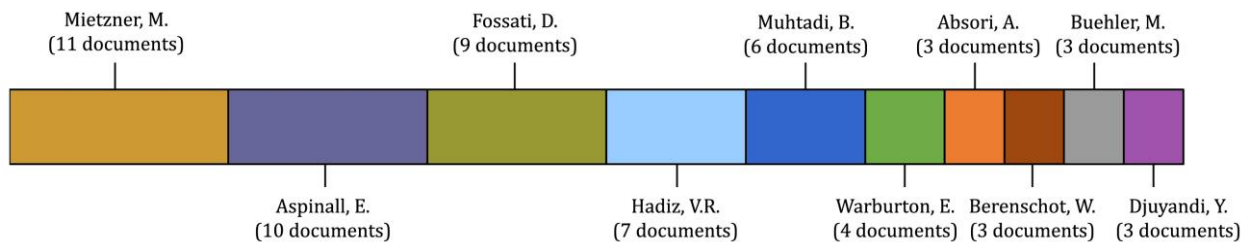
Table 1. Documents publications by year

Year	Documents by type per year		Documents by year
	Documents by type		
	Article	Review	
2015	21	5	26
2016	36	6	42
2017	31	2	33
2018	39	4	43
2019	67	5	72
2020	79	4	83
Total	273	26	299

Source: Processed by author on scopus database (2023)

Most Publications by Researcher Name

The analysis results on the Scopus database regarding researchers who have the most publications on "Democracy in Indonesia" from 2015 to 2020 show that Mietzner's name is the researcher with the most publications. Besides, other researchers on the list of researchers with the most publications on "Democracy in Indonesia" are Aspinall, Fossati, Hadiz, and Muhtadi (Figure 4).



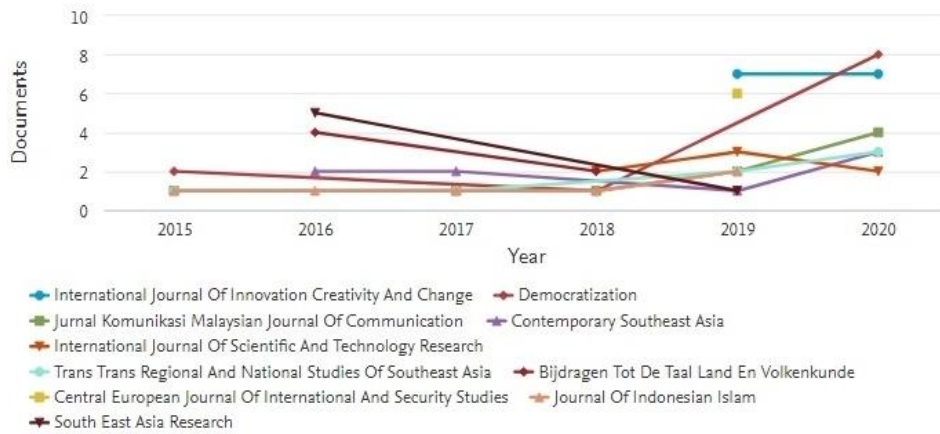
Source: Processed by author on scopus database (2023)

Figure 4. Publications based on author

It can be seen in Figure 4 that Mietzner has the largest number of publications, including 11 papers, as a scholar. Second is Aspinall with ten papers, followed by Fossati with nine papers, Hadiz 7 papers, Muhtadi 6 papers, Warburton 4 papers, and Absori, Berenschot, Buehler, and Djuyandi with the same number of papers, namely three papers.

Publications Sources

Based on the results of the analysis in the search on the Scopus database on "Democracy in Indonesia" from 2015 to 2020, the document source with the most publications is the *International Journal Of Innovation Creativity And Change*, diikuti *Democratization*, *Jurnal Komunikasi Malaysian Journal Of Communication*, *Contemporary Southeast Asia*, *International Journal Of Scientific And Technology Research* and *Trans Trans Regional And National Studies Of Southeast Asia* (Figure 5)



Sources: By author on scopus database (2023)

Figure 5. Graph of document source name containing about "Democracy in Indonesia"

Table 2. Publications by source

Source	Documents per year by source						Total
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
International Journal Of Innovation Creativity And Change	-	-	-	-	7	7	14
Democratization	2	-	-	1	-	8	11
Jurnal Komunkasi Malaysian Journal Of Communication	1	-	1	1	2	4	9
Contemporary Southeast Asia	-	2	2	-	1	3	8
International Journal Of Scientific And Technology Research	-	-	-	2	3	2	7
Trans Trans Regional And National Studies Of Southeast Asia	-	-	1	-	2	3	7
Bijdragen Tot De Taal Land En Volkenkunde	-	4	-	2	-	-	6
Central European Journal Of International And Security Studies	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Journal Of Indonesian Islam	1	1	1	1	2	-	6
South East Asia Research	-	5	-	-	1	-	6

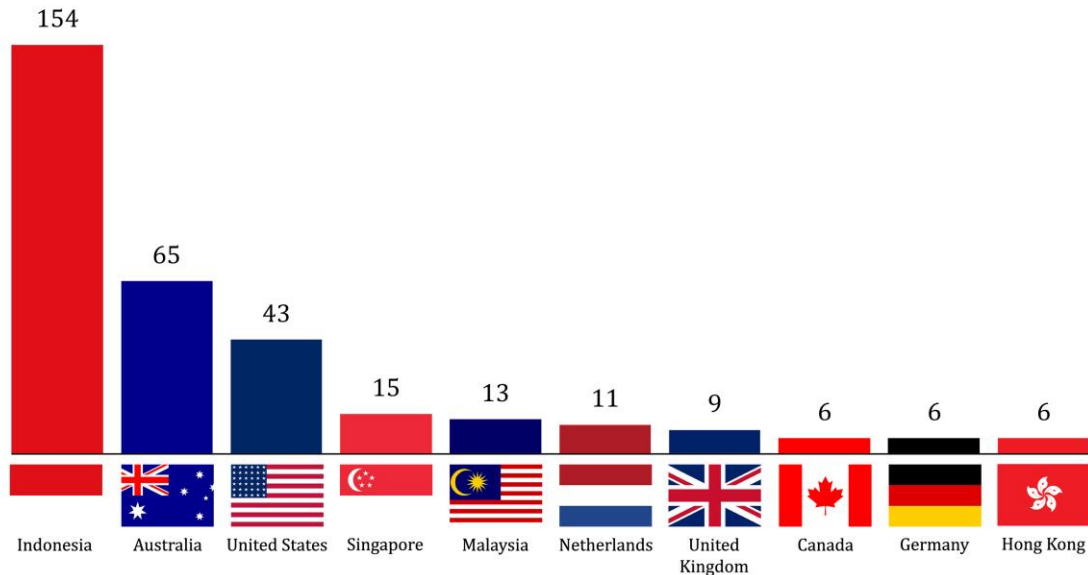
Sources: By author on scopus database (2023)

In Figure 5 and Table 2, it can be seen that of the ten sources of documents that publish research on "Democracy in Indonesia," the International Journal of Innovation Creativity And Change, is the source that publishes the most research documents with a total of 14 documents. Furthermore, in second place is Democratization with 11 documents, followed by Jurnal Komunkasi Malaysian Journal of Communication with nine documents, Contemporary Southeast Asia with eight documents, International Journal Of Scientific And Technology Research and Trans Trans Regional And National Studies Of Southeast Asia, respectively seven documents, and the last one was filled with Bijdragen Tot De Taal Land En Volkenkunde, Central European Journal Of International And Security Studies, Journal Of Indonesian Islam, and South East Asia Research with six documents each.

Countries with the Largest Publication

The large amount of research conducted by countries is also a focus of research. As a country whose name is included in the keywords in the search and retrieval of data in the Scopus database, of

course, Indonesia is the country that publishes the most research documents on "Democracy in Indonesia." The top 10 countries that publish documents on "Democracy in Indonesia" are Indonesia, followed by Australia, the United States, Singapore, Malaysia, the Netherlands, England, Canada, Germany, and Hong Kong (Figure 6).



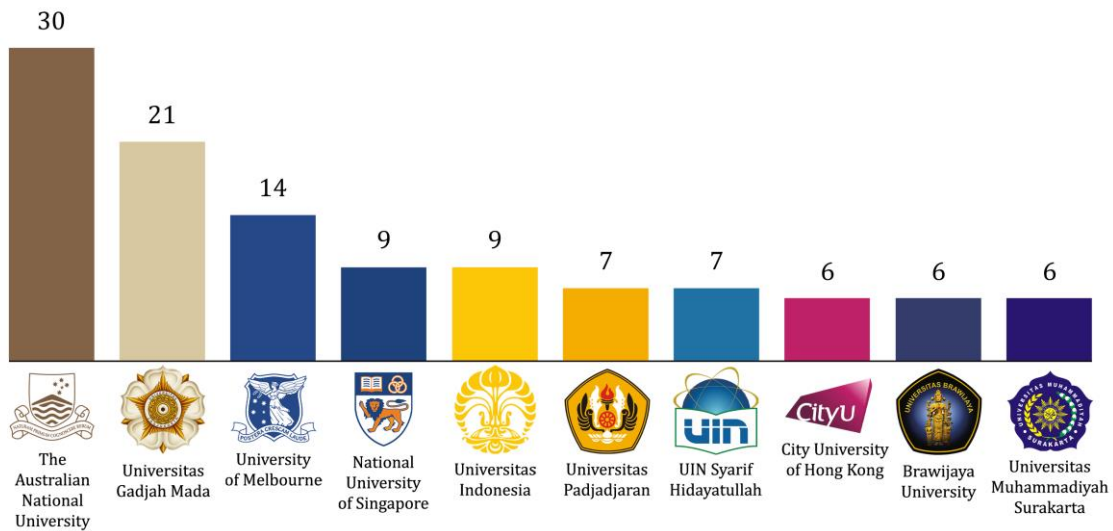
Sources: Processed by author on scopus database (2023)

Figure 6. Number of publications by country/territory

In Figure 6, it can be seen that the country that published the most articles on "Democracy in Indonesia" was Indonesia with 154 documents. Australia became the country with the second most publications with 65 documents, followed by the United States in third place with 43 documents, Singapore with 15 documents, followed by Malaysia with 13 documents, the Netherlands with 11 documents, United Kingdom with 9 documents, and Canada, Germany, and Hong Kong with the number of publications as many as 6 documents for each country.

Documents per year based on affiliation

Based on the results of the analysis in the search on the Scopus database, it was found that the number of document publications on "Democracy in Indonesia" based on affiliations from 2015 to 2020, was mostly published by The Australian National, followed by Universitas Gajah Mada, University of Melbourne, National University of Singapore, and Universitas Indonesia (Figure 7).



Sources: Processed by author on scopus database (2023)

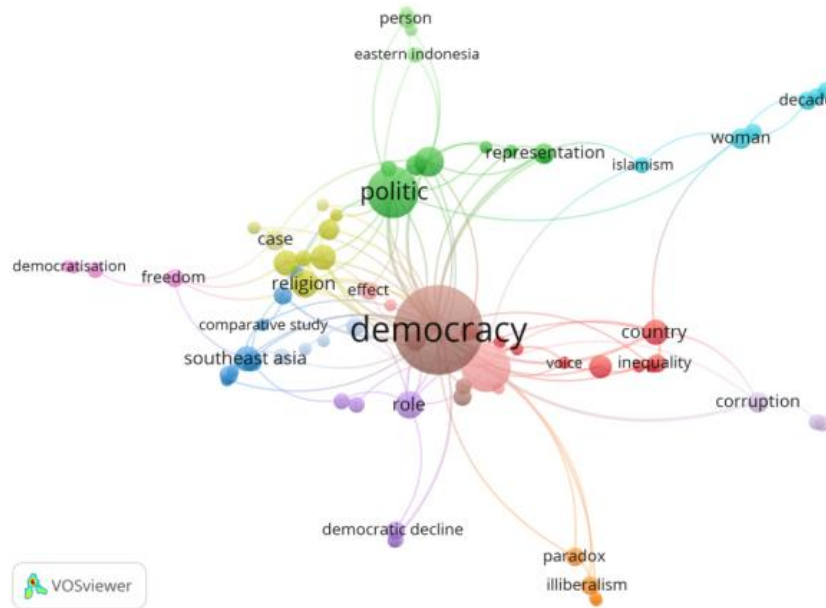
Figure 7. Number of publications based on affiliation

Figure 7 shows that The Australian National University is the affiliate that publishes the most research development documents on "Democracy in Indonesia," with a total of 30 documents. Meanwhile, Universitas Gadjah Mada is the second-largest with 21 documents, the University of Melbourne with 14 documents, and the National University of Singapore and Universitas Indonesia with nine documents each.

Networking between topics on the keyword "Democracy in Indonesia"

Of the 299 documents obtained from the Scopus database search, the documents were then exported to RIS format, then inputted, and bibliometric analysis was carried out by creating the network, overlay, and density visualizations VOSviewer software to find out the bibliometric network that existed between the documents. Of downloaded metadata. The bibliometric network consists of nodes and edges (Figure 9). The nodes represented by circles can be publications, journals, researchers, or keywords, whereas edge indicates the relationship between pairs of nodes. Besides, an edge indicates a relationship between two nodes and the relationship's strength, which is represented by distance. The closer the distance between one node and another indicates, the high relationship between them (Aribowo, 2019).

The network visualization of 299 documents on "Democracy in Indonesia," published in 2015-2020, were processed using VOSviewer software, using the binary counting method. The binary counting method aims to visualize each keyword that has a relationship (Figure 8).



Sources: By author using VOSviewer (2023)

Figure 8. Network visualization of 299 (by title)

Labels on images indicate keywords or terms that frequently occur, while colors indicate clusters. Image mapping is carried out to get a detailed picture of a bibliometric network, while clustering is used to gain insight or an overview of bibliometric grouping (Aribowo, 2019). Each circle represents a keyword or term that frequently occurs, taken from the document title. The circle size indicates the number of publications that have a relationship with that term in the document title. The larger the circle size means, the greater the number of documents relevant to that keyword or term.

In Figure 8, it can be explained that the size of the node or keyword of any size is democracy. Besides that, other relevant keywords to democracy are religion, politics, voice, woman, corruption, and others. For details, it can be seen in Table 3, where each item related to each other in the visualization is divided into 14 clusters.

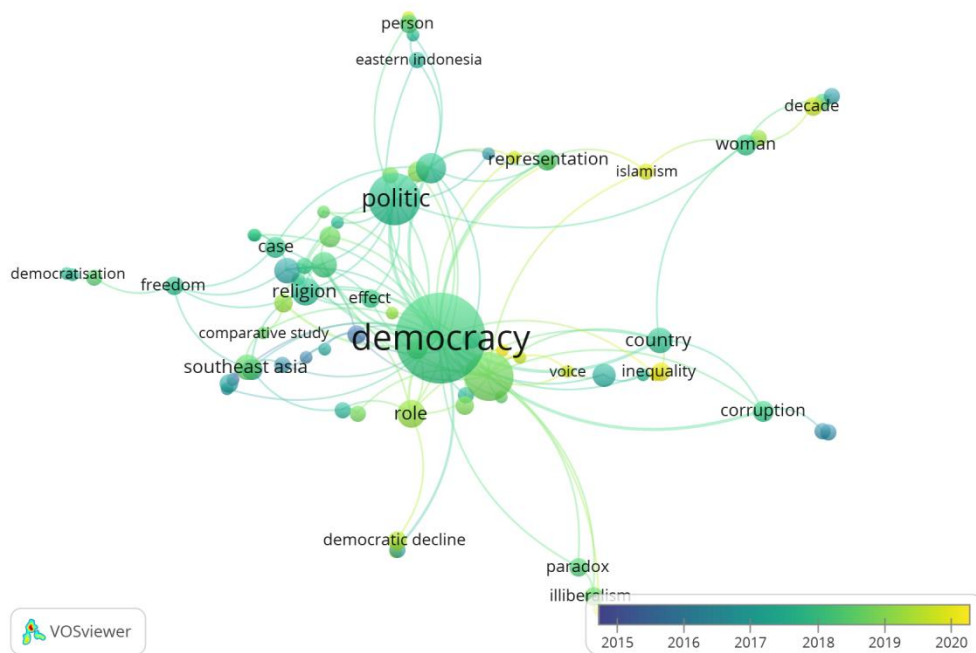
Table 3. Division of clusters and items with visualization based on the title

Cluster	Items	Total
1	<i>contemporary indonesia, country, general election, inequality, political party, post soeharto indonesia, violent conflict, voice, and vote.</i>	9
2	<i>conflict, history, indonesian case, indonesian presidential, multicultural value, politic, reform era, and representation.</i>	8
3	<i>challenge, clientelism, comparative study, critical citizen, democratization, religious intolerance, sharia law, and southeast asia.</i>	8
4	<i>development, discourse, good governance, information, religion, and state.</i>	6
5	<i>civil society, consensus, democratic decline, indonesian democracy, resistance, and role.</i>	6
6	<i>decade, islamism, jokowi, local politic, reformasi, and woman.</i>	6
7	<i>aauthoritarian innovator, identity politic, illiberalism, and paradox.</i>	4
8	<i>civid education, democracy, government, and law.</i>	4
9	<i>democratisation, diversity, freedom, and social medium.</i>	4
10	<i>democratisation, diversity, freedom, and social medium.</i>	4

11	<i>consultative assembly, eastern indonesia, person, and value.</i>	4
12	<i>local election, political participation, power, and transition.</i>	4
13	<i>case, democracy promotion, human right, and social movement.</i>	4
14	<i>corruption, justice, dan post suharto indonesia.</i>	3

Source: Processed by author using VOSviewer (2023)

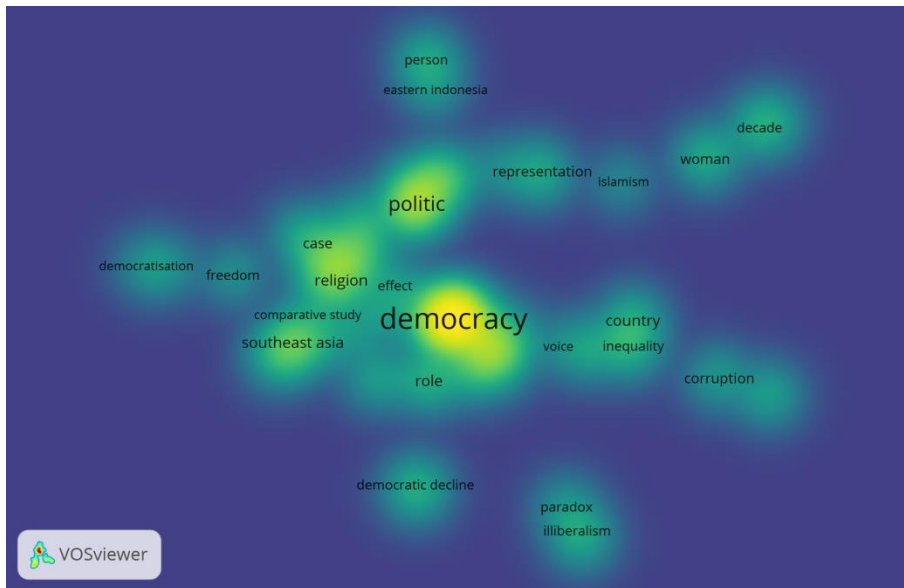
From the analysis results on the metadata imported into VOSviewer, an overlay visualization is also generated. In this visualization, the node's color represents the keyword and the year the article containing the keyword was published. The darker the color on the node, the longer the topic is discussed in the research; vice versa, the brighter the color on the node, the more actual the topic is discussed in the research (Figure 9).



Sources: Processed by author using VOSviewer (2023)

Figure 9. Overlay visualization

The visualization in Figure 9 shows that topics related to a critical citizen, sharia law, political participation, and nodes, which are purplish-blue, are topics discussed in 2015 to 2016. Topics such as political identity, authoritarian innovation, the reform era, the republic, and the green-yellow nodes are the actual topics discussed between 2019 and 2020. Besides, VOSviewer also uses the basic color red-green-blue (RGB) of each visualization produced (Aribowo, 2019). This visualization is called visualization of density, which is used to see the density level or at least a subject that has been studied. The more research has been discussed about the reddening of a node; conversely, the greener a node is, the less research on this will be (Figure 10).

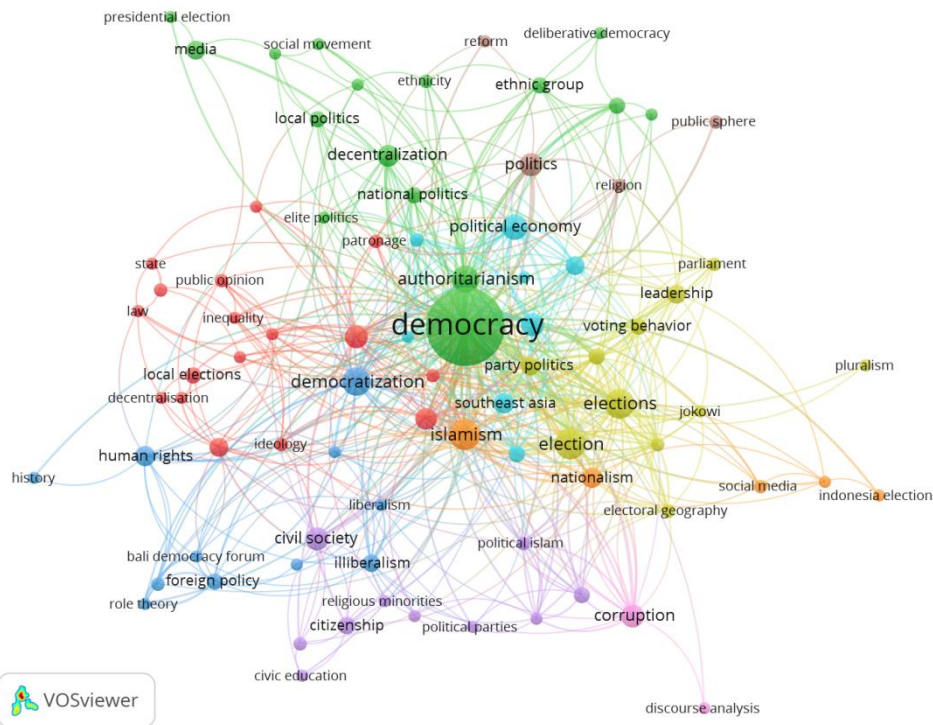


Sources: Processed by author using VOSviewer (2023)

Figure 10. Density visualization

Figure 10 indicates the level of saturation indicated by the number of keywords that appear frequently can be indicated by the yellow color surrounding the labels democracy, politics, religion, and southeast Asia. These areas are topics that have been widely researched. It is different from the topics covered in green, such as democratic decline, paradox liberalism, democratization, person, corruption, and Islamism. These latter topics have not been widely researched. This indicates the distance in onomastic research at this time so that the opportunity to research the same topic is still extensive.

Apart from visualizing by title, the author also visualizes based on co-occurrence with the choice of keywords as a unit of analysis. In this analysis, the author uses the full counting method to see which keywords appear the most/most frequently in the 2015-2020 period. The results of the co-occurrence analysis on the search results obtained 95 keywords. The minimum number of keywords for publication of each document is three keywords (Figure 11).



Sources: Processed by author using VOSviewer (2023)

Figure 11. Network visualization

From the visualization results shown in Figure 11, the keyword democracy is the largest node in size, which indicates that the keyword democracy is the keyword that is most often used. Furthermore, the keywords used with large node sizes are Islamism, elections, politics, and democratization. Besides, in the network visualization based on these keywords, 9 clusters with 84 items were also obtained, as shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Division of clusters and their items based on keywords

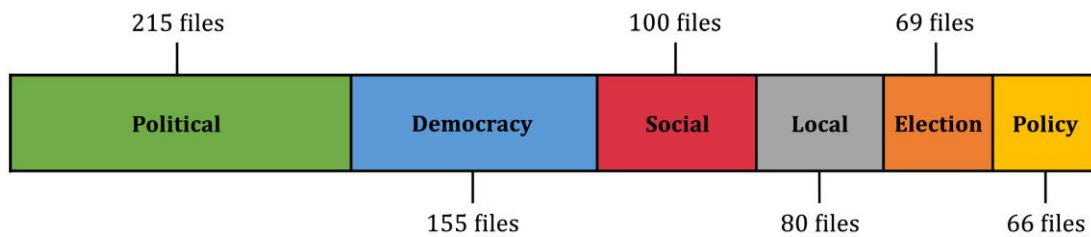
Cluster	Items	Total
1	<i>clientelism, decentralisation, democratisation, governance, ideology, inequality, intolerance, law, local elections, patronage, political ideology, populism, public opinion, socioeconomic status, state violence, and voting behaviour.</i>	17
2	<i>authoritarianism, decentralization, deliberative democracy, democracy, development, elite politics, ethnic group, ethnicity, islam and democracy, local politics, media, national politics, political participaton, presidential election, social movement, and state role.</i>	16
3	<i>bali democracy forum, democracy promotion, democratic backsliding, democratic transition, democratization, foreign policy, history, human rights, illiberalism, liberalism, and role theory.</i>	11
4	<i>election, elections, electoral geography, ethnopoltics, jokowi, leadership, parliament, party politics, pluralism, political geography, and voting behavior.</i>	11
5	<i>citizenship, civic education, civil society, democratic regression, illiberal democracy, pancasila, political islam, political parties, presidentialism, and religious minorities.</i>	10
6	<i>economic development, local government, oligarchy, political economy, political power, power relations, social policy, and southeast asia.</i>	8
7	<i>indonesia election, islamism, nationalism, sectarianism, and social media.</i>	5
8	<i>politics, public sphere, reform, and religion.</i>	4
9	<i>corruption and discourse analysis.</i>	2

Sources: Processed by author using VOSviewer (2023)

Categorization, Relationships, and Theme Mapping

Based on cluster analysis with NVivo 12 plus sourced from 299 Scopus indexed documents, there are six main clusters in "Democracy in Indonesia" (Figure 12), namely political, democracy, social, local,

election and policy. Also, the study results using Nvivo 12 plus also show a strong relationship between "Democracy in Indonesia" with the topics of political, democracy, social, local, election, and policy. (Table 5). Although this relationship has a different Jaccard coefficient value between "Democracy in Indonesia" and the six topics, it confirms that this study cannot be separated from political, democracy, social, local, election and policy. For topic intensity, politics became the most with 215 documents, followed by democracy with 155 documents, social 100 documents, local 80 documents, election 69 documents, and policy with 66 documents. Furthermore, categorizing the research themes indicates that the development of research on "Democracy in Indonesia" has discussed a lot about the six themes.



Sources: Processed by author using Nvivo 12 plus (2023)

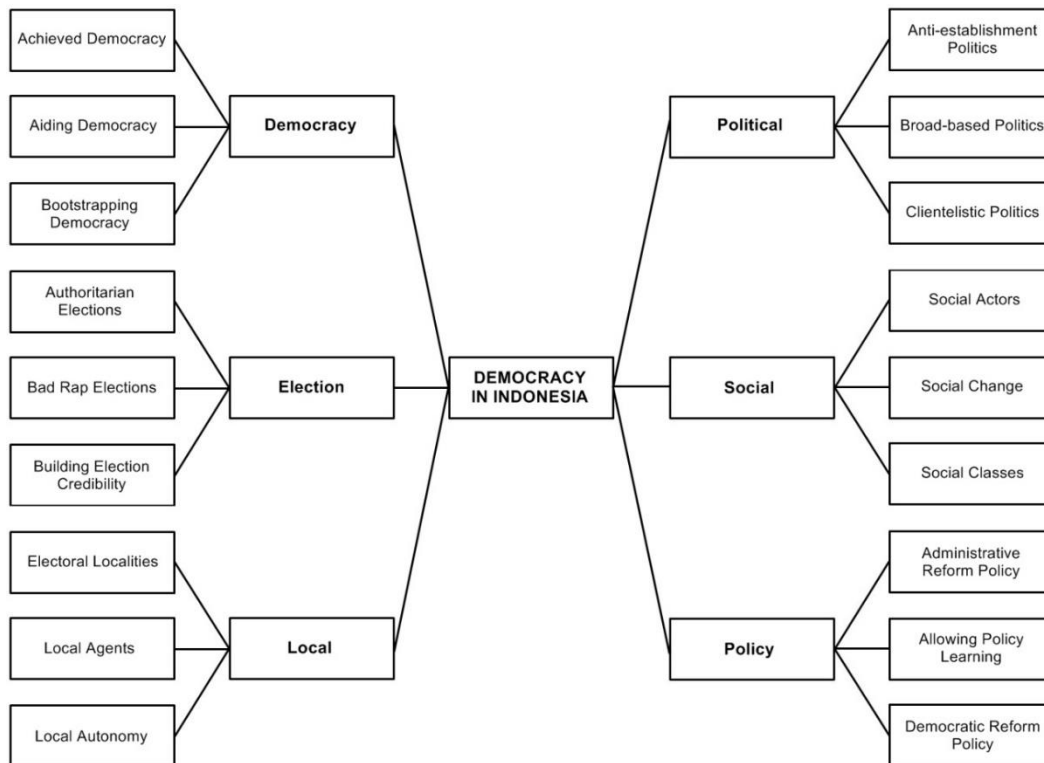
Figure 12. Categorization of themes

Table 5. Relationship between themes

Code A	Code B	Jaccard's coefficient
Democracy in Indonesia	Political	0,719064
Democracy in Indonesia	Democracy	0,518395
Democracy in Indonesia	Social	0,334448
Democracy in Indonesia	Local	0,267559
Democracy in Indonesia	Election	0,230769
Democracy in Indonesia	Policy	0,220736

Sources: Processed by author using Nvivo 12 plus (2023)

Furthermore, based on the results of the analysis using the Auto Code feature in the NVivo 12 plus software with an identify theme option, it was found that in general, studies on the theme of democracy in Indonesia from 2015 to 2020 were related to the main topics in social science and political science studies, namely political, social, policy, democracy, election and local. Furthermore, each of these themes is further divided into several explanatory indicators (Figure 13).



Sources: Processed by author using Nvivo 12 plus (2023)

Figure 13. Mapping themes on the development of research on "Democracy in Indonesia"

In Figure 13 above, it can be seen that the development of research on democracy in Indonesia has a comprehensive, complex, and interrelated scope. Also, because democracy is the system used in Indonesia, it will never be obsolete to pay attention to. The three sub-topics of each topic in Figure 13 above are the ones that have the highest value in the analysis based on the Auto Code feature in NVivo 12 plus Software for 299 Scopus indexed documents.

Dominant Topics in the Map of Research Development

Based on the analysis of word frequency queries using NVivo 12 plus software on 299 Scopus indexed research documents to explore the words that most often appear in the development of research on "Democracy in Indonesia" in 2015 to 2020, the most dominant and strongly related words/topics in These documents are the words political, democracy, politics, social, democratic, media and economical. This may imply that this is the overall focus of research related to "Democracy in Indonesia," especially on large words. Other topics that are often discussed are society, law, local, power, elections, and Islam (Figure 14).



Sources: Processed by author using Nvivo 12 plus (2023)

Figure 14. The dominant topic in the research "Democracy in Indonesia"

Table 6. The frequency of words in the development of research on "Democracy in Indonesia"

Word	Count	Word	Count
political	4268	law	605
democracy	3026	local	592
social	1094	public	591
elections	1032	power	561
development	923	islamic	533
policy	884	party	510
media	806	science	494
economic	725	government	468
society	621		

Sources: By author using Nvivo 12 plus (2023)

Table 6 shows the value of each word visualized from 299 Scopus indexed documents that have RIS formatting in the last six years (2015-2020). Of the 50 words visualized, the writer took the 20 words that had the most significant frequency and were related to the development of research on democracy in Indonesia. In Table 6 above, it can be seen that the word political is the word with the most considerable value with a value of 2320, followed by democracy with a value of 2206. The continued development was carried out by the Jokowi-Jusuf Kalla administration (2014-2019), and simultaneous general elections were held. In 2019, it was making words such as politics, social, development, policy, democratic, media, society, local, public, power, elections, party, islamic, election, and government become the most dominant words in the last six years in the development of research on "Democracy in Indonesia."

Furthermore, Indonesian democracy is also considered to have worsened since the 2019 election, which is actually inversely proportional to 2014 (Werdiono, 2024). Towards the 2024 election, the decision of the Constitutional Court which ended with the nomination of Gibran Rakabuming Raka (son of Joko Widodo), received a wave of protests from most of the

academic community in Indonesia (Herlina, 2024; Febriari, 2024; BBC.com, 2024). The academic community considers that the practices carried out by Jokowi have damaged democracy in Indonesia (BBC.com, 2024; Herlina, 2024). Not to mention the screening of the documentary film "Dirty Vote" which revealed various frauds in the 2024 election which increased public anger (The Jakarta Post, 2024). Furthermore, the report by the director and three actors in the film increased public suspicion, while also confirming that democracy in Indonesia ahead of the 2024 election was at an alarming level (Martiar & Kumalasanti, 2024).

4. CONCLUSION

From the 299 research documents on "Democracy in Indonesia" obtained through searching the Scopus database (www.scopus.com) from 2015 to 2020, it can be seen that the number of document publications has increased significantly from 26 documents in 2015 to 83 documents in 2020. Furthermore, from the list of 10 researchers who published the most documents, Mietzner was the researcher with the highest number of publications, namely 11 documents, while the source who published the most documents was the International Journal of Innovation Creativity and Change with 14 documents. Furthermore, for the list of 10 countries/territories that publish the most research related to democracy in Indonesia, it is clear that Indonesia is the country with the most publications, namely 154 documents.

Based on data analysis using VOSviewer tools, network simulation based on names and keywords reveals that the Democracy node is the primary node. Network visualization also reveals that the line between the descriptors in each area shows the relationship between the topics. The more partnership lines the descriptor has, the closer the text relationship is. Meanwhile, the visualization of density indicates that those connected to politics and religion are the topics of government that has been extensively discussed. Simultaneously, the topics that are still lightly examined are democratic stagnation, paradoxical populism, democratization, persons, corruption, and islamism.

Although this paper succeeds in explaining the map of the development of research on "Democracy in Indonesia," this paper has limitations on the source of the data taken, namely the analyzed data is only taken in the Scopus database and has not used data sourced from the Web of Science. For this reason, in the development of further research on democracy in Indonesia, it is necessary to study more profoundly using the Web of Science or its comparison with data from the Scopus database, which is supported by the composition of the VOSviewer software and other features of the NVivo 12 plus software.

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