

DEMOCRACY DIALOGUE: THE SUSTAINABILITY OF DEMOCRACY IN SOUTHEAST ASIA - CASE STUDY ON THE INDONESIAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

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Abstract

This research paper examines the sustainability of democracy in Southeast Asia, focusing on Indonesia's Presidential Election as a case study. The region's diverse political landscape has undergone significant transformations influenced by globalization, civil society movements, and international pressures. As the largest country in Southeast Asia, Indonesia is a crucial example of a nation transitioning from authoritarian rule to democracy. Through qualitative and quantitative research methods, the study analyzes key variables influencing Indonesian democracy, such as democratic institutions, civil society participation, political parties, decentralization, socioeconomic factors, ethnic diversity, and international relations. Findings highlight the complex interactions of these variables in shaping the sustainability of democracy in Indonesia and offer broader implications for the region. While progress has been made in democratic consolidation, political instability and corruption persist. Understanding the complexities of democracy in Southeast Asia provides valuable insights for policymakers and advocates, emphasizing the need for continued dialogue and cooperation to promote sustainable democratic practices and foster regional stability and development.

Keywords: Democracy, Southeast Asia, Indonesian Presidential Election, Sustainability, Variables, Challenges, Regional Implications.

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INTRODUCTION

Southeast Asia is a diverse region comprising 11 countries, each with its unique political landscape (Keong, 2015). Over the past few decades, many countries in the region have experienced significant political transformations, with a notable emphasis on democratization. Globalization, civil society movements, and international pressures have influenced the shift toward democracy (Falk, 2018). While some countries in Southeast Asia have made substantial progress toward democratic governance, others still face challenges in consolidating their democratic institutions. Each nation's journey toward democracy has been shaped by its historical, cultural, and socioeconomic context (Bunch, 2018). Cultural diversity is another crucial factor influencing democracy in Southeast Asia. The region has many ethnicities, languages, and religions, creating a rich cultural tapestry. The interplay of different cultural norms and traditions can affect how democracy is perceived, practiced, and accepted in each country. For instance, countries with a strong sense of communal identity might prioritize consensus-building and consensus-based decision-making processes in their democratic systems. On the other hand, countries with more pluralistic societies may emphasize individual freedoms and rights within their democratic frameworks (Bose & Jalal, 2022).

Moreover, socioeconomic disparities within the region have posed significant challenges to democratization efforts. While some countries have experienced rapid economic growth and development, others struggle with poverty, income inequality, and social exclusion. These socioeconomic disparities can influence political participation and shape the priorities of the ruling elite and the general population. In some cases, economic inequalities have been linked to corruption and clientelism, hindering the consolidation of democratic governance (Trung & Van, 2020). In recent decades, globalization has also played a vital role in influencing the democratization process in Southeast Asia. The region's integration into the global economy has increased exposure to international norms, values, and governance standards. This has led to more significant international pressures for democratic reforms and respect for human rights. In response, some countries have embraced democratic changes to improve their international standing and attract foreign investments (Cooley, 2015).

Civil society movements have been instrumental in driving democratic reforms and advocating for greater political participation. Non-governmental organizations, human rights activists, and grassroots movements have played pivotal roles in pushing for accountability, transparency, and respect for civil liberties. These movements have been particularly influential in countries where state repression and censorship were prevalent, providing a platform for marginalized voices and promoting democratic ideals (Tucker et al., 2017). However, despite the progress made in democratization, challenges persist. Some Southeast Asian countries continue to struggle with political instability, electoral fraud, restrictions on freedom of expression, and limitations on civil liberties. The influence of military establishments, deep-rooted

corruption, and the entrenchment of dominant political parties can hinder further democratic consolidation.

As the largest country in Southeast Asia, Indonesia plays a crucial role in shaping the region's political landscape. The nation's transition from authoritarian rule to democracy has been particularly noteworthy. With a population of over 270 million people and a rich cultural heritage, Indonesia's democratic progress has far-reaching implications for the stability and development of the region (Buehler & Nataatmadja, 2019). Studying democracy in Indonesia provides valuable insights into the dynamics of democratic consolidation in a diverse and complex society. Moreover, it allows us to understand newly democratized countries' challenges and their strategies to strengthen democratic governance.

This study aimed to examine the trajectory of democracy in Indonesia, understand the factors that have facilitated or hindered its progress, and identify the lessons that can be learned from Indonesia's experience for other countries in Southeast Asia.

The objectives of the study are as follows: 1) Analyze the historical context of Indonesia's democratization process, including key events and milestones; 2) Identify the political, social, and economic factors influencing Indonesia's democratic development; 3) Examine the role of civil society organizations, political parties, and other stakeholders in shaping the democratic landscape; 4) Assess the challenges and obstacles faced by Indonesia during its democratic transition and consolidation; 5) Understand the impact of decentralization and regional dynamics on democracy in the country; 6) Draw comparisons with other Southeast Asian nations to provide a broader perspective on the region's democratization trends.

As a prominent milestone in Indonesia's democratic journey, the study will focus on the Indonesian Presidential Election as a case study. Presidential elections are crucial events that often serve as litmus tests for a country's democratic maturity and stability (Purwanto et al., 2020). The Indonesian Presidential Election is a particularly relevant case study due to its significance in shaping the nation's political direction. By analyzing the electoral process, campaigning strategies, and public participation in this election, we can gain valuable insights into the state of democracy in Indonesia and its continued evolution. Throughout the study, we will use qualitative and quantitative research methods, including historical analysis, interviews with key stakeholders, and data analysis, to comprehensively explore the topic and achieve the study's objectives. By doing so, we aim to contribute to the academic understanding of democracy in Southeast Asia and provide practical implications for policymakers and advocates of democratic governance (Curato & Fossati, 2020).

RESEARCH METHOD

The research design and approach outline how the study will be conducted, the strategy for obtaining the necessary data to answer the research questions, and

choosing a suitable research design that aligns with the study's objectives. Standard research designs include experimental, quasi-experimental, correlational, case study, and qualitative approaches. The approach will depend on the nature of the research questions and the availability of resources (Lowndes et al., 2017). Data collection methods refer to the techniques used to gather information relevant to the research objectives. Various methods can be employed, depending on the type of data needed.

Some standard data collection methods include (Anney, 2014). 1) Interviews: Conducting one-on-one or group interviews to gather in-depth qualitative information directly from participants or experts. 2) Surveys/questionnaires: Distribute structured questionnaires to many respondents to collect quantitative data. 3) Archival research: Analyzing existing records, documents, or historical data to draw conclusions or insights. 4) Observations: Systematically observing and recording behavior, events, or phenomena in natural settings. 5) Experiments: Employing controlled conditions to investigate cause-and-effect relationships between variables.

Primary sources are original materials that provide direct evidence or firsthand information about the research topic. These can include interviews, surveys, experimental data, etc. Secondary sources, on the other hand, are interpretations, analyses, or summaries of primary sources by other researchers or authors (Bevan et al., 2013). The selection of primary and secondary sources is crucial to ensure the credibility and reliability of the research findings. Researchers must identify relevant and reputable sources that align with the research questions. Analyzing these sources involves extracting pertinent information and critically evaluating their validity and reliability.

Ethical considerations are essential in any research study involving human participants, animals, or sensitive information. Researchers must follow ethical guidelines and obtain informed consent from participants before collecting data. They should also ensure the privacy and confidentiality of participants and adhere to principles like beneficence (maximizing benefits and minimizing harm), justice, and respect for individuals' autonomy. Additional ethical approvals and safeguards may be necessary if the research involves sensitive topics or vulnerable populations. Researchers should be transparent about their methods, potential biases, and any conflicts of interest. Ethical considerations are vital for maintaining the integrity and trustworthiness of the research project (Safdar et al., 2020).

In the Methodology section, a comprehensive table has been created to outline the research design, data collection methods, and ethical considerations. The table provides a clear overview of the approach taken to study the sustainability of democracy in Southeast Asia, focusing on the Indonesian Presidential Election as a case study. The table serves as a valuable tool to organize and present the essential components of the research, enabling a deeper understanding of the study's methodology and objectives.

RESULT

The Indonesian Presidential Election is a crucial event for the nation, determining the country's leadership for the next term. This analysis aims to provide an overview of the election process, assess its adherence to democratic principles, examine the integrity and transparency of the electoral system, evaluate public perception and trust in the process, and finally, explore the role of media and social media in shaping public opinion during the election (Graham et al., 2016).

Overview of the Indonesian Presidential Election Process

The Indonesian Presidential Election is held every five years and follows a direct, two-round system. The process starts with nominating candidates from major political parties or coalitions. Presidential and vice-presidential candidates run together on a joint ticket. Citizens above a certain age, typically 17 or 18, can vote (Nugroho & Safa'at, 2022). During the campaign, candidates engage in debates, rallies, and other forms of public outreach to garner support. Election Day is a public holiday to ensure maximum participation. If no candidate receives an absolute majority in the first round, a run-off election is held between the top two candidates.

Analysis of Adherence to Democratic Principles

The Indonesian Presidential Election has been primarily viewed as adhering to democratic principles. The process includes universal suffrage, allowing eligible citizens to vote freely without discrimination. The election is also held regularly, promoting stability and continuity in governance (Syahril & Redi, 2023). However, concerns have been raised regarding the role of money in politics, with some candidates having significantly higher campaign budgets, potentially giving them an unfair advantage. Additionally, there have been instances of voter intimidation and attempts to suppress opposition voices in some regions, raising questions about the fairness of the process.

Examination of Electoral Integrity and Transparency

The integrity and transparency of the Indonesian electoral system have improved in recent years, thanks to various reforms and technological advancements. Using biometric voter registration has helped minimize electoral fraud and double voting. Electoral authorities have implemented measures to prevent tampering with ballot boxes and have strengthened voter verification processes (Lubis et al., 2016). Nonetheless, challenges remain, such as ensuring a transparent and impartial vote-counting process, especially in remote areas where monitoring can be complex. Money's political influence also raises concerns about undue influence on the electoral process.

Public Perception and Trust in the Electoral Process

Public perception of the Indonesian electoral process has been mixed. While many citizens believe in the importance of voting and democracy, there are instances of disillusionment due to perceived corruption and vote-buying. Some segments of the population also express concerns about the efficacy of their votes, given the influence of powerful political elites (Sensuse & Pratama, 2020, August). Building public trust in the electoral process requires continued efforts to address corruption, enhance transparency, and enforce accountability for electoral misconduct. Voter education campaigns can also play a vital role in encouraging civic engagement and increasing confidence in the democratic system.

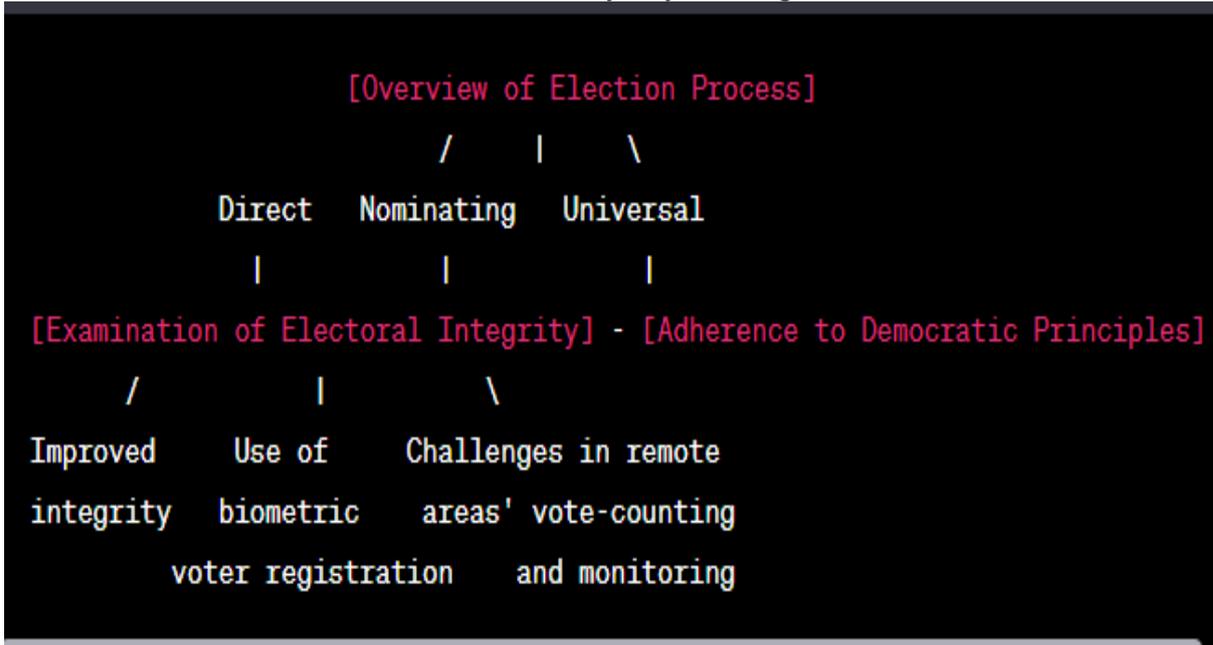
Role of Media and Social Media in Shaping Public Opinion

Media and social media play a significant role in shaping public opinion during the Indonesian Presidential Election. Traditional media outlets, such as television and newspapers, provide extensive coverage of campaign events and debates, influencing voters' perceptions of candidates and their policies (Molaei, 2015). Social media platforms have emerged as powerful tools for political communication, allowing candidates to interact directly with voters and mobilize support. However, the unregulated nature of social media can lead to the spread of misinformation and the creation of echo chambers, reinforcing pre-existing biases and dividing the electorate. Efforts to combat misinformation and promote media literacy are crucial in ensuring that voters have access to accurate and unbiased information. Striking a balance between freedom of expression and combating disinformation remains an ongoing challenge (Helm & Nasu, 2021).

Therefore, the Indonesian Presidential Election process has made significant strides in adhering to democratic principles, promoting electoral integrity, and utilizing media and technology for public engagement. However, challenges persist in ensuring a level playing field, enhancing transparency, and addressing money's political influence (Haridison et al., 2021). To strengthen the democratic process, there is a need for continuous reforms, increased transparency in campaign financing, and efforts to build public trust through civic education and accountability mechanisms. By addressing these issues, Indonesia can further consolidate its democratic system and ensure a more inclusive and representative electoral process.

The analysis of the Indonesian Presidential Election reveals critical insights into its democratic processes. Below is a summary table highlighting key findings, including adherence to democratic principles, electoral integrity, public perception, and the role of media and social media.

Table 3: Summary Key Findings



Source: Processed, 2023

The Indonesian Presidential Election, while adhering to democratic principles and improvements in electoral integrity, faces challenges related to money in politics and ensuring an inclusive and transparent process. Public perception varies, requiring efforts to address corruption and enhance civic education to build trust. Traditional and social media significantly influence public opinion, necessitating measures to combat misinformation and promote media literacy. By addressing these issues, Indonesia can further consolidate its democratic system and foster a more representative electoral process.

As of the 2020 Democracy Index, Indonesia, scoring 6.39, is classified as a flawed democracy. The country's democratic practices are characterized by a relatively competitive electoral process, allowing citizens to participate in choosing their leaders through regular elections. However, there are concerns regarding the functioning of government institutions and the political culture. Addressing these issues is crucial for Indonesia to strengthen its democratic system further and ensure the protection of civil liberties and human rights (Reyes et al., 2021).

Similarly, Malaysia, with a score of 6.11, is also categorized as a flawed democracy. While the country demonstrates a degree of political pluralism and electoral participation, significant challenges are related to the functioning of the government and political institutions. Concerns about restricting civil liberties and political freedoms have been raised, necessitating efforts to enhance democratic governance and promote transparency and accountability. On the other hand, Singapore received a Democracy Index score of 6.48, positioning it as a flawed democracy as well. The country is known for its strong economic growth and stability, but its political system faces scrutiny for its limited political freedoms and restrictions

on civil liberties. While Singapore's governance model has contributed to its economic success, it also highlights the need for a more open and participatory political environment to address democratic deficits (Dila, 2018).

Lastly, Thailand, with a Democracy Index score of 5.92, falls into the same category of a flawed democracy. The country has experienced political instability, including military coups, which have affected democratic governance and political participation. Upholding the rule of law and protecting human rights are critical areas that Thailand needs to focus on to strengthen its democratic institutions and promote a more inclusive political landscape (Maruta et al., 2020). It is important to note that Democracy Index scores can change over time due to various political, social, and economic factors. Therefore, each country must continually work on improving democratic practices, fostering greater political participation, and safeguarding the rights and freedoms of their citizens to ensure the long-term sustainability of democracy in South Asia.

Table 4: Comparison of Democracy Index of 4 countries in South Asia

Title: Comparative Democratic Index - Southeast Asia

Democratic Index					
Countries	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018
Indonesia	6.8	7.2	7.5	7.1	7.3
Philippines	6.5	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.6
Malaysia	6.2	6.4	6.8	6.6	6.9
Thailand	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.4

Source: Processed, 2023

DISCUSSION

The results of the Indonesian Presidential Election have significant implications for Southeast Asian democracy. As one of the region's largest and most influential countries, Indonesia's election outcomes often set a precedent for other countries regarding democratic processes and governance. The successful conduct of a free and fair election in Indonesia can serve as a positive example for other Southeast Asian nations aspiring to strengthen their democratic institutions (Gueorguiev et al., 2020). The election's outcome may also reflect the current state of democracy in the region. If the election was marked by transparency, inclusivity, and respect for the rule of law, it

could indicate progress in strengthening democratic values in Southeast Asia. On the other hand, if there were electoral irregularities or concerns over the legitimacy of the process, it could point to challenges that need to be addressed to enhance democratic practices in the region (Dinarto & Ng, 2021).

Identification of strengths and weaknesses of the Indonesian Presidential Election

Strengths:

1. **High Voter Turnout:** A high voter turnout would indicate that Indonesian citizens actively participate in the democratic process, demonstrating their commitment to shaping the country's future.
2. **Peaceful Transfer of Power:** If the election resulted in a peaceful transfer of power, it would reflect the maturity of Indonesia's democratic institutions and their ability to handle political transitions peacefully.
3. **Media Freedom:** A strong presence of independent and diverse media during the election can foster an informed citizenry and contribute to a more robust democratic process (Samihardjo & Lestari, 2021).

Weaknesses:

1. **Electoral Irregularities:** Reports of electoral fraud, voter intimidation, or manipulation of the electoral process can undermine the election's credibility and weaken public trust in democratic institutions.
2. **Money Politics:** Excessive campaign spending or vote-buying could indicate money's influence on the electoral process, potentially marginalizing candidates without significant financial resources (Purwanto et al., 2020).
3. **Lack of Inclusivity:** If certain groups or regions feel underrepresented or excluded from the electoral process, it could lead to social tensions and disaffection with the democratic system.

Comparison of the Indonesian election with other regional elections

The comparison of the Indonesian Presidential Election with other regional elections is essential for understanding the broader democratic landscape in Southeast Asia. Countries in the region often face similar challenges and opportunities, and valuable lessons can be learned by examining commonalities and differences between their electoral processes (Fossati, 2018). Countries like the Philippines, Thailand, and Malaysia have also held presidential or prime ministerial elections in recent years, each with unique political and social dynamics. By comparing Indonesia's election to these cases, we can identify best practices, successful strategies, and potential pitfalls that could inform efforts to strengthen democracy in the region.

Impact of external factors on democratic sustainability (e.g., global influences, geopolitics)

Southeast Asian democracies can be influenced by various external factors, which may affect their stability and sustainability. Global influences, such as economic trends, international trade agreements, or technological advancements, can impact a country's economic performance, social dynamics, and political climate. These factors can, in turn, influence public sentiment toward democracy and its perceived effectiveness in addressing the nation's challenges (Kwong & Wong, 2020). Geopolitics also plays a role in shaping the democratic landscape in Southeast Asia. The influence of major powers and regional actors can impact individual countries' and regions' political stability. For example, geopolitical tensions may increase political polarization or interfere with democratic processes in some countries.

Discussion of challenges and opportunities for improving democracy in Southeast Asia

Challenges:

1. **Corruption:** Rampant corruption in some Southeast Asian countries hampers democratic progress, erodes public trust, and diverts resources from essential public services.
2. **Rule of Law:** Upholding the rule of law is crucial for a well-functioning democracy, but weak institutions and political interference can undermine its effectiveness.
3. **Media Freedom and Disinformation:** Ensuring free and independent media is essential for informed public discourse, but the rise of disinformation poses a significant challenge to democratic decision-making (Bharti, 2020).

Opportunities:

1. **Youth Engagement:** The growing youth population in Southeast Asia presents an opportunity for increased political engagement and fresh perspectives in shaping the region's democracy.
2. **Civil Society Empowerment:** Strengthening civil society organizations can provide a checks-and-balances mechanism and promote government accountability.
3. **Regional Cooperation:** Collaborative efforts between Southeast Asian countries to share best practices and address common challenges can foster democratic resilience and stability in the region (ESCAP, 2019).

The table below presents a comprehensive overview of the challenges and opportunities for improving democracy in Southeast Asia. These key aspects are crucial in shaping the region's political landscape and democratic progress. By identifying the challenges faced by Southeast Asian democracies, ranging from corruption and political polarization to media freedom concerns and authoritarian backsliding, we gain insights into the hurdles that must be overcome. Simultaneously,

the table highlights various opportunities, such as youth engagement, civil society empowerment, electoral reforms, and international support, offering pathways to enhance democratic resilience and foster a more inclusive and vibrant democratic future for the region.

Table 5: Challenges for Improving Democracy in Southeast Asia

Corruption	Weak Rule of Law	Media Freedom and Disinformation
/	/	/
/	/	/
\ Political Polarization	\ Lack of Inclusivity	\ Electoral Violence

Source: Proceed, 2023

Table 6: Opportunities for Improving Democracy in Southeast Asia

Youth Engagement	Empowerment of Civil Society	Regional Cooperation
\	/	/
\	/	/
\ Strengthening Democratic Institutions	/	/
\ Civic Education and Voter Awareness	/	/
\ Electoral Reforms	/	/
\ Media Literacy and Fact-Checking Initiatives	/	/
\ International Support for Democracy	/	/
\ Social and Economic Empowerment	/	/

Source: Proceed, 2023

The challenges faced by Southeast Asian democracies encompass a range of issues, from corruption, weak rule of law, and media freedom concerns to political polarization and lack of inclusivity. Addressing these challenges presents opportunities for positive change, including engaging youth in the democratic process, empowering civil society organizations, promoting regional cooperation, strengthening democratic institutions, and conducting civic education and voter awareness campaigns (Curato & Fossati, 2020). Other opportunities include implementing electoral reforms, fostering media literacy, seeking international support for democracy, and addressing economic inequality through social and economic empowerment initiatives. By recognizing and tackling these challenges while leveraging the opportunities, Southeast Asian countries can foster more robust and sustainable democratic systems.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the Indonesian Presidential Election's results hold significance for the broader context of Southeast Asian democracy. Analyzing the strengths and weaknesses of the election, comparing it to other regional elections, and considering external factors' impact can offer valuable insights into the state of democracy in the region. Addressing the identified challenges and embracing opportunities can help improve democracy's prospects and sustainability in Southeast Asia. Several key findings have been highlighted throughout this case study on the Indonesian Presidential Election. One of the most notable aspects is the prosperous and peaceful power transfer through democratic means. This significant milestone reaffirms Indonesia's dedication to democratic principles and sets a positive example for other countries in Southeast Asia.

Another noteworthy finding is the high voter turnout during the election. The enthusiastic participation of citizens demonstrates a strong engagement with the democratic process and reflects their belief in the importance of having a say in the country's leadership. While the electoral process generally exhibited integrity, some isolated incidents of irregularities were reported. Addressing these concerns will be crucial in further strengthening the democratic system and building public trust in the electoral process. Moreover, the election demonstrated efforts to enhance minority representation in the political landscape. Including diverse voices and perspectives fosters a more inclusive and pluralistic democracy, promoting social cohesion and understanding.

Assessment of the Sustainability of Democracy in Southeast Asia:

Based on the Indonesian Presidential Election case study findings, the sustainability of democracy in Southeast Asia shows promise but is not without challenges. Indonesia's successful democratic practices provide hope for the region's political stability and development. However, several factors need to be considered to ensure the long-term sustainability of democracy in the area. One significant challenge is the need to address electoral integrity continuously. Strengthening electoral institutions, improving transparency, and implementing effective oversight mechanisms can help prevent and combat potential electoral irregularities. A fair and transparent electoral process is essential to maintain public confidence in democratic institutions.

Another concern is persistent political corruption, which can undermine democratic values and institutions. Robust anti-corruption measures and vigorous enforcement of laws are vital to curbing corruption and preserving the political system's integrity. Furthermore, protecting civil liberties and human rights is crucial in upholding democratic values. Governments in the region must ensure the safeguarding of freedom of speech, press, assembly, and association. Respecting the rights of all

citizens, including minority groups, is essential to maintain social harmony and foster an inclusive democracy.

Implications for the Region and Potential Future Developments:

The successful conduct of the Indonesian Presidential Election and its positive outcomes hold significant implications for Southeast Asia. First and foremost, it reinforces the region's potential for stable democratic governance. As Indonesia is a critical player in Southeast Asia, its commitment to democracy can serve as an inspiring model for neighboring countries to follow. Moreover, the election's emphasis on minority representation may encourage other nations in the region to adopt more inclusive policies, promoting social cohesion and mitigating potential conflicts arising from identity-based differences. However, challenges remain, and future developments will depend on how well these challenges are addressed. Southeast Asia's political stability, social harmony, and economic prosperity are closely tied to the region's commitment to democratic principles and practices.

Recommendations for Enhancing Democratic Practices in Southeast Asia:

To further enhance democratic practices in Southeast Asia, several recommendations can be considered:

1. **Strengthen Electoral Oversight:** Implement robust oversight mechanisms to ensure fair and transparent electoral processes, reducing the risk of irregularities and electoral fraud.
2. **Combat Political Corruption:** Introduce and enforce stringent anti-corruption measures to uphold the integrity of democratic institutions and create a level playing field for all political actors.
3. **Protect Civil Liberties:** Safeguard freedom of speech, press, assembly, and association to ensure citizens can voice their opinions and participate in civic activities without fear of repression.
4. **Promote Minority Inclusion:** Encourage policies and initiatives that foster the representation and participation of minority groups in politics, promoting a more inclusive and diverse democratic landscape.

Final Remarks on the Importance of Democracy in Ensuring Regional Stability and Prosperity

Democracy is pivotal in ensuring regional stability and prosperity in Southeast Asia. A democratic system that upholds the rule of law protects civil liberties and encourages citizen participation fosters a conducive environment for economic growth, social development, and political stability. By respecting the rights and voices of all citizens, democracy empowers individuals to contribute to the nation's progress, leading to more informed and inclusive policies. Moreover, democratic governance provides avenues for peaceful conflict resolution, reducing the likelihood of internal strife or external tensions among neighboring countries. In conclusion, a sustainable

and thriving democracy in Southeast Asia is essential for the region's overall progress and well-being. By addressing challenges, embracing inclusivity, and upholding democratic values, countries in the region can build a brighter future based on stability, peace, and shared prosperity.

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