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Law Enforcement and Democracy Feeling Among Indonesians during 2010 to 2020 (International Publication Analysis)

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Abstract---*Law enforcement and a sense of democracy are two issues that have attracted public attention, primarily since legal reform was implemented. To prove law enforcement and democracy feel, we searched data for 50 articles published between 2010 and 2020. We analyzed them to gain an in-depth understanding of whether our assumptions were correct. We search for data practically, i.e., searching through digital aids on well-known publication data sources such as Google Books publications, Sagepub, Taylor & France, ResearchGate, and many other website data. Since we conducted this study in the era of implementing the national public restriction policy, we decided that this study would rely on secondary data. As for finding the answers to this research, we analyze them by coding, in-depth evaluation, and draw conclusions that answer the problem validly. Based on the discussion of the findings, we can say that the application of law in Indonesia adheres to the civil law legal system in terms of the legal system, political system, legal sources, and system of application; in the form of regulations and laws that are systematically arranged in codification to provide a sense of democracy and justice.*

Keywords---*application of law, international publication studies, legal studies, sense of democracy*

Introduction

The purpose of applying the law is to serve all groups and structures of society and guarantee legal certainty for the sake of justice (Magnuson, 2010). The application of the law continues to be perfected, in addition to other things, by adapting it to the conditions of the community such as work, obligations, and the power of education it carries so that it affects the way people understand the law following the requirements of citizens. The achievement of the objectives of implementing the law is assisted by legal structures and instruments and strong common sense (Cover, 2016). Examples of legal needs are influenced by the level of progress of the general public in which the law is implemented. The application of law becomes more chaotic if the administration in contemporary society is consistent and has a severe degree of specialization and separation. Especially in the five pillars of law, legal instruments, the police, regional factors influenced by the extent of legal guidelines, social or legal cultural components, elements of the office, and matters that can enforce the law, hypothetically declared appropriate in an orderly investigation of lawsuits and prosecutions—equitable distribution of justice for all citizens (Laura Sullivan, 2013; Sari et al., 2020; Manullang, 2020; Manullang, 2020).

The issue of justice is not an easy thing because there are many legal variables involved. According to Asshiddiqie (2011), legal instruments including the police, examiners, courts, and their supporters are conventional

legal foundations in Indonesia that complete legal requirements. The Directorate for Customs and Excise and the Directorate of Immigration are outside the legal association. In legal necessity, various issues need to be considered (Harkrisnowo et al., 2017). To talk about issues related to the making of laws and guidelines, the general public who seek victory do not seek justice because often the application of the law is undermined by cash so that the application of law becomes a political product, biased legal authority, and the implementation of the law as a political instrument, and lack of human resources. In addition, there is a relationship between advocates who know the law and supporters who know the law. Not to mention the law is regulated by the media (Glahn & Taulbee, 2015). Countries handled by public authorities have adopted a methodology to enhance the work of legitimate institutions and legal requirements specialists with adequate spending plans to resolve the previously disclosed issues. Meanwhile, results on resident insurance are planned to further expand coverage at whatever point is achievable. It is feasible to guarantee government social assistance and harmony for all citizens (Warren, 2015; Manullang, 2020).

Many people in Indonesia have obeyed government laws from the very beginning. Apart from all administrative frameworks, most government laws and regulations have undergone reforms since the reformation period in 1998 was recently (Aji et al., 2020). There are still some shortcomings and challenges that must be overcome. With an election-based structure in Indonesia, some groups and regions feel independent and democratic, although not as expected. This means that the press has taken up as much space as possible, and everyone has the opportunity to express their own opinions and desires. The majority rule and law system are one of the structures or instruments for regulating the public authority as a task to understand the way people or countries are under the management of public authorities (Tacconi et al., 2019). All Indonesian citizens have equal rights in terms of making decisions that can change their lives. Citizens can participate in the formulation, promulgation, and making of laws directly or through representatives in government-supported by-elections. The reformed government includes social, economic, and community conditions that allow free and equal political power. The government of the majority of Indonesia is critical and following the character of the country. Furthermore, a basis for using sound-based law in Indonesia is needed (Utari & Arifin, 2019). This can be seen from the many religions that have come and developed in Indonesia and the various tribes, communities, and languages, all of which are gifts from God for which we should be grateful.

Based on the evidence of the study and the reality above, we will analyze the literature that describes the efforts of law enforcement by the state through its apparatus, including how the feeling of democratic development is felt by the Indonesian people in completing development and its completion (Söderbaum, 2007; Saint-Paul & Verdier, 1993). The problem of law enforcement is an institutional mandate as a concrete manifestation of protecting all Indonesian bloodshed. Law enforcement is an effort and process carried out to enforce or function legal norms as guidelines for behavior in traffic or legal relations in social and state life. This effort must be based on a sense of justice which is the main goal in democracy. Because the purpose of democracy is a political effort to build the nation so that all people feel democracy starting from their understanding and conception of democracy as outlined in the law after the country became independent (Utari & Arifin, 2019).

Method

The issue of law enforcement and the feeling of democracy among the Indonesian people is a fascinating study for legal development efforts towards social justice. For this reason, we chose to analyze literature published by international journals between 2010 and 2020. We chose this study because Indonesia is based on a state of law, its understanding that all citizens and legal apparatus must comply with applicable legal provisions. In addition, with the concept of a democratic rule of law, all law enforcement citizens are glued to the written rule of law and other unwritten laws (Romano, 2012; Szulecki & Overland, 2020).

Our step-in answering this legal study question is the first to collect legal data and information with the help of electronic machines in the legal database and democracy studies. The databases we target include Google Books, Sagepub, Elsevier, and Taylor & France. Furthermore, we examine the data under the guidance of the phenomenological approach to obtain valid findings. However, previously we analyzed the data by involving a coding system, in-depth evaluation, and drawing conclusions that would become the final data findings (Pang & Woo, 2020).

We carried out this study by relying on secondary data because this study was carried out during the Covid-19 emergency, where national policies severely restricted public movement in responding to health issues and probes. To facilitate the reporting of this study, we chose a qualitative design because we wanted to gain an in-depth understanding of the issue of law enforcement and the feeling of democracy in Indonesia. So as a guide, we also follow the qualitative study method reported by many law and democracy journals (Bazzano et al., 2017).

Result and Discussion

Understanding democracy under law enforcement

In general, democracy is understood as a system of government in which there is a rule of law in which all the people have political power and can govern directly or through elected representatives (Fahmi et al., 2019). Many countries where people enjoy political freedom and legal equality are examples of applied democracy in countries that rely on a blend of democratic laws. In other words, democracy and law are a system of government that is determined by the people to be carried out for the sake of power alignment and has declared the application of the law to the interests of the people, and the people can change it at any time because the law has been regulated (Iskandar, 2016). The advantage of democracy can be in the form of the most significant government because the ruler is responsible to the people and must meet the demands of the majority of the people. Democracy can also be deliberative and based on the concentration of the people to elect the leader of their government. In other words, democracy ensures that citizens of all castes, religious groups, and genders have equal rights so that through a democratic system, the government must improve the quality of public services through political and economic decisions while at the same time elevating the dignity of the people in a country (Roland & Verdier, 2003; Coffé & Michels, 2014).

When examined more deeply about what democracy and the rule of law are in which the majority of the people are the holders of the highest power, democracy comes from the Greek word "Demokratia," which means "the power of the people or the wider community." The prefixes "demos" and the word "Kratos" combine to frame "sound-based systems." Demos is Greek for "individual people," while Kratos is the word for "power." Democracy, as referred to in Indonesian, is an understanding or lifestyle that emphasizes equal rights and obligations towards all individuals or many people and equal treatment. According to Hanafi (2013), the position of deliberation and democracy in Indonesia means a sound-based system. Meanwhile, according to Azra (2016), democracy in Indonesia is a state power that cannot be separated and is practiced by three clear and specific institutions or foundations, particularly the legislature, which can make laws, the head who can make laws. Enforce the law, and the legal executive can mediate the implementation of the law. In addition, each of these organizations is independent, without the influence of different institutions (Nuna & Moonti, 2019).

A vote-based democratic system is the administration of state governance based on individual or people's rights and the people at large (Rancière, 2011). The majority system of government is the opportunity or premise of the people's government. For it is only through the opportunity that each individual can share authority within his country. Chikerema (2013), also says that a person who does not have the opportunity to choose his path in life is a slave. Lijphart (2012), stated that the majority government system is a kind of mainstream administration; in this way, the government power given to individuals is also essential freedom for individuals to guard, control, and protect themselves from impulses in mind control. As stated by the International Commission of Juris, a vote-based system is an administrative arrangement in which an individual's opportunity to make political choices must be exercised through voting agents who are elected through the act of political decisions (Schattschneider & Pearson, 2017).

In addition to depending on legal attention to democratic justice in the local area, the implementation of the law in the community's eyes is also closely monitored by law enforcement because it is often the case that specific legal guidelines cannot be adequately implemented. After all, some officers do not complete their duties (Kleinfeld, 2016). Legal arrangements as appropriate. This is due to applying the law that is not appropriate and is a flawed model to degrade the image. The genuine model and honesty, and ethical qualities of police officers must be completely acceptable, given that they are completely powerless and vulnerable to compensation and abuse of power. The examination cycle, the interaction of charges, and the decisions made can all be influenced by money (Braithwaite, 2016).

Apart from local legal awareness, the police play an important role in law enforcement in the public arena, as it is often the case that some legal guidelines cannot be adequately implemented because some police officers fail to make legal arrangements. It should be. This is due to the wrong execution of legal requirements and being a helpless model, possibly tarnishing the image of the position. In addition, phenomenal models, such as the honesty and ethics of law enforcement officers, must be undeniably accepted because they are very vulnerable to reward management and abuse. Cash can affect examinations, charges, and emotional cycles (Hellman, 2012).

Widodo (2015), said that the principle of democracy is the criteria for a system of government through politics and elections, which are divided into two categories: democracy as a standard political system and the distribution of powers of legal government, and leadership and government that is protected by more than one ideological group and a means to complement its capabilities. Meanwhile, press freedom and the protection of civil liberties are

regulated in the management of state organizations and the government in dialogue. An independent and impartial legal executive. Legislative government, a standard system without sound (Van Dijk et al., 2019; Tacconi et al., 2019). The converging powers of legislature, leadership and the power of law form a single foundation that is held and practiced. The government is not bound by the constitution. The government is governed based on the power that confers extraordinary powers on the state or government. The growth of public authority does not depend on consultation but the declaration (Singh et al., 2012; Dryzek & Stevenson, 2011).

Public races are held to demonstrate the legitimacy of the ruler or state government and closed administration and authority. Democracy with limited opportunities for evaluation, discussion, or press coverage. The use of violence and intimidation to resolve divisions or differences. There are no guarantees of common rights, and fundamental freedoms are often violated. Discriminates against minority populations and fails to recognize their rights (Fadhli, 2016). The actions of the legal executive cannot be separated from the law approved and supported by the administrative body as one of the foundations for implementing the law. For this situation, there is a difference between the legal executive and the courts; the legal executive refers to the settlement system, while the court is one of the organizations involved in the cycle; Other foundations involved in arbitration interactions include police, examiners, and advocates (John, 2018).

Whether as a standard or criminal legal process, the legal cycle is closely linked to applying the law and violators being brought to justice. The perpetrators of criminal acts can be closely related to legal involvement in solving criminal problems. Various legal organizations have been established within the general courts, religious courts, military courts, state administrative courts, and tax courts, each of which has the authority to select cases following the authority of each of these courts. According to Adi Sulistiyono (2018), the judicial system in Indonesia, in theory, and practice, the work of the legal executive in establishing fair, non-hardline, clean, and expert courts has not worked as expected. This is due to several factors, including the influence of government associations and other meetings on court decisions and the enhanced competence of the legal requirements staff, in-depth quality, and lack of ethics (Lasmadi, 2011). As a result, public confidence in the judiciary as the ultimate authority in matters of justice has been eroded.

Furthermore, this effect is also the occurrence of reduced competence and integrity shown by other legal authorities such as judges, police, examiners, advocates, and government employment agencies, contributing to weak legal needs (Crouch, 2013). Administrative conditions and legal infrastructure, which are essential for a legal authorization workforce, are also far from adequate, limiting the ability of law enforcement to carry out their duties effectively and in line with the community's sense of justice. The following actions should be taken to enhance legal executives and legal requirements specialists, among others. Increase the quantity and diversity of law enforcement officers who are more insightful, trustworthy, and have a strong character. As well improving police selection and advancement frameworks, instruction and training, and management frameworks that allow society as a whole to have a more significant say in the behavior of police officers are essential (Wilson et al., 2016) trying to increase the profitability of the required law faculty in line with the fulfillment of basic human needs.

The lack of public trust in the law is exacerbated by the many cases of blasphemy, agreement, and nepotism, as well as the denial of fundamental freedoms that have not been legally resolved (Hall, 2012). List all examples of humiliation, defilements, and violations of fundamental liberties and return them lawfully. They are involving law enforcement officers, particularly the police, examiners, judges, and the general public, and helping underprivileged people with legal problems. Flat and vertical violence occurs mainly because local communities use less and less social characteristics and legal knowledge, resulting in local communities' powerlessness to obey the law and the development of various forms of violence. Lack of mixing is also a problem (Tyler et al., 2015).

In different democracies, there are many types of voting-based systems. There are various vote-based systems practiced in Indonesia as a country that is actively practicing democracy (Arifin & Hidayat, 2019). For example, government depends on the will of individual citizens. Such direct democracy is a popularity-based framework that allows all individuals to exercise their due when choosing a comprehensive state approach to law and democracy. Meanwhile, deviant democracy is a method-based framework that uses an agent component to manage it, usually used by agents who undermine democratic activities (Nasution, 2011). Philosophical principles-based democracies such as liberal democracy are characterized as individual freedoms focused on public gain.

At the same time, the majority group system of government is based on communist and socialist standards. It emphasizes the public or state interest, such as democracy based on Pancasila, which is one form of government in Indonesia that lies in the country's social-social quality and focuses on the interests of the entire region or individual. It depends on conversation and agreement (Muhaimin & Fil, 2013). Individual goods, aspirations, and voices are essential for the Pancasila majority government. Indonesia adheres to the Pancasila voting system, which is based on the Pancasila philosophy, to date.

Cultural conditions and social associations greatly influence legal requirements; may exist in cultures that follow or encourage status-dependent rights situations, or in a general society where there is a clear contrast between "the rich" and "those who lack wealth." no," or the general public in a climate of tyranny, will replace an open and equal society with an alternative legal implementation framework (Wisnumurti, 2017). It makes sense that implementing legal entities and power-ups plan to rebuild public trust in the work and representation of legal executives and legal requirements offices, such as the Courts, Prosecutors, Police, and other Civil Service Investigators, as a feature of efforts to understand direction and order with the help of judges and other police officers who are capable, trustworthy, and have an undeniable level of preparation and experience, executives to build legal institutions free from the influence of experts and various associations while adhering to standards of speed, directness, and modest fees (Mutaqin, 2016).

Efforts to increase candor in the legal cycle to empower public associations about examining and working on executive arrangements and equity organizations comprehensively have been seen to be slow (Gomendio & OECD, 2017). So that the sense of democracy in law enforcement is very impactful, this is part of the results of a more comprehensive legal framework and practice development, such as oversight of planning and improvement measures, for the two designated authorities and other law enforcement authorities, based on skills development, candour and public support (Davis, 2020). Work on government assistance from judges and other law enforcement authorities, such as inspectors, police, and community representatives, by raising different wages and benefits to meet essential prerequisites commensurate with the duties, powers, and obligations assigned.

Empowering synchronization of laws and guidelines, managing the obligations and powers of judges and other legal requirements authorities to create an integrated legal justice framework so that the public feels they are protected and protected by the state. States are already working on supporting capacities and public accountants in governing their laws and unique arrangements by working on a moral code. Further develop legal training education programs to create good, integrated, legal moral tools (Carasik, 2010). The state, for example, has worked on the capacity of judges to make new legal disclosures by utilizing court decisions as a form for honest reflection that may be used by legal requirements authorities in a legal climate.

Furthermore, the state needs to improve the promotion of good honor, the mentality of behavior, and strengthening the capabilities and capabilities of law enforcement personnel, not forgetting the strategy of resolving the struggle outside the court and developing a court-based compromise effort. The state could also further develop the legal foundation's public responsibility system, including making it easier for the general public to obtain court decisions and revealing differences in judgment between the judges in each administration. Moreover, the state can provide improvements both inside and outside the therapy office with the aim that previous prisoners can be reintegrated into society (Barthelemy et al., 2016).

As stated in the amendments to the 1945 Constitution and Law No. 4 of 2004 concerning the judiciary's power, Indonesia has guaranteed legal opportunities as a state of the law. Following the 1945 Constitution, the Supreme Court and its lower judicial bodies and the Constitutional Court have independent powers to manage equity to protect the law and equity (Tutik & SH, 2016). The Law on Judicial Power No. 4 of 2004 says in Article 1 that: "The authority of an independent state to deal with the court to keep up with law and equity dependent on Pancasila, with the end goal of the Republic of Indonesia's State of Law execution." In the conditions expressed over, the autonomous legal position implies that the legal force is safe from any outside legal intercession save in regions indicated in the Republic of Indonesia's 1945 Constitution. Since legal staff isn't outright, there is a breaking point to the opportunity that might be worked out very well (Suacana & Gede, 2016; Dalal & Chahal, 2016).

The understanding of democracy, which can be seen from how the government respects the people, is a voting system based on deliberation infused with the fourth principle of Pancasila, especially the majority government driven by the shrewdness of thinking/drawing (Pigome, 2011). The standard of Pancasila democracy can be seen from the idea of Pancasila democracy itself already in Article 1 paragraph 2 of the 1945 Constitution before the revision, explicitly working together to have individuals and entirely carried out by the MPR. After being corrected, the article changed to "working together owning individuals and implemented according to the Constitution." Since then, the MPR has not had the highest foundation but is parallel to other state organizations. Next is a clarification on the importance of Pancasila democracy and its standards (Aswandi & Roisah, 2019).

Etymologically, the voting system comes from the Greek "demos," which means individual, and "Kratos/creation," which means government. "Demo" usually refers to the entire population but can also mean the individual as a whole or the poor. From the beginning, it used the word sound-based system itself as a parody to disparage standard individuals. In line with that, the Pancasila vote-based system can be interpreted as a framework of thought in government that refers to individuals. In Indonesia, Pancasila Democracy is a secure voting system, as

stated in Article 1 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The qualities contained in Pancasila Democracy are standards and social markers of Indonesian society as a whole (Haliim, 2016).

Likewise, the quality of democracy can be seen from the correspondence for each Indonesian individual. Uniformity for all Indonesian individuals implies that the rights and commitments of the Indonesian public are equal and equal. Uniform rights and commitments are not only in the political field but also in the legal, monetary, and social fields, which are relied upon to provide equality for every Indonesian individual (Astomo, 2016). Then the harmony of rights and commitments in Pancasila democracy, the standard of harmony of rights and commitments, agrees that the rights obtained by citizens must be balanced with obligations that must be fulfilled. Likewise, the implementation of opportunities that are ethically capable of being carried out by God Almighty, oneself, and others. The Pancasila populist government offers opportunities to everyone but with limited capacity. This opportunity should focus on the rights and commitments of others and should even be accountable to God Almighty. Moreover, the last one creates a feeling of social justice to feel democracy in Indonesia (Aswandi & Roisah, 2019).

The majority rule system aims to understand the sense of social justice for each of its citizens. Meanwhile, social justice includes the Pancasila statutes, especially the fifth precept. Thus, the standard in the Pancasila majority government must have a choice to understand the sense of social justice in every general society. Dynamic by thought the formation of collaboration and fellowship is the premise of dynamic by thought (Nanggala, 2020). Making this choice motivates feelings of equality for all, which concerns the more significant and the minority. Focusing on public solidarity and family relations the third standard of Pancasila encourages guidelines for public solidarity. The sense of connectedness within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia creates public solidarity with every general public. Public solidarity is essential in public protection so that this nation can be vital when there is irritation both from within and from outside (Sofwan, 2018).

Conclusion

We have addressed the study's objective, which is to get findings from the study's findings on publishing papers on the application of law and the feeling of democracy in Indonesia. To begin, we may infer that law enforcement in Indonesia is a process that has occurred in an attempt to enforce or work legal norms as behavioral standards in traffic-legal interactions in society and the state. In Indonesia, law enforcement is in line with the country's legal system, which requires all residents and administrators to follow the rules. Furthermore, when it comes to the idea of a democratic rule of law, law enforcement does not only follow the stated rules. The application of the law, on the other hand, refers to the actual execution of the legislation in the context in which it was enacted. If a law is never executed, it can no longer be considered a lawyer. Humans and their actions are constantly involved in the execution of the law. The implementation of law in Indonesia, which has law enforcement authorities to provide justice and guarantees for all of its citizens, is shown in this image. The Police, the Constitutional Court (MK), the Supreme Court (MA), and the Military Court are the four law enforcement organizations in Indonesia that provide justice and fairness.

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