

# Dynamics of Development Democracy Indonesia in the Era of Jokowi Leadership

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## Abstract

This research intends for us to know what the dynamics of democratic development in Indonesia in the era of Jokowi's leadership, as we know that democracy is a system of government in which the people have the same power in the eyes of the government and are given the right to participate directly or indirectly or in legislative development, development and legislation through their representatives. In a democracy, the people are given space to issue their aspirations about the existing government in Indonesia, with the aspirations of the people that can help the development process of the Republic of Indonesia in order to create a better Indonesia. The method adopted in this study is the skinative approach, related to the explanation that occurs in the present, in this case the dynamics of democratic development in Indonesia in the era of Jokowi's leadership. The technique used in the process of gathering facts is library search, by searching for information that is on the internet. The result of this study is that Jokowi has not been able to run democracy properly, the evidence lately there have been many oration events among the public due to the making of rules that are not in accordance with the law. And in his leadership Jokowi has not been able to optimize the economic crisis experienced by the Indonesian nation. This economic crisis resulted in the inaquacy of democracy among the lower classes, the people who could not afford it, did not get welfare in the economic field, many of them still needed help from the government to meet their needs. As a result of the economic crisis, the governments of Indonesia took the decision to make loans to other countries to cover the economic crisis that was being experienced by the Indonesian state. And from this decision that caused Indonesia to be in debt abroad.

**Keywords:** jokowi; democracy; leadership; indonesia

## Introduction

Every country must have its own system of government to regulate the implementation of its government operations. The government system contains a set of rules relating to leadership patterns, decision-making patterns, policy-making patterns, and various other patterns. We aim to maintain stability in various fields such as politics, governance, economy and defence (Hendaldi 2017).

Every country must have its own system of government to regulate the implementation of its government operations. The government system contains a set of rules relating to policy-making patterns, leadership-pattern decision-making patterns, and various other patterns. We aim to maintain stability in various fields such as politics, governance, economy and defence. (The term *Hendaldi 2 Democracy* comes from an ancient Greek word used in the 5th century BC. In ancient Athens. States are generally considered to be the earliest examples of modern democratic systems. However, the meaning of this term has changed over time, and the definition The modern era has changed since the 18th century with the development of democratic systems in many countries. Etymologically, democracy comes from the Greek demonstrator (meaning people or residents) and *klaten* (meaning power or sovereignty).

Therefore, in terms of democracy, the state is state in which supreme power and sovereignty rests with the people. There was democracy in ancient Greece. Abraham Lincoln, 16th President of the United States, Democracy stated that what we know as government by the people, by the people, and for the people, or as government by the people, by the people, and for the people Said (Sarbaini, 2015). Democracy arises on the principle of equality. in the government for all citizens, so actually have the same government power for all citizens. People's power is a source of legality and legitimacy of state power. People's sovereignty occurs in two stages: direct implementation by the people and indirectly through representative institutions.

Democracy is the rule of national life which is generally the choice of countries in the world. Democracy emerged from the demands of Western society for equal rights and equality before the law. This happens because every citizen has a different position both in the social rules of society and before the law at the time before the statement from France and the United States. Amin Rice defines democracy as the basis of state life in general. It assumes that people will make final-level decisions about life's most important issues, including state government policy judgments. In short, this policy determines people's lives.

The atmosphere of democracy is the desire of all mankind, and democracy must be applied in everyday life. Democracy is a symbol of modern civilization in the countries of the world. In

this global democracy, the nations of the world have a written obligation to put the label of democracy in political form. Democracy and human rights (HAM) is an understanding of human and social relations that dates back to the history of civilization.

The concept of leadership comes from the word "lead", which generally means "lead" or "lead", and the word "leader" which helps or leads or guides to lead. Leadership itself is a person's expertise to encourage someone to fulfill a certain goal. James L from Pasolong. According to Gibson (2010: 110). There are also those who argue that leadership is an achievement of doing a style to influence and not to restrain in order to motivate individuals to achieve certain goals. According to Ralph M. Stogdill in Sulistyani (2008:13)

Furthermore, leadership is a method of influencing the actions of an organized group of people in their efforts to set and achieve goals. The opinion of Joseph C. Rost in Sulistyani (2008:13) suggests that leadership is the interdependence between followers and leaders who expect real transformation to reflect an increase in shared goals.

Indonesia is a country that uses a democratic system. Democracy as understood in Indonesia today is part of the notion of modern democracy. Since the beginning of independence until the reformation period, democracy has undergone various styles and changes. Observing the provisions of the 1945 Constitution.

The leadership of each Indonesian president has different characteristics and achievements. Likewise with President Joko Widodo, who is a former Mayor of Solo and has also been the Governor of DKI Jakarta. In Jokowi's leadership, it is considered that there has been a decline in the quality of democracy in Indonesia, as evidenced by the decline in freedom of opinion and expression as the main cause of the decline in the quality of Indonesian democracy, as well as a significant decline affecting the function of government and the freedom and pluralism of its citizens. Unconsciously in Indonesia, there has been a shift in the pattern of democracy from electoral information to a flawed democracy. In this shift, it can be understood that elections do not guarantee that there will be leaders who can prosper the people. Even the behavior of the political elite also causes inconsistencies in government which is very crucial, apart from the declining freedom that develops and becomes a practice of intolerance.

## **Research Methods**

The survey method used in this survey is a qualitative descriptive method. This study aims to provide an explanation of the phenomena that are happening and to explain systematically and factually the characteristics or facts and the relationship between the phenomena studied (Moleong,

2007:21). This survey obtained secondary data from various stakeholders and views related to this survey. The time used in this study is about one week to collect facts or references related to the theory discussed. The technique used to make this journal is library search. Where the author collects some good data from online media such as Google Scholar and various articles that the author finds on the internet.

## **Results and Discussions**

### **Development of Democracy**

The dynamics of Indonesian democracy are influenced by actors who are directly involved in the pillars of democracy, such as various political parties in Indonesia and the president as head of state or holder of state power. Indonesia's first leader, President Sukarno, gave a lot of color by influencing the ongoing democratic process in Indonesia. Democracy in Indonesia has undergone many changes in its form. There was a period called parliamentary democracy, sometimes called liberal democracy. At other times it was also called guided democracy, and during the new order it was sometimes called Pancasila democracy. Various forms of democracy cause confusion in society because their names and practices do not match what is practiced in society. The application of democracy is that democracy belongs only to the rulers, not to the people. So, the meaning of democracy itself is by the people, by the people, and for the people, by the rulers, and not vice versa by the people for the rulers themselves. Rulers are presidents, council members, or political parties.

In Indonesia, there are several democratic systems that have been adopted from the past until now, namely, first, the parliamentary democratic system, in the parliamentary democratic system which holds a lot of power are the parliaments and presidents and representatives only as heads and symbols of the state, this democratic system which was formed in 1945 and ended in 1959 based on the 1950 Constitution. In a parliamentary democratic system, the people have the freedom to interfere in political affairs and can form parties. Parliamentary democracy is not compatible with the Indonesian nation because of the emergence of many political parties and frequent changes of cabinets. As well as the development is not smooth and also unstable government in Indonesia. The end of the parliamentary democratic system in Indonesia was caused by President Soekarno's disappointment with the cabinets and constituents regarding their performance which did not immediately get approval on the constitution (UUD) so that the final decision was that President Soekarno issued a presidential decree on 5 July 1959 confirming that the implementation of the return of the 1945 Constitution and the dissolution of the constituent assembly.

The second is a guided democracy system, in a guided

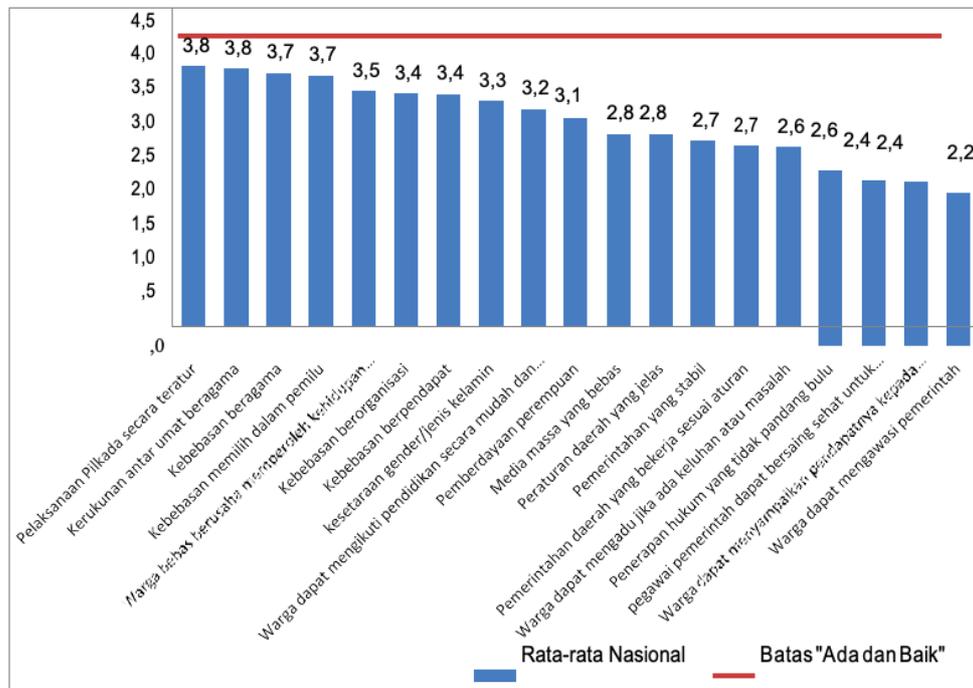
**Table 1.** Data analysis techniques

democracy the president plays a role in determining the implementation of government in Indonesia. Guided Democracy was born from 1959 to 1965. The purpose of this democratic system is to reconstruct life in politics and government based on the Constitution. The guided government system is carried out based on the 1945 Constitution, but in its implementation it often deviates from the 1945 Constitution. Guided democracy is marked by the formation of the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) and the Indonesian Armed Forces (TNI-AD) and the DPR as a result of the 1955 election which was changed to a *gotong royong* DPR whose members were directly elected by the people. president himself. Guided democracy is not suitable in Indonesia because it is too dominated by the TNI-AD as HAN-KAM and socio-political forces, very limited regional autonomy, the peak of anti-freedom of the press, very weak basic human rights, weak legislative institutions, and the exclusion of the party system.

Third, is the Pancasila democracy system in the new order era, Pancasila democracy, namely the understanding of democracy based on the values contained in Pancasila with the aim of guarding the government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Pancasila democracy was formed in 1966 and ended in 1998. In this democracy the function of the highest state institutions is restored in accordance with the mandate of the 1945 Constitution, food needs can be fulfilled, family welfare programs that were not successful in the old order can be carried out and the implementation of the compulsory education and training movement. The foster parents movement was successfully implemented. The fall of Pancasila democracy was caused by the highest power being in the hands of the president so that the abuse of power was inevitable, from the abuse that gave rise to speeches from the public, the large amount of state wealth used for the city government, again and again the freedom of expression was still not implemented, the number of corruption cases, collusion, and acts of nepotism in almost all circles of society.

Furthermore, Pancasila democracy reform period 1998-present. This democracy is the right democracy for Indonesia because it emphasizes the principles of popular sovereignty and makes decisions through deliberation and consensus. But the truth in Pancasila democracy seemed to begin to fade when the 1945 Constitution changed, especially in the general election due to differences in the concept of understanding. Weaknesses in this democracy, people misinterpret reform, coercion carried out by certain parties, knowledge about politics is low, government programs are conceptually quite well left behind.

**Graphics 1.** The Presence and Quality of Components of Democracy



Five years after Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's term ended, or after serving as Joko Widodo, he has received many records of democratic leadership through Indonesia's current system of government.

Ir H. Joko Widodo or Jokowi has become the seventh president of Indonesia since October 20, 2014. He was elected with Vice President Jusuf Kalla in the 2014 presidential election and again became president on April 17, 2019. He was elected with Vice President Ma'ruf Amin. Jokowi-Jk In leadership, the democratic system is a presidential system, combined with a multi-party system that does not run smoothly or as desired as a result of the weakening of the president as head of state due to a coalition or a combination of various institutions, each of which has its own purpose. In Jokowi's camp, they always go forward with all the policies that have been carried out. This can cause people to play hot and reduce trust in the government. The people who were originally elected by cannot represent the voice of the entire nation, and only by forming a coalition with them can prioritize the interests of the party and create confusion in the interests of the people, Indonesia, can weaken democracy. During his tenure, Jokowi relied too much on the active role of the military in various public sectors.

Some of these factors can be gathered from various fields, including agriculture, natural disaster management, and public transport safety. In addition to the many positive contributions of the military, President Jokowi's tendency to quickly recover the economy has turned the military upside down in certain cases. in the creation of social order. Democracy is a learning process by listening to the voice of the people. Deliberate democracy allows for substantial civic participation and builds an egalitarian, free and dignified political culture. Public

deliberation provides a space for citizens to participate in setting the direction of public policy and managing the process of setting regulations and administrative actions. Meanwhile, things did not go well under Jokowi's administration.

While strengthening democracy has been neglected during Jokowi's five-year term, President Jokowi emphasized that much attention was paid to democratic life during his tenure. Freedom of the press and freedom of expression are pillars of democracy that must be protected and fostered. Indonesia's diverse ethnic, religious and cultural diversity, he said, is protected by the Constitution. All citizens are equal in the eyes of the government, and the element of SARA or the constraint model based on the number of masses is not an element of democracy itself.

In fact, the Jokowi administration is considered insignificant or incomplete in strengthening democracy and the democratic system after some time, and reforms to the party system, elections and representation are still ongoing. But that doesn't mean he hasn't done anything to improve democracy during his five years as President Joko Widodo. President Jokowi's policy is very positive about strengthening the democratic system, namely strengthening budget support for political parties. (Revelation 2019). Maybe in terms of transparency to the general public and freedom of the press, there is a review of the ITE Law that links press freedom with freedom of expression. The Jokowi administration, which has built much of the national infrastructure, has led to the criminalization of civil society, and some of the affected people have been driven from their homes and lands to buy land. This is Jokowi's red testimony, considering what civilians are talking about in terms of human rights.

Jokowi was also unable to grow his economy during his tenure, only stagnating at 5%. Foreign debt also increased. During the current economic crisis, Indonesia's external debt, including the government's external debt, increased dramatically in terms of the rupiah. This causes the Indonesian government to add new external debt to pay off old debt that is due. The accumulated foreign debt and interest are paid in installments every year from the Indonesian government budget. This can lead to a decrease in the wealth and welfare of the people in the future, which clearly burdens the community, especially Indonesian taxpayers.

The government is in debt because it does not want a deficit. BPJS Kesehatan was established to answer the politics of public welfare, especially medical issues. However, the realization has 4,444 views that are different from 4,444 people. These medical services are inefficient and medical facilities are inadequate in remote areas. Needless to say, access to medical facilities such as puskesmas and hospitals is not possible in remote areas of Indonesia.

To address the quality of talent (HR), the Jokowi government is trying to improve its educational skills. The government has issued the Smart Indonesia Card (KIP) to support Indonesian people who need education funds. But unfortunately, the target distribution is not evenly distributed, and many people who need the card do not get it. A large number of people who get cards are people who can afford them. Therefore, the problem of jealousy arises.

Jokowi's government continues Back in 2019, the political shocks at the beginning of the 2nd term of his presidency were very heavy & very high. The big polemic that occurred was a business according to the KPK to eradicate corruption in the criminalization of the Jokowi era politics using the revision of the KPK Law in 2019. The articles contained in it were to weaken and limit the KPK convoy to eradicate corruption that occurred. Another polemic that occurred was the revision of the criminal code law which resulted in distrust in the government, in this case what happened was that rubber articles were irrationally used by the government as a basic rule of law. DPR & Jokowi. As a result, according to the two previous budgets, there were demonstrations that were carried out by a number of students in various regions, especially at the Senayan in front of the DPR/People's Consultative Assembly building which took place in 2019. (AMINI 2019).

In terms of economics and social justice, there are also deficiencies in various systems, for example in an economic system that is less stable, the integrity and security of the state and human rights, which must be measured again, gaps in the economic system occur every year, for example in the failure of the government to control the price of goods. as a primary case in the midst of Indonesia's economic downturn, even though when some commodities experienced price spikes during the harvest period, this could be a factor in the weakening of democracy in Indonesia. As well as the weakening of human rights, the rise of cases that relate to human rights using the ITE Law, the KPK Law, the Criminal Code Bill, which makes the government to criticize and the people, for example in silence and unable to express opinions in this sense in The era of Mr. Jokowi, which ended the door for expressing aspirations, was to open the government as wide as possible for the public so that they could give criticism, but in fact what happened was the opposite.

At the time of the reform of the political structure and political function there was a significant change in Indonesia but the political cultural structure did not change, as a result it caused ambiguity in the political system in Indonesia. Indonesia is not running well. Over time, democratization will decline and may disappear along with the government's coercive policies. Jokowi until now running his presidency is still under the auspices of the Indonesian Democratic Party (PDI) which is led by Megawati, this is a kind of dynastic politics and other dirty

politics that cause a sense of distrust among the people in the government.

## Conclusion

The development of democracy declined during the Jokowi administration, compared to the era of the Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY) administration. In SBY's democratic system, the economic condition in Indonesia has improved, while Jokowi's is proven by the many political events that are very detrimental to the community. I feel that Indonesian democracy is getting neglected. At the end of the period, the Jokowi administration was deemed unimportant for strengthening democracy, nor was the party system, elections, or representation reformed. Despite serious incidents such as the 2016 ITE Law amendment, which is often misunderstood, the KPK weakening law urged Indonesians to distrust the government during the Joko Widodo era. From an economic perspective, this is a big problem for the Indonesian people, because the government cannot control the price of goods during the Jokowi administration. Therefore, the government asked for help from other countries (debt) to cover the financial problems that arose in Indonesia. This has also led to corruption by the president's subordinates due to unstable finances. And it takes away the welfare of society. Because the money that should be given to those who cannot meet their needs is eaten by your irresponsible people.

In fact, the Jokowi government does not apply the freedom of expression set by the community in the government system. Freedom of expression is part of democracy itself, because the people express all their opinions about all their dissatisfaction with the government. Public opinion can also be a lesson for the government to change the government for the better, be accepted by the community, and create prosperity for the community.

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