

The Relationship Between the Mental Revolution and Legal Products in Jokowi's First Term

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Abstract

Jokowi's big vision regarding mental revolution has a historical background in the era of President Ir. Sukarno. The structuring of the nation's mentality has had a correlation in the past with the development of the nation's character (nation and character building). Jokowi personally has shown practice and discipline in serving the community. However, is Jokowi's behavior automatically followed by state/bureaucratic administrators? Continuity between Jokowi's behavior and bureaucratic behavior that must be implemented as a part of providing services to the community. Jokowi as the holder of the people's mandate through elections must be able to present a legal basis in ensuring the implementation of the vision, mission and action program. The research method used is qualitative with a legal/legal approach, an ethical approach and a hermeneutical approach to related legal texts. The mental revolution has become a national movement with the presence of "Presidential Instruction Number 12 of 2016 concerning the National Movement for Mental Revolution". Then "Regulation of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2015 concerning Organization of State Ministries". All efforts are expected to have implications for changes in mentality both within the bureaucracy and society. The Jokowi regime's perspective on various national problems that must be restored by strengthening ideology and utilizing technology. Technology has a role in changing the service base from manual to digital. . Jokowi's government through GNRM is expected to be more adaptive and communicative towards society. The bureaucracy must change, but the community must be involved, not just being a tool to justify the actions of the authorities. The mental revolution that has become the reference for the Jokowi government has been successfully presented in various forms of legal regulations. Government officials and law enforcers must take a pedagogic role. The substance of the law makes people aware that upholding the law does not require law enforcement to impose sanctions. Precisely when people are aware that the law is successful. The regime must speak and take a role, not just judge that this can have an electoral impact and forget morals. Therefore, the constitution has provided a mandate to educate the life of the nation. Any regime cannot be separated from the mandate of the constitution, don't let citizens not get intelligence. The mental revolution will only have relevance if society is aware of the law.

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1. INTRODUCTION (12 Front)

The mental revolution has become the epicenter of Joko Widodo's (Jokowi's) power. Since he was elected President of the Republic of Indonesia, Jokowi's focus on realizing the mental revolution has expanded into the bureaucracy. Jokowi, characterized by his approach to the people, aspires to resolve people's problems without getting caught up in

the seemingly slow bureaucratic process (Djafri, 2018). This is a long-standing problem of state administrators, with bureaucratic processes perceived as slow and not adapting to advances in information technology.

The Jokowi administration has recognized various national issues that require change and adjustment to become a sovereign nation and compete both regionally and internationally. Jokowi has identified an acute problem with the Indonesian nation's mentality (Samad, 2016). Therefore, changing this mentality has become a primary focus of the Jokowi administration. However, addressing these mental challenges requires various steps and efforts, not just slogans.

Jokowi's grand vision for a mental revolution has historical roots in the era of President Ir. Soekarno. The development of the nation's mentality has historically been correlated with the development of national character (*nation and character building*) (Soedarsono, 2013). Jokowi saw the nation's problems and sought solutions based on the foundations and foundations laid by his predecessors. Concern for the nation's mentality, which could hinder progress, led Jokowi's early administration to focus more on strategies and measures aimed at both government agencies and the wider public.

Jokowi, at the government agency level, is pushing for a change in mentality in public service. Bureaucratic performance certainly reflects Jokowi's efforts to instill a mental revolution. Changes at the bureaucratic level are crucial for cultivating a mental revolution in the practical realm. Therefore, preparing a legal framework or regulations is crucial. One of the most acute and deeply ingrained problems at the bureaucratic level concerns the need for written regulations to regulate and discipline organizational culture in government agencies (Mahfud, 2018). Unwritten regulations are often overlooked and considered non-binding, even though they can impact the performance of public services.

Jokowi has personally demonstrated practical and disciplined service to the public. However, does Jokowi's behavior automatically translate to state officials/bureaucracy? The continuity between Jokowi's behavior and the bureaucracy must be implemented as part of providing services to the public. This aspect must be a focus for the Jokowi administration, which aims to serve and provide prompt service. Efforts to implement Jokowi's behavior should be enshrined in laws, regulations, and instructions that are legally formal and have legal standing.

Jokowi, as the holder of the people's mandate through elections, must be able to provide a legal basis to ensure the implementation of his vision, mission, and action program. Jokowi's individual capabilities must be transformed into government bureaucratic service desks. Based on this background, the Jokowi administration desires to improve the nation's mentality, both within the bureaucracy and within society. To that end, Jokowi is implementing a structural approach at the government bureaucracy level. At the societal level, Jokowi is promoting cultural awareness. Therefore, the Jokowi administration hopes for a comprehensive mental change or mental revolution. The bureaucracy and society are expected to be able to implement mental changes that are implemented in the thoughts and actions of the Indonesian nation.

2. METHOD

To achieve the objectives of this study, a qualitative research method was employed. The research process involved collecting relevant data, including laws, presidential instructions, ministerial regulations, and related policy derivatives. The approaches employed in the study included legal, ethical, and hermeneutical approaches to the relevant legal texts.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Mental Revolution as a Regime Perspective

Power always has a marker and differentiates it from previous regimes. Indonesian history demonstrates that the journey of ruling regimes has had different markers. To borrow Hegel's term "thesis, antithesis, and synthesis" (Darmodiharjo, 2006), as in the Sukarno regime, which called itself "guided democracy." Then the Suharto regime chose the word "development" to represent the face of its power. B.J. Habibie and Abdurrahman Wahid, although short-lived, both retained their distinctive characteristics. The Megawati Sukarnoputri regime presented a re-enactment of "Soekarno's thoughts." The Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono regime also had a face of power called "together we can." Then Jokowi emerged with a "Mental Revolution" as an effort to restore and bring about change in social life.

For Jokowi, a mental revolution is not something without foundation. In fact, various national problems, including the decline of the state, are characterized by abuse of authority, resulting in corrupt behavior by state officials. The weakening economy is characterized by various policies that are not pro-community and the centralization of the economy in certain regions. The problem of intolerance is creating a dysfunctional social life, with a closed attitude toward those who are different (Rini, 2019).

Jokowi saw that various national problems must be addressed immediately by introducing a mental revolution. The Jokowi regime took swift action by launching the "National Mental Revolution Movement" (GNRM). This was marked by "Presidential Instruction Number 12 of 2016 concerning the National Mental Revolution Movement." Furthermore, "Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2015 concerning the Organization of State Ministries" was issued as a form of bureaucratic restructuring to realize the Jokowi administration's vision.

The National Mental Revolution Movement, which includes the Indonesia Melayani Movement, is characterized by computer-based recruitment of State Civil Apparatus (ASN) and digital public services. This initiative is being implemented by the government to increase public transparency and facilitate public oversight. Improving public services has become a key part of the Jokowi regime's narrative.

The Clean Indonesia Movement, which introduces the Healthy Community Movement program, simultaneously seeks to prevent forest fires and mitigate their negative impacts on public health. This mental shift also encompasses changes to healthy lifestyles. Health has become a crucial indicator of a nation's progress. Indonesia must be free from various health issues, including malnutrition and vitamin deficiencies, among the younger generation. Therefore, the Jokowi administration is undertaking various health improvement efforts.

The Orderly Indonesia Movement is part of the Jokowi administration's mental revolution. The public must be served, and digital-based public service facilities are being implemented. Jokowi, in his administration, has made extensive use of digital tools to simplify and expedite public services. He is striving to make the bureaucracy more effective and able to resolve problems appropriately. Public complaints are being processed on a single digital platform, eliminating the need for people to physically report to the public, but rather to do so virtually (Mahendra, 2014).

The economic sector plays a crucial role in the National Mental Revolution Movement, with the Independent Indonesia Movement program opening economic access and entrepreneurial activities to all elements of the nation. Empowered communities are expected to drive the national economy and create a growing middle class. The government hopes that the one-stop licensing service will provide opportunities for the growth of more equitable Indonesian entrepreneurs.

Jokowi strongly desires unity within the nation, which is why the United Indonesia Movement is an integral part of the National Mental Revolution Movement. Conflicts stemming from ethnic, cultural, and religious differences are expected to be prevented through cooperation. Jokowi's regime demands unity among all groups in a joint effort to advance the nation.

The Jokowi regime's perspective on various national problems must be restored by strengthening ideology and utilizing technology. The bureaucracy must be streamlined by utilizing digital technology to provide the best service to the public. The Jokowi regime prioritizes adapting to technological advancements. Training for the bureaucracy is conducted to align digital advancements with the bureaucracy as an actor in digital-based public services. This is reinforced by "Regulation of the State Administration Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2019 concerning Mental Revolution Training for Public Services."

Technology plays a role in shifting the basis of manual services to digital ones. However, digital technology also opens up new opportunities for obscuring information. The Jokowi regime is actively seeking a more appropriate legal framework for handling electronic transactions with "Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions." Hoaxes are an epidemic that is immediately worrying the Jokowi regime, considering the potential disruption to the government (Sidik, 2014). The mental revolution, moving and racing with the digital world, must strive for prevention with a legal basis. The Jokowi regime believes the digital world has been misused by parties with differing political aspirations from the government. One question arises: Does the Jokowi regime desire a government without criticism? Doesn't the mental revolution require public awareness in national life? The Jokowi administration, through the National Movement for Reform (GNRM), is expected to be more adaptive and communicative with the public. The bureaucracy must change, but the public must be involved, not simply used as a tool to justify the actions of those in power.

The mental revolution, which has become the guiding principle of the Jokowi government, has been successfully implemented in various forms of legal regulations. However, one thing that must be considered is the extent of public acceptance of policies and legal products. A legal product becomes merely a political consensus without any cultural awareness from the public. Therefore, a legal product will be tested by both state institutions and the public. If the public accepts it and makes it part of the cultural spirit, it will have a significant impact. However, if a legal product generates resistance from the public, it indicates a cultural inconsistency.

The Jokowi regime has ideological reasons for its approach to national life. The United Indonesia Movement's efforts, grounded in cooperation, are considered rational. Therefore, the Jokowi regime wants all elements of the nation to achieve unity. However, does this problem stem from rifts within society? Society has accepted differences, but that doesn't mean it must accept the government's single-point narrative.

The mental revolution must openly engage in dialogue with all elements. This is understandable, considering that Indonesia has experienced a "development" regime that sometimes froze and standardized a single perspective. Therefore, the Jokowi regime must allow society to develop a cultural consensus. After all, Pancasila, likewise, emerged from Soekarno's mind as a shared consensus designed to involve all. Diversity of perspectives must be welcomed as a natural part of diversity (Rahardjo, 2010). Does it make sense to rely solely on one perspective to build the nation?

National diversity should not be homogenized, let alone from the perspective of the regime. The Jokowi government argues that the democratic era is now open and the

public can have a voice. However, one fact that must be recognized is that the government has the tools to ensure the implementation of legal products. Shouldn't the Jokowi regime prioritize "enlightening the nation's life" over producing legal products? The law must play a role in enlightening the nation's life, or, through a mental revolution, the Jokowi regime should play a greater role in fostering legal awareness within the community.

The Pancasila Ideology Guidelines Bill (UU HIP) is one of the most controversial legal products of the Jokowi regime (Hariadi, 2020). For the Jokowi regime, the state ideology is threatened by certain parties, but should state ideology be imposed with a specific perspective? The HIP Bill adopts a perspective to further strengthen the flavor of Sukarnoism. The terms trisila and ekasila are presented in the bill, but one thing must be recognized: Pancasila has become a common consensus. Therefore, Sukarno's position as the founder of Pancasila is essentially unshakable, yet the BPUPKI session also mandated its drafting and arrangement. Therefore, the elements of trisila and ekasila are part of history, but not the state ideology. Nevertheless, the Jokowi regime must provide arguments, considering that the conflict within society arises precisely from the government's efforts to produce legal products.

The Jokowi regime launched a mental revolution from the outset to bring about change within society while avoiding ideological conflict. However, the opposite has occurred. The Jokowi regime has had to confront various conflicts precisely in the midst of its efforts to accelerate and facilitate public services.

2. The Relevance of the Mental Revolution to a Legally Conscious Society

A legal product will only remain a pile of articles and verses if public awareness of the law is weak. A mental revolution will only take place if there is an implication of awareness. So, how is the public educated to be legally aware? Government officials and law enforcement must take a pedagogical role. The reverse should not be the case: the public is urged to be legally aware, yet government officials and law enforcement ignore the law. The substance of the law makes the public aware that upholding the law does not require law enforcement to impose sanctions. It is precisely when the public is aware that the law is successful. Because the law is not judged by the number of people sanctioned, but by legal awareness that creates a civilized and quality society.

Examining the Jokowi regime's GNRM, its direction, and focus on human resources are crucial. Indonesia's Human Development Index (HDI) data for 2019 reached 71.92. This data indicates that Indonesia's HDI is still far from the Jokowi regime's target. Considering that the GNRM has entered 2019, it still faces challenges. This situation should provide room for evaluation for the Jokowi regime, given the ongoing challenges related to the mental revolution (Amalia, 2019). However, the government should also recognize that the GNRM must address education, not merely the legal framework.

The behavior of government officials and law enforcement officials must be a concern, considering that it will be difficult for the public to develop legal awareness if law enforcement itself fails to comply. Simply put, if the public wants legal awareness, the government must set an example. People don't break the law because they don't know they're breaking it. This happens because law enforcement's behavior sets a different example.

Selective law enforcement, based on political bias, has fatal consequences and hinders public awareness of the law. One legal issue that arose during the Jokowi administration was the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) naming Budi Gunawan a suspect (Sukriya, 2016). This is even though Budi Gunawan was a candidate for National Police Chief and successfully won a pre-trial motion. Was this legal case

purely legal, or was there a political element? Subsequently, there were steps to regulate the KPK by establishing a KPK Supervisory Board. Although this effort occurred later, was it purely for the sake of the law?

Analyzing the Jokowi regime and its mental revolution, the problem of legal awareness among law enforcement officers should have been resolved. Given the existence of binding regulations and mental revolution training within the government bureaucracy, the fundamental problem of violations by law enforcement officers persists. Is the government still lacking in ways to foster legal awareness within the bureaucracy? Isn't there education and training, as well as special education, for those seeking promotion and holding certain positions? Does this mean there is an unhealthy organizational culture within government officials and law enforcement? The Jokowi regime must address the practice of buying and selling positions, as such practices will undermine legal awareness.

The Jokowi government must take a stance to clarify that the mental revolution is not merely a political vision or a tool for punishment, but rather a pedagogical one. The mental revolution should not be merely a slogan, but rather an effort to educate and raise public awareness. The government's narrative must be balanced, not merely one perspective, while also educating the public to live amidst differences. The realization that the law is the government's effort to educate the public, not to hinder their desires.

If the mental revolution can open people's perspectives, they will see that solutions exist amidst the nation's problems. Through diverse and non-singular perspectives, the meaning of the mental revolution will be profound. The Jokowi regime should foster open-mindedness and dialogue across political ideologies and aspirations. While those close to power may label it "Pancasila," others might label it as non-Pancasila-compliant. Isn't this counterproductive to the Jokowi regime's stated goal of a mental revolution?

The public must be educated through dialogue and acceptance that many perspectives contribute to nation-building (Yusuf, 2016). The regime must not take the lead in questioning differences among citizens. When ideological issues arise, dialogue is key, not bringing in certain groups and hating and insulting others. The regime must speak out and take a role, not simply judging this for electoral impact and forgetting morals. Therefore, the constitution has mandated the development of the nation's intellectual life. No regime can escape this constitutional mandate; citizens must not be deprived of education. The mental revolution will only be relevant if the public is legally aware, not otherwise. The Jokowi regime has established numerous institutions to support the mental revolution, such as the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture, the BPIP (Institutional Development Supervisory Agency), and the BRIN (National Research and Innovation Agency). Do these institutions have any relevance in encouraging a legally aware public?

The Jokowi regime hopes that the presence of institutions such as the coordinating minister for Human Development and Culture, the BPIP (Information and Communication Technology Agency), and the BRIN (National Agency for Research and Innovation) will enable a massive mental revolution. An effective bureaucratic pathway is expected to move the needle in realizing the GNRM, but public concerns have arisen as to whether this will lead to the distribution of positions. The Jokowi regime, from the outset, has sought improvements in the governance and governance of the government bureaucracy.

4. CONCLUSION

Broadly speaking, it can be concluded that the mental revolution in Jokowi's first term was carried out through the creation of presidential instructions, ministerial regulations,

and laws to support its implementation. This mental revolution was called the National Mental Revolution Movement, which gave birth to "Presidential Instruction Number 12 of 2016 concerning the National Mental Revolution Movement." The Jokowi regime made the mental revolution its perspective in addressing the various challenges and problems facing the nation.

The mental revolution has produced legal products that serve as a foundation for implementation, both within the government bureaucracy and within society. It is hoped that the mental revolution will become a cultural movement. Although the Jokowi regime has issued regulations and policies, issues related to public awareness of the law still require more intensive efforts. Legal channels are expected to impact public awareness, and pedagogical efforts should be implemented to foster public awareness. The mental revolution must be carried out openly and incorporate diverse perspectives across ethnic, cultural, and religious diversity. Working together is an essential part of the Jokowi regime, not one that closes itself off to differing perspectives. Legal products must not be created solely to serve the regime's will, rather than the will of the people.

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Source of Law

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