

The Role of Civil Society in the Public Sector in Indonesia

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Abstract

This study aims to examine how the concept of civil society has lived in Indonesia. With the content analysis method, this study exemplifies how the concept of civil society can be implemented in the public sector. With these efforts, it was found that in Indonesia the community must be more proactive in making changes, because indeed the government and its various bureaucracies often face practical obstacles, either natural or because they are not implemented properly by high-ranking officials who make policies. Here, civil society must step down to handle its own fate. The results of this study can provide useful information to help improve community empowerment programs, especially in terms of thinking, so that they can straighten the implementation of various public policies in practice in society. The information from this study can be useful for the government, both central government, regional and village governments to be followed up with regard to the attitudes and thinking patterns of society which are increasingly critical, so that people do not become 'opposition' but become 'partners' in development.

Keywords: Public policy implementation; Community development; People's mindset; Sociology of knowledge; Political opposition

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji bagaimana konsep masyarakat sipil telah hidup di Indonesia. Dengan metode analisis isi, penelitian ini mencontohkan bagaimana konsep masyarakat sipil ini dapat diimplementasikan dalam sektor publik. Dengan upaya tersebut ditemukan bahwa di Indonesia masyarakat harus lebih proaktif melakukan perubahan, karena memang pihak pemerintah dengan berbagai birokrasinya seringkali menghadapi kendala-kendala praktis baik yang bersifat alamiah ataupun karena memang tidak dilaksanakan dengan baik oleh para petinggi yang membuat suatu kebijakan. Di sini masyarakat sipil harus turun menangani nasibnya sendiri. Hasil penelitian ini dapat memberikan informasi yang berguna untuk membantu meningkatkan program pemberdayaan masyarakat terutama dari segi pemikiran, sehingga dapat meluruskan implementasi dari berbagai kebijakan publik dalam prakteknya di masyarakat. Informasi dari kajian ini dapat bermanfaat bagi pemerintah, baik pemerintahan pusat, daerah maupun pemerintahan desa untuk ditindaklanjuti berkaitan dengan sikap dan pola pikir masyarakat yang semakin hari semakin kritis, sehingga masyarakat tidak menjadi 'oposisi' tetapi jadi 'partner' dalam pembangunan.

Kata kunci: Implementasi kebijakan publik; Perkembangan masyarakat; Pola pikir masyarakat; Sosiologi pengetahuan; Oposisi politik

INTRODUCTION

The policies in the current era of government have determined things that must be done and implemented both whenever and wherever every society must comply with what has been agreed upon in the policies that have been made. Centralization always makes the latest policies in stages in order to change or revise things that have been done but have failed in such a way. It needs to be realized that the Indonesian people are very much, so the things that are done by centralization or the

center make policies on the things that have been agreed upon are very reasonable for the good of our nation (Sjoraida & Rizal, 2019).

Not only that, according to what we are talking about, policies or implementation are carried out bound by anyone, including civil society. Civil society is a society that is always active and always at the forefront of activities that occur in the Indonesian nation, especially in terms of policies implemented by centralization or the center. It is not surprising that civil society often issues arguments or opinions obtained from it to criticize the policies applied if the policies do not make sense of their logic. It is almost said that civil society is the middle route where in the matter of policies made by the center, civil society will come out as the front line to plunge into the right path again.

Civil society in implementing what it did during the current government era, if it is realized, it is always followed and follows the policies that have been made by the center. Therefore, civil society in carrying out its implementation needs to be equipped with a philosophy, especially in a mindset that is really sharp like a knife in the face of current policies (Rahman & Mimbar, 2018). This is done solely to find a truth about what is being kept secret by the state regarding policy making that is happening in this country. There are so many things that civil society needs to know, it is not surprising and familiar to civil society whose name philosophy is indispensable. Why is it so necessary? That the thing that needs to be studied in this country is its policy. Sometimes people who make a policy do not necessarily implement it for what they have made in a way that is bound and implemented by all its citizens. So, the philosophical mindset must be used by civil society in the era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Public Policy

Speaking of public policy, it will not be separated from a technical and political process in articulating and matching the goals and wishes of society with stakeholders. So that this public policy can be interpreted as actions containing various goals and wills that must be achieved, through a systematic and organized stage process (Nilsson et al., 2018). In a more familiar definition, public policy is whatever the government decides to do or not to do (Abomaye-Nimenibo & Samuel, 2019). Specifically, public policy is a series of program plans, activities, actions, decisions, attitudes, to act or not to act by the parties (actors), as a stage for solving the problems faced, so that policy determination is an important factor for the organization to achieve its goals (Ataullahjan et al., 2019). Bernardi and Johns (2020), underlines the actions of this government as a decision to act or not to act, to make changes or to just leave a situation that is *status quo*.

Furthermore, public policy has two aspects, namely: (1) Public policy is a social activity to meet the needs of society, which is carried out collectively, systematically, and measured. (2) Public policy is an answer to the phenomenon of society, in order to bring harmony between the parties involved, to generate a number of benefits for collective action among the parties concerned on the basis of the principle of rationality for the joint venture (Lopez, 2020).

In essence public policy is classified into two main domains. First, namely that public policy can be equated with whatever the government does and decides in the form of actions. Meanwhile, the second perspective states that public policy is more centralized and focused on policy implementation (Hartley et al., 2019). Another important thing is that public policy is a study of the use of power in making a decision, and therefore cannot ignore the question of the source and origin of that power (Hill & Hupe, 2014). The rest, public policy is important because of the very broad scope of the state in regulating all living things (Cairney et al., 2019). Based on what was conveyed by a number of previous experts, public policy can be interpreted as a number of collective decisions that are agreed upon and issued by the Government through various legal regulations in order to overcome various kinds of problems in people's lives and to meet needs so that the big goals set can be reached.

In making a public policy product, of course it will go through several stages of the process divided into five stages, namely: First, agenda setting. At this stage, stakeholders are determined which consists of several elements. These elements include the government, community groups, the private sector, and so on. Those who participate have a role in understanding and identifying any issues that arise. After that, then determine which issues are the priority to be followed up on to the next stage.

Second, policy formulation. The priority issues that have been determined are then subject to in-depth discussion, study and analysis by the stakeholders. The issues are then defined clearly and firmly. After that, a number of alternative solutions are looked for and sorted and selected which is the best based on priority order.

Third, policy adoption. After determining which alternative is the best solution, it is then conveyed and given to policy makers. At this stage, the policy makers determine and decide whether the alternative policy is supported for implementation by the Government.

Fourth, policy implementation. This stage is considered to be the one that often gets great attention from all circles. A policy that is made will be in vain, if it cannot be implemented. The authorities to implement the policy are not limited to

government elements, but other elements such as the business sector and community groups. A policy that has been issued and signed will result in the promulgation of regulations and financial and other supporting resources.

Fifth, policy evaluation. Through this stage, every policy implemented will certainly be given a value as a form of evaluation. This evaluation is carried out with the aim of knowing and understanding the extent to which the policies made can overcome all public problems. So to assess this, the government needs to make certain clear and measurable standards, criteria, and indicators. Whether this value indicates the success or failure of the policy, is largely determined by the impact of the policies that have been implemented (Hartley et al., 2019).

Basic Concepts of Policy Implementation

Policy implementation is an attempt to operationalize various kinds of activities carried out in accordance with what has been determined, agreed upon, outlined, and legalized by law (Anggara et al., 2018). Policy implementation is various kinds of actions taken by individual stakeholders or government or private groups directed at achieving the goals outlined in policy decisions (Scott & Thomas, 2017). The main basis for the implementation of this policy is the effort to identify and recognize what should happen after a program is formulated and implemented. This interpretation covers various kinds of efforts in operationalizing and executing decisions so that they can produce positive benefits and impacts for society at large.

The impact of the policy itself is an aggregation of what happens and what is caused by a policy in the real conditions of people's lives. According to Abomaye-Nimenibo and Samuel (2019), there are several policy impacts that must be considered in policy evaluation, namely as follows. (1) The impact of the policy that will be felt by the target group. The target group in question is the object and the policy objective must be definite and clear. (2) The impact of the policy that will be felt by groups other than the target group. In other words, this is called the external aspect which arises from the logical consequence of doing something. (3) Current and future impacts of the policy. For example, this can be seen from the poverty reduction policies through several programs. With this policy, it can have an impact on strengthening the foundations of the people's economy and reducing inequality of the poor. (4) Direct policy costs, in this case a form of source of funds and the funds themselves are used to run a program. (5) Indirect policy costs, which in this case cover costs incurred for other things that were not foreseen, resulting in missed opportunities to carry out other activities.

There are at least four things that can affect the implementation of this policy, either directly or indirectly, and each aspect influences other aspects, namely the authority or bureaucratic structure, communication, resources, and the disposition or attitude of the implementer (Wahyudi, 2016). In policy implementation, there are at least three main aspects, namely: (1) The program is made detailed and specific, namely which actors are involved, how the stakeholders run it, the focus and locus of the program, and a prediction of how long this program can be run. (2) Distribution of resources, namely that there is a need for adequate and well-allocated budgetary financial resources, the availability of qualified staff and employees in their respective fields, as well as support for facilities, facilities and infrastructure. (3) Decision, namely that there are a number of decisions made as a legal umbrella for operationalizing the work in the program (Jann & Seyfried, 2011).

Conception of Civil Society

The term society in Indonesia has been a long-standing discourse, around the early 1990s. Historically, this term originally developed in Western countries, although it was displaced for a long time in the debate and discourse of modern social discourse. Related to this, in the Indonesian context, the term civil society is considered to have the same meaning as the concept of the society of the civilians (Agastia et al., 2020).

The term civil society was historically first put forward by Cicero in his political philosophy concept, namely *societis civilis*. However, this term along with the development from time to time changes in meaning and purpose. If Cicero identically defines it with the state, then today it is understood as a citizen who is able to live his life independently.

In the 20th century, the concept of *civil society* received views and *images* positive and positive from figures such as Antonio Gramsci and John Kiane. For example Gramsci which links civil society with the concept of hegemony which criticizes the economic determination of Karl Marx. In maintaining certain dominance, a person or group of social classes does not only master the aspects of production, but by developing a hegemonic form of power, or in other words Gramsci views civil society, not only in economic strength but also in cultural and political strength. Thus, civil society considered as hegemonic capital, the main objective is to strengthen civil society as a media in taking action or "resistance" to decisions and state policies that are not ideal (van Doorn, 2020).

Civil society itself is a concept that originates from the historical and political dynamic processes of Western European society, resulting in a number of changes, shifts and transitions of people's life patterns from feudal to capitalist industry (Bauwens & Ramos, 2018). Civil society is an independent group of people which forms itself in a term called the *gerliche gesellschaft* or bourgeois society (Power et al., 2018). Likewise according to Locke, Rousseau and Smith who interpreted civil society as a type of society that is much more developed which always displays its own strengths and abilities, such as aspects of rationality that can direct civilization to the values of idealism, goodness, and progress. Even if traced historically, the

development of the term civil society can be seen from thoughts from Cicero, Gramsci, and de Tocqueville, even the issue of civil society has been used as a state system known as *Koinonia Politike*, which is defined as a political community group that is directly involved with the system and rules of economic and political games (Bishop & Payne, 2020).

Civil society is a fertile social system based on moral principles which ensures a balance between individual freedom and the stability of society. Nurcholish Majid is an Indonesian intellectual figure who also introduced and reconstructed the concept of civil society in Indonesia. So it can be interpreted simply that civil society is a group of people who have an active role in empowering other communities in political, economic, social, cultural and other aspects in order to create a civilized and stable democratic order. Indonesian society has different characteristics from other countries. These characteristics include: (1) pluralism / diversity, (2) mutual understanding among members of society, (3) high tolerance and (4) having moral sanctions (Rahman & Mimbar, 2018).

Rosmini (Stoner Jr, 2019), stated that in civil society there are at least ten main characteristics, namely universality, rule of law, immortality, equal distribution of power, goodness from and to be shared, having a general sense of good, paying attention to individual policies with benefits, not merely profit-oriented, and being able to provide equal opportunities, and equally to every citizen. Meanwhile, civil society in general can be interpreted as a society that has several characteristics such as tolerance, independence, volunteering to help one another, respecting mutually agreed norms and ethics (Ünal & Kaygin, 2020). Indeed, among the characteristics of civil society is the rule of law where society is subject to and obedient to applicable laws, is fair, and there is an interaction of checks and balances between the Government and society.

It also explains the three main characteristics of civil society, namely: (1) A society that realizes and recognizes the nature of humanity that it does not only fulfill its necessities of life, but can show itself to be a rational and civilized creature. (2) People who are aware that they are social beings who cannot be separated from the state system. On the other hand, the state must also guarantee freedom so that this society is able to actualize itself in carrying out a vertical (with God) and horizontal (fellow human) relationship. (3) A society that upholds democratic values, where human rights need to be guaranteed and maintained (Regilme Jr, 2019).

METHOD

This research is a literature investigation on civil society in Indonesia. The method used is the method of content analysis and phenomenological contextual analysis. As with all research, the value of academic review depends on what has been done, what was found, and the clarity of reporting (Moher et al., 2009). Depending on the purpose of the review, researchers may use a number of strategies, standards, and guidelines developed specifically for conducting the literature review.

For some research questions, a literature review is perhaps the best methodological tool for providing answers. Reviews are useful when researchers want to evaluate theory or evidence in a particular area or to test the validity or accuracy of a particular theory or competing theory (Tranfield et al., 2003). This approach can be narrow, such as investigating the influence or relationship between two specific variables, or it can be broader, such as exploring collective evidence in a particular area of research. In addition, literature review is useful if the purpose is to provide an overview of a particular research problem or problem. Typically, this type of literature review is conducted to evaluate the state of knowledge about a particular topic. It can be used, for example, to create a research agenda, identify gaps in research, or simply address a specific issue. A literature review can also be useful if the objective is to engage in theory development (Bauwens & Ramos, 2018; Torraco, 2016). In these cases, the literature review provides a basis for building new conceptual models or theories, and can be useful when aiming to map the development of a particular field of research over time. However, it is important to note that depending on the purpose of the literature review, the methods to be used will vary.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Civil Society in Indonesia

In the context of Indonesia, civil society which is interpreted the same as civil society or civil society is one of the major and important concerns in a public discourse. For example, during the administration of President BJ Habibie, through Presidential Decree Number 198 of 1998 concerning the Formation of a National Reform Team Towards Civil Society. Through this Presidential Decree, there is a Special Team that is mandated with the task of examining key national issues related to the preparation for building a civil society order (Rahman & Saebani, 2018). First, namely by collecting various kinds of thoughts about economic, political, legal, social and cultural transformations along with predictions of the impact of the globalization era on all aspects of people's lives. Second, namely making and formulating ideas about various ways to encourage change in the nation towards a civil society order (Stoner Jr, 2019).

If we pull it back during the reform era, there is an interesting phenomenon where the term civil society is actually being pushed by government and military actors. However, this is a doubt in itself, because the public sees it with skepticism and pessimism. From the perspective of society, it is precisely this civil society that is a symbol of the overflowing criticism of the

totalitarian and absolute government regime that was built during the New Order. In other words, the reform era is a good and appropriate momentum for transforming political and economic systems, as well as culture in order to create civil society.

It was in the reform era that civil society began to be popularly discussed and used as the country's big vision and program to create a new Indonesia, where a state system that emphasizes democratic values, justice, and upholds diversity in society is present. Daniel S. Lev, a political observer, stated that actually *civil society* has long been rooted in Indonesian society. This is based on the reason that the Indonesian people have a social culture and a high sense of responsibility so that it can lead them to noble and civilized values. In line with this statement, historically civil society has long existed in Indonesia when the modernization process occurred and resulted in changes to new and advanced social conditions that were different from previous conditions (Al Qurtuby, 2018). Among the changes that are the basic elements can be seen from the modern economy, capitalism and democratization.

It is different from what Emil Salim said as Chairman of the Civil Society Movement. At that time, the real form of civil society in Indonesia could actually be witnessed from the life of Indonesian people who were of the same position and arranged their life together by deliberation (Masroer & Darmawan, 2016). Civil society in Indonesia is still developing, or even still in an embryo. This developing society can be seen from several supporting factors, including: (1) Improvement and improvement in the economic sector, namely the higher income of the community which results in a lower dependence of the community on the government. (2) Increasing intellectual culture in society, which implies a condition of society that is more open to new things and smarts in choosing what is good for itself. (3) There was a shift in paternalistic culture into a more independent and modern culture (Nabunome & Prihatminingtyas, 2016).

Challenges of Civil Society in Indonesia

Two of the biggest challenges in building civil society in Indonesia are *public trust* and *clientism* (Mietzner, 2020). First, that all this time government agencies / institutions have worked without a proper system of internal & external supervision. Even if there is, it seems that it only invalidates the rules so that the supervision is dishonest, fake, and formal. Therefore, it will be difficult for the public to be able to collaborate and interact with other government authorities. Second, which *clientism* is interpreted as a feudal patron-client hierarchical relationship, where the patron and client, in this case the elements of the government and the private sector, are bound by a strong sense of their obligations and duties in the work relationship they are having. In this context, business actors develop their business thanks to the facilities and conveniences provided by the government with various kinds of agreements. Basically, these business actors do not have good business skills in competing with others, which in the end they depend on the weaknesses and negligence of the government to be able to "compromise" so that unfair business competition can be ensured.

Meanwhile, there are several obstacles and challenges in realizing the civil society order in Indonesia, including: (1) The minimum level of participation of community groups in the Indonesian political system, and the lack of nationalism regarding all the problems of the life of the nation and state. (2) Actions of intolerance between community members are caused by differences in ethnicity, culture, religion, views, and so on. (3) The inadequate capacity of community resources is due to the low level of education. (4) The unstable national economic condition has resulted in disparity or injustice or inequality in the economy of the community (Agus, 2016).

Implementation of Civil Society in the Public Sector

Civil society can be the main pillar in controlling government policy. A free and responsible press will provide actual and factual information. Civil society as citizens those who have rights and freedoms must also be guaranteed and maintained. A good citizen must show inclusiveness or openness to other citizens of the country and do not let the will of a group of people be imposed on one person or group of other people so as to result in the denial of the principles of civil society.

In addition, it is also necessary to pay attention to and maintain the principle of independence of civil society which is often placed in a position that is contrary to the concept of state power. This certainly has implications for state officials' suspicion of the existence of civil society who only want a common relationship between citizens with values such as mutual respect, respect and building harmonious relationships.

It can be said that democracy is a system of government that originates from the people by mandating power and authority to the community through participation forms and mechanisms. Public participation is fundamental in democratic governance because it is the main condition in running its government.

Participation itself is the activity of every citizen of society to use and take advantage of their constitutional rights in conveying their ideas, ideas, thoughts, and opinions in the decision-making process involving the public interest, either directly or indirectly. Participation is meant to ensure that every decision and policy taken shows the aspirations, desires and will of the public at large. Therefore, it can be a legal legitimacy that every government policy is not authoritarian and is able to accommodate all kinds of needs through development program planning.

The issue of corruption has actually existed for a long time and has a high level of complexity. Thus, the method used in eradicating corruption will require hard work, as well as a comprehensive, effective and adequate approach. Strategies related to society are placed on 3 main things, namely: (1) ethical norms, (2) education, (3) public awareness (Davis & Schaeffer, 2019).

In connection with ethical norms, civil society will play an active role here because in principle, civil society has multi-meaning, one of which is a society that upholds ethics and morality. Apart from that, civil society is also a social institution that will protect citizens from the excessive manifestation of state power. Even civil society is the cornerstone of democratic political life. This is because civil society does not only uphold ethics and morality but also plays an active role in formulating and voicing the aspirations of society.

Civil Society in Public Services

The credibility of our nation's *Trias Politica* concept is fading. This condition provides space as well as an opportunity for civil society to become an important part of public services. The supervisory factor is indeed the most possible for community organizations to oversee as well as balance the implementation of public policies. Moreover, the Indonesian administrative system has not provided a formal space for the entry of civil society when the state provides services to its people. Single legitimacy is still attached to the bureaucracy as an extension of political policy and is converted into public service as one of its forms. In addition, the role of civil society is no longer merely external supervision as an alternative to the existing internal bureaucratic oversight function. However, civil society can simultaneously strengthen other institutional roles. Therefore strengthening the role of civil society is important because of its position as *stakeholders* as well as beneficiaries of services.

There are several views on the role of civil society as a pillar that can be carried out in encouraging the realization of good public services, namely as follows: First, the role of civil society in monitoring. The implementation of public services so far includes identified advocacy and supervision in the form of dialogue catalysts, balancing interests, providing signals, and mobilizing for collective action. The role of civil society as a catalyst is carried out by means of a dialogue instrument between policy makers, service providers and the community as the subject and object of policy. This dialogue is usually carried out to reach consensus or mutual agreement between the government, the community and other stakeholders to formulate and create a *role model* for implementing policies.

Second, strengthening the role of civil society in conducting outreach and consultation. This strengthening is focused on building a legal framework and public policy. Forms of advocacy include fighting for the aspirations and interests of the public when the formulation of public policies in the form of laws, central and regional government regulations are implemented. In this case, civil society acts as a specific and independent source of expertise and knowledge for the bureaucracy. Meanwhile, from the consultation side, civil society plays a role as a catalyst for the process of sharing knowledge and conducting trainings.

Third, become a source of new ideas or innovative thoughts for the improvement of public services. This innovative idea can be extracted from a wealth of local knowledge as well as from the experiences of success in other countries. Civil society can conduct research on the best experiences in various countries on a matter which is then adapted to the local context to Indonesia.

The Mindset of Civil Society

In short, philosophy can be defined as an activity that discusses all phenomena that exist in human life as well as critically and deeply in order to achieve genuine truth. As a "civil society", philosophical thoughts are very useful in social life, especially in the public policy sector. In the process of making public policies, of course, it will not be right on target according to the realities that occur in social life. It is true that "opposition parties" are needed in the process of making public policies, so that the policies that are made will be right on target and in accordance with the wishes of the people, not only according to the wishes of policy makers. We as civil society, can play a role and participate in the process of making public policies by placing our position as "the opposition".

Not only parties from political parties can play a role in policy making or public sector planning, we as a society can also criticize policy plans that will be made if they are not right on target in their future use and also existing policies but are deemed irrelevant with the development of social life today. For example, the phenomenon of the Draft Criminal Code which was widely discussed in the past because in the draft, the public is deemed ineffective and right on target in its future use. Because with such a Criminal Code Bill, the public is considered to be easily criminalized, of course such things are not true and must be criticized by us as civil society who really care about the development of the public sector.

There are three things we can do as civil society in the public sector in philosophy, namely: (1) Doubt about everything and also doubt every existing reality. (2) Question everything, answer it yourself, and question it again. (3) Completing scientific assignments with solutions that never finish because they never give satisfaction. All solutions that come out must be characterized logically, systematically, and rationally.

As knowledge in mindset, philosophy must be preceded by doubts about the current, past, or future realities. In this case the discussion turns to the public sector, namely public policy. All certainties that exist, do not mean in accordance with the actual reality or reality. As with the existing policies, whether the existing policies are really 'aimed' at the interests of the community or only the interests of some groups. By having a philosophical mindset, the public can criticize policies made by government bureaucracies that are not in accordance with what society needs. People certainly want policies that are fair to all groups of society. After doubting the purpose of a policy, there will again be doubts about the reality of the benefits that people feel from the existing policy. Are the benefits of this policy more pro-society or more in favor of policy makers who have only group interests? Or it could even be siding with the community, but in practice it is still considered unfair because people who have more "power" will benefit more.

It means that in this case policy alone is not sufficient to create a just country, there is an important role for the apparatus in carrying out the implementation of its policies in society. Because even though a policy has been made very well, if it is implemented in the wrong way, the results that come out or are felt will also be bad. On the other hand, even though the apparatus work as well as possible and as fairly as possible, if the policies are not made well, it will only limit the apparatus to work properly and the results that come out will also be bad for the community.

Furthermore, the question is again whether the people's representatives who are part of the government bureaucracy have fully represented the people? In reality, policies and laws that have or will be implemented have not fully represented the people, especially for the lower class. Parliament members often criticize government policies that are actually good for the community, but some also support policies that torment the people.

The phenomenon which was one of the biggest "mistakes" of the people's representatives in the past was regarding the drafting of the Criminal Code Bill and the Revision of the Anti-Corruption Law, which made all elements of society ask who the people's representatives were on. As a result, the students carried out demonstration movements because of their disappointment with the people's representatives. The movement carried out by the students is a follow-up to the mindset of civil society philosophically on existing public policies. Indeed, the Parliament has a *control* and *check and balance function* in the running of the government, but the public also needs to exercise "control" over the functions of the Parliament.

However, although people who have concern for the public sector can criticize any policies that are deemed not right on target, the community must also have solutions to the problems they are criticizing. Each existing solution must be characterized logically, systematically, and rationally. Because it will only cause other problems, if a problem that is being criticized is not accompanied by a logical, systematic, and rational solution. Philosophy teaches that solving problems must get to the root.

CONCLUSION

Public policies that have been made by centralization or the center need to be implemented by the Indonesian people in a bound manner. Consequently, those who violate this public policy will be sanctioned. This policy is also not only for ordinary people, officials but also civil society, where the people are always active at the forefront of political, economic, social and other matters. This civil society has been equipped with a mindset or thought such as philosophy in which philosophy always seeks and explores the truth of the policies that have been implemented by this country.

The proper implementation will be carried out by civil society if a policy is not implemented by the officials who make a policy. It is no wonder that civil society is involved in the "opposition". The implementation of this needs to be based on philosophical thinking, because the policies conveyed by high-ranking government officials are still kept secret from the people regarding what is happening behind them.

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