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Legal Challenges and Applications in Indonesia: Relevance of thoughts of Academics, Researchers, and Policymakers in the Era of President Jokowi

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***Abstract*---**The challenge and application of law in Indonesia is to find the relevance of the thoughts of academics, researchers, and policymakers in the Jokowi era, which is the core objective of this study. We believe that from applying the law in a country is the key to the success of leadership supported by academic thinking and government or public policymaking. For this reason, we have reviewed many of the findings of scientific studies that we have summarized from various scientific and practitioner points of view and also various views from different countries, all of which we found in various legal journal applications, books, and also websites for democracy and justice and justice. Before presenting this data as findings, we first answer high-quality questions. We have used a phenomenological approach to get the cellular data, then we have done high echolocation, coding systems, and concluding. Based on the findings of the study data and its discussion, we can summarize that the challenges of legal application in Indonesia can be seen from the irrelevance between the thoughts of academics, experts in this field, and the decision-making governments in enforcing the law in Indonesia. Thus, we hope that the findings of our study will contribute to new ideas for the development of the science of law and justice in the future**.**

***Keywords*---**academics, challenges, experts, law application, legal, policymaking.

Introduction

Legal issues, both criminal and civil, are the most controversial issues in the debate over applying the law in Indonesia (Butt, 2016). Some material legal issues, evidence, and procedures arise because of the prospect of applying the law

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and the goal of justice for all country citizens (Schmidt et al., 2011). In the growing desire to apply the law in Indonesia, there are essential issues that must be discussed, namely the prerequisites for law enforcement for equitable justice and the hope that citizens can provide enthusiasm in implementing the teachings and application of laws that have been far from being abandoned (Bedner, 2013). It is a clear fact that legal needs in this country are rare and expensive goods; As stated by Harkrisnowo (2003), "Indonesia's current state of legitimacy is seen as approaching its absolute lowest point, receiving unprecedented consideration from the local and global regions. The process of passing laws, in particular, is often seen as biased, contradictory, and focused on the interests of particular associations such as state elites and high social status groups. This is not following the principles of justice and the function of law in all contexts of a democratic state and legal education in the 21st century (Lerman & Weaver, 2014).

Crouch (2013), suggests several causes of chaos in the implementation of law in Indonesia, including the low quality of law enforcement officers such as judges, examiners, police, and promoters. Another reason could be that citizens who do not understand the law, positioned as not understanding the law, will undoubtedly continue to fail to get legal services (Asikin, 2019). Another reason is the low level of police responsibility for reliable and productive legal authorizations; lack of a proper and modern legal requirements system; the strong influence of interference and political power in Caturwangsa, especially for the police, investigators, and legal executives; and the existence of coordinated misconduct among individuals from the chess tribe as the legal mafia. At least three essential elements of the legal system affect law enforcement. That is among other reasons for the failure and stalling of the current legal application and implementation (Arliman, 2018).

It is also realized that today's Indonesian people are often confused by the diversity of legal schools. The emergence of various opinions in the field of pure law, on the one hand, gives the impression that there is no legal certainty that must be obeyed and, on the other hand, provides various alternatives that can be chosen according to the condition of the conscience of the Indonesian people (Isra & Tegnan, 2021). Therefore, a flexible effort is to come up with comparative studies of schools by submitting problems and opinions from each school with their respective arguments. After that, an analysis and determination of the opinion, considered a more robust argument, is carried out. This method is a breakthrough effort to break the ice of ijtihad with various student protests and resistance going to the street parliament (Von Benda-Beckmann & von Benda-Beckmann, 2011). However, these efforts are still limited to specific fields so that no similar decision applies in an archipelagic country. Thus, the effort to formulate Islamic law, which will become the primary reference for judges in this country, becomes very important and is supported by a strong and clear legal methodology.

This study tries to examine the relevance between the thinking of academics as legal laboratories, practitioners, and legal policymaking in Indonesia today (Handayani et al., 2016). The author is aware that the opportunities and challenges faced by the law are challenging in the effort to apply the law and its

application, especially in Indonesia (Malterud, 2001). Legal uncertainty arises as a solution to various legal problems faced by judges. Including in religious courts, in cases of pregnancy out of wedlock, it is used as an excuse to get a marriage dispensation (Putri & Arifin, 2018). Many similar cases are found and have even become public secrets, and such conditions are increasingly protracted because there is no deterrent effect for the perpetrators. Offenders are easily given legality to marry without punishment as a ransom for their behavior. In Islamic criminal law, adulterers are subject to flogging or stoning. This situation becomes the basis for seeing the opportunities and challenges of applying the law within the national legal framework to solve complex problems (Ekblom, 2010).

Method

In this method section, the paper will explain the procedures and steps taken in carrying out this study in legal science which aims to gain relevance between the academic thinking of practitioners and the government to get an understanding of the challenges in implementing the law in Indonesia in the Jokowi era (Ormston et al., 2014). The data we get from several legal applications, both national and international journals, both in Indonesian and in foreign languages, then we examine the data using a phenomenological approach to a restoration process to answer this question with high validity (McConville, 2017). As for method a, we search for data by keywords that we use on the Google engine for all the sources of information we need. Likewise, in the description of the composition or design of this study, we finalize it in the form of descriptive qualitative data by referring to the previous qualitative review, especially in the fields of law and human rights. This data is entirely secondary in the form of evidence of legal and human rights studies that have been published from various international journals followed by an electronic search system (Biel & Engberg, 2013). The review process involves analyzing data, coding data, and drawing conclusions that we believe can answer questions with the principle of high validity and reliability. Thus, what is the role of the method in how this work starts from problem formulation to the final part, namely the formation of reporting research results on law and human rights, especially the application of law (Dobinson & Johns, 2017).

Discussion

Law enforcement challenge

There are many reasons why it is difficult to enforce the law fairly and consistently, with authority and supremacy. Berenschot et al. (2011), suggest five motivations why the law in Indonesia is difficult to apply. First, the police are blamed and accused of defamation or settlement. Second, the legal mafia is generally condemned; Third, the law is ready to be played, "hurt," even only for people who have a high social position; Fourth, weak legal requirements and loss of public trust; Fifth, passive individuals underestimate and carry out the process of equalizing the road (Juwana, 2017).

The three main reasons for the need for law, apart from equity and justice, are the birth of a legitimate belief. Guidelines for legal certainty related to the rules of equality under legal supervision are essential (Chamallas, 2012). These guidelines require that similar cases be treated with something very similar and that cases

be handled in contrast (standard similia stimulus, treating similar cases the same and different cases). With the standard of legal certainty, there will be standards of legitimacy, durability, and law and order; legal standards establish different guiding arrangements on how public authorities and their authorities accomplish government activities; non-retroactivity standards, where regulation, before limiting, must initially be promulgated and appropriately declared; standards of freedom, autonomy, fair-mindedness, level-headedness, wisdom, fairness, and human equality; standard non-liquet, judges may not ignore the situation, because the law does not exist or is not clear; everyday freedoms must be established and their security guaranteed in the Constitution or law (Tavani et al., 2011).

Ideological group disputes

Political party disputes "include one of the obstacles to the application of law in Indonesia but is not limited to questions about the executive; violations of individual rights of political parties; reasons for unknown reasons; abuse of power; financial responsibility; and additional objections to the choice of political parties. This is following Article 32 paragraph (1) of Law No. 2 of 2011 (Bourchier, 2019), while Party courts (Articles 32-33 of Law No. 2 of 2011. Meanwhile, Article 32 (1) Political Party issues are resolved by domestic Political Parties as regulated in the AD and ART (Atuchin et al., 2018). So the resolution of the ideological group problem, as referred to in paragraph, is carried out by the ideological group court or other assignments formed by the ideological group (Barrett, 2011). The composition of the management of the ideological group or other tasks, as referred to in paragraph (2), is united by the authority of the ideological group for service. The resolution of the internal ideological debate as referred to in the paragraph must be completed no later than 60 days. The choice of different ideological group courts or assignments is convincing and limiting in the light of administrative-related debates (Feber & Christover, 2021).

However, the implementation of the law on the Registration of Political Parties, namely Article 3 of Law no. 2 of 2011, is in the interest of the broad political sphere; where Political Parties must be registered with the Ministry to become an excellent legal substance (Lisi et al., 2015). To become a legitimate element as referred to in paragraph (1), a Political Party must have: (a) a notarial deed of establishment of a Political Party; (b) a name, picture, or image mark which bears no resemblance or at all to the name, image, or image mark that has been used legally by another Political Party following the laws and regulations; (c) implementers in each region and 75% (75%) of all out regulations/urban areas in the relevant region and half (50%) of all sub-regions in the relevant urban/regulations; (d) super durable workplaces at the focus, regular, and regional/city levels to (d) taking into account the interests of Political Parties (Önis, 2011).

Likewise, the powers of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia which is regulated by Article 24C. The Constitutional Court has the power to decide at the first and only level the final choice for; analyze laws that are contrary to the Constitution; resolve disputes concerning the powers of state foundations whose powers are permitted by the Constitution; resolve the

disintegration of ideological groups; and D. conclude the debate concerning the side effects of political decisions as a whole (Hermanto et al., 2020). Furthermore, the Constitutional Court is obligated to give a choice on the assessment of the House of Representatives against alleged violations by the President and an additional Vice President following the Constitution.

Since its establishment in 2003 until the end of 2014, the Constitutional Court has practiced its three capabilities, namely: (1) auditing laws against the Constitution; (2) conclude the argument about the power of state institutions whose powers are permitted by the Constitution; (3) conclude the debate concerning the consequences of political decisions as a whole (Gurevich, 2015). Meanwhile, during the dissolution of an ideological group and voting for the DPR's assessment during the time spent denouncing the President, it has never been completed considering that no application has ever been submitted to the Constitutional Court for either case (Gurevich, 2015).

Judicial Review of the Constitution

The authority to hear judicial review cases is a crown for the Constitutional Court. The efforts of the Constitutional Court and Ijtihad in dealing with PUU cases are a breakthrough in upholding constitutional rights (Wahyudi, 2021). Some decisions are ultra petite; the decisions exceed or differ from the requested or demand applicant. The Constitutional Court's decision has brought fundamental changes in national and state life aspects. For example, Use of ID cards or passports for citizens who are not registered with the DPT. However, in order to maintain the dignity of the Constitutional Court judges in carrying out their duties and authorities, it is necessary to establish a permanent Honorary Council for Constitutional Justices (HCCCJ) (Crouch, 2013).

Optimizing legal policy

The professions often heard of working in this field are judges, prosecutors, lawyers, and other law enforcers in the legal world. However, if we examine further, we will find the terms academics and legal practitioners (Liu & Halliday, 2011). Legal academics are experts in theories, concepts, principles, and principles in law, while legal practitioners are experts in criminal and civil courts proceedings and focus on enforcing legal cases within the scope of criminal, civil, and state regulations (Dempsey et al., 2010). Academics and legal practitioners are noble and honorable professions (official mobile); this is not without reason; academics and practitioners aim to uphold the law and justice to obtain legal certainty for the people of Indonesia. Some examples of academics and practitioners in law are lecturers, police, notaries, lawyers, prosecutors, judges (Lev, 2021).

The relationship between academics and practitioners is very closely related, a brief example is in legal courts, where practitioners act as parties who practice in resolving the case, but practitioners need the presence of an academician to translate theories, concepts, and legal principles and principles (Hutchinson & Duncan, 2012). The contribution of academics in the judiciary can be seen in the presence of academics as expert witnesses, either a de charge or a charge

witness. This proves that both academics and practitioners have a reciprocal relationship, academics can become practitioners, and practitioners are also academics (Walker et al., 2006).

Kettl (2015), indicated that the general approach is a choice made by the state, particularly the public authority, as a system to understand the nation's objectives worried about leading the local area towards the sought society. In the meantime, Dunn & Lin (1955), formed that public arrangement is a rule that contains qualities and standards that can help government activities inside its locale. So for this situation, the creator can infer that public strategy is a guideline or choice given by an approved authority, containing the qualities and standards that apply per the approach region (Hu et al., 2013).

Discussing public strategy is exceptionally expansive in scope because the investigation of public arrangement covers different fields and areas like financial aspects, social, political, social, and lawful (Bryson, 2018). Seeing from the progressive system, a public arrangement should be visible as like regulation, like unofficial laws, official guidelines, ecclesiastical guidelines, territorial guidelines, mayoral choices, lead representative choices, and local head choices.

As indicated by Kallio et al. (2016), states that the public strategy process comprises of five phases as follows: First, the arrangement of the plan, specifically the cycle, so an issue can stand out enough to be noticed by the public authority. The second is the strategy plan, precisely the method involved in figuring out the public authority's approach decisions. Third, to be specific, strategy making is the interaction when the public authority decides to make a move or not to make a move. Fourth, approach execution, particularly the cycle for carrying out arrangements to accomplish results. The fifth approach is assessment, in particular the interaction for checking and evaluating the outcomes or execution of the strategy (Zheng & Huang, 2016).

In making a public policy, of course, academics and practitioners have an essential role and contribution in forming the policy (Hill & Hupe, 2021). Academics can provide views following their knowledge and can help formulate a policy, and practitioners can be the implementers of the policies that have been formulated. So, in practice, academics and legal practitioners can complement each other and work together to formulate a public policy (Blackburn, 2016).

In formulating a public policy, academics review a policy against the laws and regulations above it, following the regulatory hierarchy (Baldwin et al., 2011). The study of a policy aims to understand the substance of the policy in order to optimize a policy in its implementation after it is formulated later. The role of legal academics also focuses on whether or not a policy contradicts the current legislation (positive law). This is important to avoid material substance errors in making the policy (Kadish et al., 2016).

So in its formulation, the government requires collaboration between legal academics and other related parties because if there is an error or material defect in its substance in a policy, this can make the policy invalid in the eyes of the law. Legal academics have a role in formulating and providing input so that a

policy does not conflict with Indonesia's prevailing laws and regulations (Diette et al., 2021).

Expert views

Legal justice discourse on equity both hypothetically and practically speaking has various understandings. While understanding this reality for this paper, the creator starts with the idea of equity proposed by Vue et al. (2017). Vue comprehends equity as reasonableness. As per Pratt & Rosner (2012), what is implied by reasonableness by Vue is the first position and the shroud of obliviousness. According to these two parts of equity, Das (2010), contend that nobody knows his place, position, or economic well-being in the public arena in the first condition and obliviousness, nobody knows his riches, knowledge, strength, nobody benefits or is hurt. Everybody in such conditions has a similar open door. Given this unique circumstance, everybody's relations are balanced, and like this, this underlying circumstance is reasonable between people as moral people, to be specific as normal creatures with their objectives and capacities to perceive a feeling of equity. This unique position can be a suitable beginning the norm, with the goal that the essential understanding came to in it is reasonable.

As Thomas (2017), contends, the different gatherings are equivalent in the first situation. Everybody has similar privileges in the methodology for picking the guideline; everybody can make ideas and explain their acknowledgment. The premise of correspondence is that everybody has an origination of ethics and feels equity. Like this, every individual is considered to have the right stuff expected to comprehend and follow up on whatever standards are utilized. One type of equity as fairness is to see the different gatherings in the underlying circumstance as levelheaded and similarly unbiased. To comprehend Rawls' clarification of reasonableness as decency, Manes & Wolfson (2011). De Gruyter Mouton. Outlines that "assuming I do not realize what piece of cake I will get, then, at that point, I would prefer to cut it decently "Alternatively, on the other hand, alternately, we can figure out that assuming we realize what piece of the cake I will get, then, at that point, we will cut it such that it works in support. Information on what is in support of in such a manner settles on our decision one-sided and in light of interests, which implies our decision is out of line to other people.

Fisher & Frey (2014), further clarify that two things are not known to everybody engaged with an agreement or understanding. The two things are: first, they do not have the foggiest idea about their abilities—their customary gifts—and their social position. They do not know brilliant, idiotic, or naturally introduced to affluent or helpless families. Second, they do not have the foggiest idea about their origination of what is excellent. They do not know whether they have confidence in what makes life advantageous for sure is beneficial. Fama (2021), clarify concerning equity, even though it shows to a greater extent a theoretical condition, the moral basis that can be learned comparable to proper law implementation, is that everybody should be thought to be equivalent under the watchful eye of the law. Uniformity under the watchful eye of the law should leave from these speculative presumptions. This implies that the assurance of reciprocal factors like monetary, social, racial, ethnic, sexual orientation, political,

etc. should be denied for equity. When these determinant factors are denied, it will create the impression that all people are equivalent, equivalent, and equivalent.

Hayek (1973), indicated that the general rule of equity according to the law necessitates that people before others are qualified for a general situation as specific correspondence or imbalance. The essential rule connected with the previously mentioned rule is 'deal with like things similarly'; even though we want to add to it 'and unexpectedly treat various things.' Nonetheless, as indicated by Yan (2018), the previously mentioned rule is not without help from anyone else clear. Any human circumstance will be like each other in specific regards and not the same as others in different regards. In that condition, the question is, what likenesses and contrasts are considered necessary? To make up for this shortfall, Rudan (2020), affirms that the significant similitudes and contrasts between people, to which the individual executing the law should allude, are controlled by the fundamental law. Hart gives a model, "to say that the law against murder is evenhandedly authorized is to say that it applies unbiasedly to everybody and just to individuals who are comparative in that they have done what the law precludes; there is no bias or interest that influences the implementer in treating them similarly" (Börzel et al., 2010).

Regardless of segregation, it should be founded on relevant standards, specifically one's ability, like intellectual ability and reason. Power of Law as Justice Following what Hart expressed over that equity and distinction should be founded on law, Klabbers & Palombella (2019), states that equity in the legitimate setting has the significance of lawfulness. Klabbers & Palombella (2019), indicated that a basic guideline is simply assuming it is applied to all cases wherein, as per its substance, this standard should be applied (Urbinati, 2014). A basic guideline is "unreasonable assuming it applies to one case and does not make a difference to another comparable case. Many experts characterize equity as lawfulness as a quality connected not to the substance of a legitimate positive request but its application (Woo et al., 2004). Kelsen, for this situation, does not recognize whether the law is industrialist, socialist, majority rule, or dictatorial.

Regarding Osborne (2013), clarification, there is a walk in the park of equity with the New Order's tyranny which restricted the opportunity of the gathering, assessment, etc, if the existing law for sure controlled the limitations. The main thing for Kelsen is that the use of the law applies to everybody (Alfano, 2006). The explanation that an individual's activity is reasonable or uncalled for as in it depends on law or is not founded on law, implies that the demonstration is as per or not as per a legal standard that is viewed as legitimate by the subject who passes judgment on this is because this standard is remembered for a positive lawful request (Ambos, 2012).

Practitioner's view

The condition of law enforcement in Indonesia is currently experiencing a crisis and is "sick". This phenomenon occurs because law enforcement officers who are essential elements in the law enforcement process are often involved in various kinds of criminal cases, especially corruption cases (Taufiqurrohman et al., 2021).

The real implication of this condition is that the law has lost its spirit, namely justice. Therefore, it is common knowledge that the law is like a knife that is very sharp when used downwards but very blunt when used up. Syafi'i Ma'arif stated, if this phenomenon is not immediately addressed and cured, in the long term, it will result in the paralysis of law enforcement in Indonesia (Priandika et al., 2020).

This phenomenon has not been responded explicitly to by legal education institutions in Indonesia. Therefore, to improve the law enforcement process, legal academics and legal practitioners had put forward several ideas related to improving law enforcement in Indonesia to achieve justice. Perks et al. (2012), stated that in its journey from time to time, the law is not oriented towards efforts to realize justice. Law tends to be used as a tool to realize the interests of state authorities. During colonialism, the law was used to colonize indigenous people.

At the time of President Soekarno, the law was used as a tool of revolution. During the reign of President Soeharto, the law was used as a development tool. As for the reform period until now, the law is used as a power tool (politics) (Syamsuddin; Akub, 2017). This is one of the factors that cause the "sickness" of law enforcement in Indonesia. Law is not oriented as it should be, namely realizing justice, but is used as a tool to achieve goals by state authorities. Isra et al. (2017), stated that several diseases in law enforcement cause pain in law enforcement in Indonesia. First, law enforcers enforce the law following the law but do not realize justice. This often happens in a trial that handles criminal cases—an example of this disease is the case of the theft of flip-flops that occurred some time ago. Second, law enforcers enforce justice without basing it on a law. Law and justice should go hand in hand. Law enforcers need to enforce the law, but it is also essential to pay attention to the side of justice. Likewise, law enforcers need to uphold justice and base it on the rule of law (Green & Roiphe, 2020). Although the FGD event was held in the middle of the end of the odd semester holiday in 2012, the community still received high enthusiasm.

Example of ETI law

The application of Articles 27, 28, and 29 of the ITE Law is considered multi-interpreted, flexible, and does not meet one of the requirements of the principle of legality, namely "nullum crimen, nulla poena sine lege certa ."Before these articles are revised or amended, the application of the ITE Law needs to be relaxed so that it is not too coercive (Prastiwi et al., 2021). Several norm formulations in Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (UU ITE) tend to be dominant dwingend recht or strength. In fact, since the beginning of the formation of the ITE Law only regulated. As a result, law enforcement related to the ITE Law threatens freedom of opinion and expression. For this reason, it needs to be relaxed or relaxed in its application (Wulandari et al., 2021).

There needs to be relaxation, loosening of elements that are winged Recht" (Rohmy et al., 2021). The government seriously wants to revise the ITE Law. This discussion is one of the government's efforts to absorb the aspirations of various elements of society regarding the need to revise the ITE Law opinion and

expression (Anas, 2020). Pane et al. (2021), submitted several notes related to the implementation of the ITE Law. First, the ITE Law explicitly regulates how electronic transactions or electronic information should be carried out. From a legal point of view, this regulation is statutory regulation. However, 50 percent of the provisions in the ITE Law regulate coercive things. Of course, it is related to criminal law, as stated in Article 27, Article 28 of the ITE Law (Sahputra, 2020).

So, this is an anomaly for many jurists. How can the law not run consistently between what we aspire to and the norm" (Langga, 2018). Second, Law 19/2016 contains a different legal nature between regulating and forcing. Even tend to be dominant dwingen Recht. As a result, law enforcement officers tend to apply coercive rules. Its application is not related to management and regulation. It has become an anomaly (Wulandari & Mertha, 2017). Although the ITE Law is still needed, the regulations must also be clear. Third, the provisions of the ITE Law are partly contained in the Criminal Code. Prof Bagir recalled colonial history related to the haatzaai article or hatred or hostility in the Criminal Code. In the independence era, the Indonesian people opposed the implementation of the haatzaai article. Apart from being colonial, these articles were rubber, significantly articles concerning defamation (Arnie, 2019).

The application of Articles 27, 28, and 29 of the ITE Law is considered multi-interpreted, flexible, and does not meet one of the requirements of the principle of legality, namely nullum crimen, nulla poena sine lege certa. Before the article is revised or amended, the application of the ITE Law needs to be relaxed so that it is not too forced, dwingend Recht (Harahap & Maharani, 2020). During the colonial period, it was used as a tool by the Dutch government and became rubber goods," he said. Fourth, it is strange that law enforcement officers were "fierce" against civil society using articles during the Dutch colonial era that were not even used. Supiyati (2020), admits that he does not understand the current law drafters and enforcement officers implementing the ITE Law, which is strange. Even the criminal threats are extraordinary.

Until in the ITE Law, there is a threat of 12 years and a fine of IDR. 12 billion; how great it is that in an independent Indonesia, there is a criminal threat that big. The ITE Law has become repressive. For these reasons, it is necessary to relax the application of the ITE Law while waiting for the decision of the Review Team to revise the ITE Law. UU ITE However, Rohmy et al. (2021), regretted that the Study Team did not involve experts or elements of civil society. Although he still doubts whether the ITE Law will be revised. Unless there is an unusual movement included in the 2022 Priority Prolegnas, that means we still have to wait. Moreover, while waiting, the ITE Law is still in effect. Therefore it is necessary to loosen the application of the ITE Law (Selor, 2015).

Situngkir (2018), said that the purpose of establishing Law 11/2008 only covered two things, namely the internet or computers or networks used to store data and crimes used. They were using a network system. According to him, initially, the makers of the ITE Law formulated the problem of cybercrime in a narrow sense. "But somehow in the discussion in the house representative members, there are thoughts on how extortion, humiliation, theft are carried out via the internet, (MuIksan, 2017).

That is why it is included in Article 27, Article 28, and Article 29, as well as other articles. He confirmed the views of many parties regarding the multiple interpretations of several articles in the ITE Law. The reason is (Jamal & Natsif, 2020). Articles 27, 28, and 29 do not meet one of the requirements for the principle of legality, namely nullum crimen, nulla poena sine lege certa. There is no crime, no crime without clear laws and regulations. "Articles 27, 28, and 29 are clear? The explanation of Articles 27 to 29 is written "quite clear" in Law 11/2008, which was later updated with Law 19/2016. Now, the reform of the ITE Law is considered to be the cause of repressive law enforcement.

Conclusion

In the end, this news wants to collect a summary of the essential points that are the notes of this kingdom's conclusion, which aims to understand the challenges and expectations of the application of laws in Indonesia between the thoughts of academics, researchers, and policymakers in the era of President Jokowi. We believe that through exploration under a phenomenological approach, this study has obtained much input in the form of field findings and evidence from previous studies that have supported how complex and challenging law enforcement is in Indonesia today, where there is a discrepancy between the thinking of academic universities, researchers and also on the government or the purchase of policymaking in applying the laws in force in the country (Relly & Sabharwal, 2009).

We will describe our come-to related to the essential components that we consider the core findings. The first is that the challenge of implementing the law in Indonesia is experiencing a problem that is still a question mark as part of the democratic practice that has not been so smooth (Rinartha et al., 2018). This happens due to the lack of synchronization between the existing law and the application in which the legal instrument has weaknesses in various factors, and this leads to a severe loss from the public towards the instrument and the implementation of law in the country (Ramadani et al., 2021). Next is how there is a non-uniformity between interests, say politics, where currently it is the political interests of the parties that give rise to differences which end in the difficulty of enforcing the existing law due to various political reasons that have led to errors in the running of the wheels of government, especially the application of the law. Next, we look at how the judicial review of the Indonesian constitution, which is not very compliant, and the gratifications conveyed are all closely related to the vehicle and political change which in this country is still facing obstacles between the interests of the government and the reality desired by the people (Dewi et al., 2021).

Furthermore, we also explain how to optimize legal policy in Indonesia by adhering to friends and comparisons of various application content in other countries (Otakhonova, 2021). It turns out that in Indonesia, there is still an irrelevance between the thoughts of academy practitioners and policymakers in exercising power in Indonesia. Furthermore, we raise how the views of experts regarding the implementation of law in Indonesia are genuine as we stated from various points of view there has been injustice in the implementation of the law in Indonesia were between what has happened and what has been implemented

there are indeed differences so that people's expectations for getting justice are partly as a country that practices democracy, it is still far from worthy of being a democratic country.

This is a big challenge faced at this time, especially by the government, to provide a sense of justice and togetherness. Likewise, the invitees rather than the law in Indonesia, there is a phenomenon where legal education in Indonesia has not got a good place, especially in the application of the process of applying the law, which is what academics think is born, then what is put forward by researchers and also how policymakers including the government must carry it out this is a problem and the hands are still heavy. The temperature is that examples of how this electronic information technology law has been created are a product of legislation that does not defend itself on freedom of thought and expression. Many parties consider this law to be a law that vigorously defends itself against the authorities and does not provide justice to the general public—social life in democracy in Indonesia.

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