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 <https://doi.org/10.55463/hkjss.issn.1021-3619.62.12>

Analyzing Jokowi's Leadership Strategy to Win the Election

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Received: August 16, 2023 ▪ *Reviewed: September 26, 2023*

▪ *Accepted: October 22, 2023* ▪ *Published: November 30, 2023*

Abstract:

The article aims to analyze Jokowi's leadership in Indonesia in the presidential election. The data were Jokowi's six campaign speeches in four islands, focusing on Java, Sumatera, Sulawesi, and Kalimantan, using Avolio and Bass's theory of transformational leadership. The data were live campaign videos that were downloaded and transcript in the Indonesian language to categorize the leadership. The article used qualitative and content analysis. The result revealed that in Inspirational Motivation, a transformational leader behaves in ways to motivate and inspire to arouse the followers or audiences, which communicates and demonstrates the commitment to goals with a shared vision to lead Indonesia and followed by Idealized Leadership (admiration, respect, and trust), it is the way to make role models for the followers and intellectual stimulation and individual consideration was scarce. Therefore, the findings suggested that Jokowi's transformational leadership was inspirational motivation to obtain followers by communicating expectations, demonstrating commitment, and sharing the vision to ensure his leadership was strong and qualified by displaying achievements in the first period of his presidency.

Keywords: transformational leadership, Indonesia, Jokowi.

分析佐科赢得选举的领导策略

摘要:

本文旨在分析佐科威在印尼总统选举中的领导力。这些数据是佐科威在四个岛屿上的六次竞选演讲，重点关注爪哇岛、苏门答腊岛、苏拉威西岛和加里曼丹岛，运用了阿沃里奥和巴斯的变革型领导理论。这些数据是实时竞选视频，可下载并以印度尼西亚语转录，以对领导层进行分类。文章采用了定性分析和内容分

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析。结果显示，在励志激励中，变革型领导者的行为方式是激励和启发，以唤醒追随者或受众，通过领导印度尼西亚的共同愿景来传达和展示对目标的承诺，并遵循理想化领导力（钦佩、尊重、和信任），这是为追随者树立榜样的方式，并且缺乏智力刺激和个人考虑。因此，研究结果表明，佐科维的变革型领导力是通过传达期望、展示承诺和分享愿景来获得追随者的鼓舞人心的动力，通过展示其总统任期第一阶段的成就来确保他的领导力强大且合格。

关键词：变革型领导、印度尼西亚、佐科维。

1. Introduction

A leader is not born, but a leader will be built from a vigorous effort both at school and from the learning process in society to be a strong figure. Jokowi is the first president figure of the Republic of Indonesia who has experience in both business and government administration. He began as mayor, governor, and president in two periods. Leadership is intellectually stimulating, expanding followers' use of their abilities; thus, leadership is individually considerate, providing followers with support, mentoring, and coaching. Thus, transformational leaders transcend their self-interests for one of two reasons: utilitarian or moral principles, in which the utilitarian objective is to benefit the organization, society, and the group and to meet the challenges of the task or mission, and moral principles aim to do the right thing, such as to do what fits principles of morality, responsibility, sense of discipline, and/or respect for authority, customs, rules, and traditions of a society (Bass and Avolio, 2001: 8; Yukl, 1989). Subsequently, Indrayanto et al. (2014) posit that a model of transformational leadership is considered to be more effective and suitable for improving performance. Leadership is one of the most researched areas in organizational studies, and it applies to practice managers, which is managerial leadership that includes both leadership and management to accomplish objectives, work tasks, employee engagement, performance, strategies, and vision of the organization. Gumusluoglu and Ilsev (2009) posit that the leader inspires admiration, respect, and loyalty, and emphasizes the importance of having a collective sense of mission.

Power and truth are two prominent entities as a package in leadership. Power can elevate a leader's popularity, protect his followers, and keep on walking in the truth (Kuntadi, 2017: 36). Likewise, power can also make everyone fall and survive, which correlates with the character or integrity of the personality that reflects the leadership style. Leadership is closely related to management science, which formed reciprocal with the industrial revolution in Europe in the 19th-century. The industrial revolution itself occurred because of the birth of innovations in the fields of technology, modern machinery, and the emergence of factories.

A leader must use his heart and mind; in this case, the leader must know organizational behavior. Organizational behavior in management science develops into a study of how human resources within an organization work together (Kuntadi, 2017b:54).

Furthermore, management science organizes the work system and impersonally regulates the division of tasks between managers and workers. The science of leadership motivates in the relationships created between various elements in the organization personally, in the sense of having a human touch, so that what is created is not only professional work but also emotional relationships in the form of solidarity, empathy, sympathy, and sincere cooperation.

Managerialism is a belief in optimizing the productivity and outcomes of organizations to achieve the application of managerial expertise, theories, and techniques to both private and public organizations. However, there is extreme difficulty in establishing consensus on managerialism and positioning it within the political spectrum (Doran, 2016). Despite that, a challenge to the dominant perspective on educational provision in general and leadership development in particular and focused on the potential for a schism between content and process issues (Darby, 2015). In leadership, transformational leadership works based on trust and commitment, and it is more effective to improve performance (Indrayanto et al., 2014). It underlines the positive effect of transformational leadership on perceived organizational performance and innovation. Thus, there is also a positive relationship between transactional leadership and perceived organizational support/innovation; however, no meaningful cause and effect relationship exists between these variables. Referring to (İşcan et al., (2014)posited a positive and significant relationship between innovation and organizational performance in terms of transformational leadership.

Leadership is an influence as it develops in management in the Western world, and leaders have the personal integrity to make others follow their footsteps. Accordingly, a leader's rule does not arise in textual language but is straightforward and decisive, and it must be in a real action because everyone is more easily convinced by action than words, and trust emerges from an action. Leaders who make action a priority can be more trusted and receive respect from others. As noted by Rosyidin and Kusumawardhana (2023), Jokowi considers the Bali Democracy Forum to accentuate Indonesia's leadership role in multilateral fora and challenges the elite-based approach in explaining Indonesia's foreign policy, which puts a strong emphasis on his personal character traits. This shows how his leadership worked during the administration.

However, a leader's influence can be very large and unlimited by applying both respect and trust. A leader

who can combine two traits emerges as a strong leader. Hogg (2001) states that reality through depersonalized social attraction processes can make followers agree and comply with the leader's ideas and suggestions. According to Giritli et al. (2013), managers in contracting companies with different cultural characteristics tend to adopt different leadership styles to lead their employees to succeed in their business. The information contained in this paper will contribute to the country-specific understanding of leadership and organizational culture within the construction industry.

However, leadership today is so much more about creating environments where people can succeed than it is about making decisions or getting things done individually (Topping, 2016). Likewise, Stogdill (1974: 259) stated that leadership is defined in terms of individual traits, leader behavior, interaction patterns, role relationships, follower perceptions, influence over followers, influence on task goals, and influence on organizational culture. Most definitions of leadership involve an influence process, but the numerous definitions of leadership that have been proposed appear to have little in common.

Nevertheless, managerialism is an ideology based on belief and the complexities managerial in Indonesian organizations is formed by the environment, which is the third-largest democracy in the world and the country has entered the twenty-first century with a desire to provide good governance to its people (Vickers, 2013). The ideology of Jokowi is how to be modern and unity of diversity to play a role in the reinforcement country in the regional countries (Alamsyah et al., 2019). Thus, he expresses the five ideologies of nationalism that apply, such as equality, unity, prioritizing the citizen, national prosperity, hard work, and reflection as visionary leaders (Marpurdianto, 2022; Merrita, 2021). Maxwell (2005) state that the steps exist in an organization focusing on making a relation with the popular figure, expressing the achievements, involving yourself in the organization, gain experience and maturity, and appreciate and give priority to your team. However, the social identity theory of leadership states

that as people identify more strongly with a group, the basis for leader perception, evaluation, and endorsement becomes increasingly influenced by the prototypical member who is more likely to emerge as leaders, and more prototypical leaders are more effective leaders. Accordingly, leaders manage a scarce resource, who identify more strongly with the group and are considered prototypical, which tends to be more conserved of the scarce resource and accordingly, they are more effective leaders.

2. Methodology

This article investigates Jokowi's leadership in the presidential election, focusing on Java, Sumatera, Sulawesi, and Kalimantan. This study used a qualitative method and leadership approaches. The data were from the manuscript of Jokowi's political speeches from September 2018 to April 17, 2019. To put it proportional, we selected the speeches based on the number of populations, two in Java, one in Sumatera, one in Kalimantan, and one in Sulawesi as the representation of the four big islands in Indonesia. These speeches were then transcribed by the authors, and all speeches lasted approximately 133 minutes and 68 seconds. Thus, to obtain them at a feasible length for coding, each speech was classified on the basis of the theoretical elements.

Subsequently, all six transcripts were coded concerning the elements of the theory, and the sources of data were speech transcripts. They were analyzed using Miles and Huberman (1984). It was posited that an interaction of the data classification method by dividing it with three phases, such as data display, data reduction, and concluding data or clarification. Therefore, analyzing the data becomes a process for answering the research questions with the following steps. For instance, the data display was to characterize and create categories to organize the data, sorting categories were to sort the data collected into each category regarding the elements of theory, to identify and analyze the data, and to conclude.

Table 1. Avolio and Bass's transformational leadership (Avolio and Bass, 2001)

No.	Elements	Description
1	Idealized Leadership	Transformational leaders behave in ways that make them role models for their followers; such leaders have admiration, respect, and trust.
2	Inspiration Motivation	Motivate and inspire those around them by providing meaning and challenge to their follower. Enthusiasm and optimism are displayed and communicate expectations, demonstrate commitments to goals, and then share the vision.
3	Intellectual Stimulation	Transformational leaders stimulate their followers' efforts to be innovative and creative by questioning assumptions, reframing problems, and approaching situations in new ways. Creativity is encouraged.
4	Individual Consideration	Transformational leaders pay attention to each individual's needs for achievement and growth by acting as coaches or mentors.

3. Results

The results of this article indicate that the descriptive value of the characteristics of the findings obtained in the political speeches of Jokowi was Inspirational Motivation, which refers to Bass and Avolio (2001:3). It was posited that transformational leaders behave in

ways that motivate and inspire those around them by providing meaning and challenge to their followers' work team spirit is aroused and enthusiasm and optimism are displayed. Therefore, two prominent points regarding the implementation of Inspirational Motivation are motivation and inspiration. The leader

obtained from followers involved in envisioning attractive future states and communicated expectations to the followers and demonstrated commitment to the goals and the shared vision.

Jokowi's experience in leading in various fields and levels, both in non-governmental organizations and in government, makes him more confident. Thus, he shows his enthusiasm and optimism by building many infrastructures and other achievements within five years in the first period, and his programs affect the needs of the people in Indonesia. The experiences and achievements during his administrations attest to his power to provide motivation and inspiration in terms of transformation leadership in inspirational motivation. However, Handayani et al. (2022) stated that Joko Widodo's administration was increased by 50 % from the previous administration of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono.

Optimism toward the future of the nation has been revealed by Jokowi through his dedication to leadership and achievements. The goals, clear vision, and achievements were evidence that he carried out Indonesia in significant development and advancement. Yulk and Lepsinger (2015) stated that leadership is a process in which individuals influence others to achieve common goals, and leadership involves monitoring, coaching, inspiration, and motivation. Subsequently, Crosby and Bryson's (2005) leadership in this context is

to understand the social, political, economic, technological, and inherent potentialities and chance for change. It is one of the most studied fields of organizational studies.

Inspiring audiences with the achievements given is a form of self-confidence because he has a reasonable reason, which could be seen from a successful political career. Inspiration is indeed very appropriate to be conveyed to the Indonesian people, especially to the followers of the incumbent, so that they can understand the achievements of his governance. According to Jokowi, one of the real success conventions in the world forum is the entry of Indonesia into a developed country known as the G20 countries, namely the strongest economy in the world. Dayaram (2013) states that inspiration is a point of leadership, and leadership is used to motivate and inspire people or whomever they lead, and leadership transformation will be more effective and appropriate to improve performance. Thus, leadership is a process between leaders and followers, involving individual arrangements, and occurs at various organizational levels (Kuntadi, 2017). However, Kinicki & Kreitner (2010: 467) addressed that leadership is a process by which individuals influence a group of people to obtain an organizational mission and a dynamic transformation process, describes a strategy to unify aspects of differences ineffective communication of interactions.

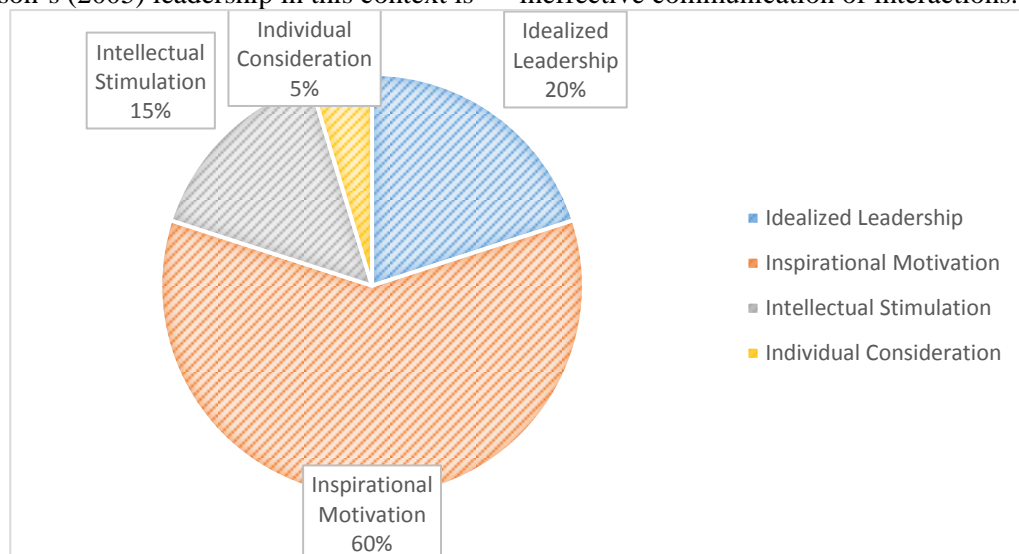


Figure 1. Analysis diagram

3.1. Idealized Leadership

Idealized Leadership implies that transformational leaders behave in ways that make them role models for their followers. Followers identify their leaders with criteria such as admiration, respect, and trust. Among the things the leader does to earn this credit is to consider the needs of others over his or her personal needs (Bass and Avolio, 2001. p. 3). Thus, Indonesian presidents generally exhibit strong idealized influence and inspirational motivation (Asmawi and Fulazzaky, 2022). A transformative leader who strives to advance the nation as a priority and cares for the national unity of diversity. The quote is in a mixture of Indonesian and English. He said,

Excerpt:

Saya sore hari ini sangat bersemangat, optimis meskipun saya tahu Bapak-ibu saudara-saudara sekalian sejak pagi sudah, sejak siang sudah, sudah sejak subuh tadi, sudah sejak kemarin berada di GBK ini. Oleh sebab itu, saya mengucapkan terimah kasih yang sebesar-besarnya. Kita masih memerlukan pekerjaan-pekerjaan yang besar karena di depan kita banyak tantangan-tantangan yang harus kita hadapi tetapi perbaikan Negara sebesar Negara yang harus kita lakukan demi kesejahteraan masyarakat kita harus tahu apa yang dibutuhkan rakyat, apa yang diinginkan oleh rakyat [ILJ04].

Translation:

I am very enthusiastic this afternoon, optimistic, even though I know you “ladies and gentlemen” since morning, since yesterday afternoon, and since this early morning, I have been staying at Gelora Bung Karno Stadium (GBK) since yesterday. Therefore, I say thank you profusely. We still need great jobs because, in front of us, there are many challenges that we must face, but the improvement of the State as big as this, that we must do for the welfare of the people, we must know what is needed by people, what the people want [ILJ04].

Based on the quote above, Jokowi expressed idealized leadership by showing his admiration and gratitude for the good response from the community. He posited his joy with his admiration for his followers. Convincing the Indonesian people of the nation's condition and the severe challenges that will be faced in the future. However, a leader frequently reminds people that Indonesia is a big country, which must ensure everyone's safety. The high rate of poverty was a challenge to solve on how to raise the welfare of its citizens, which needs a solution.

3.2. Inspirational Motivation

Inspirational motivation is a type of transformational, in which leaders behave in ways that motivate and inspire by providing meaning and challenge to arouse the spirit of their followers. Enthusiasm and optimism are displayed on how the leader obtains followers involved in envisioning attractive future states. The leader communicates expectations and demonstrates commitment to goals and shared vision (Avolio and Bass, 2001: 2). Thus, Hogg (2001) states that reality through depersonalized social attraction processes can make followers agree and comply with the leader's ideas and suggestions and Joko Widodo's political communication on his visit to Ukraine and Russia to convey a message of peace with the President of Ukraine that concerned for the situation in Ukraine and how to establish cooperation with Ukraine both politically and economically and positioning himself as a mediator (Setiawan, 2023). Likewise, it's to initiate how the conflict could be stopped as an inspiration his care with the world condition. The quote is in a mixture of Indonesian and English. He said,

Excerpt:

Kita ini sudah masuk yang namanya Negara G20, Negara dengan ekonomi terkuat, 20 negara dengan ekonomi terkuat. Bahkan, bahkan menurut proyeksi dan perkiraan. Negara kita Indonesia ini di tahun 2045 akan menjadi ekonomi 4 yang terkuat dan terbesar di dunia [IMJ03].

Translation:

We have joined the so-called G20 countries, countries with the strongest economies, 20 countries with the strongest economies. In fact, even according to projections and estimates, our country, Indonesia, in 2045 will become the 4th strongest and largest economy in the world [IMJ03].

Based on the quote above, Jokowi attempted to convince his followers and audiences that Indonesia under his leadership had made significant progress by joining the G20, which are the countries with the highest economic growth and the strongest economy in the world. Thus, proving Jokowi's leadership showed dedication and achievement, which is excellent. Even more convincing than in 2045, China can become the world's top four economic powers. The message was conveyed to persuade followers of the model and strong policies in administering Indonesia.

3.3. Intellectual Stimulation

Transformational leaders stimulate their followers' efforts to be innovative and creative by questioning assumptions, reframing problems, and approaching old situations in new ways. Accordingly, creativity is encouraged. There is no public criticism of individual members' mistakes. New ideas and creative problem solutions are solicited from followers, who are included in the process of addressing problems and finding solutions. Followers are encouraged to try new approaches, and their ideas are not criticized if they differ from the leader's ideas (Avolio and Bass, 2001:2). Transformational leadership, specifically intellectual stimulation, positively influences employee growth, innovation, problem-solving, and work quality (Safaruddin et al., 2023). It is focused on how to develop the main entities that are needed for the growth of economics. The quote is in a mixture of Indonesian and English. He said,

Excerpt:

Oleh sebab itu, kenapa saya haru selalu terus turun ke bawah, turun ke desa, turun ke kampung, turun ke daerah-daerah karena saya ingin mengecek mengontrol langsung bahwa program-program yang kita lakukan itu berjalan di lapangan. Jangan sampai ada program-program yang mangkrak di tengah jalan, setuju? Dan dalam angka-angka yang sudah kita miliki, kita tahu bahwa angka kemiskinan kita saat ini sudah berada di angka pada angka satu dijid sebelumnya dua dijid ini harus kita syukuri, angka pengangguran juga turun dari 5.9 menjadi 5.3 persen. Ini juga harus kita syukuri, betul? Di tengah-tengah ekonomi global yang sulit, di tengah ekonomi global yang terus menurun. Kita tahu Negara kita bisa bertahan dengan pertumbuhan ekonomi di atas 5 ini juga harus kita syukuri [ISJ02].

Translation:

Therefore, why I always keep doing down to the society, comes down to the village, comes down to the village, comes down to the regions because I want to check and control directly that the programs we are doing are running in the field. Don't let some programs stop during the process, agree? And in the numbers that we already have, we know that our current poverty rate is at the number one digit before the two digits we should be grateful for, the unemployment rate also declined from 5.9 to 5.3 percent. We should also be grateful, right? Amid a difficult global economy, during a global economy that continues to decline. We know

that our country can survive with economic growth in up to 5, We must also be grateful [ISJ02].

Based on the quote above, Jokowi assured that the government policy regarding village funds and the number of projects in various regencies and cities must be controlled for their sustainability and on target. It shows how his leadership provided inspiration and motivation to the community. Some programs in Indonesia are following the provisions that have been set by the relevant agencies. From this policy, Jokowi could reduce unemployment rates. Indonesia continues to survive with growth above five percent, indicating that there was no significant effect on global economic changes that occur. However, these conditions as evidence of how his administration solved its problems in the economic field.

3.4. Individualized Consideration

Transformational leaders pay special attention to each individual's needs for achievement and growth by acting as a coach or mentor. Followers and colleagues are developed to successively higher levels of potential. Individualized consideration is practiced with some new learning opportunities, which are created along with a supportive climate. Individual differences in terms of needs and desires (Avolio and Bass, 2002). The quote is in a mixture of Indonesian and English, he said:

Excerpt:

Oleh sebab itu, modal besar untuk Indonesia maju itu adalah rasa optimis yang besar. Oleh sebab itu saya mengajak pada sore hari ini, jangan sampai ada rasa pesimis, yang terus kita kobarkan adalah rasa optimis, optimis untuk maju [ICJ01].

Translation:

Therefore, the main capital of modern Indonesia is a great sense of optimism. Therefore, I invite you, this afternoon, don't feel pessimistic, what we continue to stir is feeling optimistic, optimistic to move forward [ICJ01].

The quote above shows that it must instill a sense of optimism to move forward because pessimism can weaken a nation. As a leader who has the experience started from his inspiring story of growing up with an inadequate family, he established a business, organization, and plunged into the world of politics. Becoming a solo mayor was an early career in his leadership of the government. Then, he continued to rise to become governor and president of Indonesia. He has the experience and has built many infrastructures and various achievements that need to instill a sense of optimism to be shown to his followers or audiences.

4. Discussion

The results revealed that Jokowi's transformational leadership is inspirational motivation, which Jokowi tended to motivate and inspire his followers that his long journey in a political career and as a leader contributed to convey his figure to be the president of Indonesia. Many experiences in leadership were the tools to motivate and inspire everyone, which supported

gaining interest from followers. Garcia (2018) stated that a leader needs interactional competence, sensitivity to audience design, fluency of speech, and organization of their responses. Likewise, leadership refers to a type of performance-behaving in a leader-like way. The concepts are different and independent, but they should be integrated into a given situation (Dive, 2016: 115). Thus, the finding also revealed idealized leadership as the second dominant used was that it makes them role models for their followers, which consists of admiration, respect, and the result.

The transformational leadership of Jokowi tended to use inspirational motivation (inspiration and motivation) to gain interest in revealing his achievements during the 4.5 years of his leadership. These factors convinced Jokowi was more inclined to provide information focusing on infrastructure development, his family storytelling, and his political career. Based on this belief, self-confidence appears to reassure and inform followers regarding achievements and experiences; thus, emotional appeal (pathos) by thanks, promises, and praise is frequently used (Alamsyah et al., (2019). However, transformation leadership offers work-related attitudes and behaviors (Walumbwa et al., 2008).

There are two main proofs of focusing on inspiration and motivation; however, both of these are the main concentrations of Jokowi's political speeches, for instance, giving inspiration about the triumphs during his leadership, such as local, national, and international. Referring to Selvarajah, Meyer, Roostika, & Sukunesan (2017) posited that Javanese leaders based on the "Asta Brata" as the eight Javanese statements tended to favor a paternalistic leadership style that is nurturing but not authoritative and in line with Setiyowati and Razak's (2018) statement that leadership in higher education in Indonesia based on the Asta Brata uses both Matahari (Sun) focusing on controlling, guiding, and supervising and Angin (Wind) prices, detail observing, and maintaining an intimate relationship.

The two main points which are the tools and contents of Jokowi's political speeches in four islands appeared the result showed that sufficient to maintain economic, political, and domestic security, stability before the April 17, 2019, presidential election as a part of leadership skill to manage them accurately. Therefore, Kaiser et al. (2008) stated that leaders are influential in determining the fate of their organizations through their decisions, strategies, and influence on others. Diversity in conceptualization and approaches to leadership helps create a vibrant, developing, and relevant scientific domain (Dinh et al., 2014).

The two main entities in transformation leadership use inspirational motivation because Jokowi is a person who has experience in leading, so it is easy to convince his followers. The prominent points why Jokowi tends to give motivation and inspiration because his experience and performance while being a leader and a positive relationship between authentic leadership and supervisor-rated performance (Walumbwa et al., 2008).

Before becoming president, Jokowi began his career as a businessman and then became mayor and governor. Thus, a strategy simply shows how he governed the organization and government to his followers. Being president in the first period was a real proof of his ability to lead Indonesia. The achievements gained in approximately 5 years convinced his followers in terms of his dedication and ability to manage the country. Lussier and Achua (2015:16) argued that a leadership paradigm is a shared mindset that represents a fundamental way of thinking about, perceiving, studying, researching, and understanding leadership.

The economy is well maintained; however, with adequate purchasing power as a political figure who has a myriad of achievements and experiences in government bureaucracy, he can carefully formulate policies for people. The patterns and strategies of incumbents frequently control the current conditions in society. Strong belief and with survey polls that still favor incumbents, inclusion using the strategy of inspiration and motivation), is a very appropriate reason given the need to arouse the passion of followers, volunteers, partizans and the Indonesian community about the current conditions in Indonesia under Jokowi's administration.

The vastness and geographical conditions of Indonesia have made people in some areas not yet aware of what the government or fortification has done for approximately 4.5 years. Jokowi's positive breakthrough by focusing on infrastructure certainly faces various obstacles and challenges.

5. Conclusion

This article investigates Jokowi's leadership in leading Indonesia in the presidential election in 2019. The videos were downloaded off "YouTube" and transcript in the Indonesian language to categorize the leadership. This article used a qualitative method and content analysis. The result revealed that inspirational motivation as a transformational leader behaves in ways to motivate and inspire to arouse the followers or audiences, which communicated and demonstrated the commitment to goals with a shared vision to lead Indonesia. Therefore, the finding suggests that the transformation leadership of Jokowi was inspirational motivation on how to obtain followers by communicating expectations, demonstrating commitment, inspiring stories, and vivid imaginary to ensure his leadership was strong and qualified by displaying achievements in the first period of Presidentship.

Jokowi is indeed an inspiring figure by making a significant change and development of Indonesia even though some other viewpoints oppose them. However, it is implemented as a democratic country with diversity. Jokowi's governance, focusing on the infrastructure's development, covers three main aspects, namely (1) supporting infrastructure for food security, which includes irrigation, farm roads, and bridges in rural areas throughout Indonesia. However, he built

infrastructures nationally, which has been described above, and it brings him increasingly popular because of these entities. The previous leader had not accelerated development, which was directly felt by the communities from Sabang-Aceh to Merauke-Papua. (2) Infrastructure in the telecommunications sector by building the Palapa ring, which has reached 100% so that internet access services in all parts of Indonesia have been connected. There are no more Indonesian people who cannot enjoy the network telecommunications. The need for the internet is in an era where the world is borderless because the internet connects to all rural areas at any time. In particular, Indonesia is a large country and there are still many areas that can not be reached by land or sea transportation. Thus, internet access is really needed by the community. (3) Infrastructure in the field of transportation by building connectivity among islands. One of Jokowi's major breakthroughs in accelerating development was the development of connecting access between regions in Papua and the construction of toll roads in several regions as goods distribution routes to support economic growth.

The achievements presented by Jokowi above are the instruments that inspire the people of Indonesia to deserve for the second term as President of Indonesia from 2019 to 2024. On many occasions, he frequently conveys his abilities in managing the government, which he has proved as on several occasions he told everyone regarding the life journey that he was born from a disadvantaged family, then became an employee in Aceh, and after that established a business. Both of the experiences also led him as the chairman of the Solo Chamber of Commerce, which initially appeared in the public that conveyed him to the mayor in Solo.

Therefore, he has shown real work as a leader to lead the phase of administrations in the government. As a democratic country, contradictory arguments can be freely expressed, and it can be an instrument's control according to the applicable rules and solely for the benefit of the society. Subsequently, cross-opinions related to Jokowi's government and leadership occur and are expected to be ascertained by the applicable legal corridors.

Acknowledgements

The authors, Awang Azman Awang Pawi and Alamsyah, would like to thank Malaysia's Ministry of Higher Education for providing financial support under the Fundamental Research Grant Scheme (FRGS) FP105-2018A (2019-2022) entitled Peninsular Malay Diasporas in Southeast Asia: Examining the Roots and Implications of Their Cultural and Linguistic Heritages. The authors also express their gratitude to the University of Malaya for their assistance. We acknowledge all of the people who participated in this research and in the writing of this paper. Special thanks to the Dean of the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, University of Mulawarman, Indonesia, and the Dean of the Academy of Malay Studies, University of Malaya,

Kuala Lumpur.

Authors' Contribution

Awang Azman Awang Pawi is responsible for literature search, data analysis, and writing evaluation, Alamsyah contributed to the theme framework, data analysis, writing, and is a corresponding author.

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