

INTISARI

Melalui perspektif filsafat politik fenomenologi Jan Patočka, penelitian ini menelaah krisis demokrasi Indonesia pascareformasi sebagai manifestasi disorientasi ontologis subjek politik. Tesis utama penelitian ini menegaskan bahwa upaya revitalisasi agensi politik dan demokrasi autentik menuntut adanya gerak eksistensial “merawat jiwa”. Selain menawarkan diagnosis kritis, penelitian ini juga berupaya memperluas horizon epistemik fenomenologi ke dalam konteks praksis politik kontemporer di Indonesia

Metode penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif filosofis dengan model reflektif-fenomenologis. Teks dikumpulkan melalui studi pustaka terhadap sumber primer Jan Patočka dan demokrasi pascareformasi. Teks dianalisis melalui interpretasi tekstual, analisis konseptual, evaluasi argumentatif dan refleksi kritis untuk membangun sintesis teoritis.

Hasil penelitian menghasilkan tiga kesimpulan utama, yaitu: 1) persoalan dasar yang terdapat di dalam tatanan *polis*-politik memiliki akar dan padanannya di dalam tatanan *psukhē*-kejiwaan, yang keduanya bertolak dan berporos pada satu hal mendasar: kemampuan untuk merawat jiwa; dan 2) gagasan ini bukan sekedar moralitas politik melainkan modus eksistensial manusia dalam *polis* yang menuntut dan memanggil manusia untuk hidup dalam kebenaran (*life in truth*), serta menempatkan jiwa sebagai *locus* tanggung jawab dan kebebasan; dengan demikian 3) ide Patočka mengenai merawat jiwa dapat menjadi kategori ontologis politik yang relevan sebagai basis bagi upaya revitalisasi agensi politik ditengah krisis demokrasi Indonesia.

Kata kunci: Fenomenologi Politik, Agensi Politik, Demokrasi, Jan Patočka

ABSTRACT

Through the perspective of Jan Patočka's phenomenological political philosophy, this study examines the crisis of Indonesian democracy after reform as a manifestation of the ontological disorientation of political subjects. The main thesis of this study asserts that efforts to revitalize political agency and authentic democracy require an existential movement of "care for the soul." In addition to offering a critical diagnosis, this study also seeks to expand the epistemological horizon of phenomenology into the context of contemporary political praxis in Indonesia.

The research employs a philosophical qualitative approach centered on a reflective-phenomenological model. Text were collected through a comprehensive literature study of primary sources pertaining to Jan Patočka and post-Reformasi Indonesian democracy. The materials were subsequently subjected to rigorous analysis using methods including textual interpretation, conceptual analysis, argumentative evaluation, and critical reflection, culminating in the construction of a theoretical synthesis.

The research results produced three main conclusions, namely: 1) the fundamental problems found in the polis-political order have their roots and counterparts in the psukhē-psychological order, both of which depart from and revolve around one fundamental thing: the ability to care for the soul; and 2) this idea is not merely political morality but rather the existential mode of humans in the polis that demands and calls on humans to live in truth (life in truth), and places the soul as the locus of responsibility and freedom; thus 3) Patočka's idea of caring for the soul can become a relevant political ontological category as a basis for efforts to revitalize political agency amid the crisis of democracy in Indonesia.

Keywords: *Political Phenomenology, Political Agency, Democracy, Jan Patočka*