

Legal Politics of Increasing Welfare Based on Strengthening the Manufacturing Industry in Central Java

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Abstract. The background of this research is that people's welfare and regional development in Central Java have not increased. This is a very serious problem that needs to be properly addressed. The Indonesian constitution mandates in the preamble of paragraph 4 that the state aims to advance public welfare. This study aims to contribute ideas, namely legal politics, to increase welfare based on strengthening the manufacturing industry in Central Java. This study uses a normative juridical method with a statutory and conceptual approach. The results of this study are that to increase welfare based on strengthening the manufacturing industry in Central Java, at least ten choices of legal politics (policies) are needed, namely; legal harmonization, reforming the bureaucracy, optimizing the risk management team, optimizing cooperation with the private sector, maintaining economic commodities, sustainable infrastructure development, optimizing technology and industrial digitization, maintaining energy availability, holding national and international scale exhibitions, establishing special areas for development research. Recommendations in this study; researchers must conduct research related to increasing welfare through the manufacturing industry because there is still very little literature that can provide additional insight for society in general and for stakeholders and industrial digitization, maintaining energy availability, organizing national and international scale exhibitions, establishing special areas for development research. Recommendations in this study; researchers must conduct research related to increasing welfare through the manufacturing industry because there is still very little literature that can provide additional insight for society in general and for stakeholders and industrial digitization, maintaining energy availability, organizing national and international scale exhibitions, establishing special areas for development research. Recommendations in this study; researchers must conduct research related to increasing welfare through the manufacturing industry because there is still very little literature that can provide additional insight for society in general and for stakeholders.

Keywords: *Politics of law; Well-being; Manufacturing Industry*

INTRODUCTION

Improving business areas related to processing (production sector) almost always gets the main emphasis in national improvement plans. The life of the industrial sector can encourage and boost other sectors, such as supply areas and agricultural areas, making it a leading sector. Leading economic improvements in industrialization can act as a catalyst for financial growth and offer locals jobs in their areas of expertise (Purnawati &

Khoirudin, 2019). This has become a whip for the government to create new breakthroughs to improve the economy. The manufacturing industry sector is seen as a modern step to accelerate the economy so that it is under what has been targeted by the government (Ahsana, 2018).

On the other hand, the industry is a big challenge for the government to solve properly. The strengthening of the manufacturing industry is inseparable from

external and internal factors, so proper legal politics and the right breakthrough strategies are needed. The manufacturing industry has a strategic role in international trade, especially in terms of increasing the quality and quantity of output produced and boosting industrial competitiveness in the world market. (Addina, 2018) This industry also has a large income and requires much labor, increases Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and increases investment so that in addition to reducing unemployment, it can also increase welfare. (Son, 2021).

If this industry is not executed and utilized, there will be serious problems, and one must be prepared to face them, among others; experienced an economic slowdown and stagnation, there were changes related to financial market sentiment, commodity prices declined for a long time, the country's geopolitics was very risky, and the effectiveness of monetary policy was low so that it did not encourage economic growth (Sandi, 2020). The manufacturing industry can be classified into two types: medium industry, whose indicators provide employment for at least 20 workers or have a minimum investment value of Rp. 1,000,000.00 (one billion rupiahs) and a maximum of Rp. 15,000,000.00 (fifteen billion rupiahs). Second, the indicators for large industries provide jobs for at least 100 workers and have an investment value of more than Rp. 15,000,000.00 (fifteen billion rupiahs). The

large and medium-scale manufacturing industry in Central Java for the 2021 period totaled 4,198 companies (Darmawan & Hananto, 2018).

Empirical facts through data from the Central Java Statistics Agency (BPS) in March 2022 showed that Central Java's exports experienced an increase of 25.97 percent, breaking the figure of 1,181.81 million US Dollars. The trade balance, in general, also increased, namely 173.09 million. When viewed from the type of commodity, the largest increase occurred in the non-oil and gas sector, which experienced a surplus of 472.60 million US Dollars (BPS, 2022). Even though it has increased, ironically, the ranking of the richest province still places Central Java in fourth place after DKI Jakarta, West Java, and East Java. (Tribunnews, 2022). As for the poverty rate in Central Java, according to BPS data, it is noted that the lives of people living on the poverty line have increased by 128.85 thousand people to 4.11 million in March 2021 (Kusnandar, 2022). This is a very serious problem that needs to be addressed by the government. Suppose it is not resolved immediately through the right strategy. In that case, the poverty rate will be even greater, and it will not be easy to provide welfare to the society.

Juridical facts related to the industrial world already have statutory regulations, namely through the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 28 of 2021

the initial steps for data collection, classification, and description stages. The theory used in this study was a legal political theory, according to Mahfud MD. Legal politics was intended to provide policy directions for improving welfare based on the manufacturing industry must remain under legal regulations, primarily referring to state objectives, especially the 4th paragraph of the preamble of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The legal materials used in this study include primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and non-legal materials. Primary legal materials include; The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, PP Number 28 of 2021 Concerning the Implementation of the Industrial Sector and Regional Regulation of Central Java Province Number 10 of 2017 Concerning Industrial Development Plans for Central Java Province for 2017-2037. Secondary legal materials include; books and journals related to legal politics. Non-legal materials include; books and journals related to welfare principles and the manufacturing industry. The three legal materials were inventoried using the literature study method and presented in a descriptive-qualitative manner. Data analysis techniques collected through the literature study were sorted and examined more deeply. Researchers used a qualitative approach to examine research findings. Then the data obtained were analyzed and presented descriptively.

DISCUSSION

Legal Politics of Increasing Welfare Based on Strengthening the Central Java Manufacturing Industry

According to its etymology, legal politics is the Indonesian equivalent of the Dutch term *Recht Politik*, which is a combination of the terms *recht* and *politics*. Meanwhile, legal politics is a line of policy (legal policy) officially related to applicable laws and laws that have been enacted for a long time to achieve state goals. Legal politics is also defined as a basic policy to determine the direction, form, and substance of the law to be formed (Sirait, 2019) (Warassih, 2018). Legal politics is a policy in state administrators covering the formation, implementation, and law enforcement stages. Legal politics is a statement of the will of the state authorities regarding the law that applies in their territory and the direction of development of the built law (Fitriana, 2018).

Legal politics as an activity to choose and a method to be used to achieve a social goal with certain laws include answers to several fundamental questions (Safudin, 2020) (Zaini, 2016), namely objectives to be achieved using the existing system; choosing the method to be used to achieve the goal; when and how to change the law to be amended; find patterns, ways, and goals that will be achieved properly.

Legal politics exists to elaborate between living realism and the teachings of idealism (Tan & Disemadi, 2022). Legal politics examines what should not always be identical to what exists. Legal politics is active towards what already exists and seeks what should be. Legal politics must find solutions and demands to choose and take action (Triningsih, 2017). So that legal politics includes ideals or hopes, then there must be a vision first. Based on this vision, the legal format and substance are considered good for realizing this vision (Prasetyo, 2016).

So that the legal politics referred to in this study is related to a policy in determining the direction carried out by the Central Java government under the law that will be enforced or the law that has been in effect before. So that the government of Central Java can provide policies to increase the welfare of the manufacturing industry.

The recommendations for legal politics that can be implemented can be seen in table. 1 Political Legal Policies

No	Politics of law	Benefit
1	Harmonization of Manufacturing Industry Law	1. Enforce overlapping legal regulations 2. Provide technical guidance and implementation consistently 3. Improving the legal culture of government and society 4. Improving the integrity and capacity of legal institutions related to supervision

2	Manufacturing Industry Bureaucratic Reform	1. Increase work professionalism 2. Improving KKN prevention 3. Improving Public Services 4. Reinforcing the basic values and code of ethics of the company
3	Optimization of the Manufacturing Industry Risk Management Team	1. Helping the Industry achieve its vision and mission 2. Helping the industry to prevent bankruptcy 3. Help increase industry profits 4. Maintain the trust of industry stakeholders
4	Optimizing Cooperation with the private sector	1. Increasing industrial competitiveness 2. Collaborate in fostering and mentoring Industrial HR 3. Producing superior products in quality and quantity. 4. Improving technical guidance and certification facilities for the Indonesian National Work Competency Standards (SKKNI)
5	Maintaining Economic Commodities	1. Increase employment absorption 2. Improve standard of living 3. Increase regional income
6	Sustainable Infrastructure Development	1. Cutting High Logistics Costs 2. Road connectivity is getting better 3. Boost productivity through transformation 4. Export increase 5. The service for the flow of goods in and out of customs is getting better

7	Technology Optimization, and digitization	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase productivity in terms of quality and quantity 2. Improving a more structured and consistent industrial system 3. Facilitate the industry in obtaining and providing information 4. Make it easy to market products through online media / e-commerce
8	Maintain Energy Availability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To be produced in a sustainable manner 2. Maintain the availability of natural resources for industrial survival
9	Organizing national and international exhibitions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Opening Market Opportunities for producers 2. Attracting Investors as much as possible 3. As a means of direct communication between industry and the public 4. As a product promotion and has the potential to become trending on social media 5. As an educational event as well as evaluation for the community and industry 6. Increasing appreciation as well as innovation
10	Establish a special area for development research	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Give birth to new technology and startup business 2. Improving the quality of research as a guideline for production

Harmonization of Manufacturing Industry Law

Based on law harmonization teleology, the aim is to reduce the sectoral ego, improve coordination and unity, avoid deharmonization, and improve the quality of legislation that will be produced. As a result, implementing this harmonization approach must be carried out at the same level as the standards to be created or in accordance with Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, or higher laws. Harmonization of law is also defined as the alignment of laws and regulations, judges' decisions, decisions from the government, the legal system, and several principles that can improve better governance (Karsa, 2019). Legal Harmonization can also be defined as scientific activity leading to a written harmonization process guided by philosophical, sociological, juridical and economic values (Manurung & Heliany, 2019). So the purpose of Harmonization of law in the context of this research is to enforce legal regulations that overlap between ministries, provide consistent technical and implementation guidelines, improve the legal culture of government and society, increase the integrity and capacity of legal institutions related to supervision (Santoso, 2016).

Moh. Mahfud MD as the Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs said that the president's direction must be supported by the central government and local governments, with a focus on accelerating growth in access to information

technology, improving digital infrastructure, and launching internet services as soon as possible. This means that the government and the regions must work together in terms of legal certainty through the Harmonization of laws that can be implemented (Muslim, 2021).

Tyas Dian Anggraeni, the Head of Legal Needs Research at the Center for Research and Development of the National Legal System, providing material on Academic Manuscript Preparation Techniques, said that many laws contain incompatible regulations and cannot be applied. However, because of ego-sectionalism and the attraction of interests, the institutional aspect becomes the most challenging component of difficulties when dealing with regulatory issues while formulating laws and regulations (Pujianti, 2021).

In its implementation, harmonization activities, namely carrying out a thorough review of a draft legal regulation to understand whether the draft regulation in several aspects reflects conformity and harmony with national laws and regulations. The harmonization process is ideally carried out when drafting laws and regulations through two aspects (Barlian, 2016); (Chandranegara, 2019).

- a. Harmonization of draft regulatory content material with;
 1. Pancasila as the basis of the state
 2. The 1945 Constitution as the state constitution
 3. Laws/parallel Harmonization (horizontal)

4. The principles of laws and regulations (the principle of forming regulations and the principle of substance).

- b. Harmonization of regulation drafts with regulation drafting techniques which include;

1. Regulatory framework and systematics
2. Special things
3. Variety of Legal Languages
4. Forms of draft legal regulations

By looking at these two aspects, it is hoped that state institutions, both the government, the DPR, and law enforcement officials, will be able to provide optimal synergy in the framework of legal Harmonization by forming legal regulations under the principles of legal certainty, benefit and achieving the principle of justice.

Bureaucratic Reform

Bureaucratic reform, namely efforts to carry out basic arrangements expected to impact system and structural changes for the better. This can lead to better governance (good governance), especially in public services (Idris, 2017). Bureaucratic reform is a consequence of rapid political, economic, and social changes. The government must move away from governance that is slow, rigid, convoluted in terms and permits, and ineffective (Faedlulloh et al., 2020).

Reforms in serving the public build public trust in public services carried out by the government. Reform is an attempt to focus

on the rights and obligations of every citizen (citizen) and the realization of state responsibility in the administration of public services by the government (Faedlulloh, 2021). Every reform must require legal norms that provide strict and clear rules. Efforts to improve the quality and ensure the availability of public services under AAUPB (general principles of good governance so that they can protect every citizen from abuse of power (abuse of authority to administer public services) (Zuhro, 2016).

Bureaucratic reform is generally aimed at (Life, 2020);

1. Providing bureaucratic improvements to make them more effective and efficient
2. The realization of a more professional bureaucratic system, institutional neutrality, transparency, democratization, independence, integrity and competency in carrying out duties and responsibilities as public servants and state servants.
3. Clean governance
4. Improving the quality of public services
5. Free from Corruption, Collusion, and Nepotism.

Optimization of the Risk Management Team

Risk management is very important to provide anticipatory power to save from the bad risks that will arise. Risk management is also an effort to find out, provide analysis, and control risks in every company activity to realize better effectiveness and efficiency.

(Kusumadewi et al., 2017) Risk management is also a logical and systematic method of identifying, quantifying to take a stand, establishing a solution, and carrying out risk monitoring and reporting in each activity or process. (Kusumadewi et al., 2017) True risk management is an attempt to control the risks that occur by applying systematic and solutive methods to avoid or minimize losses.

The specific objectives of risk management are (Nuriah et al., 2019).

1. Providing information related to risks to regulatory authorities.
2. To minimize losses from various risks that are unacceptable
3. To ensure the company's continuity so that it survives, develops, and is sustainable.
4. Provides a sense of comfort and security
5. More efficient and effective risk management budget allocation
6. So that the company's income is more stable and reasonable, providing satisfaction for owners and other parties.

Optimizing Cooperation with the private sector

Collaboration is very important to solve problems related to increasing the competitiveness of the national economy and providing services to the community in general, complete as well as quality. (Darmastuti et al., 2021) Constraints related to facilities and infrastructure are very disturbing regarding quality improvement. The causes of

non-optimal quality improvement can be caused by non-optimal institutions, inadequate human resources available, and lack of funding for field facilities, which makes coordination poor.

The benefits of cooperation with the private sector are increasing industrial competitiveness, collaborating in fostering and mentoring industrial human resources, producing superior quality and quantity products, and increasing technical guidance and certification facilities for the Indonesian National Work Competency Standards (SKKNI) (Sunarko & Yuniati, 2017).

Maintaining Economic Commodities

The Indonesian economy is predicted to recover even though it is still limited. In 2021 the overall growth was 3.8%, relatively larger than the market consensus (market) and international agencies/institutions. Efforts to achieve the target to be achieved, there need to be special support from faster consumption. The sustained fiscal and monetary stimulus will also support a more stable recovery process (Bappenas, 2021). Recovery is predicted to occur in all sectors, including the most affected sectors in 2020, such as trade, transportation and warehousing, and armament. However, recovery still has the potential to experience a decline, especially due to the permanent scar experienced by the business world as well as widening delta variants, supply chain disruptions and energy

crises. Another benefit of the policy of maintaining economic commodities is to increase employment, improve living standards, and increase regional income (Bappenas, 2021).

Sustainable Infrastructure Development

Sustainable infrastructure is a development that is not only focused on one perspective (point of view). Nevertheless, it also has to pay attention to other aspects from upstream to downstream that are affected by the development. So that, infrastructure development must pay attention to the economic, social, cultural and environmental aspects of the surrounding community. The concept of infrastructure sustainability is also considered to fulfill the community's basic needs, namely road infrastructure, bridges, telecommunications, and power plants, and must pay attention to sustainable principles. (Alpha, 2019).

1. To encourage sustainable infrastructure development, the Indonesian government is committed to participating in the Paris Agreement (Medianti, 2022). This is an agreement as well as an agreement made by several countries, one of which is Indonesia, to address climate change and the negative impacts that will occur. On the other side, to be able to achieve sustainability, the government supports the implementation of infrastructure development to implement aspects, namely

among others (Medianti, 2022); Applying the principles of quality infrastructure investment (QII); a. maximize the positive impact of infrastructure in achieving sustainable growth and development, b. increasing economic efficiency from life-cycle costs, c. integrating environmental considerations into infrastructure.

2. Implementing green infrastructure (green infrastructure), namely the conceptualization of space that accommodates environmentally friendly. The principles of green infrastructure include; reducing the use of resources (land, water, materials, natural resources, and human resources), reducing the use of waste, reusing resources that have been used, using recycled resources, protecting and managing the environment through conservation strategies, carrying out mitigation risks related to health safety, climate change, and disasters.
3. Implementing circular economy infrastructure, the concept is a system that has the goal of minimizing waste and making the best use of resources to minimize the number of new materials used in infrastructure development by optimizing the amount of material that has been recycled.

So, sustainable infrastructure development can cut high logistics costs, improve road connectivity, boost productivity through transformation, increase exports,

improving services for goods in and out in terms of better customs.

Technology Optimization, and Industrial digitization

Industrial digitization has benefits, namely, to increase productivity, effectiveness, and efficiency and add value to grow rapidly (Dhyanasariwi, 2020). So that the digitization transformation is obliged to provide support for industrial development that maintains inclusive and sustainable values by providing broad opportunities for MSMEs in the global value chain, providing strengthening of human resources in the IKM sector, providing support in implementing a circular economy and optimizing the utilization of human resources. Inclusive and sustainable industrial development is seen as the key cause; useful for the development of domestic industry, building principles and opportunities for greater and more equitable in the IKM sector to accelerate the transformation of industry 4.0 so that it will be more advanced and have competitiveness (Adha, 2020).

Innovation, in order to increase productivity throughout the global value chain, is very important because; it supports partner collaboration to be the

answer to the challenges being faced, build a level of playing field in the region, builds a knowledge-sharing platform for middle-level (developing) countries to conduct studies in more advanced countries so that domestic industry globally will become more superior, well integrated and digitized.

Maintain Energy Availability

The government has been working hard to protect the availability of raw materials and energy supply to maintain the productivity of the manufacturing sector (Arsita et al., 2021). This is important to continue to boost manufacturing productivity so that it can meet the needs of the local market and is even expected to fill the needs of the export market. Availability of raw materials, competitive energy prices, such as the gas and electricity sector, and the smooth flow of electricity are important factors to boost industrial competitiveness. (Arsita et al., 2021) With the entry of industry 4.0, the government invites domestic industry players to take advantage of the latest technology to produce quality products efficiently. From the explanation above, it is clear that maintaining energy availability can also; be produced sustainably and maintain the

availability of natural resources for the industry's survival.

Organizing national and international exhibitions

Manufacturing industry exhibitions have been held yearly but must be carried out more massively by inviting several foreign companies to attend and introduce various of the latest technology to the factories. Further information obtained from foreign countries will benefit the country's industry players (Ibnu, 2020). In order to be more useful in the exhibition event, seminars and competitions were also held to enliven the event. As one of the international industry exhibitions, Indonesia's manufacturing industry is a tool to get closer to existing consumers and simultaneously create new customers. Good impact by holding exhibitions namely (Ibnu, 2020); opening market opportunities for producers, attracting as many investors as possible, as a means of direct communication between industry and the public, as promotion of goods and has the potential to become trending on social media, as an educational event as well as evaluation for the public and industry, increasing appreciation as well as innovation.

Establish a special area for development research

The development of new industrial estates focused on providing infrastructure facilities must be balanced with superior human resource (HR) research and training centers. The benefits of a special area for self-development research include:

1. Preparation and planning of manufacturing industry improvement programs
2. As a research center as well as application
3. As a place for public education in general
4. As a place for publication of the latest research results to produce the latest findings
5. As the mother of partner cooperation
6. As a center for monitoring and evaluation of program implementation and manufacturing industry research

Indonesia has collaborated with China in developing a research institute, namely the Sino-Indonesia Industrial Cooperation Research Center at Fujian Polytechnic Normal University (FPNU) Fuqing in the southern China region. Indonesia has established three Cooperation zoning, Bintan, Aviarna, and Batang Industrial Areas, within the “Two Countries, Twin Parks” collaboration framework. Meanwhile, the Yuanhong Investment Zone in Fujian Province was chosen by China as a partner for the three industrial zones (Kemlu.go.id, 2022).

CONCLUSION

Increasing welfare is the government's duty under the constitution's mandate. Central Java is a province that must be able to provide benefits and improve welfare through the manufacturing industry sector. This must be carried out through legal politics that directly target the right policy strategies to accelerate welfare improvements. Legal politics that must be carried out and must be consistently carried out, among others, legal harmonization, bureaucratic reform, optimizing risk management teams, optimizing cooperation with the private sector, safeguarding economic commodities, sustainable infrastructure development, optimizing technology, information, communication, and digitalization, maintaining energy availability, organizing national and international scale exhibitions, establishing special areas for research development.

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