

Local Area Cooperation in The Phases of Regulation Arrangement (Investigation of Regulation Number 11 of 2020 Concerning Position Creation)

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Abstract. Formal problems in the stages of law formation have not accommodated public participation. It has not received better legal guarantees, especially mechanisms in following up on community aspirations, its results, and the development of communication mechanisms or aspirations should go both ways. Constitutional Court Decision Number 91 / PUU-XVIII / 2020 in the case of Formil Testing of Law Number 11 of 2020 Concerning Job Creation Against the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 On November 25, 2021, the Constitutional Court decided a number of points in its ruling in the case of Formil Testing of Law Number 11 of 2020 Concerning Job Creation Against the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945. One of these points was that the establishment of Law Number 11 of 2020 Concerning Job Creation "no improvement has been made within 2 (two) years since this decision is pronounced". There has been a lot of public criticism and rejection of the process of creating Law Number 11 of 2020 regarding the creation of jobs. A portion of the standards of the development of regulations and guidelines contained in the arrangements of Article 5 and Article 6 of Regulation Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Foundation of Regulations and Guidelines were disregarded during the time spent their development. The guideline of public support in each phase of regulation arrangement and the acknowledgment of good regulation development are the objectives of the law.

Keywords: Community Participation, Law Formation, Principles for The Formation of Good Laws and Regulations; Material Principles for The Content of Laws and Regulations, Other Principles

1 Introduction

Indonesia is a legal state in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 Paragraph 3 of the 1945 Constitution. The concept of the state of law is a state concept that has been widely adopted by countries in the world. referring to Azhary's opinion regarding the rule of law, which states that in order to maintain law and order, the exercise of state and government power must be based on the rule of law. This concept of the rule of law recognizes that all actions taken by everyone in the country must be based on the law as a limitation in state life. Referring to the concept of the state of law, this concept can be grouped into two of the most famous states of law throughout the world, specifically the notions of the rechtsstaat, the rule of law, and the state of law. The fundamental difference between these two concepts lies in the legal system

used in the concept of the legal state. The state of law with the While the rule of law state law is a product of the common law or anglosaxon legal system, the concept of rechtsstaat is a product of the civil law or continental European legal system. Indonesia, a nation governed by the concept of rechtstaat, refers to the civil law of continental Europe. The concept of the rule of law and legal system used by Indonesia has characteristics where positive laws or laws become sources of law in the administration of the state. [1]

In the reform era that followed the collapse of the New Order government, demands for rearrangement of various aspects, both political, economic, social, cultural, and defense and security aspects grew. One form of this arrangement is the arrangement of political institutions so that it is expected to create state institutions that play an optimal role. In the context of high inter-institutional relations, especially the relationship between the legislature and the executive institution in constitutional life in Indonesia, a system of checks and balances is always sought to be created. *These checks and balances* in terms of political aspects through shifting political configurations from authoritarianism to democracy have changed the process of forming laws. If in the era of authoritarianism dominated by the government (President), then in the democratic era the process of forming laws can be influenced by elements outside the government, especially from interest groups in the community, other than the People's Representative Council as a representation of the people's voice.

In relation to the formation of laws, the power of the House of Representatives is also getting stronger, specifically with the shift in the function of legislation following the second amendment to the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945, which took place between October 19, 1999 and August 18, 2000. This included the transfer of the authority to form laws from the President to the House of Representatives based on the provisions of Article 5 paragraph (1), which states that "The President has the right to submit draft laws to the House of Representatives" and Article 20 paragraph (1), which states that "The House of Representatives holds the power to form laws." The change in the capability of regulation from the President to the power of the Place of Agents in framing regulations. According to Rusadi Kantataprawira, the function of legislation is essential because the direction of common life in the future is essentially predetermined. The restriction signs of all state efforts have been initially set in the form of legislation containing basic legislation whose scope is far ahead and is expected to be long-lived and not quickly decayed, because the function of legislation is closely related to the formation of laws, it will also determine the state life that applies in Indonesia.

The change led the House of Representatives to take a more active role in the creation of laws, even though the President (the government) was still involved in the process through a discussion mechanism to get everyone's approval. As a result, the House of Representatives is an important part of the development of a democratic political system and is responsive to the needs of the people. In the context of democracy, it is no longer concerned with classical norms that rest on the idea of popular sovereignty but can actually be translated at the empirical level of procedural provisions that are in line with the ideal of the idea of sovereignty itself. cThe concept of people's sovereignty, According to Article 1 paragraph 2 of the 1945 Republic of Indonesia Constitution, sovereignty is exercised in accordance with the Basic Law by the people.[2]

Additionally, assurances that the general public will have a voice in shaping the law. Albeit the assurance isn't unequivocally specified in the change II of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 on October 19, 1999 to August 18, 2000 as made sense of above, it is

managed in designation from the order of Article 22A of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 to frame a regulation on methodology for the development of regulations that become the established reason for public cooperation. The guideline is managed in the arrangements of Article 53 of Regulation Number 10 of 2004 concerning the Foundation of Regulations and that's what guidelines expressing "the local area has the option to give input orally or recorded as a hard copy with regards to getting ready or examining draft regulations and draft provincial guidelines". In the clarification of Article 53, it is attested that the freedoms of the local area in this arrangement are completed as per the Principles of Strategy of the Place of Agents. This arrangement has been accepted to be an initial entryway for the advancement of local area support in the development of regulations and guidelines, in particular parents in law and territorial guidelines.

Subsequently, in view of this, the guideline of local area cooperation in the arranging stage is reinforced with Regulation Number 10 of 2004 concerning the Foundation of Regulations and Guidelines with Regulation Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Foundation of Regulations and Guidelines which guideline (*ius contitutum*) is as of now controlled in the arrangements of Article 96 section (1) to passage (3) of Regulation Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Foundation of Regulations and Guidelines, states that "The community has the right to provide oral and/or written input in the formation of laws and regulations, where oral and/or written input can be made through (a). public hearings; (b) working visits; (c) socialization, and/or (d). seminars, workshops, and/or discussions. Which society in this case is an individual or group of people who have an interest in the substance of the draft legislation".

Nonetheless, the expectation that the most common way of framing regulations can oblige the desires and support of the local area is as yet not satisfied, despite the fact that there has been an assurance of public cooperation in Regulation Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Foundation of Regulations and Guidelines. In practice, this clause merely serves as a formality to comply with the procedure for drafting laws. Connected with the development of this optimistic and participatory regulation, it contains two implications, specifically: interaction and substance. In order to avoid formal defects in the formation of laws, process is a mechanism in the legislative process that must be carried out in a transparent manner so that the community's aspirations can participate in regulating a problem by providing input. Substance is the material to be controlled should be planned to serve the more extensive local area, to deliver a regulation that is vote based, optimistic, participatory and responsive/populistic in character, this is finished to stay away from material deformities in the development of regulations. In a democratic nation, participation, transparency, and democratization in the formulation of laws and regulations are integral components that cannot be separated.[3]

The existence of this community participation cannot be ignored simply by

legislative and executive institutions. Moreover, with the establishment of the Constitutional Court whose one of its authorities is to test laws, public participation will become more meaningful. People whose interests are ignored and harmed by the existence of a law can file a test claim against a law.[4]

One of the developments of Regulation Number 11 of 2020 concerning Position Creation shaped by the President and the Place of Delegates has not obliged the contribution of local area support in its arrangement, despite the fact that it has been controlled in the arrangements of the regulations and guidelines over, the contribution of local area cooperation is remembered for the standard of transparency is a condition that should be satisfied when the President

(government) and the Place of Agents structure a Demonstration. The development of conclusions locally is, in all honesty, in light of the fact that in making Regulation Number 11 of 2020 concerning Position Creation, it is considered that it does not involve many parties or communities affected by the law, In line with Maria Farida Indrati S argues that what is meant by society is everyone in general, especially people who are "vulnerable" to the regulation, every person or related institution, or any related nongovernmental organization. Regarding the extent to which the community can participate in the formation of laws and regulations, it can depend on the circumstances of the framers of the legislation themselves because the Constitution and various laws and regulations have determined which institutions can form these laws and regulations. If a law has been able to accommodate the aspirations of the wider community, of course, the participation of the community will not be too forced to be implemented.[5]

The formation of the Job Creation Law has reaped a lot of problems and rejection from the community, it can be possible because there is no public openness and the community feels that their aspirations are not pinned, according to Fatanen. There should be openness in the process of forming From the time it was first conceived to the time it was finally enacted into law, Law Number 11 of 2020 Concerning Job Creation has been referred to as "Job Creation Law." The Job Creation Law's draft has not even been posted anywhere on the government or House of Representatives' official websites. Without even a trace of a draft of the Gig Creation Regulation published on various Government and House of Representatives websites, many finally assume that the preparation of regulations only involves a handful of elites, regional heads and employers' associations. So naturally from various circles of society many feel not involved in its formation which seems tacit and does not apply the principle of openness. [6]

Broadly speaking, the following is a portrait of the problems contained in the Job Creation Law: access to the difficult draft of the Job Creation Bill; The authenticity of the draft circulating in the community cannot be ascertained; discussion meetings were held several times behind closed doors; the absence of community involvement, especially for communities affected by the Job Creation Bill such as workers/laborers; the substance regulated in the Job Creation Bill tends to prioritize the interests of investors; taking approval does not meet quorum; And the draft approved in the meeting and the final draft passed are different. According to Wicipo Setiadi, some of the problems that occur in the formation of laws are formal problems, including the issue of community participation. According to him, community participation has not received better legal guarantees, especially mechanisms in following up on community aspirations and the results of follow-up on these aspirations, as well as the development of communication mechanisms or aspirations should go both ways. [7]

In its decision, the Protected Court chose a few focuses, including that the foundation of Regulation Number 11 of 2020 Concerning Position Creation is in opposition to the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 and has no restrictively It is widely known that the most common way of drafting Regulation No. 11 of 2020 on Occupation Creation has received a significant amount of public criticism and rejection. A portion of the standards of the development of regulations and guidelines contained in the arrangements of Article 5 of Regulation Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Foundation of Regulations and Guidelines were overlooked during the time spent their development.[8]

The author presents this in the form of legal research entitled "Community Participation in the Stages of Law Formation (Study of Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation)".

2 Research Methods

This research uses normative juridical method which is a method of study based on written regulations and other literature materials. In normative legal studies, Soerjono Soekanto asserted that its scope consisted of legal synchronization, legal principles, legal systematics, comparative law, and legal history are all areas of study.[9]

3 Discussion

3.1 Community Participation Not Accommodated in the Stages of Law Formation (Study of Law Number 11 of 2010 concerning Job Creation)

Article 5 letter an of Regulation Number 12 of 2011 Concerning the Foundation of Regulations and Guidelines expresses that each development of regulation priority an unmistakable objective to be accomplished in the clarification segment. The following demonstrates that the Job Creation Law of 2010 is in violation of the Principle of Clarity of Purpose:

1) Basics of Purpose Clarity

- a) That in the event that we take a gander at the motivation behind the foundation of Regulation Number 11 of 2010 concerning Position Creation contained in Article 3, which states:

This Act was formed with the aim to:

- (1) In an effort to raise employment levels, cooperatives, Micro, Small, and Medium-Sized Businesses, and national industry and trade should be supported, protected, and empowered employ as many Indonesians as possible while taking into account regional economic progress and balance;
 - (2) Make sure that every citizen gets a job and is treated fairly and fairly in employment relationships;
 - (3) adjustment of different administrative angles connected with arrangement, reinforcing, and assurance for cooperatives and Miniature, Little and Medium Endeavors and public ventures; and
 - (4) altering a number of regulatory aspects related to expanding the investment ecosystem and accelerating national strategic projects based on science and technology in line with Pancasila ideology's direction.
- b) On the other hand, if you focus on the regulatory material in the torso by referring to the scope of regulation in Law No. 11 of 2010 concerning Job Creation, it does not reflect the purpose of the formation of the law because it has content material that contradicts each other and does not reflect the purpose of the formation of the law. This can be proven by some of the descriptions below.

The logical inconsistency between the motivation behind the foundation of Regulation Number 11 of 2010 concerning Position Creation and the guideline of business, can be proven by looking at several arrangements including Fixed-Time Employment Agreement.

The implications of missing these verses are serious. In addition to eliminating the maximum period and extension limits, this new provision also eliminates the opportunity for workers to change status from contract workers to permanent workers. In fact, the position of workers in contract work status is much more vulnerable than permanent workers.

On the other hand, the new provisions regarding Certain Time Work Agreements in Law Number 11 of 2010 concerning Job Creation contain the obligation of employers to provide compensation money to workers / workers employed under contracts, in the event that the certain time work agreement expires (see Article 61A paragraphs (1) and (2) of Law Number 11 of 2010 concerning Job Creation). This compensation money is given in accordance with the length of service of workers / laborers in the company concerned. At first glance, this provision is like a breath of fresh air that benefits contract workers. Unfortunately, this arrangement is still very gray and depends on further provisions in Government Regulations (see Article 61A paragraph (3) of Law Number 11 of 2010 concerning Job Creation), so it is still difficult to imagine the regulation and implementation in the field.

2) Basics of Usability and Consumerism

The rule of convenience and convenience" in the illustrative piece of Article 5 letter e of Regulation Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Foundation of Regulations and Guidelines, is that each Regulation made in managing is truly required and helpful in controlling the existence of society, country and state.

on the off chance that we take a gander at the standard arrangements of Regulation Number 11 of 2010 concerning Position Creation, obviously, it is plainly not improper and has disregarded the Rule of Convenience and Ease of use as alluded to Article 5 letter e of Regulation Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Foundation of Regulations and Guidelines.

3) The Principle of Clarity of Formulation

The standard of lucidity of plan in the logical piece of Article 5 letter f of Regulation Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Foundation of Regulations and Guidelines is that every Regulation should meet the specialized prerequisites of drafting regulations and guidelines, systematics, selection of words or terms, as well as legitimate language that is clear and straightforward so as not to cause different sorts of understandings in its execution.

Infringement of the standards of the arrangement of regulations and guidelines in Regulation Number 11 of 2010 concerning Position Creation are progressively obviously demonstrated in the arrangements of Article 5 and Article 6 of Regulation Number 11 of 2010 concerning Position Creation which have disregarded and gone against the rule of clearness of detailing.

4) The Principle of Openness

The rule of receptiveness as specified in Article 5 letter g of Regulation Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Foundation of Regulations and Guidelines is that in the Development of Regulations and Guidelines beginning from arranging, drafting, talking about, confirming or deciding, and declaration is straightforward and open. As a result, everyone in society has the best chance to influence the development of laws and regulations.

Not every discussion is public. The community in the labor sector is the only one that demonstrates the openness and involvement of community members that are depicted in the media during the discussion of the job creation law. And, after its all said and done, there are as yet numerous components of trade guild associations who feel prohibited.

One of the confirmations of non-satisfaction of the arrangements of the foundation in light of the Constitution and Regulation Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Foundation of Regulations and Guidelines, to be specific the revision of 5 (five) Articles in Regulation Number 18 of 2017 concerning the Assurance of Indonesian Transient Specialists, among others: Article 1 number 16, Article 51, Article 53, Article 57, Article 89A which abuses the standard of receptiveness and non-cooperation, where the conversation cycle didn't include Indonesian traveler laborer local gatherings. Migrant Counseling, Advocacy, Research, and Education organizations, the Indonesian Migrant Workers Union, and migrant workers' organizations lainnya. ini are examples of labor clusters that are not a part of the formation process, and there are numerous other examples of parties who are not.

Furthermore, the guideline of receptiveness should likewise be straightforward to each stage beginning from the phases of arranging, drafting, talking about, endorsing or deciding, to proclamation. Community participation is an example of transparency, as stated in Article 96, paragraphs 1 through 4, of Law No. 12 of 2011 Concerning the Establishment of Laws and Regulations, which states. If the principle of openness is not implemented, it will have implications for the lack of public awareness.[10]

3.2 Basics for the Formation of Good Legal Regulations and the Basics of Load Material Formation of Legal Regulations

Indonesia with its origination of law and order, has the result of continuously basing all means and moves made by the public authority as per appropriate regulation. One of them is with regards to shaping regulations and guidelines, for this situation the Law should be as per appropriate legitimate arrangements. In order to meet the standards and requirements of the community, achieve the desired standards, and facilitate the enforcement process, the creation of a law must go through special procedures.

This can be set apart by a restrictive illegal decision gave by the Sacred Court in regards to the survey of this Regulation. Thus, the reason for this study is to assess related standards, for example, (a) similarity between types, progressive systems, and content materials; (b) receptiveness; (c) standards are enforceable; and (d) lucidity of plan, by examining and

recognizing procedural issues in the development of Regulation Number 11 of 2020 concerning Position Creation.[9]

Law Number 12 of 2011 Concerning the Establishment of Laws and Regulations contains principles for the formation of good laws and regulations, according to Attamimi. These principles serve as formal references in the process of forming laws and regulations, particularly Article 5. First, the concept of having a clear goal. Second, the institutional standard or framing organ. Third, the standard of similarity among type and material. Fourth, the Principle is workable. Fifth, usability and the usability principle. 6th, The guideline of clearness of detailing. Seventh, The guideline of receptiveness in which the most common way of framing regulations and guidelines beginning from arranging, readiness, drafting, and conversation should be straightforward and open. Consequently, all degrees of society should have the greatest conceivable chance to have the option to give input during the time spent framing regulations and guidelines.

In the mean time, the rules that should be contained in the substance of regulations and guidelines in Indonesia are likewise figured out in the arrangements of Article 6 as follows: First, the standard of security, the second the guideline of humankind, the third the standard of identity, the fourth standard of connection, the fifth guideline of go-between, the 6th guideline of solidarity in variety, the seventh rule of equity, the eighth rule of correspondence of position in regulation and government, the 10th standard of request and lawful conviction, and the ten Standards of equilibrium, congruity, and agreement. A decent regulation is the satisfaction of the circumstances that are the reason for the development of the law, and a decent regulation is one that is OK to all degrees of society.

Hence, in the arrangement of regulations and guidelines, it is important to be directed by the standards of shaping great guidelines and the standards of content material in the development of ideal regulations and guidelines. This is done to make sure that laws and regulations don't get made wrong or with flaws. Legal principles, according to Van Eikema, ought to be regarded as legal foundations or instructions for applicable law. These legal principles must guide the development of law. This indicates that legal principles are the fundamentals or directions for the creation of binding laws..[6]

3.3 Democratic Model of Community Participation

The space for public cooperation during the time spent framing regulations can be explained that the space for democratic community participation is contained in the following stages: a) preparation of national legislation programs, b) preparation of draft law initiatives, c) the process of drafting laws in the House of Representatives, d) the process of proposing in the House of Representatives, and e) the discussion stage in the House of Representatives. For more details, the following will be described:

a. In the preparation stage of the National Legislation Program

There are five phases of the planning of Public Regulation Program, specifically: stage I, the aggregation of public regulation plans; stage II, grouping and synchronization; stage III, discussion and correspondence; stage IV, arrangement of the Public Regulation Program content; and level V, support. Of the five phases, just two phases might the local area at any point partake in the arrangement of Public Regulation Program, namely at the stage of compiling the National Legislation Plan (phase I) and at the consultation and communication stage (phase III). In phase I, the community in this case Non-Governmental Organizations

can provide direct input on the list of desired legislation plans to be inventoried. Meanwhile, in phase III, the community, in this case, representatives of professional organizations and representatives of youth organizations are present in communication forums in order to strengthen the quality of national legislation plans and equalize missions and perceptions between drafters and stakeholders. In phase IV, it is actually also possible for the community to participate in it, namely when a workshop on finalizing the concept of National Legislation Program was held. However, it is not clear whether the representatives of the communication forum who are participants in the workshop also include those from the community. At this stage of drafting the Public Regulation Program, explicitly inside the Place of Agents is facilitated by the Regulation Body by likewise thinking about recommendations from the local area, aside from groups, commissions, individuals from Individuals' Delegate Committee and Provincial Agent Boards.

b. In the drafting stage of the President's initiative bill

In the drafting of the draft law initiative, it can be seen that there are two stages in which the community can participate in the preparation of the conception of the initiative. First, in the preparation of academic manuscripts and second, in consultation forums. Both are only facultative (*mubah*), meaning that the participation of the community depends absolutely on the interests and needs of the main member of the consultation forum, namely the government itself. If the government considers it needs input from the community, the government will involve the community. But if it is not considered necessary, then the community will not be invited. Thus, it can be said that normatively, the existence of space for community participation in the process of drafting the conception of this initiative depends on the good intentions of the government. It must be recognized that the process of drafting initiatives is an internal administrative process of the government in the process of forming laws. However, considering that at this stage a general policy planning and substance design of a draft law has begun to be made and at this stage, academic manuscripts have begun to be made to identify social problems to be solved, how to solve them, the scope of laws that can be a medium for these solutions, the impact of the law later on the government and the wider community (especially vulnerable groups), and so on, then community involvement in it becomes very important.

In practice, a large enough space for community participation is in the process of preparing academic manuscripts. This is not the case, however, in the formulation of the conception of the text of the initiative itself. Although the conception of the initiative is only a short summary of the academic text and is more administrative in nature, the community still needs to be involved in its preparation because it is precisely this initiative that will be submitted to the President.

The results of the President's approval of the initiative of this draft law are also very important to be known to the wider community, so that before and during the drafting process, interested communities will be able to be actively involved optimally. [11]

c. In the stage of drafting laws in the House of Representatives

Because the drafting of a law in the House of Representatives is possible to be carried out by different parties, the level and form of community participation also vary, as follows:

1. Design by Higher Education through the Legislation Body

In this stage, the Legislation Body only provides information to universities about the material of the draft law to be made then the relevant university will make a draft law based on the information it receives. The results of the draft of this Higher Education will later be disseminated to the community, in the form of conveying information that there are certain draft laws that will be discussed in the House of Representatives. There is no genuine community involvement from the community. Other elements of society, especially those who will be affected if this law is enacted, were not included in its drafting.

2. Design by the community through the Legislation Body

In drafting a draft law, the Legislation Body can ask for input from the public as material for the working committee to perfect the conception of the draft law. The level of participation in this form depends largely on how the *civil society* carries out the design process. From several existing experiences, such as the Draft Law on Freedom of Obtaining Public Information, the drafting process was carried out by involving many stakeholders such as journalists, students, academics, government, the House of Representatives and others. The process of absorbing aspirations is also carried out by several methods such as discussions, campaigns, radio, dissemination of petitions and many more. At the design level, this pattern of public participation is sufficient, although the final result will also be determined by the pattern of discussion in the House of Representatives.

3. Design by the Center for Information Studies and Services and the Secretariat of the General Secretariat, the General Secretariat, and the Center for Information Studies and Services .

In this case, it is drafting to assist the Commission/Joint Commission that will propose a draft law. The pattern of participation they apply is still very false, namely by only involving some academics or non-governmental organizations to provide input in the design process. [12]

d. In the proposal stage in the House of Representatives

It can be said that there is no community participation at this stage. The House of Representatives only provides information in the plenary meeting that there is an initiative bill that goes to the leadership of the House of Representatives.

e. In the discussion stage in the House of Representatives, community participation

At this stage of discussion is during the Public Hearing Meeting between the equipment of the House of Representatives which discusses the draft law with the public. In practice, this mechanism has many weaknesses, among others, community groups or institutions invited to Public Hearing Meetings are not always representative because it is the House of Representatives that determines the parties to be invited and heard. In addition, there is no guarantee that the results of the Public Hearing Meeting will be used as consideration by the House of Representatives in drafting the draft law. Another weakness is the system of documenting meeting results which is not a necessity with the discussion process so that when the community wants to know the discussion process, the document is not always there.

Promulgation with placement in the Official Gazette and Supplement to the Official Gazette so that everyone knows it[13]

No.	Stages	Mechanism	Parties Involved	Result
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1.	Legislation Planning	<p>Medium-Term Program Legislation</p> <p>Program Legislation Annual Priorities</p> <p>Academic Manuscript Preparation</p>	<p>Baleg of the House of Representatives, Minister of Law and Human Rights, Based on the proposal of Ministries/Non-Ministerial Government Institutions Factions, Commissions, Regional Representative Councils and Communities.</p> <p>Government Initiative Bill :</p> <p>Ministries / Non-Ministerial Government Institutions with the involvement of experts, related agencies, universities and the community accompanied by socialization activities to get input from the community</p> <p>House of Representatives Initiative Bill: Members, commissions, joint commissions, Legislation Bodies assisted by functional bodies and academics.</p>	Decision of the House of Representatives on National Legislation Program Priority Bill Academic Manuscript
2.	Drafting of Laws	Drafting of Draft Law	<p>Government Initiative Bill : Inter/Ministerial Committee consisting of: elements of ministries/Non-Ministerial Government Institutions related to the substance of the Draft Law and legal experts accompanied by socialization activities to obtain input from the public</p> <p>House of Representatives Initiative Bill: A working committee consisting of Members, Commissions, Joint Commissions, or Legislation Bodies assisted by functional bodies and soliciting input from the public</p>	Draft Bill

		Harmonization of Draft Laws	Draft Government Initiative Law: Coordinated by the Minister of Law and Human Rights House of Representatives Prakrsa Bill: Coordinated by Legislation Body	Draft Law on Harmonization Results
3.	Discussion of Laws	Level I Discussion Level II Discussion	Commissions, joint commissions, Baleg, special committees or Budget Bodies in meetings with Ministers representing the President and Regional Representative Councils for certain draft laws. The community can provide input by submitting the proposed subject matter both in writing and Public Hearing Meeting All members of the House of Representatives and Ministers assigned by the President	Draft Law from Level I discussion Draft Law approved by the House of Representatives
4.	Legal Verification		President	Laws that have been passed by the President

4 Conclusion

From the description above, the following conclusions can be stated:

1. The community should be involved in the process of making laws, especially people who are directly affected and / or have an interest in the law in every stage of law formation so as not to be formally flawed in the procedure for shaping regulations and the material substance should contain as a condition for the development of good

regulations and guidelines so as not to be tangibly faulty in that frame of mind of regulations as specified in the arrangements of Articles 5 and 6 of Regulation Number 12 of 2011 Concerning the Foundation of Regulations and Guidelines, the standards of good regulation development and mirrored the material standards of the substance of regulations and guidelines, as well as different standards as per the field of regulation guidelines important regulation.

2. To achieve the formation of good laws in accordance with the provisions of Article 96 of Law Number 13 of 2022 Concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 12 of 2011 Concerning the Establishment of Laws and Regulations, the House of Representatives and the Government should use a democratic model of public participation when drafting laws.(ius constituendum).

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