

## Legal Politics and Presidential Lawmaking: Balancing Powers to Realize State Objectives

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**Abstract.** Legal politics plays a pivotal role in the formation of legislation proposed by the President in Indonesia, particularly in aligning lawmaking with the constitutional goals of the state. As the highest executive authority, the President functions not only as an implementer of laws but also as an initiator of legal reforms aimed at addressing pressing societal needs. This study investigates the extent to which legal politics influences presidential legislative initiatives and how such initiatives contribute to realizing the state's goals within the framework of the rule of law and democratic governance. Utilizing a qualitative and normative legal research approach, this paper examines the interaction between political interests, legal authority, and legislative responsiveness. The study finds that inclusive and participatory legal politics is essential for ensuring that legislation is democratic, transparent, and responsive to public aspirations. It highlights the importance of aligning presidential legislative initiatives with the principles of legal accountability, public participation, and institutional balance. Moreover, the research underscores the need to bridge the gap between presidential visions and practical law enforcement, particularly concerning the effectiveness of laws in recovering state losses and achieving justice. Ultimately, strengthening checks and balances in the legislative process initiated by the President is crucial for preserving the integrity of Indonesia's legal system and upholding democratic values.

**Keywords:** Legal Politics, Law-Making Process, Presidential Initiative, Goals of the State

**Abstrak.** Politik hukum memainkan peran penting dalam pembentukan undang-undang yang diusulkan oleh Presiden di Indonesia, khususnya dalam menyelaraskan pembentukan undang-undang dengan tujuan konstitusional negara. Sebagai otoritas eksekutif tertinggi, Presiden tidak hanya berfungsi sebagai pelaksana undang-undang tetapi juga sebagai pemrakarsa reformasi hukum yang bertujuan untuk menjawab kebutuhan masyarakat yang mendesak. Studi ini menyelidiki sejauh mana politik hukum memengaruhi inisiatif legislatif presiden dan bagaimana inisiatif tersebut berkontribusi dalam mewujudkan tujuan negara dalam kerangka supremasi hukum dan pemerintahan yang demokratis. Dengan menggunakan pendekatan penelitian hukum kualitatif dan normatif, makalah ini mengkaji interaksi antara kepentingan politik, otoritas hukum, dan responsivitas legislatif. Studi ini menemukan bahwa politik hukum yang inklusif dan partisipatif sangat penting untuk memastikan bahwa undang-undang bersifat demokratis, transparan, dan responsif terhadap aspirasi publik. Studi ini menyoroti pentingnya menyelaraskan inisiatif legislatif presiden dengan prinsip-prinsip akuntabilitas hukum, partisipasi publik, dan keseimbangan kelembagaan. Lebih lanjut, penelitian ini menggarisbawahi perlunya menjembatani kesenjangan antara visi presiden dan penegakan hukum praktis, khususnya terkait efektivitas undang-undang dalam memulihkan kerugian negara dan mencapai keadilan. Pada akhirnya, penguatan mekanisme checks and balances dalam proses legislasi yang digagas Presiden sangat penting untuk menjaga integritas sistem hukum Indonesia dan menjunjung tinggi nilai-nilai demokrasi.

**Kata Kunci:** Politik Hukum, Proses Pembentukan Undang-Undang, Inisiatif Presiden, Tujuan Negara

Submitted: 13 June 2025 | Reviewed: 1 July 2025 | Revised: 20 November 2025 | Accepted: 27 November 2025

## INTRODUCTION

Legal politics plays a significant role in the formation of legislation in Indonesia. Through legal politics, the normative framework that governs society is established to create justice, welfare, and legal certainty. In this context, legal politics acts as a bridge between societal aspirations and legal implementation that serves as a guideline for legislative institutions. **First**, the role of legal politics in the legislative process is evident through the law-making procedures that aim to address real needs within society. For example, in the reform of Indonesia's legislative system, such as the implementation of the Omnibus Law, legal politics has played a crucial role in responding to complex economic and social dynamics. Research indicates that the Omnibus Law is perceived as a solution to regulatory overlap that hinders investment. Illustrates that legal politics is not merely about creating norms, but also about generating efficiency through regulatory restructuring in response to global and domestic challenges.<sup>1</sup>

**Second**, the contribution of legal politics to the integration of national values into legislation is also highly significant. Studies show that integrating Islamic legal understandings into national law can strengthen the commitment of Muslim communities to the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Through an inclusive approach, the resulting legal products not only meet the need for legal justice but also take into account the cultural and social dimensions of society. This shows that legal politics functions not only as an instrument of power but also as a channel for the diverse aspirations of society. Furthermore, the challenges in implementing the rule of law in Indonesia also underscore the importance of legal politics. In the legislative process, obstacles often arise in upholding principles such as the separation of powers and the protection of human rights.<sup>2</sup> Research indicates a mismatch between the ideal and actual implementation of laws, particularly in relation to legislative power in

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<sup>1</sup> Muhamad Azhar, "Omnibus Law Sebagai Solusi Hiperregulasi Menuju Sonkronisasi Peraturan Per-Undang-Undangan Di Indonesia," *Administrative Law and Governance Journal* 2, No. 1 (February 10, 2019): 170–78, <https://doi.org/10.14710/Alj.V2i1.170-178>.

<sup>2</sup> Haposan Siallagan, "Penerapan Prinsip Negara Hukum di Indonesia," *Sosiohumaniora* 18, No. 2 (October 26, 2016), <https://doi.org/10.24198/Sosiohumaniora.V18i2.9947>.

Indonesia.<sup>3</sup> Thus, legal politics plays a critical role in monitoring and evaluating the form and substance of legislation to ensure alignment with the principles of justice and democracy.

Ultimately, legal politics also serves as a means for the public to express their aspirations and rights in the formation of fundamental policies. Through the mechanism of *legisprudence*, the public can evaluate legislative performance and actively participate in the law-making process<sup>4</sup>. This creates space for public involvement in determining the direction and content of future laws, thereby enhancing accountability and transparency in Indonesia's legislative process. The President's role as initiator in Indonesia's legislative system is both important and complex. In the context of a presidential system, the President holds the authority to propose bills to the House of Representatives (DPR), which is a key function in the legislative process. Even after the amendment of the 1945 Constitution, the President still holds the right to propose bills, although the DPR plays a central role in law-making.<sup>5</sup> This creates a unique power dynamic between the executive and legislative branches, where cooperation and consensus are key to producing effective and sustainable policies.

From an academic perspective, it emphasizes the need to reconstruct the President's legislative authority as a step toward strengthening Indonesia's presidential system.<sup>6</sup> This highlights the importance of presenting ideas and initiatives before the DPR to encourage legislation that is relevant to the public's needs. In practice, the President must build effective communication with the DPR and political parties, especially considering the often-dynamic relationship between legislative and executive powers.

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<sup>3</sup> Caroline Gabriela Pakpahan, Muhammad Fawwaz Farhan Farabi, And Rianjani Rindu Rachmania, "Quo Vadis: Konsep Meaningful Participation Sebagai Implikasi Putusan MK No. 91/Puu-Xviii/202 Dalam Menunjang Hak Konstitusional," *Salam: Jurnal Sosial Dan Budaya Syar-I* 10, No. 4 (July 11, 2023): 1285–1308, <https://doi.org/10.15408/Sjsbs.V10i3.32560>.

<sup>4</sup> Idul Rishan, "Evaluasi Performa Legislasi Dalam Pembentukan Omnibus Law Cipta Kerja: Kajian Legisprudensi," *Undang: Jurnal Hukum* 5, No. 1 (April 26, 2022): 43–67, <https://doi.org/10.22437/Ujh.5.1.43-67>.

<sup>5</sup> Eka N.A.M. Sihombing, *Rekonseptualisasi Materi Muatan Peraturan Daerah* (Balitbangkumham Press, 2023), <https://doi.org/10.30641/Kumhampress.95>.

<sup>6</sup> Farida Azzahra, "Rekonstruksi Kewenangan Presiden Dalam Pembentukan Undang-Undang Sebagai Upaya Penguatan Sistem Presidensial Indonesia," *Jurnal Legislasi Indonesia* 18, No. 2 (June 30, 2021): 153, <https://doi.org/10.54629/Jli.V18i2.719>.

Furthermore, Alhamid and Perdana explain how the President may serve as the political center of supporting parties, as seen in the case of the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (*Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan*, hereinafter PDI-P) in its support of Joko Widodo.<sup>7</sup> In this case, the President functions as the initiator, where legislative proposals are strengthened by solid political backing from their party. This indicates that legislation is not only dependent on individual leadership but also on coalition strength and political support.

However, this dynamic also creates challenges. Stresses the importance of limiting presidential authority to prevent potential abuse of power in the legislative process.<sup>8</sup> Such restrictions aim to ensure that legislative authority does not result in executive dominance that could undermine the balance of power in government. Political coalitions play a key role in strengthening the President's position as a legislative initiator. Explains, the stability of political agendas depends heavily on the strength of the DPR coalition supporting the President's policies. Without this support, many legislative initiatives may be stalled, indicating that interactions between the President, political parties, and the DPR are interdependent elements in Indonesia's legislative process.<sup>9</sup> Overall, the President's role as an initiator in Indonesia's legislative system requires advanced political skill, including the ability to build consensus, forge coalitions, and navigate legal and political challenges.

A deep understanding of the interdependence between executive and legislative powers is essential for achieving efficient public-interest-oriented policymaking. Research on the relationship between legal politics and the formation of legislation proposed by the President reveals several gaps that need further exploration. These gaps indicate a disconnect between the theory of legal politics and legislative practice, particularly regarding the application of Government Regulation in Lieu of Laws and

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<sup>7</sup> Ahmad Alhamid And Aditya Perdana, "Presidentialized Party di Indonesia: Kasus Perilaku Pdi-P Dalam Pencalonan Joko Widodo Pada Pilpres 2014," *Jurnal Politik* 3, No. 2 (February 22, 2018): 237, <https://doi.org/10.7454/jp.v3i2.125>.

<sup>8</sup> Amancik Amancik, "Urgensi Pembatasan Kewenangan Presiden Dalam Mengeluarkan Peraturan Presiden Melalui Revisi Undang-Undang Pembentukan Peraturan Perundang-Undangan," *Supremasi Hukum: Jurnal Penelitian Hukum* 32, No. 1 (March 24, 2023): 1–18, <https://doi.org/10.33369/jsh.32.1.1-18>.

<sup>9</sup> Decky Wospakrik, "Koalisi Partai Politik Dalam Sistem Presidensial Di Indonesia," *Papua Law Journal* 1, No. 1 (October 25, 2018): 142–61, <https://doi.org/10.31957/plj.v1i1.585>.

interactions with legislative institutions. First, the issue of legitimacy and urgency in issuing Government Regulation in Lieu of Law by the President is a primary concern. Although Government Regulations in Lieu of Law are issued in emergencies, the urgency and legal-political justification behind them remains widely debated.<sup>10</sup> Argue that law is a political product, and in this context, the relevance of when and why a Government Regulation in Lieu of Law is issued depends on the prevailing legal politics. Challenges exist in the implementation and consistency between Constitutional Court decisions and the resulting legislation.

For instance, highlight inconsistencies between Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2022 and previous Constitutional Court decisions regarding the Job Creation Law, suggesting a conflict between legislative choices and judicial decisions. This raises critical questions about how effectively legislative institutions uphold and respond to constitutional court rulings, which should influence the responsiveness of legislation to legal dynamics and public demands. Moreover, findings show that law-making in Indonesia often lacks active public participation. Indicates a gap between government policies and public needs, which hinders sustainable development – the very purpose of law-making.<sup>11</sup> Meanwhile, the importance of transparency in the law-making process is affirmed, affirming that the public has the right to be involved at every stage<sup>12</sup>. This deficiency reveals a significant gap between ideal legal politics and an elitist legal reality. Based on the background provided, (1) How does legal politics influence the formation of legislation proposed by the President in Indonesia? and (2) How do presidential legislative proposals contribute to the realization of the state's goals based on the principles of the rule of law and democracy?

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<sup>10</sup> Emilia Febriyanti, Wiwik Sri Widiarty, And Aartje Tehupeiory, “Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Tertanggung Dalam Bentuk Penolakan Klaim Polis Asuransi Yang Telah Diberikan Ke Otoritas Jasa Keuangan,” *Action Research Literate* 8, No. 5 (June 5, 2024), <https://doi.org/10.46799/ArL.V8i5.351>.

<sup>11</sup> Rian Achmad Perdana and Indah Siti Aprilia, “Aspek Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Dalam Politik Hukum Pembentukan Peraturan Perundang-Undangan Di Indonesia,” *Jurnal Muara Ilmu Sosial, Humaniora, Dan Seni* 6, No. 2 (June 21, 2023): 566–73, <https://doi.org/10.24912/Jmishumsen.V6i2.18231.2022>.

<sup>12</sup> Arfiani Arfiani Et Al., “Urgensi Asas Keterbukaan Dalam Pembentukan Peraturan Perundang-Undangan Di Indonesia,” *Pagaruyuang Law Journal* 6, No. 2 (January 17, 2023): 212–34, <https://doi.org/10.31869/Plj.V0i0.4067>.

## METHODOLOGY

This study adopts a combination of qualitative and normative legal research. It delves into various aspects of the relationship between legal politics and the regulatory-making process, aiming to analyze how legal policy functions as an instrument to achieve the objectives of the state. The qualitative method enables the exploration and understanding of the context and underlying meaning behind proposed policies, while the normative approach is employed to assess the alignment of legal norms with ethical principles and justice within legislation. The analysis in this research includes legal analysis that considers the applicable juridical framework and prevailing regulations. This is consistent with the characteristics of normative juridical research, wherein the researcher explores the relationship between statutory regulations and the underlying social norms. This research allows the examination of legal documents, such as laws and government policies, and the analysis of how these documents are received and applied in practice.<sup>13</sup>

This article uses statutory and legal policies as it approaches. In the context of legislative drafting, this study also incorporates political analysis, focusing on the power structures and interests that influence the legislative process.<sup>14</sup>

Furthermore, the principles and objectives of law, analyzed within the context of legislation, demonstrate the vital function of law in the socio-economic development of Indonesia. This necessitates an integration of normative and qualitative analyses to evaluate the broader societal impact of legal policies. Through this combined approach, researchers can develop more robust recommendations on how legal politics can contribute to the creation of regulations that are not only normative but also pragmatic and effective for the integrity and development of the state.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> Anggelia Anggelia And Ani Purwanti, "Kebijakan Perlindungan Anak Terhadap Eksploitasi Seksual Melalui Nikah Siri Dalam Perspektif Hukum Nasional Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Jurisprudence* 10, No. 1 (August 12, 2020): 109–26, <https://doi.org/10.23917/Jurisprudence.V10i1.10974>.

<sup>14</sup> Syamsur Syamsur, Baso Madiung, And Andi Tira, "Analisis Hambatan Pemberlakuan Sertifikat Elektronik Serta Upaya Penyelesaiannya di Kota Makassar," *Indonesian Journal of Legality of Law* 6, No. 1 (December 5, 2023): 97–105, <https://doi.org/10.35965/Ijlf.V6i1.3817>.

<sup>15</sup> Yulian Dwi Nurwanti, M. Aziz Zaelani, And Dina Irawati, "Penegakan Sanksi Pidana Dalam Kasus Usaha Tambang Mineral Dan Batubara," *Amnesti: Jurnal Hukum* 4, No. 2 (August 5, 2022): 133–43, <https://doi.org/10.37729/Amnesti.V4i2.2097>.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Legal Politics in the Formation of Legislation Proposed by the President

The authority of the President to propose legislation in Indonesia, as stipulated in the 1945 Constitution (UUD 1945), is a key aspect of the presidential system of government. The Constitution grants the President the right to submit Bills to the DPR, which constitutes an integral part of the legislative process in Indonesia.<sup>16</sup> This mechanism is designed to ensure a system of checks and balances between the executive and legislative branches, wherein the DPR evaluates and either approves or rejects the proposed legislation.<sup>17</sup>

According to the 1945 Constitution, the President has the authority to propose the formation of legislation, particularly in the form of Laws and Government Regulations in Lieu of Law.

### Submission of Bills by the President

Article 5 Paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution states that the President has the right to submit draft laws to the DPR. In practice, the drafting of a bill by the President involves several stages:

1. Preparation of the academic manuscript and draft bill by the relevant ministry or government agency.
2. Internal discussions within the executive branch and harmonization by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights.
3. Presidential approval for submission to the DPR as a government-initiated draft bill.

### Deliberation and Enactment by the DPR

Once the bill is submitted to the DPR, it is discussed in DPR sessions with the President or an appointed minister. According to Article 20 of the 1945 Constitution,

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<sup>16</sup> Sihombing, *Rekonseptualisasi Materi Muatan Peraturan Daerah*.

<sup>17</sup> Rizky Andrian Ramadhan Pulungan and Lita Tyesta A.L.W, "Mekanisme Pelaksanaan Prinsip Checks and Balances Antara Lembaga Legislatif Dan Eksekutif Dalam Pembentukan Undang-Undang Dalam Sistem Ketatanegaraan Indonesia," *Jurnal Pembangunan Hukum Indonesia* 4, No. 2 (May 31, 2022): 280–93, <https://doi.org/10.14710/Jphi.V4i2.280-293>.

the process includes: The draft bill is deliberated jointly with the DPR and must receive mutual consent. If approved, the draft bill is submitted to the President for enactment into law within 30 days. If the President does not sign the bill within 30 days, it nonetheless becomes legally binding and is considered enacted.

### **Government Regulations in Lieu of Law**

In situations of compelling urgency, the President may issue a Government Regulation in Lieu of Law in accordance with Article 22 of the 1945 Constitution. A Government Regulation in Lieu of Law is temporary in nature and must obtain approval from the DPR in its next session:

1. If the DPR approves, the Government Regulations in Lieu of Law is enacted as a Law.
2. If the DPR rejects it, the Government Regulations in Lieu of Law must be revoked.

### **Implementing Regulations (Government Regulations, Presidential Regulations, and others)**

In addition to Laws and Government Regulations in Lieu of Law, the President also has the authority to issue implementing regulations based on Article 5 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution, including:

1. Government Regulations to implement laws.
2. Presidential Regulations as technical-administrative policies.

According to Amancik, the provision granting the President broad authority to issue Presidential Regulations has drawn attention, as it opens the potential for abuse of power. Therefore, the author emphasizes the importance of developing stricter mechanisms to regulate the limits of presidential authority to ensure it does not exceed the established constitutional framework. This is especially important given the



dynamic nature of Indonesia's constitutional system, where presidential authority is often involved in various areas, ranging from legislation to policy implementation.<sup>18</sup>

In legislative cooperation, beyond the submission of draft laws by the President, the DPR also plays a crucial role in the discussion and enactment of each bill. In this context, Hidayat highlights that the qualifications and selection of good leadership, as well as the integrity of the legislative process, are key to maintaining public trust.<sup>19</sup> Thus, the President's involvement in this process should reflect a collaborative attitude, minimizing potential conflicts between institutions during the legislative process.<sup>20</sup> Furthermore, Sugitanata emphasizes the importance of public dialogue in deliberating political decisions made by the President, including the proposal of draft laws. This aims to ensure that every policy proposal is broadly accepted by society.<sup>21</sup> Accordingly, transparency in the drafting and deliberation of bills becomes crucial for strengthening the legitimacy of decisions made by both the President and the DPR.

The dynamics of national politics significantly affect the law-making process for presidential-initiated legislation in Indonesia. This is closely related to the role of political parties, legislative institutions, and society in shaping legislative policy. In this context, understanding the interaction between these elements is essential for creating laws that are responsive to societal needs and political realities. First, political parties function as channels to absorb, consolidate, and convey the political aspirations of the people. Research shows that the success of law-making is often influenced by how effectively political parties represent public interests. However, the democratization challenges within political parties – where party elites often suppress

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<sup>18</sup> Hananto Widodo, Dicky Eko Prasetyo, And Fradhana Putra Disantara, "Relasi Kekuasaan Antar Presiden Dan Wakil Presiden Dalam Sistem Ketatanegaraan Republik Indonesia," *Pandecta Research Law Journal* 15, No. 1 (June 15, 2020): 13–25, <https://doi.org/10.15294/Pandecta.V15i1.24554>.

<sup>19</sup> Ari Ramadhan Hidayat, Radiana Triatmadja, And Intan Supraba, "The Impact Of Earthquake On Clean Water Demand And Supply At North Lombok Regency, Indonesia," *Iop Conference Series: Earth And Environmental Science* 426, No. 1 (February 1, 2020): 012001, <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/426/1/012001>.

<sup>20</sup> Pulungan And A.L.W, "Mekanisme Pelaksanaan Prinsip Checks And Balances Antara Lembaga Legislatif Dan Eksekutif Dalam Pembentukan Undang-Undang Dalam Sistem Ketatanegaraan Indonesia."

<sup>21</sup> Arif Sugitanata, "Dinamika Keputusan Mahkamah Konstitusi Terkait Batas Usia Calon Presiden Dan Wakil Presiden," *Qaumiyyah: Jurnal Hukum Tata Negara* 4, No. 2 (December 31, 2023): 23–42, <https://doi.org/10.24239/Qaumiyyah.V4i2.79>.

grassroots voices — pose obstacles to the formation of truly democratic legislation.<sup>22</sup> In addition, quota systems are used as tools to improve the political representation of specific groups, such as women, in parliament, thus influencing legislative policies.<sup>23</sup>

Second, the legislative institution, as a decision-making body, plays a critical role in the legislative process. Analyses indicate that the structure and procedures within the legislature significantly affect the effectiveness of law-making. For instance, there are procedural requirements based on Law No. 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Laws and Regulations, and non-compliance with these procedures may lead to legal defects<sup>24</sup>. The legislative process is also influenced by inter-party relations, which often prioritize internal interests over public welfare.<sup>25</sup>

Third, society, as the highest holder of power in a democracy, actively participates in the law-making process. The public has the right to express its views and influence legislative attitudes and policies. Social media, as a major communication platform, has become a dominant channel for public participation in political discussions, shaping public opinion and voicing aspirations. Studies show a positive correlation between exposure to information on social media and increased political participation, highlighting the crucial role of public engagement in the legislative process.

Overall, the national political dynamics in Indonesia create a complex and interdependent environment for law-making. The involvement of political parties, legislative bodies, and the public is essential. However, challenges related to representation and conflicting interests may hinder efforts to formulate policies that genuinely reflect the will of the people.

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<sup>22</sup> Pascal Wilmar Yehezkiel Toloh, "Politik Hukum Penguatan Partai Politik Untuk Mewujudkan Produk Hukum Yang Demokratis," *Japhtn-Han* 2, No. 1 (January 31, 2023), <https://doi.org/10.55292/japhtnhan.V2i1.60>.

<sup>23</sup> Enny Nurdin Sutan Maruhun Et Al., "The Effects of Corporate Governance On Enterprise Risk Management: Evidence From Malaysian Shariah-Compliant Firms," *International Journal Of Academic Research In Business And Social Sciences* 8, No. 1 (March 19, 2018), <https://doi.org/10.6007/Ijarbss/V8-I1/3893>.

<sup>24</sup> Madaskolay Viktoris Dahoklory and Muh Isra Bil Ali, "Menyoal Urgensi Dan Prosedur Pembentukan Revisi Undang-Undang Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi," *Perspektif* 25, No. 2 (May 29, 2020): 120, <https://doi.org/10.30742/perspektif.V25i2.766>.

<sup>25</sup> Ferry Irawan Febriansyah, "Muatan Kepentingan Politik Penentu Kualitas Undang-Undang," *Perspektif* 17, No. 3 (September 27, 2012): 184, <https://doi.org/10.30742/perspektif.V17i3.107>.

In the context of Indonesian law, fast-track legislation (FTL) has become a relevant topic, especially with reference to the Omnibus Law on Job Creation enacted in 2020. Although fast-track legislation is designed to expedite the law-making process, in practice, it often produces consequences that challenge the quality and legitimacy of the resulting legal products. According to Prasetyo, FTL offers advantages in terms of time efficiency and responsiveness to urgent issues, but it also poses risks of hasty decision-making that may compromise legal quality.<sup>26</sup>

Public health emergencies, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, often compel governments to make swift decisions, including the enactment of laws. In this context, the Job Creation Law (Omnibus Law) was passed under urgent circumstances and was claimed to aim at attracting investment and creating employment opportunities. However, its implementation has drawn criticism due to the legislative process being perceived as lacking transparency and minimal public involvement.<sup>27</sup> This public dissatisfaction indicates that, although arguments for the effectiveness of fast-track legislation may be valid, its legal validity is often questioned due to the frequent omission of essential aspects such as public dissemination, in-depth research, and adequate evaluation.<sup>28</sup>

Referring to research by Santoso, dynamic legislation within the Indonesian legal context could be improved by applying the principle of Taqnin to harmonize the urgent need for rapid legal responses with more participatory and inclusive law-making processes.<sup>29</sup> This is essential to ensure that the laws produced are not only enacted quickly but are also of high quality and capable of accurately addressing existing problems. The study shows that a strategic and participatory approach to the

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<sup>26</sup> Clara Amanda. Musu Et Al., “Undang-Undang Ibu Kota Negara Baru: Perdebatan Kecacatan Formil Dan Materil Pada Aturannya,” *Iblamlawreview* Vol. 2 (2022).

<sup>27</sup> Tania Ellena Dharmanto And Victor Immanuel Williamson Nalle, “Kebijakan Afirmatif Dan Partisipasi Perempuan Dalam Pembentukan Undang-Undang,” *Legalitas: Jurnal Hukum* 14, No. 2 (January 16, 2023): 369, <https://doi.org/10.33087/Legalitas.V14i2.358>.

<sup>28</sup> Teguh Prasetyo, “Membangun Sistem Hukum Pancasila Yang Merdeka Dari Korupsi Dan Menjunjung Ham,” *Refleksi Hukum: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 8, No. 1 (2014), <https://doi.org/10.24246/Jrh.2014.V8.I1.P19-26>; Lukman Santoso, “Eksistensi Taqnin Dalam Negara Hukum Modern Dan Relevansinya Dalam Dinamika Legislasi Di Indonesia,” *El-Dusturie* 2, No. 1 (July 26, 2023), <https://doi.org/10.21154/El-Dusturie.V2i1.6746>.

<sup>29</sup> Santoso, “Eksistensi Taqnin Dalam Negara Hukum Modern Dan Relevansinya Dalam Dinamika Legislasi Di Indonesia.”

legislative process can produce legal products that are not only formally valid but also socially accepted by the public.

Furthermore, research by Nalle highlights the importance of comparing the concept of fast-track legislation with systems in other countries that have previously implemented such mechanisms, such as the United Kingdom and Ecuador (Nalle, 2021). Rushed legislative processes that bypass sufficient public deliberation risk resulting in ineffective regulations or even laws that are detrimental to public interests. Indonesia's experience with the Job Creation Law offers a valuable lesson on the importance of balancing speed and quality in the legislative process, as well as ensuring public participation as a prerequisite for securing strong legal legitimacy.

### **Analysis of the Direction of Substantive Content in Presidential Legislative Proposals**

The substantive content within presidential legislative proposals is a direct reflection of the President's vision and mission in achieving the goals of the state, particularly those related to public welfare.<sup>30</sup> In the formation of laws and regulations, including their substantive content, there are fundamental principles that must be adhered to ensure alignment with broader objectives such as social justice and public welfare. The use of appropriate methods in drafting these regulations in the context of the Omnibus Law – demonstrates an effort to streamline the legislative process concerning public policy. This enables the government to respond to societal needs more swiftly and effectively.

In this context, the evaluation of proposed legislative content can be conducted from the perspective of its impact on public welfare.<sup>31</sup> Public policies implemented through applications and systems such as SP4N LAPOR serve to improve the quality of public

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<sup>30</sup> Supriyadi Widodo. Eddyono And Ajeng Gandini. Kamilah, Aspek-Aspek Criminal Justice Bagi Penyandang Disabilitas : Pemetaan Keterkaitan Disabilitas Dalam Uu No. 18 Tahun 2014 Tentang Kesehatan Jiwa, Uu No. 11 Tahun 2012 Tentang Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak, Bills Penyandang Disabilitas, Rancangan Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana, Dan Rancangan Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Acara Pidana : Position Paper (Icjr, 2015).

<sup>31</sup> Aniza Lestari Ranama, Agus Iwan Mulyanto, And Irvan Arif Kurniawan, "Komunikasi Kebijakan Publik Dalam Penggunaan Aplikasi Sistem Pengelolaan Pengaduan Pelayanan Publik Nasional Layanan Aspirasi Dan Pengaduan Online Rakyat (Sp4n Lapor) Di Kecamatan Panongan Kabupaten Tangerang," *Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Administrasi* 11, No. 2 (December 29, 2021): 78–86, <https://doi.org/10.33592/jia.V11i2.2133>.

services, as reflected in the government's ability to respond to citizens' aspirations and complaints. This indicates that legislative content is not merely a set of rules, but also a tool for fostering better communication between the government and the people.

Furthermore, substantive content related to local education—as emphasized in several studies.<sup>32</sup> Highlights the importance of a curriculum grounded in local wisdom. By integrating local elements into education, the government not only enhances students' understanding of their cultural heritage but also contributes to shaping a generation that appreciates cultural diversity. This aligns with the broader vision of creating a prosperous and civilized society.

Additionally, efforts to limit the President's authority in issuing legislation—as propose<sup>33</sup>reflect an attempt to establish a more accountable and transparent system of governance. With tighter regulations, it is expected that presidential decisions will better reflect public aspirations and comply with established legal principles. This is consistent with democratic values that emphasize public participation in the decision-making process. The legislative content proposed by the President represents a reflection of the administration's vision and mission in achieving national goals. Policies should be viewed as a collective effort to promote social progress and sustainable development. By adopting a comprehensive and inclusive approach to regulation-making, the government can foster equitable prosperity across all segments of society.

Public participation in lawmaking in Indonesia has become a central issue in the context of democratic development and the recognition of human rights. Increased public involvement is expected to strengthen the legitimacy of the resulting laws and ensure that legal products are responsive to the needs and aspirations of the people. However, various studies indicate that public involvement in policymaking and

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<sup>32</sup> Khairul Paridi Et Al., "Pengenalan Teks Genre Sastra Dalam Bahasa Sasak: Sebagai Bahan Baku Penyusunan Materi Muatan Lokal Bahasa Sasak Pada Guru-Guru Pendidikan Dasar Di Kecamatan Selong," *Darma Diksani: Jurnal Pengabdian Ilmu Pendidikan, Sosial, Dan Humaniora* 2, No. 1 (June 21, 2022): 71–86, <https://doi.org/10.29303/Darmadiksani.V2i1.1299>.

<sup>33</sup> Amancik, "Urgensi Pembatasan Kewenangan Presiden Dalam Mengeluarkan Peraturan Presiden Melalui Revisi Undang-Undang Pembentukan Peraturan Perundang- Undangan."

legislation still faces significant challenges<sup>34</sup>. Emphasize that the public is often neglected in legal decision-making processes, revealing a deficiency in public inclusion that should be a fundamental principle in legal development. One example is Law No. 6 of 2014 on Villages, which explicitly mandates community participation in rural development.<sup>35</sup> However, despite the legal foundation supporting it, implementation often falls short. For instance, observed that public participation in the implementation of legal mandates in Simojayan Village remains minimal, even though it is legally required.

In several regions, the spirit of public participation in policymaking is closely linked to legal legitimacy. Participation should not be measured merely by quantity, but also by the quality of citizens' involvement in the decision-making process. The article recommends a structural approach to enhance participation by utilizing existing legal and institutional instruments. This approach aligns with the perspective,<sup>36</sup> who emphasizes the need to adopt meaningful participation in the legislative process.

In the context of disasters,<sup>37</sup> argue that disaster management must involve the public in the evaluation and implementation of policies, noting that failure to engage communities may result in the neglect of critical impacts. This underscores that public involvement is important not only for legitimacy but also for the effectiveness of policies.

One key aspect of legitimacy is the ability of citizens to voice their aspirations in the law-making process. In this regard,<sup>38</sup> contends that allowing space for public participation in legislative formation leads to outcomes that are more adaptive and

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<sup>34</sup> Djilzaran Nurul Suhada And Rizky Arifianto, "Menelusik Ruang Dan Konflik Hak Atas Kota Dalam Problematika Terbitnya Undang-Undang Produk Hukum Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Multidisiplin West Science* 2, No. 08 (August 29, 2023): 587–98, <https://doi.org/10.58812/Jmws.V2i08.517>.

<sup>35</sup> Chintya Rachma Hudaya And Irwan Triadi, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Hak Masyarakat Desa Di Dalam Pemerintahan Desa," *Indonesian Journal Of Law And Justice* 1, No. 4 (March 22, 2024): 10, <https://doi.org/10.47134/Ijlj.V1i4.2332>.

<sup>36</sup> Fiqih Rizki Artioko, "Pengadopsian Partisipasi Masyarakat Yang Bermakna (Meaningful Participation) Dalam Undang-Undang Nomor 13 Tahun 2022tentang Perubahan Kedua Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2011 Tentang Pembentukan Peraturan Perundang-Undangan," *Al-Qisth Law Review* 6, No. 1 (October 6, 2022): 52, <https://doi.org/10.24853/Al-Qisth.6.1.52-83>.

<sup>37</sup> Syugiarto Syugiarto Et Al., "Pemulihan Pasca-Bencana Di Indonesia: Perlukah Dilakukan Perubahan Kebijakan?," *Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Sosial* 8, No. 2 (December 4, 2022): 152–61, <https://doi.org/10.23887/Jiis.V8i2.47443>.

<sup>38</sup> Muhammad Yahya, "Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Pembentukan Undang-Undang Daerah Otonomi Baru Papua Perspektif Siyasa Dusturiyah," *As-Syar'i: Jurnal Bimbingan & Konseling Keluarga* 6, No. 2 (April 25, 2024), <https://doi.org/10.47467/As.V6i2.6396>.

responsive to the real needs of society. Furthermore, the involvement of indigenous communities,<sup>39</sup> illustrates that the inclusion of customary law communities in the judicial review process is crucial to ensuring that the voices of minority groups are represented in the legal system.

Overall, public involvement in lawmaking in Indonesia is a complex issue with multiple dimensions. Efforts to enhance participation aim not only to fulfill legal obligations but also to produce better outcomes in governance and sustainable development. Therefore, collaboration between the government, the public, and various stakeholders is essential to achieve these goals.

The formation of laws and regulations proposed by the President has significant implications for achieving national objectives, particularly in terms of social justice, economic equity, and the protection of human rights. One such impact can be observed in the harmonization process between local regulations (Regional Regulation) and higher-level legislation. the effectiveness of Regional Regulation in realizing human rights in West Java shows positive results, reflecting progress in protecting citizens' rights. However,<sup>40</sup>note that there are often overlaps between Regional Regulation and higher regulations, indicating a need for tighter central government oversight to promote coherence and efficiency in regulatory development.

In terms of economic equity, an analysis<sup>41</sup> highlights the importance of addressing current societal needs through regulations governing the harmonization of draft laws to achieve fair and equitable economic goals. A good policy must not only meet legal requirements but also ensure socioeconomic justice for the public. <sup>42</sup>also stresses that

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<sup>39</sup> Diya Ul Akmal And Dea Linta Arlianti, "Dinamika Perlindungan Hak Konstitusional Warga Negara Dalam Implementasi Pengujian Undang-Undang Di Mahkamah Konstitusi," *Mulawarman Law Review*, June 30, 2022, 49–70, <https://doi.org/10.30872/Mulrev.V7i1.780>.

<sup>40</sup> Felani Ahmad Cerdas, Ali Abdurahman, And Indra Perwira, "Harmonisasi Dalam Proses Pembentukan Peraturan Daerah Di Indonesia," *Jibke* 4, No. 1 (July 26, 2022): 40–53, <https://doi.org/10.46924/Jihk.V4i1.149>.

<sup>41</sup> Ulya Fajri Amriyeny Et Al., *Policy Paper Urgensi Pembentukan Rancangan Peraturan Menteri Hukum Dan Ham Tentang Tata Cara Dan Prosedur Harmonisasi Rancangan Undang-Undang, Rancangan Peraturan Pemerintah, Dan Rancangan Peraturan Presiden, Serta Dimensi Harmonisasi Dan Digitalisasi Harmonisasi* (Balitbangkumham Press, 2023), <https://doi.org/10.30641/Kumhampress.120>.

<sup>42</sup> Bayu Dwi Anggono, "Harmonisasi Peraturan Perundang-Undangan Di Bidang Penanggulangan Bencana," *Mimbar Hukum - Fakultas Hukum Universitas Gadjah Mada* 22, No. 2 (February 23, 2012): 373, <https://doi.org/10.22146/Jmh.16232>.

regulatory harmonization can prevent conflicts between existing laws, which can otherwise create legal uncertainty that harms society.

Regarding human rights, the discussion around the Covid-19 vaccination policy in Presidential Regulation No. 14 of 2021 demonstrates that violations of human rights principles can lead to injustice<sup>43</sup> (The enforcement of basic rights such as social security – an outcome of sound regulation – must be safeguarded and strictly upheld. Proper enforcement ensures that individual rights are fulfilled, reducing social tensions stemming from legal injustice.

The existence of regulations supporting the protection of children's and adults' rights is urgent to be integrated into the national legal system to ensure that no segment of society is left behind in achieving social and economic justice.<sup>44</sup> Also reveals that the enforcement of child protection rights must adapt to current legal developments to address challenges in the implementation of human rights. Therefore, constructive dialogue between the government, civil society, and legislative bodies is necessary to ensure that the regulations formed are aligned with human rights aspirations.<sup>45</sup>

The impact of law and regulation formation proposed by the President on achieving national objectives is heavily dependent on the mechanisms of harmonization and oversight carried out by the government. Building a robust and responsive legal framework is key to realizing social justice, economic equity, and the protection of human rights in Indonesia.

## CONCLUSION

In the formation of legislation proposed by the President of Indonesia, the role of legal politics is crucial in ensuring that the resulting regulations are responsive to the needs

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<sup>43</sup> Deka Fitria, "Tinjauan Kriminologis Terhadap Tindak Pidana Pencabulan Anak Dibawah Umur Yang Disertai Kekerasan di Wilayah Hukum Polsek Kuantan Tengah," *Kodifikasi* 2, No. 2 (2020).

<sup>44</sup> Nabilla Suci Ramadhani Et Al., "Hak Asasi Manusia Terhadap Anak," *Ijedr: Indonesian Journal of Education and Development Research* 2, No. 1 (January 1, 2024): 109–14, <https://doi.org/10.57235/Ijedr.V2i1.1567>.

<sup>45</sup> Rizki Yudha Bramantyo, Irham Rahman, And Fitri Windradi, "Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia Sebagai State Auxiliary Agencies Pada Sistem Ketatanegaraan Indonesia," *Morality: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 9, No. 1 (June 19, 2023): 38, <https://doi.org/10.52947/Morality.V9i1.355>.



of society. An inclusive legal politics framework creates space for public participation in the legislative process, thereby producing policies that are more democratic and aligned with the principles of the rule of law. However, the effectiveness of law enforcement and the recovery of state losses serve as key indicators of the success of such legislation. When laws are effectively implemented, the interests of the public can be optimally protected.

On the other hand, the formation of legislation is also influenced by policy decisions, legal relationships, and existing bureaucratic structures, all of which must be oriented toward sustainable development. Challenges arise when the legislative process does not always adhere to ideal legal procedures, as seen in the case of Presidential Regulation No. 113 of 2021, which reflects the dynamic nature of legal politics in its implementation. As part of legal reform, the integration of environmental aspects into regulation is essential. The Omnibus Law on Job Creation is a concrete example of how fast-track legislation can bring both positive impacts and controversy, particularly regarding transparency and democratic principles in the lawmaking process. Therefore, the legislative process must continuously be guided by the principles of justice, participation, and sustainability.

## COMPETING INTEREST

There is no conflict of interest in the writing of this article

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