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## **Analysis Of The Role Of Regional Governments And The Ministry Of Law And Human Rights In The Formation And Harmonization Of Draft Regional Regulations After UU Nomor 15 Tahun 2019**

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**Abstract:** Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Establishment of Legislations, was established with the hope that it can serve as a guide in the formation of laws and regulations which are implemented in a definite, standard, and standard manner and method that binds all institutions authorized to form laws and regulations. . However, during its implementation there were several problems in its implementation. Based on this, Law No. 15 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Law No. 12 of 2011 was promulgated on the Establishment of Legislation. One of the changes in Law No. 15 of 2019 is the authority to harmonize, unify, and consolidate the conception of the Draft Regional Regulation which was originally the authority of the Regional Government to become the authority of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights as long as the Ministry or Institution that carries out affairs in the field of Formation of Legislative Regulations Invitation has not yet been formed. The impact of the change in authority is the occurrence of a wave of requests for harmonization to the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights in Central Java. This thesis research aims to determine the role of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of Central Java in the process of harmonizing, concluding, and strengthening the conception of the Draft Regional Regulation, legal consequences, obstacles faced, and solutions. The type of this thesis research is descriptive qualitative and sociological juridical approach method. By using the theory of the rule of law, the theory of statutory science, and the theory of the formation of laws and regulations from the perspective of Islamic law as the basis for the study, it was concluded that the role of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of Central Java was as an extension of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in harmonizing the Draft Law. Regional Regulations in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations both vertically and horizontally, Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and ensure that the formation of Provincial/Regency/City Regional Regulations is in accordance with the provisions of the establishment of laws and regulations. The obstacle faced is the lack of coordination which causes it to seem to extend the mechanism for the formation of laws and regulations in the regions.

**Keywords:** Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Harmonization, Legislation Forming Institutions

## INTRODUCTION

Initially, Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislation (UU P3) was enacted as a response to the need for a clear and structured legal framework for the regulation-making process in Indonesia. This law was enacted with the high hope of becoming a definitive, standardized, and binding guideline for all state institutions authorized to form legislation, from the House of Representatives (DPR) and the President to regional institutions. Its primary goal is to create consistency, transparency, and legal certainty throughout all stages of the legislation process, ensuring high-quality legal products that can be effectively implemented.

Despite its legal foundation, the implementation of Law No. 12 of 2011 has not been smooth. Throughout its enactment, various problems and challenges have been encountered that have hampered its effectiveness. These obstacles indicate a mismatch between the ideals of the law and the realities of practice on the ground, ultimately necessitating further legislative intervention. One important issue that emerged was Constitutional Court (MK) Decision No. 92/PUU-XX/2012. This decision had a significant impact because it firmly strengthened the existence and role of the Regional Representative Council (DPD) in carrying out its legislative function. Although Law No. 12 of 2011 already regulates the role of the DPD, this MK decision demands more substantial adjustments to the law-making mechanism to truly accommodate and integrate the DPD's role optimally, rather than simply as a supplement.

Another fundamental problem lies in the core aspects of the legislation itself. Often, there is a lack of clarity or differing interpretations regarding the principles of formation, types, hierarchy, and content of legislation. This uncertainty can trigger inconsistencies between regulations, overlapping authority, and even complicate law enforcement in the field, because the legal basis is not uniform or easy to understand. In addition to more general problems, Law Number 12 of 2011 also faces more specific issues. For example, Article 8 paragraph (1), which regulates the types of legislation, is considered to still leave room for debate and is not fully comprehensive. Similarly, the regulation of the Government Regulation in Lieu of Law (Perppu), as an emergency legal instrument, is still considered to have weaknesses that need to be addressed to ensure legal certainty and accountability.

Not only the substance, the process of forming legislation also leaves problems, particularly at the planning stage. The lack of thorough and structured planning can result in legal products that are irrelevant or difficult to implement. On the other hand, Regional Regulations (Perda) have also come under scrutiny. Problems related to Perda often include suboptimal harmonization processes, unclear authority, and potential inconsistencies with higher-level laws and regulations. Recognizing these various problems, the government decided to revise Law Number 12 of 2011. This effort bore fruit with the enactment of Law Number 15 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislation, which was officially promulgated on October 4, 2019. This law represents a progressive step to address gaps and improve the quality of the legislative process in Indonesia.

Law Number 15 of 2019 introduced several important innovations, one of which was the introduction of a "carry-over" mechanism, which allows for the transfer of discussion of draft laws (RUU). Bills that have entered the Issue Inventory List (DIM) stage during one DPR term can now be continued in the next term. This requires mutual agreement between the DPR, the President, and/or the Regional Representative Council (DPD). This mechanism is designed to increase the efficiency of the legislative process by avoiding repeated discussions from the beginning, thus optimizing resources and time.

Law Number 15 of 2019 also strengthens accountability by mandating monitoring and review of the implementation of laws. This process will involve the House of Representatives (DPR), the Regional Representatives Council (DPD), and the government, with coordination

under the DPR. The primary objective is to assess the achievement of objectives, the impacts, and the benefits of existing laws. The results of this monitoring will provide valuable input for the formulation of proposed bills in the future national legislative program (prolegnas). Another change made is the adjustment of the nomenclature (naming) of ministries or institutions tasked with the formation of laws and regulations. This new nomenclature is "Ministry or Institution that organizes government affairs in the field of Formation of Legislation." This change replaces the previous nomenclature, namely "Ministry that organizes government affairs in the field of law," which focused more on the aspect of regulation formation itself.

**Crucial Shift in Authority: Harmonization of Draft Regional Regulations** One of the most fundamental and far-reaching changes is the transfer of authority for harmonizing, finalizing, and consolidating the concept of Draft Regional Regulations (Raperda). Based on Law Number 12 of 2011, this authority rests with the Regional Government (through the Legal Bureau for Provinces and the Legal Section for Regencies/Cities), with the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (Kanwil Kemenkumham) only having the role of a party that can be involved. However, with Law Number 15 of 2019, this authority is centrally transferred to the Ministry or Institution that organizes affairs in the field of Formation of Legislation, as emphasized in the amendment to Article 58 paragraph (2).

This shift in authority has had significant impacts on the ground. For example, research shows that the role of the Central Java Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights in harmonizing draft regional regulations in 2016-2017 was less than optimal. This was due to the lack of involvement of the Regional Office by the Provincial and Regency/City Governments in Central Java. Data shows that of the hundreds of draft regional regulations, only a small fraction were sent for harmonization to the Central Java Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights in those years. This indicates gaps in coordination and implementation of previous harmonization efforts.

Although the authority to harmonize Draft Regional Regulations now rests with the Ministry or Institution responsible for the Formation of Legislation, Article 99A of Law Number 15 of 2019 contains an important transitional provision. This article states that as long as the ministry or institution has not yet been formed, its duties and functions will continue to be carried out by the minister responsible for government affairs in the legal sector. This change in authority, which is also mandated in the amendment to Article 251 of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government and Article 181 paragraph (2) of Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation, has given rise to controversy regarding the potential to "delegitimize" the authority of Regional Governments to form Regional Regulations, considering that this right is guaranteed by Article 18 paragraph (6) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

Following up on this change, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights immediately issued Circular Letter of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number M.HH-01.PP.04.02 of 2019 concerning the Procedures and Procedures for Harmonizing, Unifying, and Strengthening the Concept of Draft Regional Regulations. This circular letter serves as a guideline for the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights in carrying out its new duties. In line with this, the Central Java Provincial Government and several regencies/cities in Central Java also made adjustments, including by issuing a Circular Letter requiring harmonization of Draft Regional Regulations to the Central Java Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. The real impact of this change in authority is a significant surge in requests for harmonization of Draft Regional Regulations received by the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights from Regional Governments, indicating a shift in responsibility that is expected to improve the quality and harmonization of regional legal products.

## METHOD

The research method used in this paper is descriptive qualitative. This type of research combines descriptive and qualitative research, utilizing qualitative data and describing it descriptively.

This type of qualitative descriptive research describes conditions as they are, without any treatment or manipulation of the variables studied, namely the role of the Central Java Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights in the process of harmonizing, finalizing, and consolidating the concept of the Draft Regional Regulation. This type of qualitative descriptive research is a type of research that uses the process of obtaining data as it is. This research emphasizes the meaning of the results.

The approach used by the author is a sociological juridical approach, with law as law in action, described as an empirical social phenomenon. Thus, law is not simply defined as a web of values, official decisions, rules and norms, or written positive law, but can also be defined as a system of teachings about reality and orderly behavior.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### **The Role of the Central Java Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights in the Process of Drafting Regional Regulations**

Based on Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 30 of 2018 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of the Regional Offices of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, the Regional Offices of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights have a broad and multidimensional scope of functions. Broadly speaking, the Regional Offices of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights are responsible for coordinating planning, program control, and reporting within their respective jurisdictions. They also provide general legal administration services related to intellectual property and provide relevant legal information to the public. Other important functions include facilitating the design of regional legal products and developing a legal culture through outreach, consultation, and legal assistance. The Regional Offices also play a role in coordinating the operations of the Technical Implementation Units (UPT) under the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, particularly in the areas of immigration and corrections. Finally, they are tasked with strengthening and providing human rights services, as well as managing the internal administrative affairs of the regional offices.

The Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights is led by a Head of Regional Office and is composed of four main divisions, each with specific duties and functions. These divisions are: the Administration Division, the Corrections Division, the Immigration Division, and the Legal Services and Human Rights Division. This division allows the Regional Office to carry out its functions in an organized and focused manner.

The Administration Division plays a crucial role as the operational backbone of the Regional Office. Its primary task is to carry out some of the Regional Office's duties in the field of administrative guidance and support based on laws and regulations and the policies of the Secretary General. The division's functions are vital, including coordinating all activities within the Regional Office, preparing plans, programs, activities, and budgets, as well as evaluation and reporting. This division is also responsible for facilitating organizational restructuring, governance, bureaucratic reform, personnel affairs, financial and state-owned asset management, as well as public relations, protocol, complaints services, and information technology management. Furthermore, the Administration Division coordinates the management of human resource competency development and administrative and household affairs within the Regional Office.

The Corrections Division is responsible for carrying out some of the duties of the Directorate General of Corrections within the Regional Office's working area. Its functions

include fostering and overseeing the implementation of technical tasks in various correctional areas. This includes prisoner development, production work training, community guidance and child welfare, information technology, cooperation, prisoner services, healthcare and rehabilitation, management of confiscated and seized state property, and security and order. The division also monitors, evaluates, and prepares reports, as well as coordinating the planning and management of resources within the Technical Implementation Units of the Directorate General of Corrections.

The Immigration Division's primary responsibility is to carry out some of the duties of the Directorate General of Immigration within its regions. Its functions focus on fostering, controlling, and supervising the implementation of technical immigration duties. This includes licensing, permit approval, immigration information systems and technology development, intelligence, surveillance, and immigration enforcement. Like other divisions, the Immigration Division is also responsible for developing plans, programs, activities, and budgets, as well as coordinating the management of human resources and infrastructure within the Directorate General of Immigration's Technical Implementation Units.

The Legal Services and Human Rights Division is tasked with carrying out some of the duties of various Directorates General and relevant Agencies in the region. Its function is highly strategic, including the development and control of technical tasks in the areas of general legal administration services and intellectual property, legal development, facilitating the formation of regional legal products, and facilitating legal analysis and evaluation in the region. This division also plays a major role in coordinating the advancement of human rights, studies, research, and development in the field of law and human rights, as well as monitoring the implementation of the duties of Technical Implementation Units (UPT) within the Directorate General of General Legal Administration. In addition, they foster and develop the implementation of the duties of drafters of legislation, legal counselors, researchers, and other functional officials.

Within the Legal Services and Human Rights Division, there is a Legal Division that specifically has duties and functions closely related to the formation of regional regulations. Based on Article 46 of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 30 of 2018, the Legal Division is responsible for fostering and controlling the implementation of technical tasks, cooperation, monitoring, evaluation, and preparation of reports in various areas. This includes developing a legal culture through counseling, legal assistance, legal information documentation networks, and most relevantly, preparing materials to facilitate the planning and preparation of regional legal products, facilitating legal analysis and evaluation in the region, and fostering drafters of legislation and legal counselors.

To carry out these duties, the Legal Division performs specific functions. These include providing guidance and oversight of technical tasks in the preparation of facilitation materials for the formation of regional legal products, legal counseling, legal awareness village/sub-district programs, legal aid, and legal information documentation networks. In addition, the Legal Division is also responsible for implementing cooperation, monitoring, evaluation, and compiling reports related to all these technical tasks, as well as providing technical guidance, coaching, and development for drafters of legislation and legal counselors in the region.

The Legal Sector itself consists of two sub-sectors: the Sub-sector for Facilitating the Formation of Regional Legal Products and the Sub-sector for Legal Counseling, Legal Aid, and Legal Information Documentation Network. The Sub-sector for Facilitating the Formation of Regional Legal Products is a key unit tasked with preparing guidance materials and controlling the implementation of technical tasks, cooperation, monitoring, evaluation, and compiling reports in the field of facilitating legal analysis and evaluation in the regions. Its main function is to facilitate the preparation of regional legal product formation programs and academic papers, and most importantly, facilitating the preparation and harmonization of



regional legal products. They also provide mediation, consultation, mapping of regional legal products, as well as technical guidance, coaching, and development of Legislative Regulation Drafters in the regions.

Within the Sub-Division of Facilitating the Formation of Regional Legal Products, there is a Functional Position of Drafter of Legislation. Based on Government Regulation Number 59 of 2015, Drafters are Civil Servants who are fully assigned the duties, responsibilities, authority, and rights to carry out the activities of Drafting Legislation and the preparation of other legal instruments. Their main task is to prepare, process, and formulate Draft Legislation. Importantly, in carrying out their duties, Drafters are required to harmonize and act professionally in accordance with the disciplines of law, legislation, and other relevant disciplines.

The Sub-Division of Facilitation of the Formation of Regional Legal Products of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights specifically carries out various activities to support its duties and functions. These activities include: Facilitation of Harmonization of Drafting Regional Regulations, Mapping of Regional Regulations/Draft Regional Regulations, Review of Regional Regulations, Mediation and Consultation of Regional Regulations, Planning of Facilitation Activities for Drafting Regional Regulations and Coaching of Drafters, Assessment of Drafter Credit Points, In-depth Study of Drafting Materials for Regional Regulations, Facilitation of Preparation of Academic Manuscripts, and Technical Guidance for Preparation of Prolegda and Academic Manuscripts. The process of harmonization, rounding out, and consolidation of the concept of Drafting Regional Regulations is an integral part of the Facilitation of Harmonization of Drafting Regional Regulations activities.

Harmonization is defined as the process of aligning the substance of draft legislation and its drafting techniques, so that it becomes a complete unit within the framework of the national legal system. This harmonization is crucial for several reasons: (1) the potential for disharmony is very large due to Indonesia's diverse legal system (Western, Islamic, Customary) and the large number of PUU drafters, as well as the tendency to resolve problems through regulation; (2) legislation is an integral part of the national legal system; (3) the existence of a hierarchy of legislation; and (4) to ensure that the process of drafting PUU is carried out in accordance with principles for the sake of legal certainty.

The increase in the number of requests for harmonization of Regional Regulation Drafts to the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, as seen from the data from the Central Java Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (a significant increase from 20 Regional Regulation Drafts in 2018 to 133 Regional Regulation Drafts as of June 2021), is a direct impact of the change in authority in Law Number 15 of 2019. Following up on this change, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights issued Circular Letter of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. M.HH-01.PP.04.02 of 2019. This Circular Letter regulates the procedures and procedures for harmonization of Regional Regulation Drafts, which require applications with complete documents such as academic papers and Regional Regulation Drafts that have been initialed by the Inter-Regional Apparatus Committee. The process includes administrative examination, conceptual analysis by the Designer (paying attention to the alignment of substance with Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, legal principles, court decisions, and technical aspects of the drafting), harmonization meetings with various related parties, initialing of approval, and issuance of a harmonization completion letter.

Based on interviews with relevant officials, the role of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, especially in Central Java, in harmonizing Regional Regulation Drafts is very strategic: (1) As an extension of the Indonesian Ministry of Law and Human Rights at the provincial/district/city level for harmonizing Regional Regulation Drafts. (2) As a vertical agency that implements the policies of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights

in the regions, especially related to facilitating the formation of regional legal products, and broadly plays a role in actualizing legal functions, enforcing the law, creating a legal culture, and forming fair laws and regulations that protect human rights. (3) Functioning as an important filter in the process of drafting Regional Regulations, ensuring that the resulting Regional Regulation Drafts are useful and can be implemented, in order to achieve certainty, order, and law enforcement based on justice. (4) Specifically, the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights harmonizes Regional Regulation Drafts to ensure they are in line both vertically (with higher regulations) and horizontally (with other equivalent regulations), and (5) harmonizes the technical drafting, content, and authority for drafting regional legal products.

The authority to harmonize, finalize, and consolidate the concept of Draft Regional Regulations, previously held by the Regional Government (Provincial/District/City Legal Division), is considered vulnerable to legal politics in the regions. Therefore, with the transfer of authority to a central institution (temporarily the Ministry of Law and Human Rights), it is hoped that it will become a more neutral and objective party in the formation of Regional Regulations. The goal is to create Regional Regulations that are harmonious, consistent, non-overlapping, and in accordance with the principles of good legislative formation, in order to realize a strong and just national legal system.

### **Obstacles Faced by the Central Java Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights in the Regional Regulation Drafting Process**

The process of harmonizing, finalizing, and consolidating the concept of the Draft Regional Regulation (Raperda) is a crucial stage in the development of regional regulations. However, the implementation of this function by the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (Kanwil Kemenkumham) often faces a series of obstacles, both external and internal to the organization. Understanding the root of these problems is crucial to formulating effective solutions.

These external factors are often beyond the direct control of the Regional Office, but significantly impact the effectiveness of the harmonization process. These are Sectoral Egoism and Delayed Involvement of Drafters: This is a classic problem in government bureaucracy. Each Regional Apparatus Organization (OPD) at the local level tends to have its own sectoral focus and interests, often neglecting cross-sectoral coordination or broader legal interests. As a result, the involvement of Drafters of Legislation from the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights often occurs at a very advanced stage, for example when the draft of the Regional Regulation is almost final. This late involvement makes the harmonization process less comprehensive, because the Drafters can only make minor corrections, rather than the fundamental improvements that should have been made from the beginning of the planning of the Draft Regulation's content. This is like trying to repair the foundation of a house after the walls are already standing.

Coordination between Regional Offices and Regional Stakeholders: Suboptimal coordination has been identified between the Regional Offices of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights and stakeholders at the regional level (e.g., the Provincial Legal Bureau, the Regency/City Legal Department, or technical OPDs). This lack of communication and synergy often gives the impression that the harmonization process undertaken by the Regional Offices actually prolongs the mechanism for formulating regional legislation, rather than expediting it. The Regional Offices' role should be as facilitators and validators, not as additional, separate steps.

Duality of Governor Evaluation and Regional Office Harmonization: This is a crucial point that creates inefficiencies. According to statutory regulations, the Governor has the function of evaluating and facilitating Regency/City Draft Regional Regulations as the

representative of the central government in the regions. On the other hand, the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights now has the authority to harmonize, finalize, and consolidate the draft Regional Regulations. The existence of these two different preventive oversight channels has the potential to lengthen the bureaucracy that Regency/City Governments must navigate. They must go through two different inspection "gates," which can overlap and waste time and resources.

**Dualism of Technical Guidelines for the Formation of Legislation:** Differences in guidelines used by related parties are a source of confusion and inconsistency. Drafters of Legislation at the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights standardly use the guidelines of Law Number 12 of 2011 (as amended by Law Number 15 of 2019) and its derivative regulations. Meanwhile, Provincial/District/City Regional Governments, in the technical drafting of legislation, especially Regional Regulations, often still refer to Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs (Permendagri) Number 80 of 2015 (as amended by Permendagri Number 120 of 2018). These two guidelines, although having the same objective, may have detailed differences in drafting techniques, content, or procedures, which ultimately can lead to inconsistencies in the resulting legal products.

**The Absence of Regulations on Harmonization Procedures in the Form of Higher Legislation:** Currently, detailed procedures regarding the harmonization, consolidation, and consolidation of the Draft Regional Regulation concept are only regulated in the form of lower regulatory hierarchy, namely the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights (Permenkumham Number 22 of 2018) and the Circular Letter of the Minister of Law and Human Rights (SE Menkumham Number M.HH-01.PP.04.02 of 2019). The absence of regulations at the level of Law or Government Regulation for this harmonization procedure can reduce its binding force in the eyes of various parties. This also has the potential to cause doubt or differences in interpretation at the regional level, because the legal basis is considered less strong than other legal products that are higher in the hierarchy.

These obstacles originate from the internal organization of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights and are related to capacity and work procedures:

**Non-Binding Harmonization Authority and Potential for Duplication of Work:** The harmonization process of Draft Regional Regulations by the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights is carried out during the drafting stage, namely before the draft is submitted for discussion between the Regional Head and the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD). However, the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights does not have legally binding authority over the results of the harmonization they provide. This means that the Regional Government or DPRD can change the draft Raperda again after the harmonization by the Regional Office. This often results in differences between the draft Raperda harmonized by the Regional Office and the final draft after discussion by the DPRD. Consequently, if the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights is then involved again in the facilitation or evaluation process by the Provincial Legal Bureau, they must carry out the harmonization again, which is a duplication of work and a waste of time and resources.

**Disproportionate Number of Drafters:** The Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights is faced with a shortage of human resources for drafting legislative regulations. The number of drafters is often disproportionate to the volume and number of districts/cities that must be facilitated in a single province, such as Central Java, which has many regional governments. This results in a high workload and potential delays in harmonization.

**Unequal Competence:** In addition to the number of drafters, the competency of each drafter of legislative regulations is also uneven. Some drafters may have specialization or experience in a particular field, while others may have less. This uneven competency can result in less than optimal harmonization and a lack of comprehensiveness across all sectors or types of draft regional regulations, impacting the overall quality of regional legal products.



Limited Facilities and Infrastructure: Optimal implementation of harmonization facilitation tasks requires adequate infrastructure support. However, the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights still faces a shortage of facilities and infrastructure, such as adequate meeting facilities, state-of-the-art information technology equipment, access to comprehensive legal databases, or adequate transportation for outreach to the regions. These limitations hamper the efficiency and effectiveness of the work of the Designer and other harmonization teams.

## CONCLUSION

The Central Java Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (Kanwil Kemenkumham) plays a central role in the process of harmonizing, finalizing, and consolidating the concept of Draft Regional Regulations (Raperda). This role, although temporary until the establishment of the Legislation-Making Institution as mandated by Article 99A of Law Number 15 of 2019, is crucial in ensuring the quality of regional legal products. As an extension of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, the Central Java Regional Office of Kemenkumham is responsible for carrying out this vital function at the provincial and district/city levels. Its primary function is to align the Draft Regional Regulation to ensure its consistency with higher-level laws and regulations, both vertically and horizontally, and in line with Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Furthermore, the Central Java Regional Office of Kemenkumham is also tasked with carrying out detailed harmonization of the Draft Regional Regulation. This includes technical aspects of drafting, content, principles of legal formation, and authority for drafting legal products, ensuring there are no conflicts or gaps in norms. The Central Java Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights also serves as a crucial filter in the regional legislative process. Through harmonization, they ensure that the resulting Regional Regulations are beneficial, can be implemented in society, and have legal certainty, legal order, and provide just and beneficial legal enforcement and protection. Overall, the Central Java Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights strives to ensure that the formation of Regional Regulations in the Province/Regency/City complies with all applicable laws and regulations.

The Central Java Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (Kanwil Kemenkumham) faces various obstacles in harmonizing the Draft Regional Regulation (Raperda), both from external and internal factors.

External constraints include, namely, sectoral egoism and delays in involving designers., Weak coordination with regional stakeholders, which prolongs the process., Dualism of technical guidelines (Law 12/2011 vs. Permendagri 80/2015)., and the absence of regulations on harmonization procedures in the form of higher legislation.

Internal constraints include, among others, non-binding harmonization authority, so that the results can change in the DPRD, the lack and unevenness of the competence of human resources designers, and limited facilities and infrastructure. competence, and procurement of facilities and infrastructure according to urgent needs.

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