



Implementation for Improved Supervision and Control Industrial Business of Region Law Enforcement in DKI Jakarta

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Abstract: The rapid development of DKI Jakarta today can be seen from the many infrastructure developments in almost all areas of the capital city. Therapid development of development certainly affects the increase in industrial activities in DKI Jakarta. One of them is the increasing number of industrial business places in the DKI Jakarta area. This is what makes the government of DKI Jakarta Province flowto supervise and control industrial business premises. The phenomenon that occurs in the field is not only a positive impact produced by the business of industri, but the negative impact is no less important. Therefore, there needs to be intensive supervision so that this industrial business can be well organized. The purpose of this study is to see how the monitoring efforts carried out by the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government through the Civil Service Police Unit and faktor-what factors are obstacles in the implementation of the supervision. This research uses qualitative methods with data collection techniques including observation and interviews which are then processed and analyzed. The author uses descriptive analysis tools which are then presented in the form of explanatory descriptions with logical sentences so that they can be understood and understood. Based on the results of the study, the monitoring carried out by the DKI Jakarta Civil Service Police Unit in this case is the Section of Supervision and Control of Industrial Business Premises, namely through conservation, inspection and reporting of implementation well in terms of officers, but in terms of business actors, there are still business actors who alwaysavoid when there are officers who conduct direct inspections to the field. This is because there are obstacles that become obstacles in the implementation of supervision, including human resources, and business actors.

Keywords: Supervision, Control, Industrial Place of Business

INTRODUCTION

The position of DKI Jakarta Province as the Capital of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as stipulated in Law Number 29 of 2007 concerning the Provincial Government of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta as the Capital of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, has a role and function as a place of government administration and the seat of representatives of foreign countries, as well as centers / representatives of international institutions, so that the role and function of DKI Jakarta Province is very broad in scope international, national, regional, and local. As an autonomous region within the province, based on Law Nomor 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government has the duty and obligation to carry out development in various fields including the industrial sector to improve the welfare of the people of Jakarta while realizing the image of the Indonesian nation. As a consequence of the position, role, and function of DKI Jakarta Province as the Capital of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, development in DKI Jakarta Province continues to experience very dynamic developments in various fields, thus affecting local and national economic, social, and political systems and structures which result in industrial development both regional and national scope.

In addition, the entry of globalization brings very fast dynamic changes and has a broad impact on regional and national economies. The most felt influence is that there is increasingly fierce business competition, but on the other hand it opens up opportunities for collaboration so that in the implementation of industry, various supports are needed in the form of appropriate policy tools, integrated planning, and efficient resource management by taking into account the principles of good governance. Therefore, the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government together with the Central Government and industrial business actors strive to realize the objectives of industrial implementation as stipulated in Law No. 3 of 2014 concerning Industry by placing the industrial sector as one of the pillars and drivers of the regional economy. DKI Jakarta Province does not have natural resources like other regions in Indonesia, therefore industrial development in the future in accordance with the provisions in Article 6 paragraph (1) point c and Article 7 paragraph (3) letter a Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2012 concerning Regional Spatial Plan 2030, is directed at increasing economic-based economic growth in the creative industry and industries that use high technology, With a strategy to increase the capacity and intensity of primary and secondary activity centers to accommodate creative industry activities on a regional, national, and international scale.

Industry is an economic activity that processes raw materials, raw materials, semi-finished goods and / or goods with higher value for their use, including building design and industrial engineering activities, namely upstream industrial groups (basic industry groups), downstream industry groups, and small industry groups. The industrial business field is a field of activity related to the branch of industry that has the same special characteristics and / or the results are final in the production process. From the definition mentioned above, the term industry is often referred to as manufacturing activities. In fact, the understanding of industry is very broad, which concerns all human activities in the economic field that are productive and commercial, and because of broad economic activities, the number and types of industries vary for each country or region.

In general, the more advanced the level of industrial development in a country or region, the more the number and types of industries, and the more complex the nature of these activities and businesses. The way of classifying or classifying industries also varies. But basically, the classification of industries is based on criteria that are based on raw materials, labor, market share, capital, or the type of technology used. In addition to these factors, the development and economic growth of a country also determines the country's industrial diversity, the larger and more complex the needs of the community that must be met, the more diverse the types of industries.

This new regulation encourages the creation of conformity between the strategic vision plan of industrial companies and the implementation carried out, so it is necessary to monitor compliance fulfillment. Meanwhile, the spirit of supervision and control (*wasdal*) in the Job Creation Law is to encourage ease of investment. The *wasdal* activities of this industry business systemically include structures, arrangements, and policies that will create transparency, provide justice due to the creation of equal treatment, eliminate distortions due to misuse of supervision, and eliminate *multitasfir* related to *wasdal* procedures.

Licensing is one form of implementation of control arrangements owned by the Regional Government on activities carried out by the community, and permits to carry out an action or business activity that usually must be owned or obtained by a business entity before the person concerned can carry out an activity or business. Permission is one form of implementation of regulatory functions and is controlling owned by the government over activities carried out by the community.

It should be understood the importance of every business license in Indonesia, that both are known to start a business or establish a new business requires various kinds of preparation. In addition to the preparation factor, business continuity is also influenced by the existence of the Business Legality Element. The completeness and existence of business licenses in completing trading activities has a very important meaning, in detail it can be described as follows:

- 1) Means of legal protection;
- 2) means of promotion;
- 3) Evidence of compliance with the rule of law;
- 4) Make it easier to get a project;
- 5) Make it easier to develop a business.

Based on Governor Regulation Number 57 of 2022 concerning Supervision of Industrial Business Place Control, the DKI Jakarta government supervises industry players regarding the licensing of their business premises whether it is in accordance with the law.

THEORETICAL FOUNDATION

1. Surveillance Theory

Supervision can be interpreted as a process to ensure that organizational and management goals are achieved. It is concerned with ways of making activities as planned with the instructions that have been given and with the principles that have been outlined. The following supervision described by Robert J. M. ockler has explained the essential elements of the supervision process, namely a systematic effort to establish implementation standards and planning objectives, design information systems, feedback, compare real activities with previously established standards.

Supervision in Indonesian originally said to be "aware", so supervision is an activity of supervision only. Sarwoto gave the following definition of supervision: "Supervision is the activity of managers who strive for work to be carried out in accordance with the established plan and / or desired results". Manullang provides a definition of supervision, which is a process to assign work in accordance with the original plan. Then Henry Fayol said that supervision is "The definition of supervision is that supervision consists of testing whether everything is going according to a predetermined plan with instructions that have been outlined, it aims to point out (determine) weaknesses and errors with a view to correcting them and preventing their recurrence.

Supervision is a form of mindset and pattern of action to provide understanding and awareness to a person or several people who are given tasks to be carried out using various available resources properly and correctly, so that there are no mistakes and deviations that can actually create losses by the institution or organization concerned.

The aims and objectives of supervision according to Handayani are:

- a. To prevent or correct errors, irregularities, discrepancies in the implementation of others that are not in accordance with the duties and authorities that have been determined.
- b. So that the results of the implementation of work are obtained effectively and successfully in accordance with a predetermined plan.

Handayani suggests that the principles of supervision are as follows:

- a. Purpose-oriented supervision of the organization
- b. Supervision must be objective, honest and put the public interest first
- c. Supervision must be oriented towards the truth according to applicable laws and regulations, oriented towards the correctness of the objectives in the implementation of work.
- d. Supervision should ensure resources and deliverables for the work.
- e. Supervision must be based on objective, rigorous and appropriate standards.
- f. Supervision must be continuous
- g. The results of supervision must be able to provide feedback on improvements and improvements in implementation, planning and policy in the future.

Supervision is part of the function of a government that strives so that the vision, mission, goals and plans that have been set can be achieved as they should. Some experts define supervision as follows: According to Sofyan Safri (2004: 12) supervision is an activity that is carried out so that the vision, mission or goals of the organization are achieved smoothly without significant deviations.

According to Soewignjo (1986: 110) supervision is the entirety of activities to ensure that all work that is being carried out runs according to a predetermined plan.

The steps taken in carrying out the supervision are:

- a. Observation (observation)
- b. Inspection (down) directly to the field
- c. Live reporting from the field

According to Ismail Saleh in O.C Kaligis (2006: 42) supervision is something natural, which is needed in human life and in organizational life. Supervision is part of the mechanism of a chain system that has a certain role. Surveillance has an outward and inner meaning or in other words outer and inner supervision. Outside surveillance is surveillance carried out by others. While the supervision from within takes place within oneself.

Then Sujanto (2003: 17) said supervision is all efforts or activities to find out and assess the true reality of the implementation of tasks or activities whether they are in accordance with what they should be or not. It consists of two parts, the first describes the form of supervisory activities while the second describes the objectives to be achieved by the supervision.

Furthermore, Henry Fayol in Sofyan Safri (2004: 12) also said supervision includes efforts to check whether everything happens in accordance with the established plan, orders issued, and principles adhered to. It is also intended to know weaknesses and mistakes so that they can be avoided in the future. According to Handoko (1998: 359) supervision is a process to ensure that organizational and management goals are achieved, which is related to ways to make activities as planned.

There are five stages of the surveillance process:

- a. Standard-setting
- b. Determination of measurement of activity implementation
- c. Measurement of activity implementation
- d. Comparison of implementation with standards and analysis of deviations
- e. Taking corrective action

Furthermore, according to Handoko (1998: 361) there are several types of supervision, namely:

- a. Preliminary supervision. This supervision, often referred to as steering control, is designed to anticipate problems or deviations from standards or objectives before activities are carried out.
- b. Concurrent surveillance. This supervision is a process where certain aspects of a procedure must be approved in advance in carrying out activities, so as to ensure the accuracy of the implementation of an activity.
- c. Feedback control. This supervision is to measure the results of an activity that has been completed. In other words, evaluate the implementation of activities that have been carried out.

2. Business Actors

In Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Perlindungan Consumer Article 1 number 3 states that business actors are any individuals or business entities, both in the form of legal entities and non-legal entities established and domiciled or carrying out activities in the jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia, either alone or jointly through agreements to carry out business activities in various economic fields. In the explanation, it states that the business actors referred to in this sense are companies, cooperatives, SOEs, corporations, importers, traders, distributors, and others.

3. Civil Service Police

After the enactment of the regional autonomy law, each region has the right to regulate and manage its own household so that each region has the right to make regional regulations. In addition to compiling local regulations by local governments, in the framework of general government administration, local governments strive for the realization of peace and order through the role of the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) in regulating the implementation of district/city regional regulations.

The institution based on Law Number 23 of 2014 is the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP). Article 148 paragraph (1) of Law Number 23 of 2014 states: "To assist regional heads in enforcing local regulations and the implementation of public order and public peace, a Civil Service Police Unit was formed". Guidelines for the establishment of Satpol PP organizations in each region are regulated in the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2010 concerning the Civil Service Police Unit.

One of the government regulations contains the duties of Satpol PP which is regulated in Article 4 which reads: "Satpol PP has the task of enforcing local regulations and organizing public order and public peace and community protection". Control of a necessary structuring action in a country or area. The regulation is carried out in order to realize safe, peaceful and orderly state or regional conditions in the administration of government, development, and conducive community activities. Control in space utilization is an effort or activity to take action so that space utilization according to plan can be realized, so that control activities can be carried out in the form of direct control and indirect control. The term Civil Service itself comes from two words, namely "pamong" and "praja". Civil service means administrator, caregiver or educator. While Praja means city, country or kingdom. So literally Civil Service can be interpreted as a city administrator. The definition of Satpol PP based on Article 1 Number 8 of Government Regulation Number 6 of 2010 concerning the Civil Service Police Unit is: "The Civil Service Police Unit, hereinafter abbreviated as Satpol PP, is part of the regional apparatus in the enforcement of local regulations and the implementation of public order and public peace". Regulation of the Governor of DKI Jakarta Province Number 57 of 2022 in the position of duties and functions of the DKI Jakarta Provincial Civil Service Police Unit has the task of having the task of carrying out government

affairs in the field of peace and public order as well as community protection in the sub-affairs of the field of public peace and order

According to Chapter II point B to carry out the duties referred to in point C, the DKI Jakarta Provincial Civil Service Police Unit has the following functions:

1. preparation of Strategic Plans, Work Plans, and Work Plans and Budgets of Civil Service Police Units in accordance with the scope of their duties;
2. implementation of the Strategic Plan and Budget Implementation Document of the Civil Service Police Unit;
3. formulation and implementation of policies, business processes, standards, and procedures of the Civil Service Police Unit;
4. formulation, coordination and implementation of government affairs policies in the field of public order and peace and public protection in the sub-affairs of public order and security;
5. monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of government affairs in the field of public order and security and public protection in the sub-affairs of public order and security;
6. construction, supervision and control of government affairs in the field of public order and peace and protection of the community in the sub-affairs of the field of public order and order;
7. implementation of cooperation and coordination with PD/UKPD and/or government/private/organizational agencies in the implementation of government affairs in the field of public order and security and public protection in sub-affairs in the field of public order and security;
8. management of data and information and digital transformation in the field of peace and public order and public protection in the sub-affairs of public order and security;
9. planning and implementation of enforcement policies for local regulations and governor regulations;
10. coaching and development of Regional Civil Servant Investigators;
11. preparation and presentation of assignment data for Regional Civil Servant Investigators;
12. conduct monitoring and early detection in order to anticipate potential points of violation of regional regulations and governor regulations as well as the maintenance of public peace and order;
13. conduct monitoring and early detection in order to anticipate potential disaster hotspots;
14. collect and analyze data as a strategy to support the implementation of enforcement of local regulations and governor regulations;
15. conduct investigations and investigations against community members, apparatus or legal entities suspected of violating regional regulations and/or governor regulations;
16. implementation of administrative actions against community members, apparatus or legal entities that violate regional regulations and/or governor regulations;
17. implementation of infrastructure and facilities management in the field of peace and order;
18. implementation of the secretariat of the Civil Service Police Unit;
19. implementation of coordination, monitoring, evaluation, reporting and accountability for the implementation of the duties and functions of the Civil Service Police Unit;
20. implementation of other official duties and functions assigned by the Governor and/or Regional Secretary.

RESEARCH METHODS

In this writing, the author uses qualitative methods with data collection techniques including observation and interviews which are then processed and analyzed. The data used are primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained directly from the research location, where primary data is related to the implementation of supervision of the DKI Jakarta Civil Service Police such as regulations for the implementation of duties and Pergub which regulates industrial businesses. Secondary Data is data obtained to complement primary data obtained through documentation studies where the data is in the form of mature data and does not need to be processed, containing various information related to the research location such as the number of industrial businesses in DKI Jakarta. The author uses descriptive analysis tools which are then presented in the form of explanatory descriptions with logical sentences so that they can be understood and understood. This research was conducted on the DKI Jakarta Civil Service Police.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Supervision and Control of Industrial Business Places of the DKI Jakarta Civil Service Police Unit.

1) Field observations

Based on the results of an interview with Kepala Satpol PP DKI Jakarta about field observations conducted by the Industrial Business Place Control Supervisory Unit of the DKI Jakarta Civil Service Police Unit, it was explained that:

We have monitored, controlled and collected data on industrial business premises in the DKI Jakarta area. There are still some business places that do not have complete permit documents, so we will act firmly.

Furthermore, from the results of an interview with one of the industry players, it was explained that:

Actually, the Civil Service Police Unit has collected data on industrial places, but socialization regarding procedures for registration and reporting of business iz places is still minimally carried out by the DKI Jakarta City government.

From the results of the interview above, it can be seen that the observation at the Industrial Business Place Control Supervisory Unit of the DKI Jakarta Civil Service Police Unit that supervision has been carried out routinely, it's just that the socialization carried out by the Jakarta City government is still felt by industrial business actors has not been conveyed properly.

2) Inspection goes directly to the field

Based on the results of an interview with the Head of the DKI Jakarta Civil Service Police Unit regarding the Inspection (*down*) to the field conducted by the Jakarta City Provincial Government, an explanation was obtained that:

We only provide direct socialization about the mechanisms and conditions for managing industrial business licenses for industrial entrepreneurs, and we will give strict sanctions to industrial entrepreneurs who still do not have a business license.

Furthermore, from the results of an interview with one of the industrial entrepreneurs, an explanation was obtained that:

The agency actually provides socialization about permit management so that we do not fully understand and understand the mechanisms, procedures and requirements for industrial business license management, especially now that we can do online management

From the results of the interview above, it can be seen that the Inspection Descended Directly at the Industrial Business Place Control Supervisory Unit of the DKI Jakarta Civil Service Police Unit that the socialization has been carried out well, it's just that

the distribution of schedules to officers to go to the field is still unscheduled due to the large area of DKI Jakarta.

The results of this study show that the supervision carried out by the DKI Jakarta Civil Service Police Unit on Industrial Businesses that have duties and authorities in the field of licensing industrial business premises in accordance with their main duties and functions has been carried out properly.

B. Factor P engahambat P monitoring and Pcontrol Tagainst Industrial Business Places DKI Jakarta Civil Service Police Unit

The implementation of supervision carried out by the DKI Jakarta Civil Service Police Unit is still constrained by inadequate human resources both in number and quality, the ineffective performance of the supervisory team of the DKI Jakarta Civil Service Police Unit in following up on industrial business places that do not comply with the rules due to the lack of supervisory personnel owned. The lack of socialization either by conducting workshops or with electronic media provided by the DKI Jakarta Government so as to increase the understanding of my moplace of business.

The next inhibiting factor is that industrial business actors often avoid officers who come to the company. Business actors do not cooperativeo perativeto officers who conduct investigations regarding the licensing of the place of business.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

The implementation of supervision carried out by the DKI Jakarta Civil Service Police Unit is also still constrained by inadequate human resources both in quality and quantity. Many servants of this country still do not understand their duties and obligations as public servants. So this will affect their performance. So naturally, the supervision activities carried out by the DKI Jakarta Civil Service Police Unit are still poorly carried out.

Industrialbusiness actors oftenavoid officers who come to the company. Such business actors are not operativeto officers who investigate the licensing of the place of business.

Suggestion

To the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government in this case the Department of Industry, Trade, Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises to be able to improve performance, especially in terms of the implementation of supervision. So that industrial business actors in DKI Jakarta can be well organized. To industrial business owners to comply with applicable regulations. Implementall directives from the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government so that this industrial business is not only profitable for oneself but also has a valid business license.

To industrial business owners in the DKI Jakarta region who have not pocketed a business license or have not completed business license documents to quickly take care of a business license . Because as good citizens we must obey and obey the applicable rules.

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