REFORM AND SIMPLIFICATION OF LEGISLATIVE REGULATIONS IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Objective: The objective of this research is to analyze the reform and simplification of existing laws and regulations in Indonesia. This involves assessing the current legislative system's hindrances, focusing on the synchronization of legislative planning at both central and regional levels with development planning and policies. The aim is to understand how reform can optimize the performance of state administrators, create a sense of security at work, avoid excessive levies on society, increase budget efficiency, and attract investment, particularly foreign investment.

Method: This research adopts a normative legal approach to examine the existing legislative system in Indonesia. The method involves a comprehensive analysis of legal and regulatory frameworks, emphasizing the need for reform and simplification. The research delves into the complexities of the legislative process, tracing the transformation from individual interests to public issues, with a focus on societal interests and humanitarian principles. Mapping the needs and planned legislative programs is a crucial aspect of the method to maintain the effectiveness and relevance of each regulation.

Result: The research findings indicate that the reform and simplification of legal regulations in Indonesia play a vital role in optimizing the performance of state administrators, ensuring a secure work environment, preventing excessive levies on society, enhancing budget efficiency, and attracting investment, especially foreign investment. The results highlight the importance of aligning legislative planning with development goals and policies to address the current deviations from the intended material content in legislative regulations.

Conclusion: In conclusion, the research underscores the significance of reforming and simplifying existing laws and regulations in Indonesia. The legislative system's shortcomings, including the lack of synchronization with development planning and deviations from intended content, pose challenges that need to be addressed. The establishment of legal certainty, realization of justice, and provision of social benefits are identified as the primary objectives of any legal regulation. Therefore, it is crucial to map the needs and plan legislative programs effectively to maintain the relevance and effectiveness of the regulatory framework.

Keywords: reform, simplification, legislation, regional regulations, government.
REFORMA E SIMPLIFICAÇÃO DOS REGULAMENTOS LEGISLATIVOS NA INDONÉSIA

RESUMO

Objetivo: O objetivo desta pesquisa é analisar a reforma e a simplificação das leis e regulamentos existentes na Indonésia. Tal implica avaliar os obstáculos do atual sistema legislativo, centrando-se na sincronização do planeamento legislativo, tanto a nível central como regional, com o planeamento e as políticas de desenvolvimento. O objetivo é entender como a reforma pode otimizar o desempenho dos administradores do Estado, criar um sentimento de segurança no trabalho, evitar impostos excessivos sobre a sociedade, aumentar a eficiência do orçamento, e atrair investimento, particularmente investimento estrangeiro.

Método: Esta pesquisa adota uma abordagem legal normativa para examinar o sistema legislativo existente na Indonésia. O método envolve uma análise abrangente dos quadros jurídicos e regulamentares, salientando a necessidade de reforma e simplificação. A pesquisa aprofunda as complexidades do processo legislativo, trazendo a transformação de interesses individuais em questões públicas, com foco em interesses sociais e princípios humanitários. O levantamento das necessidades e dos programas legislativos previstos constitui um aspecto crucial do método para manter a eficácia e a pertinência de cada regulamento.

Resultado: Os resultados da pesquisa indicam que a reforma e a simplificação das regulamentações legais na Indonésia desempenham um papel vital na otimização do desempenho dos administradores do Estado, garantindo um ambiente de trabalho seguro, evitando taxas excessivas sobre a sociedade, aumentando a eficiência orçamentária e atrayendo investimento, especialmente o investimento estrangeiro. Os resultados destacam a importância de alinhar o planejamento legislativo com os objetivos e as políticas de desenvolvimento para abordar os desvios atuais do conteúdo material pretendido nos regulamentos legislativos.

Conclusão: Em conclusão, a pesquisa ressalta a importância de reformar e simplificar as leis e regulamentos existentes na Indonésia. As deficiências do sistema legislativo, incluindo a falta de sincronização com o planeamento do desenvolvimento e os desvios em relação ao conteúdo pretendido, colocam desafios que precisam de ser abordados. O estabelecimento da segurança jurídica, a realização da justiça e a concessão de prestações sociais são identificados como os objetivos principais de qualquer regulamentação jurídica. Por conseguinte, é crucial estabelecer um mapa das necessidades e planejar programas legislativos de forma eficaz para manter a relevância e a eficácia do quadro regulamentar.

Palavras-chave: reforma, simplificação, legislação, regulamentações regionais, governo.

1 INTRODUCTION

A strong and effective legislative system is an essential foundation in upholding the principles of a rule of law that ensures justice, legal certainty, and protection of the human rights of every citizen (Simamora, 2014). However, regulatory conditions in Indonesia sometimes need help, especially regarding the effectiveness of implementing existing laws. When regulations that are ineffective or even conflict with each other continue to emerge, this can damage the integrity of the legal system and weaken public trust in legal institutions (Ridwan & Sudrajat, 2020). As a result, people can begin to feel distant from the law, leading to a decreased sense of compliance and decreased levels of
participation in the legal process. This kind of legal uncertainty can also hamper economic growth, reduce investment, and hinder social progress (Santiago, 2017).

The complexity in drafting legislative regulations in Indonesia does not only come from geographical and ethnographic differences between regions but also from the need to ensure that each code is based on the values and principles stated in Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution (Ariyanto, 2009). As the basis of the state, these two documents emphasize the commitment to maintaining the integrity of the state, social justice, as well as equality and protection of human rights. However, complexity is increasing along with the emergence of awareness that the drafting of regulations cannot be considered an isolated process within government spaces (Setiadi, 2018). On the contrary, laws must be rooted in the realities of the people living in them, including pre-existing local legal systems. This reality shows that the drafting of legislative regulations must involve direct participation from the community, respect local values, and ensure that the rules created can be accepted and implemented well by the local community (Jati, 2012).

Criticism of the quality and quantity of regulations in Indonesia has long been a concern, both at the national and international levels. In 2012, a Study Report published by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) highlighted the need for a comprehensive approach in efforts to improve legal regulations in Indonesia (Putuhena, 2012). The findings suggest that despite reform efforts, there is not yet an explicit "whole of government" policy to ensure quality in regulation and regulatory management. Inaccuracy and ineffectiveness of regulations can have a negative impact on various sectors, such as investment, economic growth, and social justice (Sandiasa & Agustina, 2018). The lack of a comprehensive approach to improving regulations can also hinder economic progress and narrow the space for business.

In forming laws, the state tends to apply uniform rules to all its citizens without considering geographical, social, and cultural factors and various other aspects that influence the implementation of the law (Simatupang, 2017). However, the process of forming legislative regulations should also take into account cultural diversity, social structures, and other factors that include the legal framework (Madiong, 2014). Empirical observations show that the interests and perspectives of the center of power in Jakarta often influence the process of developing national law. As a result, the resulting legal products tend to be different from the diversity of communities throughout Indonesia, which is much more complex compared to the centralized focus on Jakarta (Jati, 2016).
This can cause a gap between legal implementation and diverse social realities in various regions of Indonesia. Incompatibility between nationally enforced laws and heterogeneous social conditions in Indonesia can also trigger non-compliance, injustice, and distrust of the legal system as a whole (Syahputra & Nasution, 2019).

The emergence of Law Number 22 of 1999, which was later replaced by Law Number 32 of 2004, marked an important moment in developing regulations that were more responsive to the spirit of respect for diversity and local contexts in Indonesia (Sururi, 2017). This is also reinforced by TAP Number III/MPR/2000 and Law Number 10 of 2004, which recognize Regional Regulations (Perda) as part of positive law, giving official recognition to Regional Regulations in the legal hierarchy in Indonesia. The importance of recognizing Regional Regulations as an official legal umbrella encourages the formation of national regulations that are able to facilitate governance at the regional level and support the implementation of regional autonomy (Putra, 2020). However, the challenge is how to ensure that national law remains recognized and applied at the local level while local law also continues to pay attention to the spirit and principles of federal law within the framework of the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia (Rishan & Nika, 2022).

It should be noted that harmonization between national law and local law requires an inclusive and collaborative approach involving active participation from all relevant stakeholders Sulistyawan (2019). Apart from that, it is also essential to ensure that there is effective coordination between the central and regional governments, as well as the implementation of precise mechanisms to resolve legal conflicts that may arise between regulations at the national and regional levels (Nugroho & Syahruddin, 2021). Top of The Ministry of Home Affairs (Kemendagri), through the Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 582/476/SJ concerning Revocation/Changes to Regional Regulations, Regional Head Regulations, and Regional Head Decrees that Inhibit Bureaucracy and Investment Licensing, instructed all governors and regents/mayors to simplify regulations in the areas of bureaucracy, licensing and investment. As a result, there were cancellations of 3,143 rules consisting of Regulations and Decrees of the Minister of Home Affairs as well as Regional Regulations/Regional Head Regulations (Sukma, 2017).

According to the provisions regulated in Article 12 of Law Number 10 of 2004 concerning the Formation of Legislative Regulations, the material regulated in Regional
Regulations includes all matters relating to the implementation of regional autonomy, assistance tasks, and adjustments to unique conditions in the region, as well as further elaboration of higher statutory regulations (Suharjono, 2014). Furthermore, Article 136 paragraph (3) in Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government also provides limits on the scope of material that can be regulated in Regional Regulations, taking into account the unique characteristics of each region. The central prohibition that is held is the prohibition of Regional Regulations from conflicting with the public interest and laws and regulations that apply nationally (Jumadi, 2018). In this context, prohibitions "contrary to the public interest" can be interpreted as policies or rules that can disrupt social harmony, public services, and public order and security. This prohibition also includes regional policies or regulations that are discriminatory or prioritize specific interests that are not in line with the needs and interests of society as a whole (Eleanora, 2016).

In order to achieve quality, simple, and orderly regulations, regulatory simplification efforts are carried out through continuous encouragement to ministries/institutions and regional governments to carry out self-assessments (Sakinah, 2018). This step involves a comprehensive inventory process, the identification of regulations that need to be revised or revoked, as well as the formation of new rules that suit actual needs. Not only that, peer-assessment efforts are also carried out by involving relevant stakeholders so that the regulatory drafting process can reflect the needs and aspirations of society at large (Febriansyah, 2016). In the context of policy and regulation synergy, planning for the formation of regulations is carried out in an integrated manner, directing policy steps in accordance with the desired development goals. This includes an emphasis on bureaucratic efficiency, improving the quality of public services, and meeting community needs as a whole (Iswari, 2020).

This research aims to identify and comprehensively analyze the obstacles in the Indonesian legal system and formulate constructive recommendations for simplifying legislative regulations, which will support more effective and equitable implementation in all regions of the country. More than just simplification, this research aims to investigate strategies that can bridge the gap between diverse local needs and a consistent national legal framework. The results of this research will likely provide a significant contribution in directing concrete steps for the government and policymakers in simplifying and updating the legal framework in Indonesia. By better understanding the
complexity and diversity of society's needs, it is hoped that this research can become an essential reference for academics, researchers, and related parties in supporting efforts to improve the quality of legislation in the future, which is more responsive to the demands of the times and the needs of society.

2 METHOD

The method used in this article is normative legal research, which relies on an analysis of existing legal rules and legal concepts. This research approach adopts a statutory approach and a conceptual approach (Ariawan, 2013). In this research, sources of legal materials are divided into three types, namely primary legal materials (legislation), secondary legal materials (books, journals, papers, and the like), and tertiary legal materials (law dictionaries). The data collection technique used is a documentation study, where documents related to the Reform and Simplification of Legislative Regulations in Indonesia are collected and analyzed. Meanwhile, the analysis technique used is content analysis, which allows researchers to study the collected legal materials based on predetermined indicators. These indicators are based on various theories and concepts chosen as analytical tools to reach scientific conclusions (Efendi & Ibrahim, 2018). This research uses a qualitative analysis method, which produces data in the form of descriptions. Then, the truth of the data or the final premise of the study is determined by the researcher himself. This qualitative approach allows researchers to understand the context and complexity surrounding the legal issues being studied so that they can provide a comprehensive and in-depth picture of the challenges and potential of legislative reform in Indonesia.

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 THE IMPORTANCE OF REFORM AND SIMPLIFICATION OF LEGISLATIVE REGULATIONS

One of the pillars of the rule of law is the system of applicable laws and regulations. This is the primary basis for the government and society to work to achieve goals. Therefore, ordinances and regulations must be able to create conditions that support the achievement of social welfare (Haris, 2015). In other words, laws and regulations must improve the welfare of life together. Therefore, legal regulations must be in a good and quality system. This very close relationship between statutory regulations and
achieving national goals requires an excellent legislative and regulatory system (Akmal, 2021). The quality of legislation and sound systems will support the implementation of national development as stated in one of the OECD reports regarding regulatory reform in Indonesia: "Regulatory quality and coherence, supported by the use of good regulatory practice, is essential to effectively deliver better economic and social outcomes (Lobubun et al., 2022).

The following is the importance of reforming and simplifying laws and regulations in Indonesia.

a) The performance of State Administrators is optimal.

Reforming and simplifying legal regulations in Indonesia has a vital urgency, especially in improving the performance of state administrators so that they become more optimal. By streamlining regulations and reducing the complexity of legislation, the decision-making process in various government institutions can run more efficiently and transparently. This step not only accelerates the government's response to multiple issues and societal needs but also helps strengthen the integrity of the public administration system as a whole. Furthermore, reducing excessive bureaucracy and eliminating unnecessary administrative obstacles can create a more responsive and adaptive work environment for state officials, which in turn can improve the quality of public services provided to the community. Thus, simplifying laws and regulations in Indonesia not only increases government efficiency but also supports the creation of more effective and accountable state governance.

b) Feeling safe at work

For government officials, the task of implementing laws and regulations with a large quantity but inadequate quality, such as conflicts, inconsistencies, and multiple interpretations, significantly increases work risks. In a regulatory system rife with conflict and inconsistency, complying with one rule may mean breaking another. The more complex the disputes that occur in statutory regulations, the higher the possibility of legal violations occurring and the greater the risks that government officials must face. Situations like this not only burden them professionally but can also generate feelings of insecurity and uncertainty in carrying out administrative tasks. Therefore, serious efforts are needed to simplify and clarify regulations so that government officials can carry out their duties more effectively without worrying about the risks and legal uncertainties that continue to lurk.
c) Avoiding excessive levies in the community

In various sectors, statutory regulations become the legal basis for the implementation of different types of official levies carried out by the government, both at the central and regional levels. However, it is often found that a number of regulations related to levies need a stronger foundation, some of which are no longer relevant but still apply without repeal. As a result, people are forced to pay levies that are actually excessive without getting comparable benefits. This kind of practice only adds to the heavy burden on society, especially for those in more vulnerable economic layers. The lack of clarity regarding the legal basis for levies and the need for more transparency regarding the use of funds obtained from these levies also often give rise to distrust of the government system. With clear, easy-to-understand, and consistent regulations, transparent and fair standards can be enforced in various public transactions and services. This step can help reduce opportunities for irresponsible individuals to abuse their power by collecting illegal levies, which, in the end, can be burdensome and detrimental to society economically and socially. By simplifying laws and regulations, a climate that is more conducive to sustainable economic activities and investment can be created without unnecessary burdens or obstacles for the community in interacting with the government and public institutions.

d) Budget efficiency: investment costs, implementation, and law enforcement

The excessive number of laws and regulations places a significant burden on the State/Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN/APBD) at various stages, from formation to implementation and law enforcement. Inefficiency occurs when the regulations implemented do not provide significant benefits for the wider community, perhaps due to conflicts with higher levels of legislation, duplication of rules, or reluctance in implementation, which results in the regulations needing to be implemented effectively. The impact of this condition is not only visible in inefficient use of the budget but also in increased operational costs due to complex law implementation and enforcement processes. Therefore, through reform and simplification of statutory regulations, it is hoped that efficiency can be achieved in the use of the budget, both in terms of investment, policy implementation, and law enforcement processes, so that state resources can be used more wisely and more optimal results can be achieved in public services and sustainable development.

e) Increase interest in investment, especially foreign investment.
The excessive quantity of legal regulations and the poor quality of legal rules result in a lack of legal certainty. For investors, the lack of legal confidence is a significant obstacle because investors need to receive guarantees for their investments. Through reform and simplification of laws and regulations, investment interest, especially foreign investment, can increase in Indonesia. By having a regulatory framework that is more transparent, consistent, and easy to understand, foreign investors will feel more confident in making long-term investments in Indonesia. Regulatory simplification measures will also reduce bureaucratic obstacles and increase policy predictability, thereby creating a more attractive environment for foreign investors to expand their businesses and develop sustainable projects in the country. In addition, through improving the investment climate and greater legal certainty, it is hoped that positive synergies can be created between foreign investment and domestic economic growth, which will ultimately have a significant impact on improving community welfare and sustainable development in Indonesia.

3.2 REFORM AND SIMPLIFICATION OF LEGISLATIVE REGULATIONS IN INDONESIA

The formation of statutory regulations is a much more complex process than simply compiling a series of articles and verses into a law. It involves complex and in-depth work to design a regulatory framework that is relevant for future circumstances while carefully considering all the resources needed to ensure the effective achievement of regulatory objectives (Suharjono, 2014). When involved in drafting statutory regulations, including the process of forming Legislative Regulations, Prof. Dr. Satjipto Rahardjo (2006) emphasized that law is not rooted in the law itself but instead comes from humans and human values. Thus, awareness of the importance of humans and humanitarian principles is crucial in every process in the fields of legislation, judiciary, and law enforcement. This underlines how important it is to make the human aspect the central point in every effort to establish, enforce, and apply the law so that the law can indeed be a means of realizing justice and prosperity for the entire community.

However, if we ignore this paradigm, then the law will become a mere accessory, and human values will only become a mere accessory. Legislation should not only be interpreted as a set of written rules but rather as a living instrument with moral awareness. It does not exist in a vacuum or is esoteric but is in the midst of social dynamics full of
humanitarian struggles and societal dynamics in an ever-changing geopolitical and geostrategic context.

In essence, the formation of statutory regulations is a process that reflects various desires and aspirations, which are then formulated into written normative language. The preparation of this normative language is the final stage of a long series of processes in making legislative regulations (A'la & Supriyadi, 2020). This process can be considered a complex form of transformation, where moral and human aspects must be maintained consistently so that the resulting law can provide fair and dignified guidance for society (Santoso, 2014).

The process of forming legislative regulations consists of a series of complex stages and involves a variety of diverse interests. The first stage of this process consists of the formation and elaboration of often varied and conflicting interests, which are then transformed into collective hopes and aspirations. The second stage aims to gather support so that individual claims can be elevated to the interests of particular groups or social categories so that they can become the focus of broader attention in society.

The third stage represents the transformation of individual or group interests into issues that are recognized and raised as problems that require attention and intervention from the government. At this stage, claims that were previously private or limited have been successfully submitted to become public issues that need broader solutions. The fourth stage is the phase where political groups recognize the importance of government intervention in dealing with the case, underlining that the identified problem requires serious attention from government institutions.

The fifth stage is a strategic step in including the issue on the official agenda for making laws and regulations, determining that the problem requires more formal and measurable handling. Finally, the sixth stage is the process of creating or formulating the legal regulations themselves, where technical, moral, and political aspects are carefully aligned to produce rules that are appropriate and effective in dealing with the identified issues. By understanding this series of stages, we can know that every legislative regulation that is produced is the result of a long, complex process complete of in-depth consideration of various social and political aspects.

In the concept of reform and simplification of statutory regulations in the framework of harmonization between central and regional regulations, we must pay attention to the spirit and construction contained in the 1945 Constitution and its
elaboration in various statutory laws. The structure of provincial government administration and regional autonomy in Indonesia is regulated in the 1945 Constitution in Chapter VI, which consists of Articles 18, 18A, and 18B (Wibawa, 2019). The regulations in these articles constitute a single regulatory framework that includes the structure of government, recognition of regional diversity and specialties, and the framework of the autonomy system. Based on the construction of the 1945 Constitution, the administration of government in the unitary state of Indonesia is divided into provincial areas, and provinces are further divided into districts and cities. Each region, district, and city is a regional government that is given the authority to regulate and manage government affairs on its own based on the principles of broad, accurate, and responsible autonomy (Sabardi, 2014).

From the construction contained in Article 18, Article 18A, and Article 18B of the 1945 Constitution, the rights, authority, and obligations to regulate and manage regional households are more directed at fulfilling the interests of the community (Tauda, 2018). As an elaboration of Articles 18, 18A, and 18B, Law Number 32 of 2004 outlines that the aim and objective of granting regional autonomy is to stimulate prosperity, equal distribution of development and its results, as well as increase the optimal and integrated utilization of regional potential in order to improve people's welfare; promoting initiative and active participation of the community in implementing regional autonomy in a broad, honest and responsible manner, as well as strengthening national unity and unity, improving public services and regional competitiveness (Sunarso, 2023).

In every creation of Legislative Regulations, we must be distinct from what our goal is to regulate. Every Legislative Regulation that is made must be able to realize the objectives of the regulation itself, including:

3.2.1 Create legal certainty

Creating legal certainty is one of the main objectives of every legislative regulation. Legal certainty ensures that the applicable rules are straightforward and can be understood by all parties, thereby providing clear guidance for the community in carrying out daily activities and for decision-makers in various sectors. With legal certainty, society and business actors can plan and carry out their activities with confidence that the actions they take are in accordance with applicable law, thereby reducing uncertainty, conflict, or injustice in interacting within society and the legal
system. Legal certainty is also an essential foundation for creating a conducive environment for economic growth, investment, and sustainable development.

3.2.2 Realizing justice

Realizing justice is one of the essential goals of forming every legal regulation. Through fair and equitable rules, it is hoped that a social and legal environment will be created where every individual, group, and entity has equal access to justice and legal protection. Legislation that favors justice ensures that the human rights of every individual are respected, similar treatment is guaranteed, and access to public services and justice is not hindered by social, economic, or political differences. By ensuring justice in laws and regulations, an inclusive, dignified, and just society will be created, which will ultimately strengthen legal sovereignty and public trust in the legal system as a whole.

3.2.3 Provide social benefits

Providing social benefits is an essential goal of every legal regulation. By designing rules that aim to improve the welfare of society as a whole, it is hoped that all levels of the organization will feel a positive impact. Through policies that support humanity and social welfare, laws and regulations can provide protection for vulnerable groups, strengthen access to quality public services, and ensure that people's basic needs are met fairly and equitably. Thus, legislation oriented towards social benefits will contribute to improving the quality of life, equality, and social inclusion for all communities in society.

Legislation acts as a tool of social control by establishing boundaries and rules that regulate the behavior of individuals and groups in society. Through appropriate social control, these regulations establish norms and standards of conduct that are expected to maintain balance and order in the community. In addition, as a tool of social engineering, legislation allows the government to formulate policies that encourage desired social change, such as efforts to overcome social inequality, reduce poverty, or increase gender equality.

Furthermore, the legislation also functions as an integration mechanism by establishing a framework that combines various aspects of social and political life into a coherent and integrated structure. This allows for conflict resolution, unification of a
shared vision, and building unity amidst the diversity of society. Finally, as a tool for social empowerment, the legislation provides the legal basis needed to encourage active community participation in decision-making, strengthen access to justice, and facilitate the implementation of programs aimed at improving the quality of life and welfare of society as a whole. Thus, a deep understanding of the functions of legislation in the community is crucial in efforts to realize regulatory goals that are fair, just, and beneficial to all parties.

Mapping needs and priority scales in the formation of statutory regulations plays a vital role in maintaining the effectiveness and relevance of each law. Analysis of the needs of legal institutions is an initial process that investigates the extent to which a regulation is needed to answer concrete problems in society. Through this process, the government can understand in depth the issues being faced by the community and determine appropriate legal steps to overcome these challenges. The regulatory "life" process consisting of formulation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation is an essential cycle in maintaining the sustainability and quality of each legal regulation. The formulation stage involves designing and writing rules by considering developing social, political, and economic conditions, while the implementation stage involves applying the rules consistently and fairly in society. Regulatory monitoring consists of monitoring the implementation of the regulations to ensure that the stated goals and objectives are achieved. In contrast, regulatory evaluation involves assessing the overall performance of the rules and adjusting them if necessary.

The legislative program, as a planning instrument for the formation of statutory regulations within a department, has a crucial role in ensuring that the construction of rules is carried out in a planned and structured manner. Through a systematic and integrated legislative program, relevant departments or institutions can clearly map priorities for forming rules that are in line with the needs and challenges faced by society. This program is the main guideline in directing the agenda for the formation of laws at regional and national levels, thus ensuring that every regulation produced is responsive to ongoing social, political, and economic dynamics. With a structured and planned legislative program, it is hoped that the formation of legislative rules can run sustainably, efficiently, and effectively in accordance with the real needs of society and the overall national development agenda.
4 CONCLUSION

Based on the explanation that has been presented, reform and simplification of legal regulations in Indonesia is an urgent need in order to ensure the creation of a legal system that is effective, fair, and responsive to the needs of society. The complexity of a diverse community and the various challenges it faces require the existence of legislation that not only prioritizes legal certainty but also social justice and provides tangible benefits for society at large. In the process of forming legislative regulations, the importance of understanding that law is for humans and culture is the primary key in designing regulations that support the common interest. An in-depth analysis of community needs and clarity of the legislative program is needed to ensure that the formation of rules is carried out in a sustainable and planned manner in accordance with existing dynamics. Thus, the overall reform and simplification of legal regulations in Indonesia aims to create a quality, simple, and effective legal system that is able to meet the needs of society, provide legal certainty, realize social justice, and offer tangible benefits to all levels. Public. This is an essential key in strengthening the principle of the rule of law and ensuring the existence and trust of the people in the legal system in Indonesia.
REFERENCES


