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The Effectiveness of the Authority of the Industry Office in the Supervision and Control of Industries over Business Actors

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Abstract
This study aims to analyze the legal issues and problems concerning the effectiveness of the authority of the Industry Office, as well as the obstacles encountered in the supervision and control of industry over business actors. This research employs a normative legal research method using statutory and conceptual approaches. The data sources were obtained from both library research and field research. The legal materials used consist of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials, supported by field data to strengthen the analysis and arguments. The findings reveal several obstacles affecting the effectiveness of industrial supervision and control, including legal issues, institutional structure, facilities and infrastructure, as well as the legal culture of business actors. The study concludes that the Central Government should formulate technical regulations and harmonize as well as synchronize laws and regulations, both vertically and horizontally, in order to make the implementation of industrial supervision and control more effective.

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1. Introduction

Industry is a key driver of the national economy, playing a strategic role in creating added value, expanding employment opportunities, and enhancing the competitiveness of domestic products in the global market. The industrial sector plays a strategic role as a key driver in supporting national economic growth. With its contributions, including value creation, export promotion, and job creation , industry has a significant impact on economic and social development. [1]

The industrial sector not only supports economic development but also serves as a catalyst for the growth of other sectors, such as trade, transportation, and services. The benefits of this industrial sector include job creation, increased income, and driving a country's economic growth. Industry also contributes to innovation, technological development, and economic diversification.

Economic growth is closely linked to other sectors of the economy. Therefore, industry can be considered a leading sector , meaning that industrial development can stimulate and boost the development of other sectors, such as trade, agriculture, and services. [2]

The implementation of industrial activities requires good governance to ensure economic growth is balanced with the principles of sustainability and equitable distribution of prosperity. Industrial activities must be accompanied by an effective monitoring and control system. This is crucial given that industrial activities often have the potential to cause social, economic, and

[1] Rio Prabowo *et al*., "Open Access Industrial Contribution To National Economic Growth" 02, No. 01 (2025): 212–17.
[2] Rizki Rahmadi And Muhammad Yasin, "Journal of Management, Business and Economics | Jimbe Https://Malaqbipub lisher.Com/Index.Php/Jimbe" 1, No. 5 (2024): 149–56.

environmental impacts if not properly regulated. [3] The government has a constitutional responsibility to ensure that all industrial activities comply with legal provisions and the principles of good *governance* . [4]
Regulations governing industrial oversight and control mechanisms are a crucial foundation for realizing a competitive and sustainable national industry. As a follow-up to the implementation of Law Number 3 of 2014 concerning Industry and Law Number 6 of 2023 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation into Law , the government then issued Government Regulation Number 28 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Industrial Sector, which comprehensively regulates the planning, development, and supervision of industrial activities. [5]
In addition, Law Number 3 of 2014 concerning Industry emphasizes that the Central Government and Regional Governments are obliged to provide guidance and supervision in order to create a competitive and sustainable national industry. [6] Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government explicitly regulates the division of government affairs, including industrial affairs as a concurrent affair. This provision affirms the authority of regional governments to carry out industrial supervision and development functions. In regional governance, regional agencies such as the Department of Industry play a key role in implementing industrial supervision and control functions. This authority represents the implementation of regional government duties in concurrent affairs as stipulated in the Regional Government Law. [7]
However, in practice, the implementation of this authority is not effective, because... Law Number 3 of 2014 concerning Industry, Article 117 Paragraph (6) concerning provisions on procedures for supervision and control of industrial businesses and Industrial Estate businesses is regulated by Ministerial Regulation, however in its implementation there are no regulations regarding industrial supervision and control that regulate the procedures for supervision and control of industry.
This has an impact on the lack of firmness in enforcing regulations on business actors, in addition to also causing Small and Medium Industries (IKM) and large industries in NTB Province according to data from *the Online Single Submission* (OSS) and the National Industrial Information System (SIINas) of around 84,000 IKM, only 1,500 have registered or reported their industrial data. [8]
Therefore, an in-depth academic study is needed to analyze the effectiveness of the Department of Industry's authority in implementing industrial supervision and control over business actors, and the obstacles in industrial supervision and control. Based on the Regional Regulation of the Province of West Nusa Tenggara, starting in early January 2026, the Department of Industry of the Province of West Nusa Tenggara will be merged with the Department of Trade of the Province of West Nusa Tenggara, so that in the new nomenclature it will become the Department of Industry and Trade of the Province of West Nusa Tenggara.
The problem discussed in this research is how effective is the authority of the Department of Industry in supervising and controlling industry towards business actors and what are the obstacles in Supervision and Control of Industry towards Business Actors.

2. Research Method

Research is a fundamental tool in the development of science. The research process can provide a picture of something that is truly accurate , systematically, and responsibly obtained. Through this research, collected materials are analyzed and constructed, processed, and ultimately drawn from a conclusion based on accurate analysis.
Legal research itself is basically a scientific activity that is based on certain methods, systematics and thinking that aims to study one or several specific legal phenomena by analyzing them, apart from that, an in-depth examination of the legal facts is also carried out to then try to find a solution to the problems that arise in the phenomenon in question. [9]

3. Discussion

3.1. Effectiveness of The Authority of The Industry Service in Supervision and Control of Industry Towards Business Actors

The effectiveness of the Department of Industry's authority in supervising and controlling industry against business actors is based on the theory of legal effectiveness put forward by Soerjono Soekanto. According to Soerjono Soekanto, the effectiveness of a law is influenced by five factors: legal factors, law enforcement factors, facilities or infrastructure factors, community factors, and legal culture factors. [10]

3.1.1. Legal Factors

In Soerjono Soekanto's theory of legal effectiveness, legal factors are a crucial factor in determining whether a legal provision will achieve its intended purpose. Legal factors relate to the quality of the applicable legal substance, including clarity of norms, consistency of regulations, and the legal certainty afforded to legal subjects. [11]
The authority of the Department of Industry to conduct industrial supervision and control over business actors has a clear legal basis in the Indonesian legal system. The primary legal basis for this authority is contained in Law Number 3 of 2014 concerning Industry, which stipulates that the central and regional governments have responsibility for administering government affairs in the industrial sector. This regulation demonstrates that the state has a regulatory

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3 Muhammad Firdaus *et al*., "Coal Mining: Environmental, Social and Economic Impacts," Redox Journal 1, No. 1 (2016), Https://Doi.Org/Https://Doi.Org/10.31851/Redoks.V1i1.2017.
4 Susi Rosiana *et al*., "Implementation of the Role of State Institutions in Realizing Good Governance as a Form of Strengthening Democracy," Progressive Law Journal 7, No. 12 (2024): 41–50.
5 Arnoldus Jansen *et al*., "The Effectiveness of Harmonization of Legislation in Avoiding Overlapping Regulations in Indonesia" 4, No. 1 (2025): 68–79.
6 And Mustafa Lutfi. Hamidi, Jazim, Deconstructing the Law of Regional Government Supervision: The Turning Point of Local Autonomy. (Universitas Brawijaya Press, 2021).
7 Dwi Rahayu, "Evaluation of Industrial Supervision by Local Governments," *Journal of Public Policy*, Vol. 5 No. 1, 2020, p. 55.
8 Ministry of Industry, https://siinas.kemenperin.go.id. National industrial information system, accessed January 3, 2025, at 09.00 WITA.
9 Susan Andriyani "Analysis of the Effectiveness of Law in the Implementation of Electronic Procurement of Goods and Services (E-Procurement) and the Role of Supervisory Institutions in Government Procurement of Goods and Services" University of Indonesia, 2012, p. 8.
10 Soerjono Soekanto, *Factors Influencing Law Enforcement,* PT RajaGrafindo Persada, Jakarta, 2014, p. 8.
11 Soerjono Soekanto, *Factors Influencing Law Enforcement,* PT RajaGrafindo Persada, Jakarta, 2014, p. 8.

(regeling), supervisory (toezicht), and control function over industrial activities to ensure the creation of a healthy and sustainable business climate. [12]

From the perspective of state administrative law, authority is the formal power granted by law to government organs to act within the realm of public law. Philipus M. Hadjon explains that government authority is obtained through attribution, delegation, and mandate. [13] The authority of the Department of Industry is essentially a form of attribution granted by law to regional governments to carry out government affairs in the industrial sector in accordance with the principles of regional autonomy.

Furthermore, Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government stipulates that industrial affairs are concurrent government affairs divided between the central and regional governments. With this division of authority, regional governments, through the Department of Industry, have the legal legitimacy to guide, supervise, and control industrial activities within their jurisdiction. [14]

The clarity of the legal basis demonstrates that, from a substantive legal perspective, the implementation of industrial supervision and control has an adequate normative foundation. However, the effectiveness of a legal rule is determined not only by its existence but also by the quality of the norms contained within it. Soerjono Soekanto stated that a legal rule will be effective if the norms it regulates are clear, do not conflict with other regulations, and can be enforced by authorized officials. [15]

In practice, several normative issues are still found that have the potential to influence the effectiveness of industrial supervision and control, including, firstly, the absence of implementing regulations for Law Number 3 of 2014 concerning Industry which mandates the creation of a Ministerial Regulation on industrial supervision and control, then secondly based on Law Number 6 of 2023 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation to Become Law, Regional Governments can only be involved in industrial supervision and control, while thirdly based on Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number: 17 of 1987 concerning the Authority for Regulation, Guidance, and Development of Industry there are still industries whose authority for guidance, supervision and control lies with other ministries besides the Ministry of Industry, so that coordination between agencies is less effective, then fourthly based on Government Regulation Number 28 of 2025 concerning the Implementation of Risk-Based Business Licensing, that industrial supervision and guidance is carried out by the Technical Service, while in Government Regulation Number 28 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Industrial Sector Regional Governments are only involved in industrial supervision and control, thus causing less effective implementation by the Industrial Service. Supervision of industrial activities is not only carried out by the Industrial Service, but also involves other agencies such as the environmental service, trade service, and licensing institutions. This condition has the potential to cause unclear coordination in the implementation of supervision.

Furthermore, the development of an electronic-based licensing system through the Online Single Submission (OSS) has also had consequences for industrial oversight practices. While the OSS system aims to simplify the licensing process, its implementation still requires synchronization between licensing provisions and the oversight mechanisms implemented by local governments. If this synchronization is not effective, the effectiveness of business oversight can be hampered.

According to Satjipto Rahardjo, law is not merely understood as a set of written rules, but also as a means to achieve order and justice in society. [16] Therefore, successful industrial supervision and control cannot be supported solely by the existence of comprehensive regulations; it must also be supported by the ability of those regulations to meet the needs and dynamics of business development.

Based on the above description, it can be concluded that legal factors have essentially supported the implementation of the Department of Industry's authority in industrial supervision and control over business actors. This is evident in the clear legal basis and the clear division of authority between the central and regional governments. However, the effectiveness of its implementation still requires refinement through the creation of implementing regulations, regulatory harmonization, strengthening inter-agency coordination, and aligning supervisory policies with developments in the modern licensing system.

3.1.2. Law Enforcement Factors

In the theory of legal effectiveness put forward by Soerjono Soekanto, the law enforcement factor is one of the elements that greatly determines the success of the implementation of a legal provision. Law enforcers are not only understood as officials who carry out the function of law enforcement in the narrow sense, such as judges, prosecutors, and police, but also include all officials or government apparatus who are authorized by laws and regulations to carry out the functions of regulation, guidance, supervision, and control over the community. [17] In the context of the implementation of government affairs in the industrial sector, the Department of Industry is one of the institutions that has a strategic function as an implementer of regional government authority in supervising and controlling industrial business actors.

The existence of the Department of Industry as the executor of regional government authority cannot be separated from the concept of authority in state administrative law. According to Philipus M. Hadjon, authority is the legal power granted to government organs to act within the realm of public law. [18] This authority serves as the basis for legitimacy for every administrative action taken by government officials. Therefore, every supervisory and control action undertaken by the Department of Industry must have a clear legal basis to avoid conflicting with the principle of legality (rechtmatigheid van bestuur).

The authority of the Department of Industry to supervise and

[12] Republic of Indonesia, Law Number 3 of 2014 concerning Industry.
[13] Philipus M. Hadjon, *Introduction to Indonesian Administrative Law*, Gadjah Mada University Press, Yogyakarta, 2011, p. 130.
[14] Republic of Indonesia, Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government.
[15] Soerjono Soekanto, *Op.Cit.*, p. 11.
[16] Satjipto Rahardjo, *Legal Science*, PT Citra Aditya Bakti, Bandung, 2014, p. 24.
[17] Soerjono Soekanto, *Factors Influencing Law Enforcement*, PT RajaGrafindo Persada, Jakarta, 2014, p. 5.
[18] Philipus M. Hadjon, *Introduction to Indonesian Administrative Law*, Gadjah Mada University Press, Yogyakarta, 2011, p. 130.

control industry is essentially derived from the attribution of authority granted through Law Number 3 of 2014 concerning Industry and Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. These two regulations provide the legal basis for regional governments to carry out government affairs in the industrial sector, including providing guidance, supervision, evaluation, and control of industrial activities carried out by business actors. [19] Therefore, the Department of Industry apparatus has a position as an implementer of government policy responsible for ensuring that industrial activities run in accordance with applicable legal provisions.

In carrying out its duties, the effectiveness of the Department of Industry apparatus is greatly influenced by the quality of its human resources. The competence of its apparatus is a key factor in determining the success of business supervision. Apparatus who understand industrial regulations, supervisory procedures, industry standards, and administrative sanction mechanisms will be better able to carry out their supervisory duties optimally compared to those with limited knowledge and skills. [20] Therefore, improving human resource capacity through education and training is a necessity that cannot be ignored.

In addition to competence, the integrity of government officials is also a crucial factor in determining the effectiveness of supervision. Supervision conducted professionally, objectively, and free from conflicts of interest will increase the level of business compliance with applicable regulations. Conversely, if there are deviations in the implementation of supervision, such as abuse of authority or actions that do not comply with legal procedures, the objective of supervision to create order and legal certainty will be difficult to achieve. According to Ridwan HR, the use of government authority must always be based on the general principles of good governance (AUPB), including the principles of legal certainty, the principle of accuracy, and the principle of not abusing authority. [21]

From a supervisory theory perspective, supervision is a process to ensure that an activity is carried out in accordance with established plans, objectives, and regulations. Supervision aims to prevent deviations and take corrective action if violations are detected. [22] In the industrial context, supervision carried out by the Department of Industry is not only repressive but also preventive. Preventive supervision is carried out through coaching, regulatory dissemination, and providing technical guidance to business actors. Repressive supervision is carried out through inspections, evaluations, administrative warnings, and recommendations for imposing sanctions in accordance with statutory provisions.

The effectiveness of supervision is also influenced by the number of available supervisory personnel. In practice, the size of the supervision area and the number of business actors often do not match the number of personnel available at the Department of Industry. This situation prevents comprehensive and continuous supervision. As a result, some business actors still conduct industrial activities without adequate supervision or do not meet established standards. [23]

In addition to limited personnel, inter-agency coordination is also crucial for effective law enforcement. Industrial supervision generally involves various agencies, such as the Environmental Agency, the Trade Agency, the Investment and One-Stop Integrated Services Agency (DPMPTSP), and other technical agencies. If inter-agency coordination is inadequate, supervision can be ineffective due to overlapping authority and gaps in oversight in certain areas. Therefore, a clear and integrated coordination mechanism is necessary for the implementation of industrial supervision.

According to Soerjono Soekanto, the success of law enforcement is greatly influenced by the quality of the officers who enforce them. [24] This means that no matter how well-crafted a regulation is, if it is not supported by professional and honest officers, the law's objectives will not be effectively achieved. This opinion demonstrates that law enforcement factors are closely related to the effectiveness of the Department of Industry's authority in supervising and controlling industry players.

Based on this description, it can be understood that law enforcement is a crucial factor in determining the effectiveness of the Industry Service's authority. This effectiveness is influenced by competency, integrity, professionalism, the number of personnel, and the ability to coordinate with related agencies. Therefore, efforts to improve the quality of human resources, strengthen institutions, and optimize inter-agency coordination are crucial steps to increase the effectiveness of industrial supervision and control over business actors.

3.1.3. Facilities and Infrastructure Factors

According to Soerjono Soekanto, facilities and infrastructure are one of the factors influencing legal effectiveness. Adequate facilities and infrastructure will support the implementation of law enforcement officers' duties and functions in enforcing applicable legal provisions. Conversely, limited facilities and infrastructure can hinder the achievement of established legal objectives. [25]

In the context of industrial supervision and control of business actors, the Department of Industry requires various facilities and infrastructure to support the implementation of its duties. These facilities include financial resources or budgets, operational vehicles, information technology equipment, industrial database systems, administrative facilities, and other supporting equipment related to field supervision activities. The existence of these facilities and infrastructure is crucial to the effective implementation of the Department of Industry's authority.

Budget availability is a crucial factor in implementing industrial oversight. Regular oversight requires significant operational costs, especially if the oversight area covers a large area and involves a significant number of business actors. If the available budget allocation is limited, the frequency of oversight may decrease, thus suboptimal control

[19] Republic of Indonesia, Law Number 3 of 2014 concerning Industry; Republic of Indonesia, Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government.
[20] Peter Mahmud Marzuki, *Introduction to Legal Science*, Kencana, Jakarta, 2017, p. 97.
[21] Ridwan HR, *State Administrative Law*, PT RajaGrafindo Persada, Jakarta, 2020, p. 284.
[22] Sujamto, *Aspects of Supervision in Indonesia*, Sinar Grafika, Jakarta, 2016, p. 19.
[23] Soerjono Soekanto, *Op.Cit.*, p. 21.
[24] Soerjono Soekanto, *Op.Cit.*, p. 22.
[25] Soerjono Soekanto, *Factors Influencing Law Enforcement*, PT RajaGrafindo Persada, Jakarta, 2014, p. 37.

effectiveness for business actors. [26]

In addition to budgeting, information technology development is also a crucial requirement in supporting industrial oversight. Digitizing industrial data allows the Department of Industry to obtain accurate information on business profiles, types of businesses, production capacity, and levels of compliance with administrative obligations stipulated by laws and regulations. An integrated information system will facilitate the monitoring and evaluation of industrial activities within the jurisdiction of local governments.

In practice, various infrastructure and infrastructure constraints continue to hamper the effectiveness of industrial oversight. Limited operational vehicles, inadequate information technology facilities, and a suboptimal industrial data management system often hinder the implementation of oversight duties. These conditions have the potential to reduce the Industry Agency's ability to conduct comprehensive oversight of all businesses within its jurisdiction.

Thus, facilities and infrastructure significantly influence the effectiveness of the Department of Industry's authority in industrial supervision and control. The more adequate the facilities and infrastructure available, the greater the opportunity for achieving industrial supervision and control goals effectively and efficiently.

3.1.4. Community Factors

Societal factors are crucial in determining the effectiveness of law. According to Soerjono Soekanto, law essentially applies to society, so the level of public compliance with the law is a crucial indicator in assessing the effectiveness of a legal provision. [27]

In relation to industrial supervision and control, the public referred to includes not only the general public but also business actors as legal entities engaged in industrial activities. Business actors are obligated to comply with various provisions stipulated in industrial laws and regulations, including licensing requirements, business activity reporting, compliance with industry standards, and other government-determined provisions.

The level of legal awareness among business actors significantly influences the success of supervision conducted by the Department of Industry. Business actors with a high level of legal awareness tend to comply with applicable regulations without having to wait for repressive action from the government. Conversely, low legal awareness can encourage violations, ultimately hampering the effectiveness of industrial supervision and control. [28]

Legal awareness is not only related to knowledge of legal regulations, but also to attitudes and behaviors related to compliance with the law. Therefore, in addition to supervision, the Industry Agency also needs to provide ongoing guidance and outreach to business actors to foster a good understanding of their rights and obligations in industrial activities.

Furthermore, public participation also plays a role in supporting the effectiveness of industrial oversight. Information or reports from the public regarding alleged violations by business actors can serve as evaluation material for the Industry Agency in carrying out its oversight function. With public participation, oversight of industrial activities is not solely the responsibility of the government but also a shared responsibility in ensuring industrial order.

Based on this description, it can be understood that community factors have a significant influence on the effectiveness of the Industry Agency's authority. High levels of legal awareness and public participation will strengthen the implementation of industrial supervision and control over business actors.

3.1.5. Legal Culture Factors

Legal culture is the final factor in Soerjono Soekanto's theory of legal effectiveness. Legal culture relates to the values, mindsets, attitudes, and habits that develop within a society toward the law. [29] A strong legal culture will encourage people to voluntarily comply with the law, while a weak legal culture can make it difficult to implement legal provisions effectively.

In the implementation of industrial supervision and control, legal culture is reflected in business actors' attitudes toward the regulations governing their industrial activities. If business actors view the law as a guideline to be followed, compliance with industrial regulations will increase. Conversely, if the law is viewed solely as an administrative obstacle, the likelihood of violations increases.

The legal culture that develops among business actors is often influenced by an economic orientation that places profit as the primary goal of business activities. Under certain circumstances, this orientation can encourage some business actors to ignore legal obligations in order to achieve greater profits. Therefore, ongoing efforts are needed to build a legal culture that supports compliance with industrial regulations.

According to Lawrence M. Friedman, legal culture is a crucial element in determining whether a legal system can function effectively. [30] This means that even if legal substance and structure are well-established, the objectives of the law will not be achieved if the legal culture of society remains low. This opinion demonstrates that the success of industrial oversight and control is determined not only by the existence of regulations and supervisory apparatus, but also by the collective awareness of society's respect for the law.

Thus, a legal culture that supports compliance with industrial regulations is a crucial factor in realizing the effectiveness of the Department of Industry's authority. Improving this legal culture can be achieved through legal education, dissemination of laws and regulations, and ongoing guidance for business actors to foster strong legal awareness in carrying out industrial activities.

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[26] Ridwan HR, *State Administrative Law,* PT RajaGrafindo Persada, Jakarta, 2020, p. 312.

[27] Soerjono Soekanto, *Op.Cit.,* p. 45.

[28] Achmad Ali, *Uncovering Legal Theory and Judicial Prudence,* Kencana, Jakarta, 2015, p. 378.

[29] Soerjono Soekanto, *Op.Cit.,* p. 59.

[30] Lawrence M. Friedman, *The Legal System: A Social Science Perspective,* Russell Sage Foundation, New York, 1975, p. 15

Table 1: Data on the Number of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and Size in OSS

No	Regency/City	Number of SMEs	Information
1	Mataram City	5,000	
2	West Lombok	20,000	
3	Central Lombok	15,000	
4	North Lombok	3,000	
5	East Lombok	25,000	
6	West Sumbawa	2,000	
7	Greater Sumbawa	10,000	
8	Dompu	4,000	
9	Bima City	2,000	
10	Bima Regency	3,000	
	Total of all	89,000	

Source: Online Single Submission (OSS) 2025

Based on Online Single Submission (OSS) data, there are around Eighty Nine Thousand small, medium and large industries, while based on data from Small, Medium and Large Industries in the National Industrial Information System (SIInas), the number of companies reporting complete, accurate and timely data is still very low, namely around One Thousand Six Hundred Companies. [31]

Table 2: Formal IKM Data for 2025

No	Regency/City	Number/IKM	Labor	Investment	Note
1	Mataram City	2,533	16,377	889,969,787	
2	West Lombok	793	8,661	424,266,852	
3	North Lombok	925	5,310	51,677,930	
4	Central Lombok	2,179	19,203	74,121,376	
5	East Lombok	2,370	22,827	8,778,725,520	
6	West Sumbawa	992	4,661	45,383,414	
7	Greater Sumbawa	1,387	6,925	53,823,641	
8	Dompu	434	2,929	1,992,922,049	
9	Bima City	1,269	5,702	33,839,914	
10	Bima Regency	1,428	7,026	4,575,592,187	
	Total of All	14,310	99,621	16,920,322,670	

Source: Industrial Management Information System (SIMANIS) at the NTB Provincial Industry Office in 2025.

Based on the table above, the number of formal small and medium industries (IKM) in 2025 in NTB Province, spread across ten districts/cities is fourteen thousand three hundred and ten companies, the number of workers is ninety thousand six hundred and twenty one people, and the investment value is sixteen billion nine hundred and twenty million three hundred and twenty two thousand six hundred and seventy rupiah.

Table 3: Informal Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) Data for 2025

No	Regency/City	Number/IKM	Labor	Investment	Note
1	Mataram City	3,959	24,706	87,422,342	
2	West Lombok	6,353	17,594	123,992,800	
3	North Lombok	2,431	6,635	98,234,680	
4	Central Lombok	36,116	59,549	66,558,671	
5	East Lombok	17,863	67,920	113,288,261	
6	West Sumbawa	592	1,590	6,332,995	
7	Greater Sumbawa	2,606	12,413	2,360,024,190	
8	Dompu	2,873	6,583	124,297,483	
9	Bima City	5,347	15,592	23,954,110	
10	Bima Regency	3,850	8,929	77,478,792	
	Total of All	81,990	221,511	3,081,584,324	

Source: Industrial Management Information System (SIMANIS) at the NTB Provincial Industry Office in 2025.

Based on the table above, the number of informal small and medium industries (IKM) in 2025 in NTB Province, spread across ten districts/cities is eighty-one thousand nine hundred and ninety companies, the number of workers is two hundred and twenty-one thousand five hundred and eleven people, and the investment value is three billion eighty-one million five hundred and eighty-four thousand three hundred and twenty-four rupiah.

Based on the data in the two tables above, in 2025, there will be quite a large number of small and medium-sized industries in the formal and informal sectors in NTB Province that do not have a Business License and do not have a SIInas Account. [32]

[31] Interview Results with Staff of Facilities and Infrastructure, NTB Provincial Industry Office, November 10, 2025

[32] Interview Results with Staff of Facilities and Infrastructure, NTB Provincial Industry Office, November 10, 2025

Table 4: Data on State Civil Apparatus (ASN) of the NTB Province Industry and Trade Service

No	Job Title	Number of ASN/Org	Information
1	Head of Department	1	
2	Secretary of the Service	1	
3	Head of Division	4	
4	Section Chief	4	
5	Functional	34	
6	Executor	52	
7	PPPK	11	
8	Part-Time PPPK	58	
	Total of all	165	

Source: Author's inventory results for 2026

The table above explains the data on the State Civil Apparatus (ASN) of the NTB Province Industry and Trade Service. Based on the NTB provincial regulation, in early 2026 the Industry Service was merged with the Trade Service so that the new nomenclature became the NTB Province Industry and Trade Service. The number of ASN employees is 165 people, consisting of a Head of Service, a secretary, four Heads of Divisions, four Heads of Sections, 34 Functional personnel, 52 Implementers, eleven P3K personnel, and 58 Part-Time P3K personnel. [33]

3.2. Obstacles in Industry Supervision and Control of Business Actors

In exercising its authority to supervise and control industrial actors, the Department of Industry faces various obstacles that can impact the effectiveness of achieving its oversight objectives. These obstacles can stem from legal aspects, institutional aspects, human resources, facilities and infrastructure, business actors, and even the legal culture of the community. The existence of these obstacles demonstrates that the effectiveness of its authority is not solely determined by a clear legal basis but is also influenced by various interrelated factors in the implementation of government industrial policies.

According to Soerjono Soekanto, legal effectiveness is influenced by five main factors: legal factors, law enforcement factors, infrastructure and facilities, community factors, and legal culture factors. [34] If any of these factors encounter obstacles, law enforcement will not be effective. Therefore, to determine the effectiveness of the Department of Industry's authority in industrial supervision and control, it is necessary to identify the various obstacles that affect the implementation of that authority.

4. Legal Obstacles

Legal obstacles stem from regulatory aspects or laws that form the basis for industrial supervision and control. In state administrative law, the successful implementation of an authority depends heavily on the clarity of the legal norms governing that authority. [35]

Normatively, the authority of the Department of Industry is regulated in Law Number 3 of 2014 concerning Industry and Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. However, in practice, several obstacles are still found, such as legal vacuums, unclear norms, and overlapping authority between agencies that have a supervisory function over business actors. Supervision of industrial activities is not only carried out by the Department of Industry, but also involves the Department of Environment, the Department of Trade, the Department of Investment and One-Stop Integrated Services, and other technical agencies.

This situation often creates unclear boundaries of authority in the implementation of supervision, potentially leading to duplication of supervision or gaps in supervision in certain areas. Furthermore, rapid regulatory changes, particularly following the implementation of a risk-based licensing system through *the Online Single Submission* (OSS), also require rapid adjustments from local governments in carrying out their supervisory functions.

According to Philipus M. Hadjon, all government authority must be exercised based on the principles of legality and legal certainty. [36] Therefore, unclear norms or regulatory disharmony have the potential to hinder the effective implementation of the Industry Agency's authority.

Law Number 3 of 2014 concerning Industry explicitly mandates the creation of implementing regulations (Ministerial Regulations) regarding industrial supervision and control mechanisms. However, to date, these technical regulations have not been comprehensively developed. This has resulted in the absence of standard operating procedures (SOPs) for industrial supervision. Furthermore, regional Industry Agencies are experiencing confusion in defining the limits of their authority. [37]

5. Institutional or Structural Factors

Institutional barriers relate to organizational structure, institutional governance, and coordination between agencies involved in industrial oversight. In implementing oversight of business actors, the Department of Industry does not operate independently but requires collaboration with various other government agencies.

A frequently encountered problem is the suboptimal coordination between agencies in implementing supervision. Each agency often has a different supervisory system and database, complicating the exchange of information. As a result, supervision is less effective and less integrated.

Furthermore, there are still limited work units specifically responsible for industrial oversight. In some regions, the number of areas or sections responsible for oversight is disproportionate to the size of the territory and the number of businesses to be supervised. This situation prevents oversight from being carried out optimally.

[33] Results of Interview with Head of Personnel Sub-Division, NTB Province Industry and Trade Office, January 15, 2026.
[34] Soerjono Soekanto, *Factors Influencing Law Enforcement*, PT RajaGrafindo Persada, Jakarta, 2014, p. 8.
[35] Ridwan HR, *State Administrative Law*, PT RajaGrafindo Persada, Jakarta, 2020, p. 97.
[36] Philipus M. Hadjon, *Introduction to Indonesian Administrative Law*, Gadjah Mada University Press, Yogyakarta, 2011, p. 130.
[37] Author's observation results, December 20, 2025.

Human resources are a crucial factor in implementing industrial supervision and control. Apparatus with strong competence and professionalism will be able to exercise their authority effectively.

However, in practice, the number of supervisory officers is still limited compared to the number of business actors subject to supervision. This limitation reduces the intensity of supervision, so that not all business actors can be monitored regularly.

Beyond quantity, the quality of human resources is also a challenge. Developments in regulations and industrial technology require officials to continuously improve their competencies through education and training. If capacity building is not carried out sustainably, the ability of officials to carry out oversight will decline. [38]

5.1. Limited Number of Industrial Supervisory Human Resources

The number of personnel in the Department of Industry is not commensurate with the number of industrial businesses (small, medium, and large), the size of the supervised area, and the complexity of the industrial sector. This results in inadequate and ineffective supervision, inadequate coverage of many businesses, and low levels of compliance due to the lack of direct oversight. [39]

5.2. Unequal Human Resources Quality and Competence

Some officials lack adequate technical competency in understanding current industrial regulations, industrial auditing skills, and mastery of digital-based licensing and reporting systems. This results in supervision that lacks clear standards. Furthermore, misinterpretation of regulations frequently occurs, and coaching for business actors is ineffective. [40]

5.3. Lack of Training and Capacity Development

Human resource capacity building programs are still limited in terms of training frequency, material quality, and relevance to field needs.

This results in human resources not adapting to regulatory changes (for example, following the Job Creation Law). Furthermore, it also results in underdevelopment of supervisory skills, and a supervisory approach that tends to be administrative rather than substantive. [41]

6. Facilities and Infrastructure Barriers

Infrastructure and facilities are a common obstacle in the implementation of industrial oversight duties. According to Soerjono Soekanto, adequate infrastructure and facilities are a crucial factor influencing the effectiveness of the law. [42]

Implementing industrial supervision requires adequate budget support, operational vehicles, information technology, industrial database systems, and other supporting facilities. In practice, budget constraints are often a major obstacle affecting the frequency and scope of supervision.

Furthermore, the suboptimal use of information technology can also hamper the oversight process. Unintegrated data collection systems make it difficult to monitor industry developments and business compliance levels.

6.1. Industrial Area Infrastructure Limitations

The availability of industrial areas in NTB is still limited and does not fully meet feasibility standards (land, utilities, and logistical access). This has significant impacts. For example: Many business actors operate outside official industrial areas. Supervision is difficult because business locations are scattered and not centralized. Business actors tend to avoid location-based licensing obligations. [43]

6.2. Lack of Supporting Supervision Facilities

Due to the lack of supporting facilities, the Industry Agency faces limitations in terms of operational vehicles for field inspections, monitoring technology devices, and an integrated industrial database system. This has resulted in: the inability to conduct routine and comprehensive supervision, reliance on often inaccurate business reports, and weak early detection of violations. [44]

6.3. Limitations of Digital Infrastructure and Industrial Information Systems

The implementation of systems such as *the Online Single Submission (OSS*) and digital-based industry reporting has not been evenly supported by stable internet networks, technological devices at the business level, and data integration systems between agencies. This has resulted in many businesses not reporting industry data, data not being real-time and valid, and data *-driven supervision* being suboptimal. [45]

6.4. Uneven Distribution of Industrial Facilities

Industry in NTB tends to be concentrated in certain areas (for example, urban areas or certain areas on Lombok Island), while other areas lack industrial facilities and lack access to adequate training. This results in disparities in oversight between regions, with remote areas tending to be overlooked, and lower levels of business compliance in outlying areas. [46]

6.5. Limitations of Standard Testing Facilities and Industry Certification

Facilities for conducting standardized testing in NTB are still very limited, for example: quality testing laboratories, certification bodies, and product standardization facilities. These limitations make it difficult for businesses to meet industry standards. Compliance with technical regulations is low, and product quality monitoring cannot be carried out optimally. [47]

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[38] Peter Mahmud Marzuki, *Legal Research,* Kencana, Jakarta, 2021, p. 172.
[39] Results of Interview with Industrial Development Functional Manager, Central Lombok Regency, November 10, 2025.
[40] Results of an Interview with the Secretary of the NTB Provincial Industry Service, November 2, 2025.
[41] Results of Interview with Industrial Development Functional Supervisor, Dompu Regency Industry Department, November 10, 2025.
[42] Soerjono Soekanto, *Op.Cit.,* p. 37.
[43] Results of an interview with the Head of the Division of Cooperation, Supervision, Promotion and Industrial Investment, NTB Provincial Industry Office, December 13, 2025.
[44] Results of Interview with the Secretary of the NTB Provincial Industry Service, November 15, 2025.
[45] Results of the Author's Interview with Tobacco Industry Business Actors, East Lombok, December 12, 2025.
[46] Author's Observation Results, December, 2025.
[47] Results of the Author's Interview with the Chairman of the NTB Tobacco Association, October 12, 2025.

6.6. Lack of Industrial Guidance and Mentoring Facilities

Industrial development and mentoring facilities in NTB are very limited, for example, industrial training centers, business incubators, and licensing consultation services are not evenly distributed and not optimal. This results in business actors not receiving assistance in fulfilling legal obligations, and the rate of errors in licensing and reporting remains high. Supervision has become repressive rather than preventive. [48]

6.7. Budget Limitations for Procurement and Maintenance of Facilities

Regional fiscal constraints have resulted in limited procurement of monitoring facilities and inadequate maintenance of existing infrastructure. This has resulted in declining quality of monitoring and the suboptimal implementation of industrial control programs. [49]

6.8. Limited Means of Administrative Law Enforcement

Administrative law enforcement tools in the context of industrial control are very limited, for example: the lack of technology-based monitoring systems (e.g., *monitoring dashboards*), and the absence of an automated system for tracking business compliance. All of these limitations result in inconsistent enforcement of administrative sanctions and difficulties in evaluating business compliance levels. [50]

7. Cultural Factors and Business Actors' Behavior

Business actors are the primary targets of industrial supervision and control. Therefore, their level of compliance significantly impacts the effectiveness of supervision.

In practice, businesses still lack a comprehensive understanding of their legal obligations. Some businesses fail to comply with industry reporting requirements, meet specific industry standards, or update their business data in accordance with applicable regulations.

This low level of compliance is often due to a lack of understanding of regulations or the perception that fulfilling administrative obligations will increase business operating costs. This situation presents a challenge for the Department of Industry in carrying out its guidance and oversight functions.

Legal culture is a society's attitudes, values, and behaviors toward applicable laws. According to Lawrence M. Friedman, legal culture is a key element in the legal system that determines the success or failure of law enforcement in society. [51]

In the industrial sector, a legal culture is reflected in the willingness of business actors to comply with legal provisions without being forced to do so through repressive measures. However, in practice, a legal culture that does not support regulatory compliance remains prevalent.

Some business owners still view legal provisions as an administrative burden that hinders business activities. Consequently, legal compliance is driven more by fear of sanctions than by a growing legal awareness within the business owner.

This situation demonstrates that developing a legal culture is a crucial aspect in increasing the effectiveness of industrial supervision and control. Without a sound legal culture , government oversight will consistently face various obstacles in its implementation.

7.1. Low Legal Compliance Culture

Many industrial businesses—both small, medium, and large—still view obligations such as business licensing, reporting industrial data, and meeting industry standards as administrative burdens rather than legal obligations. This has resulted in low levels of regulatory compliance and ineffective supervision by the Department of Industry, as businesses tend to be reactive (*complying only when audited*).[52]

7.2. Negative Perception of the Government (Distrust Culture)

Some business owners perceive government oversight as "fault finding," data reporting as potentially increasing tax or levy burdens, and interactions with officials as risking informal costs. Consequently, business owners tend to avoid government interactions, especially when industry data is incomplete or inaccurate. [53]

7.3. Culture of Business Informality

Especially in small and medium industries in NTB, there is still a strong culture of running businesses informally, not prioritizing legality, relying on social relations rather than administrative compliance.

Therefore, business actors in NTB often lack official business permits, fail to report industrial activities, and are not documented in government systems. This often results in difficulties in industrial mapping by the Industry Agency, which prevents oversight from reaching all business actors. [54]

7.4. Low Legal and Administrative Literacy

Due to low legal and administrative literacy skills, many business actors do not yet understand the importance of risk-based licensing, reporting obligations through digital systems, and the legal consequences of non-compliance.

The factors contributing to this are varying levels of education, a lack of effective outreach, and complex regulations that are difficult to understand. All of this results in non-compliance often occurring not only intentionally but also due to ignorance. [55]

7.5. Culture of Avoiding Reporting Obligations

Businesses tend to fail to submit periodic industry reports, submit data that doesn't reflect actual conditions, or delay

[48] Author's Observation Results, 2025.
[49] Results of the Author's Interview with the Head of the Industrial Sector of West Lombok Regency, December 2025.
[50] Results of the Author's Interview with the Head of the Division of Cooperation, Supervision, Investment Promotion, NTB Provincial Industry Office, 2025.
[51] Lawrence M. Friedman, *The Legal System: A Social Science Perspective*, Russell Sage Foundation, New York, 1975, p. 15.

[52] Results of the Author's Interview with the Head of the Industry Service of East Lombok Regency, November 2, 2025.
[53] Interview Results with the Author, Industrial Development Functional Manager, NTB Province Industry Office, December 2025.
[54] Author's Observation Results, 2025.
[55] Results of the Author's Interview with the Head of the Division of Cooperation, Supervision, Investment Promotion, NTB Provincial Industry Office, 2025.

reporting until reprimanded. These underlying motives include avoiding further oversight and potential additional obligations (taxes, standards, etc.). The impact of all this is invalid industry data and inaccurate industrial policy planning. [56]

7.6. Short-Term Orientation in Business

Some business owners focus more on short-term profits and operational cost efficiency, neglecting regulatory compliance and investment in business legality. The result of these actions is that compliance is perceived as providing no direct benefit. Supervision is viewed as a barrier, not a guiding principle. [57]

7.7. Resistance to the Digitalization of Licensing and Reporting Systems

With systems like OSS (*Online Single Submission*), businesses face digital obligations, data transparency, and reporting system integration. However, these challenges include limited technological capabilities, unequal internet access, and a preference for manual/traditional methods. This results in many businesses not reporting digitally. Industry data is not integrated with the national system. [58]

7.8. The Influence of Local Culture and Social Relations

In NTB, local social and cultural ties remain strong, such as personal closeness, kinship networks, and a culture of mutual assistance. In the context of supervision, business actors expect tolerance or leniency. Formal supervision is sometimes considered "culturally inappropriate." This has the potential to create conflicts between formal legal approaches and local social values, leading to inconsistent enforcement.

7.9. Reliance on Persuasive Approaches

Business actors appear to be more responsive to persuasive approaches and informal coaching than to strict law enforcement. Consequently, if oversight is lenient, compliance tends to be low. If oversight is strict, it has the potential to generate resistance.

7.10. Lack of Awareness of the Benefits of Compliance

Many business owners fail to recognize that business legality can improve access to financing, that data reporting can support policies that benefit them, and that compliance enhances industry competitiveness. This results in compliance being overlooked as a necessity, and oversight not being seen as part of the business development ecosystem.

These cultural and behavioral barriers indicate that the main problem is not only in the regulatory or institutional aspects, but also in: the mindset of business actors, the level of trust in the government, and the still informal business culture which directly reduces the effectiveness of the Department of Industry in supervising and controlling industry in NTB Province.

Based on this description, it can be understood that obstacles to industrial supervision and control of business actors do not originate from a single factor, but rather are the accumulation of various interconnected factors. These legal, institutional, human resource, facilities and infrastructure, business actors, and legal culture barriers indicate that the effectiveness of the Department of Industry's authority still faces various challenges in its implementation.

If analyzed using Soerjono Soekanto's theory of legal effectiveness, the most dominant obstacle lies in the regulatory factor, namely the absence of a Minister of Industry regulation related to industrial supervision and control as mandated by Law Number 3 of 2014 concerning Industry, harmonization and synchronization of laws and regulations, law enforcement, facilities and infrastructure factors, community factors, and legal culture factors. Therefore, efforts to increase the effectiveness of industrial supervision and control must be carried out comprehensively through strengthening regulations, increasing the capacity of apparatus, providing adequate facilities and infrastructure, increasing legal awareness of business actors, and developing a legal culture that supports compliance with industrial provisions.

8. Closing

8.1. Conclusion

Based on the results of the study in the previous chapters, the author draws the following conclusions:

1. The effectiveness of the Department of Industry's authority in supervising and controlling business actors in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Province, particularly in the small, medium, and large industries sectors, is lacking. This is due to factors including legal factors (statutory regulations), law enforcement, institutional structures, infrastructure, and the community's legal culture.
2. Obstacles in industrial supervision and control include several main aspects, namely: regulatory aspects that are still empty, unclear and not yet harmonious, institutional aspects in the form of limited human resources and weak coordination, aspects of facilities and infrastructure that are not yet adequate, as well as cultural aspects and the behavior of business actors that are still low in terms of awareness and compliance with the law.

8.2. Suggestion

Based on the author's conclusions, the following suggestions are made:

1. The Central Government must create a Regulation of the Minister of Industry concerning industrial supervision and control as a guideline in the implementation of industrial supervision and control, harmonize and synchronize the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 28 of 2021 concerning the

[56] Results of the Author's Interview with the Head of the Division of Cooperation, Supervision, Investment Promotion, NTB Provincial Industry Office, 2025.
[57] Interview Results with the Author, Industrial Development Functional Manager, NTB Province Industry Office, December 2025.
[58] Interview Results with the Author, Industrial Development Functional Manager, NTB Province Industry Office, December 2025.

2. Implementation of the Industrial Sector, Article 79 with the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 28 of 2025 concerning the Implementation of Risk-Based Business Licensing, Article 278, analyze and evaluate the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 17 of 1986 concerning the Authority for Regulation, Guidance, and Development of Industry. Efforts to implement industrial supervision and control can be more effective.
3. The Department of Industry needs to improve the quality and quantity of human resources, improve facilities and infrastructure, conduct outreach and education for business actors, including the use of information technology to support a more effective and efficient monitoring system, and raise legal awareness and improve compliance with regulations in the industrial sector.

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