

ANALYSIS OF LAW NUMBER 11 OF 2020 CONCERNING EMPLOYMENT CREATION ON LABOR RIGHTS, SHARIA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS, AND MSME DEVELOPMENT

M. Imam Makruf

Master of Sharia Science Faculty Sharia And Law
University Islam Country Sunan Kalidjaga Yogyakarta, Indonesia

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E-mail :

Imammaroef96@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze Law No. 11 of 2020 concerning work creation on labor rights, prospects for developing the Islamic economy and developing MSMEs. The research method in this research is qualitative research using a descriptive approach because the problems studied are structured and clear, namely to explore and clarify what has and has not been done. Based on the analysis conducted, it was found that the Omnibus Law is a legal concept whose purpose is to eliminate overlap between laws and regulations both in similar or conflicting sectors which will then be rearranged. The Job Creation Law also strongly supports the development of the Islamic economy in Indonesia because there are many good articles on the development of the Islamic economy. The researcher concludes that legal protection for MSMEs has been properly regulated through the Job Creation Law and Government Regulation Number 7 of 2021, especially regarding legal protection because currently the central government and regional governments have paid more attention in terms of financing to MSMEs who request legal assistance and assistance services such as legal counselling, legal consultation, mediation, and out-of-court assistance. where in Law Number 20 of 2008 concerning MSMEs previously it had not comprehensively regulated legal protection for MSMEs.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Job Creation Bill, entitled the Omnibus Law, is one of the steps progressive government in the field of law. Omnibus Law's goal is to remove overlap overlapping between regulation legislation good in sectors similar or contradictory will then be rearranged. bill Job creation entitled the Omnibus Law was then passed by the DPR-RI on date 05 October 2020 and invited on date 02 November 2020 became Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation. By upgrading investment so that created field work which wide. Government issue policies that benefit workers/labourers as Human Resources (HR) and entrepreneurs as investors. With presence It is hoped that the Job Creation Law will be able to fulfill strategic policies especially protecting the welfare of workers because workers are vital assets for process walk company as well as can develop MSMEs and economy sharia in Indonesia.

On order President Joko Widodo on year 2018, Darmin Nasution as The Coordinating Minister for the Economy issued 16 economic policies. To cut the regulations that often hinder investment is the goal issued package Policy the. Policy the embodied past Omnibus Law with issue laws Create Work.

Based on Policy Omnibus Law, government designs 11 *clusters* that is:

1. Simplification Licensing, consists from 522 UU with 770 Chapter;
2. Requirements Investment, consists from 13 UU with 24 Chapter;
3. employment, consists from 3 UU with 6 Chapter;
4. convenience, empowerment, and Protection MSME, consists from 3 UU with 6 Articles;
5. ease of doing business, consists from 9 UU with 23 Chapter;
6. Support Research and Innovation, consists from 2 UU with 2 Chapter;
7. Administration Government, consists from 2 UU with 14 Chapter;
8. Imposition Penalty, consists from 49 UU with 295 Chapter;
9. The land acquisition, consists from 2 UU with 11 Chapter;
10. Investment and Project Government, consists from 2 UU with 2 Chapter;
11. Region Economy, consists from 5 UU with 38 Chapter.

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With ratified Omnibus law raises pros and cons in circles Public, academic, and also a number of party related. Lots which think that presence Omnibus law more harm Public especially labourers.

Omnibus law Create Work no for take sides interest businessman but to increase economic growth in Indonesia this opinion put forward by Minister Law and Right Fundamental Man (Menkumham) Yasonna H. Laoly. There are many things to be considered by the government ratify this Job Creation Omnibus Law. Unemployment in Indonesia keep going experience enhancement and already reach seven million soul is wrong one which prompted the Omnibus Law on Job Creation to be ratified. To eliminate there is overlapping of similar or similar laws and regulations contradicting each other to be rearranged is also one of the design goals Constitution Omnibus law Job Creation. In matter this this can we'll see government action once "hit" will be carried out against dozens of laws Invite.

DPR-RI through meeting plenary 7th on date 5 October 2020 authorize design Constitution Omnibus law Create Work Becomes Constitution Number 11 Year 2020 about Create Work (UU Creator or UU CK).

Creating jobs, foreign investment in the country increased by reducing licensing requirements and regulations business and land acquisition is one of the objectives of the passing of Law Number 11 Year 2020 about Create Work which inside it load 1,187 pages.

Background President Joko Widodo created the Copyright Law Work is to improve the structure of the economy in almost all sectors with create field profession, and Upgrade investment as well as productivity.

On this occasion the author is interested in discussing the Copyright Law Work for the employment cluster is to create jobs which wide in accordance with President Jokowi's vision.

In Article 3 of the Job Creation Law Number 11 of 2020 mentioned that UU this aim for make field profession for whole people Indonesia with wide and also evenly with method:

1. MSMEs and cooperatives get the convenience of empowerment and protection;
2. Ecosystem investment upgraded;
3. Simplify Opening Effort;
4. Well-being worker upgraded;
5. Government Becomes center investment;
6. Project strategic National accelerated.

Benefit other with ratified Constitution Create Field Workis:

1. Align and Simplify licensing and regulation;
2. Achievement investment which quality with Upgrade growtheconomy;
3. Quality jobs will be created and workers guaranteed sustainable welfare;
4. Mark Economy and level life Public experience enhancement;
5. Micro enterprises have increased productivity, so that Indonesia able to compete in this world.

In essence, this law is beneficial for all parties, namely for businessman, worker and which more urgent for economy Indonesia. Government Indonesia hope through Constitution this will open field profession healthy and productive. With exists Constitution Create Work Number 11 Year 2020 also for Upgrade quality para labourer/worker in Indonesian 1 in order to adapt to the current Industrial Revolution. Early 2020 will Becomes challenge for para labourer/worker with faced on Revolution Industry 4.0 temporary countries proceed other like Japan has initiate a new concept, namely Society 5.0. At least the workers/workers are expected to be able adapt so our competitiveness in international eyes rose.

Constitution employment Becomes wrong one clusters which enough interesting attention government because because exists overlap overlapping labor regulations so that there is often a legal vacuum. 2 For example arrangements regarding partnerships and protection of partners. As we know partnership is one of the new working relationship patterns which has been going on long happened in Indonesia.

Exist many chapter in Constitution Number 13 year 2003 about Revised employment through the Job Creation Law which made many parties critically criticize the contents of the Copyright Law the Work Field. By reason of the rights of workers or laborers being harmed, however, it increases deforestation, due to reduced protection of the environment in Indonesia. Even as we know until it happened large-scale demonstrations for this law to be repealed. So from that inside study this will discussed about Analysis UU No. 11 year 2020 about Create Work Against Labor Rights, Prospects for Islamic Economic Development, and MSME Development.

2. METHODS

Research Model

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This research is a qualitative research using a descriptive approach because the problems studied are structured and clear (Ghauri, et al., 2020) namely to explore and clarify what has and has not been done. In this research conducted in order to analyze regarding Law number 11 of 2020 concerning create work to rights labor, prospect development sharia economy, and MSME development.

Based on the needs and objectives of this study, the data obtained for this study used literature studies such as previous scientific journals, books, or other reading sources related to this research.

Data Analysis Techniques

Analysis, according to Matthew and Michael in Patilima (2010: 100-101) is divided into three streams of activities that occur simultaneously. The three flows in question are as follows:

1. First, data reduction is part of the analysis that sharpens, classifies, directs, discards unnecessary, and organizes data in such a way that conclusions can be drawn and verified.
2. The second part of the analysis is the presentation of the data. The presentation referred to by Matthew and Michael is a collection of structured information that gives the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action.
3. The third or final part of the analysis is drawing conclusions and verification meetings. From the beginning of data collection, the researcher begins to look for the meaning of things, patterns, explanations, possible configurations, causal flows, and propositions.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A Analysis of Law no. 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation Against Rights Laborer

Employment comes from the word "labor", regulated in Article 1 paragraph (2) Law 13/2003 concerning Manpower states that: "Labor is everyone which capable do profession To use produce goods and/or service goodfor meet their own needs for Public".

In Chapter 1 paragraph (1) UU 13/2003 about employment

"Employment is everything related to labor on time before During and after period work".

The principle of national development known in employment, especially the principle fairness, equitable principles and the principles of Pancasila democracy. As for the purpose of Law Number 13/2003 concerning Employment is as following: ⁶

- a. utilization and Empowerment power work done in a manner human and optimal;
- b. Provide worker which competent customized with what which become the needs of national development and regional development so that there is equal distribution of employment opportunities;
- c. So that power work and family protected so welfareimproved.

Currently the government is forming a legal policy to use in determine pattern make book and update it with process legislation. which which are binding in nature as norms that will be enforced in creating employment. ⁷ The Omnibus Law was first announced in the form of a Draft Law Invite Create Employment then changed Becomes Draft Constitution Job Creation (RUU Ciptaker). Since it was announced the substance has raised controversy in Public because rated impact bad especially in circles workers, the presence of the Ciptaker Bill is considered to be impartial to workers as a factor main in national economic development.

Through this, the Job Creation Bill was formed which was approved by DPR on 5 October 2020 and promulgated on 2 November 2020. This show there is political law which originate from executive with method legislation. Institution executive covers president and representative as well as para Minister which help in running the government. We can see that Law Job Creation becomes legal politics from the government that implements the Omnibus Law in formulating existing norms to increase investment so that created employment.

Omnibus law will Becomes mover or triggers for strengthen capability and also apply function legislation from DPR in Indonesia as country law. ⁸ The government's desire to create wide employment opportunities as well equally for whole Public expected capable materialized with exists the law Invite Create Work Number 11 of 2020 which arrange multisector.

Among 11 clusters in the Job Creation Bill, employment is wrong one matter which arranged inside. Exist three Constitution which will experience changes through the Job Creation Law, namely: First Law 13/2003 concerning Employment, Second Law 40/2004 concerning the National Social Security System, and Third UU 24/2011 about Body Organizer Guarantee Social. Government seeks to harmonize the law so as to be able to provide space for investors without causing losses as well as avoiding regulation overlap overlapping.

The government's target is to create three million jobs every year after The Omnibus Law was

ratified by the Job Creation Law Number 11 of 2020. Because before Omnibus law applied in Indonesia field profession estimated only available 2-2,5 million every the year. With push flexibility power work more far as well as liberalization government hope can jack up number growth economy in Indonesia. obstruction activity business and investment in Indonesia caused because protection employment and regulation which valid current is very rigid.

Therefore the government needs to create a more labor system flexible by keeping labor costs as low as possible, especially wages so that businessman easy recruit and dismiss worker which considered no competent. This will cause entrepreneurs and capital owners more flexibility invest and open business land so that economic growth in Indonesia increases and new jobs are created. The government has also created Policy strategy through the Act Create Work that is:

- a. Upgrade activity effort and investment;
- b. Protect and make an effort well-being para power work;
- c. MSMEs empowered and protected;
- d. Upgrade project strategic national and project strategic;

This is motivated by Indonesia's vision in 2045 is to achieve five big economy strongest in the world with 27 million GDP per capita per month.

With the presence of the Job Creation Law, it is hoped that it will be able to comply Policy strategic specifically protect well-being worker because worker is a vital asset for the running process of the company. This means the Job Creation Law can become a legal umbrella for workers' welfare in order to increase it economic growth and national development. Problems often arise overlap overlapping rule and emptiness law previously, resulted development economy in Indonesia from year to year instead increase but sluggish. Here we see a graph of Indonesia's economic development from 1998 to 2020 which was reported by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) on quarter II 2020 recorded -5.32%.

On the side other, Force Work New every year precisely the more increase even reach 2 millions people. In where Worker informal control not enough more 74,1 million people (57.26%), while Formal Workers amounted to 55.3 million people (42.74%) in 2019. Through the Ciptaker Law it is hoped that economic growth will increase as much 6% even more every year so field profession which new capable accommodate 2 million new work force and 7 million work force that has not obtain opportunity work.

About 45% of the total population (115 million people) in Indonesia are in economic position that is very vulnerable to falling into poverty. That survey prove that majority resident Indonesia is at far from level well-being which adequate (World Bank: 2019). 9 For Upgrade growth the economy required a new investment of Rp. 4.800 trillion which is in 1% its growth, it takes Rp. 800 trillion. Therefore in order to maintain the need for and balance of expanding employment opportunities is necessary investment is also business protection and welfare of government workers requires reform regulation in a manner thorough including sector employment.

In the Job Creation Law there are several things that are rejected and have an impact on the welfare of workers/labourers include : Wages, Outsourcing, Guarantees Social Labor (Social Security), severance pay, and foreign workers (TKA). (See Table 1).

Table 1 Change System employment in UU Create Work

No	The thing that rejected	Reason
1.	Wages	System wages minimum omitted, system wages its nature per O'clock. if O'clock work not enough from 40 hours/week soautomatic the wages below the minimum wage;
2.	Outsourcing	Limitations of <i>outsourced</i> work do not exist, so delete hope somebody for Becomes worker permanentin company;
3.	Guarantee SocialLabor (Social Security)	Guarantee day old and guarantee pension in danger of being lost;
4.	severance pay	severance pay omitted;
5.	Labor Foreign (TKA)	Field work in Indonesia potentially filled by power work foreign which unskilled.

The formula for calculating the minimum wage for workers is regulated in Article 88 letter (d) UU Create Work calculated based on variable growth economy/inflation by governor area which concerned become executor wage setting minimum. 10

Law is considered to be a balance between rights permanent workers and contract employees both from companies and outsourced contracts (outsourcing) because it is considered a form of business relationship. Workers/or labourers have basic rights that are inherent and protected by the constitution through the State Constitution Republic of Indonesia of 1945 article 27 paragraph (2). This article is for protection law to workers/labourers which there is in Indonesia with aim ensure rights worker, and get opportunity as well as treatment which same without exists discrimination.

Outsourcing (outsourcing) is the delegation / transfer of several processes business through administration and management according to the definition and criteria has agreed by para party to something body provider service. Previously practice outsourcing more profitable company than workers/labourers because its nature contract or no permanent, guarantee development career no arranged, and sometimes wages lower. That 's what the law is for Cipta Kerja brewed several articles which regulates the equality of rights between contract/ outsourced workers and workers permanent.

BPJS employment will operate five program in scheme gift addition magnitude severance pay in Constitution Create Work That is Guarantee Old Age (JHT), Accident Insurance Work (JKK), Death Benefit (JK), and Guarantee Pension (JP), Guarantee Job Loss (JKP).

About severance pay there is difference Among UU 13/2003 about Employment with Law 11/2020 concerning Job Creation includes severance pay due layoffs that is gift severance pay Becomes 19 time borne by businessman and 6 time borne by program Guarantee Lost Profession (JKP) from BPJS employment where previously it was 32.2 times. Job Loss Guarantee (JKP) is a new program made by the government for lost workers profession. The JKP program is regulated in the Job Creation Law Article 46 letter (a), Collateral Job loss is different from severance pay or long service pay (UPMK). Body Organizer Guarantee Social employment is which organize this program. In addition, when there is a layoff, workers who If you stop working before entering retirement age, you will be given JKP services During unemployed up to training.

When holding a tripartite between employers, workers and the state government participate present through Constitution creator in finish dispute connection industrial (PPHI).

Permission enter TKA which previously arranged in UU 13/2003 about employment now in UU Create Work permission the many which written off. One of them is that foreign workers only need to have an rptka (use plan power work foreign) no need again permission written from official or minister which appointed.

Income tax (PPH) will be waived for TK or WA with conditions must have certain skills. This tax exemption is valid for four years counted since workers become a domestic tax subject.

In addition, several changes appeared regarding the annual bonus, overtime duration, protection of Occupational Safety and Health (K3) and the amount of layoff compensation. According to Ellen Setiadi, Staff Expert Kemenko Economy mention that right and protection which same will given to worker contract and worker permanent as well as outsourced employee. Because in the Labor Law No. 13 year 2003 not yet there is affirmation regarding similarity guarantee right and protection for worker fixed and contract.

Worker period time certain (PKWT) or which normal called with worker contracts will be very necessary in the era of the industrial revolution 4.0, because at this time many new types of work that appear with a non-permanent nature. It exists with aim suppress unemployment which from year to year more increasing.

Improvement of business systems is indeed very important in efforts to grow national economy but the welfare of workers also needs to be studied carefully in depth Constitution creator. This is very interesting to study because logically company will difficult develop if occur imbalance Among businessman as owner capital with worker as source power man. With have worker which reliable and productive will give birth to company which healthy. One that encourages increased worker productivity is by improve the welfare of workers through the rights regulated in the Copyright Law Work. Worker like life for a company.

The company will meet the needs inside or outside of work characteristic physical or spiritual and in a manner live or no live which could increase work comfort and productivity. It was done without having to reduce wages worker as well as aim for realize well-being worker.

In article 1 paragraph 3 of Law Number 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower: "Worker/labourer is any person who works and receives wages or compensation in another form".

Friedlander, say that somebody which work make an effort for meet their needs and improve their quality of life through income and reward he gets from work. Constitution Ciptaker Number 11 Years 2020 considered capable Upgrade productivity worker however wages and well-being slumped.

In chapter 88 B UU Creator Number 11 Year 2020, unit time and unit results become parameters of

wage setting. This means the wages received by workers depending on how long the hours worked and the results more work. The more many O'clock work which spent in company so the more many also wages which accepted. An example is the driver online/online taxis and motorcycle taxis in companies like Grab, Maxim, Gojek and others, where when they work beyond working hours on generally they will earn which more big.

Temporary when worker get wages which big no ensure level the welfare of being worthy of a job, because of the structure and scale of pay depends from ability company also. If in UU 13/2003 about structural employment and the wage scale is measured of competence work, class, education, position and tenure of worker/labourer. Finally the government legalized low wage system for almost all workers/laborers in Indonesia with ratified UU 11/2020 about Create Work. By therefore UU Create Work brought disaster to the working class in Indonesia. Roles and responsibilities government for protect worker and arrange connection industrial already free.

The collective labor agreement (PKB) between employers and workers will regulate all kinds of labor relations disputes and industry especially in fulfillment rights worker has arranged by UU employment Number 13/2003 Previously, there were still frequent violations. For example, Indonesian formal workers around 46% accept wages below the minimum wage provisions.

In the concept of economic growth theory, the most important production comes from HR which creative and have productivity tall considered capable create national economic multiplier effect. Building HR will be foundation for development economy which sustainable.

The main problem with employment in Indonesia is conditions the demand for and supply of labor is low so that it has an impact on number unemployment which tall, problem wages and also well-being worker. Job Creation Law Number 11 of 2020 will facilitate improvements workforce skills through integrated job training through guarantee social employment.

Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Article 27 (paragraph) 2, Chapter 28 paragraph (2) and Chapter 33 Becomes base for government for protect worker and businessman.

A Analysis of Law no. 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation of Prospects Development MSMEs and Economy Sharia in Indonesia

MSMEs is units effort productive which stand alone, which done by people individuals or business entities in all sectors of the economy. Basically the difference between micro businesses, small businesses, medium businesses, large businesses are generally based on initial asset value (excluding land and buildings), average turnover per year, or the number of permanent workers. However, the definition of MSMEs is based on these three measurement tools differ by country. Therefore it is indeed difficult to compare the importance or the role of inter-SMEs country.

The definition of MSMEs is regulated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 Year 2008 about MSMEs Chapter 1 beeps that micro business is effort productive assets owned by individuals and individual business entities that fulfill the business micro as stipulated in the law. Small business is an economic enterprise productive which stand alone, which done by individuals or body effort which no is child company or no branch company which owned, controlled, or become part either directly or indirectly of micro-businesses or large businesses that meet the criteria for small businesses as stipulated in UU the. Whereas effort medium is effort economy productive which stand alone, which done by individuals or body effort which no is a subsidiary or not a branch of a company that is owned, controlled, or become a part either directly or indirectly of micro business, business small businesses, or large businesses that meet the criteria for micro businesses as intended in law the.

Based on Constitution Number 20 Year 2008 about MSME, definition from each effort are as follows:

- a) Micro Enterprises are businesses with a net worth of less than 50 million rupiah or produce less sales from 300 million rupiah During one year.
- b) Small Business is a business with a wealth of between 50 and 500 million rupiah or generate sales between 300 million to 2.5 billion rupiah during one year.
- c) Medium Enterprises are businesses with a wealth of between 500 million and 10 million billion rupiahs or generate sales between 2.5 to 50 billion rupiahs During one year.

Recognized that effort micro small and medium (UMKM) play role important in development and economic growth, not only in developing countries country currently develop, but also in countries proceed. In country proceed MSMEs very important, not only because the business group absorbs the most more labor than large enterprises, but also its contribution to formation and growth product domestic gross (GDP) Very big compared to their contribution from effort big. 14

Efforts to empower MSMEs that need to be carried out by the government is enhancement aspect capital, freedom market and mastery technology by government, business world and society by changing the political-economic orientation which fundamental.⁴¹ Policy empowerment this should side on economy people in action real for could chase left behind MSMEs in competition effort and market free. According to firm Sulistia empowerment MSMEs have an important meaning in the development of the national economy and its role in welfare Public, because: (a) MSMEs including in pillar economic development fostered and protected by the government; (b) small business has the potential to develop so that it can plunge into the economic arena global and (3) exists toughness and independence effort, economy people this have prospects in future free market competition. 15

Development MSMEs Becomes wrong one effort which done government by increase investment and create jobs. The effort is loaded in Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation (Job Creation Law) which was ratified on October 5, 2020. Based on the results of the analysis conducted by the compass research and development (R&D), at least there is seven laws related to MSMEs that were amended in the Job Creation Law. Two in in between which Very tree is Constitution Number 20 Year 2008 about Effort Micro Small and Intermediate and Constitution Number 25 Year 1992 about Cooperative.

On part preamble from UU Create Work mentioned that gift convenience, protection, and empowerment UMK laid on arrangement front together with cooperative, including enhancement protection and well-being worker. As for the special chapter that describes a number of facilities for MSMEs, that is Chapter V for example, from Art 87 to Article 104.

If you look at Article 97 and Article 104, UMKM and cooperative actors are given portion Very a little 40 percent from results product in country for procurement government goods/services. As an illustration, the budget for the procurement of goods and/or services government on 2020 as big Rp. 725 trillion so that there is potency big for MSMEs for utilise opportunity the. Besides that, bill Create Work also arrange convenience for perpetrator effort MSME, Chapter 13 UU Create Work arrange, government center give convenience, empowerment, and protection for perpetrator MSMEs and cooperative in the implementation of investment.

Form protection that form coaching and development MSMEs and cooperatives through partnership programs, training, increased competitiveness, innovation and market expansion, access to financing, and dissemination of information as widely as possible. Also, convenience try for perpetrator MSMEs seen through exception provision wages minimum for micro and small businesses. Article 90 B of the Job Creation Law regulates wages minimum company micro and small set based on agreement Among businessman and laborer at the company without need follow standard wages minimum from government.

Then, in the Job Creation Law too, MSMEs do not have to fulfill obligations give money appreciation or bonus as in meaning in Chapter 92. Regarding licensing, in the Job Creation Law, licensing provisions are regulated in Article 91, where the article explains, MSME registration can be done online or offline enough with attach Card Sign Resident (ID CARD) and letter description try from RT for next perpetrator effort MSMEs can get Number Parent Try (NIB) through licensing try in a manner electronically, while the business identification number is a single permit that applies to all business activities. Further related to Article 92, Micro Enterprises and Small given the ease or simplification of tax administration in the framework submission facility financing from government center in accordance with provision laws and regulations in the field of taxation, in paragraph (2) it is Micro Enterprises and Small companies that apply for business licenses can be given incentives in the form of no subject to cost or given fee relief.

In addition, the government also followed up the Job Creation Law by issuing it regulation executor form Regulation Government Number 7 Year 2021 about Ease, Protection, and Empowerment of Cooperatives and Small and Micro Enterprises Intermediate. In the PP in particular article 48 paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) which regulates legal protection for umkm which reads "(1) Government central and regional governments are required to provide assistance and assistance services law to perpetrator Effort Micro and Effort Small, (2) Service help and legal assistance to micro and small business actors as in the meaning in paragraph (1) is free of charge, (3) Assistance and assistance services law includes, legal counselling, legal consultation, mediation, and assistance in outside court."

Then form protection law other which arranged in pp the also listed in Article 51 which is essentially the provision of assistance services and legal assistance to Micro and Small Enterprises, Central government and local government at least to identify legal issues that faced by perpetrator MSME, open information to perpetrator MSMEs about form and method access service help and accompaniment law, also allocate budgets for program implementation of assistance service activities and legal assistance.

Based on description in on, so protection law to MSMEs already arranged with good through Constitution Number 11 Year 2020 about Create Work and Regulation Government Number 7 Year 2021

about convenience, Protection and Empowerment of Cooperatives and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. Where is the government central and local governments have paid more attention in terms of financing to MSMEs who request legal assistance and assistance services such as counseling law, consultation law, mediation, and accompaniment in outside court. where in Law Number 20 of 2008 concerning MSMEs previously not yet arrange accordingly comprehensive legal protection against MSMEs.

Then for the prospects for the development of the Islamic economy according to Faozan Amar (Secretary of LDK PP Muhammadiyah) there are several points in the Job Creation Law which provide positive opportunities for business actors in the Islamic Financial Industry. Good in sector banking sharia, or cooperative sharia. Example about Banking Sharia which arranged in paragraph 4 of Article 79 UU Create Work.

- a. **The first opportunity**, in point 3 (Article 79) regarding capital. In law Previously, rules regarding capital were regulated in accordance with Bank regulations Indonesia. Whereas in UU Create Work regulation the now arranged by regulators capital investment.
- b. **The second opportunity**, contained in point 1 regarding the original bank ownership arranged about provision complementary (pairing). However, in UU Create Work pairing is omitted, with other words so easier. apart from sharia banking, the *Omnibus Law* also benefits cooperatives with Sharia Principles. Cooperatives with Sharia Principles are now guaranteed by law Create Work. Establishment cooperative with Principle Sharia easy done with exists Chapter 86 UU Create Work, which add Chapter 44A in UU Cooperative.

This new rule, according to Faozan, is a good opportunity for establishment Cooperatives with Sharia Principles for job creation, given the current times total This type of cooperative is new 4500-5500 units.

So if writer look what which be delivered Faozan Ammar that UU Create Work very support development cooperative and sharia banking, so that it is very supportive of the progress of the sharia economy in Indonesia.

4. CONCLUSION

It can be drawn based on the explanation above that the Omnibus Law is legal concept whose purpose is to eliminate overlap between regulation legislation good in sector which kind or which each other contrary then will laid out repeat. UU No 12 year 2011 about Formation Legislation (UU 12/2011) is the basis of the government review position Omnibus law. Matter this arranged details on chapter 7 in where Omnibus law have position in lower Constitution Base 1945. So Omnibus law domiciled higher than legislation which other.

Expanding employment opportunities for Indonesian people, creating entrepreneurs and capital owners are more free to invest and open business land so that growth economy Upgrade field work which new created through Policy Policy strategic which already arranged this is aim ratified the law Invite Number 11 years old 2020 about Create Work.

MSME development is one of the efforts made by the government to increase investment and create jobs. such efforts loaded in Constitution Number 11 Year 2020 about Create work and Government Regulation Number 7 of 2021 concerning Convenience, Protection and Empowerment of Cooperatives and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. Next, the author concluded that protection law to MSMEs already arranged with good through the Job Creation Law and PP Number 7 of 2021, especially regarding protection law because currently the central government and local governments have provided attention more in financing matters to MSMEs which request service help and accompaniment law like counseling law, consultation law, mediation, and assistance outside the court. where in Law Number 20 Year 2008 about MSMEs previously not yet arrange in a manner comprehensive protection law towards MSMEs.

Then the Job Creation Law also really supports economic development sharia in Indonesia because many articles which good will development economy sharia.

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