

Editor's Introduction

Law in Changing Societies: Spectra of the COVID-19 and Industrial Economy Issues

The Editorial Board proudly presents the recent publication of the Indonesian Journal of Law and Society Volume 2 Issue 1 (March 2021). It is the third issue that the journal has consistently and rigorously selected manuscripts for publication from March 2020. In this issue, the critical topics examined by the authors mainly deal with the recent discourses on the law in changing societies, which includes its impacts from COVID-19 to the way of the Indonesian government that strived for leveraging more investments to end up an industrial economy.

In this second year, the Indonesian Journal of Law and Society covers five scholarly papers. This issue spans from Indonesia's hegemony campaign in tobacco industries, Nigeria's reproductive rights in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, Indonesia's constitutional complaint against constitutional rights, Indonesia's AI-based legislative drafting, to state institutions' dispute settlement from the Newmont divestment case.

The first paper entitled, "The Dark Side of Tobacco Industry's CSR: A Socio-Legal Analysis of the Indonesian Corporate Hegemony Campaign," was written by Auditya Firza Saputra. This paper specifically investigated the conundrum of the tobacco industries, which are often seen to promote the national economy. However, narratives on economic contribution and industries' philanthropic campaigns displayed industries as the protagonist sector. They played a significant role in creating a false public opinion on the tobacco industries' reputation. This paper considered that the tobacco corporations popularly utilized Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) to attract public endorsement. Simultaneously, industries opportunistically operated the campaign to portray virtuous narratives into its problematic existence. The situation has worsened during the COVID-19 outbreak

because excessive tobacco smoking behavior increased people's health vulnerability. It deconstructed the existing dogma regarding industries' misperceived social reputation, which frequently justifies industries.

Under this issue, this journal also discussed reproductive rights in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic in Nigeria. Written by Nnawulezi Uche and Bosede Remilekun Adeuti, their paper specifically highlighted the prospect of achieving sustainable reproductive rights protection in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic in Nigeria. This paper examined existing Nigeria's laws on reproductive and health rights and ascertained the extent to which it had continually and predictably addressed the reproductive rights protection issue. It concluded that the adoption of a new approach to policies and programs on preventable maternal mortality and morbidity guaranteed the right to attain the highest standard of sexual reproductive health in Nigeria.

This issue also explored the future of the constitutional complaint adopted in Indonesia to promote constitutional rights. This paper was written by Standy Wico, Michael, Patricia Sunarto, and Anastasia that revisited the range of a constitutional complaint following its legal certainty granted to the Indonesian Constitutional Court. This paper considered no trial mechanism for claiming constitutional rights in Indonesia under the constitutional complaint mechanism, even if the Constitutional Court has existed since 2003. The absence of this mechanism impacted the discourse to what extent to improving Indonesian democracy. At the same time, it took into account that the state often ignores constitutional rights even if the promotion of these rights is essential in the rule of law.

Another paper, which exposed a considerably significant discourse in contemporary Indonesia, discussed optimizing omnibus law. This paper was written by Zaki Priambudi, Namira Hilda Papuani, and Ramdhan Prawira Mulya Iskandar that dealt with a legal inquiry on the use of artificial intelligence for legislative drafting. This method becomes a contentious issue in Indonesia, responding to the government's ambition to pass the omnibus method on Job Creation Law for stimulating more investments as part of excelling Indonesia's industrial economy. Hitherto, the omnibus law method has been regarded as a practical solution to harmonize and synchronize

statutory regulations. In practice, its application tended to be pragmatic and less democratic due to its limitation to public participation, exemplified from the legislative drafting of Job Creation Law. Amidst this reality, this paper analyzed the essential consideration and challenges of implementing the omnibus law model in Indonesia with its further relevance of applying AI-based legislation.

The fifth paper discussed the dispute on state institutions' authority from the Newmont divestment case in Indonesia. This paper, authored by Syahra Ramadhani, Maynanda Shadrina, and Sholahuddin Al-Fatih, analyzed the differences in implementing the existing laws governing an institutional power and function that encouraged disputes among state institutions. As a result of the similar authority granted to state institutions, *inter alia*, President, the House of Representatives, and the Financial Audit Agency, with regard to the Newmont divestment case, this paper explored the importance of outlining further elaboration on the limits and meanings of state institutions.

Under the publication of this issue, the Editorial Board would also like to announce several updates about this journal. First, the Editorial Board is glad to inform that the Indonesian Journal of Law and Society has been indexed by Garuda. It is a preliminary step before the journal has to submit the application of the national accreditation for being indexed in the Science and Technology (SINTA) database, in addition to be widely indexed by other competitive index services for reaching a wider range of authors and readers.

Second, the Editorial Board also made several improvements in ensuring the quality and accessibility of the journal. It includes the more rigorous and selective peer-review of submissions, which proceeded with double-blind peer review since its inception. The journal also introduced the new template so that it can be easy to read for our readers. These changes and improvements are the initial steps in our ambition for the Indonesian Journal of Law and Society to be indexed internationally in the medium and reputable databases such as Directory of Open Access Journal (DOAJ), Scopus, and the Web of Science.

Finally, on behalf of the Editorial Board, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to all authors who submitted their manuscripts to the Indonesian Journal of Law and Society. I also would like to extend my highest appreciation to all reviewers who have contributed to the quality of published papers in this journal. All parties that supported the journal, particularly the Faculty of Law, University of Jember, are also very much appreciated.

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Principal Editor
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