

Nationalism Makes SOEs as Economic Pillars for Social Justice

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Abstract

SOE is established as the desire of the State to prosper its people, so if there are questions related to the need for SOEs in Indonesia, then the statement is unconstitutional. Indeed, the presence of SOEs is on the wishes of the 1945 Constitution. If SOE is abolished, then the provisions of Article 33 of 1945 Constitution must be amended or abolished, Indonesia as a state based on Pancasila adheres to the values of social justice for all Indonesian people. SOE is formed as an effort by the State to be able to realize what has been outlined in the country's foundation. The aim of social justice is to form a balanced and orderly society in which all citizens have the opportunity to build a decent life and those who are weakly placed to receive assistance as needed. The government as the leader of the state has the duty to promote equitable prosperity and in this context it has the right and obligation to sue its citizens to make their contributions according to their respective abilities. Because the issue of social justice as one of the legal guidelines often creates problems, it is not only in practice but also in the clarity of concepts, it is

necessary to explain in more detail about this conception by placing its position in the midst of the concept of justice in general. Essentially justice is related to the distribution of resources in society in the form of goods and services, business capital, social position and role, authority, power, opportunity, and others that have certain values for life.

Keywords: state owned enterprises, government, Pancasila, nationalism, social justice

1. Introduction

The principle that can be drawn for good emerges the different concepts of justice according to the intended group. If the distribution of resources is intended to have the same positive impact on everyone, this distribution is called "commutative justice". If distribution is intended to have a positive impact by prioritizing socially weak and disadvantaged groups of people, then justice is "corrective justice". If the distribution of resources is intended to have a positive impact in overcoming the loss of a group of people caused by the actions of another party or group then this justice is called "compensatory justice" [1].

In the context of Pancasila as a guide to law with social justice, there is a demand for the state that the laws made in Indonesia are always aimed at creating social justice, ie laws aimed at narrowing the gap between the strong and the weak socioeconomic life, even making a law aimed at giving special protection to a weak group so that he is not involved or released to compete freely with the strong considering he will always lose. It is something that is comfortable accepting Pancasila in such a conception, it is not a bombastic conception which is used as a tool to violate human rights in various fields [2].

The state intends to make SOE as one of the main movers of the national economy, so that SOE is one of the important pillars in national development. The important role of SOE is

not only expected to be the bearer of interests and services as well as meeting the needs of many people, but it is also as the biggest contributor to the national economy. Various sectors of SOEs, including SOE Plantation, have a very important role in realizing a complex state goal, so that SOE is a very important part of national and state life. National nationalism must view SOE as an entity that makes it the pillar of the nation's economy [3].

SOE can play their role as locomotive, motor, trainer, facilitator, motivator, mentor and strategic partner for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs). Besides, SOE is expected to be a trainer, business mentor, facilitator, motivator, and strategic partner that is mutually beneficial to the people's economic activities, which are still classified as MSMEs. This makes SOE deserve to be called as the pillar of the national economy [4].

The existence of SOE as a pillar of the national economy can be seen from the policies adopted by Perkebunan Nusantara III, Ltd (Persero) (PTPN III), PTPN III realizes that the company's sustainability must be supported by a commitment or responsibility to the environment, and to support the sustainability of sustainable business entities must contain three basic pillars known as triple bottom lines, namely profit, people and planet, meaning that the existence of the company is as a profit-oriented business unit with attention to the people around and environmentally friendly. The characteristics of the plantation business that intersect with the community and environment positioning the role of corporate social responsibility as an inherent part of the business process [5].

The territory of PTPN III which is spread across seven regencies / cities in Sumatra Province requires well-planned, well-managed and supervised program management, so that eventually the existence of the company can improve the quality of life for all stakeholders,

namely customers, employees, clients, shareholders, the community and also adding value to the quality of the environment [6].

2. The Development of Surrounding Communities

It is stated in Article 88 of Law No. 19 of 2003, it is determined that SOEs set aside a portion of profits in fostering small businesses and the development of surrounding communities whose arrangements are set forth in a Ministerial Decree. Based on this Law, SOE Ministerial Regulation No. PER-05 / MBU / 2007 jo. PER-08 / MBU / 2003 jo. PER.09 / MBU / 07/2015 regulates the Implementation of Partnership and Environmental Programs in all SOEs. PTPN III's responsibility program is implemented in the form of CSR, Community Development (BL), and Partnership (PK) programs with the following achievements:

2.1 Partnership Program

This program is implemented through the provision of soft and revolving loans with an interest of 6 percent per year to small and medium enterprises (SMEs), the provision of soft interest funds is intended to finance working capital and / or purchase fixed assets in order to increase production and marketing [7]. Fund in fostering partnership is also given in the form of funding in education, training, apprenticeship, marketing, promotion and other matters relating to increasing the productivity of the fostered partners.

As of June 2015, PTPN III had distributed loans to 6,573 business units of SMEs that were domiciled in 22 Regencies / Cities in North Sumatra, West Sumatra, and Aceh Provinces. 208.288.552.113, consisting of businesses in the sectors of: trade, services, agriculture, industry, fisheries, animal husbandry, plantations, and other sectors [8].

The assistance and guidance for the UKM practitioners has had a positive impact on the progress of the business partners and enhancing the security of PTPN III's business environment, such as:

- a. The volume of production of goods and services produced by fostered partners is increasing;
- b. Increasing employment opportunities especially in the place of domicile of the fostered partners;
- c. Actors of assisted partner of UKM can avoid the practices of moneylenders;
- d. It is able to improve managerial skills and the quality of the production of goods and services of UKM fostered partners so that they are expected to have competitiveness;
- e. Many fostered partners have been able to demonstrate their business development by making micro businesses as adopted children, and there are already several fostered partners who are able to penetrate foreign markets such as Singapore and Malaysia;
- f. The realization of a more harmonious relationship between the company and the community around the PTPN III business area / work unit so that there are no claims / rejections (zero complaint) from the community towards the company's activities.

2.2 Community Development Program and CSR Program

This program is given in the form of direct distribution of assistance to the community which includes natural disaster assistance, education and / or training to improve public health, development of public facilities and infrastructure, construction of religious facilities, nature conservation, and community social assistance in the context of poverty alleviation. CSR is a company program to empower the community through assistance in building social facilities and infrastructure for the community around the plantation. The implementation of CSR programs is

the implementation of Law No. 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies. The distribution of CSR funds in the Regencies and Cities of North Sumatra Province is intended for activities: sports activities, commemoration of holidays / celebrations, nature conservation, food security and horticulture, public facilities and infrastructure, and others [9].

According to Imanuddin Ilmar that this can be seen clearly through its role as a pioneer of business activities (pioneers) in the national economy. In fact, SOE can also be a savior to get out of the national economic crisis, as well as being the driving force of the national economy when private businesses are no longer dominant and battered due to the economic crisis.

In addition, it must also be recognized that the economic crisis that hit Indonesia has made the joints of the national economy so fragile and powerless to immediately rise to overcome the crisis. Therefore we need a new locomotive to borrow, the term developed in the business world to attract these already very fragile economic, to survive and function so that national economic activity continues to run. This role cannot be expected from national private businesses that have been declared collapsed, especially since the new cooperative business has been given the role of being a national economic power [10].

With the current status and condition of SOEs, it is clear that SOE's position is a very prominent economic factor and as a leading entity in the national economic system. Moreover, in carrying out its role as a business entity that holds a monopoly in the administration of production branches which are important for the state and which control the lives of many people. The ability and performance of SOE becomes the foundation of hope which does not only in carry out the function of public benefits in the form of providing goods and services of high quality and strong competitiveness both in the domestic market and in the global market,

but it is also as a driving force for other economic sectors to rise through partnership business programs and as a producer of profits or income for the country.

Improving the ability and performance of SOE might not have only positive implications on the development of the national economy, but it also aims at efficient, productive, and professional management of SOEs. Moreover, it is expected that SOE can be a world-class company. Through the presence of SOEs, in fact Indonesia deserves to be a big country and control the world development discourse. Seeing the condition of Indonesia's natural wealth which is extraordinary, this condition can be utilized to make Indonesia as a reckoned country in the world economic arena. Important development needs in all countries, 80 percent more can be found in Indonesia. Natural resources should be a weapon of international diplomacy to elevate Indonesia's important role in the world order in the future [11]. In the author's opinion, it should be so great at the natural wealth he possessed, that the Indonesian world must be able to "roar" like a lion, but now the "roar" cannot be heard. Even what it sounds "meongan" of the cat that has not been able to steal the world's attention.

Not only that, the cultural wealth in which the principles of human and community life can be found is also a power to direct the development of civilization in every country in the world. Besides, the demographic aspect is the bargaining power of economic politics in the constellation of world trade which become a force. Therefore, Indonesia is a country that has the most interest in preserving nature more than other nations [12].

Development in Indonesia has been running for a long time, in fact, the results have not been able to lift our nation to the level of a highly dignified country and have a good position in the eyes of the world. Insubordination actually becomes a bad shadow of our nation at the age of 70 years. We need to examine together where the actual location of the problem so that the

condition of the nation is still like a road in place and does not show a significant progress. It should be suspected that the love of homeland is in the level of degradation. The framework of nationalism in the nation and state must be a concern for all of us to be able to make this nation go back in accordance with what the founding fathers previously dreamed of [13].

3. Natural facts in Indonesia

Therefore, it is necessary to summarize the natural facts of Indonesia so as to whip up awareness that we are indeed in a real rich country, not in an imaginary country. Natural facts in Indonesia include:

3.1 Astronomical and geographical location

The location of the Indonesian nation is very profitable and strategic. It is beneficial because the tropical climate under the equator makes Indonesia a rich and fertile country. It is strategic and political economy context because it is located at the crossroads of people and goods between continents. In addition, the expanse of more than 17,000 islands with sea areas covers 2/3 of the total area of Indonesia, which is 2,915,000 km per square foot with a coastline of 81,000 KM, also places Indonesia's natural maritime land to be reckoned with.

3.2 Biodiversity and Fossil energy

Indonesia is the second largest owner of biodiversity in the universe. There are 785,058 types of Indonesia's biodiversity out of 5,131,100 total world biodiversity. Indonesia currently still has oil reserves of 8.1 billion barrels consisting of 4.4 billion barrels of proven reserves and 3.7 billion barrels of potential reserves. The largest reserves are in central Sumatra which is 3.8 billion barrels. Indonesia's natural gas plays an important role in international trade after oil.

Indonesia's natural gas reserves are 152.9 TSCF (trillion square cubic feet). Coal is also a very important Indonesian natural resource. At present, Indonesia's coal reserves are 103.187 billion tons, the largest is in Kalimantan (52.32 billion tons) and Sumatra (52.48 billion tons). There are 12 percent of high quality, for example, more than 7,100 kcal / kg, 66 percent are of medium quality 6,100 - 7,000 kcal / kg and the rest are of low quality.

3.3 Energy is not oil, gas and mineral.

The non-fossil energies are sea waves, tides, sea water currents, salinity, and sea water temperatures. Indonesia's marine potential can be utilized to produce 240 Gwe of energy. The estimated electricity potential of wave energy reaches 20 - 70 MW / m. Geothermal is also a natural blessing that can be utilized in Indonesia. The potential geothermal energy is estimated to reach 29,215 MW, the result of the Pacific and Pacific serkum cuetum through the meeting of the Indo-Austronesian and Eurasian Pacific Earth plates. In addition, solar, biomass, nuclear, hydrothermal, and even waste energy have the potential to be developed as an energy source besides oil and gas and coal. Energy is not oil and gas and mineral.

3.4 Forest

Indonesia's forest is the world's most important source of oxygen and a diverse place for biotaendemic living. Although Indonesia's land covers only 1.3 percent of the planet's surface, globally our country is home for 12 percent of mammals, 16 percent of reptiles and amphibians, 17 percent of birds, ten percent of flower plants, and 25 percent of fish species. In contrast to Brazil which has the first largest forest area in the world but a high level of hemogeneity, Indonesia has unmatched biodiversity [14].

Indonesia's tropical forest is a home and the last hiding place for the world's unique biological wealth. Indonesia's forest biodiversity still contains many species that have not been identified and are still a hidden mystery in them. WWF data shows that between 1994 and 2007 alone more than 400 new species were discovered in the world of science in the forests of Kalimantan Island. This places Indonesia as one of the countries with the highest biodiversity in the world. Based on FAO data for 2010, the world's forests - including Indonesia's forests - hold 289 gigatons of carbon in total and play an important role in maintaining global climate stability [15].

3.5 Coral reefs

Most of the islands in Indonesia are volcanic islands which emerge from deep sea waters. There are 16 percent of the world's coral reefs (more than 39,500 KM per square) are in Indonesia. Indonesian coral reefs save their biodiversity in the world, there are approximately 590 hard coral species representing more than 95 percent of the total number of species recorded at the center of the coral triangle. Indonesia's coral reefs, there are a large and diverse population of fish and other marine, with at least 2,200 species of reef fish recorded in Indonesia. Despite its high diversity, it is classified as a small number of species that are unique to Indonesia. Of the 2,200 species of reef fish, only 197 species are considered endemic, which shows that most species have extensive and interconnected migrants throughout the coral triangle area [16].

3.6 Fish

The potential of Indonesian fish is 2,741 marine fish species (including 1,343 reef fish species). Reptiles consist of 6 species of turtles, 30 species of mammals. The average number of

fish catches is 3,705,745 metric tons per year while the types of crustaceans and mollusks are 320,670 metric tons per year. In addition to the resources described above, other natural potentials such as agriculture, animal husbandry, and other resources are very abundant as a commodity that places Indonesia as the owner of a very high comparative advantage. Thus, there is no reason for us to regret being born as Indonesian children who have abundant natural resources, but knowing all the wealth owned by the Indonesian people makes our sense of nationalism as a nation's children increase? The author argues that sometimes our natural wealth becomes the nation's children who are lulled by the advantages possessed by the Indonesian people [17].

From the explanation above, the founding fathers of this country have seen the great prospects of the economic achievement of the Indonesian people to the maximum level, thus, it is expected to be able to provide prosperity for all Indonesian people. Thus, our State Constitution places it in article 33 UUD 1945 as an appropriate protection so that all existing natural wealth can be enjoyed by all the nation's children. Out of all the natural wealth owned by Indonesia, most of them were managed by BIN as an extension of the State in achieving the aims and objectives of Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution, State-Owned Plantation Enterprises that carry out management of state assets in agriculture and forestry. 70 years Indonesia has been independent and sovereign to take care of its own people, but it is felt that the presence of SOEs has not reached its maximum point. The author believes that this is still considered normal, considering that 70 years is not a long time for a nation to be able to learn, research, and find the best format for a State company in exploring the sectors of their respective businesses [18].

President Sukarno in the early days of Indonesia's independence also wanted that all of Indonesia's natural wealth in the future could be exploited by the nation's children, thus, he

patiently waited for the nation's children who were studying and schools around the world to return to the lap of the motherland to apply science and knowledge he has acquired for the management of the resources we have. In contrast to Suharto, who prefers infrastructure development as soon as possible, he prefers to invite foreign investors who have the financial capacity and skills to exploit our natural wealth.

SOE is an entity that must be supported to be a competitive company, both on the national and international stage. The founding fathers idea to put substance in Article 33 of the Constitution is that the State is able to exploit all of Indonesia's natural wealth through entities that are given the authority to do, and SOE is the intended entity. Therefore, SOE must be the pride of the nation's children in achieving what they aspire to be when the country is liberated. SOE is a pillar of the economy and national economic development, it is not just a tool for a handful of groups and individuals who speak in the name of personal and group interests. If the existence of SOE has been manipulated and it is no longer in line with the purpose of its establishment, it will be like a lighthouse that looks shining and bright on the outside, but it is dark and gloomy inside. As the nation's children, it has become our common duty and responsibility to restore the position of SOE as an entity that can become part of the culture and pride of the Indonesian people to be able to realize the goals of the nation and state.

4. Conclusion

The government as a financier of SOEs should have brought SOE closer to the community as important in realizing the welfare goals mandated by the constitution. Although currently the SOE has carried out activities that touches the community, it is only limited to partnership relationships in the form of work programs and CSR obligations that are stipulated in

the Law. Dividend is part of company profits, the writer saves a portion of the profits of SOEs can be directly given to the community in the district / city through the local government where the SOE operates. The division of profits from the management of SOEs between the central and regional regencies / cities is part of the policies that should be enforced, this policy is very effective in socializing SOEs to the public as State companies acting as pillars of the economy in realizing national and state development. If this policy can be implemented, the community around SOE can immediately feel the existence of SOEs, the sense of ownership of SOEs will also arise by this policy implementation. Besides, in managing its business, SOE will always be side by side with the community and its existence is maintained as a business entity whose benefits can be directly felt by the community.

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