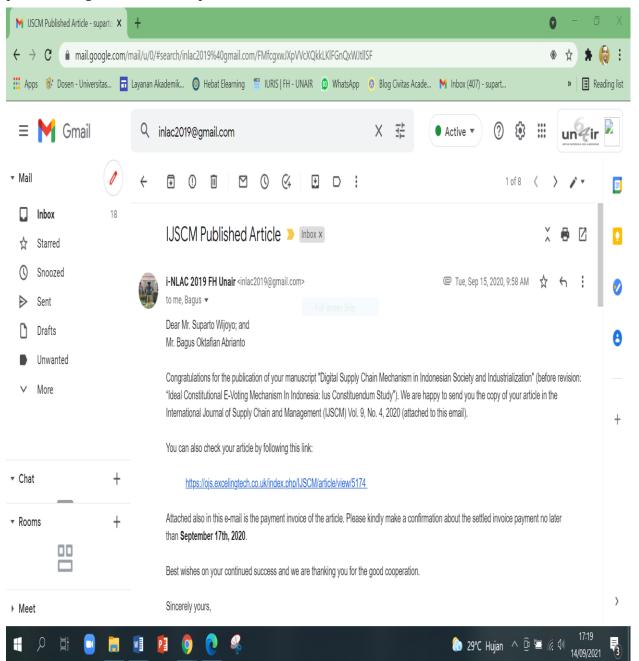
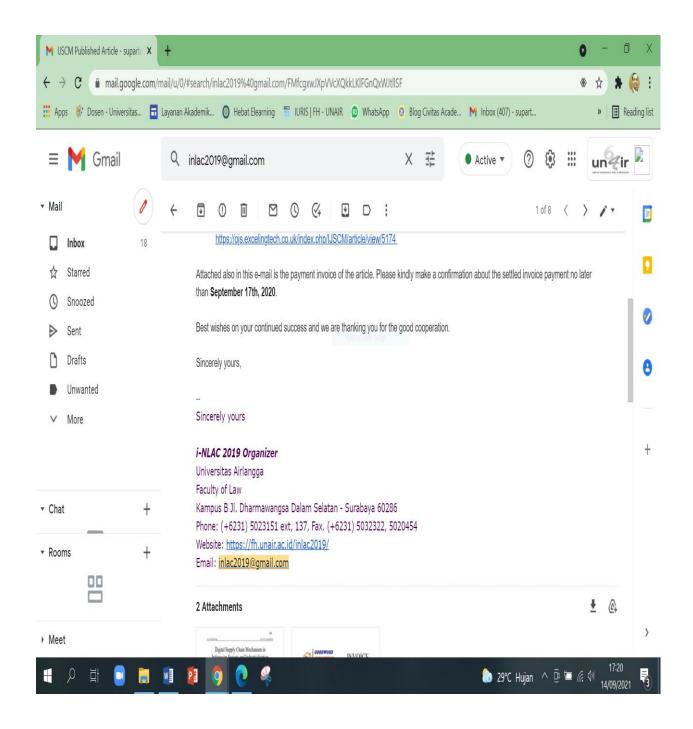
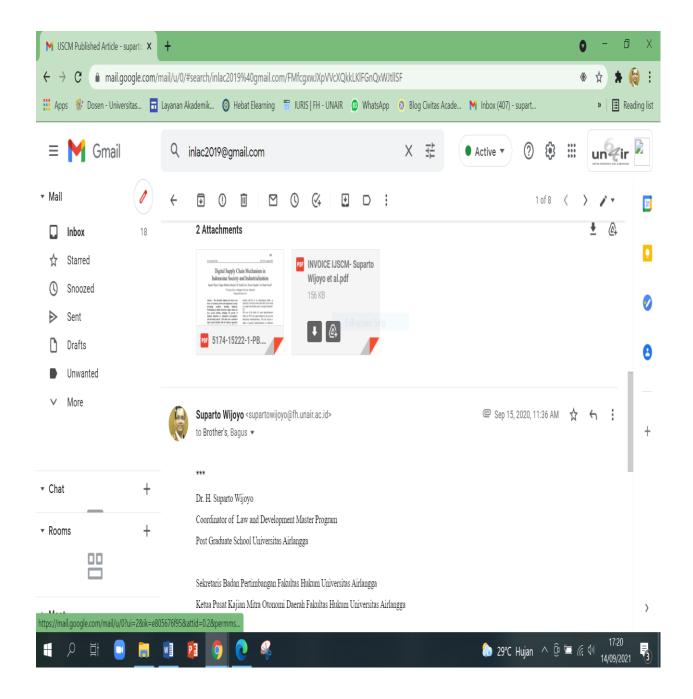
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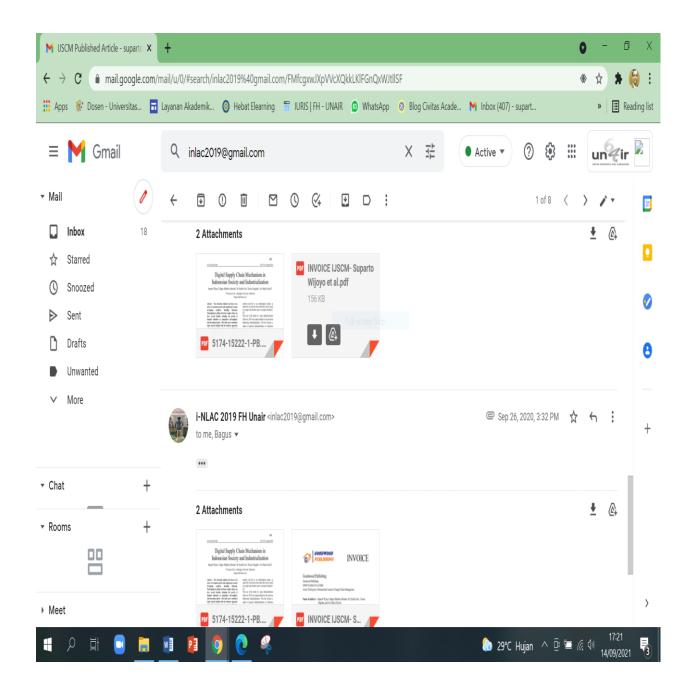
Digital Supply Chain Mechanism in Indonesian Society and Industrialization

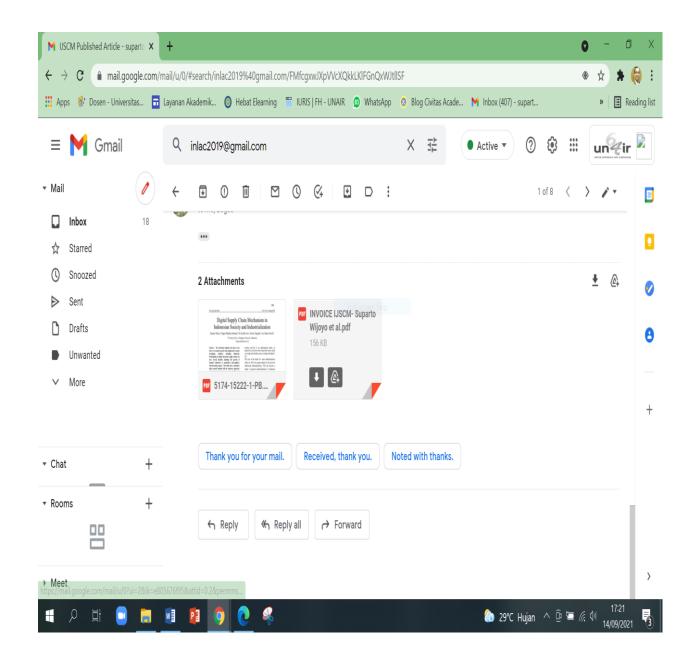
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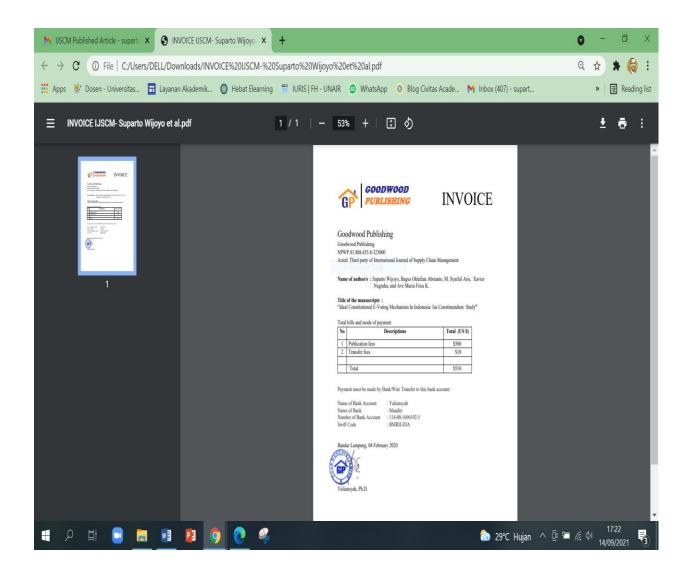












Digital Supply Chain Mechanism in Indonesian Society and Industrialization

Suparto Wijoyo¹, Bagus Oktafian Abrianto², M. Syaiful Aris³, Xavier Nugraha¹, Ave Maria Frisa K³

12 Faculty of Law, Airlangga University, Indonesia bagusou of thunair ac.id

Abstract- The electronics industry has been a key driver of economic growth and employment in many developing countries, including Indonesia. Participating in global electronics supply chains can have several benefits, including the growth of domestic industries as competitors and suppliers, and increasing exports. This study uses a normative legal research method with the statutory approach, conceptual approach, and case approach. Based on the digital supply chain in Indonesian society and industry for implementing DSCM in Indonesia, namely, First, it does not violate the principle of direct, general, free, confidential, bonest, and fair. Second, the regions that apply the DSCM method are ready in terms of technology, financing, human resources and software, the readiness of the people in the area concerned, as well as other requirements

Keywords- Digital Supply Chain, Cost, Security, Indonesian Society and Industry.

Introduction

In present competitive environment it is necessary for businesses to use modern technologies to improve their productivity and streamline their supply chain. The Indonesian government is working to modernize the nation's supply chain and logistics sector. If examined in terms of history, general industrialization in Indonesia have been held since 1955 as a form of democracy in Indonesia. Industrialization in the new order also continued, but the quality was considered low, even Mahfud MD called it a situation of undemocratic political configuration [1]. The problem with general Industrialization during the New Order era is that polling and the calculation stage are often not monitored by opposition political parties and most public servants cannot vote freely and in secret [2]. After the heyday of the new order ended, general industrialization began to democratically again with changes in Article 7 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia that the term of office of the President and Vice President is five years and afterwards can be reelected in the same office for only one times tenure. Of course, this change arises from the experience of the new order that the leader of the industrialization winner took too long to occupy a

position and led to an authoritarian leader, as quoted by Lord Acton who stated that "power tends to corrupt and absolute power corrupts absolutely"

The case of the death of a mass industrialization officer in 2019 was unprecedented in the previous Indonesian industrializations. This has become a matter of general industrializations in Indonesia and has drawn much criticism as well as new ideas. A new idea that arises is the application of technology to reduce the limitations of the ability of human resources to use DSCM in general industrializations in Indonesia. This idea is needed to balance the existing human resources with the demands of simultaneous industrializations. One of the demands is related to article 14 letter a jo. Article 413 Paragraph (1) Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Industrializations, namely KPU must carry out all stages of organizing industrializations in a timely manner and the determination of the results of general industrializations included in the holding of general industrializations must be determined by the KPU no later than 35 days after the day voting. Moreover, article 167 paragraph (3) of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Industrializations mandates simultaneous general industrializations, meaning that not only elect executive candidates, but also legislative candidates, so that ballots are counted more and must be completed within a certain time limit in accordance with statutory regulations.

Increasing the actual vote counting period is also not wise. Adding a term is not wise because it will damage the credibility of the industrialization itself, as in the phrase 'justice delayed, justice denied' [4]. The conventional electoral system with DSCM has several significant differences and shows several advantages of DSCM that can address the problem of limited human resources that are not comparable to the demands that must be achieved in the simultaneous industrialization process, these differences are [5]:

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