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Political Economy in International Trade: New Trade Tariff Issues Lead to Mass Layoffs at Textile Companies in the Cikarang Industrial Area: Perspectives and Solutions

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Abstract: The rise in Donald Trump's new trade tariffs, which have been imposed in several nations, including Indonesia, is what spurred this study. Reduced output and challenges for clothing and textile businesses exporting overseas, particularly to the US and Europe in general, are the results of this worry. This has led to widespread layoffs, with the most labour-intensive businesses being those in the apparel and textile industries. Examining the political economy of global commerce and the problem of new trade tariffs that have led to widespread unemployment in textile enterprises in the Cikarang Industrial Area are the goals of this study. Regarding the problem of new US trade tariffs, opinions and remedies might be expressed. This research methodology employs a descriptive qualitative approach that focuses on thoroughly describing and then understanding the occurrences that take place. Utilising focus groups, in-depth interviews, document analysis, and observational methods. With a sample of 100 respondents, the population consists of clothing and textile manufacturing and exporting businesses located in the Cikarang Industrial Area. Purposive sampling Data reduction, presentation, conclusion drawing, and result verification were the three steps of the interactive, continuous data analysis that was carried out based on specific criteria in two production businesses and three exporters. According to the findings, businesses voiced their worries about the increased trade tariffs and thought about taking action to reduce them. Hiring Costs of labour and raw materials. Stakeholders think that if this keeps happening, it will make it more difficult to hire new employees. One major effect is that businesses will use mass layoffs. The national government's option is for relevant parties to take proactive, long-term measures.

Keywords: Trade Tariffs, Economic Politics, Mass Layoffs, Opinions, Remedies.

INTRODUCTION

The United States (US) President Donald Trump's announcement of higher reciprocal tariffs marked the start of the global trade war. China, one of Asia's wealthy nations, was the first to launch the counterattack. Release date: April 16, 2025; kemhan.go.id. Furthermore, the

trade war has disrupted the global supply chain, which is relevant to geopolitics and Indonesia's economic resilience. Demand is dropping for Indonesia, which depends on exporting raw materials to the US and China. Global commodity prices have decreased as a result of the strategy to address both nations' faltering economies, which affects Indonesia's national revenue (Zuhriadi et al., 2023).

At a meeting of Commission VI (six) of the Indonesian House of Representatives (DPRRI), Rieke Diah Pitaloka voiced concerns about the rise in reciprocal tariffs, which have brought up by several parties. The reciprocal tariff rise had an impact on ten nations. The 32 percent reciprocal tariff imposed by the United States had an effect on Indonesia. The effect Textiles and ready-made apparel (including jerseys), footwear, palm oil, fisheries items including shrimp and fish, and electronic equipment were among the top commodities in Indonesia that were impacted. 04-04-2025, jurnalpatrolinews.co.id.

Mass layoffs (PHK), media records, and Commission IX of the Indonesian House of Representatives (DPR-RI) layoffs of 26,400 people (2023), 80,000 people (2024), and Appindo data from March 2025, 73,992 people (Retnaningsih, 2025) pose the greatest threat to Indonesia (Lumbanrau, 2025). These issues have come up for discussion and are quite upsetting for those who make clothing and textiles (Perdana, 2025).

There is an immediate need for layoffs have a significant impact on poverty and seriously interfere with the 2030 objective. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are intended to address global issues such as poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace, and justice (Undiknas, 2024). In 2022, Frank Biermann et al. Universities play a crucial role in mitigating sustainable development, particularly when the government has not fully addressed the change of education (Uchenna & Ogechukwu, 2023). (Paulina and others, 2024). To accomplish the SDGs, cooperation between the public and private sectors, civil society, and other stakeholders is required. To gauge progress and identify areas that require additional attention, routine monitoring and evaluation are conducted (Frank Biermann, et al. 2022).

Every nation must develop a national strategy that fits its objectives and environment (Suryanto et al., 2022). Through international cooperation and coordination to solve unemployment that causes poverty, this aim is anticipated be accomplished for the benefit of both current and future generations (Carlsen & Bruggemann, 2022). Increased unemployment and poverty resulted from the inability to handle the problem of tariff rises and businesses feeling high levels of worry, which led them to implement mass layoffs by businesspeople (Jabbar et al., 2024) (Retnaningsih, 2025).

METHOD

This study employs an inductive descriptive qualitative methodology (Saleh, 2022), wherein researchers investigate the significance and understanding of events occurring in the field (Rijali, 2018). (Hardani et al., 2023). Qualitative research seeks comprehensively understand the phenomena encountered by people, including behaviour, perception, motivation, and actions, utilizing natural methods and descriptive language within specific circumstances, as noted by Moleong in (Nasution, 2023: 34). The research model structure and data collection methods designed to address multiple inquiries in the comprehensive interviews that form the basis of this study (Risky, 2020).

Consequently, utilizing data obtained from observations, interviews, and recordings, the researcher will deliver an exhaustive account of the study by analyzing events, occurrences, social activities, attitudes, beliefs, perceptions, and opinions of individuals or groups. Certain descriptions serve to delineate guiding principles for the implementation assessment. The research population comprises all garment and textile manufacturing companies as well as garment and textile exporters. Sampling methodology: Purposive sampling predicated on certain criteria. Concentrating on the sample that most accurately aligns with the aims of this

study (Kumara, 2018:2-5) (Nuralim et al., 2023). A dialogue occurred between APINDO and the Bekasi Regency Manpower Office, involving two prominent garment-textile production enterprises with the highest staff counts and three garment-textile export companies.

Data validity methods include triangulation to assess the credibility of sources, procedures, and temporal factors (Rianto, 2020). The data analysis methodology employs the interactive model proposed by Miles & Huberman.

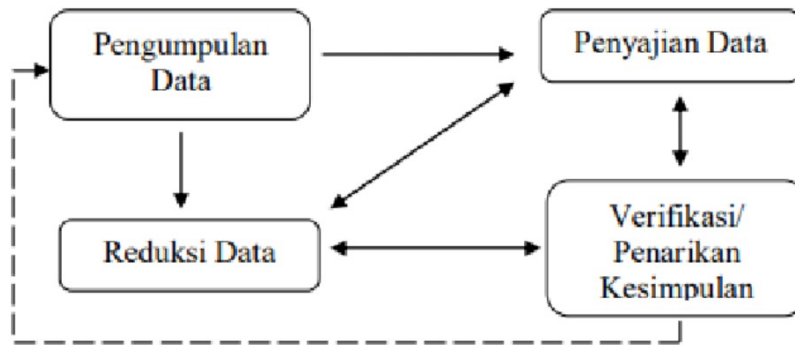


Figure 1. Miles & Huberman's interactive data analysis model (Miles & Huberman, 2014).

By examining the issue under investigation, a framework can be established that connects reality, theory, models, and proposed solutions (Kusumastuti & Khoiron, 2019). The model elucidated by Miles & Huberman, wherein the study involves the collection of pertinent data through surveys, interviews, and observational documentation. Data reduction seeks to streamline and structure the gathered data to enhance comprehension and analysis. Data abstraction serves as an extension of data reduction, whereas data presentation involves the visual or descriptive display of data. In the final stage of drawing conclusions and verification, researchers interpret the supplied data and derive findings from the emerging patterns. The conclusions substantiated by the studied data (Miles & Huberman, 2014) (Fiantika, 2022).

Miles and Huberman's interactive data analysis approach facilitates the development of a resource-based perspective (RBV), as articulated by Rahayu et al. (2014) and Vasudevan (2021), which pertains to the strategic management of a company's sustainable competitive advantage through knowledge, technology, expertise, and assets. Dynamic capabilities (DC) (Ali, 2018). Dynamic capability (DC) refers to a company's proficiency in adapting to fluctuating internal and external conditions by effectively integrating and customizing its resources and competencies.

Utilize the Analytic Network Process (ANP) (Yohanes, 2021), including objectives, criteria, sub-criteria, and alternatives, in conjunction with Miles and Huberman's model to analyze the narrative capacities of field-based data. The interplay between stakeholder pressure and the prospective effects of reciprocal tariff escalations examined by analyzing corporations' responses under differing circumstances.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research Results

The researcher delineates the findings and discourse of qualitative descriptive research, aligned with the issues identified through observations and comprehensive interviews, alongside a literature review titled "Economic Politics in International Trade: New Trade Tariff Issues Impacting Mass Layoffs in Textile Companies in the Cikarang Industrial Area:

Perspectives and Solutions."

The researchers contacted and visited the Bekasi Regency Manpower Office, thereafter engaging in a comprehensive conversation about the research aims. The findings indicated a collaboration with the Bekasi Regency Leadership Council of the Indonesian Employers' Association (APINDO). APINDO convened selected participants, specifically two businesses and three garment and textile exporters, for a focus group discussion (FGD). The findings of the FGD delineated as follows:

Table 1: Problem Study Matrix

Problem Discussion	Source of Results and Discussion	
	View	Solution
Indonesia's economic policy towards international trade	Literature	literature
The impact of reciprocal tax rates on the production and export capabilities of the garment-textile industry	Literature, observation and interviews	Literature, observation and interviews
Positive and negative impacts of mass layoffs from government policies	Literature, interviews in focus group discussions (FGD)	Literature, interviews on discussion group forums

Table 1 presents a matrix delineating the focal points of the problem study, encompassing three principal themes related to Indonesia's political economic perspectives and answers to contemporary international trade, derived from numerous discussed studies. The government's position on recent problems.

The garment-textile industry's viewpoint and strategies about the United States' 32% reciprocal tax rate on high-cost manufacturing capacity and exports to the US, the principal market for Indonesian garment-textile products. This research employs diverse literature reviews, field observations, and comprehensive interviews with pertinent firm executives.

The subsequent step is to analyze the positive and negative ramifications of mass layoffs, considering two scenarios on the government's success or failure in handling the associated issues. This entails the Department of Manpower and the Indonesian Employment Agency (APINDO), with a literature study conducted via interviews in a focus group setting

1. Triangulasi Metode

Researchers used organized and structured interview techniques to verify the truth and accuracy of the data, using informants (related agencies, APINDO, and company leaders). By using different perspectives, conclusions that were closer to the truth were generated. To address doubts, this triangulation stage was carried out using 2 (two) approaches: *dynamic capabilities (DC)* responding to dynamic changes, and *analytic network process (ANP)*, achievement of objectives with criteria and sub-criteria, and alternatives as solutions.

2. Triangulation Theory

Researchers can thoroughly examine theoretical knowledge related to the findings of the collected data analysis, triangulating theories to deepen understanding. Researchers apply professional judgment when comparing field findings (observations, interviews, and literature) with comparative perspectives that yield challenging findings.

3. Data Source Triangulation

Investigating the veracity of specific information using multiple data sources, document reviews, archives, interviews, and observational data, or by speaking with several subjects who are considered to have differing perspectives on the impact of reciprocal tax rates. This approach generates facts or evidence, which then offers different perspectives on the phenomenon being investigated. Various information emerging from various perspectives can be trusted to be true (Susanto et al. 2023).

The interactive analysis pattern proposed by Miles and Huberman can be compared as a form of interrelated relationship (Zulfirman, 2022).

1. Data Collection

It is information collected and allows researchers to draw conclusions and take appropriate actions. (Nasution, 2023:90-99), With the results of observations on garment-textile companies as a whole, the results of in-depth interviews with several selected sources, consisting of the Bekasi Regency Manpower Office (Dinasker), with the Indonesian Employers Association (APINDO) fostering industrial relations, Garment-textile company managers. Furthermore, it is presented as a process of explaining information in the form of narratives and detailed descriptions arranged according to the main conclusions from data reduction and presented in the language of researchers logically and methodically so that it is easier to understand, (Hardani et al., 2023:115). So that all information collected in the field produces a complete description.

2. Data Reduction

The act of selecting, focusing, and simplifying all forms of information that support research data collected and documented during the fieldwork process is known as data reduction (Saleh, 2023). Essentially, the data reduction process is a stage in the qualitative data analysis process that seeks to simplify and eliminate less important information to focus, direct, clarify, and sharpen the data. This allows the presentation of the story to be easily understood and provides justifiable conclusions. Data reduction is a sensitive thinking process that requires intelligence, flexibility, and a high degree of insight.

3. Data Presentation

It is the act of gathering information used to identify hidden patterns and trends within the data and to predict future events, allowing for conclusions to be drawn. The presentation of this research data takes the form of a brief description of the views and solutions regarding the impact of reciprocal tariffs. The presentation of the data allows researchers to more easily understand emerging issues and plan future activities based on this understanding.

4. Conclusion Drawing and Verification

Concluding is the final step in the steps outlined above. Conclusions are drawn from the analyzed data and verified evidence obtained at the research location. In this step, the researcher draws conclusions related to "Economic Politics in International Trade: New Trade Tariff Issues Lead to Mass Layoffs at Textile Companies in the Cikarang Industrial Area: Perspectives and Solutions."

Discussion

This chapter will present the research findings, elaborating on the data collected from the field during the execution of qualitative descriptive research. A comprehensive elucidation of the gathered findings is presented. Qualitative, emphasizing the comprehension of the meanings, experiences, and viewpoints of study participants.

1. Indonesia's Political and Economic Perspectives on International Trade: Recent Trade Tariff Challenges Result in Widespread Layoffs. Textile firms in the Cikarang Industrial Estate are highly vigilant regarding the matter of escalating reciprocal tax rates. This communicated by two textile manufacturing firms that employ the greatest labour force. The corporations initially alleviated the impact of the 32% tariff, which would be excessively onerous if mass manufacturing were to persist. This perspective likewise endorsed by three textile export firms, especially those connected to the United States. Various media outlets have highlighted concerns about the challenges of forging collaboration with the US, especially in Europe. Production and export operators anticipate that the national and regional governments will support their initiatives.

The government and APINDO concur on the precautionary process and advocate for enhanced connection. Negotiations with employers are underway, and APINDO is offering comprehensive support in preliminary mitigation initiatives while engaging with the central government across many platforms. The Bekasi Regency Manpower Office is overseeing employment and anticipates that the two production firms and three exporters will refrain from implementing mass layoffs. This perspective influences the Resource-Based View (RBV), a strategy framework for resource optimization in business management that emphasizes the analysis of a company's internal capabilities.

2. Solutions to Mitigate the Impact of New Trade Tariffs Leading to Widespread Layoffs. The corporation can only implement initial mitigation by deferring the recruitment of new staff. Execution Dynamic Capabilities (DC) are essential for businesses to integrate, develop, and reconfigure resources. Implementation DC aims to respond to the swiftly evolving business landscape and keep a competitive advantage. This executed to facilitate the accomplishment Resource-Based View (RBV) as a strategic framework for corporate management.

Two corporations have diminished their orders for processed items to suppliers under a new agreement. Procedure Analytic Network Process (ANP) This multi-criteria decision-making procedure aims to limit inventory accumulation and reassess the supply chain strategy. Enhance oversight and regulate inventories throughout the supply chain, from raw materials to completed goods. Rigorous assessment of product availability persists, concurrently observing the diminishing demand from clients (exporters). Exporting firms employ various tactics to secure the supply of essential export materials to improve export competitiveness. These solutions encompass supply chain flow methodologies employing the ANP approach for decision-making, considering the United States' reliance on Indonesian textiles. Three exporting firms meticulously oversee these methods. ANP should consistently uphold comprehensive relationship information, encompassing inner dependency (inside a group of elements) and outer dependence (between groups of elements) as a type of informational feedback. This is executed as a component to generate a more precise and comprehensive priority scale for export participation to the United States and Europe overall.

The government's resolution has offered optimal assistance for the measures adopted by manufacturing firms and exporters. Conversations with APINDO and the Bekasi Regency Manpower Office (Disnaker) revealed a robust reaction to the matter. The regulation implementers maintained solution actions with a sustainable Resource-Based View to prevent mass layoffs in the five enterprises with the highest employee counts in Bekasi Regency. The issue monitored through multiple meetings and visits to different companies. The national forum, facilitated by APINDO, strongly advocated for the renegotiation of the new reciprocal US trade tariff policy, accompanied by a study aimed at fortifying national enterprise. The actual effect of stakeholder implementation in Bekasi Regency alleviates concerns for enterprises while enabling them to retain their personnel.

CONCLUSION

The Bekasi Regency Manpower Office and APINDO (Indonesian Importers Association) warmly greeted the researchers for their commitment to articulating ambitions through scientific endeavors. The implementation of the new reciprocal US tariff hike has generated significant apprehension among the impacted sectors, namely, garment and textile entrepreneurs and exporters. This will lead to the cessation of production and international exports, causing widespread layoffs, as stated in the article (Subagiyo, et al., 2024). Concerns regarding the adverse effects of the US tariff hike on businesses have impeded recruitment in the production sector, which is the largest labour-absorbing sector, thus halting its capacity to absorb labour. Raja Eben Lumbanrau, journalist for BBC Indonesia, April 4, 2025.

Stakeholders in Bekasi Regency, originally apprehensive about the tariff rise, expressed confidence that the central government will undertake comprehensive research to ensure production viability and the sustainability of exports overseas. This would bolster the apparel and textile industry in Bekasi Regency.

During discussions with the company, APINDO, and the Bekasi Regency Manpower Office, researchers identified several issues that necessitate resolution due to the effects of the recent reciprocal tariff hike imposed by the United States.

Recommendations

Researchers offered comments and recommendations via re-clarification during focus group discussions (FGD) attended by officials from the Manpower Office, the Indonesian Employers Association, and leaders of production businesses and garment-textile exporters in Bekasi Regency.

- 1) Entrepreneurs require support about the government's reliability in implementing diverse strategies through discussions with the US or by broadening exports to other nations. The pertinent parties organize and conduct activities as resource individuals to provide reinforcement.
- 2) Dynamic capabilities (DC) serve as a sustainable resource that maintains competitiveness in the industrial sector.
- 3) Enhancing the company's business management using a resource-based vision (RBV) to sustain competitive advantage by leveraging both internal interdependencies (inside a group of elements) and external interdependencies (between groups of elements) as mechanisms for information feedback.

This work is not yet fully refined; hence, the researcher recommends additional theoretical investigation to enhance its rigor in future investigations.

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