

## THE ROLE AND FUNCTION OF LOCAL PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL (DPRD) SUPERVISION IN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

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### *Abstract*

To realize democratic governance in the regions, the supervisory role of the DPRD is a very important basic tool. In addition to the head of state, the DPRD is the embodiment of the ideals of good governance. Federal and regional development initiatives should be overseen by the DPRD. The DPRD has the opportunity to prove its legitimacy in the eyes of the public and the challenge to prove its authority in carrying out its supervisory duties. Within the framework of effective local governance, this article examines the capacity of the DPRD in carrying out its supervisory responsibilities. The purpose of this study is to find detailed information about the role and function of DPRD supervision in the effectiveness of local government administration which is expected to educate readers on this matter. In this study, the author uses the normative juridical approach method which is carried out based on legal materials by examining theories, legal principles, concepts, and related legislation. Methodologically, we use a normative juridical approach, which is to conduct legal research using law as the basis of norms. Principles, standards, regulations, agreements, and teachings are all part of the relevant norm system. . The purpose of this study is to find detailed information about the role and function of DPRD supervision in the effectiveness of local government administration which is expected to educate readers on this matter. In this study, the author uses the normative juridical approach method which is carried out based on legal materials by examining theories, legal principles, concepts, and related legislation. Methodologically, we use a normative juridical approach, which is to conduct legal research using law as the basis of norms. Principles, standards, regulations, agreements, and teachings are all part of the relevant norm system.

***Keywords: DPRD, Supervision Function, Local Government***

### INTRODUCTIONS

The administrative apparatus of a country is scattered throughout the country. The federal government delegates

power to the states and territories so that they can run their own government. When people talk about "local government" in Indonesia, they mean the way the DPRD and other local governments run their day-to-day government according to the concept of broad autonomy within the framework of the Republic of Indonesia. Indonesian systems and principles. As the organizing institution of local government, DPRD is responsible for various supervisory functions, including making regional regulations, preparing budgets together with local governments, and monitoring the implementation of regional policies, development programs, international cooperation, and regulations regarding regional heads, as well as other regional laws and regulations.<sup>1</sup>

The establishment of a democratic political system is the ultimate goal of Indonesia's political growth. Thus, the people must have sovereignty, or supreme power in the state. This implies that society has the capacity to make its own decisions and ultimate ownership of ultimate authority.<sup>2</sup>

A democratic system of government prioritizes the institution of

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<sup>1</sup>Siswanto Sunarno, *Local Government Law in Indonesia* (Jakarta: Sinar Graphics, 2008), 67.

<sup>2</sup>Dahlan Thaib, *DPR in the Indonesian Constitutional System*, Liberty Yogyakarta, 2000, p.85.

people's representation above all else, including the electoral process, equal protection of the law, freedom of opinion and assembly, and so on. To live a democratic life, everyone must have the right to participate in political decision-making, either directly or through institutions established to represent them. Voters have confidence in the competence of their representatives to carry out their responsibilities and exercise their powers after being elected. By entrusting this responsibility to these representatives, the community demonstrates their confidence in a high level of competence, honesty and professionalism in carrying out their responsibilities.

Granting autonomy to regions is essentially the purpose of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government which aims to accelerate the achievement of community welfare through the concept of improving service quality, empowerment, and openness of community involvement. The public and government officials need to have the same understanding for this idea to work. Local Government and DPRD in their role as government organizers must have the same goal to meet community expectations through setting clear policy orientations and objectives.

The DPRD is responsible for a number of tasks, including *AdaJah*, which

oversees the implementation of many local government programs. Institutions and executive bodies within Iain carry out the implementation of public policies. Not only is it the responsibility and authority of the DPRD to determine whether different policies have been implemented properly, but supervision by the DPRD is also necessary for other reasons. To measure the extent to which DPRD members can fulfill voters' mandates and ensure the achievement of development goals in the regions, the supervisory function is very important. In addition, the task of overseeing the DPRD can open up new opportunities for community involvement in the administration of government.

In every step, from planning to implementation, and ultimately to the outcome of the policy, the DPRD's supervisory role in government public policy must serve the public interest. Simply put, the role of the DPRD in overseeing the running of local government reflects its position as a regional political representative institution. No one may serve in the DPRD without first gaining the trust of the people; Technical knowledge is not a qualification for this body of political representatives. When asked whether the DPRD is a legislative institution or a representative institution of the people, the answer is very subjective.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

In this study, the author used normative legal research methods by conducting in-depth research. Methodologically, we use a normative juridical approach, which is an approach based on legal materials carried out by examining related theories, legal principles, concepts, and legislation. Principles, standards, regulations, agreements, and teachings are all part of the relevant norm system.

## **RESEARCH RESULT**

### **1. Duties and Functions of DPRD**

Lawmakers at the provincial, district, and city levels work together in the DPRD to make laws. Related to the People's Consultative Assembly, People's Representative Council, Regional Representative Council, and Regional People's Representative Council, Law Number 17 of 2014 regulates the position, function, and jurisdiction of the DPRD. One of the components of local government administration is the DPRD which functions as a representative institution for regional residents. There are usually three ways to carry out this task:

- a. Regulator. Supervise all local affairs, including the affairs of individual households (autonomy) and the federal government (aid obligations) whose policies are delegated to the regions.
- b. Policy Formulation Process. Create a growth strategy and development plan for the area.
- c. Budgeting Regional budget planning (APBD)<sup>3</sup>

The DPRD views itself as a check and balance institution for Regional Heads and other levels of local government, so that the DPRD acts in accordance with its capacity as a representative institution. The next operation performs these tasks:

- a. Representation. In order for the DPRD to always be "on behalf of the people", it is important for citizens to voice their concerns, demands, hopes, and interests in the policy-making process;

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<sup>3</sup>Meiske Mandey, 'Implementation of the Role and Function of DPRD in order to Realize "Good Governance"', *LEX ADMINISTRATUM* 4, no.2 (February 10, 2016), <https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/index.php/administratum/article/view/14112>.

- b. Defense. Bringing together all-encompassing goals and fighting for them through complex and sometimes difficult discussions and powerful political bargaining. This is natural, considering that dreams include many interests and needs, which can sometimes clash with each other. The goal of political negotiations is to find a middle ground in which all interests can be met; Administrative oversight. Evaluate, test and, if necessary, try to influence the behavior of the executive body. In this regard, the DPRD should not take a "hands-off" stance when it comes to community problems or questions regarding local government policies. Given the proliferation of the stupid statement, "That's not our authority," this becomes more apparent in real situations. Such a situation gives authority to the DPRD to interpellate, summon, and ask for information from

Regional Heads, as well as conduct surveys and interpellations.

Based on the relevant laws and regulations (Sukduk Law and Local Government Law), the two tasks of the DPRD can be broken down into three simpler functions: legislation, budgeting, and supervision. The following results are expected from the perfect execution of these three functions:

- a. Aspirational and responsive local regulations. Therefore, local regulations of the DPRD have paid attention to the wants, needs, and expectations of the community. This will not be realized if there is a closed and exclusive local regulation-making process. Therefore, the process of forming regional regulations as stipulated in the Regional Regulations of the DPRD should be designed in such a way that it can fulfill the hopes and dreams of the community.

- b. There is a precise correlation between the condition of regional financial capacity and the production of public service performance, as well as an efficient and effective regional budget.
- c. Efficacy and openness in government procedures and budgets are hallmarks of local government culture.

An autonomous DPRD budget, DPRD apparatus, rights / rights of DPRD members, and duties and authorities are the basic capital of the DPRD which is large and strong enough to be able to carry out these three ideal functions.

## **2. DPRD as part of local government**

Many countries now recognize the legitimacy of democratic political systems that place power at the national level. Absolute power is sovereignty. When living in a state, citizens surrender control of their lives to the government. But the state does not have complete control over its

people. The three pillars of government or "Trias Politica" symbolize the delegation of authority of the people to the state.

Before it developed (after the "separation of powers"), most countries that used the separation system referred to Montesquieu's Trias Politica theory, but they applied it in different ways and refined it all the time. According to Trias Politica, there are three branches of government that are the authority of a country: legislative (ability to make laws), executive (ability to implement laws), and judiciary (ability to decide cases of violations of law).

Power in democratic government does not reside in one entity alone, but is spread across several organizations. To prevent authoritarian rule and the erosion of public voice in political decision-making, the exercise of power should not be concentrated in one body alone. A democratic country has many branches of government, including legislative, executive, and judicial, all of which work together to manage state policies and programs.

The regional legislature (DPRD) and the regional executive

body (Pemdaerah) are government institutions at the local level in Indonesia. Each of these entities, when exercising its authority, also recognizes and implements a "check" and balance mechanism, which, if broken down, serves as a smaller version of the larger system implemented at the federal level. Thus, the DPRD has the authority to set policies and programs for its regions because it is a people's representative institution whose members are elected by the people through direct elections. "Regional People's Representative Councils whose members are elected through general elections" are formed by "provincial, regency, and city local governments" based on Article 18 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.<sup>4</sup>

Sartori, quoting Riswandha Imawan, said, historically, a government was considered democratic if the people had a say in all policy choices. This is consistent with the view that popular power is the fundamental definition of democracy. However,

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<sup>4</sup>Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945, Secretariat General of the MPR-RI, Jakarta, 2006

it became clear that this was clearly not going to happen. Experts believe that for a government to be considered democratic, there must be open and transparent channels for the public to control or promote new proposals through the political system, such as elections and referendums, and the decision-making network must include many political units. . Freedom theory and mandate theory are two well-known frameworks for understanding the dynamics of representative government. The idea of mandates provides a framework for understanding the role of representatives in politics by viewing them as objects of mandates. Therefore, in carrying out their duties, people's representatives are required to consistently voice their opinions and act in accordance with their mandate. Relying on a representative's personal opinion when evaluating their credentials is unacceptable.<sup>5</sup>

According to the idea of freedom, the representatives of the people should be free to think

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<sup>5</sup>Arbi Saniti Political Representative in Indonesia, CV Publisher. Rajawali, Jakarta, 1985, p. 37.

about the problems they face and draw their own conclusions without feeling obliged to the representatives of the people. Therefore, the judgment and attitude of the deputy is really determined by his own analysis, which thoroughly examines all elements related to the situation. Guardian-type representatives are those whose independence is maintained in carrying out their responsibilities, compared to delegate-type representatives, whose authority derives from mandate theory.<sup>6</sup> A third variation, the politico type, combines elements of these two types. In this case, the role of the representative changes from guardian to delegate based on the topic discussed. Meanwhile, according to Riswandha Imawan: "Recognition is an understanding that shows the relationship between people, especially those who represent and who are represented. In this relationship, the person representing has a series of authorities because of the agreement between the two. Such delegation of power (politics) not

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<sup>6</sup>Riswandha, op. cit, p. 78.

only reduces the strain on the political system, but also increases the number of players in the system, which can lead to dysfunction of network complexity. The decline is the complicated nature of communal life.<sup>7</sup>

Elected officials in the DPR and DPRD are responsible for carrying out certain duties as part of their official duties. The main tasks of the legislature, according to Miriam Budiardjo, include: 1) taking policies and making laws and regulations. Therefore, the DPR has the following authorities: 1) the authority to amend laws prepared by the government, the authority to determine the budget, and the right to take initiative; 2) the ability to exercise control over the executive branch by ensuring that its actions are consistent with established policies. Special tenure rights are given to the people's representative bodies to carry out these responsibilities.

Their purpose also explains the role of representatives and representative institutions. The purpose of political representation, according to Riswandha, is to

realize the will of the people in the country. Delegated powers and representative institutions are the two main branches that are the responsibility of the DPR. They take decisions, represent specific demographics, and create credibility in their capacity as representatives. At the same time, as an institution, the council or representative body has six main objectives: representing the people, passing laws, reviewing those laws, supervising employees, allocating funds, and regulating politics.

According to the 1944 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, "In accordance with the idea of maximum autonomy within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, local governments and DPRD coordinate legislative and executive activities," as stated in Article 1 Paragraph 2 of Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government. Meanwhile, as one of the components of regional government, the DPRD also acts as the Regional People's Representative Council.

So, local governments and DPRD work together in the framework of local government,

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<sup>7</sup>Miriam, op.cit, p. 182.



but both have different roles and responsibilities. The implementation of local government can be in the form of a merger between the DPRD and local government, the division of responsibility and authority. In order for local government to run effectively, local governments and local parliaments must be able to carry out their responsibilities.

### **3. DPRD Supervision Function in Local Government Administration**

To organize a local government system within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 expressly mandates the implementation of regional autonomy. Granting "independence to the regions" allows for the implementation of regional autonomy, which is manifested in action. The law on local government, which has undergone several revisions, was passed to implement the 1945 I-JUD directive.

At the same time, in response to a number of domestic and international demands for

global reform, Law Number 22 of 1999 concerning Local Government was promulgated. This law was revised in 2004 to Law Number 32 of 2004, and then amended by Law Number 8 of 2006 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law Number 3 of 2005 concerning Amendments to Law Number 32 of 2004.

In order to realize regional autonomy in the administration of regional government, the DPRD has a very important and decisive role through Law Number 32 of 2004. Legislation, budgeting, and supervision are the responsibility of the DPRD, which is the institution that represents the people. regional and acts as a coordinating element for the implementation of regional government. The DPRD should carry out its role in supervising the implementation of regional regulations ideally in accordance with its functions, duties, authorities, and rights. The goal is to create an orderly, honest, resilient local government, and not much corruption, collusion, and nepotism (KKN). Supervision, control and inspection are the three

pillars on which regional autonomy depends, Mardiasmo said. In theory and practice, these three things are very different from each other. The term "supervision" describes the various levels and types of non-executive activities that oversee government performance, such as monitoring at the community level and local parliament. To achieve organizational goals, the executive (local government) uses a mechanism called control (controversies) to ensure that management systems and policies are implemented. To determine whether the results of local government performance are in accordance with applicable standards or criteria, a neutral third party with the necessary expertise can conduct an audit.<sup>8</sup>

By incorporating the hopes and dreams of the people and their representatives into local regulations, the DPRD shows its role as a representative of the people through the functions of legislation and budget. Therefore, instead of only attaching

importance to certain interests, local regulations should provide greater benefits to the community. One way to ensure effective DPRD supervision is to establish local regulations.

Article 42 letter c of Law Number 32 of 2004 states that the DPRD is tasked with supervising the implementation of regional regulations and laws and regulations, such as Regional Head regulations, Regional Budgets, Regional Government Policies, and international cooperation in the regions. This includes the regulatory framework for regional development programs and the regional budget.

DPRD has the opportunity to be more proactive and innovative in overcoming various challenges of implementing local regulations through the role of supervision which is a crucial function. The executive, in its role as policy implementer, will be able to stay on track and prevent misconduct or abuse thanks to oversight from the board. Based on the findings, the board will then take steps to improve policy implementation. Under the supervision of the DPRD, the

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<sup>8</sup>Mardiasmo, Regional Autonomy and Financial Management, Yogyakarta, 2002, p. 219.

executive branch will be able to carry out the administration of the government bureaucracy with relative ease, avoiding costly mistakes that could expose public officials in charge of public affairs to corruption charges. Most Ideal.

The DPRD changes government starting from within itself. In accordance with its supervisory mandate, the DPRD carries out supervision of all government processes and development activities in the regions. The power of the DPRD in the field of supervision is certainly a challenge in itself and provides a great opportunity for the DPRD to show its legitimacy in the eyes of the public. However, this power can quickly slip into a political trap that can undermine the entire process of government, if it is political goals that drive its implementation. Supervision can be a political tool and not a council instrument in monitoring the effectiveness of public policy implementation in the regions.

As one of the most important public institutions in the region, all actions of the DPRD must be carried out properly and planned, including the

implementation of systematic supervision, the main processes must be clear and logical. Without an orderly and planned work procedure, it is impossible for the DPRD to carry out its supervisory duties properly and optimally. Systematic steps will also increase the credibility of these representative institutions in monitoring the performance of public institutions and various public policies they implement. This is important to underline because the DPRD is a representative of the people and a popular institution that provides support for elections.

It is true that the supervisory role of the DPRD has a greater political policy weight than the administrative weight. In particular, the supervision carried out by the DPRD on the executive branch (regional heads, deputy regional heads, and regional officials) is more strategic than technical policymaking. or administrative supervision. Because, the DPRD is a political organization, meaning that the funds allocated can be used for things that harm the people and the nation.

The achievement of some political objectives that benefit the interests of the DPRD will not be possible immediately through the implementation of supervisory procedures that are part of its mandate. Based on the doctrine of mandate Disclosure that the deputy is considered the recipient of the mandate highlights the influence of the deputy in political life. Therefore, in carrying out their duties, people's representatives are required to consistently voice their opinions and act in accordance with their mandate. No representative should use his or her own opinion when performing the role. As a result, the DPRD will be disadvantaged due to supervision with such a point of view. Work does not always produce the best results, and sometimes society as a whole does not support those results politically, which can be detrimental.

For this reason, in order to achieve good governance, in order for the Regional Government (executive) to carry out its duties properly, the DPRD must carry out its supervisory role more effectively. When the DPRD oversees the executive institutions

of local government, it ensures that the government continues to act in line with community objectives and supports good governance. governance), corrupting the executive to engage in collusion and misappropriation of budgeting for the benefit of his group or party rather than incurring harm and conditioning it to violate relevant norms.

#### **4. Mechanism and Success Factors for the Implementation of the DPRD Supervision Function**

Supervision is the main responsibility of the DPRD in several fields. This is in line with the fact that members and staff of the DPRD tend to give more importance to political leanings. Miriam Budiadjo argues that representative institutions in Indonesia are responsible for making laws and controlling the implementation of such laws and regulations through means such as motions, interpellation, surveys, and questions. Given the recent changes in legislation in Indonesia, this viewpoint cannot be applied.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>9</sup>Lihat lanjutannya di Miriam Budiardjo, op.cit, hal. 182-186.

In carrying out its supervisory duties, the DPRD basically adheres to the usual functional details, as stated in legislation Number 32 of 2004, as well as PP and other Rules. The commission is tasked with supervising the implementation of regional regulations and regional budgets in accordance with the scope of its duties, as stated in Article 49 letter c PP 16 of 2010 concerning Guidelines for the Preparation of DPRD Rules and Regulations. Here are some aspects that must continue to be reviewed, reviewed, and evaluated by the commission as part of the DPRD's supervision:

a. Evaluating how well regional heads carry out the implementation of regional regulations is basically the supervision of the DPRD. This supervision checks whether the local government has made all the necessary policy preparations and implemented them in accordance with local regulations.

- b. The implementation of regional head regulations is overseen by the implementation of local government initiatives.
- c. The allocation and expenditure of funds by local governments are also monitored. At the regional level, the DPRD also oversees institutions and various other activities, especially those related to the implementation of laws and regulations. In addition, this does not exclude the use of government funds. Things included in this post include supervision of the implementation of the Regional Budget and Regional Head Decrees.
- d. Supervision of situations or events that signal the need for additional legislation or new legislation.
- e. Clean Government.

The establishment of a system of responsibility for local communities rests on the supervisory function of the DPRD.

Therefore, the DPRD not only has the responsibility and authority to assess whether the executive has followed the plan that has been set in carrying out its operations. The monitoring results can also show how well DPRD members are performing in fulfilling the people's mandate to ensure accountable governance and regional development. Opportunities for public participation in government administration will be even greater thanks to effective DPRD supervision.

The following elements contribute to the effectiveness of the DPRD's supervisory role in realizing strong regional governance:

- a. The role of the institution.  
The separation of powers between the central government and state and local governments should be instituted on the basis of equality and autonomy.
- b. Structural determinants of overall governance.
- c. Fully operational commission system. The DPRD's Code of Conduct and Code of Conduct provide a framework for

commissions to fulfil their supervisory responsibilities, so this needs to be strengthened.

In addition to the three considerations above, there is a fourth crucial consideration: the DPRD Secretariat which serves as a support structure. An important institutional tool for the DPRD to carry out its mandate and responsibilities effectively and efficiently is the support received from the DPRD Secretariat. The DPRD Secretariat and its staff are also trying to achieve the same goal, which is to improve public perception of parliament. Especially with regard to openness and division of political labor to ensure the availability of fair and impartial data on the performance of parliamentarians in the legislature.

DPRD will be able to hone the leadership skills needed to conduct supervision by paying attention to these factors. Article 18 paragraph (1) letter (f) of Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government regulates the mandate and the amount of authority given to the DPRD to

supervise the performance of local governments. In addition, Article 15 of Presidential Regulation 74 of 2001 concerning Procedures for Supervising the Implementation of Local Government indicates that pjhak outside the DPRD can be involved in supervisory duties. In the Presidential Regulation in paragraphs (1), letters (d) and (f), contains provisions that allow related parties outside the DPRD to participate in supervisory activities through working visits or hearings conducted by the DPRD. Related parties can be included in the supervisory role of the DPRD as referred to in paragraph (2) of the same article.

Chapter VII Part Two and Third Article 396 and Article 398 paragraph (1) concerning the Support System of the DPRD and the Secretariat are outlined in Law Number 27 of 2009 which includes the DPR, DPD, and DPRD (Law respecting MD3). Regional regulations of provinces, districts, and cities in accordance with laws and regulations regulate the organizational structure and work procedures of the DPRD formed to facilitate the utilization of the responsibilities of the DPRD.

Similarly, according to Article 123 paragraph 3 of Law 32 of 2004 concerning Local Government, the Council Secretariat has the following duties: (a) administration of the DPRD secretariat; (b) financial administration of the DPRD; (c) support for the implementation of the functions and duties of the DPRD; and (d) provide and coordinate the experts needed by the DPRD to carry out its functions in accordance with local budget constraints.

In order for everything to run smoothly, the secretariat must have systematic control over the DPRD. This is important to keep all fundamental agreements made last time in effect, as well as to keep the service up-to-date and compliant. In political discussions during Council meetings, the secretariat may provide the necessary references to reform or adjust certain arrangements.

When the DPRD meets with its constituents or the wider community, the secretariat must be ready to accompany and direct the conversation in a political direction. When faced with political ambitions or

demonstrations against the DPRD, the Secretariat often intermediates. So, the secretariat must know whether certain demands or criticisms are demands or criticisms from other government agencies or worthy of being addressed to the DPRD. The DPRD must accommodate all forms of demands and demonstrations, both within and outside the scope of its secretariat, based on various experiences.

Law Number 27 of 2009 concerning MD3 confirms in Articles 293 and 344 that provincial/district/city DPRDs have the duty and ability to supervise the implementation of regional regulations and provincial/district/city budgets and revenues. This confirms that the DPRD is given the responsibility of overseeing the implementation of provincial, institutional, and municipal budgets.

Article by article and verse by verse, it is clear that the DPRD as an institution, not an individual member, has a supervisory role and authority. In other words, the conventional tools of the DPRD—such as standing commissions and budget bodies as well as temporary

special committees—are the proper way to carry out the supervisory duties and powers of these institutions, provided that the Code of Conduct is followed. This includes matters such as setting the supervisory agenda, preparing relevant institutions, and carrying out the activities necessary to prepare reports, recommendations, and follow-up actions. Whether seeking effective or ineffective recommendations, corrections, termination/cancellation, or legal follow-up, oversight that does not follow standard institutional procedures such as DPRD Rules or other DPRD Decisions will not produce the results you expect. after. It's more of an individual point of view that lacks institutional support.

To prevent politicization of supervision, the rule of law and games should take precedence in the exercise of their powers and functions within the scope of supervision, accompanied by appropriate accountability requirements. Failure to address these issues will render DPRD supervision useless in accordance with its aim to improve the performance of local governments;



Instead, it will only result in sensationalism and political gamesmanship, at the risk of turning into character assassination against the parties in question.

Therefore, setting clear boundaries on the scope of work and priorities of supervision is the first and most fundamental step in strengthening the role of supervision. The second step is to establish mutually agreed norms regarding supervisory responsibilities that can be embraced by the intended institution and its affiliates. In order for its supervisory function not to be politicized and adversely affected, the DPRD needs and understands conventional accountability standards. The third step is to establish measurable criteria to assess the success or failure of public policies related to the specified SKPD. The fourth step is to use the results of monitoring to provide advice and follow-up based on policy, project, or case level. All of this needs to be clarified in the DPRD Code of Conduct so that the different parts of the DPRD council responsible for supervision can work together to achieve a common goal:

ensuring that local governments operate in accordance with all relevant laws and regulations for the benefit of the people living in the area. The description above describes the main structure of the implementation of the duties and activities of the DPRD supervision. Everything has been regulated by laws and related laws and regulations, except that there may be a slight difference in focus between provincial, regional, and municipal parliaments. The discrepancy between the implementation of the supervisory function and the rules set by the DPRD or the federal government is the cause of problems that often occur.

## **5. DPRD Partnership with Government**

The paradigm of cooperation between DPRD and local government is based on mutual respect and equality. Institutions at the local government level have an equal position with each other and do not supervise each other. Regional regulations, i.e. regulations made at the local level, reflect this. In a partnership relationship, the Regional

Government and DPRD work together to take regional policies that will realize regional autonomy. Each institution will perform its own specific function, and the goal is for both to establish a mutually beneficial working relationship, not compete against each other or work against each other.

Political supervision, not technical supervision, is the responsibility of the DPRD. Therefore, the DPRD has a number of rights, such as the right to question, opinion, and interpellation. The DPRD has the authority to interpellate regional leaders to collect information on policies that are troubling and have a major impact. The purpose of using questionnaire rights is to see the conflict between the policies of regional heads and the provisions of laws and regulations. These policies are important, strategic, and have a broad impact on people's lives. Unlike the no-confidence motion that can bring down regional heads to the president to be removed, freedom of expression has its own purpose. Even if a regional head faces challenges on the ground, he may be able to overcome those

challenges by putting pressure on the central government in Jakarta. It seems that centralized systems are again involved in situations like this.

Maintaining a high level of trust of the DPRD depends on its supervisory function, thus requiring further model development and implementation. Although Bawasda is authorized to oversee development projects and the DASK Budget List, you can consider whether supervision also includes administrative matters. Whatever happens, it needs to be done and the DPRD has access to the results of Bawasda's supervision. This needs to be considered carefully, considering that Bawasda once served as a member of the Internal Control Unit (SPI) used by regional heads.

We can only hope that the performance of the DPRD will improve if efforts to strengthen the legislative function are carried out systematically and planned. Law No. 32 of 2004 stipulates the DPRD and regional heads as two parts of local government in a partnership relationship that requires equal quality of work.

These are the demands of the future.

To achieve good governance, it is important for government institutions such as the DPRD to take leadership, especially during periods of political and institutional transition. This is ideal because these organizations can quickly create basic principles, sometimes referred to as codes of ethics, that are essential for developing various reform initiatives in public administration and services. DPRD's efforts in improving governance began to bear fruit thanks to these principles.

Maximizing the effectiveness of the DPRD in carrying out its mandate is important to achieve effective regional governance. The extent to which the ability of each member of the DPRD determines their seriousness in carrying out the obligations mandated by the people. There must be checks and balances between the legislature and the executive so that government policies have aspirational meaning for the people. Whether we like it or not, executive power still retains

control over the dynamics of initiatives that produce different policy agendas. Now is the time for DPRD and local governments to take equal steps in formulating policies.

We must support DPRD initiatives and other local, provincial and regional initiatives to make good governance permanent. It seems that local government institutions are very receptive to calls for change. The many forms of change show that regional change agents ranging from local parliaments, local governments, civil society groups, and the media are better equipped to implement governance changes. The community is actively involved in decision-making and political involvement in the political process in the region.

Despite facing ongoing challenges, the DPRD remains committed to good governance and will not cut ties with local governments and other stakeholders. When the DPRD wants to implement good governance standards, it must often consider other parties. The diversity of all stakeholders in local government is much more

evident. DPRD and local governments must not let the complexity and difficulty of adopting these governance principles dampen their enthusiasm.

Therefore, in order for the implementation of democratic local government to be realized, the various supervisory efforts carried out by the DPRD must be of high quality and represent the ideals of a government that is people-centered and belongs to the people. Here, "the people" refers to more than just voters or constituents. When we talk about society, we mean the entire social, economic, and political elements that work to implement local development plans and implement government programs. Therefore, the supervisory task of the DPRD must include community participation. It is the people, according to Iain, who determine how well political procedures and the implementation of public policies can serve the interests and aspirations of the people. The DPRD will be able to analyze the complexity of managing the process of governance and regional

development with the help of people who supervise.

## CONCLUSION

The DPRD must be run as efficiently as possible in accordance with its mandate as a regional legislative institution as outlined in Law Number 23 of 2014, especially in the field of supervision of local government administration. In this era of regional autonomy, the people's desire for superior governance can be realized. Therefore, the DPRD and other government actors must oversee the implementation of local government. Evaluation of the implementation of local regulations by local governments is the responsibility of the DPRD in its supervisory role.

In the implementation of regional government, one of the important components that functions as a representative institution for regional residents is the DPRD. In carrying out its duties, the DPRD has three ways, namely the regulator that oversees all regional affairs, the policy formulation process as a growth strategy and development plan for the area, and budgeting regional budget planning. In addition, based on related laws and regulations, the duties of the DPRD can be broken down into three simpler functions, namely legislation, budgeting, and supervision.

To understand the dynamics of representation, there are two well-known frameworks and theories, namely freedom theory and mandate theory. Mandate theory provides a framework for understanding the role of representatives in politics by viewing them as objects of mandates. Meanwhile, according to the theory of freedom, the representatives of the people should be free to think about the problems they face and draw their own conclusions without feeling obliged to the representatives of the people.

Elected officials in the DPR and DPRD have great responsibility in policy making, supervision of the executive, and representation of the interests of the people. They must work effectively to realize the will of the people and ensure that governance runs in accordance with the principles of democracy and regional autonomy. Local governments and local parliaments work together in regional administration, but each has different roles, duties, and responsibilities. The implementation of local government involves collaboration between the DPRD and local governments through a clear division of responsibilities and authorities. In order for the government to run effectively, both local governments and DPRD must carry out their responsibilities properly. As with the objectives set by the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia

Year 1945. The success of local governance depends on the ability of both parties to carry out their main roles in synergys.

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