

Solutions in Dealing with the Factors that Hinder the DPRD in Realizing a Clean Government Apparatus in the Era of Regional Autonomy

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Abstract

In Indonesia, the House of Representatives is a state institution of representatives that is tasked with carrying out the functions of legislation, budgeting, and supervision of government performance. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia regulates the House of Representatives (DPR) and regional autonomy government. Articles 18 - 18B of the 1945 Constitution discuss the division of regions and the system of local government, and articles 19 and 20 of the 1945 Constitution regulate the DPR. The DPRD and local governments are parallel in the implementation of local government, where the DPRD has the main functions of legislation (the formation of regional regulations), the budget function (compiling and determining the APBD), and the supervisory function (supervision of the implementation of the Regional Regulation and local government policies), while the local government (led by the Regional Head) has the function of implementing the Regional Regulation and regional policies. The two work together synergistically, with open communication, to ensure that development policies and programs are in accordance with the needs of the community and are implemented effectively and accountably. With the formulation of the problem, namely what are the solutions in dealing with the factors that hinder the DPRD in realizing a clean government apparatus in the era of regional autonomy. The purpose of this research is to find solutions in dealing with the factors that hinder the DPRD in realizing a clean government apparatus in the era of regional autonomy. Research Benefits are academic benefits, theoretical benefits and practical benefits, research methods consist of: research type, nature of research, approach methods, data sources (primary legal materials, and secondary legal materials), data collection techniques, and data analysis methods. Based on the results of the research, the solution in dealing with the factors that hinder the DPRD in realizing a clean government apparatus in the era of regional autonomy is to strengthen the Supervisory Function, increase human resources, and increase transparency and accountability.

Keywords: House of Representatives (DPRD), Regional Autonomy, Supervisory Function, Clean Government, Transparency and Accountability, Local Government

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Introduction

The authority and role of the DPRD in realizing a clean government apparatus have been regulated in several laws and regulations, including: the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945, the Decree of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia Number XV/MPR/1998 concerning the Implementation of Regional Autonomy, the Decree of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia Number IV/MPR/2000 concerning the Recognition of Policies in Implementing Regional Autonomy, Law Number 28 of 1999 concerning Clean State Administrators and Free of Corruption, Collusion, and Nepotism, Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government, Law Number 33 of 2004 concerning Financial Balance Between Regional and Central Governments, Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government.

Based on laws and regulations, the DPRD in detail, has three main functions, namely the legislative function (forming Regional Regulations), the budget function (discussing and approving the APBD), and the supervision function (supervising the implementation of the Regional Regulation and APBD). However, the DPRD in the implementation of its duties and functions has not been achieved optimally.

In this study, the author will research solutions in dealing with the factors that hinder the DPRD in realizing a clean government apparatus in the era of regional autonomy. The piece ends with a "closing" that emphasizes the main points and important suggestions proposed.

Problem Formula

What are the solutions in dealing with the factors that hinder the DPRD in realizing a clean government apparatus in the era of regional autonomy?

Research Methods

3.1 Research Specifications

In conducting a scientific research, it is clear that methods must be used as a scientific characteristic. The normative legal research method is focused on analyzing legal documents and applying the library research method approach to the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945, Decree of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia Number XV/MPR/1998 concerning the Implementation of Regional Autonomy, Decree of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia Number IV/MPR/2000 concerning Policy Recommendations in Implementing Regional Autonomy, Law Number 28 of 1999 about Clean and Free State Administrators of Corruption, Collusion, and Nepotism, Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government, Law Number 33 of 2004 concerning Financial Balance Between Regional and Central Governments, Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, and other laws and regulations related to the discussion in this study.

3.2 Data Collection Techniques and Data Collection Tools

This research only involves library research based on books, seminars, articles and journals related to the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945, Decree of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia Number XV/MPR/1998 concerning the Implementation of Regional Autonomy, Decree of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia Number IV/MPR/2000 concerning the Recognition of Policies in Implementing Regional Autonomy, Law Number 28 of 1999 concerning Clean State Administrators and Free of Corruption, Collusion, and Nepotism, Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government, Law Number 33 of 2004 concerning Financial Balance Between Regional and Central Governments, Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government.

3.3 Data Analysis

Data analysis activities, as a key element of data processing, are carried out by applying descriptive qualitative methods using the statutory approach, the analytical approach, and the normative-comparative approach. The drawing of conclusions is carried out through the application of a systematic interpretation method, namely by interpreting a legal product and then building a correlation with other legal products that are relevant to the object of research. That way, the collected data can be analyzed and conclusions drawn.

3.4 Research schedule

The research was conducted from March 2025 to September 2025.

Results

4.1 Strengthening the Supervisory Function

In general, the DPRD carries out three main functions, namely the legislation function, the budget function, and the supervision function. These three functions are the basis for the DPRD in carrying out its role as a people's representative institution at the regional level. First, the legislative function is carried out through the formation of regional regulations (Perda) with regional heads. In this legislation process, the DPRD plays an active role in designing, discussing, and approving regulations related to local government affairs and community interests. The function of legislation affirms the position of the DPRD as an institution that helps determine the direction of public policy in the regions. Specifically, this function is enshrined in article 101 of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government for the Provincial DPRD and Article 149 of Law Number 23 of 2014 for the Regency/City DPRD. The articles specifically describe the duties and authorities of the DPRD, one of which is the function of legislation related to the formation of Regional Regulations with regional heads.

Second, one of the functions of the DPRD is the budget. According to Mulyadi, a budget is a plan for a work that is stated quantitatively measured in standard monetary units of other units of measure covering a period of one year. Based on the description above, it can be explained that the budget function is one of the most important things to do by the government in managing regional finances. The budgeting function is manifested in the preparation and determination of the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) carried out jointly by local governments. Budget rights give authority to DPRD members to participate in determining and formulating regional policies in preparing the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD). The Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget is an instrument that will ensure the creation of order in decision-making related to regional revenue and expenditure policies.

Fundamentally, the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget reflects a series of public policies that contain the rights and responsibilities of local governments and communities in the form of revenue, expenditure and funding. With the existence of the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget, the region will have operational guidelines in carrying out programs and activities in order to carry out government, development and community services. This function is as stipulated in article 99 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) for the Provincial DPRD and article 152 paragraph (1) for Regencies/Cities which reads that the budget function as referred to in Article 149 paragraph (1) letter b is manifested in the form of a discussion for mutual approval of the Draft Regional Regulation (PERDA) of the Regency/City on the Regency/City Budget submitted by the regent/mayor.

Third, the supervisory function Where the supervisory function is carried out on the implementation of the Regional Regulation, APBD, as well as all policies and programs carried out by regional heads. This function is important in preventing abuse of authority and ensuring that local government policies are aligned with the principles of accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness. The supervisory function is a crucial management function,

namely to support the smooth implementation of national development programs, so it is hoped that with the efficient implementation of supervision it will achieve the desired goals. The role of supervision by the DPRD in the implementation of development aims to detect various irregularities that can occur early. Starting from the statement mentioned above, the role of DPRD Supervision should receive attention. in order to achieve effective governance.

The supervision mechanism carried out by the DPRD regarding the implementation of the APBD budget is carried out through the duties and rights contained in the DPRD. Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government clearly regulates the rights of the DPRD to have, namely: interpellation, survey, and expressing opinions. The supervisory role carried out by the DPRD in the implementation of development aims for this Law to offer great authority to local governments to optimize the potential available in the region for the benefit of the community. In the general explanation, it is explained that supervision of the management of the APBD carried out by the DPRD is the right of every member of the DPRD to fight for rights that are important to the community, including in the area of their choice.

4.2 Improving the Quality of Human Resources (HR)

Human Resource Development (HR) is a systematic process to improve the skills, knowledge, quality, and performance of individuals in an organization. This includes various activities such as training, education, career development, as well as the development of soft skills and hard skills. The main goal is to increase the contribution of individuals to the organization's goals and support their growth and adaptability in a changing work environment.

According to Hasibuan, Malayu S.P In his famous book "Human Resource Management", Hasibuan (2017) explained that Human Resources Development is a systematic effort to improve the skills, knowledge, and quality of employees in order to contribute optimally to achieving organizational goals. This includes formal education, training, career development, and employee coaching.¹

According to Dessler, Gary and Yusuf S In the Indonesian context, the book "Human Resource Management" by Gary Dessler and Yusuf S. (2015) provides a view on how HR Development can be implemented effectively in the context of culture and organizational needs in Indonesia. They emphasized the importance of adapting HR development strategies to market dynamics and local values.²

According to Sunyoto Usman (2019) in "HR Management in the Digital Era" highlights the importance of HR Development to face the challenges of digital transformation. He emphasized the need to invest in digital skills as well as the development of soft skills needed to meet the demands of the changing job market.³

Human Resource Development (HR) is a critical aspect in ensuring organizational growth and sustainability. The main components of human resource development include training and development, education and learning, performance management, and career development. Each of these components has an important role to play in improving the quality, skills, and motivation of individuals in the organization, while also increasing overall effectiveness and adaptability in the face of changing dynamic work environments.

The components of human resource development (HR), namely:

1. Training and education.

Technical training and guidance (technical guidance) is the most common method to improve the knowledge and skills of DPRD members, about:

¹. Hasibuan, Malayu S.P, "Human Resource Management", Hasibuan (2017)

². Dessler, Gary and Yusuf S, book "Human Resource Management" (2015)

³. Sunyoto Usman, "HR Management in the Digital Era" (2019)

- a. Improved understanding of legislation
Learning about the procedures for forming regional regulations (perda) in accordance with legal procedures and community needs.
- b. Mastery of Supervisory Functions
Training on supervision techniques for regional executives (local governments) and regional apparatus so that policy implementation runs effectively.
- c. Budget function optimization:
Education about the process of preparing and determining the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD).
- d. Improved Communication Quality
Training to build effective communication with constituents, media, unions, colleges, and other community groups.
2. Career Development
This component focuses on improving the competence and motivation of DPRD members for the long term, namely:
 - a. Competency test:
A series of tests to measure a member's skills, knowledge, and ability to perform their duties.
 - b. Comparative study:
Visits to other areas or similar institutions to learn best practices and compare their potential.
 - c. Deepening of duties:
Participate in various activities such as workshops, seminars, or courses to deepen understanding of strategic issues in the region.
3. Performance and feedback management
Performance management is an ongoing process to ensure that DPRD members carry out their duties optimally and are accountable to the public.
 - a. Periodic performance evaluation:
Routine assessments are carried out by the internal party or the DPRD Honorary Body based on indicators such as attendance levels, participation in meetings, and quality of contributions.
 - b. Public feedback:
Opening communication channels for the public to convey aspirations and complaints about the performance of DPRD members.
 - c. Relationship management:
Managing good relations with the community to ensure their aspirations are channeled and fought for effectively.
4. Development of social and managerial competencies
In addition to technical expertise, DPRD members also need to develop crucial non-technical competencies (soft skills).
 - a. Leadership:
Strengthening the ability to lead and mobilize the team in achieving the vision and mission of the party and region.
 - b. Teamwork and collaboration:
Building synergy between members of the DPRD, between factions, and with regional executives.
 - c. Organizational Culture:
Encourage the creation of a work culture that is professional, integrity, and oriented to public services within the DPRD.
5. Increase transparency and accountability.
The Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) as a legislative institution has a key role in realizing good governance, especially in the aspects of

transparency, accountability, and public participation. However, various challenges such as low understanding of effective supervision principles, lack of information disclosure, and weak internal control systems often hinder the optimization of the role of the DPRD.

The community today demands a more open and responsible government, so DPRD members need to improve their quality in carrying out legislation, budget, and supervision functions with a transparent and accountable approach.

The following are specific steps to achieve transparency and accountability of the DPRD:

1. Strengthening the Use of Digital Technology (E-Governance)
 - a. Official Website and Social Media:
Publish budget information, performance reports, and DPRD activities easily accessible to the public.
 - b. Web-Based Information Systems:
Establish a system that allows real-time monitoring of budget developments for the use of public funds.
 - c. Online Reporting Platform:
Develop a platform for reporting recess funds so that the public can more easily communicate and supervise board members.
 - d. Complaint and Aspiration Application:
Facilitating the public to convey aspirations and complaints directly and quickly through an online application.
2. Increasing Community Participation
 - a. Public Forums and Open Discussions:
Hold a forum to discuss budget issues, so that the public can directly convey their aspirations and concerns.
 - b. Cooperation with CSOs:
Collaborate with civil society organizations (CSOs) to organize seminars, workshops, and information campaigns on the importance of transparency.
 - c. Supervision Through Communication:
Facilitate communication between DPRD members and constituents to create closeness and active participation in supervision.
3. Improving the Quality of Reporting and Supervision
 - a. Faction Performance Reporting:
Ensure that the factions are obliged to publish an annual report containing their views and attitudes towards the policies taken related to the functions of the DPRD.
 - b. Financial Information Systems:
Strengthen financial information systems to provide accurate and up-to-date data on the allocation and use of public funds.
 - c. Recess Fund Reporting Guide:
Develop guidance that focuses on transparency and accountability aspects for recess fund reporting, including mechanisms, budgets, and implementation of activities.
4. Improving the Quality of DPRD Members and Staff
 - a. Technical Training:
Conduct relevant training to improve the analytical ability of members and staff of the DPRD secretariat on financial documents and supervision.
 - b. Strengthening Understanding:

Strengthening the understanding of DPRD members about the principles of transparency and accountability in the implementation of local government.

5. Implementation of Sanctions and Good Governance

a. Strict Sanctions:

Apply strict sanctions for those who violate the principles of transparency and accountability.

b. Principles of Good Governance:

Implementing the principles of clean, transparent, accountable, and participatory governance in every local governance process.

Conclusion

1. That the DPRD has a central and strategic role, especially through the functions of supervision, legislation, and budget. However, the effectiveness of this role relies heavily on a robust mechanism and the commitment of board members in carrying it out. Although the DPRD has all the legal tools and authority necessary to create a clean government, its realization still depends heavily on the integrity, commitment, and quality of the council members themselves to carry out their functions optimally. Without strict supervision and effective follow-up, the goal of realizing a clean apparatus in the era of regional autonomy will be difficult to achieve.
2. The factors that are obstacles/obstacles for the DPRD in realizing a clean government in the era of regional autonomy are: the limited quality of human resources (HR), the factor of the DPRD's knowledge of regulations, procedures and policies, and the lack of study of the DPRD, and the lack of commitment to realize a clean government. These factors can affect the performance of council members in realizing a clean government in the era of regional autonomy.
3. Some of the solutions to overcome the inhibiting factors faced by the DPRD in realizing a clean government apparatus in the era of regional autonomy are to improve the quality of human resources (HR), strengthen the supervisory function, and increase transparency and accountability.

Suggestions

1. It is hoped that the DPRD can carry out its duties in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations, and strengthen the supervisory function, as well as increase transparency and accountability.
2. It is hoped that the DPRD can improve the quality of human resources (HR), strengthen the supervisory function, and increase transparency and accountability. This is very important to realize a clean government in the era of regional autonomy.
3. It is hoped that the DPRD will have a commitment to carrying out its functions, especially through the functions of supervision, legislation, and budget.

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