

Implementation of Recess Activities of DPRD Members (Study on Policy Implementation Concerning Recess Based on Government Regulation Number 12 Year 2018)

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ABSTRACT

The recess is an instrument that allows DPRD members to identify various problems in their constituency, including getting suggestions and input from their constituents on what they should strive for. The recess allows the relationship between DPRD members and their constituents to build and strengthen each other. As a medium for building relations between DPRD members and constituents, the implementation of the recess has always been criticized by the public and is even considered a useless activity because it is nothing more than a formality and elitist activity. Based on this, this study aims to describe and analyze the implementation of the Recess of the Members of the Regional Legislative Council II of East Kutai Regency for the period 2019-2024 based on Government Regulation Number 12 of 2018; and to describe and analyze the factors that support and hinder the implementation of the DPRD Member Recess activities. This research using a descriptive-qualitative. This Research approach concludes: first, the implementation of the recess of the members of the DPRD Electoral District II of East Kutai Regency for the period 2019-2024 based on Government Regulation Number 12 of 2018 has not been optimal. Second, the supporting factors in the implementation of the recess are the support and moral and political commitment from DPRD members to constituents and the establishment of public forums; and the inhibiting factor is the lack of trust from constituents in the credibility of DPRD members because they are considered less serious in responding to the aspirations of the lower classes.

Keywords: DPRD Member Recess, Public Policy Implementation

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1. INTRODUCTION

In a democratic system, democracy in the life of a state is reflected in the presence and implementation of elections. Election is a manifestation of the sovereignty held by the people. Elections held in Indonesia are aimed at means of democracy, maintaining the upholding of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI). Legislative members who are elected through elections are representatives of the people who vote. Democracy requires the representation of the people and accountability by the government. Meanwhile, public policy is considered good if it fulfills two aspects, namely substance and procedure. Substantively, good public policy includes the fulfillment, protection of rights, and improvement of the welfare of individuals and groups in society. The more positive the impact of a political decision on protecting rights and improving welfare, the more positive the value of the political decision will be. Meanwhile, procedurally sound public policies are made by following correct procedures, among others by implementing the principles of transparency and accountability as well as involving the public in the process. Correct procedures will increase the legitimacy of public policies in the view of society (Soetjipto et al., 2014). Community aspirations are one of the places for DPRD members to directly absorb the aspirations of constituents gathering people's aspirations allows the relationship between DPRD members and their constituents to be built and mutually reinforcing. DPRD members are obliged to know and understand the aspirations of their constituents in the public policy-making process, while constituents play a role in conveying aspirations to their representatives in the DPRD.

Based on these problems, the researcher wishes to carry out a study with the title: "Implementation of Community Aspirations Screening Activities by Members of the East Kutai Regency DPRD for the period 2019-2024 (Study on the Implementation of Government Regulation Number 12 of 2018 concerning

Guidelines for Preparation of Procedures for Provincial, Regency and City DPRD). "The selection of the research title was based on the following reasons: first, this research is "unique" because the research target is people who work as farmers and have low income, considering that the research location is quite far from the district capital, the facilities and infrastructure are still inadequate. Second, this research is "interesting" because in East Kutai Regency there are many ethnic groups and cultures that need government attention. Most of the Dayak tribes, as the indigenous tribe of East Kutai, still use traditional life patterns that uphold their customs and customs. And third, this research is "specific" because what is being researched is the DPRD members at the lowest level (Regency DPRD).

The research objectives to be achieved in this research are to describe and analyze the implementation of the implementation of community aspirations by members of the East Kutai Regency DPRD for the period 2019-2024 based on Government Regulation Number 12 of 2018 concerning Guidelines for Preparation of Procedures for Provincial, Regency and City DPRD Regulations and to describe and analyze the factors that support and hinder the implementation of the implementation of community aspirations by members of the East Kutai Regency DPRD for the period 2019-2024 based on Government Regulation Number 12 of 2018 concerning Guidelines for Preparation of Procedures for Provincial, Regency and City DPRD Regulations.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Public Policy Theory

Policy, according to Dye (in Sadhana, 1998), is whatever the government decides to do or not do something, what it means can be regulations (in various hierarchies), in other words a policy or program must be implemented in order to have the desired impact or purpose.

Meanwhile, according to George C. Edward III & Shaarh Khansky, public policy is what the government says and does or does not do. The policy is in the form of goals or objectives of government programs. Furthermore, according to Islamy (1997), that policy can be clearly stipulated in statutory regulations or in the form of speeches by top government officials or in the form of action programs carried out by the government.

Public Policy Implementation Theory

According to Webster, explained by Van Meter & Van Horn (in Wahab, 2004) that the notion of implementation is the achievement of goals outlined in policy decisions through actions that have been taken by individuals, officials, and groups government or private groups. Van Meter & Van Horn argues that implementation is the action of individuals, officials, groups of government or private bodies aimed at achieving the goals set in a predetermined decision.

In this policy model, Edward III suggests several things that can affect the success of an implementation, namely:

Communication

Communication in implementation implies that the implementer knows what to do, communication is defined as a process of conveying information from the communicator to the communicant.

Resource

Equipment resources, according to Edward III (1980), are a means used to operationalize the implementation of a policy which includes buildings, land and facilities, all of which will make it easier to provide services in policy implementation. The limited facilities available will cause the implementation of a policy to fail.

Disposition

According to Van Meter and Van Horn, there are three kinds of elements that can influence disposition, namely knowledge (cognition), understanding and deepening (comprehension and understanding) of policy, the direction of their response whether to accept, neutral or reject (acceptance, neutrality, and rejection), intensity towards policy. Van Meter and Van Horn (in Widodo, 2007). Another element that affects disposition is knowledge, where knowledge is an element possessed by the apparatus that can help carry out the implementation. Understanding and deepening can also help create and implement implementation in accordance with the objectives to be achieved.

Bureaucratic Structure

The bureaucratic structure is the body most often involved in the implementation of policies as a

whole and there are two important things, namely the existence of standard operating procedures and fragmentation that comes from outside the organization.

Scheme Theory of Public Policy Implementation According to George Edward III

According to George Edward III in Widodo (2010) there are 4 factors that influence the success or failure of policy implementation, namely: Communication, Resources, Disposition and Bureaucratic Structure.

Community Participation Theory

Definition of Participation

Participation means "taking part", or according to Hoofsteede the taking part in one or more phase of the process. Participation means taking part in a stage or more of a process (Khairuddin, 1992). Mubyarto defines participation as a willingness to help the success of each program according to the ability of everyone without sacrificing one's own interests (Ndraha, 1987).

Forms of Participation

Participation proposed by Keith Davis (in Sastropoetro, 1986) is classified into four forms of participation. The forms of participation are: Money participation is a form of participation to facilitate efforts to achieve the needs of people who need assistance, Participation of assets is participation in the form of donating assets, usually in the form of tools or tools, Participation of energy is the participation that is given for the implementation of efforts that can support the success of a program, skill participation is to provide encouragement through the skills it has to other community members who need it.

The Nature of Society

The characteristics of society as described in the definition of society, then the characteristics of the community itself, namely: unity between individuals (a combination of several individuals), occupying a certain area, there is a system that is mutually agreed upon and in effect, there is interaction between each other (Soekanto, 2005).

Representation Theory

According to Heinz Ealau, in principle, every representative would see himself as representing a citizen who is within the scope of the representation as a whole, that's why representatives are called people's representatives (Marbun, 2006). The method used by representatives to adequately balance the level of representation with the operational areas of political representation relations is to use the centralization method.

Communication Theory

The definition of communication must be viewed from two points of view, namely the understanding of communication in general and paradigmatically, so that it will become clear how the implementation of the communication technique is. The definition of communication in general can be seen from two aspects, namely etymologically, communication, namely communication comes from the Latin communication taken from the word communism.

Board Member Recess

A recess is a period in which DPR members carry out activities outside the session period, especially outside the DPR / DPRD building. For example, to make work visits, whether by members of the DPR / DPRD individually or in groups (Solikhin, 2009). There are several main objectives of the Board Member Recess activities, including: (1) Convey/report what he has done as a Member of the Board. (2) Monitor / supervise the realization of development in their respective constituencies. (3) Take a closer look at the various problems in his constituency. (3) Receive or collect the aspirations of constituents in the electoral district. (4) Build constituent trust in Board Members.

Government Regulation Number 12 of 2018 concerning Guidelines for the Preparation of Procedures for Provincial, Regency and City DPRDs

Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government confirms that the DPRD is a regional people's representative institution that is positioned as an element of regional government administration that has the function of forming regional regulations, budgeting and monitoring, which are carried out within the framework of people's representation in the regions. Therefore, the DPRD is an equal partner to

the Regional Head in the administration of regional government which has a role and responsibility in realizing the efficiency, effectiveness, productivity and accountability of regional government administration, through the implementation of the rights, obligations, duties, powers and functions of the DPRD in accordance with the provisions laws and regulations.

In line with this, this Government Regulation is stipulated to implement the provisions of Article 132 paragraph (1), Article 145, Article 186 paragraph (1), and Article 199 of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government as a guideline for DPRD in drafting DPRD Regulations concerning DPRD Rules of Procedure, which is essentially aimed at improving the quality, productivity and performance of DPRD in realizing community welfare and regional development as well as maximizing the role of DPRD in developing checks and balances between DPRD and Regional Government. Based on Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, this Government Regulation contains regulatory guidelines for DPRD in the formulation of DPRD Regulations concerning DPRD Rules, which include the functions, duties and powers of DPRD, DPRD membership, DPRD organs, DPRD is a regional people's representative institution that is positioned as an element in administering regional governance. DPRD Rules of Procedure are regulations set by DPRD that apply within the internal environment of Provincial and Regency / City DPRD.

The DPRD budget function is manifested in the form of discussions for mutual approval of the draft Perda on APBD submitted by the Regional Head. The budget function is carried out by: discussing the general APBD policy and the provisional budget priorities and ceilings prepared by the Regional Head based on the Regional Government work plan; discussing the draft Perda on APBD; discussing the draft Perda regarding APBD amendments; and discussing draft Perda on accountability for implementing the APBD (Article 15).

The supervisory function is manifested in the form of supervision of: implementation of regional regulations and regional head regulations; implementation of other laws and regulations related to the implementation of regional government; and implementation of follow-up to the results of the audit of financial reports by the Supreme Audit Agency. Supervision can be carried out through: commission work meetings with local governments; work visit activities; public hearing meetings; and public complaints (Article 21).

Provincial and district/city DPRD have the duties and authorities: to formulate regional regulations with the regional head; discuss and approve the draft Perda on APBD submitted by the Regional Head; supervise the implementation of regional regulations and regional budgets; elect the regional head and deputy regional head or deputy regional head in the event of a vacancy of office to continue the remaining term of office of more than 18 (eighteen) months; proposing the appointment and dismissal of the governor and deputy governor to the President through the Minister, the appointment and dismissal of the regent / mayor and deputy regent / mayor to the Minister through the governor as the representative of the Central Government to obtain the approval of the appointment and dismissal; provide opinions and considerations to the Regional Government on plans for international agreements in the regions; give approval for plans for international cooperation to be carried out by the Regional Government; request a report on the accountability of the Head of the Region in implementing regional government; give approval of plans for cooperation with other regions or with third parties that burden the community and regions; and carry out other duties and authorities stipulated in statutory provisions (Article 23).

3. METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach, which is to answer social phenomena in understanding what is experienced by research subjects such as behavior, actions, perceptions and others holistically and descriptively in the form of words and language in a special natural context. This research was conducted using descriptive research. Descriptive research is research that aims to explain or describe a situation, event, object, or everything related to indicators that can be explained either with numbers or words (Silalahi, 2012).

Based on the problems and research objectives to be achieved, the focus of this research is as follows: Implementation of Government Regulation Number 12 of 2018 in the implementation of community aspirations by Members of the East Kutai Regency DPRD for the 2019- 2024 period. Indicator: Communication, Resource, Disposition, and Bureaucratic Structure

Factors that support and hinder the implementation of Government Regulation Number 12 of 2018 in the implementation of community aspirations by Members of the East Kutai Regency DPRD for the 2019-2024 period. Indicators: Internal Factors, and External Factors. Supporting factors consist of Internal Supporting Factors and External Supporting Factors. Obstacle factor consist of Internal Inhibiting Factors and External Inhibiting Factors.

This research is located in Electoral District III which includes Muara Wahau District, Kongbeng District, Telen District, East Kutai Regency. In this study, data obtained through two sources, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data in this study are in the form of subject / person opinions individually or in groups, observations of objects / physical objects, events or activities, and test results. Secondary data in this research is in the form of evidence, such as books, records or historical reports that have been arranged in archives (documentary data) which are published and which are not published.

Due to using a qualitative approach, the main instrument in this study is the researcher himself. The supporting instruments in this study are tools used in the process of collecting the required data in the form of interview guides, recording tools and documentation tools.

The informants determined in this study are: Chairperson of the East Kutai Regency DPRD 2019-2020, Members of the East Kutai Regency DPRD Electoral District III, Chair of the Banmus DPRD of East Kutai Regency, Community Figures (Head of Wahau Baru Village), Women Representatives (Chair of PKK Muara Wahau District).

Data collection in this study uses three techniques as follows: Interview. In qualitative research, the interview technique is very important which takes place orally between two or more people face to face while listening directly to the information or statements given through direct and open dialogue between the researcher and the informant who has been determined. Observation is a direct observation technique of the object we are researching. This observation technique is mainly used to obtain data on the implementation of community aspirations by members of the East Kutai Regency DPRD for the 2019-2024 period. Documentation is a technique used by researchers by preparing and examining data in the form of documents, notes, photos, reports as well. This technique is mainly used to examine documents on the implementation of community aspirations by Members of the East Kutai Regency DPRD for the 2019-2024 period.

The data analysis technique used in this study was as stated by Miles, Huberman & Saldana (2014), as follows:

Data condensation

Data condensation refers to the process of retrieving data, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming data that appear in written records or transcriptions.

Presentation of data

Researchers present data in the form of brief descriptions, tables and charts. Presentation of data in the form of tables and charts showing an overview of the social context designed to combine information arranged in an existing and easily accessible form.

Conclusion withdrawal/verification

The study concluded that the data were in accordance with the formulation of the problems that had been raised.

Data Validity

The validity of the data in this study was carried out through techniques as stated by Sugiyono (2015), as follows: Credibility Test, Transferability Test, Dependability Test, Confirmability Test.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Communication

Communication is one of the important variables that influence the implementation of public policies. Communication is critical to the success of achieving the goals of public policy implementation. Effective implementation will happen, if the decision makers know what they will do. Information that is known to decision makers can only be obtained through good communication.

Resource

Resources are a condition for the running of an organization, which is ownership of the resources themselves. Resources are positioned as inputs in the organization as a system that has economic and technological implications. Economically, a resource at direct cost or sacrifice incurred by the organization that reflects its value or potential use in its transformation into activities.

Disposition

Disposition is one of the factors that has important consequences for effective policy implementation. If the implementers have a positive tendency or attitude or support for policy implementation, there is a high probability that the policy implementation will be carried out in accordance

with the initial decision. On the other hand, if the implementers have a negative attitude or refuse to implement policies because of conflicts of interest, the implementation of the policies will face serious obstacles.

Bureaucratic Structure

The bureaucratic structure is one of the institutions that most often even becomes the executor of activities as a whole. The existence of the bureaucracy is not only in government structures, but also in private organizations, educational institutions and so on. Even in certain cases the bureaucracy was created only to carry out a certain policy

Factors that support and hinder the implementation of Government Regulation Number 12 of 2018

Supporting factors

Internal Supporting Factors are the same goals, high morale, and good organizational management. The internal supporting factors for the implementation of Government Regulation Number 12 of 2018 in the implementation of community aspirations by Members of the East Kutai Regency DPRD for the 2019-2024 period are: Availability and provision of members of the East Kutai Regency DPRD and the influence of party background.

External Supporting Factors

External Supporting Factors are a high level of public trust in their representatives and related cooperative partners. External Supporting Factors for the implementation of Government Regulation Number 12 of 2018 on The implementation of activities to collect people's aspirations by Members of the East Kutai Regency DPRD for the 2019-2024 period are: Community participation in following and attending recess activities

Obstacle Factor

Internal inhibiting factors are differences in ideology among members, different educational backgrounds, and limited time. The internal inhibiting factors for the implementation of Government Regulation Number 12 of 2018 in the implementation of community aspirations by Members of the East Kutai Regency DPRD for the 2019-2024 period are: Limited Regional Budget (APBD), Limited transportation facilities and infrastructure, there is still a need for quality and quantity of community resources (HR).

External inhibiting factors are too high public expectations, as well as changing central government policies. External Inhibiting Factors for the implementation of Government Regulation Number 12 of 2018 in the implementation of community aspirations by Members of the East Kutai Regency DPRD for the 2019-2024 period are: (1) There is still a lack of socialization or extension of regulations to the surrounding community; (2) Schedule of conflicting activities or time lapse between the community and members of the East Kutai Regency DPRD.

5. CONCLUSION

The implementation of the recess of the members of the DPRD Electoral District II of East Kutai Regency for the period 2019-2024 based on Government Regulation Number 12 of 2018 has not been optimal. The supporting factors in the implementation of the recess are the support and moral and political commitment from DPRD members to constituents and the establishment of public forums; and the inhibiting factor is the lack of trust from constituents in the credibility of DPRD members because they are considered less serious in responding to the aspirations of the lower classes.

Suggestions responsible parties, namely members of the regional people's representative council to increase their responsibility towards the community, especially to constituents in their constituency.

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The 1st International Conference in Social Science | Malang, November 5-6, 2020
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