

## **Responsibilities of Regional House of Representative in Administering the Legislative Functions**

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### **Abstract**

The purpose of this study is to determine the responsibility of the Regional House of Representative or Regional Board of Representative in administering its legislative functions in Nganjuk, East Java, Indonesia especially in accommodating the aspirations of the community as well as regional regulations produced by the board of representatives to accommodate the needs of the community. This study used a qualitative method. In this study, members of regional regulation became primary informants and then based on the results of interviews with the two informants. Interviews were also conducted on Regional Development Agency of Nganjuk, Regional House of Representative leaders, Secretary of Regional House of Representative, and community leaders. The data collection in this study used interviews, observation and documentation. The results of the study indicated that the implementation of the local legislative board responsibility in conducting the legislative functions in Nganjuk has not run optimally. This was influenced by the lack of a forum to absorb people's aspirations, the deficient of socialization in resulting regional regulation, unresponsiveness and the lack of maximum capacity for legislative members to take advantage the initiative rights related to regional legislation policies to answer various aspirations in the community. In addition, members of the legislative council did not yet have accountability performance, both to political parties and institutions in the form of written accountability. Furthermore, the research findings offered a new concept for the development of Government Science, i.e. the low responsibility of the council is directly proportional to the behavior of political officials themselves in implementing their legislative functions, where in the process of drafting regional regulations it does not only involve the role of regional political officials, but should involve elements that are governed and include community leaders, stakeholders, and or groups of community organizations and the community itself.

**Keywords:** *Responsibility, Legislative Function, Parliament, Political Representation, and Members of Regional House of Representative.*

## Introduction

The board of representative members are in a strategic position in order to accomodate the aspirations of the community as well as an instrument to control the governance administration. In the system of government in Indonesia, the House of Representatives is a legislative institution in which the main duty is to represent the people, to fight for every aspiration in society. According to Pakpahan (1994) as an extension of the central government, Regional House of Representatives is the board of legislative or legislative assembly in a region where this institution has a very important role, such as issuing regulations, controlling, and budgeting function. Meanwhile, according to Sarundajang (2000) to administer this function, the legislative board has the right to hold the governor and the regent accountability, to ask for information from the regional government, to conduct an investigation, to make changes to the draft regional regulation, to submit a statement of opinion and a draft of regional regulation, to determine the expenditure budget of the institution, and to stipulate the legislative board rules of procedure. With the wide range of powers of the institution, it is hoped that local legislative members can formulate and transform people's aspirations into every policy and regional regulation consistently.

However, in reality, the institution still has not shown the legislative function optimally as expected, both in terms of productivity, effectiveness and responsibility in carrying out several functions attached to it starting from formulating regional regulations and preparing budgets to supervision (Fauzi & Zakaria, 2000). This is due to the assumption that there has been a gap between the position and

function of the regional legislative board as formulated by law with a series of activities that can be developed in the realities of political life in the region. This can be seen from its productivity in formulating regional regulation where as a regional legislative body, the House of Representatives should be a source of initiatives, ideas and concepts regarding various regional regulations that will bind the community. The Regional House of Representative members should know what the local community wants and needs.

In reality, the regional legislative board which is expected to be the initiator in every policy making in the regions, tends to wait for the draft submitted by the executive, and is not even able to carry out constructive criticism. So, it is not surprising that the various policies issued often provoke public apathy and lack of positive appreciation (Sanit, 1985). This situation is inseparable from the lack of quality factors of the legislative board both individually and institutionally. Meanwhile, in making a policy or drafting a regional regulation, the legislative board requires qualified quality from each of its members.

The above phenomenon shows that the board's responsibility is still very low, both at the central and regional levels, moreover, in the midst of aspirations and problems that come up in the community in optimizing the supervision function that should be conducted optimally to defend the interests of the community. The above conditions show that the legislative board is still weak in implementing their function, even though the main assignment of the institution is to formulate regional regulation. Sanit (1985) states that the main role of the people's representative institution is the legislative function. Through that function,

the representative institution can act out as a representative of the people who can accommodate the aspirations and the people's interests into the policies it produces.

In terms of responsibilities, the members of regional legislative board in Nganjuk have not shown maximum works. This can be seen from the number of radical demonstrations perpetrated by the local people because they feel dissatisfied with a policy that is considered detrimental. The community's dissatisfaction is an indication of clogged political channels that stem from the responsibility of local legislative council in absorbing people's aspirations which have not been actualized in pushing various policies that can solve various problems. Supposedly, equipped with functions, duties and powers as well as great authority and power as mandated by law, the regional legislative institution also has great power to fight for the aspirations of the people and undertake their duties and functions as members of the legislature.

## Methods

The research design used is the phenomenological paradigm, emic-ethical theoretical philosophy, inductive and descriptive logical research and grounded theory approaches which are generally qualitative research methods in which to explore and to understand the meaning that a number of individuals or groups of people ascribe to the same humanitarian or social problem (Craswell et al., 2007) or a research method on the condition of natural objects where the researcher is the key instrument (Sugiyono, 2010). In this method, the author used a descriptive qualitative approach with the aim of accurately describing the nature of an individual, symptom, situation or particular group or to determine the frequency or the

spread out of another symptom in society, so that through this research a new concept is obtained for the problem being observed.

In addition to using a descriptive approach, this research is almost the same as the grounded theory approach because this research develops a theory by Herbert J. Spiro about responsibility in government. This theory is used as an effort to understand the concept of the responsibility and the function of Regional House of Representative throughout Indonesia in general and the regional legislative board in Nganjuk in particular. The unit of analysis in this study is the Regional House of Representative, the Regional Head and its apparatus, as well as the community or stakeholders involved in legislative activities in Nganjuk Regency. The determination of the number of informants was conducted by using the snow bowling technique. On the other hand, the data was collected by using a combination of techniques, that is, observation, interview and documentation. For data analysis technique, the researcher used the Miles and Huberman model.

## Results and Discussion

Based on the responsibility function according to Spiro (1988), the function of the regional legislative board in Nganjuk can be described through several descriptions, such as including the legislative board's responsibility as accountability, obligation, and cause. Referring to the Law number 12 of 2011 concerning the Establishment of Legislation, the description of the legislative board responsibility in Nganjuk in this study was manifested in the form of responsibility as accountability. According to Wasistiono (2019), the measurement of accountability on regional legislative board performance can be conducted quantitatively. This can be reviewed through the level of

regional regulations that have been implemented, and the level of the number of regional regulations originating from legislative board initiatives where the number of regional regulations enacted since 2014-2019 is used as a reference. The measurement of the responsibility as accountability of regional legislative board in Nganjuk was used as a parameter of the success rate of the legislative board in administering its duties to establish a regional regulation, as well as the vision and mission which have been planned. The parameters of the responsiveness level of local legislative board was measured by the percentage of regional regulations that were set from 2014-2019, and 17 items of proposed regional regulations which were the initiative of the legislative board. Based on the data above, it can be seen that the responsibility as accountability of regional legislative assembly in Nganjuk in terms of the percentage of regional regulations stipulated in 2017, 2018, and 2019 respectively was still in the "Low" category. Meanwhile, the performance of the legislative board in Nganjuk in 2014-2016 was considered "Low" when viewed from the number of local regulations that were less than 50%.

Initiative regulations generally come from community aspirations obtained through hearings conducted by local legislative members, commissions, and the results of discussions with the community during the recess of legislative members. This is in line with the results obtained by the author through interviews with the key informants who are the members of legislative board in Nganjuk. The mechanism for submitting proposals for the initiative of regional regulation project can come from legislative board members, or through commissions. Aspirations are generally obtained from the community through hearings, so that ideas and initiatives

emerge to bring up the design of regional regulation related to certain problems. In addition, the regional regulation can also emerge through a recess. The whole idea of the regulations will be reviewed by regional regulation board through various considerations based on the urgency of the design of regional regulation to be made. The study was conducted to see the importance of a new regional regulation, or simply represented by an existing regulation.

The implementation of the legislative representation system is carried out individually, and it can be also in factions or commissions. Regarding to the formation of regional regulations, the representation of legislative board members is generally represented by factions where they send their members to discuss certain regional regulations, so that coordination is held by the leader with the faction. However, the party that will determine the discussion of the regional regulation design is the commission. Thus, the theme of regional regulation design will be seen first to bring it to the discussion by the commission which is in line with it. The commission will later contact the factions to choose their representatives as a special committee which will discuss the regional regulation design until the regulation is final.

Based on the results of the interviews, it is known that the response of the legislative council in Nganjuk to the hearing, as well as the discussions held during the recess, was sufficient to support the formation of an initiative regulation. The local regulations that came from this hearing will be really useful for the community, especially those who have a High School diploma, to reach an equivalent diploma in order to get a job, as well as to continue their education at universities. The number of initiatives proposed by the

legislative board in Nganjuk in the Regional Legislation Program in 2014-2019 resulted in 17 regional regulations.

According to the number of proposals for initiatives regulations from legislative board since 2014-2019, it can be seen that the proposals for regional regulations in Regional Legislation Program have continued to increase since 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017, respectively at 5%, 22%, 41% , and 60%. The number of proposals for regional regulations decreased in 2018-2016 at 47% and 41% respectively.

Meanwhile, the number of initiative regional regulations that have been enacted and originated in 2014-2019 was 3, 2, 2, 3, 3, and 4. Four Regional Regulations is equivalent with 57%. Therefore, the responsiveness of the legislative council in Nganjuk in relation to the initiative regional regulations stipulated in 2019 which was categorized as “Enough”, while in the previous year it was classified as “Low” because the percentage of regional regulations stipulated was under 54.99%.

Based on the field conditions in Nganjuk Regency, it is known that there are problems related to the environment and food security stability such as the impact of factory waste on river water quality and the industrialization on decreasing agricultural land area. One of the polluted rivers in Nganjuk is Klintar River. Several media have reported regarding to the alleged contamination of the river due to the disposal of B3 waste (liquid waste) by one of the paper mills named PT. Jaya Paper. The results of Gazali (2013) research on the water quality of Klintar River show that at some points, the water is classified as inappropriate when observed from the amount of BOD (Biological Oxygen Demand), that is the amount of dissolved oxygen needed by microorganisms to break down organic matter

in the water. The water pollution index in the river is classified as high due to the input of factory liquid waste with high organic matter content. Meanwhile, the effect of waste pollution at several other points can still be tolerated in accordance with class 4 water quality standards. According to Government regulation No. 82 of 2001 the water class is divided into four. The fourth class is water that is intended to be used to irrigate agricultural land.

The number of reports related to water pollution in Klintar River, which refers to the results of Gazali (2013) on the quality of polluted water, as well as the classification of the use of water in the fourth class, shows that there is no regulation that binds companies related to the presence of B3 waste pollution that occurs in that river. From the interviews, it is known that several demonstrations have been undertaken by residents of the surrounding community, especially in Nglawak, Lambangkuning, Plem and Kemaduh villages regarding to the waste pollution from 2005 to 2015. The surrounding community demands to make rules that can protect residents from the impact of pollution. However, until now there has been no regulation on environmental impact analysis issued by the regional legislative board in Nganjuk in response to this waste pollution. This can be seen from the absence of a regional regulation that regulates the pollution of B3 waste belonging to PT. Jaya Paper, along with the sanctions that bind the company to proper processing and waste management. Based on the findings in the field, the researchers received information that in the midst of industrialization in Nganjuk district and with the establishment of many factories, both national and international companies, the Regional House of Representatives together with the government in Nganjuk have not made regulations in the form of responsibility to the

community around the factory. On the other hand, the existence of corporate social responsibility is a part of the mandate of the law that must be implemented. In this case, the legislative board together with the local government of Nganjuk Regency should make binding provisions related to corporate responsibility in the form of CSR.

Industrialization is a process of socio-economic change and it has an impact on the shift in people's livelihoods from an agrarian (agricultural) to an industrial society. In addition, industrialization is a situation in which the focus of society is dominated by economic orientation. This can be seen from the economic orientation of the community, i.e. the increasingly diverse fields of work (specialization), salary achievements, and higher incomes. Thus, industrialization is a modernization process that occurs in society in which social changes and overall economic development are associated with technological innovation. One of the leading commodities in Nganjuk is shallots. The Sustainable Food Farm regulation aims to provide a positive spirit in increasing food availability, and increasing the government's role in food security programs through controlling the rate of conversion of agricultural land, and bringing about extensification. Furthermore, according to Basori (informant), a regional regulation related to neighbourhood has been issued previously, one of the contents of which regulates the area of agricultural land.

Responsibility is considered as obligation of the local legislative board in Nganjuk. Based on the data obtained from interviews, it is known that there are no monthly activities in accommodating the aspirations of the community, so that they can be immediately addressed, or a regional regulation initiative is made to regulate these problems other than

recess. As for the activities in the form of focus group discussions (FGD) by representatives of certain groups when discussing the regional regulations, the local legislative board of Nganjuk institutionally does not yet have a monthly activity that can accommodate criticism and suggestions from the public either through suggestion boxes or FGD.

The institutional absence of FGD in accommodating the aspirations of the community illustrates that there is a need to increase the responsibility as obligations in the regional house of representative. It is necessary to have an evaluation, as well as to improve the efforts in responding to community problems. Therefore, there is a need for an institutional movement of the local legislative board to create a monthly institutional activity program in order to accommodate the aspirations of the community, as well as to accommodate criticism and suggestions from the community both directly and indirectly. The aim is to capture more aspirations based on conditions in the field, to improve or to increase the performance and the responsibility as obligation for the local legislative board in Nganjuk Regency. Community aspirations can be accommodated through FGDs in the discussion of the regional planning council.

The responsibility as obligation of the regional legislative board individually is generally carried out through recess period or even personal activities to accommodate the aspirations of the community. The recess is expected to be a means of evaluation, critics, and suggestions, and to accommodate the aspirations of the community by the local legislative members in accordance with the area of the constituency. The socialization of regional regulations is perpetrated with the aim of knowledge sharing regarding to the regional regulations set by the legislative board in

Nganjuk especially the regional regulations originating from the regional house of representative initiatives. Socialization is a learning process to acquire knowledge, skills, values, and norms as a form of participation in community group members.

The implementation of responsibility as cause in the local legislative board used the principle of openness which is an important matter which refers to the Law No. 12 of 2011 article 96 which regulates public participation in the formation of regional regulations. Therefore, it is necessary for the local legislative board to disclose information to support open access to information by the wider community. This open access to information is expected to increase public participation, and increase the number of local regulations.

An evaluation towards the regional house of representative website has been conducted, and it is known that the data on the website is not up to date. The board needs to make improvements to access the information disclosure through the website. Constitutionally, the politicians in the board have three important roles. As policy makers, they must be able to formulate strategic policies that favor the public interest. As legal drafters, they are required to make laws that can guarantee legal social justice and order in social life. And as legislators, they must be “the mouthpiece of the people” in order to articulate the aspirations of the people's interests. Therefore, in implementing their duties members the legislative board cannot ignore political ethics and morality. With political ethics and morality, politicians in representative institutions can have political responsibilities in accordance with political goals that is to improve the welfare of the people not only to pursue material interests. Political ethic is usually opposed to individual,

group, or institutional ethic which only voices unilateral aspirations. Political ethics and morality are actually needed to overcome various barriers to individual and group interests. The implementation of political and moral responsibility as a member of a representative institution is actually by implementing Article 81 of Law Number 17 of 2014 concerning the People's Consultative Assembly, House of Representative, Regional Representative Council, and Regional House of Representative. In the article it is explained that members of the House of Representative are obliged to: (a) uphold and practice Pancasila; (b) implement the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and comply with the provisions of laws and regulations (c) maintain national harmony and the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, (d) put the interests of the state above personal, group and class interests; e. fight for the improvement of people's welfare, (e) adhere to the principles of democracy in the administration of state government; (f) comply with the rules and ethic code;s (g) maintain ethics and norms in working relations with other institutions; (h) absorb and gather constituent aspirations through regular working visits; (i) accommodate and follow up the aspirations and complaints of the public; and j. provide moral and political accountability to constituents in their constituencies.

## Discussion

Responsibility as accountability of the regional house of representative in implementing the legislation function in Nganjuk Regency has several indicators known as constitutions, electoral systems for governments and decisions-making, bureaucratic system of representation, royal prerogative, legislation, letters of appointment, formal delegation of authority, and standing orders. Constitutions

are the implementation of the authority of the regional legislative board to make regional regulations in accordance with the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations. From the findings, it was found that the procedure for submitting and discussing the design of regional regulation started from each commission that compiled legislation programs and then submitted it to the legislative board to be reviewed whether it was approved or not. However, it seems that this has not been fully conducted or does not comply with the procedures and has not complied with existing regulations. It indicates that most members of the local legislative board do not fully understand their main tasks and functions.

Electoral systems for governments and decisions-making are the method and mechanisms used in the submission, discussion, and stipulation of regional regulations committed by the regional legislative board together with the executive. The results of the study revealed that the flow of the formation of a regional regulation originating from the board of regional legislature was not in accordance with the existing procedure stages. The plot of the internal mechanism is no longer undertaken by the regional house of representative in Nganjuk because the regional regulation draft is directly prepared by regional legislature together with the academic team and then immediately brought to the plenary meeting and included in the first level of discussion. The result of the research shows that many of the members of the regional house of representative do not understand the procedure for the formation of a regional regulation.

Bureaucratic system of representation is the implementation of a system of delegation in making local regulations. Ideally, there should be a system of representatives from each

faction in each commission in making local regulations. However, in the regional house of representative in Nganjuk, it was found that the implementation of the representative system had not been fully administered optimally.

Royal prerogative is a privilege attached to the regional house of representatives which in this case is the right to submit a regional regulation draft. The findings of the study indicate that there are several members of the regional house of representatives who do not know their special privileges related to making an initiative regional regulation.

Legislation is the duty and function of the regional house of representatives as a regional regulation maker. The board has the authority to formulate regional regulations with the Regent, but members of the legislative board in Nganjuk are still lack of the competence and ability to implement it. This is related to the quality of human resources in the members of the board where many are indifferent, or ignorant. Only a few of the board members care and want to learn how to apply these privileges. Every member of the council should see this as a means to fight for the welfare of their constituents or the community but this is not fully implemented by most members of the regional house of representative in Nganjuk.

Letters of appointment is the existence of cooperation in the discussion of the regional regulation draft between the regional legislative board and the executive body. The forms of their collaboration are seen in the preparation of the regional regulation draft which is discussed in the deliberative body and after that special agendas are made for the discussion of the introductory note to the government which is then followed up by the regional legislature in the form of regional legislation program. The discussion of the



regional regulation draft was undertaken jointly between the regional legislative board and the regent of Nganjuk. The forms of collaboration between the regional legislative board and the executive are jointly discussing initiative regulation by starting it from regional legislation program to the regional regulation draft either through commissions or through special committees to the determination of the regional regulation itself.

Formal delegation of authority is a formal form in the implementation of the delegative regional regulation draft in discussion. The regional house of representative together with the regent have the task of forming and discussing an initiative regional regulation draft in which the representative board gives approval and the regent implements the regulation draft while the legislative board oversees the implementation of the draft that has been enacted. Findings in the field indicate that there is no formal delegation of authority in the discussion of the draft of regional regulation.

Standing orders are the existence of certain interests by the regional house of representative as a deposit or orders from certain parties in the discussion of the regulation draft. The topic in the discussion of the regulation draft material is already there because every initiative regulation draft is fully loaded with the interests of the community, factions or political parties.

Meanwhile, responsibility as obligation has several indicators known as moral conduct, society values, concept of social justice and public interest, professional values, and training/induction programs.

Moral conduct is a state of moral quality that supports the process of deliberation and stipulation of regional regulations originating from the legislative board. People's

representative institutions and the government must be accountable for all their actions to the wider community through the formation of regional regulations that are full of values oriented towards the fulfillment of people's welfare. Society values mean that the quality of regional regulations must be in line with the values that exist in society. Making decisions on something that has been mutually agreed upon is the function of the board of representative in identifying and solving problems in order to achieve people's prosperity. Constitutionally, the board functions to shape the image of the government in issuing good policies or ones that can be accepted and supported by all the people. The concept of social justice and public interest is the idea of how the regional regulation on the initiative set by the board of representative is in line with the desire for a sense of justice and the interests of the community itself. Professional value is a matter related to the process of submitting, discussing and enacting a regional regulation in which the board must prioritize the quality of its professional values as public representation. The quality of professionals as public representations also depends on each member of the board where there are members who are pro-active but some are just silent or are always indifferent to their duties and responsibilities. Some members of the council have prioritized professional quality in committing their duties and functions in the submission, discussion and stipulation of regional regulations. However, they have not met the expectations of the people in Nganjuk. Training or induction programs are training activities for the development of legislative tasks. Members of the board of representative in Nganjuk participate in trainings which are held five times a year.

Training for strengthening is carried out in collaboration with universities, political parties

and the Ministry of Home Affairs, in which case all training must obtain approval from that institution. Trainings such as technical guidance related to the implementation of the duties and functions of the board such as legislation, budgeting and supervision are also attended by board of representative members. The training is usually undertaken at the beginning of each period as a member of the board of representative in Nganjuk. The technical guidance for the board of representative members is training on the preparation of regional regulations and the implementation of the board of representative tasks.

Meanwhile responsibility as cause has several indicators, that is, openness, parliamentary questions times, public information service, freedom of information laws, public hearings, and annual reports. Openness is the transparency of the board of representative in Nganjuk related to the agenda for the submission, discussion and determination of each regional regulation to the public. Transparency is built on the free flow of information. Processes, institutions, and information in the board can be directly understood and monitored in supporting the transparency to the public through openness in every policy implementation. Parliamentary questions times are opportunities given to the public to find out about the material and work agenda of the board in the discussion of the regional regulation. The public knows about the materials and work agenda of the board in the discussion of regional regulation. The community is encouraged and given the opportunity to always inform the problem through printed and social media. The provision of the material referred to by the informant above seemed to not meet the existing procedures, so that the official submission of the material was not carried out

by the board. Public information service is an information service for the public related to the agendas and discussion materials of regional regulations. Responsibility seen from the aspect of its implications shows that there is a control of an action in achieving goals and an obligation to provide accountability for the actions taken.

Media accountability in the concept of responsibility is not limited to accountability reports, but also includes the practice of facilitating the mandate giver to obtain information directly or indirectly, both oral and written about the success or failure of the mission of the agency concerned. Freedom of information laws is the independency of the public to obtain information about various regional regulations that have been enacted by the board. The Tokyo Declaration on Public Accountability Guidelines states that public accountability is the obligations of individuals or authorities who are entrusted with managing public resources and those who have the authority to ask for information or accountability. This description shows that there is a relationship between responsibility and accountability. Public hearings are meetings between members of the council and the community. Responsibility is related to efforts to answer several guiding questions such as what, why, whom, whose, which, and how. The questions that need to be answered, for example, are what should be accountable, who should convey, why should give responsibility, whom should be conveyed to, who must convey responsibility and various segments of activities in society by the board of representative in Nganjuk. Annual reports are the obligation and authority of a person to whom public resources are entrusted to report on the management of these resources and are able to explain their responsibilities regarding fiscal, managerial and programmatic matters.

The picture above shows a relationship between responsibility and accountability. Public service accountability is a form of responsibility to the public in the form of the obligation of board members to report, explain, give reasons, respond, assume obligations and make external decisions.

Legal liability is a consequence of actions taken by a person or group that are contrary to the law. According to Kelsen (1971), something related to legal obligations is the concept of legal liability. The concept states that a person is legally responsible for certain actions or that he is responsible for a sanction if his actions are against the law. What usually applies is that if the sanction is directed at the perpetrator directly, someone is responsible for his or her own actions. In this case, the subject of legal liability is identical to the subject of legal obligation. In general law theory, everyone, including the government, must have accountability for every action, either through error or without error (Munir, 2009). General law theory states that legal responsibilities emerge in the form of criminal, civil, and administrative responsibility (Munir, 2009).

From this overview, it is very clear that every government institution both executive and legislative institutions including the board representative should have legal responsibility in committing their authorities and functions to fight for aspirations and justice in the community. If the accountability of the board is weak, there should be sanctions or punishments in the form of administrative sanctions and a reduction in the board budget. The provisions for conducting this regulation are under the authority of the central government which provides rewards or punishments for the accountability of the board performance. This is due to the fact that local governments, both district/city governments and board of

representative institutions are fully subject to the regulations made by the central government.

### **Recommendation**

Researchers can convey a new concept for the development of Government Science concluding that the low responsibility is caused by the behavior of political officials in producing regional regulations due to the lack of political, moral, and legal responsibility of the board of representative members. In addition, there are several recommendations related to this research. First, it is necessary to improve communication between the board and the people by involving community, traditional and religious leaders as well as the availability of a team of experts as the board assistants in drafting and discussing a quality and pro-people regional regulation. Second, it is necessary to improve the performance of the council by making regional legislation programs through superior and priority regional regulation draft that are calculated with the power possessed by the board, so that the draft in the regional legislation program can become a regional regulation in accordance with the hopes and desires of the people. And third, as part of the regional government administration, the board should have a good accountability performance, both to political parties and to institutions in the form of written accountability.

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