



Study of Members of Parliament's Compliance with E-Reporting Wealth Reports of State Organizers in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to describe and analyze the Compliance Level of DPRD (Provincial Legislatives Council) Members in E-LHKPN Reporting, as well as the dominant factors of the Compliance Level of DPRD Members in E-LHKPN Reporting, in accordance with the Fakfak Regency DPRD Leaders Decree Number 6 of 2018 concerning Reports on the Wealth of Organizers Countries within the Regional People's Legislative Council of Fakfak Regency. The research methodology will be naturalistic (qualitative) with a descriptive degree of explanation. The research is being conducted at the Fakfak Regency DPRD Office in West Papua. The data source consists of both primary and secondary data. In this study, data was collected through observation, interviews, questionnaires, and documentation, and it was analyzed using the Danim analysis technique model (2000: 218). The percentage of Compliance Level of Members of the Regional Representatives Council of the Fakfak Regency in E-LHKPN reporting was 90.85% in the Very Compliant category, according to this study. The first individual component is the Compliance Level of DPRD Members in E-LHKPN Reporting; just 2% of Fakfak Regency DPRD members may submit their LHPK report directly on the E-LHKPN page. The majority of it is still dependent on administrative help and assistance. Second, in terms of technicality, the Decree of the Leadership of the Fakfak Regency DPRD Number. 6 of 2018, concerning Reports on the Wealth of State Administrators within the Fakfak Regency DPRD, has not yet imposed sufficiently severe punishments on DPRD Members who fail to submit their LHKPN. Only the availability of funds/budgets to help administrators in participating in training and workshops for KPK activities in improving LHKPN reporting has fulfilled expectations across all three categories of resources.

Keywords: Compliance Level, Provincial Legislatives Council (DPRD), E-LHKPN Reporting

1. INTRODUCTION

The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) is an independent institution charged by the State with carrying out its duties and authorities without being influenced by any other power; the Corruption Eradication Commission Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 30 of 2002 served as the basis for the establishment of the Corruption Eradication Committee during Megawati Soekarno Putri's presidency. The KPK was established to eradicate corruption in a professional, intensive, and ongoing manner by prioritizing professionalism in its work and serving as the basis for taking action against corruptors. State administrators are governed by the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 28 of 1999 on Clean and Corrupt-Free State Administrators, Collusion, and Nepotism. It is an independent institution charged by the State to carry out its duties and authorities without being influenced by anyone's power; the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission served as the basis for the establishment of the Corruption Eradication Commission during Megawati Soekarno Putri's tenure as the 5th President of the Republic of Indonesia in implementing measures to eradicate corruption. The KPK was established to eradicate corruption in a professional, intensive, and ongoing manner by prioritizing professionalism in its work and serving as the basis for taking action against corruptors.

The Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 28 of 1999 on Clean and Corrupt-Free State Administrators, Collusion, and Nepotism governs state administrators. LHKPN is a forum under the auspices of the Corruption Eradication Commission designed for state administrators to submit reports on the list of assets as state administrators register as mandatory reporting and then submit reports on assets in accordance with the Corruption Eradication Commission's procedures for reporting state administrators' assets. State administrators, as well as their spouses and dependant children, are required to declare their assets. State administrators must submit LHKPN when they first take office, when they are transferred or promoted, and at the end of their employment Governor, Regent, or Mayor. Baskoro (2005; 30) quotes Miriam Budiarjo as saying that the DPRD is a legislative organization that produces rules, and its laws and regulations reflect these policies. The DPRD is a body that makes public-interest decisions. Fuad defines the DPRD in the state administration journal (2000; 24) as an entity that serves as the foundation for fighting for the interests of the local community. In the area, the DPRD is a people's representative institution. It is

a component of regional government administration in charge of developing regional regulations and satisfying the objectives of the local population it represents.

The reporting that is carried out must be reported on a regular basis by the KPK deadline, namely from January 1 to March 31 of the current year; in the implementation of reporting assets on E-LHKPN, there are still many obstacles that result in reporting delays, namely the first where members of the Fakfak Regency DPRD as state officials have not been able to report their reports due to limited ability to use the E-LHKPN application. Second, Fakfak Regency DPRD Members as state administrators must take reporting notifications filed by the Service Provider Unit (UPL) through the appointed Admin Organization Unit more seriously. Third, there is a need for greater transparency in asset reporting by Fakfak Regency DPRD Members as State Organizers.

Fourth, the data provided is still from the previous year and has not been updated, so it requires time to update the data first, so the administrator must work hard in socializing the LHKPN and providing direct help and assisting State administrators during the LHKPN reporting period. In light of the contextual issues outlined, it is imperative to undertake a research investigation on the degree of compliance exhibited by members of the Regional People's Representative Council in their electronic wealth reporting (E-LHKPN). This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the policy outlined in the Decree of the Leaders of the Fakfak Regency DPRD Number 6 of 2018, which pertains to the reporting of assets by state administrators within the Regional People's Representative Council of Fakfak Regency.

The research goal is to describe and analyze the Compliance Level of Members of the Regional People's Representative Council in E-LHKPN Reporting in accordance with the Decree of the Leadership of the Fakfak Regency DPRD Number 6 of 2018 concerning Reports on Wealth of State Administrators in the Environment of the Regional People's Legislative Assembly of Fakfak Regency, as well as to describe and analyze the dominantBased on the research objectives, it is hoped that the findings will be useful and valuable. The advantages of this research include a significant contribution to broadening insights for Public Policy Studies in terms of Policy Evaluation of the Compliance Level of Members of the Regional House of Representatives in E-LHKPN Reporting, as well as the addition of new concepts that can be used as reference material for future research in the development of science. The study's findings can be used to the Fakfak Regency Government's thinking, notably in analyzing the Compliance Level Policy of Members of the Fakfak Regency Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) as State Administrators in E-LHKPN Reporting. Members of the Fakfak Regency Regional People's Representative Council may find the study's findings useful.

2. LITERATURE REVIEWS

Compliance is derived from the term obedient, which indicates liking and obeying commands or rules as well as being disciplined, according to the General Indonesian Dictionary. According to Darley and Blass in Hartono (2006), obedience is an attitude of individual behavior that can be regarded as believing, accepting, and performing something at the request or order of another person. Believing and accepting are compliance dimensions associated with individual attitudes, whereas doing and acting are compliance dimensions associated with one's behavior. According to Baron et al. (2009: 116), obedience is a type of social influence in which a person obeys and complies with other people's demands to conduct particular behaviors due to an element of power. A force or strength that effects a person or a specific environment is referred to as power. This social influence can have an impact on an individual's behavior, either positively or negatively. Being compliant, submissive, and subject to lessons or norms is what compliance entails. Taylor (2014: 266) defines compliance as "fulfilling other people's requests, defined as an action or deed carried out based on the wishes of others or doing anything requested by others; compliance refers to behavior that occurs in response to the direct request and comes from other parties."

Obedience, according to Shaw (2010: 25-26), is related to one's self-esteem in the eyes of others. People who already believe he is giving will be ashamed if he declines to provide something when someone else begs for it. Freedom of action frequently leads people to follow the wishes of others. The existence of a party who has the authority to demand compliance, the existence of a party who is required to comply, the object or content of specific demands from a party who has the authority to be carried out by another party, and the existence of the consequences of the behavior performed are the four main elements of the above-mentioned definition of compliance. Based on the information above, the researcher can conclude that someone is considered to obey when they obey another person's request to perform specified behavior due to an element of authority.

The horizontal division of power is the allocation of power based on its function, which is related to the Trias Politica philosophy. Trias Politica is the idea that state power is divided into three types: legislative power or the power to make laws (in the new terms, this is often referred to as the rule-making function); executive power or the power to implement laws (in the new terms, this is often referred to as the rule application function); and judicial power or the power to adjudicate on violations of the law (in the new terms, this is often referred to as the rule adjudication function). According to Miriam Budiardjo (2008: 281), Trias Politica is a normative notion that these powers (functions) should not be given to the same person in order to prevent abuse of power. Citizens' human rights are thus protected. Legislative power is the ability to enact legislation. The authority to enact

laws must be vested in a specific body for this purpose. If the drafting of laws is not delegated to a specific organization, each group or individual will be able to create laws to further their own interests. A country that calls itself a democracy must base its rules and regulations on the sovereignty of the people, and the people's representative body, known as the "Legislative," is the entity with the ultimate authority to draft laws.

The legislative is the most essential in the formation of the State, according to (Elfi et al., 2016, p. 333), since the law is like a pillar that sustains the life of state housing and a tool that becomes a way of life for society and the State. The legislature, as a legislature-forming body, has the authority merely to create laws, not to enforce them. The law must be submitted to another entity in order to be implemented. The People's Consultative Assembly (MPR), People's Representative Council (DPR), and Regional Representative Council (DPD) comprise Indonesia's legislature, which is based on the 1945 Constitution following revision. According to BN Marbun (2005: 32), the Regional People's Legislative Council (DPRD) is a legislative body as a regional people's representative that works closely with regional heads to promote regional government based on Pancasila democracy.

Meanwhile, according to Ni'matul Huda (2005, Page 71), the Regional People's Legislative Council has the responsibility and authority to create a regional rule that is considered collectively. A draft regional regulation may be proposed by the DPRD, the Governor, or the Regent/Mayor. Baskoro (2005; 30) quotes Miriam Budiarjo as saying that the DPRD is a legislative organization that produces rules, and its laws and regulations reflect these policies. The DPRD is a body that makes public-interest decisions. Fuad defines the DPRD in the state administration journal (2000; 24) as an entity that serves as the foundation for fighting for the interests of the local community. In the area, the DPRD is a people's representative institution. It is a component of regional government administration in charge of developing regional regulations and satisfying the objectives of the local population it represents.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Approach

Research is an activity that uses the power of thought and observation activities by using certain principles to produce knowledge to solve a problem. The activity of thinking in research is not merely transferring established theories, the results of authoritative and intuitive thinking into a research design. To test theories or find out what is still secret by using a rational framework that can analyze data/facts scientifically so that they become theories that are proven true and meaningful for problem-solving and scientific development. To obtain correct knowledge, research is carried out using scientific methods by researchers with scientific integrity (Satori and Komariah, 2009: 3-4).

3.2 Research Locations

The implementation of this research was determined to take place at the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) Office of the Fakfak Regency. The scope of research The scope of this research is a Policy Evaluation Study Based on the Decree of the Leadership of the Fakfak Regency DPRD Number 6 of 2018 concerning Reports on the Wealth of State Administrators in the Regional People's Legislative Assembly of Fakfak Regency

3.3 Types and Sources of Data

This study collects data using qualitative methods. A qualitative research method, according to Sugiyono (2018), is a method used to examine natural object conditions in which the researcher is a critical instrument, data collection techniques are triangulation (combined), data analysis is inductive, and qualitative research results emphasize meaning over generalizations. This study makes use of two types of data: primary and secondary data. The following section explains primary and secondary data. The basic data for this study came from questionnaires distributed to informants, which included the Leaders and Members of the Fakfak Regency DPRD and one KPK representative for the West Papua Province region. Secondary data from documents relevant to the topics and research focus will be collected for this study. In this case, the researcher is requesting documents from the Admin LHKPN Members of the Fakfak Regency DPRD, as well as other documents related to the topic at the research site, such as Decree of the Fakfak Regency DPRD No. 6 of 2018 concerning Reports on Wealth of State Administrators in the Representative Council Regional People of Fakfak Regency, LHKPN reporting documents, and others that can support research and data management in this study. Statistics, tables, graphs, and reports, as well as qualitative data, can be used to present the aforementioned data categories.

3.4 Research Instruments

Based on this description, this study's research instruments include the researchers themselves, questionnaires, and field notes. The instrument is deemed capable of obtaining information regarding the description of the object's characteristics, allowing the researcher to determine the nature and effects of the observed change process.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Members of the Regional People's Representative Council of Fakfak Regency's Level of Compliance in e-LHKPN Reporting. The authors used a questionnaire with 15 (fifteen) questions divided into 3 (three) indicators in this study to assess the level of compliance of members of the Regional People's Legislative Assembly of Fakfak Regency in e-LHKPN reporting, specifically by using timeliness indicators, relevant materials, and report format suitability. There are 5 (five) questions in each indicator. The author describes the research findings in diagrams/tables and percentages based on 15 questions that measure/assess the Compliance Level of Members of the Regional People's Representative Council in e-LHKPN Reporting in accordance with the implemented Decree of the Leaders of the Fakfak Regency DPRD Number 6 of 2018 concerning Reports on Wealth of State Administrators within the Representative Council Regional People of Fakfak Regency. Wealth reports via E-LHKPN are one of the applications developed by the Corruption Eradication Committee to make it easier for every state administrator to report; this Application can also be accessed quickly and studied and understood using the reporting guidelines already available on the e-lhkpn. The offered report formats are simply accessible; state officials can input or fill out data in the format provided by the Application. However, each operator is still having issues with smooth reporting because E-LHKPN is not used to being utilized and requires support and time to complete the reporting itself. So far, the LHKPN admin at the institutional LHKPN management unit is still directly assisting with reporting.

In submitting LHKPN electronically through the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) website, each organizer fulfils the reporting needs at the level of compliance. However, not all state administrators can report their e-LHKPN themselves. This is due to state administrators who still need to be more active in using the Application, and the format available in the application features still requires understanding and accuracy so that errors do not occur in inputting. Electronic Wealth Reports are one of the KPK's applications to make it easier for state administrators to submit their LHKPN. However, this electronic Application needs to be well understood for every feature or format contained in the Application. This must be supported by more expertise or knowledge and master the technology because it relates to the Application.

Furthermore, the format of the LHKPN submittal is governed by legislation. Based on Corruption Eradication Commission Regulation Number 07 of 2016 concerning Procedures for Registration, Announcement, and Examination of State Administrators' Assets, as amended by Corruption Eradication Commission Regulation Number 02 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Corruption Eradication Commission Regulation Number 07 of 2016 concerning Procedures for Registration, Announcement, and Examination of State Officials' Wealth that as of January 1, 2017, For each report, only one sort of form is utilized. KPK does not make printed forms available. LHKPN applications can be submitted online at elhkpn.kpk.go.id. LHKPN can be completed and submitted electronically using the e-filing module in the E-LHKPN Application by following the instructions.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the results of research on "Levels of Compliance of Members of the Regional People's Legislative Assembly in E-LHKPN Reporting (Policy Evaluation Study Based on Decree of the Leaders of the Fakfak Regency DPRD No. 6 of 2018 concerning Reports on Wealth of State Administrators in the Environment of the Fakfak Regency DPRD), that the percentage of Compliance Level of Council Members The Regional Representatives of the Fakfak Regency in E-LHKPN reporting was 90.85% in the category "A" (Highly Compliant). Responses with the highest percentage were on the suitability indicator for the report format, with the percentage of informants' answers being 62.5% in the "Compliant" category, while the lowest percentage was on the Timeliness Indicator, with the percentage of answers from informants as much as 61.44% in the "Compliant" category.

Then some of the dominant factors of the Compliance Level of Regional People's Representative Council Members in E-LHKPN Reporting based on the Decree of the Leadership of the Fakfak Regency DPRD Number 6 of 2018 concerning reports on Wealth of State Administrators within the Fakfak Regency DPRD are Individual, Technical and Resources. Where is the first individual aspect, only 2% of the members of the Fakfak Regency Regional People's Legislative Assembly can submit their LHPK reports directly on the E-LHKPN page. Most of it still depends on admin assistance and assistance. Second, on the technical aspect, Decree of the Leaders of the Fakfak Regency DPRD No. 6 of 2018 concerning Reports on Wealth of State Administrators within the Fakfak Regency DPRD does not yet stipulate sufficiently strict sanctions for Fakfak Regency DPRD Members who do not report their LHKPN. The three aspects of resources, from the availability of human resources and infrastructure, can be said to have met expectations only on the availability of funds/budgets to support admins in participating in training and workshops for KPK activities in improving LHKPN reporting, which has not been available so far.

5.2 Suggestions

From the conclusions above, several aspects must be prioritized for improvement according to the findings in this study the first, namely the level of Compliance of Members of the Regional People's Legislative Assembly in E-LHKPN reporting based on Decree of the Fakfak Regency DPRD Leaders Number 6 of 2018 concerning Wealth Reports State administrators within the Fakfak Regency DPRD must further improve according to the compliance category set by the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). Where is the compliance category, based on the provisions of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), namely Reporting Timing, LHKPN reporting compliance, complete LHKPN compliance, and Number of Compulsory Reporters (WL) Second, revisions/additions to articles and paragraphs must be made in the Decree of the Leadership of the Fakfak Regency DPRD Number 6 of 2018 concerning Reports on Wealth of State Administrators in the Fakfak Regency DPRD which emphasizes that for every member of the Fakfak Regency Regional People's Legislative Council as a State Administrator, sanctions must be given if the complainant is late in submitting the LHKPN, does not periodically report the LHKPN, does not report the LHKPN at all, and is given a set sanction which can be in the form of withholding/delaying the payment of salaries or allowances, suspension of other rights, as well as a written warning to the bearer party.

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