

International Journal of Research in Social Science and Humanities (IJRSS)

DOI: <u>10.47505/IJRSS.2024.2.4</u>

E-ISSN: 2582-6220

Vol. 5 (2) February -2024

Determination of Development Policy Based on the Aggregation of thoughts of Legislative Members

Kartika Candraningrum¹, Bonaventura Ngarawula², Roos Widjajani³

1,2,3 University of Merdeka Malang,

Indonesia

ABSTRACT

As one of the regional government administrators, the position of DPRD (Provincial Legislatives Council) members is very strategic and critical in their relationship with the people and communities they represent. DPRD members accommodate and follow up on aspirations in the form of DPRD main ideas from voters (constituents) through a recess mechanism. From observations and interviews, the Malang Regency DPRD has carried out primary input from 3 elements of the Public Works Department: Highways, Human Settlements and Water Resources Public Works. Communication related to primary idea input has generally gone well. Using a qualitative approach, this research examines the process of aggregating DPRD main ideas in determining the direction of development policy in Malang Regency based on the public policy implementation model proposed by Grindle (1980: 7), namely the process of successful policy implementation, the results of which depend on the program activities that have been designed and adequate funding, apart from being influenced by Content of Policy (the content of the policy) and Context of Implementation (context of implementation). This research shows that the process of aggregating the main ideas in the Malang Regency DPRD has gone well. However, according to several respondents, there are still inhibiting factors, such as the council's human resources from educational and professional backgrounds and the limited budget provided.

Keywords: Aggregation, Legislative Members, Recess.

1. INTRODUCTION

Regional governments have the authority to regulate and handle government issues alone under the principles of autonomy and assistance obligations, as mandated by the Republic of Indonesia's Constitution of 1945. The giving of broad autonomy to regions aims to accelerate the attainment of community welfare by enhancing services, empowering citizens, and encouraging community engagement. Apart from that, regions are supposed to improve their competitiveness through extensive autonomy while adhering to democratic ideals. To construct a democratic state, Montesquieu believed that state authority should be divided among legislative, executive, and judicial branches (Mahfud 2012). Regional autonomy in the exercise of broad, complete, and consensual authority encompasses all aspects of government planning, execution, monitoring, control, and evaluation. It must eventually answer to the authorizer and the community. Local governments must optimize their budgets in an affordable, efficient, and effective manner in order to increase community welfare. As a result, all regional government actions must be thoroughly documented in the regional revenue and spending budget. In this approach, the distribution of monies utilized to finance various programs and activities can deliver actual community benefits as well as services geared toward the region's public interest. The interests and aspirations of the community must be captured by the Regional Government and the Regional People's Representative Council as representatives of the people's representatives in the institutional structure of regional government, which carries out government functions. The regional government carries out government functions, and the DPRD (Provincial Legislatives Council) carries out legislative, budgeting, and supervisory functions. As one of the regional government administrators, where the election process is through the General Election mechanism, the DPRD position is strategic and essential in its relationship with the people and communities it represents. Every member of the DPRD is a bearer of the people's mandate because every member of the DPRD represents the people and community in their electoral district whose

https://ijrss.org

role is to accommodate and fight for the wishes, wishes, hopes and aspirations that come from the people and community in the electoral district concerned. Therefore, the relationship between the people's representatives and the people needs to be maintained so that communication between the two can continue to exist. More than maintaining good relations between voters and those elected is required.

DPRD, by its functions, namely budgeting, legislation and supervision, in partnership with regional heads to realize equitable regional development. This realization is implemented by jointly designing regional development plans through regional development documents, namely regional long-term development plans, regional medium-term development plans, and annual plans or regional development work plans. If the Regional Head, through the ranks of his agencies, plans regional development through development plan deliberation, which then prepares a regional development plan, then the DPRD, as a partner of the regional head in administering the regional government, takes part in preparing the DPRD main ideas as a manifestation of the results of the recess which are then submitted to the Regional Development Planning Agency. The results of activities to capture community aspirations by the DPRD are realized in the form of the DPRD main ideas, which are an inseparable part of the preparation of the initial draft work plan, which is determined every year.

Regional development work plan Malang Regency is an annual master document that contains all the aspirations of the people of Malang Regency, including how to realize the vision and mission of the elected regional head in the form of policies and programs each year. After the RKPD can be agreed upon through Musrenbang at the Malang Regency Government level, it will be further elaborated into a General Budget Policy Plan document and Temporary Budget Ceiling Priorities. These two documents then become the basis for preparing the Work Plan and Budget documents for Regional Apparatus Organizations as components of preparing the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget for the following year. Malang Regency has an area of 353,486 Ha / 3,534.86 km2 with a population of ± 3 million people, where government administration and development is carried out through 33 sub-districts consisting of 12 sub-districts and 378 villages. With the 2023 Regional Original Income of IDR. 1,025,586,055,284,-. The condition of the area, large population and with uneven development are fascinating to research and study in terms of preparing the DPRD main ideas in determining the direction of regional development policy.

This research aims to describe and analyze the process of aggregating DPRD main ideas in determining the direction of development policy in Malang Regency and to describe and analyze what factors encourage and hinder the process of aggregating DPRD main ideas in determining the direction of development policy in Malang Regency. The benefit of this research is that it is hoped that it will later become a reference for master's studies in public administration and provide an overview and input for the Malang Regency DPRD regarding the main ideas of the DPRD in terms of regional development planning in Malang Regency, East Java Province.

2. THEORETICAL BASIS

Regional economic development is the process by which the regional government and community manage existing resources and form a partnership with the private sector to create new jobs and stimulate economic activity in the region (Arsyad, 1999). In general, economic development goals are as follows: First, create job opportunities for the existing population. Second, strengthen the area economy. Third, provide a diverse economy and job possibilities. A good and targeted regional economic development plan is required when implementing regional economic development in order to attain the specified goals and aims. Economic growth success is strongly linked to economic development plans. Regional development strategies are classified into four categories (Arsyad, 1999), with the first being the Physical or Locality Development plan. This is accomplished by a program aimed at improving the region's physical state or locale in order to promote industrial and trade development. The goal is to establish a regional or city identity, improve the community's ambiance or quality of life, and enhance the regional business environment. Second, consider the Business World Development strategy. Business world development is an important component in planning the development of a regional economy because of its appeal, creation, or healthy economic power. Third, implement an HR development strategy. Human resources are the most important part of the economic growth process. The fourth is the Community Economic Development Strategy. This community development activity seeks to establish a community group or conduct community empowerment initiatives in a specific location. This activity

https://ijrss.org Page 36

DOI: 10.47505/IJRSS.2024.2.4

tries to provide social advantages. For example, they develop labor-intensive initiatives to make ends meet or profit from their firm.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

3. 1 Research design

This study takes a qualitative approach. Qualitative research, also known as scientific research, does not use computations and focuses on the natural character of the data source. This research employs qualitative research because analyzing a program implementation with this sort of qualitative research increases the level of accuracy due to the depth of the data provided by reality.

3. 2 Research sites

The research was carried out at the Malang Regency DPRD Office, considering that recess activities in capturing public aspirations to determine the DPRD main ideas were crucial for the Malang Regency DPRD.

3. 3 Data collection technique

Data collection techniques are the most strategic step in research because the main aim is to obtain data (Sugiyono, 2013, p. 224). In this research, the data collection technique is through three methods, namely semi-structured interviews, observation, and documentation, to support the data that the researcher obtained from the interview and observation process and to strengthen the accuracy of the data obtained from the interview and observation process.

3. 4 Data Analysis Techniques

According to Miles and Huberman (1984), the data analysis model used by researchers in this study is the interactive data analysis model, which comprises of data reduction in the form of simplification, abstraction, and transformation of rough data derived from written field notes. The data is then displayed by arranging the facts in such a way that conclusions can be drawn and actions taken. Furthermore, the last one comes to a close.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of interviews with several sources, it is clear that the process of aggregating DPRD main ideas in determining the direction of development policy in Malang Regency is proceeding smoothly. This is demonstrated by inputting the key idea till it becomes part of the Malang Regency government agenda. According to Grindle's implementation theory, the effectiveness of the policy implementation process and the realization of results are dependent on the program activities that have been designed and adequate finance, in addition to being influenced by the Policy Content and the Implementation Context. The Budget Agency designed a budgeting procedure to aggregate the DPRD's primary ideas in defining the direction of Malang Regency's development policy. It was concluded that the 2023 Main Ideas should be set at around \$80 million for infrastructure development from three agencies: Highways, Human Settlements, and Water Resources. Of course, the content of the policy and the context of implementation have a significant impact on building a better Malang Regency. Regarding the factors that encourage the implementation of the process of aggregating DPRD main ideas in determining the direction of development policy in Malang Regency, it is based on Grindle's implementation theory, which states that the success of the policy implementation process and the achievement of results depends on the program activities that have been designed and sufficient funding, in addition to being influenced by the content of policy and the context of implementation.

Based on interviews with resource persons, the factors driving the process of aggregating DPRD main ideas in determining the direction of development policy in Malang Regency, among others, can be explained. The first is that there has been an improvement in the main ideas input system, namely using regional development information system, which in previous years was still manual input. Second, the DPRD secretariat has been good at carrying out its duties as a supporter of the DPRD duties and functions, and this can be seen from the Deliberative Body's scheduling facilities for determining recess activities to capture the DPRD main ideas. Third, there is a harmonious relationship between the Legislature and the Executive in running the government in Malang Regency to prepare the DPRD main

https://ijrss.org Page 37

ideas. Fourth, the existence of a budget for the DPRD main ideas shows that regional heads appreciate working together to develop Malang Regency as a balance to the musrenbang and technocratic budgets.

Furthermore, for factors that hinder the implementation of the process of aggregating DPRD main ideas in determining the direction of development policy in Malang Regency, based on interviews with resource persons, it can be explained about the factors inhibiting the process of aggregating DPRD main ideas in determining the direction of development policy in Malang Regency, including: There is no common perception between councils in determining the main ideas (there is still an opinion that the main ideas are not necessary) so the DPRD secretariat must collect the results of the main ideas for further processing to adjust the Malang Regency government's annual schedule cycle, there is a political need in the DPRD main ideas so that executives from the middle side cannot go too deep because their job is only to facilitate so that problems do not occur in the future, and the board's human resources are not yet proportional, both in terms of diplomas and work backgrounds which are not the same.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion, the conclusion that can be drawn from research regarding the process of aggregating the DPRD main ideas in determining the direction of development policy in Malang Regency is the implementation of the budget function of the DPRD as an institution that has authority in formulating and determining regional development budgets so that the Main Ideas has a crucial role in the development process in Malang Regency, the DPRD role in regional development is through absorbing key ideas through recesses which are held every three times a year which become a momentum to summarize problems that occur in the field and the mindset of the Malang Regency DPRD can be carried out well because there is a harmonious relationship between the Legislature and the Executive so that regional development programs in Malang Regency can be implemented according to the specified time.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the conclusions from the research results stated above, suggestions can be given, including that the DPRD central ideas are the aspirations of the community, which must be accommodated as a guarantee for the realization of the aspirations and desires of the community in the dynamics of democratic life, especially in Malang Regency. The main idea input, which only covers 3 Public Works agencies, will later be able to be implemented as input for all the aspirations of the residents of Malang Regency. The DPRD, as the people's representative, must be able to represent the constituents in improving the region. Even though there are differences in human resources and unequal work backgrounds, this does not mean that the council cannot do something for the community in advancing the region, both in terms of infrastructure and in terms of overall development, so that the confidence of the community will grow that The board of his choice was genuinely able to accommodate his aspirations.

REFERENCES

Abdul Wahab, Solichin. 2005. Wisdom analysis. PT. Bumi Literacy, Jakarta.

Adianto & As'ari Hasim, Model for Implementing Community Aspirations by the Regional People's Representative Council. Journal of Public Administration Science, Volume 14, Number 1, 2016

Agustinus, L. 2008. Basics of Public Policy. Bandung: Alphabeta.

Bappeda Malang Regency. 2021. Implementation of DPRD E-Pokir in the Regional Government Information System (SIPD).

Budi Winarno, 2007. Public Policy: Theory and Process, (Revised Edition), Yogyakarta: Media Pressindo, ISBN - 979-222-207-3

Dunn, William N. 2003. Public Policy Analysis. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press

Erika Sisilia Wenas, Alfon Kimbal, Neni Kumayas. 2021. Effectiveness of Implementing Recess Activities for Tomohon City DPRD Members. Governance Journal Vo. 1 No. 2, 2021 ISSN: 2088-2815.

https://ijrss.org Page 38

DOI: 10.47505/IJRSS.2024.2.4

International Journal of Research in Social Science and Humanities (IJRSS), Vol. 5 (2), February - 2024

Ismunasari, Bahtiar, Jamal Bake; Effectiveness of Implementing Recess for Legislative Members in Handling Public Problems (Case Study of Kendari City DPRD Commission I

Southeast Sulawesi Province). 2022. Journal of Development Administration and Public Policy Vol 13 No. August 2, 2022

Malang Regency. 2019. Malang Regency DPRD Regulation Number 4 of 2019 concerning Malang Regency DPRD Rules of Procedure.

Mahfud MD. 2001. Legal Politics in Indonesia. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo

Moleong, Lexy J. 2015. Qualitative Research Methods. Bandung: PT Teen Rosdakarya.

Mustari Nuryanti, Dr. 2015. Understanding Public Policy. Formulation, Implementation and Evaluation of Public Policy. Yogyakarta: LeutikaPrio

Nugroho, R. 2004. Public Policy: Formulation, Implementation and Evaluation. Jakarta: Elex Media Komputindo.

Nugroho, Riant D. 2009. Public Policy (Revised Edition). Jakarta: PT. Elex Media Komputindo.

Parsons, Wayne. 2006. Public Policy: Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Policy Analysis. Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group.

Republic of Indonesia. 2004. Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System.

Republic of Indonesia. 2014. Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government.

Republic of Indonesia. 2017. Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 86 of 2017 concerning Procedures for Planning, Controlling and Evaluation of Regional Development, Procedures for Evaluation of Draft Regional Regulations Concerning RPJPD and RPJMD and Procedures for Amendments to RPJPD, RPJMD and RKPD.

Rizka Azzahri, Seno Andri & Adianto. 2021. Effectiveness of Using Recess Funds for Members of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) of Pekanbaru City in Absorbing Community Aspirations. Niara Journal, 14(1), 266-275, http://doi.org/10.31849/niara.v14il.5133

Samodra Wibawa et al. 1994. Politics and Policy Implementation in the Third World regarding Grindle, Merilee S. 1980. New Jersey: Princeton University Press.

Subarsono, AG. 2005. Public Policy Analysis, Concepts, Theories and Applications. Edward III Theory, 1980. Student Library, Yogyakarta.

Sugiyono. 2012. Quantitative Qualitative Research Methods and R&B. Bandung. Alphabet

Sujianto. 2008. Implementation of Public Policy. Pekanbaru: Alaf Riau.

Suwitri Sri, Prof. Dr. Basic Concepts of Public Policy Module.

Winarno, Budi. 2004. Public Policy Theory and Process. PT. Media Pressindo, Jakarta.

Corresponding Author: Kartika Chandraningrum

University of Merdeka Malang

https://ijrss.org Page 39