

# The Role of the House of Representatives (DPR) in Carrying Out Supervision

(Social Reality Study on the Role of DPRK in Carrying out Infrastructure Supervision in  
Aceh Besar District, Indonesia)

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## ABSTRACT

*The real condition of Kuala Gigieng is a fact in the field, the role of supervision of the DPRK needs to be carried out in order to carry out its duties, authorities and rights effectively as a legislative institution. The role of supervision is highly dependent on the level of ability of DPRK members of Aceh Besar Regency, so one of the efforts made can be identified with efforts to improve the quality of legislative members as measured by the quality of supervision of the Aceh Besar Regency DPRK. This study aims to describe and analyze To analyze and describe the role of the Aceh Besar District DPRK in terms of monitoring the infrastructure development of the Lambada Lhok TPI, Baitussalam District. To analyze and describe the inhibiting and supporting factors in the supervision of infrastructure development and the role of TPI Lambada Lhok, Baitussalam District. This research use descriptive qualitative approach. Data were collected through observation, interviews, and relevant documents. Data analysis was made using an interactive process (Milles and Huberman) with stages, namely data collection, data reduction, data display, conclusion drawing and verification to explain the concept of the peusijek tradition, and communication media. The results of this study indicate that the role of the DPRD Secretariat Staff so far is very large, in carrying out their main duties and functions appropriately. In their duties and functions, the DPRD Secretariat staff always coordinates with their superiors so that the work can run well. Supervision of the infrastructure for the construction of TPI Lambada Lhok, Baitussalam District, is carried out by measuring the results of the work by the volume of work and costs. Comparing work results with standards with specifications, costs and consulting. Correcting deviations with improvements in the field follow-up has not been in accordance with internal supporters, especially the DPRK's determination that it does not reflect the program that was initiated. External support, especially community support, NGO support, and district government support when there is a reward for wanting to move. Internal barriers are still suspicious of each other as well as psychological barriers, and external barriers are constrained by thuggery and support from related agencies. and support from the Regency Government when there is a reward for wanting to move. Internal barriers are still suspicious of each other as well as psychological barriers, and external barriers are constrained by thuggery and support from related agencies. and support from the Regency Government when there is a reward for wanting to move. Internal barriers are still suspicious of each other as well as psychological barriers, and external barriers are constrained by thuggery and support from related agencies.*

**Keywords:** House of Representatives, Infrastructure, Supervision.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Regency DPRD is a representative institution for the people of Aceh Besar as an element of regional government that is parallel to the government in this case the executive, but has different duties and functions both in making regional regulations. The Regional Head of the Regency DPRD (Regent) or the Regional Head of the City DPRD is called the Mayor. and society.

In carrying out the supervisory function of the executive, members of the Regency DPRD are divided into commissions, for example, Commission A in charge of government, Commission B in the field of public welfare, Commission C in the field of economy and finance, commission D in the field of development and commission E in education. Apart from that, the Regency DPRD also consists of various factions in carrying out their very important functions in creating political stability in the district.

Good local governance is the most prominent discourse in the management of public administration today. The demands of ideas made by the community to the government for the implementation of good local governance are in line with the increasing

knowledge of the community in addition to the paradigm shift of government from Ruling Government which continues to move towards Good Governance which is understood as a phenomenon of fair democracy.

In this regard, it is necessary to strengthen and improve the human resources of the members of the Aceh Besar District People's Representative Council (DPRK) so that they can carry out their duties properly in carrying out the supervisory function of the executive. The power of the executive and legislative institutions is theoretically equally strong and there is no gap to interfere with each other, so that there will be a balance in power or called the Balance of Power.

The concept of distribution of power is defined as "the distribution of power". The interpretation of the division of power is that each political institution has its own portion of executive, legislative, and judicial powers. Based on the 1945 Constitution which has been amended 4 (four) times, the Indonesian constitution as a whole follows the concept of distribution of power, namely the division of power between the legislature, executive and judiciary. the stipulation of each Qanun, before being ratified, must be discussed together [1].

Seeing the importance of the supervisory function that must be carried out by members of the Aceh Besar District House of Representatives as the legislature for various activities and work programs carried out by the executive, in this case the Aceh Besar District Regent, the authors are interested in conducting further research which is packaged with the title "Role of the Aceh Besar District". The House of Representatives (DPR) in Carrying out Infrastructure Supervision (Social Reality Study of the Role of the DPRK in Carrying Out Supervision of Aceh Besar District Infrastructure).

The objectives of this study are as follows: to analyze and describe the role of the Aceh Besar District DPRK in terms of monitoring the infrastructure development of the Lambada Lhok TPI, Baitussalam District and to analyze and describe the inhibiting and supporting factors in the supervision of development infrastructure and the role of TPI Lambada Lhok, Baitussalam District.

## **2. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1. Role Theory**

Role theory is a theory which is a combination of various theories, orientations, and disciplines. The term "role" is taken from the world of theater. In theater, an actor must play a certain character and in his position as a character he is expected to behave in a certain way. Role means behavior, act. In the big Indonesian dictionary, role is a set of behaviors that are expected to be possessed by people who are domiciled in society.

### **2.2. Board Oversight Role**

In carrying out their role as people's representative bodies, members of the legislature place themselves as a balanced power that balances and exercises effective control over the Regional Head and all levels of the Regional Government. This role according to Nurul (2007: 47) can be realized in the following functions [2]:

- 1) Representation. Articulate concerns, demands, hopes and protect the interests of the people when policies are made, so that the Regional People's Representative Council always speaks "on behalf of the people.
- 2) Advocacy. A comprehensive aggregation of aspirations in fighting for it through complex and often tough negotiations, as well as very strong political bargaining. This is reasonable considering that the aspirations of the community contain many interests or demands that sometimes conflict with each other. Political bargaining is intended to reach a meeting point of these various interests.
- 3) Administrative oversight. Assess or test and if necessary seek to change the actions of the executive body. Based on this function, it is not justified if the DPRD is "hands off" towards local government policies that are problematic or questioned by the community. In cases like this, the DPRD can summon and ask for information, conduct questionnaires and interpellations, and in the end can even hold the regional heads accountable.

### **2.3. Supervision Theory**

According to LAN (Armstrong) in Satriadi (2016: 289) "supervision is a process of a leader's activities to ensure that the implementation of organizational activities is in accordance with the plans, policies, and provisions that have been set" [3]. According to Siagian Atmodiwiryo in Satriadi (2016: 290) "supervision is the process of observing the implementation of all organizational activities to ensure that all work being carried out goes according to the established plan". According to Gie (Atmodiwiryo) in Satriadi (2016: 290) "supervision is checking, matching and trying so that the work is carried out in accordance with the plans that have been set and the desired results" [3].

## **2.4. Infrastructure Theory**

Infrastructure Based on Presidential Regulation Number 38 of 2015 defines infrastructure as: One of the technical, physical, systems, hardware and software needed to provide services to the community and support networks to the community and support network structures so that economic and social growth of the community can run well.

## **2.5. Public Organization Theory**

Public organizations are developed from organizational theory, therefore to understand public organizations can be viewed from the point of view of organizational theory. According to Fahmi (2013:1) a public organization is "a container that has multiple roles and was established with the aim of being able to provide and realize the wishes of various parties, and satisfaction for the owner is no exception" [4]. Meanwhile, according to Robbins in Fahmi (2013: 2), public organizations are "consciously coordinated social units, with a relatively identifiable boundary, which work on a relatively continuous basis to achieve a common goal or group of goals. Understanding public organizations with regard to the organizing process" [4].

## **2.6. DPRD concept**

The Regency/City Regional People's Representative Council (abbreviated as Regency/Municipal DPRD) is a regional people's representative institution that is domiciled as an element of the administration of the regency/city regional government. Regency/Municipal DPRD consists of members of political parties participating in the general election who are elected through general elections. In Aceh Province, district/city DPRD.

## **2.7. DPRK concept**

Districts/cities in Aceh are called the District/City House of Representatives (DPRK) which are regulated by the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2006 concerning the Government of Aceh. The Regional People's Representative Council which is formed in each province and district/city is generally understood as an institution that exercises legislative power, and is therefore commonly referred to as a regional legislative body. However, in fact the legislative function in the regions is not entirely in the hands of the DPRD like the function of the DPR-RI in relation to the President

## **2.8. Executive Concept**

Executive power is usually held by the executive body. The executive agency is an executor or implementing the law. In everyday life, the executive is an institution that runs the wheels of government.

## **2.9. Legislative Concept**

Legislative bodies are legislators or make laws. Its members are considered to represent the people. Therefore, this institution is often called the People's Representative Council, or what is known as the Parliament. Parliament/DPR is considered to formulate the will of the people/general that binds the whole community.

## **2.10. Judicial Concept**

Judicial power is the power possessed by citizens to supervise the implementation of the law through their representatives who sit in the Supreme Court (MA). This institution acts as a means of social control, the implementation of which is carried out on the executive power institution.

# **3. RESEARCH METHODS**

## **3.1. Research Approach**

In this case, research is a systematic effort to find, analyze and interpret empirical evidence to understand the symptoms or to find answers to a problem related to the symptoms. Mulyana (2010: 73) says that "A study can use one or more research methods according to the problem setting and research focus" [5]. When viewed from the point of view of the use of statistics and non-statistics, this research certainly uses qualitative methods.

## **3.2. Research focus**

1) The role of the Aceh Besar District DPRK in supervising the infrastructure development of the Lambada Lhok TPI, Baitussalam District. Dimensions and Indicators of the Role of the Aceh Besar District DPRK in terms of monitoring infrastructure development of TPI Lambada Lhok, Baitussalam District.

Indicator Dimensions:

a. Measuring work results:

- (1) Job volume
  - (2) Cost
  - b. Comparing work results with standards:
    - (1) Specification
    - (2) Cost
    - (3) Consultation
  - c. Correcting deviations with improvements:
    - (1) Recommendation
    - (2) Follow-up
- 2) Supporting and inhibiting factors The role of the Aceh Besar District DPRK in the implementation of the supervisory and development functions. Dimensions and Indicators Supporting and inhibiting factors Role of DPRK Aceh Besar District Supervision and Development Function

Indicator Dimensions:

- a. Support: Internal
  - (1) DPRK's determination
  - (2) Staff support
- b. External
  - (1) Community support
  - (2) NGO Support
  - (3) District Government Support
- c. Barrier: Internal
  - (1) mutual suspicion
  - (2) Psychological barriers
- d. External
  - (1) thuggery
  - (2) Related agency support instansi

### 3.3. Research sites

In this study, the research location, especially TPI Lambada Lhok, Baitussalam District. This location determination is based on the following considerations:

- 1) Affordability: the location of the research location makes it very easy for researchers because it is easily accessible, which is about 60 kilometers from the city center of Banda Aceh.
- 2) Uniqueness: In general, the DPRK of Aceh Besar Regency consists of 2 groups, namely coalition groups and opposition groups who are members of various factions, so it is interesting to study, of course related to the supervisory function.

Specific: Although there are coalition groups and opposition groups, they also mix in commissions, meaning that in one commission there are opposition groups and there are also coalition groups, so that there is a balance in terms of numbers between coalition groups and opposition groups so that theoretically there is equilibrium.

### 3.4. Research Informants

Determination of informants is done by purposive sampling, with the assumption that the informants understand the problems studied and can provide information and responses to the problems that are the objectives of this study. The informants selected in this study amounted to 8 people, all of whom were men including:

- 1) Chairman of the Aceh Besar District DPRK 1 person;
- 2) Deputy Chairperson of the DPRK Aceh Besar Regency 2 people;
- 3) Chairman of the Commission 5 people;
- 4) Elements of the Secretariat of the Council 3 people.

### 3.5. Data analysis

The data that the authors managed to collect from the field were then tabulated and analyzed descriptively qualitatively, then presented in a narrative form according to the problem being discussed. Data analysis is the process of processing research results, starting from compiling, grouping in similar categories, analyzing and interpreting data in patterns and relationships between concepts and formulating them in relationships between other elements so that they are easy to understand and understand. The

results of the interviews on the first described construction were then simplified by the researchers in the second construction which became the findings and characteristics of this study. The data that has been collected is then analyzed by reducing the data.

Data reduction that researchers do is in the form of summarizing, and choosing important things to be then put together, as said by Sugiyono (2010: 92) "Reducing data means summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on things that are important, looking for things that are important. themes and patterns [6]. The data that has been reduced provides a sharper picture of the observations and makes it easier for researchers to search for the data obtained when needed, data reduction can also help code certain aspects.

After the data is reduced, the next important flow is data display which is an effort to present data to see the overall picture of the data or certain parts of the research. All are designed to combine information that is arranged in a form and is easy to see (use), so that researchers can master the data and not drown in piles of data. After data reduction is done, the next step is to present the data clearly and briefly.

The presentation of the data that the researcher will do is in the form of descriptive text. The researcher chose this kind of data presentation because according to the researcher it was easier to understand and do. If there are several tables that the researcher presents, they are only complementary. The presentation of this data is the presentation of a group of information and data that provides the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action. The presentation can be in the form of graphic descriptions, charts and finally verification, namely drawing conclusions and reinterpreting. The analysis is carried out to provide an overview of the relationship between concepts and reality through descriptive analysis in the form of theoretical studies and in the form of phenomena obtained in the field.













Conclusion drawing/data verification in this qualitative research is carried out continuously throughout the research process. Since the beginning of entering the field and during the data collection process, the researcher tried to analyze and find the meaning of the data collected, namely by looking for patterns, themes, similarities, things that often arise, then poured in conclusions that are still tentative, each conclusion always continue to be verified during the research that involves the researcher's interpretation.

#### **4. RESEARCH RESULT**

The leadership of the Aceh Besar DPRK consists of one chairman and two deputy chairmen from the political party that has the most seats and votes in the council. The following is a list of the leaders of the Aceh Besar DPRK in the last two periods

Period	Chairman	Start Serving	Done	Vice Chairman	Information
2014- 2019	 Sulaiman	20 October 2014	20 August 2019	 Ansari  Zamzami	[4]
2019-2024	 Iskandar	20 September 2019	Petahana	 Bakhtiar  Zulfikar Aziz	[5]

The following is the composition of the members of the Aceh Besar District DPRD in the last two periods.

Political Parties	Amount of Seats in Period	
	2014-2019	2019-2024
 PKB	0	▲ 1
 Gerindra	1	▲ 3
 Golkar	5	▼ 3
 NasDem	5	▼ 1
 PKS	3	▲ 5
 PPP	1	▼ 0
 PAN	4	▲ 7
 Demokrat	1	▲ 3
 Partai Aceh	9	▼ 5
 PDA	3	▲ 4
 PNA	2	—2
 PBB	1	—1
Amount of Members	35	—35
Amount of Parties	11	—11

Whatever the form, supervision aims to improve the ability of everyone who is directly or indirectly involved in a development by involving themselves in decision-making and other activities. In the author's observation, currently many activities carried out by the government are problematic, especially infrastructure projects financed with public money whose budgets reach billions of rupiah even tens of billions or hundreds of billions but the results are very disappointing,

The supervision process is the process of determining the performance measures of taking action that can support the achievement of the expected results in accordance with the predetermined performance. Basically, the supervision is fully directed to avoid any possible deviations or deviations from the objectives to be achieved.

Through supervision, it is expected to help implement the policies that have been set to achieve the planned goals effectively and efficiently. In fact, through supervision an activity is created that is closely related to the determination or evaluation of the extent to which leadership policies are implemented and to what extent deviations occur in the implementation of the work. The Duties and Authorities of the Regional House of Representatives are the powers granted by law in supporting the performance of the Regional House of Representatives in supervising the implementation of the 2014 Revenue and Expenditure Budget, which in this case is the construction of road infrastructure.

## 5. DISCUSSION

### 5.1. Measuring Job Results

Measuring work results. When setting standards, then measuring the results of the work. With standards, a manager must decide how to measure work results and how to carry them out every time. A commonly used technique to help set standards and measure coordination of Objective Based Management (MBO) outcomes. Measuring the results of work/achievements achieved. This is a continuous process, iterated with the actual frequency depending on the type of activity being measured. For example, the safety level of airborne particulate matter may be monitored continuously, whereas progress on long-term expansion goals may need to be reviewed once or twice a year by top management.

#### Finding 1:

Comparing the results achieved with the targets or standards that have been set, the performance may be higher, or lower or equal to the standards. This process will find any deviations between the standard and the realization, whether the standard can be achieved. Doing comparisons will make it easier to find out the deviations that occur. If a comparison is not made between the expected results and the reality at hand, the management function will not function. Therefore, the management needs to make a comparison between the expected results with the reality faced.

#### Finding 2:

The role of the Aceh Besar District DPRK in supervising the infrastructure development of the Lambada Lhok TPI, Baitussalam District, indicates that the supervision carried out is considered mediocre.

### Correcting deviations with improvements

Supervision is a process to find out the program/plan that has been implemented and then corrected the implementation of the program/plan so that it is in accordance with what has been or has been determined. The supervision carried out is intended to support the smooth implementation of activities so that efficiency, effectiveness, and effectiveness can be realized according to the plan and in line with it, to prevent early errors in implementation.

#### Finding 3:

Lack of production factors, incompetence of leaders in organizing human resources and other resources within the organization, apathetic attitudes of employees and so on.

#### Finding 4:

Listening to the description of the first 4 points of focus, there are several findings as follows: in the supervision process, a report is needed that can adjust the forms of deviation towards the achievement of predetermined goals.

## 5.2. Supporting and Inhibiting Factors The role of the Aceh Besar District DPRK in implementing the supervisory and development functions

### 1) Supporter

Strengthening the role of the legislative body in this reform era is an undeniable necessity. DPRD functions and plays a role in carrying out functions, budgeting, legislation, and controlling.

### 2) Inhibitor

In addition to the low productivity of agricultural commodities, and the large number of abandoned land areas, other dominant problems encountered are the limited quality of human resources in agriculture, and the inadequate facilities and infrastructure to support agriculture and the weak market network to increase agricultural productivity. As one of the primary sectors in the structure of the regional economy, marine and fishery resources have not been managed optimally. This is influenced by the condition of supporting infrastructure that is still lacking, the resource capacity of fish farmers / fishermen is still limited, where most of the fish farmers / fishermen still use traditional equipment.

## 6. CLOSING

### 6.1. Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion, the researchers can conclude as follows:

- 1) The role of the Aceh Besar District DPRK in supervising the infrastructure development of the Lambada Lhok TPI, Baitussalam District
- 2) Supervision and control is an activity to measure actual performance, compare with standards and take corrective action. If the actual performance is less than the standard or in other words, if the supervision carried out is not in accordance with the established standards, the supervisory function carried out by the Aceh Besar District DPRK is not effective. Supervision or control is important not only because it provides information about the success or failure of achieving organizational goals but also ensures that the organization and the actions of its members move through established observations or controls. Through observation or control has made information about the development of the organization in achieving the goals to achieve the goals that have been set.
- 3) Implementation of the duties and functions of DPRD in supervising the implementation of regional regulations. With all its advantages and disadvantages, basically the DPRD has tried its best to carry out supervision of the implementation of local regulations properly. This can be seen from the efforts of DPRD members in supervising the running of regional regulations which routinely at each commission always schedule both work meetings and work visits in terms of implementing regional regulations in order to find out whether local regulations have been implemented in accordance with established regulations or not. Therefore, to increase the knowledge of its members, especially in terms of supervision, the DPRD Secretariat sends members of the council and staff from the secretariat of the council to participate in the implementation of technical guidance in the context of orientation and deepening of tasks.

## 6.2. Suggestion

As input for improvement of the problems discussed in this study are as follows:

- 1) Supervision is carried out to measure/evaluate the extent to which the performance of a person or group of people in an organization, whether they have done work according to predetermined standards or not. And if it turns out that the results of the supervision carried out show that the actual performance is smaller than the standard or in other words that if the performance of the implementing activities does not match the standards set, it is advisable to immediately make improvements to the existing deficiencies
- 2) The results of the supervision that have been carried out should be used as evaluation material for the government and the DPRK of Aceh Besar Regency to immediately take appropriate policy steps to fix the various deficiencies that exist both at the bureaucratic level, implementing activities and in improving the applicable laws and regulations so as not to make space for the implementers of activities as well as bureaucratic officials as well as the DPRK of Aceh Besar Regency to make deviations in the implementation of tasks.
- 3) In order for the supervisory function to be carried out effectively to the government and the Aceh Besar District DPRK, it is recommended to make a joint work agenda to prepare an integrated monitoring plan between the government and the DPRD so that in monitoring work in the field they can provide information to each other so that if deviations are found in the implementation of activities, they can be resolved together - and the results are communicated to the public.

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