



EFFECTIVENESS OF DPRD SUPERVISION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF BANDUNG CITY REGIONAL GOVERNMENT POLICIES FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

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Abstract

This study analyzes the effectiveness of the Bandung City Regional House of Representatives in overseeing municipal policy implementation from a constitutional-law perspective. It uses normative legal research with statutory, conceptual, and institutional approaches, supported by documentary analysis of legislation, council instruments, accountability documents, and public information. Oversight effectiveness is assessed through five dimensions: constitutional legitimacy, relevance of oversight targets, evidentiary quality, corrective follow-up, and public accountability. The study finds that the council possesses adequate formal instruments through meetings, requests for information, budget scrutiny, recommendations, and the rights of interpellation, inquiry, and expression. Nevertheless, formal activity does not automatically produce effective checks and balances. Effectiveness is reduced when oversight is event-driven, evidence is fragmented across commissions, recommendations lack deadlines and responsible units, coalition dynamics weaken critical distance, and the public cannot trace follow-up. The study proposes a closed-loop oversight model connecting risk-based agenda setting, standardized evidence, publicly traceable recommendations, executive corrective action, and verification. This model preserves the distinction between legislative oversight and executive administration while strengthening democratic accountability in Bandung City.

Keywords : Bandung City; checks and balances; constitutional law; DPRD; oversight

INTRODUCTION

Decentralization put government area as manager affairs direct public influence life citizens , while the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) carries out function formation regulation regions , budgets , and supervision . In construction The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia , the government area implemented according to principle autonomy and duties assistance . DPRD is not just complement head area , but rather element organizer government areas that have mandate representative For ensure policy executed in accordance laws , budgets , goals , and interests public .

DPRD supervision has character political-constitutional . Supervision This different from technical audits and inspections judicial . The DPRD assesses accountability policy through meeting work , meeting hear opinion , visit work , discussion report , evaluation budget , recommendations , and use right interpellation , rights questionnaires , and rights state opinion . Instrument the Work as checks and balances mechanism at the level local , but its effectiveness No can measured only from amount meeting or published documents .

The city of Bandung has policy large area , including service public , transportation , environment , spatial planning , education , health , protection social , economic area , and management budget . Complexity This demand supervision based risks and evidence . If the monitoring agenda only respond issue moment , problem structural can missed . On the other hand , if the DPRD enters too Far to decision individual operational , the boundary between supervision and administration executive become blurry as well as open risk conflict interest .

Literature about supervision parliament emphasize the need balance power and distance critical between legislative and executive . Antari (2020) shows that supervision parliament need strengthened For support system presidential , while Sunarto (2018) describes change implementation function supervision from the pre- reform era

to the reform era. At the level area, effectiveness is also influenced configuration politics, capacity members, data access, design tool completeness and strength action carry on recommendation.

Study This answer three question: how constitutional basis and limits supervision of the Bandung City DPRD; how effectiveness instrument supervision to implementation policy; and what models can be strengthen action follow-up and accountability public. The goal is build size effectiveness that is not stop activity institutional, but evaluate connection between findings, recommendations, corrections executives, and results for society. Novelty study lies in the closed-loop oversight model that integrates law, evidence, action further, and traceability public.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Separation theory power No implemented in a way rigid in modern government. Which is more relevant is distribution function accompanied by mechanism each other supervise. In government Indonesian region, head area lead implementation affairs government, while the DPRD has function legislation regions, budgets, and supervision. Relationships both of them nature equal partnership in position institutional, but different function. Equality No eliminate criticism; partnership precisely demand accountability that can be tested.

Checks and balances require authority, information, capacity, and consequences. Authority without information produce supervision symbolic. Information without capacity analytical produce discussion shallow. Findings without consequence make recommendation ceremonial. Therefore that, effectiveness must analyzed as chain: selection object, acquisition evidence, assessment, recommendations, actions corrective, verification, and publication results.

Supervision can ex ante, concurrent, and ex post. Ex ante supervision takes place when the DPRD discussed policy general budget, priorities ceiling budget, draft regulations, and program design. Concurrent supervision is carried out when policy currently walk through meeting work, visit field, as well as monitoring indicators. Ex post monitoring assesses report accountability, realization budget, achievements results, audit findings, and complaints society. Third form need connected so that the error design No Keep going repeating.

Configuration political influence intensity supervision. Coalition majority can expedite coordination, but also reduces distance critical. Fragmentation political can strengthen debate, however potential make transaction arena supervision. The solution No remove political from the DPRD, because representation of course nature politics, but rather build procedure based evidence, transparency conflict importance, and traceability action further applicable For all fraction.

In perspective constitutional law, limits of supervision must guarded. The DPRD has the authority request explanation and assessment policy, but No take over discretion administrative officials executive in individual matter. Intervention to licensing, procurement, staffing, or enforcement administrative certain can damage principle legality and accountability. Proper oversight focus on suitability policy, pattern problem, use budget, and actions corrective institutional.

METHOD

Study use method juridical normative with approach legislation, conceptual, and institutional. Primary legal materials include the 1945 Constitution, the Law Number 23 of 2014 and changes, Law Number 17 of 2014 and changes, Regulations Government Number 12 of 2018, as well as regulations and products available Bandung City DPRD institutions For public. Secondary materials in the form of article journals, documents accountability, DPRD publications, open data area, and reports institution supervision.

Analysis done with mapping the norms of authority, instruments, objects, procedures, and limits of supervision. Effectiveness evaluated through five dimensions: legitimacy law, relevance object, quality evidence, power correction and accountability public. Research No claim connection causal or level effectiveness quantitative without meeting data and action complete continuation; the results in the form of evaluation institutional and design indicators that can tested in a way empirical. Interpretation systematic used For guard consistency between autonomy area, function representation, and the principle of the rule of law.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Constitutional Basis, Instruments, and Limits of Supervision

Article 18 of the 1945 Constitution provides base for government regions and DPRD whose members chosen through election general. Law Regional Government regulates three the function of the DPRD and right interpellation, questionnaire, and stating opinion. Regulations Government Number 12 of 2018 provides regulatory framework that allows tool completeness carry out meetings, consultations, discussions, and supervision. In general normative, instrument available from routine level up to level outside normal. Routine instruments include meeting commission

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with device area , meeting hear opinion , visit field , discussion of APBD and changes to APBD, evaluation report information accountability , as well as recommendations . Instruments outside normal in the form of right interpellation For request information , rights questionnaire For investigation important , strategic and impactful policies estimated area contradictory with regulations , as well as right state opinion . Use instrument must proportional with weight problem and based on facts the beginning that can verified .

First limit is prohibition take over function executive . DPRD can request reason election policies and assess results , but No should determine winner procurement , recipient individual permission , or placement employee . The second limit is data protection and legal process . The information obtained in supervision need managed for transparency No bother investigation , confidentiality valid , or right personal . The third limit is conflict interest member to monitored object .

In connection partnership , supervision No sign hostility institutional . Strong supervision give chance executive explain base policy , improve weaknesses , and take responsibility results . On the other hand , partisan oversight without standard proof can blur interest public . Legitimacy supervision depending on the procedure fair , open reasons , and consistency treatment to policy from various sector .

Table 1. Constitutional Oversight Effectiveness Matrix

Dimension	Key Question	Evidence	Effectiveness Indicator
Legitimacy	Whether DPRD actions have base authority and procedures ?	Minutes, decisions , rules of procedure	Procedure legal and conflict interest managed
Relevance	Whether object chosen according to risks and impacts public ?	Risk map , complaints , values budget	The agenda includes problem strategic and repetitive
Quality proof	Whether conclusion supported by proven data ?	Document budget , indicators , audit, information public	Findings can replicated and refuted in a way open
Corrective power	Whether recommendation produce action ?	Plan action , deadline , guarantor answer	Correct completed and verified
Accountability public	Can citizens track process and results ?	Agenda, minutes , matrix action carry on	Recommendation status available and easy understood

Evaluation Effectiveness Bandung City DPRD Supervision

In a way institutionally , the Bandung City DPRD has commissions and tools the necessary equipment distribution supervision according to sector . Publication DPRD activities show use of discussion forums accountability budget and emphasis on accountability as well as impact of the program. This show function supervision ongoing . However , the effectiveness substantive new can assessed if available clear relationship between DPRD questions , findings , recommendations , answers device area , action corrective , and verification .

Problem First is orientation activities . Amount meetings , visits and recommendations is an institutional output , not results supervision . The results must be assessed from change : leak stopped , delayed reduced , targets improved , regulations adjusted , or right inhabitant restored . Without indicator results , supervision easy ended in exchange information without consequence .

Problem second is fragmentation evidence . Policy data spread in document planning , budget , procurement , performance , complaints , audit results , and sectoral data . Commission can get piece different information . The DPRD Secretariat needs to building a repository of evidence and analysis cross commission with definition uniform indicators . Support power expert must directed at data verification and analysis law , not just compilation material meeting .

Problem third is quality recommendations . Formulations that are too general , such as request improvement coordination or program optimization , difficult monitored . Recommendations effective must mention findings , basis law or target , requested action , device area guarantor answer , deadline , proof resolution , as well as verification forums . Recommendations are also needed differentiate action rapid and structural reforms .

Problem fourth is traceability public . Information activity Not yet Of course The same with information supervision . Citizens need agendas, objects , evidence the main thing that is not excluded , conclusion , recommendation , response executive , and action status continue . Openness the allows society , academics , and the media test consistency of the DPRD and prevent supervision selective .

Problem fifth is dynamics coalition and conflict interests . Effectiveness can weaken if proximity political reduce firmness or If supervision used only to party certain . Documented procedures , agenda based criteria risk statement conflict interests and access faction minority to the data is safety institutional strengthening This in line with idea that checks and balances are needed design that works let go from change configuration politics .

Closed-Loop Oversight Model for Bandung City

Stage First is an agenda setting based on risk . The DPRD is preparing map annual with consider mark budget , impact to right basis , complaint , findings recurring , risk corruption , regional inequality , and target failure . This map No close response to incident urgent , but ensure viral issue no fully replace problem structural . Agenda can aligned with calendar planning and budgeting so that findings influence decision next .

Stage second is an evidence protocol. Every supervision using a minimum list of documents , data sources , methods inspection cross , opportunity responses and notes uncertainty . Meeting hear opinion with public must positioned as source experience and indications , then tested with documents and explanations device area . Protocol This reduce conclusion premature at a time protect right supervised party .

Stage third is a recommendation register. Every recommendation given code , basic findings , level priority , guarantor answer , deadline , evidence requested , and status. The register distinguishes recommendation open , finished , rejected with reason , or need policy new . The summary published in an easy format read , while excluded information still protected in accordance law .

Stage fourth is executive corrective action. The government city convey plan actions that can be verified . If the recommendation No accepted , executive must explain base law , data, and alternatives correction . Relationship This guard balance : DPRD does not to rule in a way operational , but executives also do not can ignore recommendation without reason .

Stage fifth is verification and escalation. Commission inspect proof completion and assessment whether action overcome root problem . Recommendations that are not followed up can escalated through discussion budget , request more formal information , or other instruments as appropriate condition law . Escalation must proportional as well as recorded so as not to changed become informal pressure .

The closed-loop model strengthens supremacy law Because every action own basis , evidence , reasons , and path accountability . This model also strengthens democracy local with open room participation connected to decisions . Participation No stop at the aspiration forum ; residents can see whether his aspirations translated become agendas, recommendations , and corrections .

Table 2. Proposed Follow-up Register

Code	Finding	Required Action	Responsible Unit	Deadline and Proof
OV-01	Service targets No achieved	Analysis root problems and process revisions	Device area related	Date certain ; SOP and achievement data
OV-02	Realization budget No comparable with results	Evaluation effectiveness shopping and options reallocation	TAPD and devices area	Before the following APBD cycle ; analysis shopping
OV-03	Complaint repetitive	Repair standards and mechanisms correct	Owner services and inspectorates	30–60 days ; proof of repair test
OV-04	Recommendation Not yet followed up	Explanation written or plan action new	Head device area	Meeting verification ; documents settlement

Supervision Sectors and Their Relationships with Cycle Budget

DPRD supervision will more effective if connected with cycle planning and budgeting . Findings in the current semester need enter to discussion change budget or the annual regional budget next . Program that shows results low No automatic stopped , because the cause can in the form of weak design , capacity implementer , condition external , or indicators that are not right . The DPRD must request analysis cause and choice policy before agree addition budget , reallocation , or program termination . Relationship between supervision and budget give consequence real without change the DPRD into program implementer .

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In the sector service public , indicators supervision need covers time settlement , access group vulnerable , complaints repeated , overturned decisions , and differences achievements interregional . In the sector infrastructure , the DPRD needs evaluate suitability planning , quality work , maintenance , benefits , and safety . In the sector social , education , and health , size No Enough in the form of absorption budget or amount recipient ; necessary assessed accuracy targets , continuity service , gap access , and the results experienced society . Differences character sector demand instrument specific supervision .

Supervision towards business entities owned by area need attention to two mandates : performance business and services public . The DPRD needs to differentiate losses that come from from assignment service with inefficiency , error investment , or weak governance . Data requests must be covers indicator finance , quality services , risks , transactions party related , and compliance to decision capital owners . However , supervision No may changed become mix hand to decision business daily that becomes not quite enough answer directors and company organs .

Spatial planning and environment is fields that have impact term long . Supervision need inspect consistency between spatial planning , licensing , power support environment , mitigation disasters , and implementation in the field . Visits Work can give visual evidence , but must equipped maps , documents permits , monitoring data , and information community . Findings individual cases need to be tested whether show failure system control or deviation certain .

Procurement goods and services is a risk area Because related with shopping big as well as quality services . The DPRD is authorized evaluate policy budget , benefits , achievements , and actions carry on findings , but No determine provider or intervening in the election process . Question supervision should directed at planning needs , reasonableness indicator results , delays , changes contract , quality goods or work , and use results procurement . This limit guard checks and balances function at the same time prevent conflict interest .

Supervision digital policy requires capacity new . DPRD needs evaluate interoperability , security information , data protection , accessibility , continuity services , and dependencies to provider technology . Budget application must connected with utilization and impact , not number of platforms built . Supervision must also be ensure available manual mechanism when system fail as well as track correct for citizens who are harmed by data errors or decision automatic .

Findings of the Audit Board , Inspectorate , Ombudsman, courts , and complaints public need entered to the evidence base together without delete difference mandate institution . DPRD does not replace the audit process or enforcement law , but can ensure government area follow up related recommendations with governance . Merger map findings prevent meeting repetitive about same problem without settlement as well as help set priority cross commission .

Supervision area -based is also important for the city of Bandung because the average city can hide inequality inter-district or group population . Aggregate data need equipped distribution spatial and demographic throughout in accordance data protection . By this , the DPRD can evaluate whether policy give fair benefits , not just increase average value . Analysis inequality strengthen dimensions representation Because DPRD members bring interest inhabitant from area the election to the policy forum .

Table 3. Sector-Based Oversight Priorities

Policy Sector	Take Risk	Minimum Evidence	Expected Correction
Public services	Delays , discrimination and complaints repetitive	Standard , time service , objection , complaint	Repair procedures and access
Infrastructure	Low quality and benefits No achieved	Contracts , progress , quality control, utilization data	Repair quality and maintenance
Health and education	Inequality access and misdirection	Coverage , results , regional distribution	Reallocation based need
Regional enterprises	Conflict between objective business and services	Report finance , service KPI , risk	Plan governance improvements
Digital policy	System No used , not safe , or exclusive	Usage logs , security audits , access tests	Integration, security , and channels alternative

Strengthening Capacity , Ethics, and Public Participation

Capacity supervision No only determined by the individual knowledge of DPRD members . The system supporters need provide researcher , analyst budget , expert law , data management , and documentation institutional

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. Replacement member No may remove memory on recommendations that have not been finished . The DPRD Secretariat needs to maintain a database of agendas, evidence , minutes , recommendations , responses , and action status further that can used cross period .

Code of ethics and management conflict interest is condition credibility . Members who have connection personal , political , or economy with object supervision need declare his interests and, if required , no follow take decision specific . Meeting list with party interested and basic election object visit can increase trust public . Transparency of the process protects member from unfounded accusations based on at a time prevent use function supervision For informal pressure .

Participation public need designed inclusive . DPRD can accept input written , heard opinions , community data , and reports organization society , but must explain How input verified and used . The most affected groups policy often own obstacle For present in formal meetings . Therefore , schedules , online access , support disability , easy language understood , and protection reporter need attention . Good participation expanding the evidence base without replace not quite enough DPRD's responsibility for take evaluation laws and policies .

Publication results supervision need differentiate information raw , conclusion provisional , and final decision . Unsolved charges verified No may published as facts . At the same time , the reasons exception information must specific and appropriate law . Summary good supervision load problem , basis law , method , evidence main , response government , recommendations , deadlines , and status. This format help public evaluate substance , not only dynamics political meeting .

CONCLUSION

Bandung City DPRD has base adequate laws and instruments For supervise implementation policy government area . However , the existence of instruments and intensity activity Not yet Enough For prove effectiveness . Supervision effective need relevant objects , tested evidence , recommendations operational , action corrective , verification , and transparency to public . Obstacles main is activity orientation , data fragmentation , recommendations general , weak traceability action continue , and influence configuration politics and conflict interest .

The closed-loop oversight model offers five stages : agenda- based risk , protocol evidence , recommendation register , plan action executive , and verification as well as escalation . DPRD needs to strengthen support analytical secretariat and staff expert , publish matrix action continue , and connect findings supervision with function budget and formation regional regulation . Government city need provide interoperable data and answers reasonable . Through this model , recommendations No stop as statement politics , but become obligation action continue with the status can checked .

In perspective constitutional law , strengthening supervision must still guard distribution function . DPRD does not take over decision administrative or operational , whereas head area No may close access to required information For accountability . Relationship both of them need built through reasons , data, and procedures open . Local checks and balances will Work if difference political translated become testing legitimate policy , not informal intervention or compromise that eliminates supervision .

Recommendation practical study This is formation of a supervisory agenda annual based risk , evidence repository cross commission , standard recommendation format , action register carry on public , and meetings verification periodically . Code of ethics must arrange declaration conflict interests in each object supervision . Participation public need accompanied by mechanism verification and matrix response . Monitoring results furthermore must connected with APBD discussion , evaluation regional regulations , as well as repair indicator performance device area so that findings produce change measurable policies .

Study This own limitations Because No use overall treatise meeting , action data internal follow-up and interviews with DPRD members and device area . Because of this that is , the assessment given nature institutional-prescriptive and non-institutional intended as score quantitative to performance of the Bandung City DPRD. Research next need measure ratio recommendations completed , time action advanced , level change policy , consistency interaction , as well as experience organization public in access the monitoring process . The data will allows testing empirical towards the closed-loop oversight model and refinement indicator effectiveness .

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