

# Dilemma of the Dualism of the Position of the Regional House of Representatives in the Regional Government System

**Darlian Pone, Herman Bakir**

Universitas Borobudur, Indonesia

[darlian.pone@gmail.com](mailto:darlian.pone@gmail.com), [herman\\_bakir@borobudur.ac.id](mailto:herman_bakir@borobudur.ac.id)

---

## ABSTRACT

This study investigates the dualism of roles within the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) in Indonesia, focusing on its legislative and executive functions in the regional government system. As a legislative institution representing the people and a partner of the executive, the DPRD faces challenges in balancing these roles, often leading to potential conflicts of interest and weakened oversight functions. The study aims to analyze the challenges and propose strategies for enhancing the effectiveness of the DPRD in fulfilling its dual roles. Using a normative juridical approach, this research examines legislative provisions and conceptual frameworks to identify the gaps and complexities in the DPRD's current position. The findings reveal that role conflicts hinder the DPRD's ability to effectively oversee and collaborate with regional governments, affecting policy quality and public trust. This study recommends clear role delineation, enhanced institutional capacity, and improved communication between the DPRD and regional governments. These measures are expected to strengthen the DPRD's legislative and oversight functions while maintaining its partnership with the executive, ultimately contributing to more effective and transparent regional governance.

**Keywords : Regional House of Representatives (DPRD), Role Dualism, Legislative Function, Executive Function**

---

## INTRODUCTION

The regional government system in Indonesia is built on the principles of decentralization and regional autonomy, as stipulated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and the Law on Regional Government. Decentralization grants the regions the authority to manage and govern their own governmental affairs, with the aim of bringing public services closer to the community, enhancing local participation, and creating equity in development and welfare across various regions of Indonesia (Kansil & Christine, 2004).

Regional autonomy then emerged as an implementation of decentralization, where local governments, including provincial and city/regency levels, have the authority to establish policies tailored to local needs, without being fully dependent on the central government. Although the central government still retains control over national policies and certain strategic matters such as defense, security, and monetary issues, regional autonomy allows local governments to independently perform legislative, executive, and administrative functions in accordance with the authority granted to them (Kaloh, 2007).

The position of the DPRD (Regional House of Representatives) in the local government of Indonesia has undergone various conceptual changes over time and with the evolution of laws and regulations. Initially, during the ratification meetings of the 1945 Constitution, the position of local government apparatus, including the DPRD, was emphasized as part of the central government mechanism and not as an independent

entity. This was reaffirmed in Law No. 5 of 1974 concerning the Principles of Regional Government, where the DPRD and regional heads were considered part of the local government executing the executive functions of the central government (Pap, 2023; Tungga & Wartoyo, 2018). With this position, the DPRD was not an independent body and did not possess legislative powers like the DPR at the central level; rather, it was part of the central executive authority at the regional level. This regulatory model positioned the DPRD as a partner of the central government in the regions to ensure the implementation of central policies in the respective areas (Yusuf, 2013).

However, significant changes occurred following the Reformasi (Reformation) and the fall of Suharto's authoritarian regime, which was subsequently replaced by an era of decentralization under President B.J. Habibie. Under Law No. 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government, issued during this transitional period, the concept of the DPRD was restructured, introducing it as a regional legislative body with an independent role. The DPRD was now separated from the regional executive and was granted authority in legislation, budgeting, and supervision, creating a "legislative heavy" dynamic in its relationship with the regional head (Anam & Anwar, 2020; Fauzi, 2016). However, this concept changed again with the enactment of Law No. 32 of 2004, which removed the term "legislative body" from the DPRD, although its legislative functions were retained. The presence of the term "legislation" in Law No. 27 of 2009, which regulates the institutional framework of the MPR (People's Consultative Assembly), DPR (House of Representatives), DPD (Regional Representative Council), and DPRD, as well as the election of DPRD members through elections, reinforced the public perception that the DPRD is a legislative institution at the regional level, similar to the DPR at the national level (Rahman, 2006).

Ten years after the enactment of Law No. 32 of 2004, the government and the DPR agreed on Law No. 23 of 2014 as new regulation in regional governance. This law brought fundamental changes to the position and functions of the DPRD compared to the two previous laws. One of the main differences was the removal of the term "legislation" in the law, both in terms of the functions and nomenclature of the DPRD (Kariem, 2018). In Law No. 23 of 2014, the legislative function of the DPRD was no longer explicitly mentioned; instead, it was replaced with a formulation that states that the provincial DPRD has the function of establishing Regional Regulations (Perda) at the provincial level, as outlined in Article 2, paragraph (1), letter a. Thus, this law shifted the function of the DPRD from an explicit legislative role to a role in the formation of Perda, which, although it includes elements of legislation, does not automatically categorize the DPRD as a regional legislative body as in the previous laws (As'ari, 2016).

Although there were changes in the nomenclature and legislative functions of the DPRD, Law No. 23 of 2014 still retained the definition of regional government that was formulated in Law No. 32 of 2004. Both laws agree that regional government is the administration of governmental affairs by the regional government and the DPRD in accordance with the principles of autonomy and delegated duties within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) (Holqiah, Apriapamela, Sakinah, & Yuliana, 2020). This means that the DPRD is still recognized as one of the elements in the administration of regional government alongside the regional government, which is led by regional heads such as governors, regents, or mayors. Although the legislative function of the DPRD is no longer explicitly stated, their role in the formation of Perda indicates that the DPRD still has influence in local policy-making,

## *Dilemma of the Dualism of the Position of the Regional House of Representatives in the Regional Government System*

albeit with a more limited approach than that provided by previous laws (Aminudin, 2015).

Law No. 23 of 2014 also reinforces the role of regional heads as the primary leaders in the implementation of government affairs in autonomous regions. From this perspective, regional heads, along with their regional apparatus, bear full responsibility for administering governmental authority in their regions. This change in approach indicates the central government's effort to reduce role tensions between the DPRD and the regional heads, which often occurred due to the "legislative-heavy" role of the DPRD under Law No. 22 of 1999. The more consolidated role of the DPRD in the formation of regional regulations (Perda) aims to ensure that the DPRD focuses more on regional policies that do not overlap with the executive functions of the regional heads. This is part of the refinement of regional governance expected to be more effective in serving the community without ongoing role conflicts (Rahmatullah, 2013).

The changes in this regulation raise several questions regarding the position of the DPRD within the evolving system of regional governance. With a limited legislative function, can the DPRD still be considered a legislative institution at the regional level, or does its role become more of a consultative and supervisory body for the policies of the regional heads? This shift also invites discussions on the effectiveness of regional autonomy in providing space for public aspirations when the DPRD's function in policymaking is restricted. As this concept evolves, the role and position of the DPRD in regional governance remains an important topic that needs continuous analysis to ensure that regional governance operates within an autonomy framework that benefits local communities (Herman, Thalib, & Baharuddin, 2021).

The DPRD faces a complex dilemma of dual roles, acting as representatives of the people while also serving as partners for the regional executive in policy formulation. On one hand, the DPRD is responsible for overseeing the functioning of the regional government to ensure that implemented policies align with the needs and aspirations of the community. On the other hand, the DPRD also actively participates in policy planning and collaborates closely with the regional heads and their teams to execute governmental functions at the local level. This duality poses significant challenges, especially when the DPRD must maintain oversight while simultaneously working alongside the regional heads in strategic decision-making (Simamora, Asnawi, & Azmi, 2022).

This role conflict often triggers tension, particularly when the DPRD must choose between maintaining the integrity of its oversight function over the regional heads or prioritizing synergy for smooth policy execution. As representatives of the people, the DPRD should exercise tight control over the implementation of regional policies, but when they become too involved in the policy formulation process, their independence in oversight may weaken. For instance, when jointly designed policies tend to favor the regional government or certain political groups, there exists the potential for bias that compromises public interests. Conversely, if the DPRD focuses solely on oversight without collaborating with the executive, stability in the implementation of regional policies may be disrupted, ultimately harming the community.

The dualism of the DPRD's position brings forth a series of complex issues that could potentially disrupt the effectiveness of regional governance. One of the main issues is the conflict of interest, where the DPRD may find itself in situations that undermine their integrity as representatives of the people. When the DPRD is involved in joint policy formulation with the executive, they might be tempted to support policies that benefit the regional government, even when such policies do not necessarily reflect the community's

aspirations. This conflict of interest may be exacerbated by specific political interests, especially when some DPRD members have strong political affiliations with the regional heads or the ruling party. This situation can lead to biased decision-making, making it difficult to maintain the independence and neutrality of the DPRD.

Additionally, the weakened control over the regional government is also a consequence of the duality of the DPRD's roles. With a dual focus on oversight and cooperation with the regional government, the control exercised by the DPRD is often less than optimal. Many case studies show that when the DPRD becomes too engrossed in policy collaboration, its oversight efforts tend to be neglected. For example, in several regions, DPRD's that focus heavily on policy formulation are often slow to act against administrative or budgetary violations by the regional government. This situation weakens the oversight function of the DPRD, which in turn opens opportunities for regional governments to implement policies that may not adhere to the principles of public accountability.

The dualism of the DPRD also leads to ineffectiveness in regional governance, as this dual role often blurs the lines between oversight and executive functions. In some cases, this role conflict causes tension among DPRD members who hold differing views on their level of involvement in policies. These differing perceptions can lead to misunderstandings in prioritizing regional issues, ultimately impeding decision-making and affecting the effectiveness of public services. In other words, the duality of the DPRD's roles creates complexities that require comprehensive solutions to avoid overlapping responsibilities and ensure that the DPRD continues to function as an independent and effective oversight body for the regional government.

Research on the dualism of the DPRD's position is essential to understand and develop policy recommendations that can mitigate the negative impacts of the DPRD's dual roles as representatives of the people and partners of the regional government. If not managed well, this dualism has the potential to create conflicts of interest, weaken oversight functions, and cause instability in regional governance. By analyzing the issues arising from this dualism, the research can provide recommendations for regulatory improvements, such as establishing clearer limitations on the roles and responsibilities of the DPRD. These solutions are expected to strengthen the independence of the DPRD in overseeing regional governance without hindering the synergy between the legislative and executive branches in formulating pro-public interest policies. The relevance of this research also lies in its contribution to improving the regional governance system in Indonesia, making it more transparent, effective, and accountable in the implementation of regional autonomy. Thus, the findings of this research would not only clarify the position and functions of the DPRD but also serve as an important foundation for the central government in reforming policies to strengthen democracy and stability at the local level.

The dualism of the DPRD's roles in regional governance presents significant challenges, such as conflicts of interest and weakened oversight, which jeopardize the effectiveness of public policy and accountability. With the increasing complexity of regional governance under Indonesia's autonomy framework, addressing these issues has become urgent to prevent inefficiencies and ensure that governance aligns with the public's interests. Failure to address this dualism risks diminishing public trust in regional governments and undermining the goals of decentralization and local development.

Previous studies on the DPRD have predominantly focused on its legislative and supervisory roles separately, without exploring the challenges posed by the dualism of its

## *Dilemma of the Dualism of the Position of the Regional House of Representatives in the Regional Government System*

legislative and executive functions. This gap leaves unaddressed the specific conflicts arising from the overlapping responsibilities and how they impact the effectiveness of regional governance. Additionally, there is a lack of comprehensive strategies to reconcile the DPRD's dual roles in a way that supports both its legislative independence and its executive partnership.

This study introduces a comprehensive analysis of the DPRD's dualism by addressing both its legislative and executive roles within the current regional governance framework. The research proposes innovative strategies, such as a systematic delineation of roles and the implementation of mediation mechanisms, to minimize conflicts and optimize the DPRD's functions. Furthermore, the study integrates legal, institutional, and practical perspectives, making it a unique contribution to the discourse on regional governance.

The primary objective of this research is to analyze the dualism of the DPRD's roles and its implications for regional governance. The study seeks to propose solutions for mitigating conflicts between its legislative and executive functions while enhancing its capacity to oversee and collaborate effectively with regional governments. By examining the regulatory and practical dimensions of the DPRD's position, the research aims to provide actionable recommendations for improving its role in regional governance.

This research offers substantial benefits for policymakers, legislators, and regional governments. It provides a roadmap for strengthening the DPRD's institutional capacity, ensuring that it can fulfill its dual roles without compromising its legislative independence or executive collaboration. For local communities, the study promotes governance practices that are more responsive to public needs, enhancing the quality of public policy and fostering greater accountability and transparency.

The findings of this research have significant implications for Indonesia's regional governance framework. By addressing the dualism of the DPRD's roles, the study contributes to a more balanced and effective governance system, reducing inefficiencies and conflicts. The recommendations are expected to enhance public trust in regional institutions, improve the quality of policies, and ensure that decentralization efforts achieve their intended goals of equitable development and local empowerment.

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

Normative juridical research is a method that focuses on the study of existing legal norms with the aim of understanding and analyzing relevant regulations and legal principles related to the research object. In the context of this research, a normative juridical approach will be used to trace and examine the legislative provisions that regulate the position of the DPRD within the regional governance system. Through this study, the research will deeply explore how legislative regulations, such as Law No. 23 of 2014 and other relevant regulations, govern the roles and functions of the DPRD, as well as how these roles have evolved over time. This normative juridical approach will also identify contradictions and potential conflicts arising from the interpretation of legal norms set forth in various regulations related to the position of the DPRD.

The legal approach and conceptual approach complement each other in this research. The legal approach (statute approach) is employed to analyze various laws directly related to the position of the DPRD, both in the realm of legislative functions and oversight. Through this approach, the research will trace the legislative policies that have been enacted to outline the evolution of the DPRD's role in the structure of regional government in Indonesia. The conceptual approach, on the other hand, is used to examine

fundamental concepts such as regional autonomy, representation functions, and the theory of dualism of legislative-executive roles. By utilizing the conceptual approach, this research will explore how the role of the DPRD as a representative of the people and a partner of the regional government has been shaped in legal theory and its practice in Indonesia. The combination of these two approaches will enable the research to provide recommendations based on legal principles and the ideal conception of the DPRD's role in regional governance.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **Regulation of the Role and Position of the DPRD in the Regional Government System in Indonesia According to Applicable Legislation**

Law No. 5 of 1974 on the Principles of Regional Government is an improvement over Law No. 18 of 1965, with the primary aim of creating a centralized government and maintaining the unity of the state through structured decentralization. In this context, the DPRD, along with the Regional Head, plays the role of regional government responsible for local affairs, including specific tasks delegated from the central government. The DPRD has extensive rights, such as the right to budget, ask questions, and jointly prepare the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) with the Regional Head. Although this law does not regulate the mechanism for filling DPRD members, it is subject to Law No. 18 of 1969, which states that DPRD members originate from political parties and are elected through general elections. Within this framework, the DPRD's function as a representative of the people is expected to raise community issues and optimize the administration of regional governance.

Law No. 22 of 1999 replaced Law No. 5 of 1974 and emerged in the context of the transition from authoritarian governance to democracy. This law emphasizes the importance of decentralization and clearly separates the roles between the Regional Government and the DPRD. The Regional Government, consisting of the Regional Head and regional apparatus, acts as the executive body, while the DPRD serves as the legislative body that is equal and becomes a partner of the Regional Government. The DPRD has various duties and authorities, such as forming regional regulations, determining the budget, and overseeing the policies of the regional government. In addition, the DPRD has the right to demand accountability from the Regional Head and the authority to request information from relevant officials. The mechanism for filling DPRD members is still regulated under Law No. 4 of 1999, with elections for members from political parties and appointments for members from the military, thereby providing a new structure in regional government governance. The term of office for DPRD members is five years, ending when new members take their oaths of office.

Law No. 32 of 2004 changed the status of the DPRD from a regional legislative body to a regional representative institution that functions as a component in the administration of regional government, with equal relationships and partnerships between the DPRD and the regional government. The DPRD has three main functions: legislation, budgeting, and oversight, which manifest in forming regional regulations, determining the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD), and overseeing the implementation of laws and regional government policies. The duties and authorities of the DPRD include forming regional regulations, proposing the appointment of the Regional Head, electing the Deputy Regional Head, and providing opinions on international agreements. Although the DPRD has rights such as interpellation and inquiry, its authority to elect the Regional Head has been abolished and is limited to

*Dilemma of the Dualism of the Position of the Regional House of Representatives in the Regional Government System*

proposing appointments, in accordance with the second amendment of the 1945 Constitution, which establishes the democratic election of regional heads. Additionally, the mechanism for selecting DPRD members follows Law No. 22 of 2003, which was subsequently updated to Law No. 27 of 2009, where DPRD members are composed only of representatives from political parties, with a five-year term ending when new members take their oaths of office.

Law No. 23 of 2014 establishes the DPRD as a regional people's representative institution that serves as a component of the regional government administration, in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 number 4. With this interpretation, the DPRD no longer needs to be debated as a legislative or executive power. This law separately regulates the duties, authorities, rights, and obligations of the Provincial DPRD and the District/City DPRD. The main functions of the DPRD include forming regional regulations, budgeting, and overseeing the implementation of laws and regional regulations. The duties of the DPRD include forming regional regulations, approving the APBD, overseeing the implementation of regulations and budgets, and proposing the appointment and dismissal of the Regional Head. Additionally, the DPRD also has the rights of interpellation, inquiry, and expressing opinions. Meanwhile, the mechanism for selecting DPRD members is regulated in this law, where DPRD members come from political parties elected through general elections, with a five-year term ending when new members take their oaths of office. This policy strengthens the position of the DPRD as a component of the regional government administration, in contrast to previous laws that did not regulate the mechanism for filling the positions of DPRD members.

The position of the Regional Representative Council (DPRD) within the regional government system is comprehensively regulated in Law No. 23 of 2014 on Regional Government. In this law, the DPRD is recognized as a people's representative institution with an important role as a component of the regional government administration. As a regional legislative institution, the DPRD is not only tasked with creating regional regulations (Perda) but also functions to oversee the implementation of regional government policies and manage the regional budget. This indicates that the DPRD has significant responsibility in supporting and supervising government activities for the welfare of the community. The role of the DPRD based on Law No. 23 of 2014 can be seen from three main functional divisions: legislation, oversight, and budgeting. In the legislative function, the DPRD is authorized to form regional regulations together with the Regional Head. This process reflects collaboration between the legislative and executive branches, where the DPRD plays a role in setting policies that will regulate the lives of the community in the region. This function is not limited to the creation of regulations but also encompasses a deep understanding of community needs, which is then translated into relevant and beneficial regulations.

In the oversight function, the DPRD is tasked with overseeing the implementation of laws, regional regulations, and the policies taken by the regional government. This oversight is important to ensure that every action of the government complies with legal provisions and public interests. The DPRD has the right to request reports from the Regional Head and other related institutions to assess the performance of the regional government in executing the agreed-upon programs. Thus, this oversight function is a form of accountability of the regional government to the people, represented by the DPRD. On the other hand, in the budgeting aspect, the DPRD plays an important role in preparing and determining the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) together with the Regional Head. The DPRD's involvement in the budgeting process

demonstrates that this legislative body has the right to determine the direction of public fund usage so that the policies taken can reflect community needs. Therefore, the DPRD's role in budgeting also serves to ensure transparency and efficiency in managing regional finances.

The function of the DPRD as a legislative institution is also closely related to the regional executive. The relationship between the DPRD and the regional government is characterized by partnership and equality, where both have respective roles that complement each other in governance. In many respects, the DPRD and the Regional Head need to work together to achieve regional development goals. This is also reflected in the decision-making process, which involves discussions and consultations between the two parties. Thus, the existence of the DPRD as a legislative institution does not merely function in regulation-making but also supports the effective and efficient implementation of regional government policies for the welfare of the community.

The dualism of the position of the Regional Representative Council (DPRD) in the regional government system in Indonesia creates a significant dual role, namely as a legislative institution representing the interests of the people and as a partner of the regional government in governance. As a representation of the people, the DPRD has the responsibility to channel aspirations, advocate for community interests, and ensure that the policies taken by the regional government reflect the needs and hopes of the people. This is crucial in a democratic context, where the voices of the people must be heard and considered in every governmental decision. However, this dualism of roles also carries potential conflicts that cannot be overlooked. On the one hand, the DPRD must serve as a supervisor and controller of the actions of the regional government, ensuring that all policies and budgets implemented comply with regulations and public interests. On the other hand, as an executive partner, the DPRD is also involved in the process of policy and budget formulation, which can lead to situations where legislative and executive interests may conflict. When the DPRD has to oversee and control the performance of the government, there is a possibility of tension or even conflicts of interest, especially if the DPRD feels that the regional government does not accommodate the aspirations of the constituents it represents.

### **Issues Arising from the Dualism of the DPRD's Role as Legislative and Executive in Regional Government**

The dualism of the DPRD's role refers to the dual position held by the Regional Representative Council (DPRD) as an institution functioning both as a legislative body and as an executive partner in the administration of regional governance. In this context, the DPRD is not only responsible for creating and approving regional regulations but also plays an active role in overseeing and supporting the implementation of regional government policies. This dualism places the DPRD in a unique position, where it must balance its legislative responsibilities with its partnership role in the executive. This creates a complex dynamic in the relationship between the DPRD and the regional government, particularly concerning decision-making and budget management.

As a legislative body, the DPRD's role is vital in the framework of regional governance, regulated by law. One of the main functions of the DPRD is the establishment of regional regulations (Perda), which include all the necessary regulations to govern the life of the community in the region. This process begins with the drafting of Perda, which is then discussed together with the regional head. This discussion aims not only to ratify regulations that support regional development but also to reflect the aspirations and needs of the community. Thus, the DPRD acts as the representation of the



*Dilemma of the Dualism of the Position of the Regional House of Representatives in the Regional Government System*

people to ensure that the policies produced have strong legal foundations and are acceptable to the community. In addition to its role in forming regional regulations, the DPRD is also responsible for gathering and accommodating the aspirations of the people. This responsibility is crucial for maintaining the relationship between the DPRD and its constituents and ensuring that the policies produced align with the needs of the community. The DPRD engages in various activities such as field visits, outreach, and public dialogues to gather information and input from the people. By understanding community aspirations, the DPRD can create more targeted and responsive policies, thereby increasing the legitimacy and acceptance of the established regulations.

The DPRD's executive function is reflected in its role as overseer of the implementation of regional government policies. After regional regulations are enacted, the DPRD has the responsibility of ensuring that these policies are effectively implemented by the executive. This oversight is conducted through various mechanisms, such as hearings, direct field supervision, and assessment of the regional government's performance reports. By conducting strict supervision, the DPRD seeks to ensure that all programs and policies implemented by the regional government comply with the established regulations and can provide maximum benefits to the community. One important aspect of the DPRD's executive function is its involvement in the budgeting process, particularly in drafting and establishing the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD). The DPRD collaborates with the regional head in formulating a budget to be used for various development programs and activities in the region. In this process, the DPRD must analyze and approve the proposed budget plan by the regional government, ensuring that the budget usage is efficient, transparent, and accountable. With active participation in the budgeting process, the DPRD not only functions as a supervisor but also directs public policy that prioritizes the people's interests.

The dualism of the DPRD's role as both legislative and executive is not without the potential for conflicts that may arise between the two. One possible conflict occurs when the political interests of DPRD members obstruct their objectivity in overseeing the executive. For example, if the DPRD holds political interests aligned with the regional head, they may be less critical in their oversight, thus neglecting aspects of transparency and accountability. Conversely, if there are political disagreements, the DPRD may become overly critical, which can hinder the implementation of important programs intended to benefit the community. A tangible example of this conflict can be seen in specific cases where the DPRD and executive do not align on decision-making, such as during the discussion of the APBD. For instance, dissatisfaction of the DPRD with the budget priorities set by the regional government can lead to delays in the budget approval process. In other instances, the DPRD's criticism of government policies considered unresponsive to the people can create tensions between the two institutions, potentially undermining the cooperation necessary for effective policy implementation.

Role conflicts arising from the dualism of the DPRD's position as a legislative and executive institution can significantly affect the quality of public policy. When the DPRD is too focused on political interests or lacks harmonious interactions with the regional government, the resulting policies often do not accurately reflect the needs of the community. For instance, if DPRD members become entangled in political rivalries with the executive, they may prioritize political ego over the substantive discussion of proposed regulations. This can lead to the emergence of irrelevant or ineffective regional regulations that fail to address the issues faced by the community. Consequently, public

policies that should respond to community needs become suboptimal, negatively impacting the welfare of the people.

Another consequence of role conflict is the reduced accountability and transparency in regional governance. When the DPRD and the executive do not maintain a good relationship, oversight of policy implementation becomes less effective. The DPRD, which is supposed to excel in supervision, may not perform optimally due to political pressure or internal divisions within their organization. This situation potentially leads to corrupt practices, collusion, and nepotism within regional governance. Without strict and transparent oversight, budget usage may become unaccountable, and public policies that should be transparent to the public become difficult to access. This fosters public distrust in government institutions, which in turn can trigger dissatisfaction and social instability.

The DPRD faces various challenges in balancing its legislative and executive functions. One of the main difficulties is the difference in objectives and interests between DPRD members and the regional government. In some cases, DPRD members may be compelled to choose between supporting government policies to maintain good relations or prioritizing the interests of the people they represent. Ambiguity in delineating the roles between legislative and executive can lead to confusion in task implementation, affecting the performance and effectiveness of the DPRD. For instance, in the budgeting process, if the DPRD does not possess independence in decision-making, the priorities of public policy may not align with the community's needs. Several factors, both internal and external, influence the execution of the DPRD's tasks. Internally, the organizational structure and relationships among DPRD members can serve as obstacles. For instance, conflicts among factions or sharp differences of opinion within political parties can disrupt the DPRD's capacity to function effectively. Moreover, a lack of trained human resources in the fields of legislation and oversight may also pose challenges. Externally, factors such as local political dynamics, pressure from political parties, and intervention from the central government can influence the independence and autonomy of the DPRD in fulfilling its functions. Political instability, both at regional and national levels, can hinder the DPRD's efforts to achieve its legislative and executive objectives, ultimately harming the constituents it represents.

To mitigate conflicts between the legislative and executive functions in the DPRD, a series of strategies that can be systematically implemented are necessary. Strengthening the system of separation of powers and delineating the roles of each institution is a crucial initial step. This can be achieved by formulating clear laws and regulations regarding the authority and responsibilities of each party. With clear boundaries, the DPRD and regional government can more easily respect each other's functions. Additionally, organizing training and education for DPRD members on legislation and oversight can help them understand their roles more effectively. The implementation of mediation mechanisms to constructively resolve conflicts may also provide a solution. Establishing a mediation team consisting of representatives from both sides can help identify sources of conflict and seek mutually beneficial solutions. Through open and collaborative discussions, the DPRD and executive can find common ground in decision-making that impacts the community. Furthermore, regular evaluations of policies and cooperation between the DPRD and the executive will assist in detecting potential conflicts early, allowing preventive actions to be taken before issues escalate.

Effective communication between the DPRD and the executive is essential in reducing role conflicts. Regular meetings, both formal and informal, should be held to discuss issues relating to public policies and local budgets. Through these forums, both

## *Dilemma of the Dualism of the Position of the Regional House of Representatives in the Regional Government System*

parties can provide input and share information, enhancing understanding and strengthening working relationships. Additionally, utilizing information technology to expedite communication can enrich the collaborative process between the DPRD and the executive. By establishing transparent and open communication channels, both parties can reduce misunderstandings and build trust, which is vital for success in governmental functions.

To enhance the role and function of the DPRD in regional governance, several policy recommendations need to be considered. Strengthening the institutional capacity of the DPRD through enhancing human resources is an essential step. This could involve training on legislation, oversight, and improved budget management. With a deeper understanding, DPRD members will be better equipped to perform their functions more effectively and efficiently, contributing more significantly to the policy-making process. Transparency in the budgeting and decision-making processes also needs to be improved. The DPRD should actively participate in every stage of budget preparation, from planning to execution. Establishing committees or special teams involving DPRD members and representatives from the regional government in the budgeting process could serve as a solution to strengthen collaboration between the two parties. Furthermore, involving the community in the oversight and decision-making processes is crucial to enhance accountability and public participation. Proposals to strengthen the DPRD's role should include the establishment of clear evaluation and accountability mechanisms. This includes setting measurable performance indicators to assess the DPRD's performance and its impact on the community. Such assessments will not only provide constructive feedback for the DPRD but also enhance public trust in the institution. Additionally, collaboration with research institutions or universities can provide deeper insights into public policies produced by the DPRD and strengthen the scientific basis of the policies taken.

### **CONCLUSION**

The dualism of the DPRD's role in the regional government system illustrates that this institution holds a strategic position as a representative of the people and as an executive partner in decision-making. While there are potential conflicts arising from this dualism, such as imbalances in oversight and legislation, the DPRD remains crucial in ensuring accountability and transparency in regional governance. Its legislative strength enables the DPRD to formulate regional regulations that are relevant to community needs, while its executive role supports the implementation of agreed-upon policies. Therefore, it is important for the DPRD to wisely manage both functions in order to optimally contribute to the enhancement of public policy quality.

On the other hand, the challenges faced by the DPRD in balancing these two functions require serious attention and appropriate strategies. Proposals to enhance communication and coordination between the DPRD and the regional government are important steps in reducing potential conflicts. Additionally, strengthening institutional capacity and involving the community in oversight processes will reinforce accountability and transparency. By implementing the discussed policy recommendations, the DPRD is expected to carry out its roles more effectively and efficiently, thereby producing more responsive and quality policies, as well as encouraging active community participation in the governance process.

## REFERENCES

- Aminudin, Aminudin. (2015). Fungsi Pengawasan Dprd Dalam Mewujudkan Tata Kelola Pemerintahan Yang Baik. *Katalogis*, 3(12).
- Anam, Syaiful, & Anwar, Khairil. (2020). Efektivitas Fungsi Pengawasan Dprd Dalam Pelayanan Publik. *Reformasi*, 10 No, 1.
- As'ari, Hasim. (2016). Model Penerapan Aspirasi Masyarakat Oleh Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah. *Jiana (Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi Negara)*, 14(1), 23–32.
- Fauzi, H. Achmad. (2016). Fungsi Pengawasan Dprd Dalam Mewujudkan Pelaksanaan Pemerintahan Daerah Yang Baik. *Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum Dan Dinamika Masyarakat*, 11(2).
- Herman, Herman, Thalib, Hambali, & Baharuddin, Hamza. (2021). Efektivitas Fungsi Pengawasan Dprd Dalam Penyelenggaraan Pemerintahan Daerah: Studi Kota Makassar. *Journal Of Lex Theory (Jlt)*, 2(2), 179–193.
- Holqiah, Husni, Apriapamela, Yollanda, Sakinah, Riska, & Yuliana, Yuyun. (2020). Implementasi Fungsi Pengawasan Dprd Dalam Kebijakan Pemerintah Daerah Di Kota Palembang. *Thejournalish: Social And Government*, 1(2), 60–66.
- Kaloh, Johan. (2007). *Mencari Bentuk Otonomi Daerah: Suatu Solusi Dalam Menjawab Kebutuhan Lokal Dan Tantangan Global*. Rineka Cipta.
- Kansil, C. S. T., & Christine, S. T. (2004). Kansil, Pemerintahan Daerah Di Indonesia Hukum Administrasi Daerah. *Jakarta: Sinar Grafika*.
- Kariem, Muhammad Quranul. (2018). Analisis Fungsi Pengawasan Dprd Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (Diy) Terhadap Implementasi Keistimewaan. *Politika: Jurnal Ilmu Politik*, 9(2), 61–81.
- Pap, József. (2023). Municipal Representation, Municipal Representatives In The Age Of Dualism. *Kelet-Közép-Európai Történelmi Tanulmányok/East Central European Historical Studies*, 1(1), 57–71.
- Rahman, Abd. (2006). *Kedudukan Dan Kewenangan Dewan Perwakilan Daerah (Dpd) Dalam Sistem Perwakilan Indonesia*. Universitas Airlangga.
- Rahmatullah, Indra. (2013). Rejuvinasi Sistem Checks And Balances Dalam Sistem Ketatanegaraan Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Cita Hukum*, 1(2), 96164.
- Simamora, Martin, Asnawi, Eddy, & Azmi, Bahrun. (2022). Fungsi Pengawasan Dprd Terhadap Pemerintah Daerah Dalam Penyebaran Dampak Corona Virus Disease 2019 Kota Pekanbaru. *Proceeding Iain Batusangkar*, 1(1), 346–352.
- Tungga, Benjamin, & Wartoyo, Francis Xavier. (2018). Relation Of House Of Representatives/Regional Peoples's Representative Assembly With Role Of Political Parties In The Era Of Reform In Indonesia. *Jurnal Reformasi Hukum: Cogito Ergo Sum*, 1(1), 15–18.
- Yusuf, Muhammad. (2013). *Dewan Perwakilan Daerah Republik Indonesia: Arsitektur Histori, Peran, Dan Fungsi Dpd Ri Terhadap Daerah Di Era Otonomi Daerah*. Graha Ilmu.