

Accountability and Political Responsiveness in Local Legislatures: A Case Study of the Sleman Regency DPRD

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the effectiveness of the core functions of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) of Sleman Regency—legislation, budgeting, and oversight—within the framework of local governance and political accountability. Despite a clear legal mandate, the DPRD's practical performance often reveals a discrepancy between normative expectations and administrative realities. Using a qualitative case study design, data were collected through in-depth interviews with DPRD members, secretariat officials, and civil society representatives, complemented by participant observation and document analysis of legislative outputs and performance reports. Purposive sampling and data triangulation ensured analytical depth and validity. Findings indicate that the DPRD of Sleman Regency has demonstrated progress in legislative productivity and budgetary planning, evidenced by the enactment of five key local regulations in 2024 and the proposal of twelve priority drafts in 2025. However, the council's effectiveness remains constrained by uneven member capacity, limited substantive public participation, weak follow-up mechanisms, and inadequate institutional support, while local political dynamics continue to shape its responsiveness and accountability. The study concludes that strengthening DPRD performance requires continuous professional development, transparent digital information systems, and structured participatory mechanisms. Although this research focuses on a single regional case, it offers valuable insights into the socio-institutional factors influencing local legislative effectiveness in Indonesia and provides a foundation for comparative studies across regional parliaments.

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Introduction

The implementation of decentralization in Indonesia is grounded in the philosophical and political premise that regional autonomy is a crucial instrument for bringing public services and decision-making closer to the community (Budijaya & Heryanto, 2024). Within this framework, the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) occupies a central position as a political representative institution tasked with bridging the people's aspirations with local government policies. The role of the DPRD is no longer understood merely in legal-formal terms but must be examined through a socio-political dimension, where its legitimacy and effectiveness heavily depend on its ability to interact with the dynamics of society (Carolina, 2025). Although Law Number 13 of 2019 provides a strong legal basis for the DPRD's role, its on-the-ground implementation often faces sociological and institutional challenges. Therefore, in-depth research is needed to understand the gap between the legal mandate and the practical reality of the council's duties. This empirical analysis is essential to evaluate whether the DPRD truly functions as an accountable and responsive representative institution to its constituents' needs.

The concepts of political representation and good governance serve as the primary foundation for analyzing the DPRD's role. Political representation does not simply mean the presence of people's representatives within the government structure but also encompasses their actions in effectively voicing and fighting for the public interest (Kusumoningtyas et al., 2025). Abdullah (2004) explains using the principal-agent theory that the relationship between the community (as the principal) and the DPRD (as the agent) is subject to potential information asymmetry and failure to execute the mandate. As stipulated in Article 1 of Law No. 32 of 2004, the DPRD is an equal partner to the local government, yet this position demands adequate institutional and personal capacity to optimize its performance. Thus, understanding how internal and external factors influence the DPRD's performance is crucial in the context of social science. This research seeks to address these fundamental questions from an empirical perspective in Sleman Regency.

The principal duties and functions of the DPRD encompass three main pillars: legislation, budget, and oversight (Anam & Anwar, 2020). The legislative function, regulated by Law Number 13 of 2019, focuses on the formation of regional regulations (Peraturan Daerah) that are responsive to local needs. In a social context, the success of this function is measured by the extent of public participation in the discussion process and the relevance of the resulting legal products to real-world issues (Dominggus & Lule, 2024). Synergy among the DPRD, local government, and the public is a prerequisite for producing legitimate and implementable regulations. This process is often influenced by political dynamics, limited resources, and the technical capacity of the council members themselves.

In addition to legislation, the budget and oversight functions are vital instruments for ensuring local government accountability. The budget function, as regulated in Law No. 13 of 2019, grants the DPRD the authority to approve the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD). From a social perspective, this function is not merely about financial allocation but reflects policy priorities that directly impact community welfare (Azifi, 2022). Meanwhile, the oversight function serves as a mechanism to ensure that government programs and policies are implemented transparently and in accordance with the public interest (W. Nugroho et al., 2024). The effectiveness of this oversight depends on the council's ability to conduct monitoring, analysis, and provide constructive, actionable recommendations to the executive branch.

Previous studies have examined the role of the DPRD from various perspectives, but the focus has often been on legal aspects or specific parts of the council's functions. For instance, Konyenye's (2018) research focused only on a juridical review of the DPRD's oversight function regarding the APBD execution. Another study by Nugroho (2016) examined the strengthening of the Honorary Council (Badan Kehormatan) to improve legislative member performance. Both studies, while relevant, do not provide a comprehensive analysis of the effectiveness of the three main functions—legislation, budget, and oversight—simultaneously. These studies tend to use a normative approach or focus only on one aspect of DPRD performance, leaving an unfilled gap in scholarly review.

This study possesses significant novelty compared to previous research because it does not merely review the normative-juridical aspects but holistically analyzes the implementation of the three main functions of the Sleman Regency DPRD from a social perspective. This novelty lies in the in-depth exploration of the social and institutional factors that influence the effectiveness of the council's performance, such as political dynamics, interaction with stakeholders, and deeper public participation. This research also seeks to integrate findings from field interviews and observations to provide a more complete picture of the challenges and opportunities in carrying out the council's role in the era of regional autonomy. Therefore, this study is expected to provide new theoretical contributions to the study of public administration and local political science in Indonesia.

This research seeks to address this empirical gap by posing fundamental research questions: How is the effectiveness of the legislative, budget, and oversight functions of the Sleman Regency DPRD executed in the context of regional government; and what are the internal and external factors that influence the implementation of these three functions? The novelty of this research's contribution lies in the holistic and integrated analysis of the three main DPRD functions from a socio-institutional perspective, moving beyond the dominant normative-juridical approach of previous studies.

Specifically, this study identifies substantive barriers—such as member capacity, public participation, and political dynamics—that often go unrevealed in formal analysis. To measure effectiveness, this research operationalizes the three functions with specific evaluation indicators to be reviewed in the results section. Legislative effectiveness is defined based on the quality of the legal product's substance (relevance), the quantity of draft regional regulations (Raperda) passed, and the level of public participation. Meanwhile, budgetary effectiveness is assessed by the DPRD's ability to influence APBD allocation to favor public interest, the level of transparency, and responsiveness to community aspirations. Finally, oversight effectiveness is measured by the strength of recommendations, the level of follow-up by the executive, and the council's ability to ensure accountability and transparency. Thus, these indicators serve as the primary reference for comprehensively evaluating the DPRD's performance in the context of accountable and responsive governance.

Method

This study adopts a qualitative approach with a case study strategy to obtain an in-depth understanding of the effectiveness of the Sleman Regency DPRD's core duties and functions. This approach is relevant because it allows the researcher to conduct a holistic exploration of a phenomenon within its real-life context, namely the political and institutional dynamics within the DPRD. Achjar et al. (2023) explain that this research focuses not only on formal regulations but also investigates the social interactions, perceptions, and empirical challenges faced by the actors involved. The selection of Sleman Regency as the location is based on its characteristic as a region with a dynamic autonomous government system, making it a representative case for studying the effectiveness of local legislative bodies. This research will integrate perspectives from various related parties to construct a comprehensive narrative concerning the researched issue.

Research data were collected through a combination of three main techniques: in-depth interviews, participant observation, and document analysis. In-depth interviews were conducted using a purposive sampling technique to select key informants who possess strategic understanding and direct experience related to the DPRD's performance. These informants include members and leaders of the DPRD, the council secretariat, and relevant representatives from civil society or academia. Furthermore, participant observation was carried out at the research location, such as during working meetings, field visits, and public forums, to directly observe institutional interactions and dynamics. Document analysis, such as performance reports, meeting minutes, and local legal products, will be used as supporting data to strengthen the findings in the field.

Data analysis was conducted descriptively-qualitatively, referring to systematic stages to ensure the validity and reliability of the findings. The process begins with the

collection, organization, and thorough reading of the data to identify the main emerging themes (Ahmad & Muslimah, 2021). Following this, data coding is performed to categorize information based on relevant concepts and theories. In the subsequent stage, data from various sources (interviews, observation, and documents) will be analyzed through triangulation to verify the consistency of information and strengthen the research arguments. The final stage is data interpretation, where empirical findings are connected to theoretical concepts to build a comprehensive conclusion and answer the research problems.

Results and Discussion

1. Implementation of the Legislative Function of the Sleman Regency DPRD

The legislative function constitutes a fundamental pillar in the autonomous regional government system, positioning the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) as the political representation authorized to form local regulations (Karina et al., 2025). Based on Law Number 13 of 2019, the DPRD is mandated to draft Regional Regulations (Perda) jointly with the regional head, serving as legal instruments aimed at governing local life and promoting community welfare. Nevertheless, this legislative role cannot be understood solely from its legal framework but must be analyzed deeply from a social perspective, where its effectiveness is largely determined by political dynamics, public participation, and institutional capacity. As explained by Mahfud (2010) legal politics in Indonesia should ideally bridge social dynamics and regulatory needs that are responsive to local specificities. Therefore, the success of the DPRD's legislative function is genuinely measured by the extent to which the legal products created can address real-world community problems and not merely fulfill administrative targets.

Empirically, this research indicates that the legislative productivity of the Sleman Regency DPRD tends to be increasing, an indication of a commitment to responding to the dynamics of regional development needs. In the final period of 2023, the DPRD successfully ratified three strategic Draft Regional Regulations (Rancangan Peraturan Daerah - Raperda), followed by the promulgation of five important Perda throughout 2024, covering various issues from APBD accountability to regional company regulation. Furthermore, in 2025, the Regional Regulation Drafting Body (Badan Pembentukan Peraturan Daerah - Bapemperda) has proposed 12 priority Raperda, a structured plan to accommodate complex development needs. However, it is important to note that the quantity of Raperda ratification is not the sole benchmark of success. The quality of substance and the real-world impact of each Perda become the true, more relevant indicators to be analyzed in a social research context.

The process of discussing Regional Regulations within the Sleman Regency DPRD is a crucial stage that determines the quality of local legal products. Procedurally, this mechanism involves the submission of the draft, in-depth review through commission

meetings, and the involvement of stakeholders (Mungkasa, 2022). However, field findings show that this process still faces significant challenges, particularly related to time constraints which often hinder in-depth and comprehensive review. Community participation, although efforts have been made through public consultation mechanisms, remains at a relatively limited and non-representative level. This gap indicates that the public's voice is not fully accommodated in the legislative process, potentially weakening the democratic legitimacy of the resulting legal products (Jumanne, 2025). Therefore, strengthening participatory discussion mechanisms is a prerequisite for generating regulations that are truly responsive to social needs.

Karina et al. (2025) explain that institutional capacity is a determining factor that heavily influences the effectiveness of legislative function implementation. This research found that the majority of DPRD members experience difficulty in comprehensively reviewing the substance of Raperda, especially for technical issues requiring specific expertise. This lack of understanding creates a gap between the mandate given by law and the practical ability of council members to execute it. Furthermore, sub-optimal coordination between commissions and the complex political dynamics between the executive and legislative branches also contribute to slowing down the legislative process. In this context, Djuniarti et al. (2023) underscore the importance of regional autonomy in producing contextual legal products, as the legislative process must not only be procedural but also reflect the specific characteristics and needs of the region.

Other multidimensional barriers also affect the legislative function, particularly related to resource limitations and information access. Limited access to data sources and minimal research support from external institutions, such as universities, constitute a substantive problem that hinders the evidence-based legislative process (Febriani et al., 2025). This condition makes it difficult for DPRD members to obtain accurate and in-depth information, potentially reducing the analytical depth in policy formulation. Technically, administrative constraints and infrastructure limitations also slow down the work mechanism, including a documentation system that is not fully digitalized (Febriani et al., 2025). These challenges demonstrate that legislative effectiveness depends not only on political commitment but also on adequate systemic support and infrastructure.

Given these various challenges, the optimization of the legislative function is an urgent necessity for the Sleman Regency DPRD. Key strategies that must be prioritized include enhancing legislator capacity through intensive training, developing transparent information systems, and strengthening public consultation mechanisms. Opening a wider and more representative space for public participation can bridge the gap between the DPRD and the community, ensuring that every Perda produced truly reflects the people's aspirations. Thus, an adaptive, responsive, and good governance-based institutional transformation is an absolute prerequisite to ensure that the legislative

function operates not only procedurally but also substantively, resulting in a positive impact on community welfare.

2. Implementation of the Budgetary Function of the Sleman Regency DPRD

The budgetary function is one of the vital instruments granted by Law Number 13 of 2019 to the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) within the regional government system, positioning the council as an equal partner to the regional government in formulating and enacting the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD). Normatively, this function aims to ensure that the allocation of public resources is conducted efficiently, effectively, and equitably to achieve development programs that are pro-people (Zahara et al., 2025). However, from a social science perspective, the budgetary function is far more than a technical-accounting process; it is a political arena where interests, priorities, and power dynamics between the legislative and executive branches converge (Hajaruddin et al., 2023). Analysis of the implementation of this function must go beyond compliance with formal procedures and delve deeper into how strategic decisions about public funds are made and how their impact is felt by the community. The effectiveness of the budgetary function can be measured by how well it can translate the political vision into programs that provide tangible benefits for community welfare.

Empirically, the stage of discussing the draft APBD in the Sleman Regency DPRD illustrates a complex and dynamic negotiation process. Field data indicate that although the APBD is formally proposed by the executive, the DPRD uses its budgetary rights to modify, add, or reduce fund allocations according to the political priorities of each faction and input from constituents. In this context, the principal-agent governance theory can be used to analyze the relationship between the community as the mandat-giver (principal) and the DPRD as the people's representative (agent) (Abdullah, 2004). Findings suggest that there is often an information asymmetry between the executive, which controls technical data, and the legislative, which is more focused on political interests, potentially affecting the quality and accuracy of budget setting. Therefore, the ability of council members to critically review budget proposals becomes crucial to prevent deviations or inefficiencies.

Public participation in the budget process, although mandated in Government Regulation Number 12 of 2019, remains a significant challenge in its on-the-ground implementation. Empirical findings from interviews with community leaders and civil activists indicate that the available consultation mechanisms are often ceremonial and less substantial. Community involvement is frequently limited to the early stages of the Development Planning Deliberation (Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan - Musrenbang) at the village level, but those aspirations are not always adequately accommodated when the final APBD is passed. This gap creates a sense of public distrust

and weakens the democratic legitimacy of the budgetary process. On the other hand, it also shows that the DPRD's role in voicing constituent aspirations through the budget channel has not been fully optimal.

Another challenge in implementing the budgetary function is the limited capacity of DPRD members in analyzing highly technical and complex financial documents (Ismail & Fatah, 2025). Many council members, coming from diverse backgrounds, face constraints in deeply understanding the structure of the APBD, budget posts, and financial projections. This condition makes them heavily reliant on expert staff and executive officials, which potentially weakens the council's oversight and negotiation functions. Furthermore, according to Kusuma et al. (2024) the presence of political pressure and group interests often influences budget allocation decisions, where certain projects receive higher priority even if they are not entirely aligned with urgent development needs.

In this context, the DPRD's budgetary function serves not only as an allocation mechanism but also as a reflection of the regional government's political and social priorities. Government Regulation Number 79 of 2005 concerning the Guidance and Oversight of Regional Government Administration emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in budget usage, which is the essence of good governance. However, this research found that the DPRD's oversight of budget execution is still generally weak, especially after the APBD is enacted. The limited resources and personnel for conducting in-depth field audits, as well as the lack of firm sanctions against budget deviations, prevent this function from operating maximally.

The optimization of the Sleman Regency DPRD's budgetary function is a prerequisite for creating a transparent and accountable government. This requires enhancing the capacity of council members through technical training, improving the mechanism for public involvement to be more inclusive and substantial, and strengthening the synergy between the DPRD and civil society. Thus, the budget process will not only be a procedural annual ritual but will truly function as a tool to ensure that public funds are used responsibly and provide the maximum positive impact for the people's welfare, in accordance with the constitutional and democratic mandate it holds.

3. Implementation of the Oversight Function of the Sleman Regency DPRD

The oversight function is one of the main pillars of authority of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) mandated by Law Number 13 of 2019 concerning the MPR, DPR, DPD, and DPRD, as well as Government Regulation Number 12 of 2018 concerning Guidelines for the Preparation of the DPRD Rules of Procedure. Legally and formally, this function grants the council the authority to control and supervise the implementation of local government policies to align with the APBD and Regional Regulations (Perda) (Abidin & Herawati, 2018). In the context of social science, oversight

is interpreted not only as procedural control but as an essential mechanism for ensuring political accountability and transparency in government administration (Setiawan, 2024). Rifa'i et al. (2024) explain that effective oversight is a prerequisite for achieving good governance, where the government is held accountable to the people for every action and use of public resources. Therefore, the analysis of the oversight function must transcend adherence to rules and focus on the real impact of the supervisory activities on the quality of public services and the prevention of abuse of authority.

Empirically, the implementation of the oversight function in the Sleman Regency DPRD is carried out through various instruments, including working meetings with Regional Government Organizations (Organisasi Perangkat Daerah - OPD), working visits, and the use of the council's rights such as the right of interpellation, the right of inquiry, and the right to state an opinion. The Sleman Regency DPRD Performance Report (2022) indicates that the council has routinely held hearing meetings and field visits to monitor the implementation of work programs. However, findings from in-depth interviews with key informants show that the effectiveness of these oversight instruments still faces challenges. Although routine oversight activities are conducted, the follow-up or recommendations given often lack sufficiently strong binding power to ensure substantial policy changes. Consequently, there is a gap between intensive oversight activities and the actual impact produced in the field.

The quality of oversight is significantly influenced by the institutional capacity and individual competence of council members (Krisnawaty & Kristiyanti, 2024). This research finds that resource limitations, such as inadequate expert staff and restricted access to internal government data, hinder the council's ability to conduct in-depth supervisory analysis. Furthermore, the complexity of local government issues, from technical matters to policy problems, demands a comprehensive understanding from council members who have diverse backgrounds. This knowledge limitation potentially makes oversight ceremonial or focused only on surface issues, without addressing deeper root problems (Onyango, 2020). This is exacerbated by the lack of proactive and structured oversight initiatives, outside of the established routine agenda.

The dynamics of the political relationship between the legislative and executive branches is also a crucial factor in determining oversight effectiveness (Harjudin & Ridwan, 2023). An overly harmonious relationship between the DPRD and the local government can erode the council's independence, while an overly confrontational relationship can hinder coordination and impede the functioning of the government. Field findings indicate a tendency to prioritize political consensus, which sometimes dulls sharp criticism or oversight in the interest of maintaining political stability. This relational pattern aligns with the theory of central-local relations, which emphasizes the need for a balance between partnership and oversight. Thus, DPRD oversight depends not only on

regulation but also on the political maturity and institutional independence of the council in carrying out its role.

Participation and oversight from civil society are important elements to strengthen the DPRD's oversight function (Tartib & Sri, 2023). Government Regulation Number 79 of 2005 concerning the Guidance and Oversight of Regional Government Administration underscores the importance of public participation. However, this research finds that the mechanism for public involvement in oversight is not yet optimal, and the community tends to lack effective access to submit reports or aspirations. Most oversight information reaching the public is only in the form of formal meeting results, without a transparent and easily understandable narrative. This condition makes the oversight function appear to be an internal matter between the DPRD and the executive, without strong social control from the public.

Overall, although the Sleman Regency DPRD has implemented the oversight function procedurally, substantive challenges are still faced, especially regarding effectiveness, institutional capacity, and public involvement. Systemic efforts are needed to strengthen this function, including enhancing the competence of council members, developing a transparent and publicly accessible information system, and opening up a more inclusive space for participation. Thus, the DPRD's oversight will not only function as a formal "gatekeeper" in the government system but will truly become a tool to ensure that the government operates accountably and responsively to the needs of the people, in accordance with the principles of participatory democracy.

4. Factors Influencing the Implementation of the Duties and Functions of the Sleman Regency DPRD

The legislative, budgetary, and oversight functions constitute the three main pillars that determine the performance of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD). However, the successful implementation of these three functions does not depend solely on formal regulations but is also influenced by a complex series of internal and external factors. Analysis of these factors is crucial in the context of social science research because it can explain why a legislative institution functions effectively or, conversely, fails to do so. These factors include issues related to individual capacity, political dynamics, and the institutional support available within the council's environment. By understanding these factors, we can identify the root problems and formulate more strategic recommendations to comprehensively improve the DPRD's performance.

4.1. Capacity and Competence of DPRD Members

The capacity and individual competence of DPRD members are significant variables in determining the quality of the council's collective performance (Bastian et al., 2024). Empirical findings indicate heterogeneity in the educational background and

political experience among council members. Although some members have relevant educational backgrounds in law or governance, others have backgrounds less directly related to issues of legislation, budgeting, and oversight. This gap creates challenges in deeply understanding complex technical documents, such as the academic texts of draft regional regulations or government financial reports. Although Government Regulation Number 12 of 2018 on Guidelines for the Preparation of DPRD Rules of Procedure mandates technical guidance and training, the effectiveness of these programs in enhancing members' understanding remains a question mark. This aligns with public administration theory, as explained by (Sutangsa, 2024) which asserts that institutional capacity is inseparable from the individual capacity of its actors. Therefore, continuous professional development programs to enhance the competence of council members are a prerequisite for strengthening the overall performance of the DPRD.

4.2. Local Political Dynamics and Inter-party Relations

The political relationship among the parties within the DPRD plays a dominant role in shaping the council's decision-making process and performance (Narendo & Samhudi, 2024). This research finds that dominant political coalitions tend to influence the legislative agenda and budget allocation, while minority factions often face difficulties in advocating for differing aspirations. This situation creates the risk that decisions made are oriented more toward group interests than the broader public interest. On the other hand, the relationship between the DPRD as the legislative branch and the regional head as the executive also significantly affects government performance. A harmonious relationship can accelerate the legislative process and program implementation, but if not accompanied by strong oversight, it can potentially lead to collusion practices. Conversely, a confrontational relationship can lead to political deadlock and impede the functioning of the government as a whole. Raharjo and Rahman (2022) explain that the legislative-executive relationship emphasizes the need for a balance between partnership and oversight for effective governance.

4.3. Level of Participation and Oversight from Civil Society

Civil society plays a crucial role as an external oversight element that can pressure the DPRD to work accountably and transparently (Maritza & Taufiqurokhman, 2024). Although the law has created space for public participation, empirical findings show that the level of participation is still considered low in Sleman Regency. Low public awareness of local government issues, limited access to information, and a lack of effective participation mechanisms are the main obstacles. Consequently, the DPRD tends to receive less critical and constructive input from the community. This creates a vicious cycle where a lack of public participation leads to unsupervised council performance, which in turn makes the public more apathetic. Strengthening the role of civil society, mass media,

and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in providing structured criticism and input would greatly help improve the DPRD's oversight performance.

4.4. Institutional Support

The effectiveness of the DPRD's performance is also highly dependent on adequate institutional support, such as the availability of expert staff, infrastructure, and operational budget (Alfirdaus, 2023). This research found that the Sleman Regency DPRD still faces challenges in this regard, particularly concerning the number and competence of expert staff assigned to assist members in analyzing complex issues. The limitations of expert staff mean that council members often must work independently, which can reduce the depth of analysis and the quality of recommendations provided. Furthermore, the availability of supporting infrastructure, such as an adequate information technology system, is also a prerequisite for increasing work efficiency (Hutahaeon et al., 2024). Without strong institutional support, council members will find it difficult to optimally carry out their three main functions—legislation, budget, and oversight. Therefore, investment in institutional capacity development is one of the strategic priorities for strengthening the DPRD's role in the regional government system.

Conclusion

This research affirms that the implementation of the core duties and functions of the Sleman Regency Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD)—encompassing the legislative, budgetary, and oversight functions—still faces multidimensional challenges. Normatively, the DPRD has been granted a strong mandate through regulation, but in practice, the effectiveness of these three functions is significantly influenced by the individual capacity of council members, local political dynamics, community participation, and the available institutional support. The main findings indicate that although there is increased legislative productivity and structured budgetary planning, the quality of substance, the level of public participation, and the effectiveness of oversight still require strengthening to truly address community needs.

The recommendations drawn from this study include the necessity of enhancing the capacity of DPRD members through continuous technical and professional training, developing transparent and digital-based information systems, and opening up broader and more representative spaces for public participation. Furthermore, strengthening institutional support, including the availability of expert staff and technology infrastructure, is a crucial prerequisite for ensuring that the political representation function can be carried out accountably. In practice, this framework of findings can be used as a reference for the DPRD in formulating strategies for performance improvement, as well as serving as evaluation material for the local government and civil society to encourage better governance.

The implications of this research for future studies include the need for deeper exploration into the relationship between the DPRD's institutional capacity and the quality of policies produced, as well as an analysis of the role of non-state actors, such as civil society organizations and media, in strengthening the oversight function. Further research could also utilize a comparative approach across different regions to observe patterns of success and failure in the implementation of DPRD functions in various local contexts. Thus, this study not only provides a practical contribution to improving the performance of the Sleman Regency DPRD but also offers a relevant theoretical foundation for the development of regional government studies in Indonesia.

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