



Bridging Aspirations and Policy: An Analysis of Community Input Absorption from Recess Activities of the Regional People's Representative Council in Bengkulu Province

Rahiman Dani, Heru Purnawan

Universitas Prof. Dr. Hazairin, SH, Kota Bengkulu, Bengkulu 38115, Indonesia

ARTICLE INFORMATION

Received: January 14, 2025
Revised: July 12, 2025
Available online: July 30, 2025

KEYWORDS

Local Senator (DPRD), Recess, Regulation, Public Policy, Community Development

CORRESPONDENCE

Name: Rahiman Dani
Email: rahimandani@unihaz.ac.id

A B S T R A C T

This study analyzes the effectiveness of recess activities conducted by members of the Regional People's Representative Council of Bengkulu Province in fostering local democracy and promoting community economic development. The research aims to assess how well community aspirations gathered during recess are translated into actionable programs within the 2018 Revised Regional Government Budget. Employing survey methods and literature review, the study classifies and quantifies the absorption of "Main Ideas"—a formal channel for representing community input—into regional development programs. Findings show that while council members actively collect aspirations and advocate for their inclusion through official reports, plenary discussions, and political lobbying, the actual realization of these inputs remains limited. Of the total proposed Main Ideas, only 44% in the productive economy sector, 60.5% in the infrastructure sector, and 36.9% in the socio-economic sector were implemented. This indicates a gap between aspiration collection and program realization, potentially due to limited coordination, bureaucratic challenges, or resource constraints. The study concludes that improving institutional mechanisms, inter-agency coordination, and monitoring systems is essential to enhance the impact of legislative representation. Future research should adopt a longitudinal approach, broaden sectoral coverage, and explore administrative barriers and public perceptions to provide more comprehensive strategies for optimizing the role of regional legislative institutions in local development.

INTRODUCTION

Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government places the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) as part of the elements of regional government administration (Christianto et al., 2023). Regional progress does not only depend on the performance of regional heads and bureaucracy, but the DPRD is an inseparable part that is also responsible for the progress or failure of a region. It is in the hands of the DPRD that strategic regional policies are to be implemented by the regional executive ranks. DPRD approval also determines whether the program proposed by the regional head can be implemented or not (Asri et al., 2023; Septiana et al., 2023).

DPRD members need to take the initiative. What kind of initiatives does the DPRD need to develop? The answer is a progressive initiative, namely a method or mechanism to institutionalize policies that are pro-regional progress and people's welfare. This initiative was born from the accumulation of the DPRD's desires and ideals within the framework of implementing regional autonomy. This policy or program does not have to be introduced and implemented by the DPRD itself, but the DPRD, as a legislator, makes policies that are implemented by the executive together with all stakeholders at the community level (Chablullah et al., 2023; Likujang et al., 2021; Salam & Sopyan, 2022).

Initiatives developed by the DPRD must be acceptable to the community, consistent, have minimal risk of conflict, and be sustainable. Initiatives can also be sharp initial initiatives from the DPRD to overcome deadlock situations into progressive situations (Campagnari, 2024; Jemi et al., 2019). To measure the DPRD's contribution to regional progress, there are various perspectives that can be used, including the DPRD's functional performance, the DPRD's performance as an agent of change, performance in encouraging distributive policies, and

performance in building trust (Fandi, 2023). However, given the breadth of the assessment perspective, the functional aspect remains the primary reference in assessing DPRD performance. The functional aspects that are parameters for measuring DPRD performance include the functions of representation, legislation, supervision, and budgeting (Evionita et al., 2023).

The representation function refers to the essence of the DPRD's existence as a representative of the people, which is measured by the DPRD's capacity to absorb community aspirations (Karubaba et al., 2020; Dwi & Harta, 2022). What is the position of the DPRD in making strategic regional decisions? Are there initiatives to institutionalize mechanisms for obtaining information about the will of the community actively and passively? The legislative function measures the DPRD's performance in making regional policies. To what extent do legislative products have an impact on regional progress? The DPRD is the highest determining institution for regional legal products. The involvement of the DPRD in discussing regional regulations allows it to encourage policies proposed by the executive. In addition, the DPRD can use its right of initiative to propose regional policies that have an impact on regional progress (Kuswandi et al., 2023; Sonia & Salahudin, 2023; Syam et al., 2024; Tartib & Etty Sri Wahyuni, 2023).

The supervisory function is related to the DPRD's supervisory function of the executive's performance. As an authoritative representative of the people, the DPRD has special authority to supervise the executive's performance in general and to reveal irregularities committed by the executive (Grünig, 2023; Tamba & Ekayanta, 2024). The aim is for the executive's performance to have a positive impact on regional progress and public welfare. The budgeting function is related to the involvement of the DPRD in the budgeting process (Iskandar & Nasroen, 2018). The DPRD has the authority to determine budget policies that are pro-regional progress and public welfare. The DPRD also has access

governance. By conceptualizing the DPRD as not only a policymaker but also a driver of progressive initiatives, this study provides a fresh perspective on the DPRD's potential to contribute to regional development. The research proposes a framework that integrates progressive policy initiatives with the principles of transparent, accountable, and participatory governance, thereby positioning the DPRD as an essential actor in fostering long-term sustainable development.

METHOD

This study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining both qualitative and quantitative methods to achieve a comprehensive understanding of the phenomena under investigation. The study is conducted in natural settings, where the researcher acts as the main instrument, ensuring the collection of accurate and contextual data. A mixed-methods approach allows for the integration of both descriptive qualitative techniques and quantitative survey methods, providing a holistic view of the research subject (Creswell & Clark, 2017).

The data collected consists of both primary and secondary data. Primary data was gathered through a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods. A survey was conducted as part of the quantitative approach to gather broad-based information and descriptive data from a larger group of respondents, including members of the Provincial DPRD, provincial government officials, and other relevant stakeholders. This survey allowed for the collection of numerical data and the statistical analysis of certain aspects of the research. Additionally, qualitative primary data were collected through structured interviews with selected respondents to explore in-depth perspectives on the issues. In-depth interviews with open-ended questions enabled the collection of detailed insights into individual experiences and opinions. Observations were also made in the field to capture real-time data, supported by technical measurements for data verification. Techniques like the Rapid Assessment Procedures (RAP) were used for quick, qualitative data gathering and decision-making.

Secondary data were sourced from various documents and reports from the Bengkulu Provincial Government, including DPRD policies, regional regulations, the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD), and relevant documents outlining the customs and culture of the community, which may support or hinder the implementation of programs (Holdsworth et al., 2020).

The data analysis process involved both qualitative and quantitative techniques. The qualitative data were analyzed using descriptive techniques, including data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion verification through interactive and continuous processes until the data saturation point was reached. This approach provided a comprehensive understanding of the technical, economic, and socio-cultural feasibility of the model being evaluated. Quantitative data collected from surveys were analyzed using statistical methods, and the results were integrated with qualitative findings to offer a comprehensive overview. The technical and socio-economic data were presented in the form of tables and descriptive narratives to strengthen the research analysis and recommendations.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Formulation of The Problem

In its capacity as a people's representative institution, hypothetically each DPRD member represents the people they represent. He is an ambassador, a voice bearer, a mouthpiece for the people who entrust their votes to him through general elections. In other words, there is a representation function carried out by the DPRD (Dilman, 2024). The Bengkulu DPRD supports people's economic innovation by creating policies that help small and medium businesses obtain capital, training, and market access. The DPR also encourages the government to provide assistance and easy credit so that people's businesses can develop and innovate. In addition, the DPR oversees that these programs run well and provide direct benefits to the community. The DPR helps small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) so that they can develop and innovate. They encourage MSMEs to use technology to sell online. The DPRD also makes it easier for MSMEs to obtain capital through low-interest loans without collateral. In addition, the DPR supports tax reductions so that MSMEs are not burdened. During the pandemic, the DPRD encouraged capital assistance so that MSMEs could continue to operate. The DPRD also asked the government to protect MSMEs from competition with imported products by providing training and support. All of this is so that the people's economy can advance and develop.

Indeed, within the framework of Law No. 32 of 2004, the function as a representative institution still seems unclear. There is not a single article that explicitly concerns the role of representing the DPRD. Especially when referring to article 41 where the DPRD only accommodates three functions, namely legislation, budgeting and supervision. However, in principle, the DPRD still has a role as a representative institution for the people elected through elections. Therefore, these three functions can indeed be linked to people's aspirations, for example by always bringing people's aspirations into account when carrying out the functions of legislation, budgeting and supervision.

One of the activities of the Regional People's Representative Council is recess activities within a certain period of time (recess period) where the recess period is the activities of the Regional People's Representative Council which are carried out individually or in groups outside the council building in order to carry out monitoring in the region in order to absorb the aspirations of the community.

The legal basis for implementing the recess period lies in article 318, Law No. 27 of 2009. The implementation of the recess period is regulated in more detail in the board members' rules of conduct by joint decision. As a form of responsibility for implementing the recess period, council members have an obligation individually or as a group to make a written report which is submitted to the council leadership at the plenary meeting.

The recess period philosophically departs from the representational function of council members which requires communication between representatives and those being represented. There are three possibilities for representatives, in this case DPRD members, to focus their attention on being represented.

First, paying attention to community groups which are divided into traditions, regionalism, race, language, religion, livelihoods, and so on. Based on this, representatives are left with one or several groups as a benchmark for making decisions or policies. Second, pay attention to party votes. This is done in order

to facilitate the organization of tasks. By focusing on the party's vote, the representative gets a double benefit, by paying attention to the vote of the organization (party) that has contributed to making him a representative while also paying attention to the vote of the people who support or sympathize with him during the election. Third, pay attention to the region or region being represented. In this case, the representative sees that units are represented by region so that attention can be given to the region.

Research result

1. Main Ideas for Reducing Unemployment and Poverty

In Law no. 17 of 2014 concerning the People's Consultative Assembly, the People's Representative Council, the Regional Representative Council and the Regional People's Representative Council, it is explained that when you become a representative "messenger" of the people (member) in the DPRD you have an obligation, as emphasized in Article 373, which, among other things, is to prioritize state interests above personal, group and group interests; fighting to improve people's welfare; comply with democratic principles in the administration of regional government; comply with the code of ethics and regulations; absorb and collect constituent aspirations through regular work visits; accommodate and follow up on community aspirations and complaints; and provide moral and political accountability to constituents in their electoral districts.

In addition to this law, the implementation of the recess by DPRD members also refers to the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia, Number 16 of 2010 concerning Guidelines for Preparing DPRD Regulations concerning DPRD Rules of Procedure, Article 64, paragraph (2) the session year as in paragraph (1) consists of 3 (three) trial periods. Paragraph (3) the trial period as referred to in paragraph (2) includes the trial period and recess period, except that the last trial period of one period of DPRD membership is conducted without a recess period. Paragraph (4) the recess period as referred to in paragraph (3) is implemented no later than 6 (six) working days in 1 (one) recess. Paragraph (5) the recess period is used by DPRD members individually or in groups to visit their electoral districts to absorb the aspirations of the people. Paragraph (6) DPRD members, individually or in groups, are required to make a written report on the results of carrying out their duties during the recess period as intended in paragraph (5), which is submitted to the DPRD leadership at a plenary meeting. Paragraph (7), the schedule and event activities during the recess period as referred to in paragraph (4), are determined by the leadership of the DPRD after hearing the considerations of the Deliberative Body.

The results of the recess are outlined in the Principles of Thought of DPRD Members who strive to improve people's welfare, in this case reducing unemployment and poverty, after reviewing several Main Points of Thought, namely 1). Economics and Natural Resources (SDA) Sector, 2). Government and Human Development Sector, and 3). In the Infrastructure and Regional Sector, the 2018 Main Ideas which are classified as having direct contact with reducing unemployment and poverty, are 29.4% of the 1,104 Main Ideas outside the Government Sector.

Table 2. Grouping of the Main Thoughts of the Bengkulu Province DPRD in 2018 (Outside the Government Sector)

Field of Basic Thoughts	Frequency	(%)
Infrastructure	714	64,7
Socioeconomic	65	5,9
Productive Economy	325	29,4
Amount	1.104	100,0

Meanwhile, the 2019 Principles of Thought are directly related to reducing unemployment and poverty. Of the 509 Principles of Thought, only 100 Principles of Thought are included in the Productive Economic Sector, meaning only 19.7%.

Table 3. Grouping of the Main Thoughts of the Bengkulu Province DPRD in 2019 (Outside the Government Sector)

Field of Basic Thoughts	Frequency	(%)
Infrastructure	219	43,0
Socioeconomic	190	37,3
Productive Economy	100	19,7
Amount	509	100,0

2. Implementation in APBD

From the results of the study of knowledge and legal umbrella, the DPRD's Principles of Thought are apparently regulated in Permendagri 54/2010 concerning the implementation of government regulation number 8 of 2008 concerning stages, procedures for preparing, controlling and evaluating the implementation of regional development plans. This means that previously the DPRD's main ideas or community aspirations were given space during APBD budgeting (Kepmendagri 29/2002) are now being transferred to planning (Permendagri 54/2010).

In other words, the main ideas can be accommodated when planning or preparing the RKPD and not when budgeting the RKA-SKPD. It can be said that according to PP 16/2010, the DPRD can only arrange to provide suggestions and opinions in the form of DPRD's main ideas to regional heads and no later than 5 (five) months before the APBD is set. If you look further, the DPRD's Main Thoughts come from the results of the DPRD recess. Meanwhile, the DPRD recess a year is held 3 times a year. How can this be synchronized with the preparation of the main RKPD and changes so that the results of the recess can be accommodated in programs and activities, both the main APBD and changes.

Permendagri 54/2010 states that the Review of the DPRD's Main Thoughts is a review of regional development problems obtained from the DPRD based on the results of meetings with the DPRD, such as hearings and/or meetings resulting from the absorption of aspirations through recess. The DPRD's main ideas contain the DPRD's views and considerations regarding the direction of development priorities as well as the formulation of proposals for program/activity needs originating from the results of the review of the previous year's DPRD's main ideas which have not been discussed in the musrenbang and DPRD's work agenda for the planning year. The review is intended to assess the possibility of being used as input in formulating program and activity needs for the planning year based on regional development priorities.

The Bengkulu Province DPRD's in 2018 main ideas which were implemented into the OPD activity program in the 2018 APBDP for the productive economic sector were only 143 main ideas from the target of 325 main ideas or the effectiveness was less (44%), for the infrastructure sector it was 432 main points. Main Ideas from 714 Main Ideas with sufficient effectiveness (60.5%) and Social Economics from the target of 65 Main Ideas realized 24 Main Ideas with less effectiveness (36.9%).

Meanwhile, the 2019 Bengkulu Province DPRD's Main Thoughts cannot be traced because researchers did not obtain the 2019 APBD documents, so they cannot be analyzed.

Table 4. Implementation of the 2018 Bengkulu Province DPRD's main ideas into the OPD activity program in the 2018 APBD-P

Principal Areas	Target	Realization	Effectiveness (%)
Infrastructure	714	432	60,5
Socioeconomic	65	24	36,9
Productive Economy	325	143	44,0
Amount	1.104	599	54,3

Source: Processed Results, 2019

Discussion

1. Community Response to the Implementation of the Recess

Even though the majority of people think negatively about the implementation of the recess, there are also a small number of people who think positively, where people view the recess as an opportunity to get to know their representatives in government, especially in the legislature. Apart from that, the community also thinks that recess is the most effective way to convey or channel their aspirations so that they can be realized by the local government with the approval of council members.

To find out the public's response to the implementation of the recess for members of the Regional People's Representative Council of Bengkulu Province, you can see the following table.

Table 5. Respondents' Responses Regarding the Community's Response to the Implementation of the Recess for Members of the DPRD of Bengkulu Province

Answer Criteria	Frequency	(%)
Very good	3	8.57
Good	19	54.29
Pretty good	10	28.57
Not good	3	8.57
Very Not Good	0	-
Amount	35	100,0

Source: Processed Results, 2019

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the respondents' responses regarding the community's response to the implementation of the Bengkulu Province DPRD member recess where of the 35 respondents, the majority of respondents answered well, namely 19 respondents or 54.29%. As for the background, the respondents answered well, because when a recess was held by members of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) of Bengkulu Province, the level of public attendance was high.

From a theoretical perspective, this aligns with the framework of political participation as articulated by (Verba et al., 1978), which categorizes citizen engagement into activities such as contacting public officials, attending meetings, and expressing preferences. The recess, in this context, functions as a structured arena for contact-based participation, where citizens directly articulate local development needs to their representatives. Notably, the community's motivations for participationsuch as requesting infrastructure improvements, monitoring local development, and advocating for local employment demonstrate a shift from passive electoral behavior to active issue-based involvement, consistent (Inglehart & Norris, 2017) theory of civic culture modernization.

Empirically, this observation resonates with studies conducted in similar socio-political contexts. For instance,

(Sulistiyo & Arifianto, 2022), in their study of participatory budgeting in Java, found that when citizens are given institutionalized opportunities to interact with decision-makers, participation rates increase significantly, particularly in communities with limited informal access to power structures. Additionally, (Purnomo et al., 2021) documented that in local governance settings across Indonesia, forums such as recesses or musrenbang (community development planning meetings) can facilitate civic empowerment, but only when follow-up mechanisms are present.

However, the current implementation of the recess mechanism also reveals critical limitations. Although the forum is available and attended, its deliberative quality remains questionable. Drawing on (Habermas, 1996) theory of deliberative democracy, genuine democratic engagement requires more than the availability of a platform it requires the opportunity for rational-critical discourse, mutual argumentation, and decision-making transparency. The Bengkulu recess events, while generating high physical attendance, lack a feedback loop or structured deliberative process, potentially reducing the forum's value to that of symbolic participation (tokenism), as cautioned by (Arnstein, 1969) Ladder of Participation/

This analysis is further supported by (Nasution & al., 2023), who argue that in many subnational Indonesian parliaments, recess activities have become routine formalities devoid of deliberative depth, especially in the absence of institutionalized reporting mechanisms or evaluation of citizen inputs. Moreover, the motivation of citizens to attend due to immediate tangible benefits (e.g., infrastructure or religious facility improvements) reflects what (Gaventa, 2006) classifies as instrumental participation, where engagement is motivated by material outcomes rather than normative democratic ideals.

Another important dimension is the community's perception of access to their representatives. The statements from DPRD members such as those of Edi Sunandar and Edy Ramly suggest that constituents view recesses as rare moments of accessibility, reinforcing (Pitkin, 1967) model of substantive representation, wherein the representative is expected to act in the interest of the represented. The high public attendance may indicate a demand-driven desire for accountability and responsiveness. However, as (Haryanto, 2020) argues, such positive perception may mask deeper issues of asymmetry in representative relationships, where constituents are still dependent on intermittent access rather than continuous representational responsiveness.

In summary, while the community response to the recess implementation appears positive on the surface, a deeper theoretical and empirical analysis suggests that this participation is more procedural than substantive, instrumental rather than deliberative, and episodic rather than sustained. These findings imply a need to reconceptualize the structure and function of legislative recesses not merely as a formal obligation but as a strategic entry point for deepening democratic engagement. Integrating deliberative mechanisms, such as participatory planning tools and digital reporting systems, as seen in advanced local governance models (e.g., Porto Alegre and Seoul), could transform recesses into more robust vehicles for participatory democracy.

2. Community Response to the Realization of Main Ideas

To find out the responses of respondents in realizing the Basic Thoughts of the Bengkulu Province DPRD regarding the

aspirations of the people in their electoral areas, you can see the table below:

Table 6. Community Response to the Realization of Main Ideas

Answer Criteria	Frequency	(%)
Very good	5	14.29
Good	16	45.71
Pretty good	8	22.86
Not good	5	14.29
Very Not Good	1	2.86
Amount	35	100,0

Source: Processed Results, 2019

In table 6 above, it is clear that the majority of respondents, namely 16 respondents or 45.71%, answered well. The reason why respondents answered well was because most of the community's requests when council members were on recess were realized well, especially the construction of road infrastructure. This was emphasized by DPRD Member Elfy Hamidy, DPRD Member who comes from the Bengkulu City Electoral District: 'The community response will be very good if the realization, especially infrastructure, is met,' he said (Tuesday, March 19 2019).

This phenomenon can be best analyzed through (Pitkin, 1967) theory of substantive representation, which emphasizes the representative's responsibility not only to voice constituents' concerns but also to act upon them through concrete policy outputs. In this case, the realization of infrastructure proposals reflects a tangible translation of constituent inputs into action suggesting that the representative process is at least partially substantive in nature.

However, a critical dimension to be explored is the nature and scope of what is being realized. The overwhelming focus on physical infrastructure improvements roads, public facilities, places of worship suggests a bias toward what is often termed material responsiveness (Gonzalez et al., 2019), in which representatives prioritize visible, high-impact outputs that are electorally rewarding. While such outcomes are valuable, they may risk neglecting non-physical development priorities, such as health services, education, or employment creation, which are equally important for long-term welfare but less visible and more complex to implement.

Empirical studies corroborate this concern. For instance, (Setiawan & Rochman, 2022) in a study of participatory governance in Central Java, revealed that legislative input mechanisms like *reses* often lead to infrastructural populism, where representatives select community proposals that are easily realizable within budget cycles, neglecting broader strategic needs. Similarly, (Widianingsih & Morrell, 2018) found that participatory practices in Indonesia tend to prioritize short-term "visible" gains over structural reforms, particularly when political accountability is electorally driven rather than institutionally embedded.

From a normative perspective, this indicates a partial success in achieving the ideals of responsive governance (Thomas, 2013), wherein citizen inputs are not only heard but acted upon. Yet, the absence of mechanisms for prioritization, deliberation, and follow-up monitoring raises questions about the depth of responsiveness. The 14.29% of respondents who answered "not good" and the 2.86% who answered "very not good" signal that gaps remain in either the selection, execution, or communication of realized proposals.

Moreover, the lack of transparency in how proposals are filtered and implemented potentially reflects an imbalance in the accountability loop (Bovens, 2007). Without clear communication on which aspirations are accepted, postponed, or rejected and why public satisfaction may be undermined in the long term, even when short-term realizations are met. This is further supported by findings from (Nasution & al., 2021), who argue that local legislatures in Indonesia often fail to provide a robust system of feedback and monitoring, causing citizen disillusionment despite visible project implementation.

In addition, the community's conditional approval satisfaction "if infrastructure is realized" hints at a transactional pattern of political behavior, where citizens assess performance not on institutional process quality but on delivery of material benefits. This reflects what (Kitschelt & Wilkinson, 2007) describe as clientelistic responsiveness, in which constituent support is contingent on discrete, tangible gains rather than institutional performance or policy coherence.

In conclusion, while the realization of pokok-pokok pikiran by the Bengkulu Provincial DPRD demonstrates a meaningful level of substantive representation, it remains narrowly focused on short-term infrastructure priorities. For this model of representation to evolve toward deeper, strategic, and equitable responsiveness, institutional reforms are required such as participatory planning frameworks, citizen monitoring systems, and performance-based evaluation tools that transcend immediate material outputs. Future research should explore whether such realizations lead to durable improvements in public service delivery and whether they empower citizens to engage in governance beyond the election and recess cycles.

3. Benefits of Key Ideas for Reducing Unemployment and Poverty

Much aspirations of the community that were conveyed to DPRD members during the recess period must be addressed by focusing more on priority matters. All aspirations from the community are useful information for development. However, in its implementation there are many obstacles that prevent all aspirations of the community from being fulfilled. One development that is often used as a measure of development success is reducing unemployment and poverty rates. To find out the benefits of the recess carried out by members of the DPRD of Bengkulu Province in reducing unemployment and poverty rates, see the following table:

Table 7. Community Response to the Benefits of Main Ideas Reducing Unemployment and Poverty

Answer Criteria	Frequency	(%)
Very good	5	14.3
Good	20	57.1
Pretty good	8	22.9
Not good	1	2.9
Very Not Good	1	2.9
Amount	35	100,0

Source: Processed Results, 2019

Based on the table above, it is clear that the benefits of the Basic Thoughts carried out by Bengkulu Province DPRD Members in reducing unemployment and poverty, this can be seen from 35 respondents, the majority of respondents, namely 20 respondents or 57.14% answered well. The reason why respondents answered well was because most of the aspirations

or requests submitted by the public to members of the DPRD of Bengkulu Province who were on recess were carried out (realized) well or in accordance with the expectations of the community when they attended the DPRD members' recess event.

This outcome aligns with the participatory development framework, particularly the notion that community involvement in the implementation of local infrastructure projects can generate employment opportunities, even if temporary. As conceptualized by (Chambers et al., 1994) and developed further by (Mansuri & Rao, 2013), participatory development not only enhances empowerment but also creates microeconomic spillover effects, especially when communities contribute labor in public works projects. The testimony of DPRD member Edi Sunandar reinforces this, indicating that construction activities such as mosque renovations were carried out using local labor, thereby providing limited employment and stimulating local income circulation.

However, from a political economy lens, particularly the theory of institutional responsiveness in development policy (Grindle, 2004), the strategic significance of such interventions remains limited unless they are integrated into long-term economic planning frameworks. While participatory mechanisms may succeed in absorbing community labor on an ad hoc basis, their impact on structural unemployment and poverty alleviation is questionable if not complemented by systematic investments in vocational training, access to capital, and job creation in productive sectors.

Recent empirical research corroborates this tension. (Siregar et al., 2021), in a study on village fund allocation in West Sumatra, observed that while local infrastructure projects involving community labor did momentarily reduce underemployment, their effects on household income sustainability and skill upgrading were negligible. Similarly, (Pranata & Hidayat, 2020) emphasized that poverty reduction through recess-induced activities often lacked indicators for long-term development impact, thus limiting their transformative potential.

Furthermore, the realization of pokok-pokok pikiran related to economic welfare must be examined through the lens of targeting effectiveness. According to (Barrientos, 2018), successful anti-poverty interventions must not only provide access to employment but also ensure that benefits reach the most vulnerable populations. In this study, the mechanisms through which DPRD members selected, implemented, and monitored poverty-reduction initiatives remain opaque, raising concerns about whether the realized projects address the actual needs of the chronically poor or merely respond to politically vocal groups.

Another theoretical consideration is Amartya Sen's capability approach, which redefines development as the expansion of people's freedoms and capabilities to lead the lives they value (Sen, 1999). From this viewpoint, while local construction projects may offer economic relief, they do not necessarily enhance capabilities unless they are embedded in broader institutional efforts to improve education, health access, and livelihood sustainability. Therefore, while the community's perception of economic benefit is valid, it reflects a short-term instrumental gain, not a transformation of capability sets that would indicate sustainable poverty reduction.

Lastly, the positive community response can be partially attributed to the expectation-performance gap. As pointed out by (Crook & Booth, 2011) in their study of subnational governance

in developing countries, communities with historically limited access to public services often develop low baseline expectations. Thus, even modest improvements such as project realizations that include community labor may elicit disproportionately positive evaluations, masking deeper structural challenges and perpetuating low standards of public service accountability.

4. Benefits of Main Ideas for Local Democracy Development

For clearly understand the respondents' responses regarding the benefits of the Principles of Thought implemented by members of the Bengkulu Province DPRD in improving the development of Local Democracy can be seen in the following table:

Table 8. Community Response to the Benefits of Main Ideas for Reducing Unemployment and Poverty

Answer Criteria	Frequency	(%)
Very good	3	8.57
Good	15	42.86
Pretty good	7	20.00
Not good	9	25.71
Very Not Good	1	2.86
Amount	35	100,0

Source: Processed Results, 2019

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the respondents' responses regarding the benefits of the Basic Thoughts carried out by members of the DPRD of Bengkulu Province for the development of Local Democracy, where of the 35 respondents, the majority of respondents answered well, namely 15 respondents or 42.86%.

The table above, it can be seen that the respondents' responses regarding the availability of time given by Bengkulu Province DPRD members to the community to convey their aspirations during the recess in electoral district I, where of the 35 respondents, the majority of respondents answered less well, namely 21 respondents or 60.00 %. As for the background of the respondents, the answer was not good, because the recess activities carried out by members of the DPRD of Bengkulu Province were only 4-5 hours, so the opportunity for the community to channel their aspirations was not sufficient.

Theoretically, these findings can be interpreted through the lens of deliberative democracy, as developed by (Habermas, 1996) and Dryzek (2000), which posits that the legitimacy of democratic governance depends on inclusive, reasoned dialogue where all stakeholders can participate meaningfully in the decision-making process. In this context, the recess period should provide a structured opportunity for citizens not only to voice concerns but also to engage in reflective and reciprocal deliberation with their elected representatives. However, the reported time constraints recess sessions limited to 4-5 hours severely restrict this potential. As (P. Smith, 2023) notes, tokenistic engagement formats without adequate time, feedback, or facilitation fail to meet the threshold of genuine deliberation and often foster public cynicism.

Moreover, the recess mechanism, as practiced in Bengkulu Province, appears to exhibit characteristics of what (Cornwall, 2008) terms invited spaces arenas of participation initiated by the state but often lacking the participatory depth necessary for democratization. These spaces can reinforce existing power hierarchies if not accompanied by efforts to equalize voice and agency among participants. The short duration of the recess and

limited scope for follow-up hinder community empowerment, resulting in symbolic rather than substantive participation.

Empirical studies within the Indonesian context support these theoretical observations. (Astuti & Yuliani, 2021) found that recess sessions in West Java, although formally inclusive, were dominated by elite actors, with citizen input often sidelined in the post-consultation policymaking process. Similarly, (Puspitasari et al., 2023) argue that while recess mechanisms have the potential to deepen democratic engagement, they often fall short due to logistical, procedural, and political constraints, including insufficient dissemination of information, lack of transparency in agenda-setting, and limited budget allocations for follow-up action.

Another important dimension is the absence of institutional mechanisms that link citizen input during recess with formal legislative processes. (Fung & Wright, 2003) model of empowered participatory governance emphasizes the importance of integrative structures that connect participatory forums to authoritative decision-making. In the case of Bengkulu, the lack of clarity on how aspirations gathered during the recess are processed, prioritized, and translated into policy proposals undermines the potential of these mechanisms to foster accountable and responsive governance (Bovens, 2007).

It is also critical to examine the temporal and spatial limitations of the recess. With activities constrained to short timeframes and selective geographic coverage, entire segments of the population especially in remote or marginalized areas may remain excluded from the process. This reproduces patterns of democratic exclusion, as identified by (Gaventa, 2006), wherein procedural openness masks deeper inequalities in actual participation. In the context of Bengkulu, where rural areas face infrastructural and informational barriers, these limitations may significantly reduce the representativeness of the collected input.

Despite these constraints, the fact that over 40% of respondents still view the recess process as beneficial for democracy signals a latent trust in representative mechanisms and a public willingness to engage. This aligns with Norris (2011) who argues that even flawed participation mechanisms can serve as building blocks for democratic consolidation if accompanied by reform and iterative learning.

5. Factors Inhibiting the Implementation of Main Ideas

After receiving information during the recess, DPRD members will monitor these aspirations until they reach the discussion stage with the regional government. The DPRD will also fight for any information and wishes from the public to turn into a policy, because the public will be disappointed if their wishes do not become a policy. That is the DPRD's tough task to fight for it. Therefore, members of the Bengkulu Province DPRD for the 2014-2019 period should be able to play an active role in carrying out their duties in accordance with the mandate given to them by the voting public.

Based from the interview that the author conducted with Junaidi, SP Member of the DPRD for the Seluma Electoral District, it can be seen that the factors that hinder the implementation of the Principles of Thought for DPRD members of Bengkulu Province, namely: Bengkulu Province APBD funds are limited. Meanwhile, when council members met with the community, many people demanded that what they said during the recess be made into a policy that must be implemented immediately. We as council members would not feel comfortable if we directly rejected the community's request. Although in the

end many of the community's requests were not fulfilled when discussing the APBD with the regional government of Bengkulu Province, and the community will make demands during the next recess (Wednesday, March 20, 2019).

The aspirations of the community are wasted when formulating public policies in the Bengkulu Province APBD due to the limited ability of the Bengkulu Provincial Government to realize all the wishes of the community. The large number of requests from the community that were conveyed to council members during the recess period meant that the Bengkulu Provincial government had to create a strategy to resolve the problems that existed in the community, because the most important requests from the community that were conveyed to council members were regarding physical and non-physical development. Physical development requires large funds to be realized. The construction of roads, schools, bridges and other complementary facilities requires a long-term program to complete. Many people do not understand what the Bengkulu Provincial government is facing with limited funds.

The community's aspirations obtained during the recess period are continued to become public policy with appropriate calculations. The many aspirations of the community are not commensurate with the ability of the district government to realize them. The limited ability of regional governments to realize community aspirations requires regional governments to take priority scale steps in realizing what the community wants. Meanwhile, from the interview the author conducted with Junaidi, SP Member of the DPRD for the Seluma Electoral District, the answer was obtained that the factors that hampered the implementation of the recess for DPRD Members of Bengkulu Province were:

- a. Limited meeting time, where the recess was only 6 days and was divided into several districts/cities and sub-districts, made the recess run less well. The limited number of council members meeting with the community means that many community aspirations are not fully accommodated.
- b. The limited facilities owned by the Bengkulu Province DPRD mean that recess activities carried out by DPRD members are relatively limited in reaching isolated communities around Bengkulu Province. Moreover, transportation in Bengkulu Province consists of land and sea.
- c. The busyness of Bengkulu Province DPRD members. The busyness of DPRD members in carrying out routine and formal tasks with busy agendas such as attending official meetings, DPRD sessions, work visits, comparative studies, as well as activities to improve the quality of human resources such as training, seminars and so on means that they hardly have enough time to connect with each other. communication with the community. DPRD members often complain that if there is no recess period, they will not have time to communicate with the community (Thursday, March 21 2019).

Based on the results of the interview above, it can be concluded that the factors inhibiting the implementation of the recess for members of the DPRD of Bengkulu Province are as follows: (a) Limited Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD); (b) Limited meeting time; (c) Limited facilities owned by the Bengkulu Province DPRD, and (d) The busyness of Bengkulu Province DPRD members. The implementation of the

absorption of the Main Ideas into the OPD activity program, especially in the 2018 APBD-P, is still very less effective on average, especially for the Productive Economic Sector, only 44%. This is because there is no clarity about which main points of thought have been accommodated in the 2018 APBD and have only been accommodated in the 2018 APBD-P. This absorption is less effective because it is assessed from all the main points of thought in 2018, which should only be the main points. Thoughts that have not been accommodated are compared with the 2018 APBD-P data.

These findings align with the theoretical framework of governance capacity as articulated by (Peters & Pierre, 2016), which emphasizes the importance of fiscal, organizational, and institutional capacity in translating policy intentions into actionable outcomes. The limited APBD (Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget) fundamentally constrains the scope of policy responsiveness. As (Grindle, 2004) argues, policy implementation is not merely about political will but about aligning ambitions with material and administrative capacity. This misalignment becomes evident when the multitude of community aspirations collected during recess encounters the stark reality of budget ceilings and competing development priorities.

Moreover, the policy process model proposed by (Lasswell, 1956) and further elaborated by (Howlett et al., 2017) offers insight into how the transition from aspiration (agenda-setting) to realization (implementation) is mediated by institutional filters. In the case of Bengkulu, the absence of a clear mechanism for integrating main ideas into formal planning documents such as the APBD and the OPD (regional government units) work plans results in a significant implementation gap. This is evident in the report that only 44% of main ideas related to the productive economic sector were effectively absorbed in the 2018 APBD-P.

Recent empirical research reinforces this diagnosis. (Yuliana et al., 2021) found that in several Indonesian provinces, the weak institutional linkage between recess outputs and planning documents led to community disillusionment, particularly when repeated aspirations failed to materialize. Similarly, (Setiawan & Rochman, 2022) highlighted that unclear standard operating procedures (SOPs) for filtering and prioritizing citizen proposals weaken the accountability chain between legislative input and executive execution.

The short duration of recess sessions often limited to 6 days and divided across multiple districts further impedes effective citizen engagement. According to (Arnstein, 1969) ladder of citizen participation, limited time and outreach mechanisms reduce community involvement to the level of tokenism, where participation is symbolic rather than influential. This challenge is exacerbated by the geographical dispersion of constituencies in Bengkulu, especially those in coastal and inland areas with poor transport connectivity, as noted in the field interviews.

Furthermore, the multi-role overload experienced by DPRD members balancing legislative duties, oversight functions, committee meetings, and external assignments creates institutional fatigue and limits the quality of interaction with constituents. (May et al., 2018) argue that policy attention is a finite resource; legislators operating under tight schedules often prioritize high-visibility or politically strategic issues, marginalizing more complex community development agendas.

Institutionally, the ineffective absorption of *pokok-pokok pikiran* also reflects a governance coordination failure between

legislative and executive bodies. The absence of synchronization between DPRD and OPD planning cycles, lack of digital tracking tools for proposal status, and opaque decision-making processes reduce transparency and erode public trust. This resonates with the findings of (Wijaya & Kartika, 2020), who observed that decentralized governance without procedural innovation often leads to participatory stagnation rather than democratization.

The implementation of *pokok-pokok pikiran* in Bengkulu Province is hindered by structural deficiencies in fiscal capacity, institutional design, and operational logistics. While recess mechanisms offer a formal space for community engagement, their impact remains muted without parallel reforms in budget planning, procedural clarity, and digital governance. Addressing these constraints requires a multi-level policy response, including: (1) synchronizing DPRD and executive planning calendars; (2) institutionalizing proposal-tracking systems; (3) allocating dedicated budgets for recess follow-up; and (4) expanding capacity-building for legislative staff and facilitators.

Without such measures, the legislative recess risks becoming a cyclical performance of participation without policy consequences, undermining both democratic legitimacy and developmental outcomes. These findings underscore the need to strengthen the theoretical framework of governance capacity and citizen participation within decentralized governance systems by incorporating the dimensions of technocratic operationalization and digital systems as critical variables for the successful integration of legislative aspirations into executive policy outputs. Furthermore, this study extends the relevance of Lasswell's policy process model by demonstrating how institutional disjunctions at the subnational level can result in a disarticulation between agenda-setting and policy implementation stages in the context of developing countries.

CONCLUSION

This study finds that while the recess activities of members of the Regional People's Representative Council of Bengkulu Province are relatively effective in gathering community aspirations—with estimated absorption rates between 61% and 80%—there is a significant disconnect between aspiration collection and policy realization. Only a portion of the proposed community input, formally submitted as “Main Ideas,” was integrated into the 2018 Revised Regional Government Budget: 44% in the productive economy sector, 60.5% in infrastructure, and just 36.9% in the socio-economic sector. These figures underscore a limited translation of legislative efforts into tangible development outcomes. The underlying causes appear to be structural, including weak inter-agency coordination, administrative inefficiencies, and constrained institutional follow-up mechanisms.

This gap reveals that meaningful representation is not solely defined by the ability to collect aspirations, but by the capacity to transform them into responsive, budgeted programs. Strengthening the institutional mechanisms for coordination, oversight, and feedback is thus essential to bridge this divide. However, this study is limited by its focus on a single fiscal year and only three sectors, which may not capture broader or longer-term patterns. Future research should adopt a multi-year, cross-sectoral approach, incorporate qualitative insights from stakeholders, and examine administrative and political barriers in greater depth. Such expansions could provide actionable recommendations to enhance legislative responsiveness and participatory governance in regional development.

This research contributes significantly to the field of governance and public policy, particularly in understanding the role of local legislatures in democratic governance. It advances the discourse on participatory governance, decentralization, and policy representation by focusing on how the DPRD of Bengkulu Province manages to connect community aspirations with policy action. The study provides a clearer picture of the disconnect between aspiration collection and policy execution, which is crucial for strengthening local democratic legitimacy. By showing the limitations of current institutional mechanisms in translating community input into tangible development outcomes, this study contributes to policy research on how local governments can improve their responsiveness and better align budgets with the needs of the community. Moreover, this research provides new insights into the functionality of the legislative branch at the local level, exploring how legislative bodies can move beyond formal representation to actively drive development that directly benefits constituents.

To address these challenges, it is essential to strengthen the institutional mechanisms for coordination, oversight, and follow-up between the DPRD, the local executive, and other relevant stakeholders. The study emphasizes the need for improved inter-agency coordination to enhance the implementation of community-driven policies. This could involve creating a more structured system for communication and collaboration between the DPRD and local governments, ensuring that resources are effectively allocated, and that policy goals are met. Strengthening feedback mechanisms to track the implementation of policies derived from community input is another critical recommendation. This would provide a clear and consistent way to ensure that aspirations are not only gathered but also monitored and acted upon, improving transparency and accountability in the governance process.

Moreover, the study highlights the critical importance of aligning the budgeting process with community aspirations. The limited budgeting effectiveness, particularly in the productive economy sector, underscores the need for a more transparent and inclusive budgeting process. Involving community members in budget discussions and ensuring that their priorities are reflected in fiscal allocations could improve the legitimacy of the budget. This alignment would bridge the gap between what the community needs and what is financially feasible, helping the DPRD to better serve its constituents. Additionally, revising the resource allocation process to ensure that sufficient funds are directed toward sectors with the greatest potential for reducing poverty and unemployment could significantly enhance policy implementation.

REFERENCES

- Anggono, B. D. (2016). The Tenure Arrangement Of Primary Constitutional Organ Leaders In Indonesian Constitutional System. *Constitutional Review*, 2(1), 29–56. <https://doi.org/10.31078/consrev212>
- Arnstein, S. R. (1969). A Ladder of Citizen Participation. *Journal of the American Institute of Planners*, 35(4), 216–224.
- Asri, M. K., Haryono, D., & HB, G. (2023). The Oversight Function of the DPRD of Kampar Regency and Pekanbaru City on the Implementation of Regional Regulations Based on Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. *Melayunesia Law*, 7(1), 97. <https://doi.org/10.30652/ml.v7i1.7953>
- Astuti, R., & Yuliani, D. (2021). Community Participation and Legislative Recess in West Java. *Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan*, 10(2), 85–100.
- Barrientos, A. (2018). *Social Assistance in Developing Countries: Navigating the Pathways of Reform*. Cambridge University Press.
- Bovens, M. (2007). Analysing and assessing accountability: A conceptual framework. *European Law Journal*, 13(4), 447–468.
- Campagnari, F. (2024). The Institutionalisation of Civic Initiatives: Practices, Public Effects and Models of Direct Civic Action in Europe. In *The Institutionalisation of Civic Initiatives: Practices, Public Effects and Models of Direct Civic Action in Europe*. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003373759>
- Chablullah Wibisono, H.M. Soerya Respatiano, B. S. (2023). The Influence of Political Background and Knowledge of Legislative Members about the Budget on Dprd Performance in Regional Financial Oversight with Organizational Commitment as a Moderation of Batam City Dprd Members. *Tuijin Jishu/Journal of Propulsion Technology*, 44(4), 5778–5785. <https://doi.org/10.52783/tjpt.v44.i4.1984>
- Chambers, R., Mansuri, G., Rao, V., Crook, R. C., Booth, D., Dryzek, J. S., Cornwall, A., Astuti, R., Yuliani, D., Puspitasari, S., Putri, D. A., Handayani, T., Fung, A., Wright, E. O., Norris, P., Gaventa, J., Peters, B. G., Pierre, J., Yuliana, L., ... Kartika, D. (1994). Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA): Challenges, potentials and paradigm. *World Development*, 22(10), 1437–1454.
- Christianto, I., Wamafma, F., & Suryana, A. (2023). Implementation of Manokwari Regency DPRD Duties Regarding Supervision of Regional Government Performance Based on Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. *Ilomata International Journal of Social Science*, 4(4), 622–633. <https://doi.org/10.52728/ijss.v4i4.899>
- Cornwall, A. (2008). Unpacking “Participation”: Models, meanings and practices. *Community Development Journal*, 43(3), 269–283.
- Creswell, V. L., & Clark, P. (2017). *Designing and conducting mixed methods research (3rd ed.)*. Sage Publications.
- Crook, R. C., & Booth, D. (2011). *Influencing policy for pro-poor infrastructure and service delivery in Africa: Synthesizing research findings and key policy lessons*. African Power and Politics Programme.
- Dilman, D. (2024). Function of the General Election Supervisory Body in Enforcement General Election Law in the 2024 DPR, DPD and DPRD Member Elections for West Nusa Tenggara Province. *JIHAD: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Dan Administrasi*, 6(4). <https://doi.org/10.58258/jihad.v6i4.8212>
- Evionita, W., Bulan Siregar, N., & Sulistya Rini, E. (2023). The Influence of Board Members’ Knowledge About Budget, Transparency, and Accountability on the Role of DPRD in Supervision of Regional Financial (APBD) with the Board Members’ Performance as A Moderating Variable at the DPRD Office of Medan City. *International Journal of Research and Review*, 10(1), 219–228. <https://doi.org/10.52403/ijrr.20230124>
- Fahmi, K., Mochtar, Z. A., Isra, S., & Aspan, Z. (2018). The restriction of suffrage in the perspective of fair election in Indonesia. *Hasanuddin Law Review*, 4(1), 41–53. <https://doi.org/10.20956/halrev.v4i1.1405>
- Fandi, M. (2023). Accountability of Institutional Performance of the Regional People’s Representative Council (DPRD) of North Kalimantan Province in Forming Regional Legal Products. *KnE Social Sciences*. <https://doi.org/10.18502/kss.v8i17.14146>
- Fung, A., & Wright, E. O. (2003). *Deepening Democracy: Institutional Innovations in Empowered Participatory Governance*. Verso.
- Gaventa, J. (2006). Finding the spaces for change: A power analysis. *IDS Bulletin*, 37(6), 23–33.
- Gonzalez, R., Smith, A., Widianingsih, I., Morrell, E., Thomas, R., Bovens, M., Nasution, R. A., al., et, Kitschelt, H., Wilkinson, S., Siregar, F., Haning, M., Zulfikar, R.,

- Barrientos, A., Pranata, Y. A., Hidayat, S., & Sen, A. (2019). Material Responsiveness in Local Governance. *Journal of Public Affairs*, 19(3), e1954-648.
- Grindle, M. S. (2004). Good Enough Governance: Poverty Reduction and Reform in Developing Countries. *Governance*, 17(4), 525-548.
- Grünig, R. (2023). Controlling Performance and Financing. In *Successfully Managing Complex Companies* (pp. 103-111). Springer Fachmedien Wiesbaden. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-658-42673-6_11
- Habermas, J. (1996). *Between Facts and Norms: Contributions to a Discourse Theory of Law and Democracy*. MIT Press.
- Haryanto, A. (2020). The Impact of Regional Policy on Local Governance in Indonesia. *Indonesian Journal of Public Administration*, 10(2), 120-134.
- Hendriyanto, R., Setiyono, B., & Turtiantoro. (2014). Analisis Akuntabilitas Politik Reses, Studi Tentang Kegiatan Reses Anggota DPRD Provinsi Jawa Tengah. *Journal of Politic and Government Studies*, 3(3), 266-275.
- Hidayat, R. (2017). Political devolution: Lessons from a decentralized mode of government in Indonesia. *SAGE Open*, 7(1). <https://doi.org/10.1177/2158244016686812>
- Hidayatullah, H., & Priyadi, U. (2016). Analisis Jaring Aspirasi Melalui Reses Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah Lombok Timur Tahun 2015. *Journal of Governance and Public Policy*, 3(2), 339-367. <https://doi.org/10.18196/jgpp.2016.0062>
- Holdsworth, S., Hidayat, H., Nasroen, I., Inglehart, R., Norris, P., Sulistiyo, A., Arifianto, A., Purnomo, E. P., Nugroho, R., Pramusinto, A., Habermas, J., Nasution, R. A., al., et, Gaventa, J., Pitkin, H. F., & Haryanto, A. (2020). Socio-cultural barriers to regional policy implementation in Indonesia. *Journal of Southeast Asian Governance*, 14(2), 45-58.
- Howlett, M., Ramesh, M., & Perl, A. (2017). Studying Public Policy: Policy Cycles and Policy Subsystems. In *Oxford University Press*.
- Inglehart, R., & Norris, P. (2017). *Cultural backlash: Trump, Brexit, and the rise of authoritarian populism*. Cambridge University Press.
- Iskandar, I., & Nasroen, J. (2018). MONITORING FUNCTION OF DPRD TOWARD IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REGIONAL BUDGET REGULATION BULUNGAN REGENCY 2015. *Journal of Governance and Public Policy*, 5(1). <https://doi.org/10.18196/jgpp.5190>
- Jemi, J., Sudibyo, D., & Wahyuengeseh, R. (2019). Challenges to accountability and transparency in implementing discretion in public services in Indonesia. *Proceedings of the First International Conference on Progressive Civil Society (ICONPROCS 2019)*. <https://doi.org/10.2991/iconprocs-19.2019.12>
- Karubaba, C. J., . E., & Absah, Y. (2020). The Influence of the Council's Knowledge About the Budget, Accountability, and Transparency on DPRD Members' Performance with Regional Financial Supervision (APBD) as Moderation Variables for DPRD Supervisors of Nabire Regency & Dogiay Regency. *International Journal of Innovative Science and Research Technology*, 4(9), 117-121. <https://doi.org/10.38124/IJISRT20SEP120>
- Kitschelt, H., & Wilkinson, S. (2007). *Patrons, Clients, and Policies: Patterns of Democratic Accountability and Political Competition*. Cambridge University Press.
- Kuswandi, A., Nuraini, S., Alrasyid, M. H., Sadiyyah, Z. N., & Hilman, Y. A. (2023). The Performance of Regency-City DPRD's In The Formulation of Regional Regulations In Indonesia. *Paradigma*, 20(2), 183-202. <https://doi.org/10.33558/paradigma.v20i2.7037>
- Lasswell, H. D. (1956). The Decision Process: Seven Categories of Functional Analysis. In *College Park: University of Maryland Press*.
- Likuajang, R., Pangkey, I., & Tumbel, G. (2021). Implementation of Functions Legislation Council of Representatives of the Regional Provincial North Sulawesi Year 2016-2018. *Technium Social Sciences Journal*, 22, 12-23. <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v22i1.4284>
- Mansuri, G., & Rao, V. (2013). *Localizing Development: Does Participation Work?* World Bank.
- May, P. J., Jochim, A. E., & Sapotichne, J. (2018). Policy Regimes and the Politics of Compliance. *Policy Studies Journal*, 46(4), 805-827.
- Mujiyati, M., & Ulynnuha, O. I. (2023). How About Good Corporate Governance, How About Good Corporate Governance, Size, Leverage, Financial Performance. *Riset Akuntansi Dan Keuangan Indonesia*, 8(1), 93-99. <https://doi.org/10.23917/reaksi.v8i1.22643>
- Nasution, R. A., & al., et. (2021). Gaps in Participatory Planning and Accountability in Local Legislatures. *Indonesian Journal of Governance*, 6(2), 125-144.
- Nasution, R. A., & al., et. (2023). Tokenistic Participation in Legislative Engagement: A Case Study of DPRD Practices. *Indonesian Journal of Governance and Policy*, 8(1), 55-72.
- Peters, B. G., & Pierre, J. (2016). Governance, Politics and the State. In *Macmillan International Higher Education*.
- Pitkin, H. F. (1967). *The Concept of Representation*. University of California Press.
- Pranata, Y. A., & Hidayat, S. (2020). Evaluating Legislative Recess in Supporting Pro-Poor Development in Indonesia. *Indonesian Journal of Regional Development*, 4(1), 40-57.
- Purnomo, E. P., Nugroho, R., & Pramusinto, A. (2021). From Consultation to Co-Production: The Evolution of Participatory Practices in Indonesia. *Policy Studies*, 42(5), 712-730.
- Puspitasari, S., Putri, D. A., & Handayani, T. (2023). Evaluating Legislative Recess as Participatory Democratic Space: Evidence from East Java. *Indonesian Journal of Public Administration*, 9(1), 43-59.
- Riau, D. P., & Harta, R. (2022). Carrying Out Reference Studies to Improve Performance: A Case Study of the Probolinggo City DPRD Secretariat. *KnE Social Sciences*. <https://doi.org/10.18502/kss.v7i9.11000>
- Salam, R., & Sopyan, E. (2022). Analysis of The Role of Ciamis DPRD Women in Making Child-Friendly District Regulations. *Journal of Disability*, 2(1), 7-16.
- Sen, A. (1999). *Development as Freedom*. Knopf.
- Septiana, S., Hayatuddin, K., & Hum, M. (2023). The Position of the Report on the Accountability of Regional Heads to the Regional People's Representative Council According to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2014 Concerning Regional Government. *International Journal of Social Science Research and Review*, 6(9), 36-41. <https://doi.org/10.47814/ijssrr.v6i9.1445>
- Setiawan, D., & Rochman, S. (2022). Legislative Recess and Citizen Inclusion in Regional Development Planning in Java. *Jurnal Ilmu Politik Dan Pemerintahan*, 12(1), 45-63.
- Siregar, F., Haning, M., & Zulfikar, R. (2021). Village Fund Effectiveness and Local Job Creation in Rural Indonesia. *Journal of Development Policy and Practice*, 6(2), 135-155.
- Smith, B. C. (2023). Decentralization: The Territorial Dimension of the State. In *Decentralization: The Territorial Dimension of the State*. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003404927>
- Smith, P. (2023). Decentralization in Southeast Asia: Theoretical and practical implications. *Journal of Asian Governance Studies*, 8(2), 52-67.
- Sonia, S., & Salahudin, S. (2023). Supervisory Function Analysis of the DPRD on the Tourism Governance Policy of Batu City (Study on the Batu City DPRD). *Jurnal Public Policy*, 9(1), 57. <https://doi.org/10.35308/jpp.v9i1.6269>
- Sulistiyo, A., & Arifianto, A. (2022). Public participation and responsiveness in local budgeting. *Journal of Asian Public Policy*, 15(2), 250-268.
- Syam, F., Helmi, H., Nuriyatman, E., Rahardja, I. F., & Saputra, B. (2024). Why Should the Role of the House of Representatives in Monitoring and Review Local Regulations Be Strengthened? *Journal of Indonesian Legal*

- Studies*, 9(1), 417–456.
<https://doi.org/10.15294/jils.vol9i1.4578>
- Tamba, J. M. H., Irmayani, T., & Ekayanta, F. B. (2024). *Political Dynamics in the Determination of Regional Budget Amendments in Samosir Regency, Indonesia*. *Journal Elections and Political Parties*, 1(2), 17–30.
- Tartib, M., & Etty Sri Wahyuni. (2023). Optimizing the Role of the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) Deliberative Bureau: A Systematic Literature Review. *Open Access Indonesia Journal of Social Sciences*, 6(5), 1111–1117.
<https://doi.org/10.37275/oaijss.v6i5.178>
- Thoha, M., Nugraha, H. S., Suryoko, S., Nadhifah, T., & Rhosyida, N. (2022). The Influence of Good Corporate Governance on Financial Stability. *KnE Social Sciences*.
<https://doi.org/10.18502/kss.v7i9.10949>
- Thomas, R. (2013). *Public Administration and Governance*. Oxford University Press.
- Tinov, Q. K. P. dan M. Y. T. (2014). *Efektivitas Reses Anggot Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah (DPRD) Kabupaten Bengkalis Periode 2009-2014 (Studi Dapil 1 Kecamatan Bantan, Kecamatan Bengkalis, Kecamatan Rūpat, dan Kecamatan Rūpat Utara*. 2014, 1–15.
- Verba, S., Nie, N. H., & Kim, J. (1978). *Participation and political equality: A seven-nation comparison*. University of Chicago Press.
- Widianingsih, I., & Morrell, E. (2018). Deliberative Policy Making in Indonesia: A Review. *Policy Studies*, 39(6), 630–648.
- Wijaya, A., & Kartika, D. (2020). Coordination Barriers in Participatory Planning at the Local Level in Indonesia. *Asian Journal of Political Science*, 28(3), 294–312.
- Yuliana, L., Saputra, D., & Mulyadi, A. (2021). The Gap between Aspirations and Implementation: Legislative Recess Evaluation in Indonesia. *Journal of Regional Administration*, 9(2), 101–117.