
The Role of Legislative Institutions in Supervising Executive Policies: An Indonesian Constitutional Law Perspective

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Abstract: The main objective of this research is to provide a deeper understanding of the relationship between the legislature and the executive in the implementation of oversight, as well as to identify the challenges faced by the legislature in carrying out the oversight function. This research uses a normative approach, descriptive analytical in nature. The results of the study the authority of the DPR in overseeing government policies, whether through working meetings, interpellation, the right of inquiry, and oversight of state financial management, is an integral form of oversight in ensuring government accountability and transparency. However, in practice, legislative oversight faces a number of significant challenges. One of the main challenges is the dominance of executive power in the presidential system of government, which often hampers the effectiveness of parliamentary oversight. Tensions between the legislature and the executive, as well as the politicisation of oversight influenced by the political interests of certain parties, are factors that reduce objectivity in carrying out legislative oversight functions. In addition, the capacity of human resources in the DPR is also an obstacle, where limited knowledge, skills, and a lack of competent expert staff prevent optimal oversight. To strengthen legislative oversight, efforts are needed to increase the capacity of human resources in the legislature, both through the recruitment of competent expert staff, ongoing training, and increased transparency in the management of the state budget. Strengthening the oversight functions of the DPR, as well as the involvement of the media and the public in oversight, are also solutions that can improve the effectiveness of oversight of executive policies. With these measures, it is hoped that the DPR can better perform its functions, ensure more transparent, accountable and pro-people government policies, and realise a more democratic and corruption-free government. Overall, despite the challenges in legislative oversight, the legislature still has an obligation to perform its oversight function optimally. Strengthening the capacity of the legislature as well as efforts to increase transparency in executive policies are key to realising better governance in Indonesia.

Keywords: Legislative Institution; Policy Oversight; Executive; Law

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Introduction

The legislature, as one of the main pillars in the government system, has a very vital role in the state power structure (Sinaga, 2022). In Indonesia, the legislature consists of two chambers, namely the House of Representatives (DPR) and the Regional Representatives Council (DPD). This institution has a very important function in the law-making process, but in addition, the legislature also has a function that is no less strategic, namely as a supervisor of executive policy. This supervisory function is not only as a control tool, but also as a mechanism to maintain the balance of power between state institutions and ensure the achievement of a clean, transparent and accountable government (Rusfiana & Supriatna, 2021).

In Indonesia's democratic system, oversight of executive policies implemented by the President and his government has profound implications. As a country with a presidential system of government, executive power is very dominant in determining the direction of state policy. Therefore, the role of the legislature in overseeing policies taken by the government is crucial. This is in line with the principle of checks and balances, which is a basic principle in the Indonesian system of government contained in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD NRI 1945).

Oversight of executive policy, in the perspective of Indonesian constitutional law, has a clear legal basis (Ayuningtiyas et al., 2023). One of the main legal bases is Article 20A of the 1945 Constitution, which states that the DPR has the authority to supervise the implementation of laws, government policies, and the management of state finances. Furthermore, Article 23E of the 1945 Constitution also states that the DPR has the authority to supervise the management of state finances, which includes all activities related to the use of the state budget. In this case, the legislature is not only tasked to make laws, but also to ensure that executive policies are implemented in line with the interests of the people and do not deviate from the constitution.

Legislative oversight of executive policies is also manifested in various forms, such as through working meetings, interpellation, and the right of inquiry (Isay Wenda et al., 2021). Working meetings are a form of supervision conducted by commissions in the House of Representatives that aims to explore the policies and implementation of programmes run by the government. Meanwhile, the right of interpellation is the right of the House of Representatives to publicly request explanations from the President regarding policies that are considered to affect the public interest. Meanwhile, the right of inquiry is the right of the House of Representatives to investigate an issue that is deemed important to be disclosed to the public, especially in relation to executive policies that are not transparent or considered detrimental to the public.

In addition, the legislature also has a function in overseeing the management of state finances. Through the Budget Committee (Banggar), the DPR has the authority to approve or reject the budget proposed by the government. This function is very important because the state budget is one of the main instruments used by the government to implement development policies and programmes. Therefore, the DPR not only has the authority to evaluate the budget, but also to ensure that it is used efficiently and in accordance with the needs of the people. This role of the legislature in overseeing executive policies is also in line with the principle of popular sovereignty. In the Indonesian system of government, sovereignty is vested in the people, who exercise it through their representatives in the DPR. Therefore, all policies taken by the government must be accountable to the people. One way to realise such accountability is through oversight conducted by the legislature. In this case, legislative oversight aims to ensure that government policies do not only benefit a handful of parties, but really favour the interests of the people.

Along with the times, the role of the legislature in monitoring executive policies is also increasingly important. Public demand for a transparent, accountable government that is free from corrupt practices is getting higher. Therefore, legislative institutions must be able to carry out supervisory functions more effectively and responsively. Supervision carried out by the DPR and DPD is not only limited to policies taken by the government, but also covers all aspects of state administration, including in terms of natural resource management, state financial management, and supervision of other state institutions.

However, in practice, oversight conducted by the legislature often faces various challenges. One of the main challenges is the complex relationship between the legislature and the executive. In a presidential system, the President has enormous power in determining state policy, while the legislature does not have equal executive power. This often makes the relationship between the legislature and the executive tense, especially when policies taken by the government are not in line with the expectations of the people or there are indications of irregularities in their implementation. In addition,

politicisation factors also often affect the effectiveness of oversight, where the political interests of certain parties can obscure objectivity in carrying out oversight functions.

In addition, the weak capacity of human resources in the legislature is also one of the obstacles in the implementation of oversight (Purnama et al., 2023). Effective oversight requires in-depth knowledge and understanding of various aspects of government policy. Therefore, capacity building of human resources in the legislature is essential to strengthen this oversight function. Parliament needs to have staff who are competent in various fields, such as economics, law, and public policy, to be able to objectively analyse and evaluate government policies in depth. Nonetheless, some efforts have been made to improve the effectiveness of legislative oversight of executive policies. One of them is by strengthening the existing oversight functions in the DPR, such as the Legislative Body (Baleg), Budget Body (Banggar), and commissions. In addition, the role of the media is also increasingly important in overseeing government policies. Free and independent mass media can act as a monitoring partner for the legislature by providing accurate and reliable information to the public.

Overall, the role of the legislature in overseeing executive policies is one of the main keys in realising a democratic, accountable and corruption-free government. Although this oversight faces various challenges, the legislature still has an obligation to carry out this function to the best of its ability for the benefit of the people and the continuity of the country. Going forward, strengthening the capacity of the legislature in carrying out oversight and increasing transparency and accountability in executive policies is very important to realise better governance in Indonesia (Santoso et al., 2021).

Based on the background that has been presented, this research aims to examine the role of the legislature in overseeing executive policies in the Indonesian government system, particularly from the perspective of Indonesian constitutional law. The main objective of this study is to provide a deeper understanding of the relationship between the legislature and the executive in the implementation of oversight, as well as to identify the challenges faced by the legislature in carrying out the oversight function.

Method

This research uses a normative approach. The normative approach is used because this research aims to explore and analyse applicable legal regulations regarding the role of the legislature in overseeing executive policies in the perspective of Indonesian constitutional law. In addition, a qualitative approach is used to provide an in-depth understanding of the phenomenon of oversight that cannot be fully explained by numbers or quantitative data (Tan, 2021).

This research is descriptive analytical, in which the researcher will describe and analyse the role of the legislature in overseeing executive policies, as well as identify the challenges faced in the implementation of such oversight. The description will be complemented by an analysis of the relationship between the legislature and the executive, and how they interact in the practice of oversight. The data collected will be analysed using a qualitative descriptive analysis method. The data analysis process is carried out by means of: content analysis and critical analysis. After analysing the data collected, the researcher will draw conclusions regarding the effectiveness of the legislature's role in overseeing executive policies. The researcher will also provide recommendations regarding improvement efforts to strengthen the legislative oversight function in the future.

Results and Discussion

Results

This research examines the role of the legislature in overseeing executive policy in Indonesia from the perspective of constitutional law. Based on the analysis of existing regulations, it is found that the legislature, which consists of the House of Representatives (DPR) and the Regional Representatives Council (DPD), has significant authority in overseeing policies implemented by the

government. This oversight function is an integral part of the principle of checks and balances in the presidential system of government applied in Indonesia, which aims to prevent abuse of power by the executive.

Parliament's Authority to Oversee Executive Policy

The DPR has clear authority over oversight of executive policy. In Article 20A and Article 23E of the 1945 Constitution, the DPR is granted the right to oversee the implementation of laws and government policies, including the management of state finances. Based on the research results, this authority is realised through various mechanisms, such as working meetings, interpellation, and the right of inquiry. Working meetings are used by commissions in the DPR to explore policies taken by the government, while the right of interpellation gives the DPR the opportunity to ask the President for a direct explanation. The right of inquiry, which allows Parliament to investigate major issues that are not transparent, is one of the main tools to ensure government accountability.

The House of Representatives (DPR) has significant authority to oversee executive policy. This authority is granted through provisions in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD 1945), specifically in Article 20A and Article 23E, which explain the role of the DPR in overseeing the implementation of laws, government policies, and the management of state finances. This authority is not only limited to administrative oversight, but also includes control over major decisions that may affect the public interest.

Based on the results of this study, the Parliament's oversight authority over executive policy in Indonesia is realised through various constitutionally regulated mechanisms. Each mechanism has specific and complementary objectives to ensure that government policies are in line with the aspirations of the people and do not deviate from the basic principles contained in the constitution.

1) Workshops or Committee Meetings.

One form of oversight conducted by the DPR is through working meetings between DPR commissions and the relevant ministry or government agency. In these working meetings, the DPR invites government officials to provide reports on policies that are being or have been implemented. The DPR's commissions, each of which focuses on a specific area (such as the economy, education, health, etc.), can delve further into policy implementation, scrutinise achievements, and identify problems that may occur during policy implementation.

These working meetings provide an opportunity for members of the House of Representatives to ask questions, provide input, and even propose recommendations to the government so that policies taken can be optimised and more in line with the interests of the people. On the other hand, these meetings are also a means for the public to see the extent to which the government can be held accountable for the policies it takes, as well as how these policies impact people's lives.

Through these working meetings, the DPR not only listens to reports, but also criticises and evaluates policies. If a policy is deemed inappropriate or detrimental to the public, the DPR has the authority to provide recommendations for changes or improvements to the policy. This mechanism shows that the DPR's oversight is constructive and aims to create better policies.

2) Interpellation

The right of interpellation is an authority possessed by the House of Representatives to request explanations directly from the President or the government regarding certain policies that affect the public interest or are considered controversial. Through interpellation, members of the House of Representatives can request explanations on policies taken by the government that are considered not transparent or not in line with the interests of the people.

Interpellation allows the House of Representatives to question the rationale behind decisions made by the President, as well as providing an opportunity for the President to explain the basis of the policy to the public. This process aims to avoid policies being taken unilaterally or without regard to

the aspirations of the people. In addition, the right of interpellation also serves to ensure that every policy taken by the government can be accounted for openly, so that the public can see whether the policy is truly beneficial to the public interest. By using the right of interpellation, the DPR can encourage the President or the government to be more open in explaining their policies, which will ultimately improve accountability and transparency in government. The use of the right of interpellation reflects the importance of legislative control over the executive in Indonesia's democratic system.

3) Right of Inquiry

In addition to working meetings and interpellations, Parliament also has the right of inquiry, which is the authority to conduct an investigation into an issue that is considered important and requires further clarification. The right of inquiry can be used to investigate major issues that have the potential to harm the public interest or create uncertainty in the implementation of government policies. Unlike interpellation, which only asks for an explanation, the right of inquiry authorises the House to investigate and gather evidence related to the issue at hand.

Through the right of inquiry, the House of Representatives can form a special committee tasked with investigating certain issues, such as policies that are not transparent or policies that are suspected of violating the law. The committee will work to collect data, call witnesses, and evaluate the policy in question. The results of this investigation will be presented to the public to provide a clearer picture of the policy in question. The use of the right of inquiry is important because it gives Parliament more power to uncover issues that are not clearly visible to the public. For example, if there is a policy that is considered detrimental to the public but there is no transparency regarding the decision-making process, the Parliament through the right of inquiry can investigate it further to ensure that the policy does not violate the rights of the people.

4) Oversight of State Financial Management

One important aspect of legislative oversight of executive policy is oversight of state financial management. In this regard, the DPR through its Budget Committee (Banggar) has the authority to approve or reject budgets proposed by the government. Oversight of the management of state finances is not just limited to number-crunching, but also includes an assessment of whether the budget is being used efficiently and in accordance with the needs of the people.

In the process, the DPR can evaluate the priority programmes proposed by the government in the State Budget (APBN). If a programme is deemed less of a priority or does not have a significant impact on society, the DPR has the right to propose changes or adjustments to the budget. This is very important because the state budget is the main instrument used by the government to implement various development policies and programmes. Parliament's authority to oversee executive policies, whether through working meetings, interpellations, the right of inquiry, or oversight of state financial management, demonstrates the important role of the legislature in maintaining government accountability and transparency. These various oversight mechanisms give the DPR great power in controlling the course of government and ensuring that policies adopted by the executive are truly in favour of the interests of the people. As such, legislative oversight is key in realising a democratic, clean and accountable government.

The Role of the Budget Agency (Banggar) in State Financial Supervision

One of the most significant legislative functions in the Indonesian system of government is the oversight of state financial management. The Budget Committee (Banggar) of the House of Representatives (DPR) plays a very important role in this regard, as it is responsible for overseeing, evaluating and approving the state budget proposed by the government. This oversight is not just about ensuring that the budget is sufficient to run the various government programmes, but also to ensure that the allocation of funds is in line with development priorities and the needs of the people.

1) Authority of the House Budget Committee

The Budget Committee (Banggar) of the House of Representatives (DPR) has a great deal of authority over the management of the state budget. Under Article 23A of the 1945 Constitution, the DPR is given the right to approve or reject the budget proposed by the government. In this case, the DPR acts as a watchdog over the allocation of funds that will be used to implement government programmes. The oversight process begins with the discussion of the draft budget submitted by the government to the DPR, which is conducted through meetings involving Banggar.

After the draft budget is submitted by the government, Banggar DPR analyses the budget items. This process involves an in-depth review of various sectors, ranging from ministerial spending, social spending, infrastructure, to natural resource management. Banggar not only evaluates the numbers in the budget, but also assesses whether the budget allocations are in line with national development priorities and the needs of the people. In this case, the supervisory function performed by Banggar is to ensure that the government allocates the budget fairly, on target, and in accordance with the interests of the people.

2) Oversight Functions that Go Beyond Budget Approval

Oversight of the state budget by Banggar DPR is not only limited to the annual budget approval process, but also involves an ongoing evaluation process of budget execution during the year. Banggar's role is to ensure that the funds that have been approved are used efficiently and effectively in accordance with the objectives that have been set. One form of oversight conducted by Banggar is through the conduct of audits on the use of the state budget. The DPR cooperates with the Supreme Audit Agency (BPK) to ensure that the government's use of the budget is in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and that there are no irregularities or leaks in the management of state funds. These audits aim to ensure that the budget is used for the public interest and not for personal or group interests.

In addition, Banggar DPR also monitors and evaluates the implementation of government programmes based on the approved budget. This evaluation aims to measure the impact of the policies implemented by the government and whether the programmes are truly benefiting the people. For example, in the education or health sectors, Banggar will evaluate whether the funds allocated to these sectors have been used appropriately to improve the quality of education or public health. If there are discrepancies or irregularities, Banggar can provide recommendations or request explanations from the government.

3) Challenges in State Financial Supervision by Banggar

Although the role of Banggar in overseeing state finances is very important, in practice, there are several challenges faced. One of the main challenges is the complexity of the budget itself. The state budget consists of various highly technical items and involves many interrelated sectors, ranging from ministerial spending to funds for infrastructure development. This makes the oversight process very complicated and requires in-depth knowledge in a variety of fields. In addition, the issue of transparency and accountability in budget management is also a major challenge. Although the DPR has the authority to oversee budget management, sometimes the information provided by the government is not always complete or transparent. As a result, Banggar often struggles to obtain accurate and timely data on the utilisation of approved budgets. This can hamper the effectiveness of Banggar's oversight.

Politics can also influence budget oversight. In some cases, political interests can drive decisions that are not necessarily in the best interests of the people. For example, if a particular political party has a vested interest in a government programme, DPR members from that party may be more inclined to approve the budget even if the programme does not fully meet the needs of the people. This kind of politicisation can undermine the objectivity of the oversight conducted by Banggar.

4) Efforts to Improve and Strengthen State Financial Supervision

To improve the effectiveness of Banggar's oversight of state financial management, several steps need to be taken. Firstly, increasing the capacity of human resources in Banggar is essential. Banggar members need to be equipped with adequate knowledge and skills in economics, finance and public policy in order to conduct better and more comprehensive budget evaluations. This also includes training in budget auditing and the use of technology in budget monitoring.

Second, improving transparency and accountability in budget management is crucial. The government needs to provide clearer and more detailed information on the use of the state budget, including data that can be publicly accessed by the public. By doing so, the public can more easily monitor and oversee the use of the state budget, which in turn will increase pressure on the government to be accountable. Third, it is important for Banggar to increase collaboration with other oversight institutions, such as the BPK and the Ministry of Finance. This collaboration will strengthen oversight mechanisms and improve coordination in ensuring that the state budget is spent in accordance with existing regulations and for the benefit of the people. This collaboration will also facilitate early detection of budget irregularities or misuse.

Overall, the role of the DPR Budget Committee in overseeing state finances is vital to ensure that the state budget is used efficiently, transparently and accountably. Strengthening Banggar's function in budget oversight can improve the quality of government and ensure that government policies truly favour the welfare of the people. In the face of these challenges, there is a need for comprehensive improvement so that state budget oversight can be more effective in the future.

5) Challenges in Legislative Oversight

Although the legislature has great authority in overseeing executive policies, in practice, there are various challenges faced. One of them is the complex relationship between the legislature and the executive. In a presidential system of government, the President has enormous power, so policies taken by the government often contradict the expectations of the legislature. In addition, politicisation is also a major challenge, where the political interests of certain parties can affect objectivity in oversight. In addition, the limited capacity of human resources in the legislature also affects the effectiveness of supervision. For this reason, it is necessary to increase the capacity of the legislature so that supervision can be carried out in a more in-depth and objective manner.

6) Efforts to Strengthen Legislative Oversight

Based on the research findings, there are several efforts that can be made to strengthen legislative oversight of executive policies. One of them is to strengthen existing oversight functions in the DPR, such as the Legislative Body and the Budgetary Body. In addition, the use of technology and independent mass media can play a role in providing more transparent information to the public. This will support the legislature's role in conducting more effective and responsive oversight of government policies.

Discussion

Legislative oversight of executive policies in Indonesia is crucial to maintaining the balance of power and ensuring clean, transparent and accountable governance. Based on the results of the research, it was found that although the legislature has considerable authority to oversee government policies, in practice there are a number of challenges that hinder the effectiveness of such oversight.

1) Executive Power Challenge

One of the biggest challenges in legislative oversight is the dominance of executive power, which in Indonesia's presidential system of government, is very large (Suryana et al., 2022). The president, as head of state and head of government, has broad authority in setting state policy (Mubarok, 2021). Therefore, in some cases, policies taken by the President or the government are often not in line with the expectations of the legislature. This creates tension between the two institutions, which has the potential to hinder efficient governance.

Oversight by the legislature, in this case the DPR, is often hampered by the enormous power that the President has in determining policy direction. This creates a power gap between the executive and the legislature, where the President, as the centre of power, can make decisions unilaterally without referring to or waiting for legislative approval. This situation makes legislative oversight of policies taken by the President suboptimal, as the DPR often does not have direct influence or enough power to change or suppress policies that have been taken by the President.

Tensions between the legislature and the executive often arise as a result of differences in views or priorities in policies taken (Prayitno, 2021). The DPR as the people's representative has the responsibility to ensure that government policies are in line with the interests of the people and do not deviate from the constitution. However, when government policies taken by the President do not match the expectations of the legislature or even contradict the policies desired by most of the people, then legislative oversight can become very difficult. Under these conditions, the relationship between the legislature and the executive can become strained, which in turn can hinder effective and efficient governance.

For example, in state budget policy, if the DPR does not fully approve the budget allocations proposed by the executive or government, tensions can arise that can affect the smooth implementation of government programmes. This tension can be detrimental to the people as it can hamper policies that would otherwise run more smoothly. Although the DPR has the authority to reject or amend the budget, the dominance of executive power often forces the legislature to relent or compromise in the interests of the current administration.

Tensions between the legislature and the executive can lead to inefficient governance. Continued conflict in the oversight of executive policies can lead to delays or even failures in the implementation of planned policies. For example, in matters of state budget management or strategic policies that require legislative approval, if there is major disagreement, then the policy may be hampered or not implemented properly. However, despite the tension between the legislature and the executive, it is important to note that the legislature's oversight function remains crucial to maintaining the balance of power and avoiding abuse of power by the executive. This oversight is important to ensure that policies taken by the government remain in favour of the people's interests and do not deviate from the democratic principles set out in the 1945 Constitution.

In this analysis, the biggest challenge faced by the legislature in overseeing executive policy is the overwhelming dominance of executive power, which often hampers the effectiveness of legislative oversight. Tensions that arise between the legislature and the executive, as well as limitations on the legislature's ability to influence policies set by the President, have the potential to disrupt efficient and effective governance. Therefore, while legislative oversight is essential to ensure government accountability, a more harmonious relationship between these two institutions should continue to be built to avoid excessive tensions that could be detrimental to the overall governance process.

2) Politicisation of Surveillance

Politicisation is also an important factor affecting the effectiveness of legislative oversight (Tigar, 2022). In this context, political parties that have power in the DPR are often influenced by their political interests, which can affect objectivity in conducting oversight. When political interests get in the way of oversight that should be conducted for the benefit of the people, the effectiveness of oversight is compromised. Therefore, it is important for the legislature to uphold its independence in carrying out oversight duties.

The politicisation of legislative oversight is one of the significant factors affecting the effectiveness of oversight of executive policies (Yulianti, 2021). In practice, members of the DPR who come from various political parties are often influenced by their respective political interests. These interests can obscure objectivity in carrying out oversight duties that should be focussed on the public interest, not just on narrow or party-specific political interests. For example, in a situation where

the political party that has majority power in the DPR is affiliated with the government, executive policies taken by the President tend not to receive objective oversight. This is because the party that dominates the DPR is more likely to support government policies in order to maintain good relations with the executive, even if those policies may not be fully in favour of the people or do not fulfil the principles of transparency and accountability. Conversely, if executive policies conflict with the political interests of a particular party, oversight from the DPR can be very sharp and critical, although not always based on objectivity or the needs of the country as a whole.

In a democratic system like Indonesia, which has many political parties with diverse interests, practical politics is often the determining factor in legislative decision-making (Mahendra, 2021). In this context, oversight of executive policies by the DPR can be distorted by short-term political interests that dominate over the long-term interests of the country. For example, in situations where a government policy is unpopular with the public but important to the ruling party, the DPR, which is controlled by the same party as the government, may choose to ignore criticism of the policy or even reduce the intensity of its oversight. In this case, even though the policy may be detrimental to the public or ineffective, the oversight is not optimal as it is more focused on maintaining political position rather than enforcing accountability.

Improving objectivity in legislative oversight requires various steps. One of them is to strengthen the system of checks and balances, where all executive policies are fairly monitored without being influenced by political factors. In addition, the DPR needs to prioritise professionalism and integrity in carrying out its oversight function. Strengthening the capacity of human resources in the legislature is also very important, so that DPR members can conduct oversight using an approach based on accurate data and facts. In addition, the role of the community and the media in providing transparent and accurate information to the public is also very important. Public involvement in the oversight process will increase transparency and prevent politicisation of government policy oversight (Kahar & Said, 2023). In addition, with increased public awareness, the DPR will be more encouraged to conduct oversight that is more objective and in favour of the interests of the people.

The politicisation of legislative oversight of executive policy in Indonesia hampers the effectiveness of oversight and can undermine the purpose of oversight itself, which is to ensure that policies taken by the government are truly in the interests of the people. Political interests that dominate the oversight process often obscure legislative objectivity and reduce independence in carrying out oversight duties. Therefore, to improve the effectiveness of oversight, the legislature needs to strengthen the principle of independence, increase the capacity of human resources, and increase transparency and public participation in overseeing executive policies.

3) Human Resource Capacity

Human resource capacity in the legislature is also one of the main challenges (Kristian, 2023). Effective oversight requires an in-depth understanding of various aspects of government policy. Therefore, improving the capacity of human resources in the DPR, both in terms of knowledge, skills and analytical abilities, is necessary to strengthen the legislative oversight function. Members of Parliament need to have expert staff who are competent in various fields, such as economics, law, public policy, and state finance, to be able to conduct more detailed and objective oversight.

One of the key findings of this research is the lack of in-depth knowledge among members of parliament about the policies pursued by the government. Policies adopted by the executive are often highly technical and involve areas that require in-depth understanding, such as economics, law, public policy, and state financial management. If members of parliament do not have sufficient understanding of these topics, they will find it difficult to conduct effective oversight. Case in point: In its oversight of the state budget, Parliament needs to have a deep understanding of the principles of state financial management. Without sufficient knowledge of this, oversight of the state budget will lack detail and

will be unable to evaluate whether budget allocations are in line with the prioritised needs of the people.

The research also shows that DPR members do not always have sufficient technical capacity to analyse government policies in depth. Therefore, it is imperative for the DPR to be equipped with expert staff who are competent in various relevant fields, such as economics, law, public policy, and state finance. With expert staff, Parliament can deepen its analyses of executive policies, so that its oversight is more objective and based on valid data. Implementation example: For example, when the DPR conducts oversight of energy subsidy policies, expert staff in energy and economics can provide a more technical and objective perspective, and can provide more concrete evidence-based recommendations. This would strengthen the DPR's position as an institution that not only oversees, but also provides constructive input for government policy.

The results show that while there are some efforts to improve HR capacity through training and education, there are still shortcomings in terms of systematisation and consistency of training programmes. Effective oversight requires skills that are constantly updated, given the ever-changing dynamics of government policies. However, often the training provided is not in-depth enough or does not touch on the technical aspects needed in policy oversight. Recommendation: There is a need to improve training and education programmes for members of Parliament and their expert staff. Training programmes that focus more on relevant topics, such as public policy, state financial management, and policy analysis, would help them better perform their oversight duties.

The capacity of human resources in the DPR greatly influences the effectiveness of legislative oversight of executive policy (Ilham et al., 2021). Without in-depth understanding, good analytical skills, and the support of competent expert staff, oversight conducted by the DPR will be limited to formal oversight without having a significant impact on government policy. Therefore, to strengthen the legislative oversight function, systematic efforts are needed to improve the capacity of human resources in the legislature, both through recruitment, training, and collaboration with external parties. This will enable the DPR to perform its oversight function more effectively, objectively and based on accurate data, thereby contributing to a more transparent and accountable government.

4) Solutions and Recommendations

Some solutions that can be implemented to strengthen legislative oversight include increasing the capacity of human resources in the legislature, strengthening oversight functions in the DPR, and utilising the media as a means of control over government policies. With these measures, it is hoped that the legislature can perform its oversight function better, and create a more accountable and transparent government.

Conclusion

This research examines the role of the legislature, particularly the House of Representatives (DPR), in overseeing executive policies in Indonesia, with a focus on the perspective of constitutional law. Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that the legislature plays an important role in maintaining the balance of power in the presidential system of government adopted by Indonesia. The authority of the House of Representatives in overseeing government policies, through working meetings, interpellations, inquiry rights, and oversight of state financial management, is an integral form of oversight in ensuring government accountability and transparency. However, in practice, legislative oversight faces a number of significant challenges. One of the main challenges is the dominance of executive power in the presidential system of government, which often hampers the effectiveness of parliamentary oversight. Tensions between the legislature and the executive, as well as the politicisation of oversight influenced by the political interests of certain parties, are factors that reduce objectivity in carrying out legislative oversight functions. In addition, the capacity of human resources in the DPR is also an obstacle, where limited knowledge, skills, and a lack of competent

expert staff prevent optimal oversight. To strengthen legislative oversight, efforts are needed to increase the capacity of human resources in the legislature, both through the recruitment of competent expert staff, ongoing training, and increased transparency in the management of the state budget. Strengthening the oversight functions of the DPR, as well as the involvement of the media and the public in oversight, are also solutions that can improve the effectiveness of oversight of executive policies. With these measures, it is hoped that the DPR can better perform its functions, ensure more transparent, accountable and pro-people government policies, and realise a more democratic and corruption-free government. Overall, despite the challenges in legislative oversight, the legislature still has an obligation to perform its oversight function optimally. Strengthening the capacity of the legislature as well as efforts to increase transparency in executive policies are the main keys in realising better governance in Indonesia

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