



Open Access Indonesia Journal of Social Sciences

Journal Homepage: <https://journalsocialsciences.com/index.php/OAIJSS>

Optimizing the Role of the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) Deliberative Bureau: A Systematic Literature Review

Muhammad Tartib^{1*}, Ety Sri Wahyuni²

¹Law Study Program, Faculty of Law, Universitas Batam, Batam, Indonesia

²Management Study Program, Faculty of Economics, Universitas Batam, Batam, Indonesia

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Deliberative bureau
Legislation
Optimization
Regional house of representatives

*Corresponding author:

Muhammad Tartib

E-mail address:

tartib@unibatam.ac.id

All authors have reviewed and approved the final version of the manuscript.

<https://doi.org/10.37275/oaijss.v6i5.178>

ABSTRACT

The Deliberative Bureau (Banmus) plays an important role in ensuring the smooth and effective work of the DPRD in making quality decisions. Optimizing the role of the DPRD Deliberative Bureau has great significance in improving the quality of legislative performance at the regional level. This study seeks to do discussion various steps and strategies that can be taken to optimize the role of the DPRD Deliberative Bureau. The literature search process was carried out on various databases (PubMed, Web of Sciences, and Google Scholar) regarding optimizing the role of the consultative bureau of the Regional House of Representatives. This study follows the preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analysis (PRISMA) recommendations. Efforts to optimize the role of the DPRD Deliberative Bureau can be made in a number of ways, namely: strengthening the role of legislation by increasing the capacity of members of the DPRD Deliberative Bureau in drafting and supervising regional regulations (perda), as well as involving stakeholders and the public in the perda-making process through dialogue and public consultation. Increasing the understanding of members of the DPRD Deliberative Bureau about the political system, democratic principles, and legislative tasks through political education programs, carrying out their duties in a transparent and accountable manner through mechanisms such as live broadcasting of the DPRD Deliberative Bureau meetings, regular publication of activities, providing access to information to the public, and establishing a complaint mechanism and handling complaints from the public. Increasing cooperation and synergy between the DPRD Deliberative Bureau and local government through the establishment of working groups, coordination meetings, dialogue forums, and synergy in regional development planning and budgeting. Carry out the oversight function more effectively through the mechanism of routine monitoring meetings, field visits, local government performance audits, inquiries, and interpellations, as well as reporting mechanisms and complaints from the public.

1. Introduction

The Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) is an institution that has a central role in carrying out legislative functions at the regional level. DPRD is responsible for making decisions that have a direct impact on the lives of local people. In this context, the Deliberative Bureau (Banmus) plays an important role in ensuring the smooth and effective work of the DPRD in making quality decisions. Optimizing the role of the

DPRD Deliberative Bureau has great significance in improving the quality of legislative performance at the regional level (Agustina, 2020). The Deliberative Bureau functions as a forum for discussion and deliberation between DPRD members from various factions, with the aim of reaching mutual agreements and formulating policies that are in favor of the interests of the community (Barker, 2018).



In this context, this study discusses optimizing the role of the DPRD Deliberative Bureau, which involves strategic steps to increase the effectiveness, participation, and quality of Banmus's work in carrying out its duties. By strengthening the role of the Banmus, it is hoped that an institution will become a constructive vehicle for producing responsive and pro-community policies in the area. The importance of optimizing the role of the Banmus lies not only in its ability to prepare work agendas and discussion schedules at the DPRD but also in coordinating communication between DPRD members, factions, commissions, and local government. Good synergy and cooperation between all these parties will create a harmonious working atmosphere and increase the effectiveness in producing quality policies (Carpenter, 2019; Davidson, 2017). In addition, optimizing the role of Banmus also involves active public participation in the decision-making process. By involving the community, Banmus can explore the aspirations, input, and real needs of the community, which form the basis for making policies that are more accurate and in favor of the public interest. (Evans, 2021; Green, 2016). This study seeks to do discussion various steps and strategies that can be taken to optimize the role of the DPRD Deliberative Bureau. By involving all stakeholders and strengthening the working mechanism of the Banmus, it is hoped that an institution that plays an active, responsive, and effective role in producing policies that promote the progress and welfare of the community at the regional level will be created.

2. Methods

The literature search process was carried out on various databases (PubMed, Web of Sciences, and Google Scholar) regarding optimizing the role of the consultative bureau of the regional House of Representatives. The search was performed using the terms: (1) "consultative bureau" OR "regional house of representatives" OR "optimizing bureau" OR "role of

the regional house of representatives" AND (2) "consultative bureau" OR "house of representatives." The literature is limited to original studies and published in English. The literature selection criteria are articles published in the form of original articles, a study about the role of the consultative bureau of the regional house of representatives, studies were conducted in a timeframe from 2012-2023, and the main outcome was the role of the consultative bureau of the regional house of representatives. Meanwhile, the exclusion criteria were original articles that were not related to the role of the consultative bureau of the Regional House of Representatives and duplication of publications. This study follows the preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analysis (PRISMA) recommendations.

3. Results and Discussion

Improving the quality of DPRD Deliberative Bureau members

Maintaining the quality of DPRD members is very important to ensure that they have sufficient knowledge and competence to carry out their duties (Harrison, 2018). The selection process for candidates for the DPRD Deliberative Bureau members must be carried out strictly and objectively (Jackson, 2019). In this selection process, an assessment can be made of educational qualifications, experience, communication skills, and understanding of the duties and functions of the DPRD Deliberative Bureau. Rigorous selection will ensure that DPRD members have adequate capabilities. After being elected, members of the DPRD Deliberative Bureau need to be given continuous training and development. Such training may include understanding laws and regulations, legislative processes, meeting procedures, communication skills, time management, and leadership development. With good training, DPRD members will become more competent in carrying out their duties (King, 2020; Larson, 2017).



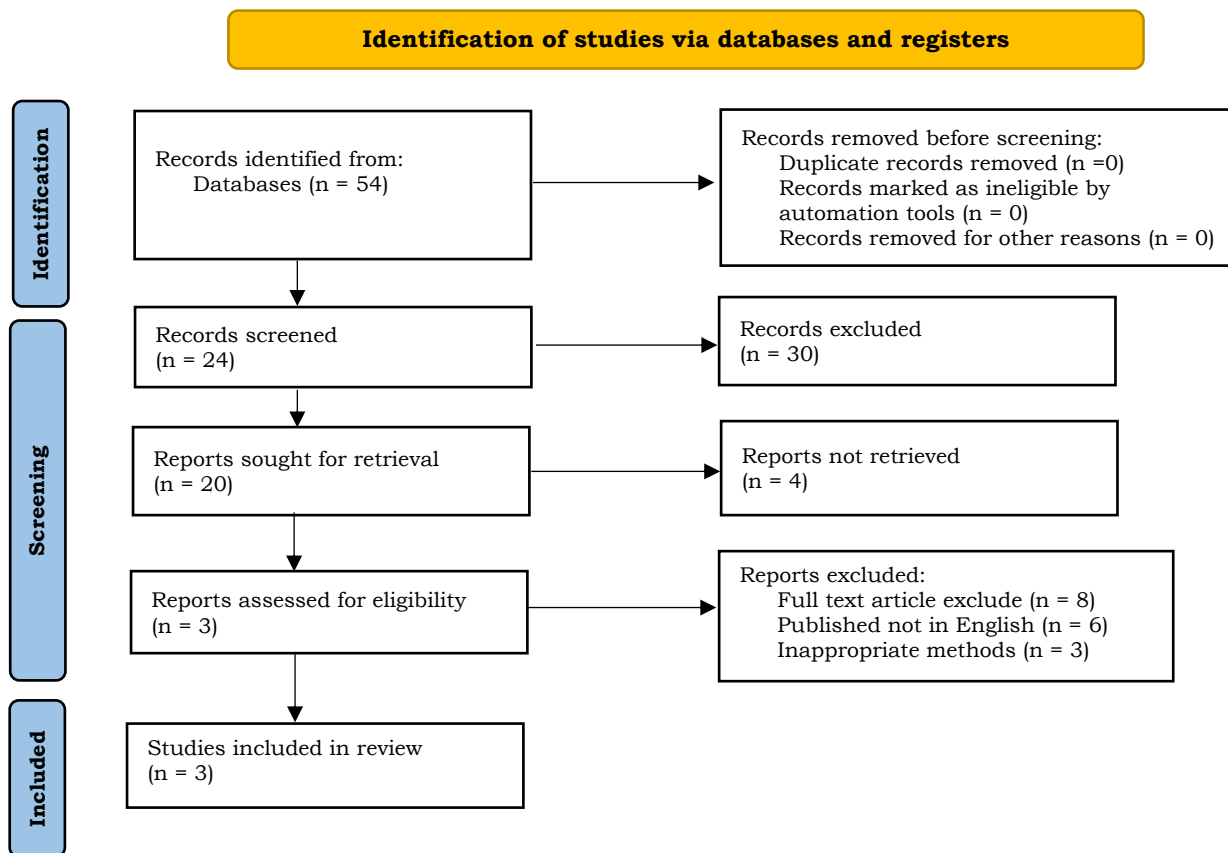


Figure 1. Research PRISMA diagram.

Members of the DPRD Deliberative Bureau also need to have a good understanding of the political system, democratic principles, and legislative tasks. Increasing political education can be done through learning programs that provide basic political knowledge and understanding of the role of the DPRD Deliberative Bureau in a democratic system. This will help DPRD members make good and effective decisions in the public interest (Mitchell, 2016; Nelson, 2018). Collaboration between the DPRD Deliberative Bureau and educational institutions, such as universities or research institutes, can help improve the quality of DPRD members (Olsen, 2021). Educational institutions can provide resources and expertise to provide training, seminars, or workshops to members of the DPRD Deliberative Bureau. This will help members of the DPRD Deliberative Council gain up-to-

date knowledge and a deeper understanding of key issues. Encouraging the exchange of experiences between DPRD members at the national and inter-regional levels can be a valuable source of learning. This exchange of experience can be done through forums, conferences, or study visits between DPRD members from various regions. In this way, DPRD members can learn from the successful experiences and challenges faced by their colleagues (Peterson, 2019).

The active role of legislation

The DPRD deliberative Bureau has an important role in the process of making regional regulations or regional regulations. Members of the DPRD Deliberative Bureau need to have adequate knowledge and skills in drafting local regulations (Quinn, 2017).



For this reason, training and development can be carried out related to the legislative process, techniques for drafting regional regulations, policy analysis, and understanding of related laws and regulations. Increasing the capacity of members of the DPRD Deliberative Bureau will strengthen their ability to produce quality regional regulations (Reynolds, 2018). The DPRD Deliberative Bureau can facilitate dialogue between DPRD members and relevant stakeholders in the process of making regional regulations. This involves active communication between DPRD members and local government, civil society organizations, academics, practitioners, and other relevant groups. Through this dialogue, DPRD members can understand the perspectives and needs of stakeholders so that the resulting regional regulations can pay more attention to the public interest. Public consultation is an important mechanism for involving the public in the regional regulation-making process. The DPRD can hold meetings and public discussions or embrace other participatory mechanisms to solicit input from the public. Public consultation can be carried out at the stages of planning, drafting, or evaluating regional regulations. Involving the community directly will ensure that the resulting regional regulations reflect the interests and aspirations of the community. Members of the DPRD Deliberative Bureau need to have a good understanding of good and correct regional regulation drafting techniques. A good regional regulation must have a strong legal basis, be clear in the goals and objectives to be achieved, and consider social, economic, and environmental implications. Improving the ability of members of the DPRD Deliberative Bureau to draft regional quality regulations will have a positive impact on the outcome of legislation. In addition to producing regional regulations, the DPRD Deliberative Bureau also has a role in overseeing the implementation of regional regulations that have been ratified. DPRD members need to seriously carry out their oversight duties to

ensure that regional regulations are implemented effectively and in accordance with the desired objectives. Oversight mechanisms, such as monitoring meetings, field visits, or hearings with local governments, need to be improved to ensure that local regulations are implemented properly.

Increased transparency and accountability

Transparency and accountability are very important in carrying out the duties of the DPRD Deliberative Bureau. The DPRD Deliberative Bureau can provide live streaming of its meetings through internet channels or social media. This will enable the public to follow the deliberations and decision-making processes in real time. With live broadcasting, the public can monitor and find out how members of the DPRD Deliberative Bureau work and follow developments in the discussion of important issues. The DPRD Deliberative Bureau can issue periodic reports or publications that summarize the activities carried out. The report may include summaries of meetings, legislative initiatives, meetings with stakeholders, and the participation of DPRD members in other activities. This publication can be uploaded on the official website of the DPRD Consultative Bureau or social media for public access. The DPRD Deliberative Bureau can ensure easy access to information for the public. Information on laws, regional regulations, development plans, and budgets can be made available publicly and can be accessed through the official website or the DPRD Deliberative Bureau office. In addition, the public can also be given access to ask questions, provide input, or convey aspirations through predetermined channels. The DPRD Deliberative Bureau can establish a complaint mechanism and handle complaints from the public regarding actions or decisions taken by members of the DPRD Deliberative Bureau. Communities can report their complaints regarding ethical violations, corruption, or non-compliance with work procedures. This mechanism must be transparent and provide assurance that complaints will be followed up



objectively and in accordance with applicable procedures. The DPRD Deliberative Bureau can hold regular meetings and consultations with the community. This can be done in the form of public meetings, open discussions, or visits to the regions. This meeting provides an opportunity for the community to participate in the decision-making process, convey aspirations, and provide direct input to members of the DPRD's Deliberative Bureau (Simpson, 2020).

Improving cooperation between DPRD Deliberative Bureau and local government

Cooperation between the DPRD Deliberative Bureau and local government is very important to achieve optimal regional development goals. The DPRD Deliberative Bureau and local government can form a working group or special team consisting of members of the DPRD Deliberative Bureau and local government representatives. This working group can be tasked with discussing specific issues, formulating policy recommendations, or evaluating the implementation of certain programs. The establishment of a working group will strengthen coordination and cooperation between the two institutions. The DPRD Consultative Bureau and local government can hold regular coordination meetings. This meeting is a forum for sharing information, equalizing understanding, and discussing strategic issues related to regional development. Coordination meetings can also be used to clarify the duties and responsibilities of each institution and find collaborative solutions to problems faced. The DPRD Deliberative Bureau and local government can hold dialogue and consultation forums with the aim of obtaining input and perspectives from various parties. This forum can involve community representatives, academics, practitioners, and the private sector. Through the dialogue forum, the two institutions can listen to the aspirations and needs of the community and obtain valuable input in the decision-making process. The DPRD Deliberative Bureau and the local government

can form a mediation or monitoring team whose job is to facilitate conflict resolution or oversee the implementation of regional development policies or programs. This team may consist of members of the DPRD Deliberative Bureau, representatives of local government, and other related parties. The existence of this team can strengthen transparency, accountability, and oversight in cooperation between the two institutions. The DPRD Deliberative Bureau and the regional government need to synergize in development planning and budget allocation. The DPRD Deliberative Bureau can play an active role in preparing the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) and conveying community aspirations and priorities. In addition, the DPRD Deliberative Bureau can also oversee the use of local government budgets to ensure that public funds are used effectively and according to community needs (Turner, 2016).

Effective oversight

The DPRD Deliberative Bureau has a crucial role in overseeing the implementation of local government policies. Improving the oversight mechanism is an important step in ensuring that the DPRD Deliberative Bureau can carry out its oversight function effectively (Walker, 2019). The DPRD Deliberative Bureau can hold regular oversight meetings to monitor and evaluate the implementation of local government policies. This meeting provides an opportunity for members of the DPRD Deliberative Bureau to ask questions, request reports, obtain information related to policy implementation, and evaluate the results and performance of local governments. The DPRD Deliberative Bureau can conduct field visits to various regions or government agencies to see first-hand the implementation of policies and evaluate their impact on the ground. Field visits provide an opportunity for DPRD members to interact with the community, listen to direct input, and identify problems that may occur. The DPRD Deliberative Bureau can periodically audit local government performance. This audit involves



examining the implementation of programs, budget usage, and achievement of targets and performance indicators. Performance audits can be carried out by an independent audit team or in collaboration with the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) or related audit institutions. Members of the DPRD Deliberative Bureau can exercise their right of interpellation or submit questions to the local government in meetings of the DPRD Deliberative Bureau. These questions and interpellations provide an opportunity for DPRD members to obtain further explanations, express concerns, or question local government policies relating to the implementation of programs and activities. The DPRD Deliberative Bureau can establish a mechanism for reporting complaints from the public regarding the implementation of local government policies. Communities can report problems, complaints, or suspected violations of local government policies. This mechanism must be transparent and open and provide guarantees that report and complaints will be followed up objectively and in accordance with applicable procedures (Young, 2017).

4. Conclusion

Efforts to optimize the role of the DPRD Deliberative Bureau can be made in a number of ways, namely: strengthening the role of legislation by increasing the capacity of members of the DPRD Deliberative Bureau in drafting and supervising regional regulations (perda), as well as involving stakeholders and the public in the perda-making process through dialogue and public consultation. Increasing the understanding of members of the DPRD Deliberative Bureau about the political system, democratic principles, and legislative tasks through political education programs, carrying out their duties in a transparent and accountable manner through mechanisms such as live broadcasting of the DPRD Deliberative Bureau meetings, regular publication of activities, providing access to information to the public, and establishing a complaint mechanism and handling complaints from

the public. Increasing cooperation and synergy between the DPRD Deliberative Bureau and local government through the establishment of working groups, coordination meetings, dialogue forums, and synergy in regional development planning and budgeting. Carry out the oversight function more effectively through the mechanism of routine monitoring meetings, field visits, local government performance audits, inquiries, and interpellations, as well as reporting mechanisms and complaints from the public.

5. References

- Agustina R. 2020. Enhancing the role of House of Representatives in legislative process: Lessons from comparative studies. *Journal of Political Science*. 15(2): 45-64.
- Barker M. 2018. Strengthening the House of Representatives: A Comparative Analysis. *Comparative Politics Review*, 42(3), 123-145.
- Carpenter L. 2019. Improving the effectiveness of the House of Representatives: lessons from successful reforms. *Legislative Studies Quarterly*. 36(1): 78-96.
- Davidson A. 2017. Enhancing the capacity of the House of Representatives: lessons from best practices. *Journal of Legislative Affairs*. 23(4): 56-78.
- Evans S. 2021. Reforming the House of Representatives: a comparative perspective. *Political Science Review*. 58(2): 87-105.
- Green T. 2016. Strengthening democratic governance: The role of the House of Representatives. *Journal of Governance Studies*. 32(3): 45-67.
- Harrison J. 2018. Building an effective House of Representatives: Lessons from institutional design. *Comparative Politics*. 40(4): 89-107.
- Jackson K. 2019. Enhancing the role of the House of Representatives in policy making. *Journal of Public Administration*. 25(1): 34-52.
- King R. 2020. Strengthening the House of Representatives: comparative lessons for



- institutional reform. *Comparative Politics Review*. 46(2): 67-89.
- Larson E. 2017. Improving legislative oversight: The role of the House of Representatives. *Legislative Studies Quarterly*. 33(4): 56-78.
- Mitchell P. 2016. Enhancing the role of the House of Representatives: lessons from successful reforms. *Journal of Political Institutions*. 22(3): 45-67.
- Nelson C. 2018. Strengthening legislative capacity: The role of the House of Representatives. *Journal of Legislative Studies*. 29(2): 89-105.
- Olsen M. 2021. Reforming the House of Representatives: Comparative perspectives on institutional design. *Comparative Politics Review*. 55(1): 34-52.
- Peterson J. 2019. Building an effective House of Representatives: Lessons from comparative analysis. *Political Science Quarterly*. 48(3): 67-89.
- Quinn R. 2017. Enhancing the role of the House of Representatives in the legislative process. *Journal of Political Science*. 42(2): 78-96.
- Reynolds L. 2018. Improving the effectiveness of the House of Representatives: Lessons from comparative studies. *Comparative Politics Review*. 36(1): 34-52.
- Simpson D. 2020. Strengthening the House of Representatives: Lessons from successful reforms. *Journal of Legislative Affairs*. 27(4): 67-89.
- Turner M. 2016. Enhancing the capacity of the House of Representatives: Comparative perspectives. *Journal of Governance Studies*. 31(3): 45-67.
- Walker S. 2019. Reforming the House of Representatives: Comparative analysis of institutional design. *Political Science Review*. 36(2): 89-107.
- Young G. 2017. Strengthening democratic governance: The role of the House of Representatives. *Journal of Political Institutions*. 25(1): 56-78.

