

EVALUATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FUNCTION OF FORMING THE REGIONAL REGULATIONS COUNCIL OF PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES ROKAN HULU REGION (2014-2019 PERIOD)

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ABSTRACT

This research evaluates the function of the Regional People's Legislative Council of Rokan Hulu Regency for the 2014-2019 period in forming Regional Regulations. And there are indications that the Human Resources of the DPRD of Rokan Hulu Regency still need to be more decisive in the formation of regional regulations, so only a few local government regulation are passed at the initiative of the DPRD. In this study, the authors used qualitative methods. This research data collection technique by observation, interviews, and documentation. This research uses the theory of Policy Evaluation according to Ndraha, namely the Das Sollendas Sein Model, which compares what should be and should be. With indicators of Planning, Preparation, Discussion, Approval, Promulgation, and Dissemination. Based on the results of research on the Evaluation of the Implementation of the Function for Forming Regional Regulations of the Regional People's Representative Council of Rokan Hulu Regency (2014-2019 Period) that very few regional regulations were passed at the initiative of the DPRD, lack of understanding of community problems so that not many were responded to in the form of policies. So it is necessary to conduct training in making regional regulations to increase the understanding of council members in drafting regional regulations.

Keyword: Evaluation, Function, DPRD

INTRODUCTION

In a democratic country, there is a separation of powers between the executive, who runs the government, and the legislature, a judicial body. These three concepts of separation of state powers are known as Trias Politics. John Locke (in Napitupulu, 2007; 2) separates the three institutions based on the premise that these three are the most basic rights of every citizen in the state's life so that with this, every citizen has rights politically in the constitutional system.

Practice *trias politica* at the regional government level are the regional government as the executive that leads the administration of the regional government and the Regional People's Representative Council, which has the function of forming Regional Regulations (Perda), both provincial and district/city areas. The role of the DPRD, apart from creating regional regulations, can also supervise regional government powers and the performance of regional heads who have a position as a partner of the regional government. DPRD, in carrying out the function of forming regional regulations, can propose draft regional regulations as the initiative right of DPRD.

As for these functions, article 149 of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, the Regency/City Regional People's Legislative Assembly has the following functions: Establishment of Regency/City Regional Regulations, Budget function, and Oversight. Riau Province has 12 urban regencies, one of which is the Rokan Hulu Regency. As an element of regional government administration, the Rokan Hulu DPRD and the local government run the regional government system. The number of members of the Regional People's Representative Council of Rokan Hulu Regency for

the 2014-2019 period is 45 people supported by various political parties. For more details regarding the number of members of the Regional People's Legislative Council of Rokan Hulu Regency, see the table below.

Table 1: Number of DPRD Members of Rokan Hulu Regency Based on Political Parties

No	Political Party	Membership	Percentage (%)
1	Demokrat	8	17, 7
2	Golkar	7	15, 5
3	PDIP	6	13, 3
4	Gerindra	5	11, 1
5	PPP	4	8, 8
6	PAN	4	8, 8
7	Nasdem	4	8, 8
8	PKS	3	6, 6
9	Hanura	3	6, 6
10	PKB	1	2, 2
Total		45	100%

Source: DPRD Rokan Hulu 2021

Regional regulations are legal products in the regions not only under the authority of the regional head because DPRD is an institution that has the function of forming regional regulations which discuss regional regulations with the regional leader to obtain mutual approval before being passed into legal products that have legal force. Submission of draft regional regulations by the DPRD can be made on the proposal of DPRD members as community representatives and then discussed with the local government for approval. However, the function of forming regional regulations by the Regional People's Legislative Council has been proposed by many regional governments. Very few proposals for draft regional regulations came from DPRD proposals. In carrying out the function of forming Regional Regulations, DPRD members should act more as a source of ideas according to their position as regional government partners in fighting for the interests of the people in the region. DPRD members do not have to understand technically the material and grammar contained in the Regional Regulation because, legally, this matter can be handed over to experts according to their respective disciplines. Still, the factual condition of many members of the Rokan Hulu Regency DPRD is busy detailing material substance Regional Regulations so that what happens is debate is not an idea in solving problems that occur in society.

In terms of numbers, only a few new regional regulations have been formed based on the initiative of the Rokan Hulu Regency DPRD. Forty-three regional regulations were passed in the 2014-2019 period, and only two regional regulations were the initiative rights of the Rokan Hulu DPRD. Meanwhile, people's problems and aspirations must be voiced and overcome by making policies that promote the community's interests. It is clear from the enacted Regional Regulations that not many of the new Regional Regulations are substantially oriented toward community welfare produced by Rokan Hulu Regency, resulting in a lack of public satisfaction and trust.

Indeed, there are many challenges faced by the DPRD of Rokan Hulu Regency in carrying out the function of forming regional regulations, especially the ones that most affect the political conditions

at the regional level, the internal weaknesses of the DPRD, and most importantly, the authority given by the central government to the regions is constantly changing. Constraints or challenges like this must be wisely sought for alternatives so that problems can be solved proportionally so that the Rokan Hulu Regency DPRD can be aspirational towards the demands of the community and put them in the form of legal regulations.

Through the various theories explained by the experts above, it can be seen that government science is a science that studies the relationship between the government and those who are governing that can be regulated as well as possible so that the risks of conflict can be avoided and have a positive impact on the security of society at large. Van Poelje (in Ndraha, 2008: 61-62) explained that the science of government is aimed at guiding life with humans in an effort to pursue spiritual and physical happiness as much as possible without harming other people legally.

Van Poelje (in Syafii, 2007; 21) added public administration teaches how best to organize and lead the public service (the science of Government teaches how public services are structured and directed as well as possible). This theory provides an understanding that the science of Government is how government agencies or organizations are structured and implemented as well as possible within the framework of authority and service, both civil servants and public services.

According to Sedarmayanti (2004; 33) the Government or Government is an institution or agency that organizes the Government of the State, State or city division and so on. Meanwhile, Budiarmo (2003; 21) argues that Government is all organized activities originating from sovereignty and independence based on the state. In addition, there are two kinds of government functions, the first is the primary function and the second is the secondary function. The primary function is that which is continuously running and is positively related to the condition of the governed. This means that the primary function never decreases with the increase in society's economic, political, and social needs; the more the governed conditions increase, the more the governed primary conditions increase. Meanwhile, the secondary function of Government is a function that is negatively related to the economic, political, and social functions that are governed in the sense that the higher the standard of living, the more vital the bargaining position, and the more integrative the people who are governed, the less the secondary function of the Government. (Ndraha, 2003; 76)

Evaluation is a part of the management system, namely planning, organization, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Without an evaluation, it will not be known how the condition of the implementation evaluation object and its results will be. The understanding of the meaning of evaluation can vary according to the various meanings of evaluation by evaluation experts. Evaluation in the Big Indonesian Dictionary (in Suharso, 2005; 136) is defined as determining value. Then Subarsono (2008; 119) defines evaluation as an activity to assess a policy's performance level.

Meanwhile, according to Ndraha (2003; 201) the notion of evaluation is a process of comparing standards with facts and analyzing the results. Then there are three evaluation models proposed by Ndraha (2003; 202), namely: a) model before-after, namely the comparison between before and after an action (treatment, treatment). The benchmark is the condition before; b) the Das Sollendas Sein model, namely the comparison between what should be and what actually is. The yardstick is Das Sollen; c) The control group-test group model compares the control group (without treatment) and the test group (given treatment). The benchmark is the control group.

Meanwhile, Winarno (2007; 169) explains that evaluation in its implementation has stages or steps that can be taken to run systematically. From the evaluation theories above, it can be concluded that evaluation is an activity to assess followed by an analysis of the results, which can be used as a reference or reference for determining a decision or other policy.

Evaluation can be sorted according to several things, such as the type being evaluated, the actor (evaluator), the scope, the level of depth, according to the period or period. The Performance Accountability Module states that evaluation can be divided into two major parts, for example, formative and summative evaluation. Formative evaluation can include evaluations carried out before the program is running or is currently being implemented or after the program is completed, and the results and impacts can be examined. (Arikunto, 2005; 36).

N. Dunn (2003; 601) explains that evaluation is one of the processes or cycles of public policy after formulating policy issues, implementing policies, and monitoring or supervising policy implementation. So the theory of evaluation is inseparable from the policy cycle where after the policy is formulated and implemented, it is necessary to evaluate the policy to determine whether it has achieved the desired goals and objectives.

From several concepts or understandings of evaluation as explained by evaluation experts, according to evaluation researchers, evaluation is a comparison between an activity that has been planned with facts or activities that have been carried out. This means that it is impossible for the evaluator to evaluate without first knowing about the planned activities to be carried out.

Representative is a consequence of the existence of a relationship between the community and the Government, so that the community wants their representatives to sit in parliament as an extension of the tongue of the community to convey aspirations that arise in the midst of society. Therefore, Kantaprawira and Dede Mariana (2007; 93) argue that the relationship between rulers and the people must be harmonious and have full responsibility for the whole community in running the wheels of Government to create a balance in running the wheels of Government.

A representative or representative is one party acting on behalf of another party, and acting on that behalf is agreed upon by both parties. The word representative becomes more abstract when it gets the added role, if we look at its application to the DPR, it seems that the word representative has the same meaning even though there are differences. The similarity is that a party acts on behalf of another, while the difference is that representation is plural or plural and there is an impression of a relationship between the two parties that is not as strong as in the word representative. Representation is often referred to as a relationship between two or more people, namely between the representative and the party being represented. (Juanda, 2004; 96).

Having the same meaning as the theory above, Napitupulu (2007; 134) explains that representation can also mean a person or group of people who are authorized to express attitudes or perform an action intended for or on behalf of another party. Meanwhile Sanit (1985; 1) explains that representation is defined as a two-party relationship between the representative and the representative where the representative holds the authority to take various actions relating to agreements made with the representative.

From the theories above, the authors conclude that representation or representative is a relationship between two parties, representatives and representatives where the representative has the authority to say the attitude or take the necessary actions in accordance with the wishes and wishes of the representative.

The position of a person in the parliament or legislative body, whether a member at the central or regional levels, raises the relationship between representatives and those who are represented, so that the relationship between representatives and those who are represented cannot be separated from the following theories: a) Mandate theories; representatives are considered to be able to sit in representative institutions because they receive a mandate from the people, so they are called mandatory; b) Organ Theory, This theory explains that the state is an organism with complete tools such as the executive,

parliament and people's sovereignty, all of which have a separate function and are interdependent; c. Rieker's Theory of Sociology, this theory explains that representative institutions are not political buildings but are community buildings. The voter will elect representatives who are truly experts in the field of state affairs and truly defend the interests of the electorate so that a representative body is formed from the interests of the community; d. Duguit's objective legal theory, according to this theory, solidarity is the basis of the relationship between the people and parliament. People's representatives carry out their state duties only on behalf of the people, while the people will not be able to carry out state tasks without the support of their representatives in determining government authority. (Kusnardi and Bintan Saragih, 1995; 240)

However, the essence of any theory establishes a relationship between representatives in parliament and the representatives (society) that is very necessary is a sense of responsibility as a communicator of the community, a conveyer of aspirations and a representative who is solely oriented towards the interests of the majority of the community, therefore his duties as a representative of the people are going well. Juanda (2004;99) believes that responsibility contains three types of obligations, namely: a) The obligation to participate in the discussion and supervision of national politics and policies; b) Obligation to explain to citizens about own activities and the activities of the representative council; c) The obligation to provide assistance and advice to citizens.

In the constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, when reviewed in depth, it has the principles of division of powers which are held by several state institutions. The horizontal division of power is the distribution of power according to its function, and this has something to do with the Trias Politica doctrine. Historically, what has been understood from time to time in the Trias Politica is the notion that state power consists of 3 types, namely legislative power or the power to make laws, executive power or the power to implement laws, and judicial power or the power to adjudicate on violations of the law. This doctrine was first put forward by John Locke (1632-1704) and Montesquie (1689-1755). This theory is also explained by Asshiddiqie (2003; 30) explaining that in principle, the constitution or constitution of a country, among other things, is the registration (registration) of the distribution of power within a country. The division of power according to function shows the difference between the legislative, executive and judicial functions of Government which are better known as the Trias Politica.

Budiarjo (2008; 282) tells of the British philosopher, Jhon Locke put forward this concept he wrote in his book entitled *Two Treatises on Civil Government* (1690). In his book, John Locke argues that state power is divided into three powers, namely legislative power (making rules and laws), executive power (carrying out laws while adjudicating), and federative power (maintaining state security in relations with other countries). , each of which is separate from the other.

Legislative power according to him is the power to make laws, executive power includes the implementation of laws (prioritizing foreign policy actions), while judicial power is the power to adjudicate on violations of the law. (Budiarjo, 2008;282-283).

However, in reality the government system run by the Republic of Indonesia does not completely follow the theory Trias Politics, but more likely to follow the concept of Distribution of Power. The division of powers among the legislature, executive and judiciary has space for mutual cooperation both at the central and regional levels such as cooperation in terms of establishing Regional Regulations discussed jointly by the executive and legislative bodies giving rise to the perception that the Regional House of Representatives is not a legislative body in the regions but tends to act as an executive institution in the regions.

When an in-depth study is done, the administration of Government is very different from the administration of central Government which consists of executive, legislative and judicial institutions. The implementation of Regional Government is carried out by the DPRD and the regional head. This understanding provides a point of view that the DPRD and regional heads are positioned as elements of regional government administration who are given the people's mandate to carry out Government Affairs delegated to the Regions.

Sarundajang (In Lubis, 2001; 12) explains that the need for regional representative Government has two uses. One of them is "administrative", namely providing facilities and services. The other is "representative", which involves citizens in determining the general needs of a particular area and how to obtain them. The current regional representative Government is like the DPRD. Thus it can be interpreted that the DPRD and the Regional Head are partners who have different functions. The DPRD has the function of forming regional regulations, budgeting and oversight, while the regional head carries out the function of implementing regional regulations and regional policies. Legal consequences as equal partners, in regulating and administering Government Affairs which are the authority of the Region, DPRD and regional heads are assisted by Regional Apparatuses.

As a consequence of the DPRD's position as an element of Regional Government administration, the composition, position, roles, rights, obligations, duties, authorities and functions of the DPRD are not regulated in Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government as a whole in order to facilitate integrated regulation. Based on Article 96 of Law Number 23 of 2014 regarding Regional Government and Article 316 of Law Number 17 of 2014 concerning MPR, DPD, DPRD (MD3), that DPRD has the function of forming Regional Regulations, budgeting and oversight. These three functions are carried out in the context of representing the people in provinces, districts/cities.

The function of forming regional regulations is a function of legislation at the regional level related to this, Jeremy Bentham and John Austin (in Isra, 2010; 79) argue that legislation as "any form of law making". Thus, the form of regulation stipulated by the legislature for general binding purposes can be associated with understanding "enacted law", "statute", or law in a broad sense. In that sense, the function of legislation is a function in the formation of statutory regulations (in this case regional regulations).

Besides that, it is not much different from the theory above. Asshidiqie (in Isra, 2010; 79) defines the function of legislation concerning four forms of activity, namely: (i) Legislative initiation; (ii) Discussion on draft laws (law making process); (iii) Approval for the ratification of the draft law (law enactment approval); (iv) Granting approval for binding or ratification of treaties or international agreements and other binding legal documents. In Article 97 of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government The function of legislation is the function of members of the Provincial, Regency or City DPRD to form Regional Regulations with the Governor/Regent/Mayor. The function of legislation or in the Law on Regional Government is referred to as the function of forming regional regulations, must be carried out by means of: a) discuss with regional heads and approve or disapprove draft regional regulations; b) submitting a draft regional regulation; c) develop a regional regulation formation program with regional heads.

Regional Regulations are Legislations established by the Regional People's Legislative Council with the joint approval of the Regional Head. The legal basis for forming regional regulations is Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Establishment of Legislation. Based on the law, it states that the types and hierarchies of laws and regulations consist of: a) The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia; b) Decree of the People's Consultative Assembly; c) Laws/Government Regulations in place

of Laws; d) Government regulations; e) Presidential decree; f) Provincial Regulation; and g) District/City Regional Regulations.

According to Asshiddiqie (2010; 190) Regional Regulations are a form of implementing regulations for laws. In essence, the authority to regulate originates from the authority determined by the legislators. In the formation of regional regulations, there are processes and stages that must be passed by the regional Government and DPRD so that they become legal policies. According to Farida (2008; 10) the process or procedure for forming a regional regulation is a stage of activity that is carried out continuously to form regional regulations. This process begins with the formation of an idea or idea about the need for regulation of an issue, which is followed by the activities of drafting and drafting regional regulations by both the DPRD and the Regional Head, then followed by discussion activities to obtain joint approval between the DPRD and the Regional Head, up to the final stage, namely the ratification and enactment of the draft regional regulation.

RESEARCH METHODS

In principle, the research method is an overall plan regarding the stages of work carried out to achieve research objectives. Research methods are used to answer problems in research, and the methods used must be under research problems. However, each technique has weaknesses and strengths, so to answer research problems using ways that can complement and complement each other.

In this study, the authors wanted to get a total value and picture of the implementation of the functions of the DPRD of Rokan Hulu Regency in the formation of Regional Regulations because, in scientific research, the research method is needed as a frame in an unbiased line of thinking, thus in this study, the method used is qualitative. Through this research method, the information required to answer research questions related to this research can be collected in depth, and the research results will be more valid.

Qualitative research is process research, and researchers are directly involved in the activities that are the object of research. Effendy (2010; 117) explains that qualitative research explains and analyzes human behavior individually and in groups, principles or beliefs, understandings or thoughts, and perception or response. Meanwhile, the type of research used is descriptive qualitative research. According to Singarimbun (1995; 4), descriptive study is intended to carefully measure certain social phenomena, where researchers develop and collect concepts and facts. Using this research method, researchers will describe and translate the facts in the field in depth. This type of research is under the income reported by Bungin (2010; 69), which states that a qualitative descriptive format is more appropriate when used to examine problems that require in-depth study.

Informants are the primary source for obtaining information and data as raw materials for analyzing research. For the investigation to be more valid, the research sources are under the focus(focus) and research purposes. According to Bungin (2010; 76), informants are considered to master and understand data, information, or facts from a research object. Research informants are subjects who understand research object information as actors and others who understand research objects. Usually, in qualitative research, more priority mic perspective or analysis prioritizes the views of the informants **21** the Role of the Regional People's Legislative Council of the Rokan Hulu Regency in Carrying out the Function of forming local regulations by seeing the informant's view and interpret according to their respective stances. Researchers here need to force their desire to obtain data as desired.

The determination of this informant was determined through several techniques. First, the chairman of the DPRD, the chairman of the commission, and the chairman of Bapemperda of Rokan

Hulu Regency were selected through a census technique, and this was due to population limitations. The two deputy chairpersons of the council, members of the DPRD and the secretariat of the Rokan Hulu regency council, were appointed jointly purposive (based on the researcher's consideration of data needs and mastery of problems considered relevant to the research focus). According to Sugiyono (2010; 53-54), technique purposive sampling is a technique of taking informants with specific considerations; for example, the person is considered to know best about what we expect, or maybe he is the ruler so that it will make it easier for researchers to explore the social object/situation under study.

However, it is also possible that the number of informants in this study will increase because qualitative research is inductive research; therefore, data and information roll like a snowball. (Snow Ball) under the instructions set by the informant and research needs. Thus, who are the research informants, and the number can only be ascertained after the research ends.

DISCUSSION

As for the author's research in more detail regarding the Implementation of the Function of Forming Regional Regulations of the Rokan Hulu Regency DPRD for the 2014-2019 period, it can be seen in the discussion of the function of forming regional regulations as follows:

Discussed with the Regent and Approved the Raperda in the discussion stage, the DPRD and the Regent obtain joint approval of a draft regional regulation. The draft regional regulation is carried out at the discussion stage through two discussions.

Discuss with the Mayor at this stage, several meetings were carried out with the agenda of explaining the draft regional regulation, submitting or viewing opinions on the draft regional regulation, and responding to responses, then carrying out further discussions at the DPRD level with the Regent or officially appointed to represent. And the final stage of the debate is submitting the faction's final opinion before the discussion at the next step from the researchers' findings that the debate on the Draft Regional Regulation is a regional regulation whose draft is submitted by the local government. The majority of council members approved the draft regional regulation to be enacted into a regional regulation.

A draft regional regulation is submitted by the regional government and put on the agenda by the council's deliberation body for further discussion. After discussion by the commission, a plenary session will be held to convey the final opinion of the faction, which the DPRD and the Regent will attend. The study results showed that no rejection or discussion resulted in a tug-of-war between the council and the regional government. The board approved the draft to be discussed and ratified as a regional regulation, making it easier for local governments to deliberate draft regional regulations.

Approve Regional Regulations

At this stage, the decision is made by holding a plenary meeting; the decision-making process is carried out in two ways, the first is by deliberation, and the second is by voting. Only then is a decision made whether a regional regulation is mutually approved or rejected. From interviews with research informants, it can be concluded that during the discussion stage, this was carried out at least four plenary meetings and several meetings by the commission. Then, a decision could be made, and with that, it was hoped that a legal product would be of high quality and not legally flawed. Although not all draft local regulations go according to plan. It was also seen that regional regulations were also discussed for a long time because they adjusted the time of the members of the council and the schedule of the council members who were also mandated to come down to pick up people's aspirations. Of the 43 regional regulations discussed by the council with the Regent during the 2014-2019 period, all were approved to

become regional regulations. This agreement makes the discussion process easy and does not encounter debates and obstacles so that it can be used as a legal product in regional government administration.

Submitting Raperda Proposals

A draft regional regulation must be accompanied by an explanation or description and an academic manuscript for regulations originating from the DPRD drafting the draft and doing this drafting can include vertical agencies from the ministry that organize government affairs in the field of law and third parties who have expertise in the material that will be arranged in the bylaw plan.

The results of the study show that the DPRD is trying as much as possible so that the draft regional regulation that will be discussed is not legally flawed or contradicts the rules/laws above with such a lengthy process, even though in the process of submitting this draft regional regulation there are still several obstacles or obstacles in academic preparation for the draft. The regional regulations originating from the DPRD in PROPEMPERDA in 2018 had barriers or obstacles in the form of the unfinished literary text by a third party who was asked to help by the DPRD, in 2019 the academic text had just finished its preparation and continued to the next stage in 2020. Many problems were found in the middle community and brought by the council but needed to be contained in the form of regulations to resolve these problems. This is due to the need for more understanding of council members in drafting regional regulations. Even though they have weaknesses, parliamentarians can use experts to prepare the draft. However, of the 43 regional regulations, only 2 were proposals from council members.

Develop a program for the formation of regional regulations

The formation of regional regulations (Perda) is a manifestation of the authority granted to regional governments in the framework of implementing regional autonomy and co-administration tasks, as well as accommodating special regional conditions or further elaboration of higher laws and regulations. Developing a regional regulation formation program is the process of forming regional regulations, namely by compiling a program for creating regional regulations from the DPRD with the Regent and then discussing which ones are approved and which are not approved after a decision is made. They can only be submitted as a proposed regional regulation draft. In compiling the regional regulation program, it is also seen that many ideas for regional regulations to be drafted emerged from the local government. Council members should oversee this program so that it can be turned into a regional regulation within one fiscal year so that they can answer and resolve community problems and administrate regional government.

Regional Legislation Program/ Regional Regulation Formation Program (see provisions of Article 403 of Law Number 23 of 2014). Although the stages and mechanisms for drafting the program for the formation of regional regulations have been stipulated in various laws and regulations, based on the results of field research, it was found that the drafting of the program for the formation of regional rules carried out by the council together with the local government in Rokan Hulu Regency is as follows: 1) The preparation of the Regional Regulation Formation Program has not been based on a priority scale in resolving regional problems; 2) Lack of studies in compiling regional regulation programs and only conveying titles so that they do not identify problems in the regions; 3) Field data does not support the lack of planning and coordination and standard methods for setting regional regulatory program standards.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion in chapter V regarding the Evaluation of the Implementation of the Function of Forming Regional Regulations of the Regional People's Legislative Council of Rokan Hulu Regency (2014-2019 Period), it is concluded that based on the results of research and analysis conducted by researchers regarding the Evaluation of the Implementation of the Functions of Forming Regional Regulations of the Regency Regional People's Representative Council Rokan Hulu (2014-2019 period) based on Law Number 2 of 2018 concerning the MPR, DPD, DPR, AND DPRD. It can be said that the DPRD has the function of making DPRD regional regulations together with the Regent, so it is concluded that the implementation of the process of forming regional regulations for Members of the Regional People's Representative Council of Rokan Hulu Regency for the 2014-2019 period cannot be said to be good.

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