

Legal Study Of Participative Reses Parliament Study Implementation Of Participative Reses In City Pare-Pare And Ambon City

¹ Muhammad Yusran Laitupa

*1 Student Master of Legal Studies Postgraduate Program of Muslim University of Indonesia
Corresponding Author: Muhammad Yusran Laitupa*

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to know and understand the legal status as the legal status of the main duties and functions of DPRD members, and to know and understand the implementation of participatory recesses in accordance with the rule of law that regulates the main tasks and functions of DPRD members, then to know and understand Participative need to be defined as one of the methods in the execution of Reses of DPRD members

The meaningful representation or emphasis on ideas, ideas, and policies or representations reflects what people or figures should be representatives of the people, so that voters know them personally, have access to them, and can control those who are elected through elections.

The recess is also an arena of Board Members to monitor or oversee the realization of development in their respective districts. The inherent supervisory function of Board Members may be exercised at the time of this Resolution. Constituents may provide development information in the area or development utilized by the constituents it represents.

Keyword: *Implementation, Participative, Reses*

Date of Submission: 21-04-2018

Date of acceptance: 10-05-2018

I. INTRODUCTION

Being a member of the House of Representatives (DPR) and the House of Representatives (DPRD) has been interpreted only passively. The words of the people's representatives are defined as representing the composition of the existing groups in society, and have not been actively interpreted: how these people's representatives work and carry out their duties to fulfill the mandate of the people, to fight for the aspirations and demands of the constituents. The concept of people's representatives also does not require that members of the House (DPR / DPRD) be accountable to their constituents.

In representative democracy, the principle of people's representation is simply interpreted as a representative through a political party that becomes a miniature of the interests of the people. The political party as the estuary where the deputies came from did not have a solid idea on this issue. The Party has always insisted that the political loyalty of party cadres given should be on the policies and lines of the party, not the loyalty to the people who elect them. This idea is considered justified when most people do not object to the idea and indeed prefer political parties rather than candidates. It is assumed that the electorate has assumed that what the party decides is indeed certainly the one best suited to their interests (Soetjipto et al., 2014).

The debate on the representation of the people as representatives of political parties or representatives of constituents shows that people's representatives are those who not only have an important position in bridging the needs and interests of the parties it represents, but also the capacity and responsibility of representing the parties to vote.

The concept of political representation representing presence and ideas can not be separated from accountability and responsiveness. Being a representative of the people today can not only be interpreted passively as before, but people's representatives are required to work actively to hear and follow up the demands and aspirations of their constituents so that the presence of representatives in parliament can be justified as well as being challenged if the representatives do not carry out their functions (Soetjipto et al., 2014).

The issue of accountability becomes important and a benchmark in the discussion of representatives of the people. When it is sitting in parliament, both in DPR and DPRD, the people's representatives are required to carry out their functions, authority and rights to be accountable to the voters who elect them and the people in general. The constituent voters give great hope to the elected representatives to bridge their aspirations and interests, certainly because the people's representatives have the ability to do so.

The accountability of the people's representatives is determined on the ability of the person to understand the ideas or ideas that represent the interests of the people, as well as measured from the confidence of the voters that the person is capable of carrying out the mandate of the people who choose him to run the work program as campaigned by his party (Soetjipto and others 2014) campaigned by representatives of the people concerned. The ability of the people's representatives to understand and defend the interests of the people who elect them, not only benefits the people as voters but also benefits the people's representatives in the next election.

However, the discussion on the accountability of the people's representatives did not match the expectations of the constituents it represented and the public in general. At the national or parliamentary level, the accountability and responsiveness of representatives of the people does not indicate that DPR members are elected persons with capacity and integrity. Some members of the People's Legislative Assembly even become a laughing stock when commenting, both on official sessions in the DPR as well as discussions in media and forums outside the DPR.

Various studies confirm the perfunctory performance of parliament. The people felt they were not represented by their elected MPs. As many as 65.5 percent of the people do not feel the role of the House of Representatives in generating law products or advocacy in favor of the people's welfare (INES, 2013), while as many as 93 percent of the people do not feel represented by members of Parliament (Formappi, 2011).

At the local level or DPRD (provincial and district / city), the condition is certainly worse. One of the measures is legislative products that do not fit the aspirations or do not fit the needs. Therefore, it is not surprising that during the year 2010-2014 as many as 1,501 Regional Regulations (Perda) were canceled by the central government. Of course because the local regulations are made, not as needed, even discriminatory (Kordi, 2016).

Legislation or the establishment of legislation is one of the most important and strategic functions of Board Members. Other functions are budgeting and supervision. The function of legislation is the function of legislative member formation together with the executive. The budgeting function authorizes Board Members to discuss executive budgeting. While the function of supervision is a function of control over the policies issued by the executive and implementation of development programs run by executives. To perform the functions and authorities of the Council Members not only work within the building or at the office, but also work outside the building by making a visit in the electoral district (dapil) known as the Reses. A recess or a recess is a period in which Board members perform activities outside the session, especially outside the DPR / DPRD building. For example, to conduct a working visit, either by members of the DPR / DPRD individually or in groups (Solikhin, 2009). In carrying out the Resess Council Members may visit directly the constituents or the communities they represent. Members of the Board may submit / report what has been done for the constituents it represents. That way, the constituents become aware of what the representative or do in the DPR / DPRD. The recess is also an arena of Board Members to monitor or oversee the realization of development in their respective districts. The inherent supervisory function of Board Members may be exercised at the time of this Resolution. Constituents may provide development information in the area or development utilized by the constituents it represents. Through the Board Members' Resres a closer look at various issues in the electoral area. The recess gives the Council Member the opportunity to confirm reports or reports on problems that occur in the electoral area. By conducting the Reses Members of the Board are informed by the constituents of the issues to be resolved or addressed by the executive. Board members also receive or capture constituent aspirations through the Reses. Constituents in the dapil are people who have no single aspirations, therefore Board Members need to get the immediate aspirations of the constituents. Often there are elites or community leaders who have access to Board Members or executives to convey their interests on behalf of the community (LSKP, 2013). Through the Resres Members of the Board can see and dialogue directly with constituents with their various aspirations and problems. A recess is an arena for Council Members to build trust with their constituents. Trust on Board Members is not built instantly, but through a long process. Board members need to demonstrate their performance to constituents by absorbing and championing their constituent aspirations. By visiting the constituents directly, the Board Member prevents the manipulation and biases of constituent aspirations. The recess becomes one of the most effective tools for Board Members in performing their duties. Through the Resres Members of the Board can socialize what they do, including socializing what was done at the time. Members of the Board socialize the legislative formulation program or the formulation of local regulations that are running, including requesting correction and input from the community. Members of the Board socialize programs or activities to be undertaken in a electoral area so that constituents can oversee the implementation process. However, in the Reses community itself is critically sued. Has the implementation of the Reses been an arena for Council Members to communicate with constituents? Is Reses one way for Board Members to absorb contingent aspirations? Is the Reses one way the Board Member oversees the implementation of development in

the electoral district ?, and other pertinent questions that follow. Implementation of the Recess has always been criticized, even regarded as a useless activity, because it is nothing more than the activities of Board Members to be implemented because it has been budgeted. There are also harsh criticisms from people who regard recess as a "walk" activity, and simply carry out routines that have been established in formal rules, laws or the rules of the DPR / DPRD. Critics of the Reses also come from the Members of the Council themselves. In the Discussion on Participatory Participatory Guidance with DPRD members in Parepare City, a Council Member mentioned the Reses that Parepare City DPRD members spent Rp. 1.5 billion / year is just an activity to spend money, the result is too small, because the Board Member is given the freedom to do the Reses in any form and manner. While one of the members of Parliament of East Lombok Regent mentions Reses as the activity of making the Attendance List, where the Attendance List is done by the head of the hamlet.

II. FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM

A study entitled *Legal Study of Participatory Resess: A Case Study of Participatory Resolutions by Members of Parepare and Ambon City Parliaments* based on three problem formulations as follows:

1. Does the Reses have legal standing as the legal status of the main duties and functions of DPRD members?
2. Is the implementation of a Participatory Response in accordance with the legal rules governing the main tasks and functions of DPRD members?
3. Does a Participatory Resolution need to be established as one of the methods in the execution of a DPRD Member Resess?

III. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

1. Democratic Theory

Democracy has been known and has been the focus of study for a long time, even since the emergence of the term democracy itself, it has spawned a variety of understanding and model of democracy practiced in various countries. In various literatures, democracy is understood as one form of government rooted in the classification of Aristotle made based on the number and nature of the State authority. Democracy is rooted in the word "demos" and "cratos" which means "power is in the people at large" to distinguish the form of oligarchical rule, the power that exists in few people, and monarchy, the power of one person. .

The term democracy is rooted in Greece at the time of the city-state, but the modern model of democracy is not derived from it. The assumptions and practices of democracy at the time were very different from modern democracies. In ancient Greece, democracy was not founded on the idea of individual citizens' rights. This right is only granted to a small number of citizens living in the city. The word democracy in the modern sense began to be used in the nineteenth century to show representative government in which representatives of the people were elected through free, competitive elections by citizens.

2. Democratic Representation Theory

There are two types or models of democracy based on the way the government is run by the people, namely direct democracy and representative democracy. Direct democracy in the sense of self-government by which all decisions are made by all the people gathered at the same time and place may only occur in a very small country, both in terms of the size of the territory and the population. The direct democratic model is not possible implemented in this modern period because of the vast territory of the country and the ever-increasing population. .

If direct democracy is enforced with the current conditions it will create a difference of opportunity because to run it requires the cost and time that not all citizens are able to bear it. Therefore, developing mechanisms capable of guaranteeing the interests and wishes of citizens becomes the material of decision-making through the people representing them, namely representative democracy. In the idea of representative democracy, the ultimate power (sovereignty) remains in the hands of the people, but in pelaksanaannya done by people's representatives elected by the people themselves. Representative democracy is a form of democracy that is made to be able to run in the long term and covers a large area. In representative democracy, the function of government is transferred from citizens to the organs of the State. According to John Locke, although power has been left to State organs, society as a political unity can still convey aspirations and demands. To establish a political society, a law or law is created so that it is necessary to create a body or constitution-making body elected and constituted by the people.

3. Functions and Rights of Members of the Regional People's Legislative Assembly

Representatives of the people who sit in the seat of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) is believed by the people who choose it, has sufficient capacity to carry out its functions, authority and

rights. In carrying out the mandate it is believed by the people that the functions, authority and rights of members of DPRD (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah) are regulated in law. In the RI Law Number 23 Year 2014 on Regional Government stated that the DPRD has the function of formulating regional regulations (legislation), budget, and supervision. As a representative institution of the people in the regions, DPRD has a very big role in coloring the way the autonomous regional government. With this role, the aspect of responsibility in performing the task becomes one of the decisive factors in interpreting and providing benefits to the way the government in the region to realize a prosperous and sovereign society.

Strengthening the legislative function guaranteed by the constitution is intended for the DPR / DPRD to produce policies that provide the greatest benefit to the citizens. Legal and illegal matters are established by law, including the functions and authorities of state agencies, as well as inauguration and guarantee of the protection of the rights of citizens. Thus, the process of the formation of a local law or regulation becomes the contestation and tug-of-interest of the parties involved (Soetjipto et al., 2014).

One of the functions of DPR and DPRD is the function of budget or known as budgetary right. As a representative institution of the people, the legislature is a great place to ensure that the budget is planned optimally according to the needs of the nation based on available resources. Active active legislative participation in the budgeting process ensures a check and balance pattern for accountability and government transparency and ensures the provision of quality public services.

The modern budget system (new public financial management) is here to assist the legislature in overseeing planning performance to comprehensive government budgeting. Starting from the proposed state revenue policies such as taxation and Non-Panjak State Revenues (PNBP) up to the planned public expenditure allocation must be through the approval of the legislature. Therefore, legislative involvement plays a role in critiquing and approving the proposed revenue and expenditure projections, and ensuring budget implementation is carried out efficiently, on target, and beneficial to the livelihoods of many communities (Soetjipto et al., 2014).

Duties and authorities of the Regency / Municipal DPRD in Article 154 of Law Number 23 Year 2014 on Regional Government are: (a) to formulate a regulation with regents / mayors; (b) discusses and approves the draft local regulations on APBD submitted by the regents / mayors; (c) carry out supervision on the implementation of local regulations and regional budgets; (d) elect the regent / mayor; (e) propose the appointment and dismissal of the bupati / mayor to the Minister of Home Affairs through the Governor for approval of appointment and dismissal; (f) to provide opinions and considerations to district / municipal governments on international agreement plans in the regions; (g) approval of international cooperation plans undertaken by district / municipal governments; (h) receiving accountability report of regents / mayors in the implementation of district / municipality government; (i) to approve cooperation plans with other regions or with third parties which burden communities and regions; (j) performs any other duties and authorities provided for in the provisions of the laws and regulations.

While the right of Regency / Municipal DPRD pursuant to Article 159 of RI Law Number 23 Year 2014 concerning Local Government are: (a) Interpellation right is the right of Regency / Municipal DPRD to request information to regent / mayor concerning policy of Local Government of important and strategic districts and also have broad impact on the life of society and state; (b) the right of inquiry shall be the right of the Regency / Municipal DPRD to investigate the policies of the important and strategic Local Government of districts / municipalities and to have a broad impact on the life of the community, region and country allegedly contrary to the provisions of the law; (c) the right to express an opinion is the right of the Regency / Municipal DPRD to declare an opinion on the regent / mayor's policy or on extraordinary events occurring in the district / municipality accompanied by its completion recommendation or as a follow-up to the implementation of interpellation and right of inquiry.

Each member of the Regency / Municipal DPRD in carrying out its functions, authority and rights as a representative of the people, DPRD members also have the opportunity to visit and meet constituents to capture the aspirations, see the problems and development processes in the community, known as recesses.

IV.DISCUSSION

1. Reses and Objectives

The term "Reses" in Indonesia is commonly known in DPR, whereas for DPRD only known in 2004 that is at PP Number 25 Year 2004 Guideline of Preparation of Rules of Procedure of Regional Representatives Council. Government Regulation Number 25 Year 2004 has been revoked and replaced by Government Regulation Number 16 Year 2010 concerning Guidelines for the Formulation of DPRD Regulations on the Standing Orders of DPRD.

In the Great Indonesian Dictionary, the Reses means the cessation of the session (parliament); rest period of activity convened. Meanwhile, according to the National Encyclopedia, Recess is a period of rest or termination of a trial or trial of a representative body of people and similar bodies (Ideris, 2017).

A recess or recess is a period in which members of parliament or members of the House of Representatives (DPR) and the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) perform activities outside the session, especially outside the DPR / DPRD. For example, to conduct a working visit, either by members of the DPR / DPRD individually or in groups (Solikhin, 2009).

The recess period is the period of the DPRD's activities outside of the trial and outside activities. The period of the recess follows the trial period 3 times a year or 14 times of the recess within a period of 5 years of the term of the DPRD (Ideris, 2017). The recess becomes important because members of the Council Members visit constituencies in the electoral districts (dapil) respectively. There are several main objectives of the visit of Members of the Council, such as:

1. Convey / report what he has done as a member of the Board Member. Submission or reporting of what the Councilors do to constituents can be done directly or face-to-face, through leaflet, radio dialogue, printed interviews, and so on.
2. Monitor / supervise the realization of development in their respective dapil. Board members can conduct development monitoring more effectively with the help of constituents. The constituent may provide development information in his / her area at any time, and at the recess Member Board may view directly and clarify information from its constituents.
3. A closer look at various issues in the electoral area. By visiting his elect, the Board Member can see various problems that occur in his / her area closer and more intact, so as to provide a more comprehensive settlement. Council members may also clarify any complaints or reports from constituents or media reports.
4. Accept or capture constituent aspirations in the electoral area. Constituents are people who have no single aspirations. Therefore, the Council Member should get the immediate aspirations of the community in the electoral area, so as to measure and judge directly whether the aspiration is a necessity of the constituent majority, or only the interests of the individual and the particular group. Capturing aspirations in the electoral area is an activity to collect data and information useful for various needs and interests for Board Members.
5. Building trust of constituents to Councilors. Trust in Board Members is not built instantly, but through the long work involved in absorbing and fighting for constituent aspirations. The intensity of visits to constituents helps Board Members to minimize bias in aspiration absorption, thereby reinforcing constituent aspirations (Soetjipto et al., 2014).

2. Reses Partisipatif

Participatory recess is one of the recess method using participative method, where the constituent is placed as subject in recess. The term "participatory" refers to two substances. First, a recess method that uses a participatory approach, in the form of group discussions or focus group discussions (FGDs). Second, referring to the participants present in the recess representing various elements in society. Participation of recess participants is more diverse.

With participatory methods, constituents invited to be participants in the meeting should represent all constituents in an electoral district or region. Constituents also represent elements within the community, especially those that have been marginalized in development, such as women, poor women, children, disability groups, minorities and other vulnerable groups (Palulungan et al, 2017).

The use of participatory methods in recess is different from the conventional methods that have been done. In addition to taking into consideration representative representatives, the use of participatory methods, especially in meetings has several advantages over conventional methods. The use of participatory methods limits Members of the Council in lecturing. To expose or deliver his work, Board Members need to be limited. This is also in the effort to encourage Board Members to make their report of work and achievement in writing. Reports in written form are not only for recess purposes, but also for the purposes of publication (Palulungan et al., 2017).

Participatory methods require participation of participants as subjects in meetings. Therefore, meetings should be guided or facilitated by the facilitator, not the moderator as in the discussions and seminars. In addition to functioning as a moderator when the Board members present their presentation, the facilitator will also be tasked with facilitating group discussions, presentations of group discussions, and concluding and refining the results of the discussions. For the convenience and smoothness of this activity, the facilitator can be assisted by a facilitator co.

The result of a recess or a participatory meeting is a written document that gathers all the results of the discussion. The document then becomes the guidance for Board Members, local government, or constituents.

Written documents become very useful for Board Members in performing their duties as representatives of the people. During this time Board members have difficulties because they only get written documents from the executive. No other valid documents can be used as comparative material in development planning or budgeting. Since the meetings at the recess are conducted in a participatory manner, the equipment in the meeting is tailored to the needs, such as a U-shaped meeting venue or circle / round. The meeting place also allows participants to be more comfortable in attending meetings. Other equipment such as plano paper, meta plan, markers, and flipcharts (not necessarily).

If you look at the recess model that has been done by Board Members, using a large budget, it should get varied proposals from the community, but what happens at every recess is, the proposal that many people complain about or complain is merely infrastructure, physical facilities . So that poor people who should propose needs related to direct or basic needs, capital, and economic reinforcement are never recorded, so the realization of programs or projects is difficult to reach them.

During this time, the recess is already conventional, recess participants are dominated by men. That is because the elite in the community was dominated by men. Women are simply complementary and consumption providers. These male elites are just people close to Board Members, such as government officials, successful teams, and local leaders.

Determination of Conventional Recess participants is usually done by party elites and successful teams, so that recess participants only from certain kelurahan / village only, do not represent the elements that exist in society. This pattern is changed in Participatory Resres, where recess participants are constituents throughout the electoral district.

Participatory Participatory Participants in Parepare are representatives of all kelurahan who are members of the council. The determination of recess participants was conducted by the Constituent Group, and from each kelurahan as many as 5 people, in which there were representatives of poor women. Recess participants are not only voters from Board Members who do recess, but from all social elements and strata in constituent communities. Thus Participatory Responses are no longer dominated by male constituents.

The constituents of women, poor women, persons with disabilities, and other marginalized groups are, the least involved constituents in the Conventional Recess. Participatory recesses prioritize participants from representatives of such groups between 50-70%.

If a meeting is attended by elites or public figures and local government, other participants are just passive participants, and tend to accept arguments, suggestions, or aspirations of a character or elite. Although passive participants do not agree with what is proposed by the character or elite. This is common, because the setting of the classical system encounter allows for dominance, and the proportion of meeting participants who are dominated by figures generally built by power.

Meeting rooms with classically arranged seating seating on the front seat. The characters are welcome by the moderator to speak and dominate the meeting. The meeting moderator is also a person who has no knowledge and perspective on participation, domination, hegemony, and power relationships, so as not to limit the talk of figures who tend to patronize and lead the forum to agree on their interests.

Participatory recesses do not merely use classical systems in meetings. Participatory recesses do not make meeting places a limiting factor. Meetings can be held in the yard, under houses (houses on stilts), under shady trees, and common meeting places. Seating arrangements in Participatory Resres are arranged in the form of U or circle / round or other forms of interaction with the resource person or facilitator / moderator.

The Participatory Response Model seeks to prevent the dominance of certain participants. Therefore, in addition to the arrangement of meeting venues that support participatory models, facilitators / meeting moderators should have the knowledge and skills to control the forums, so there is no dominance. he Model of Group Discussion or Focus Group Discussion is a participatory model that provides equal opportunity to all participants to convey his suggestions or opinions, either by speaking or by writing them on the meta plan.

3. Recesses and Functions of Budgeting

One function that is owned by DPR and DPRD is budget function or known right of budget. As a representative body of the people, the legislature is a great place to ensure that the budget is planned optimally according to the needs of the nation based on available resources. Effective active legislative participation in the budgeting process ensures a check and balance pattern for government accountability and transparency and ensures the provision of quality public services (Soetjipto et al., 2014).

According to Asshiddiqie (1996) that the right of parliamentary budget is a constitutional right owned by parliament to determine income, state expenditure, and taxation as well as to conduct general oversight of the state budget of income and expenditure. In the context of parliament's budgetary rights, the parliament's budgetary right should encourage the state budget to achieve the goals of the state of the people's welfare. In the

discussion of the Draft State Budget, parliament should be able to see and criticize whether the RAPBN is in accordance with government work plans both in the RPJPN and RPJMN, so that the indicators of achieving the goals of the state of the people's welfare as great as possible can be realized. If the RAPBN is not in accordance with the indicators of achievement of the objectives of the state, then the parliament must use its budget right in the form of rejection of the Draft State Budget (Susanto, 2013).

In Article 152 of RI Law Number 23 Year 2014 regarding Regional Government, the budget function of Regency / Municipal DPRD is realized in the form of discussion for the joint approval of the District / City Regulation Draft on Regency / Municipal APBD filed by the mayor regent by:

- a. Discussing KUA and PPAAS compiled by regents / mayors based on RKPD;
- b. Discuss draft of regency / municipality Regulation on district / city APBD;
- c. Discuss draft of District / City Regulation concerning regency / city APBD change;
- d. Discuss draft of District / City Regulation concerning accountability of district / city APBD.

To be able to carry out the budgetary function, DPRD members other than having knowledge about budgeting, also must know the condition of the society which is attempted to be overcome with government program and budget policy. The recess is an arena for DPRD members to see firsthand problems in the community and accept the aspirations or proposals of the community, which then with its budget function, DPRD members can discuss with the executive.

The functions of legislative oversight include intense and relatively difficult political activities in an effort to express people's sovereignty. If legislative and budgetary functions can be measured in terms of legal products such as legislation and state (and regional) budgets, the product of the oversight function is relatively difficult to measure, although it can be seen, felt and even published. Compared to the other two functions, oversight is a legislative function that has a degree of relative autonomy in terms of procedures and their impact.

The implementation of its core supervisory function lies in what the legislature wants to be an issue of oversight of the executive. Is the issue criticizing government policy, or checking the implementation of the policy, whether in accordance with applicable legislation, or exposing budget lapses, or strategies to attract people's sympathy for the sake of elections, or others. The issue of supervision has become an important object in the implementation of this strategic function (Soetjipto et al., 2014).

Based on Article 20A of the 1945 Constitution of 1945 amendment result, the authority of the legislative body in the supervisory function includes the right of Interpellation, the right of Questionnaire, and the right of Declaring Opinion. In elaboration under parliamentary law, the right of interpellation is the right to request information to the executive; the right of inquiry is the right to conduct an inquiry; and the right to express an opinion is the right to express an opinion on executive policy (Soetjipto et al., 2014).

Article 159 of Law Number 23 Year 2014 on Regional Government states that Regency / Municipal DPRD has the right to: Interpellation Right is the Regency / Municipal DPRD to request information to the regents / mayors regarding the policies of the Regional Government of regencies / municipalities that are important and strategic and have broad impact on the life of the society and the state. The right of Questionnaire shall be the right of the Regency / Municipal DPRD to investigate the policies of the important and strategic Local Government of districts / municipalities and have a wide impact on the life of the people, the Region and the state allegedly contrary to the provisions of the laws and regulations. The right to express opinion is the right of the Regency / Municipal DPRD to express an opinion on the regent / mayor's policy or on the extraordinary events occurring in the district / city accompanied by a settlement recommendation or as a follow-up to the exercise of interpellation rights and the right of inquiry.

IV. CONCLUSION

1. The recess is one of the arenas for DPRD members to absorb the proposed formation of local regulations, socialization of academic texts and draft regulations to obtain input from constituents, to socialization of local regulations.
2. In carrying out the oversight function, district / city DPRD members should know and follow any policies issued by the bupati / walikota and the implementation of the policies made. Recesses may help district / city DPRD members perform supervisory functions.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Anwar, S., 2016. "Analisis Kinerja Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah (DPRD) (Studi Kinerja DPRD Kabupaten Tulang Bawang Periode Tahun 2009-2014)". Tesis Program Pascasarjana Magister Ilmu Administrasi, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik, Universitas Lampung.
- [2]. Asshiddiqie, J., 1996. *Pergumulan Peran Pemerintah dan Parlemen dalam Sejarah, Telaah Perbandingan Konstitusi Berbagai Negara*. UI Press, Jakarta.

- [3]. Ideris, A., “Apa Itu Reses anggota DPR dan DPRD” <http://www.suarakalimantan.com/2017/02/apa-itu-reses-anggota-dpr-dan-dprd>
- [4]. Kordi, M.G.H.K., 2017. “Membuat Peraturan Daerah: Belajar dari Inisiator Perda Inisiatif.” *Baktinews*, Nomor 133 Januari-Februari: 23-27.
- [5]. Kordi, M.G.H.K., L. Palulungan, M. Taufan, dan P.R. Yanti (editor), 2017. *Mengubah dan Menginspirasi; Catatan tentang Perubahan*. Yayasan BaKTI.
- [6]. Palulungan, L., dan M.G.H. Kordi, 2017. “Advokasi Kebijakan Publik yang Feminis: *Belajar dari Kota Parepare dan Ambon*” Makalah yang disajikan pada Konferensi Feminisme, Jakarta, 23-24 September 2016, yang dilaksanakan oleh Yayasan Jurnal Perempuan.

IOSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science (IOSR-JHSS) is UGC approved Journal with Sl. No. 5070, Journal no. 49323.

Muhammad Yusran Laitupa “Legal Study Of Participative Reses Parliament Study Implementation Of Participative Reses In City Pare-Pare And Ambon City.” *IOSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)*. vol. 23 no. 05, 2018, pp. 63-70.