

Executive and Legislative Institution Collaboration in Environmental Supervision in Pangandaran Regency

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ABSTRACT

Supervision Function of Commission III of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) aims to develop democratic life, as well as develop the mechanism of checks and balances between the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) and the executive. In the preparation of this research, the author uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. results based on research problems were found that the Supervisory Function of Commission III Regional People's Representatives at the Environment and Hygiene Service Pangandaran Regency has not run optimally seen from the indicators, as follows: Commission III of the House of Representatives Regions (DPRD) are less socialized about the standard-setting. Then direct visits are conducted by Commission III of the House of Representatives Regional People (DPRD) which should be 14 times a year but only done 7 times. Then there are no specific guidelines regarding the supervision of Commission III of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) against the Department of Environment and Hygiene Pangandaran Regency. Technique Data collection used in this research is interviews, observation, and documentation. Qualitative Data Processing/Analysis Techniques using descriptive data analysis, namely by collecting data facts and describing them. Based on the discussion overall in every monitoring activity of Commission III of the House of Representatives Regional People (DPRD) to the Environment and Hygiene Service Pangandaran Regency always runs according to the supervisory agenda usually. There are obstacles, including the Covid-19 pandemic situation which oblige activities to carry out functions supervision. Efforts are being made by taking strategic steps by improving internal communication and coordination with Dinas Environment and Cleanliness so that development in the Regency Pangandaran can be reached well.

Keywords: Supervision Function, Environment, Covid-19

INTRODUCTION

The function of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) of Pangandaran Regency is regulated in articles 2, 3, 9, and 10 of Government Regulation No. 16 of 2010 concerning Guidelines for Drafting DPRD Regulations concerning DPRD Regulations. The supervisory function of Commission III of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) is more representative and agenda of the people's interests through the process of policy formulation and supervision of local governments. The right of inquiry is one form of the supervisory function of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) to investigate an important and strategic regional head policy that has a broad impact on people's, regional, and state lives which is suspected to be contrary to the laws and regulations.

Supervision is one of the main functions attached to Commission III of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) in addition to the legislative and budgetary functions. The aspirations of the people in the field of supervision should have been institutionally represented through their representatives sitting in the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD). This supervisory function is expected to run effectively following the expectations of the community, applicable laws, and regulations. Supervision of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) aims to ensure that local governments carry out their programs by the plans and provisions of applicable laws. According to Brantas

(2006:188), the supervisory function is: the last function of the management process. This function is very important and determines the implementation of the management process because it must be carried out as well as possible. Supervision is the process of monitoring, evaluating, and reporting plans for achieving the goals that have been set for corrective actions for further improvement.

The supervisory function of Commission III of the Regional People's Representative Council is very important to maintain the people's mandate and prevent irregularities in the administration of regional government. Because Commission III of the Regional People's Representative Council is a people's representative institution that must supervise work partners in this case the Pangandaran Regency Environmental and Hygiene Service. The implementation of local government must be balanced with the supervision of regional administration.

Stoner, Freeman, and Gilbert (2004:321) state that the steps taken in the supervisory function are:

1. Standard setting

The setting of standards or measuring instruments is very important because these standards are the basis for evaluating whether the implementation of activities is by the provisions that have been set or not.

2. Job appraisal

Job appraisal is the process of measuring and comparing the results of the work that has been achieved with the results that should have been achieved.

3. Taking corrective action

The stage of formulating suggestions and taking corrective actions is carried out after assessment efforts by comparing the implementation of activities with standards and if there are no problems then of course corrective action does not need to be taken. As a representative institution of the people of Pangandaran Regency. Commission III of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) of Pangandaran Regency has gone through many changes because Pangandaran Regency is a new regency or New Autonomous Region (DOB) which carries out its duties as a legislative body in Pangandaran Regency. Based on the Plenary Meeting of the DPR-RI and the Minister of Home Affairs on Thursday, October 25, 2012, Pangandaran Regency was approved to be a new regency as a division of Ciamis Regency, West Java Province. The beginning of the milestone was born as a new autonomous region in Indonesia. According to Makmur (2015:178), supervision is: a pattern of thought and pattern of action that aims to create efficiency in all use of resources, both human resources and non-human resources, or summarized in terms of management elements.

Supervision is one of the main functions attached to the DPRD in addition to the legislative and budgetary functions. The aspirations of the people in the field of supervision should have been institutionally represented through their representatives sitting in the DPRD. DPRD supervision aims to develop democratic life, guarantee the representation of the people and regions in carrying out their duties and authorities and develop a checks and balances mechanism between DPRD and the executive to realize justice and people's welfare. Based on the results of observations made by researchers, it was found a problem that the Supervision Function of Commission III of the Regional People's Representative Council at the Pangandaran Regency Environmental and Hygiene Service has not run optimally, this can be seen from the indicators, as follows: (1) Commission III of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) did not socialize the standard setting which should be delivered face-to-face through work meetings or work visits. Due to the *Covid-19* pandemic, planning has been postponed; (2) Lack of direct inspections carried out by Commission III of the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) of Pangandaran Regency which should have been carried out 14 times a year but only carried out 7 times. This is what makes the supervision of the Department of Environment and Hygiene weak; and (3) Then there are no specific guidelines on supervision from Commission III of the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) to the Pangandaran Regency Environmental and Hygiene Service, making the success rate difficult to see because each member differs in the assessment of work results.

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Definition of Supervision Function

Understanding the supervisory function According to Ernie and Saefulah, (2005:113). The supervisory functions are: (a) Evaluate the success and achievement of goals and

targets following established indicators; (b) Take steps to clarify and correct any deviations that may be found; and (c) Carry out various alternative solutions to various problems related to achieving company goals. While the understanding of the function of supervision According to Simbolon, (2004:143). The supervisory functions are: (1) To strengthen the sense of responsibility, some officials are entrusted with the duties and authority in carrying out the work; (2) Educate officials so that they carry out work following predetermined procedures; and (3) To prevent the occurrence of irregularities, fraud, negligence, and weaknesses to avoid unwanted losses.

Based on some of the opinions above, the author can conclude that the supervisory function has a very important role in developing democratic life. Meanwhile, Rachman in Situmorang and Juhir (2001:22) also suggests the purpose of supervision, namely:

- To find out whether everything is going according to a predetermined plan.
- To find out whether something has gone according to the instructions and principles that have been set.
- To find out what are the weaknesses and difficulties and failures, so that changes can be made to improve and prevent the repetition of wrong activities.
- To find out whether everything is running efficiently and whether further improvements can be made, to get a more correct efficiency.

Situmorang and Juhir (2001:26) stated that the direct purpose of supervision is to:

- Ensure implementation decisions following plans, policies, and orders;
- Control the coordination of activities;
- Prevent fraud and waste;
- Ensure the realization of community satisfaction for the goods or services produced; and
- Fostering public trust in the organization's leadership.

2. Definition of Supervision

According to Fayol in Kencana (2007:60) supervision is a determination in testing an agreement, which can no longer be denied. Then according to Terry (2000: 181). Said that: Supervision can be defined as the process of determining, what must be achieved i.e. standards, what is being done i.e. implementation, assessing implementation, and making improvements, so that implementation is following the plan i.e. in line with standards. Supervision is a statement of the identified reality of the actions carried out by humans individually or in groups in an institution or organization, as well as that supervision can also be carried out individually or in groups, the results or findings in supervision become a benchmark for assessing success. work carried out by individuals or groups of people.

3. Supervision Techniques

In line with the opinion of Situmorang and Juhir in Siagian (2008: 139-140) revealed that the supervisory process is carried out by administration and management using two kinds of techniques, namely:

- Direct supervision (direct control)
Direct supervision is when the supervisory apparatus/organizational leader conducts a direct

inspection at the place of execution of the work, either with an inspection system, verification, or investigative system. This form of supervision is intended so that corrective and perfecting actions can be taken in the implementation of work.

b. Indirect control

Indirect supervision is when the supervisory apparatus/leader of the organization inspects the implementation of the work only through the reports that come to him. These reports can be in the form of a word description of a series of numbers or statistics containing a description of the progress that has been achieved by the planned expenses/budget. The weakness of this indirect supervision is that it cannot immediately find out the mistakes in its implementation, so it can cause more losses.

In carrying out its duties, Commission III of the Regional People's Representative Council of Pangandaran Regency is assisted by an assistant to the Commission. He is tasked with carrying out orders and assisting all the needs of Commission III.

Based on some of the opinions above, the writer concludes that Commission III of the Regional People's Representative Council of Pangandaran Regency has a very important function in carrying out government administration in the region.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Supervision Function of Commission III of the Regional House of Representatives at the Pangandaran Regency Environmental and Hygiene Service

a. Standard setting

Based on the results of research on the Supervision Function of Commission III of the Regional House of Representatives at the Environmental and Hygiene Service, Pangandaran Regency, indeed, for problems in the field, they know and often supervise work partners, including the Environment and Hygiene Service. Because the Regional People's Legislative Assembly as well as being an institution administering regional government and also as an institution that oversees the administration of regional government. based on the results of the research, technically for setting work standards for existing services and complying with the rules instructed by the Chair of Commission III. The Chairperson of Commission III of the Regional People's Representative Council as a leader in the Commission is obliged to manage and regulate affairs related to supervisory standards which will be carried out by making plans for setting standards.

Then for the problem of making the standard-setting plan by Commission III of the Regional People's Representative Council, they are still carrying out the previous rules, and they are fully confident with the regulation that they can solve it. socialization and assertive side. The above description is in line with the opinion expressed by Stoner, Freeman, and Gilbert (2004:321) that the supervisory function is an important management function, namely to support the smooth implementation of national development programs so that it is hoped that with effective implementation the desired goals will be realized.

2. Job Appraisal

Based on the results of research on the Supervision Function of Commission III of the Regional House of Representatives at the Pangandaran Regency Environmental and Hygiene Service, indeed in terms of the Supervisory Function, work assessment is a factor of the most important Supervisory Function, namely that it is an integral part of planning and implementation, in terms of Functions The supervision that is in Commission III of the Regional House of Representatives for direct and indirect inspections becomes a reference and material to be used as a work assessment in the implementation of development in Pangandaran Regency which is specifically carried out by the Environment and Hygiene Service. So the work assessment in terms of direct inspection of Commission III of the Regional House of Representatives always carries out its supervisory function by directly going down to the field and witnessing the work firsthand, oral reports and written reports must also be carried out to prove that the supervisory function exists physically, and all the public can see the report. . Because it has become a responsibility and obligation, in Commission III of the Regional People's Representative Council there are rules to be obeyed. Then for the direct inspection issue that had to be canceled it has been replaced with an oral report and a written report which is then at the intersection of Commission III, because Commission III does not close it , but still overall the Supervisory Function of Commission III of the Regional People's Representative Council is carried out not only by the leader but also together with Commission III Members in carrying out every activity of the Pangandaran Regency Environmental and Hygiene Service so that it remains on the established procedure.

3. Taking Corrective Action

Based on the results of research on the Supervision Function of Commission III of the Regional House of Representatives at the Environmental and Hygiene Service of Pangandaran Regency, indeed in terms of the Supervisory Function, taking corrective action is a stage of formulating suggestions for the most important Supervisory Function, namely after evaluation efforts through implementation comparisons. activities with standards in the context of implementation results, in the event, that the Supervisory Function in Commission III of the House of Representatives takes immediate corrective action to become the most basic preventive measure to be used as an improvement so that work assessments in the implementation of development in Pangandaran Regency are specifically carried out by The Department of Environment and Cleanliness can detect deviations as early as possible. So the work assessment through comparisons is also carried out in terms of the supervisory function of Commission III of the Regional House of Representatives which always carries out its supervisory function by directly going down to the field and witnessing firsthand the work, correcting directly by calling the Environment and Hygiene Service to be a periodic improvement step, and all the community can supervise too. Because it has become a responsibility and obligation, in Commission III of the Regional House of Representatives there are rules to be obeyed. Then for the problem of taking immediate corrective action, namely the corrective or repair

from Commission III, it is not carried out quickly, because the follow-up to taking immediate corrective action was lacking, so when it is taking corrective action immediately the supervision is less than optimal.

CONCLUSION

The supervisory function of Commission III of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) of Pangandaran Regency has not been fully and thoroughly regulated. This is evidenced by the implementation of the supervisory function of Commission III of the Regional People's Representative Council of Pangandaran Regency, which does not yet have specific guidelines for carrying out the supervisory function, making Commission III members carry out their supervisory functions in their respective ways, which makes it difficult to see and assess how the Commission III of the House of Representatives is doing. Regional People carry out their supervisory functions with an internal and participatory approach. However, although it does not yet have specific guidelines for carrying out its supervisory function, Commission III of the Regional People's Representative Council of Pangandaran Regency has an agenda for monitoring work partners, including the Pangandaran Regency Environmental and Hygiene Service, which is carried out following predetermined plans. The mechanism that includes setting standards, evaluating work, and taking immediate corrective action by Commission III of the Regional People's Representative Council has not been fully and comprehensively regulated as a strategic step for Commission III of the Regional People's Representative Council in periodically monitoring development programs in Pangandaran Regency. The current mechanism only regulates the agenda for the supervisory function to be carried out. The absence of a complete mechanism related to the supervisory function carried out by Commission III of the Regional People's Representative Council towards working partners including the Environment and Hygiene Service so that success in the supervisory function is difficult to measure.

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