

Strengthening the Supervisory Function of the DPRD over Local Government Policies in Central Lombok Regency from the Perspective of Constitutional Law

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Abstract:

This study examines the strengthening of the supervisory function of the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) over local government policies in Central Lombok Regency from the perspective of constitutional law. The research is based on the argument that DPRD supervision is not merely an administrative function, but a regional constitutional mechanism for maintaining checks and balances between the regional legislature and the local executive. This study employs empirical legal research with a socio-juridical approach. The data are obtained through field observation, document study, and legal material analysis, focusing on supervisory practices, institutional mechanisms, and policy-control instruments used by the DPRD of Central Lombok Regency. The findings show that DPRD supervision has been institutionally implemented through working meetings, hearings, recess activities, field visits, committee discussions, and recommendations to the local government. However, the effectiveness of supervision remains uneven because it is still affected by limited technical capacity, political dynamics, budgetary constraints, weak monitoring indicators, and insufficient follow-up mechanisms. The novelty of this study lies in its emphasis on DPRD supervision as an empirical manifestation of regional checks and balances, rather than merely a procedural function within local governance. This study contributes to constitutional law scholarship by connecting the normative authority of DPRD with the practical challenges of policy supervision in Central Lombok Regency. The study recommends strengthening DPRD supervision through systematic supervisory indicators, expert support, public participation, digitalized monitoring data, and enforceable follow-up mechanisms.

Keywords: DPRD supervision; Central Lombok Regency; constitutional law; local government policy; checks and balances.

1. Introduction

Regional autonomy in Indonesia has transformed local governance into a constitutional arena where the distribution of authority must be accompanied by institutional accountability. Within this framework, the Regional House of Representatives (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah/DPRD) is not merely a political representative body, but also a constitutional actor entrusted with legislative, budgetary, and supervisory functions. The supervisory function is particularly important because it operates as a local mechanism of control over regional government policies, including the implementation of regional regulations, budget policies, development programs, and public service decisions. In the perspective of constitutional law, this function reflects the principle of checks and balances at the regional level, even though the institutional position of DPRD differs from the separation of powers model at the national level (Herman et al., 2021; Tauda, 2022; Ansori, 2024).

The problem arises when the supervisory function of DPRD is formally recognized but substantively weak in practice. Several studies show that DPRD oversight often remains procedural, fragmented, and dependent on political bargaining, limited technical capacity, incomplete access to government data, and weak follow-up mechanisms after supervisory findings are produced (Azahra & Lubis, 2021; Hidayati, 2024; Sudarsono et al., 2024). This issue is relevant to Central Lombok Regency, where DPRD supervision over regional government policy is expected to ensure that local development and public policy implementation are responsive, lawful, transparent, and accountable. A local study on Central Lombok indicates that DPRD supervision has been carried out through hearings, working visits, special committees, working committees, and recess activities, yet it is still constrained by limited technical knowledge among DPRD members, political background differences, and budgetary limitations (Helena et al., 2023).

The urgency of this study lies in the need to evaluate whether DPRD supervision in Central Lombok Regency functions as an effective constitutional control mechanism or merely as a formal administrative routine. In a decentralized system, weak local legislative supervision may allow regional policies to proceed without adequate scrutiny, particularly in sectors directly affecting citizens, such as infrastructure, budget allocation, public services, and regional development priorities. Effective DPRD oversight should not only assess whether the regional government has complied with legal procedures, but also examine whether policies are implemented in accordance with public interest, principles of good governance, and constitutional accountability. For that reason, strengthening DPRD oversight is essential to prevent the concentration of executive discretion at the local level and to reinforce democratic accountability in regional administration (Saleh et al., 2021; Ratnasari et al., 2024).

Recent scholarship has examined DPRD oversight from various regional and thematic perspectives. Herman et al. (2021) analyzed the effectiveness of DPRD supervision in Makassar and emphasized the need for an equal institutional relationship between DPRD and the regional government within a check-and-balance framework. Saleh et al. (2021) focused on DPRD supervision over APBD implementation and showed that oversight must cover planning, implementation, and accountability stages. Azahra and Lubis (2021) discussed DPRD supervision over regional budgeting in North Sumatra and identified practical barriers in budget control. Purnama et al. (2023) examined the supervisory function of DPRD in realizing good local governance and highlighted political interest, inadequate expert support, and regulatory changes as recurring obstacles. Hidayati (2024) mapped barriers to DPRD public policy oversight in Dumai City, while Sudarsono et al. (2024) studied DPRD oversight over regional budget utilization in Mamuju Regency. Rahman et al. (2024) analyzed DPRD supervision over regional budget implementation in Maros Regency and found that the oversight process still tends to be procedural rather than substantive.

This study is positioned to fill that gap by examining the strengthening of DPRD's supervisory function over regional government policies in Central Lombok Regency from the perspective of constitutional law. Unlike previous studies that mainly discuss DPRD oversight in general terms or focus narrowly on budget supervision, this study places effectiveness, local institutional practice, and the principle of checks and balances as the central analytical framework. The novelty of this research lies in its effort to connect the normative authority of DPRD under Indonesian regional government law with the empirical reality of policy supervision in Central Lombok Regency. The purpose of this study is to analyze how DPRD supervision over regional government policies is implemented in Central Lombok Regency, to identify the legal and institutional factors that affect its effectiveness, and to formulate a constitutional-law-based model for strengthening DPRD oversight as a mechanism of regional checks and balances.

2. Research Methods

This study employs an **empirical legal research method** with a **socio-juridical approach**. The empirical legal method is used because this research examines how legal norms concerning the supervisory function of the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) are implemented in the actual practice of regional governance. The study does not rely on a quantitative method, mixed method, or statistical model. Instead, it focuses on observing, describing, and analyzing the practical operation of DPRD supervision over local government policies in Central Lombok Regency from the perspective of constitutional law.

The socio-juridical approach is applied to connect legal norms with institutional practice. Normatively, DPRD has a supervisory function as part of regional governance under Indonesian constitutional and regional government law. Empirically, this study examines whether that supervisory authority is effectively exercised in monitoring, evaluating, and controlling local government policies. This approach allows the research to assess not only the formal legal basis of DPRD supervision, but also the practical effectiveness of that function in supporting regional checks and balances.

The case study of this research is the implementation of DPRD's supervisory function over local government policies in **Central Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia**. Central Lombok Regency is selected as the research locus because the effectiveness of DPRD supervision is closely related to the implementation of local development policies, public services, regional regulations, and regional budget accountability. The study focuses on supervisory practices carried out through institutional mechanisms such as working meetings, hearings, recess activities, field visits, committee discussions, recommendations, and follow-up evaluation of local government policies.

The data used in this study consist of **primary legal-empirical data** and **secondary legal data**. Primary legal-empirical data are obtained from field-based observation of institutional practices related to DPRD supervision in Central Lombok Regency. These data include the observable implementation of

supervisory mechanisms, institutional procedures, policy evaluation processes, and the follow-up of DPRD recommendations toward local government policies. Secondary legal data are collected from statutory regulations, regional regulations, DPRD documents, regional government policy documents, budget documents, official reports, meeting records, previous studies, and other academic literature relevant to DPRD supervision and constitutional law.

Data collection is conducted through **field observation, document study, and legal material analysis**. Field observation is used to examine the practical implementation of DPRD's supervisory function in the regional governance process. Document study is used to collect official institutional records, legal documents, policy documents, and relevant academic sources. Legal material analysis is used to identify the normative framework governing DPRD's authority and to assess its relevance to the empirical practice found in Central Lombok Regency.

The collected data are analyzed using **qualitative descriptive analysis**. The analysis is conducted by classifying the data into several main themes, including the legal basis of DPRD supervision, forms of supervisory mechanisms, effectiveness of supervision, institutional constraints, and the relationship between DPRD and the regional government. The data are then interpreted using constitutional law concepts, particularly checks and balances, regional autonomy, accountability, and good governance. Through this analytical process, the study evaluates whether DPRD supervision in Central Lombok Regency functions as an effective mechanism of constitutional control at the regional level.

To strengthen the validity of the research, this study applies **source triangulation** by comparing field observation, official documents, legal materials, and relevant academic literature. This technique is used to ensure that the analysis is not based on a single type of data, but on a comprehensive reading of both legal norms and empirical institutional practice. Through this method, the study aims to provide an accountable explanation of how DPRD supervision is implemented in Central Lombok Regency and how it can be strengthened within the framework of constitutional law.

3. Results and Discussion

1). Institutional Basis and Forms of DPRD Supervision in Central Lombok Regency

The empirical findings of this study indicate that the supervisory function of the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) of Central Lombok Regency has a clear institutional basis within the framework of regional governance. DPRD supervision is not positioned as judicial control, but as political-constitutional control over the implementation of local government policies. This function is exercised to ensure that local policies, regional regulations, budget implementation, and development programs remain consistent with the principles of legality, accountability, public interest, and regional autonomy. In the constitutional law

perspective, DPRD supervision reflects the local expression of checks and balances between the regional legislative institution and the regional executive.

At the institutional level, supervision is carried out through DPRD's internal organs, particularly commissions, deliberative bodies, budget bodies, and other supporting instruments. In Central Lombok Regency, the supervisory function is operationalized through working meetings with local government agencies, hearings, public complaint mechanisms, field visits, recess activities, committee discussions, and recommendations addressed to the local executive. These mechanisms show that supervision is not limited to formal evaluation after a policy has been implemented, but may also occur before, during, and after the implementation of local government policies.

The findings further show that the supervisory function is closely connected with DPRD's legislative and budgetary functions. Supervision over local government policies often appears in discussions on regional regulations, budget planning, budget implementation, infrastructure development, public service delivery, and accountability reports. This confirms that DPRD supervision does not stand alone as an isolated institutional activity. It operates as a continuing process that links law-making, budgeting, implementation monitoring, and policy evaluation. Such a pattern is consistent with the study of Helena et al. (2023), which found that DPRD supervision in Central Lombok Regency was carried out through hearings, working visits, special committees, working committees, and recess activities.

The empirical pattern found in Central Lombok Regency is also similar to the broader findings in West Nusa Tenggara. Ratnasari et al. (2024) argued that DPRD supervision is essential for realizing good governance because it provides institutional control over executive policy and budget implementation. Eviani et al. (2024) also found that DPRD's supervisory role in West Nusa Tenggara is influenced by the competence of DPRD members, the availability of institutional facilities, and the timeliness of supervision. These studies support the finding that the effectiveness of DPRD supervision depends not only on the existence of legal authority, but also on the institutional capacity to use that authority consistently and substantively.

From the perspective of constitutional law, the forms of supervision exercised by DPRD Central Lombok Regency demonstrate that checks and balances at the regional level are not understood as institutional opposition to the local executive. Rather, they operate as a mechanism of democratic correction. DPRD has the responsibility to question, evaluate, and recommend improvements when local government policies are inconsistent with legal norms, development priorities, or public needs. The strength of this function lies in DPRD's ability to transform public aspirations and institutional findings into concrete recommendations that can influence the direction of local government policy.

2). Effectiveness and Obstacles in the Implementation of DPRD Supervision

The results of this study show that DPRD supervision over local government policies in Central Lombok Regency has been implemented, but its effectiveness remains uneven. The supervisory mechanisms

are formally available and have been used in various institutional activities. Yet, the quality of supervision depends on whether DPRD can move beyond procedural compliance and produce substantive policy control. In practice, supervision tends to be stronger when it responds to visible public complaints, infrastructure issues, budget accountability, or matters that receive direct public attention. Supervision is weaker when it requires technical analysis, continuous monitoring, or long-term evaluation of policy outcomes.

This finding confirms that the main issue is not the absence of supervisory authority, but the limited effectiveness of its implementation. DPRD has the legal and institutional basis to supervise the regional executive, but supervision may become formalistic when it is not followed by measurable evaluation indicators, strong documentation, expert support, and consistent follow-up. Helena et al. (2023) found similar obstacles in Central Lombok Regency, particularly limited technical knowledge among DPRD members, differences in political background, and budgetary limitations. These obstacles affect the capacity of DPRD to conduct detailed supervision, especially in technical policy sectors such as infrastructure development.

The supervisory process in Central Lombok Regency may be understood through three stages: preliminary control, interim control, and post-control. Preliminary control is carried out before a policy or program is implemented, particularly during planning and budgeting discussions. Interim control occurs during implementation, for example through monitoring, field visits, or working meetings with relevant regional agencies. Post-control is conducted after implementation, especially through evaluation of accountability reports, follow-up to audit findings, and recommendations to the local executive. This three-stage pattern is important because effective supervision should not only identify mistakes after they occur, but also prevent policy deviation from the earliest stage.

The findings of this study are in line with Faisol and Anadi (2022), who emphasized that DPRD supervision functions as a control mechanism over local financial management. Supervision over regional finance is essential because local policies are often implemented through budget allocation, procurement, and program execution. Purnama et al. (2023) also argued that DPRD supervision is closely related to the realization of good regional governance because it ensures that executive actions are not separated from accountability and public interest. Similarly, Rifa'i et al. (2024) found that weak supervision may reduce transparency and accountability in regional governance, especially when DPRD does not have sufficient institutional capacity to examine policy implementation.

The empirical findings also reveal that DPRD supervision is affected by political dynamics. As a political institution, DPRD consists of members from different political parties, electoral backgrounds, and policy preferences. This plurality is important for democratic representation, but it may also weaken supervision when political interests override institutional responsibility. When supervision is used only as political bargaining, its constitutional function becomes reduced. Ansori (2024) stated that DPRD supervision should be understood as part of the constitutional structure of regional governance, not merely as political

criticism of the executive. This view supports the argument that DPRD supervision in Central Lombok Regency must be strengthened as an institutional duty rather than a partisan instrument.

Another obstacle concerns the continuity of supervision. Field visits, hearings, and working meetings may identify problems, but their impact depends on the follow-up mechanism. A recommendation that is not monitored may become a formal document without practical effect. This study finds that the effectiveness of DPRD supervision should be measured not only by how often DPRD conducts meetings or field visits, but also by whether those activities result in policy correction, budget adjustment, administrative improvement, or better public service delivery. In this sense, supervision must be evaluated by its legal and policy consequences, not merely by its institutional frequency.

3). Strengthening DPRD Supervision as a Regional Checks and Balances Mechanism

The discussion above shows that the strengthening of DPRD supervision in Central Lombok Regency must be directed toward improving institutional capacity, legal clarity, technical support, and follow-up mechanisms. Strengthening supervision does not mean placing DPRD above the regional executive. It means ensuring that the executive's policy discretion remains subject to democratic control, legal accountability, and public evaluation. From the perspective of constitutional law, this is the core meaning of checks and balances in regional governance.

First, DPRD supervision should be strengthened through a more systematic supervisory framework. DPRD needs clear indicators to assess local government policies, including legality, budget consistency, development impact, public participation, responsiveness, transparency, and conformity with regional development priorities. These indicators would help DPRD avoid purely reactive supervision. They would also allow DPRD to evaluate local policies based on measurable standards rather than political impressions.

Second, DPRD requires stronger technical and expert support. Many local government policies involve technical matters such as infrastructure planning, fiscal management, procurement, environmental impact, and public service standards. DPRD members may not always have the technical background necessary to assess these issues in detail. For this reason, expert assistance is essential to support evidence-based supervision. Helena et al. (2023) also identified the need for capacity building, technical guidance, workshops, benchmarking, and cooperation with external experts to overcome supervisory obstacles in Central Lombok Regency. This shows that institutional strengthening must include knowledge support, not only formal authority.

Third, public participation must be integrated more firmly into the supervisory process. DPRD's constitutional legitimacy comes from representation, and supervision should therefore reflect public aspirations. Recess activities, public hearings, complaint channels, and community-based monitoring can strengthen DPRD's ability to identify policy problems that may not appear in formal government reports. Mawaddah et al. (2024) emphasized that DPRD's role in responding to public aspirations is part of the broader

representative function in regional governance. In Central Lombok Regency, public participation can help DPRD supervise policies more accurately, especially in sectors directly affecting citizens, such as infrastructure, public services, education, health, and regional development.

Fourth, DPRD supervision should be linked to a stronger follow-up mechanism. Every recommendation issued by DPRD should have a clear status, responsible agency, implementation timeline, and evaluation record. Without such a mechanism, supervision may stop at the level of criticism or recommendation. A constitutional-law-based model of supervision requires a cycle of monitoring, recommendation, executive response, implementation review, and public reporting. This model would strengthen the institutional relationship between DPRD and the regional executive without disrupting the principle that both are elements of regional government.

Based on these findings, the novelty of this study lies in its emphasis on DPRD supervision as an empirical manifestation of regional checks and balances in Central Lombok Regency. Previous studies have discussed DPRD supervision in relation to good governance, budget control, and regional autonomy, but this study places the effectiveness of supervision within a constitutional law framework and connects it directly with local institutional practice in Central Lombok Regency. The study finds that DPRD supervision has been institutionally implemented, but it must be strengthened through technical capacity, systematic indicators, participatory mechanisms, and enforceable follow-up procedures.

The main objective of strengthening DPRD supervision is to ensure that local government policies are not only legally valid, but also accountable, responsive, and consistent with public interest. In Central Lombok Regency, DPRD supervision should function as a corrective mechanism that prevents policy deviation, improves budget accountability, and strengthens democratic governance. When DPRD supervision is exercised substantively, it can become an effective constitutional instrument for balancing executive authority at the regional level. When it remains procedural, its role as a mechanism of checks and balances becomes weak. Therefore, the effectiveness of DPRD supervision in Central Lombok Regency depends on the transformation of supervision from formal institutional activity into measurable, participatory, and accountable constitutional control.

4. Conclusion

This study concludes that the supervisory function of the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) in Central Lombok Regency has been institutionally implemented through several formal mechanisms, including working meetings, hearings, recess activities, field visits, committee discussions, and recommendations to the local executive. These mechanisms demonstrate that DPRD possesses a clear legal and institutional basis to supervise local government policies. The findings show that DPRD supervision

functions as a form of political-constitutional control within regional governance, particularly in monitoring policy implementation, budget accountability, public service delivery, and regional development programs.

The main finding of this study is that the effectiveness of DPRD supervision in Central Lombok Regency is not determined merely by the existence of formal authority, but by the quality, continuity, and follow-up of supervisory practices. DPRD supervision tends to be more visible when responding to public complaints or urgent policy issues, yet it remains less effective when dealing with technical, long-term, or highly administrative policy matters. Several obstacles affect the implementation of supervision, including limited technical capacity, political dynamics within DPRD, budgetary constraints, weak monitoring indicators, and insufficient follow-up mechanisms after recommendations are issued. These findings indicate that DPRD supervision has operated institutionally, but has not yet fully developed into a measurable and continuous mechanism of policy control.

The novelty of this study lies in its focus on the strengthening of DPRD supervision in Central Lombok Regency through the perspective of constitutional law, particularly the principle of regional checks and balances. Previous studies have generally discussed DPRD supervision in relation to good governance, regional financial management, and the implementation of local autonomy. This study contributes by placing DPRD supervision not only as an administrative or political function, but as a constitutional mechanism that balances executive authority at the regional level. By connecting empirical institutional practice with constitutional law analysis, this study offers a more specific understanding of how DPRD supervision can be strengthened in the context of local government policy.

The findings of this study also provide implications for previous research on DPRD supervision. They confirm earlier studies which argue that DPRD oversight is essential for accountability and good governance, but they also show that formal supervisory mechanisms are insufficient without technical capacity, clear indicators, participatory access, and enforceable follow-up. In the context of Central Lombok Regency, supervision should not be evaluated only from the frequency of DPRD meetings, visits, or hearings. It must also be assessed from its ability to produce policy correction, improve administrative accountability, and ensure that local government policies remain aligned with public interest and legal principles.

This study has certain limitations. Its analysis focuses on the institutional practice of DPRD supervision in Central Lombok Regency and does not measure the effectiveness of supervision through quantitative indicators or comparative statistical data across regions. The study also does not examine in detail the perceptions of all affected community groups toward DPRD supervision. These limitations create

opportunities for further research to develop a broader and more measurable assessment of DPRD oversight in regional governance.

Future research is recommended to examine DPRD supervision using a comparative approach between Central Lombok Regency and other regencies or cities in West Nusa Tenggara. Further studies may also apply mixed-method research by combining legal analysis, institutional evaluation, interviews, and quantitative measurement of policy outcomes. In addition, future research should explore the role of public participation, digital transparency systems, and expert support in improving the effectiveness of DPRD supervision. These areas are important for developing a stronger model of regional legislative oversight that is more accountable, participatory, and responsive to public needs.

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