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Research paper

Community Aspiration Services from Perspectives Transparency, Accountability, and Equal Rights: Study on Representatives of West Java People

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Abstract

This study discusses the performance of local legislative councils in the distribution of community efforts in West Java, Indonesia. The performance of Board members relates to transparency, accountability and equality. Using descriptive-qualitative methods, the review of this study found that the members of the Provincial Council always performed their duties as elected representatives to serve the community. For example, members of the Provincial Council absorb and collect voters' aspirations through regular working visits; Adapting and pursuing aspirations and grievances and providing a moral and political electoral constituency. All of that they do with transparent, accountable, and consider the equality of rights. Based on public opinion, the quality of service to the public provided by West Java Parliament is still fluctuating, meaning it is still up and down. However, it indicates the openness in its processes.

Keywords: *Regional House of Representatives; West Java Province; Political Aspirations*

1. Introduction

Decentralization is the delivery of government affairs by the central government to an autonomous region based on the principle of autonomy. The Deconcentration is a delegation of some governmental affairs that delegate the authority of the central government to the governor as representatives of the central government, the vertical institutions in certain areas, and the governors and regents / mayors in charge of government affairs. The joint administration is a task of the central government to an autonomous region to carry out part of the governmental affairs, which are the responsibility of the central government. It could also go from the regional government of the province to the regent / municipality to implement part of the governmental affairs that are under the authority of the provincial region (Act No. 23, 2014 on government territory).

The important points discussed in the implementation of Law No. 23 of 2014 on Local Government in addition to the central government's responsibility to local government, another matter touched in the form of dividing affairs. The division of this affair is made by including in the annex of the Law so as not to be violated by the Sector Act. In addition, repositioning of affairs, such as forest, mining, marine issues brought to the Province is also discussed. This is done because of the ecological nature of the season, beyond the administrative boundaries of a government so that its arrangement is entrusted to the higher government of the province. Even so, the revenue-sharing problem still involves the District / City so that the results can still be felt together. The problems of the Regency / City Regulation may be canceled by the Governor or Vice Governor, but so the Regency / City may submit to the Ministry of Home Affairs, if the Ministry of Home Affairs actually reinforces the Governor's decision then may submit to the Supreme Court as Judicial Review.

Indonesia is a unitary state, so the central government still has a role in the region to take responsibility and get involved in the arrangement. Unlike the case if the country is federated, the local government has a stronger power and the central government cannot intervene directly. The form of unitary state that commanded by the central government is also due to the task of accommodating local wisdom that has not been able to run well. So that the supervision of society on local government is not entirely can be done. If the people can control the local government then it will allow the reduction of central government interference.

West Java Province with an area of 35,377.76 Km2 according to SIAK Data of West Java Province inhabited by the population of 46.497.175 Million Souls. This population is spread in 26 districts / cities, 625 sub-districts and 5.899 villages / city neighborhood (*kelurahan*). The largest population is in Bogor Regency as many as 4,966,621 Souls (11.03%), while the smallest population is in Banjar City that is 192.903 Soul (0.43%). When considered by sex, it is seen that the male population is more than the number of female population. This figure is seen in almost all districts / cities, except Indramayu District (Male 49.78%, female 50.22%). The number of residents in the buffer area of the Capital, namely in Bogor, Bogor, Bekasi, Bekasi and Depok are 11,930,991 people or 26% of the population of West Java. It can be concluded that a quarter of the population of West Java live in the buffer zone of the capital city. While the number of residents who live in Bandung Raya (Bandung Regency, West Bandung Regency, Bandung City and Cimahi City) as many as 8.670.501 Soul or 18% of the total population of West Java, meaning almost one fifth of West Java residents live in Bandung Raya. If the number of people living in the buffer of the capital city and Bandung Raya, then get the number of residents in these two areas as many as 20.601.492 Soul or 44% of the total population of West Java. It appears that

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almost half the population of West Java lives in both areas (http://jabarprov.go.id/index.php/pages/id/75 [31/5/2018].
In the implementation of development, not everyone gets what he wants, especially the social assistance. Therefore, often people who question the development program, especially equity (redistribution). Here the DPRD should be prepared to receive many suggestions from various circles, including suggestions, criticisms, complaints and so on. As a result, the DPRD became the foundation of local communities to improve the fate of the city.

2. Theoretical Framework

2.1. Regional People's Legislative Assembly

The delivery of constituent aspirations by elected legislative members is the embodiment of a two-party representation pattern of mutual need. On the one hand, constituents need a trustworthy representative to absorb goals intact and then channel their aspirations effectively. In this context, the electorates become the party mandating the representative party in the representative institution. On the other hand, the constituent representatives and simultaneously receive the mandate of the constituents, require component support to appear in representative institutions and simultaneously actualize the role of representatives in representative institutions. Thus, there is a pattern of institutional representation in the administration of a democratic system of government.
Representative systems are typically used more by modern society. The more modern a community was, the more complicated the representative procedures became. On another occasion, also voiced by Heywood (1): "Representation differs from democracy, while the former acknowledges a distinction between the government and the governed, the latter, at least in its classical sense, aspires to abolish this distinction and established popular self-government." The presentation thus differs from democracy. Descriptions recognize the difference between the government and the governed. While democracy, at least in its classical sense, seeks to erase the gap of positions and build more populist self-government.
Here, there is the theory of mandates. It refers to the classical approach of accommodation relating to the relationship between the representatives. This theory assumes that the substance represented by a representative is limited to the mandate conveyed by the people who gave the order. It thus requires all actions, even including the attitudes and behaviors of the representatives to be consistent with the will of the persons who provide the mandate. Following the development of the theory of this mandate, it developed by an assumption about the quality of the mandate on which a representative was based on the representation (2).
In line with demographic changes, the region and the needs of the modern State, the question of political representation has attracted the attention of many. The implications of the emergence of the concept of representation, the institutions needed as a medium that connects the community with the government. These institutions represent the political interests of society at the level of government (political superstructure). At a later stage, the politically representative institution is the legislative body (3).
One characteristic inherent in any country that embraces a system of democratic government is the implementation of a representative government of the people, in which the people as the supreme sovereign holders entrust to a small proportion of them to the control of the government. Therefore, not everyone can participate in all general affairs. Consequently, the ideal type of a perfect government must be "representative government" (4).
The participation of people in a binding decision-making process is reflected in the presence of a representative body. The existence of representative institutions or legislative bodies is one of the essential instruments in a country that cultivates and teaches democracy. Active citizen participation in the decision-making process, says Dahl (4), as follows: "Throughout the binding decision-making process, citizens must have sufficient opportunities and equal opportunities to express their choice of outcomes. The decision-making process should have sufficient and equal opportunities to place issues on the agenda and include the reasons why such decisions are made and not others. "
Besides, the people have the opportunity to oversee the running of governmental power through representatives of those sitting in representative institutions and legislative bodies. It is based on the opinion expressed by Sanit (5), which explains: "The role of representatives of the Legislature is essentially concerned with the inter-agency relationship, there are members of the legislature, with community members represented individually, by the group or by the whole. This view of the relationship is one of the major issues in the life of the political system in general, and particularly in the legislative process."
Democracy is a system of government in which the majority of adult members of political society participate by a representative system that ensures that the government is ultimately accountable for its actions to the majority (6).
According to Napitupulu (7), the decree, a representative of modern humans, is given by the general elections, but the same possibility to be a representative of the government. The voices are used to select representatives of people who are against and can be a representative.
However, according to Rusadi (8), the way of being a representative through appointment or appointment can be accepted as an effort to improve the weaknesses of the two electoral systems, namely the distortion of opinion which includes the discrepancy between the party's power in society and the power of community groups in Parliament.
Political representation is a representation of the interests of community members by their representatives in political institutions and processes (9). The level of representation is determined by the system of political representation (political representation) prevailing in the society concerned.
The role of the people's representative means that something must be represented. Napitupulu (7) explains that the process of representation involves two things, namely representation of interests and representation on the side of opinion.
In Indonesia, in addition to the law of political representation, the principle of working representatives is known. The 1971 General Election was organized by involving both political parties and functional groups. On the other hand, according to Rahman (10), the notion of representation is the notion of representation, namely the concept of representation, which gives a person or group the authority or ability to speak and act on behalf of a larger group.
In line with the democratic demands to fulfill the sense of justice of local people, they enhance and promote the spirit and capacity for regional participation in national life. In order to strengthen the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia and reform the constitution, the Consultative People's Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia has set up a new representative body, the Regional Representative Council of the Republic of Indonesia (DPD RI). DPD RI was founded by the third amendment to the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945 (UUD 1945) in November 2001.
Since the change, the system of representation and parliament in Indonesia has changed from a one-chamber system to a bicameral system. The changes did not occur immediately. This happens in a long discussion phase both in the community and in the MPR, especially in the first ad hoc committee. The process of change in the MPR RI, in addition to the political demands and views associated with the reform, academics, through the study of the government system in other countries, especially in democratic countries.

2.2. Transparencies

By the concept of transparency in this study means the opening of access for the public in obtaining information about the planning, implementation, supervision, and accountability of service aspira-

tions of the people of DPRD members. It is the opinion of some experts, namely as follows.

Transparency is a principle that guarantees access or freedom for all to obtain information about corporate governance, i.e., information on guidelines, manufacturing processes and results achieved (11).

Didjaja (12) states that transparency is the government's openness in making and evaluating the policies so that the community can know it. Transparency will ultimately create accountability between the government and the people.

According to Kristianten (13), transparency will have a positive impact on governance. Transparency will increase the accountability of policy makers so that community control of policy-makers will work effectively.

There are at least six principles of transparency put forward by Humanitarian Forum Indonesia (HFI), namely: 1) the existence of easily understood and accessible information (funds, means of implementation, forms of assistance or programs). 2) The presence of publications and media about the process of activities and financial details, 3) there is a periodic report on the utilization of resources in the development of publicly accessible projects, 4) annual report, 5) website or media publication organization, and 6) guidance on disseminating information.

Didjaja (12), the principle of transparency not only relates to matters concerning finance. Government transparency in planning also includes 5 (five) things as follows: 1) openness in essential meetings where the community participates in giving their opinions. Information disclosure relating to documents that need to be known by the public. 3) Disclosure of procedures (decision making or planning procedures). 4) The openness of registers containing legal facts (civil records, land books, etc.). And 5) transparency accepts community participation.

Kristianten (13) states that budget transparency is information related to budgeting planning is the right of every society. The rights of the people associated to budgeting are: 1) right to know, 2) right to observe and attend public meetings, 3) right to express an opinion, 4) right to obtain public documents, and 5) right to be informed.

Based on the explanation, some of the principles referred to in this research are, among others, the openness of information that is easily understood by the public. Also, there should be the publication of the detail of the distribution of community aspirations. And, there is the occasional report on the management of the expectations of the community by the West Java Parliament to the public. The principle of transparency creates mutual trust between the city and the DPRD through the provision of accurate and adequate information.

Transparency will reduce the level of uncertainty in the decision-making process regarding DPRD's various activities, as the dissemination of information that has access only to the government can provide opportunities for the community to make decisions, for example through feedback. In addition, transparency may limit the chances of corruption in the DPRD, with the Community participating in the channeling of these efforts. Kristianten (13) mentioned that transparency can be measured by several indicators: 1) availability and accessibility of documents, 2) clarity and completeness of information, 3) openness process and 4) a legal framework that ensures transparency.

Transparency refers to the availability of information to the general public and clarity about legislation and government decisions. It has the following indicators: 1) access to accurate and timely information, b) provision of precise information on procedures and costs, 3) easy access to information, 4) establish a grievance mechanism in case of violation.

Based on the indicators described above, the transparency principle indicators in this study are: 1) provision and access to precise information about planning, implementation procedures, and accountability. 2) The existence of deliberations involving the community. 3) The openness of the management process and disclosure of information about the distribution of community aspirations.

2.3. Accountability

Accountability is the opening up of public access to information about the planning, implementation, monitoring and transparency of public service efforts by legislators. In this case, accountability is a principle that guarantees access or freedom for all to obtain information about government administration, information about policy-making processes and results achieved (11).

The meaning of the concept of accountability in this study is the accountability of members of the DPRD as representatives of the people to the public in aspiration absorption activities. According Rasul (14), accountability is the ability to give answers to a higher authority over the actions of a person or a group of people to the broader community within an organization. In this study, the higher power of the people's representatives is the people themselves. That is because this country is a democracy. It is also called accountability to the public, as well as to the owner of interest; So-called public accountability.

In article 7 of Law no. 28 of 1999 explains that what is meant by the principle of accountability is the absolute principle that every activity and the result of the events of the state administration must be accountable to the people/people as the highest sovereign of the state by the provisions of the prevailing laws and regulations.

Accountability is an assessment of the implementation process of the organization's activities / performance in order to be accountable and feedback for the organization's leadership in order to further enhance the organization's performance in the future. Responsibility is efforts to enable government officials to be responsible for any conduct of government and to respond to the identity of their authority and criteria for measuring the performance of the government apparatus and establishing mechanisms to ensure compliance with standards as per UNDP in year 2008.

Tjokroamidjojo (15) mentions four types of accountability: 1) political accountability from the government through representative institutions, 2) financial accountability through institutional budgeting and supervision of BPK (Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan). 3) legal accountability in the form of constitutional reform and development of legal instruments, and 4) Economic accountability in the way of liquidity and bankruptcy (not) in a democratic government is accountable to the people through a representative system.

According to Solihin (16), the minimum indicators of accountability are: 1) there is a conformity between the implementation and the standard of implementation procedure, 2) any sanctions imposed on errors or omissions in the execution of activities, and 3) there are measurable outputs and outcomes.

The instruments of accountability indicators are as follows: 1) the existence of Standard Operating Procedure in. 2) implementation of government affairs. 3) in the implementation of authority/policy implementation. 4) responsibility mechanism. 5) annual report. 6) Accountability report. 7) performance monitoring system of State organizers. 8) control system and 9) mechanism of reward and punishment.

Accountability in governance consists of several elements, such as 1) the existence of public access to reports. 2) Explanation and justification of government action. 3) Statements in an open forum, and 4) the actor must have an obligation to attend (11, 17).

2.4. Equal Rights

Article 40 of Law No 32, 2004, states that the DPRD is a representative institution of regional people and is located as part of local government. As a regional government agency, the regional government and the regional people's assembly refer to the regional level. The provincial government of the regional heads and the regional apparatus.

A crucial element of the idea of decentralization is a strong desire for the future development process in order to rely on the interests of the people, especially the regions. UU no. 32 of 2004 states that the DPRD is formally given a significant share. Therefore, DRPD can theoretically play a broad role in a role as a representative of the people. However, DPRDs operate within a political system to achieve maximum results in the form of a decision or policy.

There are some minimal differences, but most thinkers consider freedom of expression as the most important freedom. In a democracy, the freedom of speech was not officially approved. The same reason lies behind the freedom of the press and the freedom of assembly. The right to express opinions and discuss political issues are fundamental rights. The right to vote thus includes a right to information from the freedom of opinion and expression. Freedom of expression, association and assembly; Freedom of speech is meaningless without the mass of the audience.

Freedom of expression or independence of the judgment is the right to argue or to express. Human rights are a category of fundamental rights; a power embodied in the first generation in the history and development of human rights; It is fundamental, because long before people started a state organization, people have this most fundamental right and freedom. John Locke in his book *Two Treatises of Civil Government* in 1823 (18), which describes the process of birth of the state in the form of community promises. (18) argues that when it comes to an agreement between a citizen and a ruler, the individual does not give up all natural rights (fundamental) because of the inherent power, which is a human right that cannot be separated or detached from that individual. For this purpose, the ruler is entitled to organize the life of the individual.

3. Research Methods

This research uses a qualitative research approach. Creswell (19) presented a paradigm of qualitative research as it appears in a natural environment where many human behaviors and events take place. The tradition of this research (qualitative) is based on the implicit application of knowledge (intuitive knowledge or feeling), because often only the nuances of different realities can be estimated in this way (20). Therefore, the data form cannot be calculated in the usual sense (not quantifiable).

Secondary data collection techniques and primary data collection techniques used here are literature studies, interviews, and observations to members of the West Java DPRD from the electoral district of Subang Regency, Majalengka Regency, and Sumedang Regency.

The phenomenon used as research object is the quality of service delivery of constituent aspirations by DPRD members revealed from the transparency, accountability, and equality of rights related to political participation and the pattern of community representation in the implementation of West Java Provincial Government.

4. Results and Discussion

The purpose of granting regional autonomy is: improved public services are getting better; development of democratic life; national justice; regionalization; maintenance of a harmonious relationship between the center and regional as well as between regions in the framework of the unity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI); encourage community empowerment; growing initiative and creativity, enhancing community participation, developing the role and function of the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD).

The autonomous region of West Java has the power to regulate and manage government affairs and the interests of local people in accordance with their initiatives based on people's aspirations. Therefore, the implementation of government affairs and public interests must be based on the wishes of the people. In the perspective of implementing the Government's administrative system, the interests and aspirations of the community are communicated and accepted through the Development Planning Council (Muresbang) mechanism, which takes place from the village level, sub-district level, district / municipality to provincial level. With regard to the implementation of the functions of the regional government, the adoption and distribution of the interests and aspirations of the Community relate to the application of the role of the Regional House of Representatives.

In the implementation dimension of the function, the DPRD Province has functions: a) determination of provincial regulation; b) budget; And c) supervision. The three functions in the representation of the people in the provincial region. In order to accomplish the task as intended, the DPRD of the province captures the aspirations of the people. For this purpose, DPRD members are required, among other things, to receive and collect the aspirations of constituents through regular working visits. Adaptation and pursuit of aspirations and complaints of the community; And grant voters in the constituency moral and political accountability. Members of the DPRD conduct regular work visits to their respective constituencies at the time of interruption.

Political participation is the activity of citizens acting as individuals, which are intended to influence the decision-making by the Government. Participation may be individual or collective, organized or spontaneous, established or sporadic, peaceful or violent, legal or illegal, effective or ineffective (Huntington, et al, 1994: 4). Political participation is an important aspect of democracy. Political participation is a hallmark of political modernization. The existence of political decisions made and implemented by the government concerning and affecting the lives of citizens, the citizens are entitled to participate in determining the content of political decisions.

The general public is entitled to convey their aspirations regarding matters concerning development, governance and community affairs. However, because of the many aspirations that enter so that the government gets difficulty in the delivery to respond to the aspirations conveyed by the community.

In conveying his aspirations, the public generally conducts demonstrations. A rally or a march is a protest movement carried out by a group of people in society. Rallies or strikes are usually held to express the opinion of a group of opponents of the policy or may also attempt as a political emphasis on the interests of a group.

For rulers, demonstrations or demonstrations is not a good habit, because it can reduce the authority of government in society. But this can be a concrete expression of aspirations. There are two forms of aspiration seen in the way of delivery, namely direct aspirations and indirect aspirations. A direct aspiration is a form of community aspiration that is delivered directly without intermediaries, such as demonstrations where the action sometimes becomes very uncontrolled because there is no response or follow-up by the government in solving existing problems, such as burning, damaging the building or other activities that harm many parties.

Indirect endeavor is a form of collaborative pursuit that is disseminated through the media, such as letters sent to the government, e-mails sent through the website, and so on. These two aspirations are one of the channels of the communication process that delivers a message of dissatisfaction with public policy.

DRPD can also include the process of handling aspirations through steps such as identification, planning, communication, and evaluation. This identification conducted by members of the Regional House of Representatives assisted by Public Relations and Protocol Sub Division of service participation in responding to the demands of the participants. Here is meant data and facts that exist in the field following reality, and then processed into the form of information required for the program to be run.

At this stage, members of the DPRD and the Public Relations & Secretariat Protocol sought to seek information which was factual data. There should be data procession first, so get a conclusion on the truth of the data obtained from it.

In the planning phase, members of the Regional House of Representatives and the Public Relations and Protocol Secretariat of West Java Provincial DPRD in facilitating public participation is to make a list of preparation of the results of data or facts obtained. In the planning, there are activities undertaken to support success at the time of implementation of activities in facilitating public participation. With the list will be able to do quick thinking to overcome it and later planning it needs to be carefully thought out. Therefore this activity is one of the stages that helped determine the success of the work of the entire PR department. This plan contains all activities that will be implemented by members of West Java Provincial DPRD, which still requires adjustments with data and facts that exist in the field so that the compiled into mature and targeted.

Communication phase conducted by West Java Provincial DPRD member in facilitating public aspiration of demo participant is by implementing the activity so that communication will take place by itself. Evaluation is the last stage of the stages of fact-finding, Planning, Communication. Not infrequently the change of a planned program will have a positive or negative impact, for the next step in every stage of the program should be flexible for the smooth activities carried out. At this stage, members of the West Java Provincial Legislative Council review the ongoing activities at the time of the next implementation.

Related to the aspirations of the people, the political party's position, both in the political system of democracy and totalitarian political system, also other functions, namely: (1) Political socialization, (2) political recruitment, (3) Political participation, (4) , (5) Political communication, (6) Conflict control, and (7) Political control. Equally important is the integrity and ability of DPRD members to understand and respond to people's aspirations and aspirations. The voice of aspiration has now been agreed by Act No. 9 of 1998 on freedom of expression in public, but still, must be based on decrees or signs.

In the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 17 Year 2014 About the People's Consultative Assembly, DPR, DPD and DPRD, Article 372, DPRD Members are entitled to: a) submit draft regulation of regency / municipality; b) asking question; c) submit suggestions and opinions; d) select and choose; e) self-defense; f) immunity; g) following the orientation and deepening of the task; h) protocol; and i) financial and administrative.

In fulfilling the duties, powers, rights and obligations of the members of the Legislature of West Java Province, who are assisted by the Public Relations and Protocol Secretariat. The Public Relations & Protocol has a subdivision into aspiration services, which primarily have the task of connecting DPRD services with community and community institutions and enabling aspiration services. The media also support all activities, especially through the press of the West Java Parliament itself, namely http://dprd.jabarprov.go.id/.

The low number of actual complaints does not reflect the public's satisfaction with the public service, on the contrary, because people are unsure of the outcome of charges. Also, the poor and less educated people even do not know how to make their complaints. While quality public services require a balance of bargaining power between providers of public service agencies with service recipients, i.e., the community. From that condition, DPRD Jabar feels the need to apply the concept of customer complaint system (complaint handling system), which is online at http://dprd.jabarprov.go.id/. It is their availability and accessibility, which is one of the transparency requirements.

In http://dprd.jabarprov.go.id/ there is an "e-aspirations" rubric. E-Aspiration is a place where aspiration and social media based on readily accessible and integrated complaints. It is an innovation from the West Java Parliament providing space for people to submit claims on the public services. Public complaints arise because of the gap between expectations and the reality that occurs when people obtain public services. Charges or complaints due to general dissatisfaction in achieving the desired functions, the failure of institutions/agencies in fulfilling the wishes of the people and the lack of response from the agency officers who accommodate citizens' complaints. In the context of public service complaints or complaints not only as a negative assessment of the community with the services provided but also as a trigger for the improvement of public services by the government as a service provider.

This complaint space to ensure that the public services provided give satisfaction to the community. The democratic condition achieved after the *Reformasi* is not directly proportional to the quality of public services. The facts on the ground show the variety of public services is not much different from the era before the *Reformasi*.

The results show that more than 50% of public service users complain about the services they receive. The complaints submitted to the service personnel only accommodated promised to be resolved, and most often the officer throws the responsibility to another officer. Also, not infrequently the community complainants scolded or belittled by service personnel.

Based on the daily reality, the quality of service to the public provided by West Java Parliament is still fluctuating, meaning it is always vicissitudes. However, it indicates the openness in its processes.

In addition to using the website as mentioned above, West Java Parliament also received complaints through various other means, such as SMS (short message service), e-mail, and live telephone from radio, especially radio PRFM who received direct charges from the community.

Thus, from the above matters, the respondents acknowledged that the DPRD Jabar in carrying out its duties entirely transparent, that is with the elements: the availability and accessibility of documents, clarity, and completeness of information, process openness, and regulatory framework that ensures transparency.

Besides, respondents also acknowledged that in carrying out their duties members of West Java Legislative wholly accountable, namely the element: availability and accessibility of documents, clarity and completeness of information, process openness, the regulatory framework that ensures accountability, and the presence of members of parliament as an actor.

Fulfilling the aspirations of the community is in line with the activities of the role of structures and procedures within the framework of the local government system, not even the problems one faces. It is also about accommodating and articulating the aspirations of the community through communication and coordination between the work units in order to create a system of meeting claims in system procedures. Feedback is anything from and felt by the community. Equally important is the integrity and ability of DPRD members to understand and respond to people's aspirations and aspirations.

The members of the DPRD not only visited the efforts of the various parties concerned to express their wishes, but also went to the electoral district. The study finds that there is an agenda to get into the field (deepening) of DPRD members from Subang, Majalengka and Sumedang West Java Province. Therefore, formal efforts and a working visit by DPRD members to absorb the aspirations of ordinary people are made at the DPRD office or outside of visits. There is also the absorption of community efforts in an informal way, where most of the initiatives of each member of the DPRD are through informal working visits, through the activities of each party, through dialogue with students, non-governmental organizations, educational institutions, as well as through cultural approaches.

5. Conclusion

On the basis of the results and discussion of the research formulated research results as follows: 1) The DPRD is a place to accommodate aspirations as a form of community political participation based on democratic principles such as transparency, accountability and equality. 2) Community Aspiration Shelter Activities in West Java can be handled primarily on media from West Java

Provincial Legislative Council, i.e., http://dprd.jabarprov.go.id/, both inside and outside the local Parliament office, through the Secretariat for Public Relations and Protocol. 3) In fulfilling their duties as a reservoir for collaborative efforts, DPRD members assume the functions of identification, planning, communication and evaluation. 4) The DPRD's role in building and increasing public participation through the patterns of community effort that have been used so far relates not only to existing rules or legislation, but also to many different ways that are considered useful. It aims to make it easier for DPRD members to reach people's aspirations from different areas of life. And 5) it can generally judge that the efforts of the members of West Java DPRD to absorb, adapt and pursue the aspirations of the community are optimal. It is reflected in the efforts that have been made to give space to the community, express their wishes and maximize their participation. The adoption of people's aspirations also happens informally, with most of the DPRD's initiatives being through informal working visits, individual parties, dialogue with students, mass organizations, non-governmental organizations or educational institutions, and cultural approaches to local communities.

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