



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

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## Abstract

This study discusses the performance of local legislative councils in serving the distribution of community aspirations in West Java, Indonesia. The performance of the board members is viewed in terms of transparency, accountability, and equality. With descriptive-qualitative methods, the review of this study found that in order to perform their functions as elected representatives, provincial council members always provided their time to serve the community. According to the fact, members of the provincial council, among others, absorb and collect the aspirations of constituents through regular working visits; accommodate and follow up on aspirations and complaints, and provide a moral and political constituency to constituents. 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

You may normally use up to three levels of heading in the text to help guide readers around your paper. Major section headings should be in bold CAPITAL LETTERS and left justified. 2nd level headings should be in bold, capitalized, and left justified and 3rd level heading should be in bold italics, capitalized and left justified.

Decentralization is the delivery of Government Affairs by the Central Government to an autonomous region based on the Autonomy Principle. Deconcentration is a delegation of some Governmental Affairs which is the authority of the Central Government to the governor as the representative of the Central Government, to vertical institutions in certain areas, and/or to the governors and regents/mayors in charge of general government affairs. Co-Administration is an assignment from the Central Government to an autonomous region to implement a portion of the Governmental Affairs which is the authority of the Central Government or from the Regional Government of the province to the Regent / municipality to implement part of the Governmental Affairs which is under the authority of the Provincial Region (Law Number 23 Year 2014 on Government Area).

In that context, West Java Province as an Autonomous Region has the authority to regulate and manage Government Affairs and the interests of local people according to their own initiative based on community aspirations. Thus the implementation of government affairs and public interests must be based on the aspirations of the people. In the perspective of the implementation of the government management system, the interests and aspirations of the community are conveyed and accepted through the Development Planning Discussion (Musrenbang) mechanism that takes place

from the village / kelurahan level, sub-district level, district/municipality level to the provincial level. In the perspective of the implementation of the functions of regional government, the absorption and distribution of the interests and aspirations of the community are related to the implementation of the function of the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD).

In the implementation dimension of the function, Provincial DPRD has functions: a). Establishment of provincial regulations; B). Budget; And c). supervision. The three functions referred to in the framework of representation of the people in the province. In order to carry out the function as intended, the provincial DPRD captures the aspirations of the people. In that context, members of the Provincial DPRD, among others, are obliged to absorb and collect the aspirations of constituents through regular working visits; Accommodate and follow up on community aspirations and complaints; And provide moral and political accountability to constituents in the constituency. Periodic work visits are conducted by Members of the DPRD to each electoral district at the time of recess.

The population of West Java Province in 2015 reached 46.7 million people. This number consists of the male population of 23.68 million and female population of 23.03 million. West Java Province is the largest province in Indonesia in terms of population. With an area of 35,377, 76 km<sup>2</sup>, West Java Province consists of 18 districts and 9 cities. Eighteen districts are Bogor, Sukabumi, Cianjur, Bandung, Garut, Tasikmalaya, Ciamis, Kuningan, Cirebon, Majalengka, Sumedang, Indramayu, Subang, Purwakarta, Karawang, Bekasi, West Bandung, and Pangandaran. The nine cities are Bogor City, Sukabumi City, Bandung City, Cirebon City, Bekasi City, Depok City, Cimahi City, Tasikmalaya City, and Banjar City.

In the implementation of development, certainly, not everyone gets what he wants, especially in terms of welfare. Therefore,

there are often people who question the development program, especially equity (redistribution). This is where the DPRD should be prepared to accept various aspirations from various circles, including the proposal, criticism, complaints, and so forth. As a result, the Regional People's Legislative Assembly became the foundation of the local community to improve the fate of the community.

## 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 aspirations intact and then channel their aspirations effectively. In this context, the constituent becomes 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 constituent 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 generally more utilized by modern society. The more modern a society the more complicated the representative procedures are followed. On another occasion also expressed by Heywood (1) that: "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. "Thus, the representation differs from the democracy. Representations recognize the difference between the government and the governed. While democracy, at least in its classical sense, aspires to eliminate the difference of positions and build a more populist self-government.

Referring to the classic theory of accommodation relating to the relationship between representatives and representatives, it is known as the theory of mandates. This theory basically assumes that the substance represented by a representative is limited to the mandate conveyed by the people who gave the mandate. It thus requires all actions, even including the attitudes and behaviors of the representatives to be consistent with the will of the persons who give the mandate. In accordance with the development of the theory of this mandate, it developed on the basis of 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 political representative institution is known as 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. John Stuart Mill (3), argues that therefore, not everyone can participate in all general affairs. Consequently, the ideal type in a perfect government must be "representative government".

The involvement of the people in binding decision-making is reflected in the presence of a representative body of the people. The existence of representative institutions or legislative bodies is one of the important instruments in a country that adheres to and teaches democracy. Effective citizen participation in the decision-making process, says Dahl (3), as follows: "Throughout the bind-

ing 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. "

In addition, the people have the opportunity to oversee the running of governmental power through representatives of those sitting in representative institutions and legislative bodies. This is based on the opinion expressed by Sanit (4), 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 in the legislative process in particular. "

C.F. Strongs (5), argues that democracy is a system of government in which the majority of adult members of political society participate on the basis of a representative system that ensures that the government is ultimately accountable for its actions to the majority.

According to Napitupulu (6), the ordinance of becoming a modern representative of the people is through the general election, because it gives equal opportunity to everyone to become a representative of the people in government. Through elections will be selected representatives of the people who are trusted and have the ability to become a representative.

However, according to Rusadi (7), 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 or political representation is defined as the representation of the interests of community members by their representatives in political institutions and processes (8). The level of representation is determined by the political representation system (Political Representation) prevailing in the community concerned.

The role of the people's representatives implies that there is something to be represented. Napitupulu (6) explains that the process of representation involves two things, namely representation of interests, and representation on the opinion side.

In Indonesia, the functional representative principle has also been known, in addition to the principle of political representation. The 1971 General Election was organized by including both political parties and functional groups. On the other hand, according to Rahman (9), the concept of representation is the Concept of Representation, namely the Concept of Representation which gives the authority or ability to a person or a group to speak and act on behalf of a larger group.

In line with democratic demands to meet local people's sense of justice, expand and enhance the spirit and capacity of regional participation in national life; And to strengthen the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, in order to reform the Constitution, the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia established a new representative body, the Regional Representative Council of the Republic of Indonesia (DPD RI). The formation of DPD RI was done through the third amendment of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD 1945) in November 2001.

Since the change, the system of representation and parliament in Indonesia has changed from a unicameral system to a bicameral system. The changes did not occur immediately, but through a lengthy discussion phase both in the community and in the MPR, especially in the Ad Hoc Committee I. The process of change in the MPR RI, in addition to the political demands and views that developed with the reform, academic, by studying the system of government applicable in other countries especially in democratic countries.

## 2.2. Transparencies

What is meant by the concept of transparency in this study is the opening of access for the public in obtaining information about the planning, implementation, supervision, and accountability of service aspirations of the people of DPRD members. This is based on the opinion of some experts, namely as follows.

Krina and Lalolo (10) transparency is a principle that ensures access or freedom for everyone to obtain information about governance, ie information on policies, manufacturing processes and results achieved.

Didjaja, (11) states that transparency is the government's openness in making policies so that it can be known by the community. Transparency will ultimately create accountability between the government and the people.

According to Kristiansen & Santoso (12), 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 6 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 existence 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, (11), the principle of transparency is not only related to matters concerning finance, government transparency in planning also includes 5 (five) things as follows: 1) openness in important 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) openness of registers containing legal facts (civil records, land books etc.), and 5) openness accepts community participation.

Kristiansen & Santoso (12) states that budget transparency is information related to budgeting planning is the right of every society. The rights of the people related 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, the publication of the detail of the distribution of community aspirations, the occasional report on the management of the aspirations of the community by the West Java Parliament to the public. The principle of transparency creates mutual trust between the community and the DPRD through the provision of accurate and adequate information.

Transparency will reduce the level of uncertainty in the decision-making process regarding the various activities of the DPRD, since the dissemination of information that has only access to the government can provide opportunities for the community to take decisions, for example by doing feedback. In addition, transparency can narrow the chances of corruption within the scope of the DPRD with the community participating in the channeling of these aspirations. Kristiansen & Santoso (12) mentioned that transparency can be measured through several indicators: 1) document availability and accessibility, 2) clarity and completeness of information, 3) openness process, and 4) a regulatory framework that ensures transparency.

Transparency refers to the availability of information to the general public and clarity about legislation and government decisions, with the following indicators: 1) access to accurate and timely information, b) provision of clear 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 clear 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 of access for the public to obtain information on the planning, implementation, monitoring, and transparency of service aspirations to the public from legislators. In this case, accountability is a principle that ensures access or freedom for everyone to obtain information about government administration, information on policy-making processes and outcomes achieved (10).

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 (13) accountability is the ability to give answers to a higher authority over the actions of a person or a group of people to the wider community within an organization. In this study, the higher authority 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 (general 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 decisive principle that every activity and the result of the activities of the state administration must be accountable to the people/people as the highest sovereign of the state in accordance with the provisions of the prevailing laws and regulations.

According to UNDP (2008), accountability is an evaluation of the implementation process of activities/performance of the organization to be accountable and as feedback for the leadership of the organization to be able to further improve the performance of the organization in the future. Accountability can be obtained through: 1) efforts to make government officials capable of being responsible for every government behavior and responsive to the identity in which they have authority and establishment of criteria for measuring the performance of government apparatus and the establishment of mechanisms to ensure that standards have been met. Tjokroamidjojo (14) 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 legal reform and development of legal instruments, and 4) Economic accountability in the form of liquidity and bankruptcy (not) in a democratic government is accountable to the people through a representative system.

According to Solihin (15) 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 or, 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.

According to Teguh (10) accountability in governance consists of several elements, among others: 1) the existence of public access to reports that have been made, 2) explanation and justification of government action, 3) explanations should be made in an open forum, and 4) the actor must have an obligation to attend.

## 2.4. Equal Rights

In Article 40 of Law No. 32 of 2004, it is stated that DPRD is a representative institution of the regional people and is domiciled as an element of local government administration. Referred to as a regional government agency is the Regional Government and the Regional People's Legislative Assembly at the regional level. While the regional government consists of regional heads and regional apparatus.

One important element in the idea of decentralization is a strong desire for the future development process, to rely on the interests of the people, especially those in the regions. UU no. 32 of 2004, it is said that the task, right, and authority of DPRD formally get a large portion. Thus, theoretically, DPRD can play a broad and important role in carrying out its duties as a representative of the people. However, DPRD working within the scope of a political system to prioritize or provide maximum results in the form of a decision or policy in favor of the interests of the people hence require inputs that include participation or aspirations and support of all elements of society.

There are some minimum disagreements, but most thinkers view freedom of expression as the most important freedom. In a democracy, freedom of expression has a special place the right to vote does not mean much if it does not get sufficient information about the ideas and programs of the opposition and if expressing an opinion alone is not possible. The same reason lies behind press freedom and freedom of assembly. The right to express opinions and to come together to discuss together political issues are fundamental rights if the people are expected to vote critically and appropriately. The right to vote also contains a right to information from the freedom of expression of opinion both oral and written. Freedom of expression demands freedom of association and assembly, free speech is meaningless without the mass of listeners.

Freedom of opinion or independence of opinion is one of the human rights namely the right to argue or expression. Human rights are a category of fundamental rights, a right embodied in the first generation in the history and development of human rights, namely rights belonging to civil and political rights. It is said fundamental because long before the people gave birth to a state organization, the people have been granted this most fundamental right and freedom. Based on the classical theory of the origin of the state of a philosopher and social contract theorist John Locke in his book *Two Treatises Of Civil Government* (1823) which describes the process of the birth of the state in the form of community promises. Locke argues when an agreement between a citizen and a ruler, the individual does not give up all natural rights (fundamental) because of the natural right which is a human right that can not be separated or released from that individual. To that end, the ruler who is entitled to organize the life of the individual in the state ties shall respect the fundamental rights.

## 3. Research Methods

This research uses qualitative research approach. Creswell (16) put forward a paradigm of qualitative research as it appears in a natural setting in which there are many human behaviors and events taking place. The tradition of this research (qualitative) rests on the implicit application of knowledge (intuitive knowledge or feeling) because often the nuances of diverse realities can only be appreciated in this way (17). Therefore, the data form can not be calculated (not quantifiable) in the usual sense.

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 Discussions

The implementation of local government aims to realize the welfare of the community. Regional Government is the implementation of government affairs by the regional government and the regional parliament based on the principle of autonomy and duty of assistance with the principle of autonomy as wide as possible in the system and the principle of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in the 1945 Constitution.

West Java Province as an Autonomous Region has the authority to regulate and manage Government Affairs and the interests of local people according to their own initiatives based on the aspirations of the people. Thus the implementation of government affairs and public interests must be based on the aspirations of the people. In the perspective of the implementation of the government management system, the interests and aspirations of the community are conveyed and accepted through the mechanism of the Development Planning Council (Muresbang) which takes place from the village / kelurahan level, sub-district level, district/municipality level to the provincial level. In the perspective of the implementation of the functions of regional government, the absorption and distribution of the interests and aspirations of the community are related to the implementation of the function of the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD).

In the implementation dimension of the function, Provincial DPRD has functions: a) establishment of provincial regulation; b) budget; And c) supervision. The three functions referred to in the framework of representation of the people in the Provincial Region. In order to carry out the function as intended, the provincial DPRD captures the aspirations of the people. To that end, members of the Provincial DPRD, among others, are obliged to absorb and collect the aspirations of constituents through regular working visits; Accommodate and follow up on community aspirations and complaints; And provide moral and political accountability to constituents in the constituency. Periodic work visits are conducted by Members of the DPRD to their respective constituencies at the time of recess.

One of the characteristics of people's political participation, among others, is the existence of inputs in the form of community aspirations that technically can be regarded as demands and support. Aspiration is an expression of dissatisfaction or a strong desire of the community submitted to the government in the form of statements of attitude, opinions, criticism, expectations, input, and suggestions.

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. Demonstration or demonstration is a protest movement carried out by a group of people in public. Demonstrations or demonstrations are usually held to express the opinion of a group of opponents of the policy or may also be attempted 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 from the form 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-

burning, damaging the building or other actions that harm many parties.

While indirect aspiration is a form of community aspiration delivered through the media, such as letters sent to the government, emails sent via the website and so forth. These two aspirations are one of the channels of the communication process in delivering a message of dissatisfaction with a public policy.

In handling various aspirations of the community, the West Java Parliament now has its own media that can announce all its activities, namely <http://dprd.jabarprov.go.id/>. Inside the portal, there is an open section, "e-aspiration". With this community participation media, DPRD can also include the process of handling aspirations through steps such as fact-finding, planning, communication, and evaluation.

This fact finding is 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 in accordance with reality, then processed into the form of information required in accordance with the purpose of 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. The data is processed first, so get a conclusion on the truth of the data obtained 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 do 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 a 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 doing the implementation in the activity so that communication will take place by itself.

Evaluation is the last stage after 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 that will be implemented at the time of the next implementation.

In following up the fulfillment of the aspirations of the community, it can not be separated from the activities of the role of structures and procedures within the framework of the local government system, also not out of the problems faced, how to accommodate and articulate the aspirations of the community through communication and coordination among work units in order to create a system of aspiration fulfillment in system procedures Local government, whose feedback can be known and felt by the community, and equally important is the integrity and ability of DPRD members in understanding and accommodating people's desires and aspirations.

Voice of aspiration has now been approved by Law no. 9 of 1998 on freedom of expression in public, but still, must be based on regulations or signs that have been mutually agreed upon.

In carrying out the duties, authority, rights, and obligations of members of West Java Provincial Legislative Assisted by the Secretariat of Public Relations and Protocol. The Public Relations & Protocol has sub-sub-division of sub-division of aspiration services that have the main duty of providing services relating DPRD

with community and community institutions and facilitate aspiration services. All activities were supported by the news in the media, namely primarily by the media of 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 complaints. In addition, the poor and less educated people also 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/>. This 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 means of aspiration and social media based on easily accessible and integrated complaints. This is an innovation from the West Java Parliament that provides space for people to submit complaints on the public services it receives. Public complaints arise because of the gap between expectations and the reality that occurs when people obtain public services. Complaints or complaints due to public dissatisfaction in obtaining the desired services, 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. Due to the fact that the democratic condition achieved after the Reformasi is not directly proportional to the quality of public services. The facts on the ground show the quality of public services is not much different than 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 are only accommodated, promised to be resolved, and most often the officer throws the responsibility to another officer. In addition, 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 still ups and downs. 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 complaints from the community.

Thus, from the above matters, the respondents acknowledged that the DPRD Jabar in carrying out its duties quite 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.

In addition, respondents also acknowledged that in carrying out their duties members of West Java Legislative quite 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.

In following up the fulfillment of the aspirations of the community, it can not be separated from the activities of the role of structures and procedures within the framework of the local government system, also not out of the problems faced, how to accommodate and articulate the aspirations of the community through communication and coordination among work units in order to create a system of aspiration fulfillment in system procedures local government. Feedback from it all can be known and felt by the com-

munity. Equally important is the integrity and capacity of DPRD members in understanding and accommodating the people's desires and aspirations.

In addition to accommodating aspirations when visited by various parties concerned to voice their aspirations, the members of the DPRD went to the election area. In this research, it is seen that there are agenda to get to the field (recess) from DPRD member of West Java Province from Subang, Majalengka, and Sumedang. Thus, formal aspirations and a working visit by DPRD members in absorbing the aspirations of ordinary people is done in the DPRD office or outside visits. There is also the absorption of community aspirations in informal ways where most of the initiatives of each member of the DPRD are through informal work visits, through the activities of each party, dialogue with students, non-governmental organizations, educational institutions, as well as cultural approaches.

## 5. Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion of research formulated research conclusions as follows: 1) constitutionally, 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 traced primarily to media constructed by West Java Provincial Legislative Council, ie <http://dprd.jabarprov.go.id/> handled, both inside and outside the local parliament office, by the Secretariat of Public Relations and Protocol, 3) in carrying out its duties as a reservoir of community aspirations, DPRD members perform the functions of fact-finding, planning, communication, and evaluation, 4) the role of the DPRD in building and increasing public participation through the patterns of absorption of community aspirations used so far, not only refer to the rules or rules of law that apply but also many uses various ways that are considered quite effective. This is to make it easier for DPRD members to get or get the aspirations of the people from different walks of life, and 5) it can be assessed in general that the efforts that have been done by members of West Java DPRD to absorb, accommodate, and follow up the aspirations of the community are optimal. This is evident from the efforts taken in providing space for the community to convey their aspirations and participate maximally. In addition to the formal selection of aspirations and working visit by DPRD members in absorbing the aspirations of the people, the absorption of people's aspirations is also done in informal ways where most are initiatives from each member of the DPRD, which, among others, through informal work visits, individual parties, dialogue with students, mass organizations, non-governmental organizations or educational institutions and cultural approaches to local communities.

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