

DPRD Supervision of the Implementation of New Renewable Energy Policies From the Perspective of Good Governance

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ABSTRACT

The adoption of Renewable Energy Policies (EBT) is a vital step towards ensuring energy sustainability in Indonesia, given the declining reliance on fossil fuels and the associated environmental impacts. Effective monitoring is crucial for the successful implementation of EBT policies at the regional level. The Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) plays a key role in overseeing these policies. This research aims to assess DPRD's oversight function regarding the implementation of EBT policies through the lens of Good Governance, emphasizing transparency, accountability, participation, and responsibility. Effective oversight is expected to drive the achievement of sustainable EBT policy outcomes that ultimately benefit the community.

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INTRODUCTION

Energy security in Indonesia is one of the major challenges faced by the government in maintaining the sustainability of national development. The dependence on fossil energy resources, such as oil, coal, and natural gas, has become a key factor that increases pressure on the national energy supply. Moreover, the growing energy consumption due to economic and population growth raises concerns about the limitations of existing natural resources. The finite nature of fossil energy resources and their negative environmental impacts, especially in terms of climate change and air pollution, have made it increasingly urgent for Indonesia to make changes to its national energy policy. Therefore, energy diversification has become one of the main policies that must be implemented to ensure sustainable energy security.

Renewable Energy (EBT) is a highly potential alternative in reducing dependence on fossil fuels. Indonesia is rich in various renewable energy resources, ranging from solar, wind, biomass, to geothermal energy. The utilization of EBT not only helps Indonesia reduce its reliance on fossil fuels, but also supports sustainable development goals and climate change mitigation. With vast natural resource potential, Indonesia should be able to become a more energy-independent country while also reducing negative environmental impacts. The Indonesian government has launched various policies to promote the development of EBT, one of which is outlined in the National Energy General Plan (RUEN), targeting a 23% share of renewable energy in the energy mix by 2025.

Although Indonesia has abundant renewable energy potential, the implementation of these policies faces several challenges. Some of these challenges include technological issues, limited funding, low public awareness, and inadequate infrastructure in regional areas. Therefore, effective and sustained oversight of EBT policies is critical to ensure that these policies are carried out as planned and yield positive results. One of the key stakeholders in overseeing these policies is the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD). As the regional legislative body, the DPRD has the function of monitoring the policies implemented by local governments. This oversight is essential to ensure that EBT policies achieve the desired goals and can be evaluated transparently, accountably, and participatively.

The DPRD's role as a legislative body at the regional level is to supervise the implementation of policies, including those in the energy sector. This oversight covers various aspects, including the budget allocated for the development of EBT, the implementation of renewable energy projects, and the impact of these policies on the community and the environment. In addition, the DPRD also plays a role in identifying and addressing various barriers that could hinder the achievement of EBT policy objectives at the regional level. Therefore, DPRD oversight should not only be reactive but also proactive by proposing policy improvements if obstacles are encountered in implementation.

DPRD's oversight of EBT policies must prioritize the principles of Good Governance, namely transparency, accountability, participation, and responsibility. The principle of transparency requires that the policymaking process and budget management in the EBT sector be accessible and known to the public so that the community can oversee the policy's implementation. Accountability demands that local governments be responsible for the use of resources in EBT development, including in terms of budget allocation and the results achieved from these policies. Public participation is also an important element in overseeing EBT policies, as involving the public ensures that the policies are more aligned with local needs and conditions. Furthermore, this participation provides legitimacy to local governments in implementing EBT-related policies. Responsibility requires that the DPRD not only oversee but also provide constructive and solution-oriented recommendations to improve the effectiveness of policy implementation.

As the implementation of EBT policies evolves, the challenges in oversight become increasingly complex. On one hand, many regions are still limited in terms of infrastructure and human resources capable of optimally managing renewable energy. On the other hand, EBT programs that require long-term investment are often hindered by funding issues and budgetary politics that have yet to fully support them. Therefore, in addition to overseeing the policies, the DPRD must also pay more attention to the sustainability of funding and ensure that the EBT policies implemented are not only beneficial in the short term but also sustainable in the long run.

DPRD oversight of EBT policies must also consider the equitable distribution of development, especially in areas that are not fully reached by renewable energy policies. In this regard, the role of the DPRD as representatives of the people is vital to ensure that EBT policies are implemented fairly and evenly, not just concentrated in more developed or resource-rich areas. Oversight based on Good Governance principles will also help create a conducive environment for EBT development, encouraging the creation of more affordable, efficient, and environmentally friendly energy.

Given the importance of the DPRD's role in overseeing EBT policies, this research aims to analyze in depth how DPRD oversight is carried out on the implementation of EBT policies at the regional level and to what extent the principles of Good Governance are applied in the oversight process. By gaining a deeper understanding of this, the research aims to identify more effective solutions to improve and strengthen the oversight of EBT policies, which in turn will accelerate the achievement of national targets in renewable energy development.

Furthermore, this research will explore the potential obstacles faced by the DPRD in carrying out its oversight function, and how these challenges can be addressed. The results of this research are expected to contribute to improving the governance of EBT policies at the regional level, while also supporting Indonesia's goal of becoming an energy-independent and sustainable nation. With its large renewable energy potential, Indonesia has a great opportunity to become a leader in renewable energy development in Southeast Asia, but only with effective oversight and the right policies can this goal be achieved.

LITERATUR REVIEW

This section discusses three key concepts that form the foundation of this study: the oversight role of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD), the development of Renewable Energy (EBT) in Indonesia, and the principles of Good Governance that underpin the effectiveness of oversight in public policies. The literature review refers to various relevant sources to provide a theoretical basis for analyzing DPRD's oversight of EBT policy implementation from the perspective of Good Governance.

DPRD's Oversight Role in the Regional Government System

The DPRD has a critical role in the regional government system, particularly in exercising oversight over policies and programs carried out by local governments. This oversight includes evaluating budget

allocation, policy effectiveness, and the impacts of these policies on the community. The oversight function of DPRD is part of the checks and balances mechanism aimed at ensuring that policies implemented by local governments are not only in line with plans but also accommodate public interests.

Theoretically, DPRD's oversight function ensures transparency and accountability in the policy process. In the context of renewable energy policies, the DPRD is authorized to oversee the planning, implementation, and evaluation of EBT policies at the regional level. With this authority, the DPRD plays a role in identifying potential barriers to effective policy implementation, such as infrastructure limitations, funding issues, or knowledge and technology gaps.

According to Weberian theory on bureaucracy and oversight, the DPRD should act as a monitor who not only evaluates existing policies but also provides constructive feedback to improve those policies. The ideal oversight function is to create a feedback mechanism that allows for continuous policy improvement. DPRD oversight must be based on accurate data and transparent methodologies so that the results are accepted by the public and used as a basis for future policy improvements.

Furthermore, DPRD's oversight of EBT policies in the regions involves interactions with other stakeholders, such as the community, energy companies, and the central government. Therefore, effective oversight requires collaboration among various parties to ensure the success of environmentally sustainable and long-term policies.

Development of Renewable Energy (EBT) in Indonesia

As a country rich in natural resources, Indonesia has significant potential in developing Renewable Energy (EBT). The nation possesses abundant renewable energy resources, such as solar, wind, biomass, and geothermal energy. Data from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) shows that Indonesia's renewable energy potential is immense, with a total estimated capacity of 400 GW, including 207,898 MW of solar energy and 28,000 MW of geothermal energy, which is the largest potential in the world.

However, despite Indonesia's vast natural resource potential, the development of EBT faces various challenges, including infrastructure issues, funding constraints, and inter-agency coordination. One of the main barriers is the unequal development of renewable energy infrastructure across regions. Some areas, particularly remote regions not yet connected to the national electricity grid, face difficulties in accessing renewable energy. This is often due to low investment levels in the renewable energy sector, both from the government and private entities.

Moreover, another challenge is the need for regulatory adjustments to better support EBT development. Although Indonesia has introduced various policies supporting the use of EBT, such as the National Energy General Plan (RUEN) and incentives for renewable energy investments, there are still implementation challenges, especially at the regional level. Some regions continue to struggle with accessing the necessary technologies to optimally manage and develop their renewable energy potential.

The development of EBT requires not only strong policies but also good coordination between the central government, local governments, and the private sector. In this regard, the DPRD plays an essential role in overseeing and ensuring that policies are effectively implemented at the regional level. The DPRD can function as a liaison between local governments and the community, identifying needs and opportunities for EBT development, ensuring that the policies are relevant to local conditions.

Principles of Good Governance in Public Policy Management

Good Governance refers to the principles of sound governance, which include transparency, accountability, participation, and responsibility. These principles serve as the foundation for public policies aimed at ensuring that policies are not only beneficial to a few but also consider the overall public interest, sustainability, and resource efficiency.

Transparency, in the context of DPRD's oversight of EBT policies, means that local governments must be open about information regarding renewable energy policies, including budget allocations, progress reports, and outcomes. Transparency is crucial so that the public can understand how energy policies are being implemented and can participate in oversight activities.

Accountability refers to the local government's responsibility to ensure that every policy implemented is accountable to the public. DPRD oversight in this context ensures that the budget and resources used for the development of EBT are managed efficiently and without misuse. This also includes accountability for the social and environmental impacts of the policies being implemented.

Public participation is an essential element of Good Governance because successful policies are those that involve the public in the planning, implementation, and evaluation processes. In the context of EBT policies, public participation can be achieved through public consultation forums, discussions with stakeholders, and involving the community in decision-making related to renewable energy projects in their areas. Involvement of the public not only provides legitimacy to the policies but also enables local

governments to hear directly from the community about their energy needs and aspirations.

Responsibility requires local governments to respond to problems arising during policy implementation and take corrective actions as needed. DPRD's oversight plays a role in identifying issues in the implementation of EBT policies, such as technical or financial challenges, and providing recommendations to resolve them. Responsibility also includes evaluating the outcomes of policies to assess whether the EBT policies meet the established targets, in terms of emission reductions, energy provision, and impacts on the community.

The application of Good Governance principles in DPRD's oversight of EBT policies is expected to enhance the effectiveness of these policies, strengthen accountability and transparency in governance, and ensure that the policies deliver optimal benefits to society and the environment.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach to analyze the oversight conducted by the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) on the implementation of Renewable Energy (EBT) policies from the perspective of Good Governance. A qualitative approach is chosen because it allows for a deep exploration of the dynamics of oversight and the application of Good Governance principles related to EBT policies, as well as an understanding of the various challenges faced by the DPRD in carrying out its functions.

The data sources used in this study consist of primary and secondary data. Primary data is obtained through in-depth interviews with DPRD members, local government officials involved in EBT policies, as well as other stakeholders such as renewable energy entrepreneurs and NGOs active in the energy sector. These interviews are designed to gather their views, experiences, and evaluations regarding DPRD's oversight and the implementation of EBT policies in the regions. Secondary data is collected through document studies, including annual reports, regional regulation documents, EBT-related policies, and existing evaluation results.

For data collection, this study employs three main techniques: semi-structured interviews, document analysis, and field observations. Semi-structured interviews provide flexibility in extracting deeper information from sources, while document analysis offers secondary data that supports the analysis of policies and practices in place. Field observations are conducted to directly observe the implementation of EBT policies and the oversight carried out by the DPRD in several regions that are the focus of the study. These three techniques complement each other to obtain more valid and comprehensive data.

The collected data is then analyzed using thematic analysis, where the researcher identifies key themes emerging from interviews, documents, and field observations. This analysis aims to understand how the DPRD conducts oversight of EBT policies and how the principles of Good Governance are applied in the process. To ensure the validity and reliability of the data, this study uses triangulation, which compares findings from various data sources to ensure consistency and accuracy of the information obtained.

DISCUSSION

In this section, we will discuss four key aspects related to the oversight of the implementation of Renewable Energy (EBT) policies by the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) from the perspective of Good Governance. These aspects include (1) the role of DPRD in overseeing EBT policies, (2) challenges faced by DPRD in conducting oversight of EBT policies, (3) the application of Good Governance principles in overseeing EBT policies, and (4) the impact of DPRD oversight on the effectiveness of EBT policies at the regional level.

The Role of DPRD in Overseeing EBT Policies

The DPRD plays a strategic role in overseeing the implementation of EBT policies. As a regional legislative body, DPRD is not only responsible for drafting and ratifying regional regulations but also for overseeing the local government's activities, including energy policies. In relation to EBT policies, DPRD's role is to ensure that the policies enacted by local governments do not solely focus on short-term development goals but also consider the sustainability of environmentally friendly energy. The oversight conducted by the DPRD includes monitoring budgets, evaluating policies, and assessing the social and environmental impacts of those policies.

As an overseer, the DPRD has the authority to request clarifications, periodic reports, and even suggest policy improvements if discrepancies between plans and actual outcomes are found. Furthermore, DPRD also acts as a bridge between the local government and the public, ensuring that the voices and aspirations of the community regarding renewable energy are heard and considered in the formulation of policies. In overseeing EBT policies, DPRD can support local governments in developing more inclusive policies based on local conditions and serve as a monitor for the implementation of policies that prioritize transparency and accountability.

Moreover, the DPRD also plays a role in facilitating capacity-building within local governments for

managing renewable energy. Since the renewable energy sector requires deep technical knowledge, the DPRD can advocate for training and capacity-building for local government officials responsible for EBT policies. This is expected to accelerate adaptation to more sustainable and environmentally friendly energy policies. On the other hand, DPRD also monitors the achievement of policy objectives, such as the contribution of EBT in reducing dependency on fossil fuels and its impact on the local economy.

Challenges Faced by DPRD in Conducting Oversight of EBT Policies

Despite the importance of DPRD's oversight of EBT policies, the process often faces several challenges. One major challenge is the limited technical knowledge about renewable energy held by many members of the DPRD. Most members of the DPRD come from backgrounds that are not directly related to the energy sector, making their understanding of the technical issues related to renewable energy management limited. This leads to difficulties in comprehending the technical details of EBT policies and providing input based on accurate data and analysis.

Another significant challenge is the limited budget allocated for the EBT sector at the regional level. Although the central government has established policies to encourage the development of renewable energy, the implementation of these policies is often hindered by budget constraints at the local level. Many regions face a shortage of funds to develop renewable energy infrastructure, such as solar or wind power plants, and lack incentives to attract private investors to develop renewable energy projects. In such situations, the DPRD must identify budget priorities and ensure that the EBT sector receives adequate funding, even when resources are limited.

A further challenge is the lack of coordination between local governments and the central government, as well as between various stakeholders involved in the renewable energy sector. Policies issued by the central government are not always easily translated into local contexts due to differences in geographical, social, and economic conditions across regions. This often leads to centrally designed policies being less effective when implemented at the local level. The DPRD plays a role in bridging this coordination gap, but the challenge of coordination remains an obstacle to optimal oversight. Conflicts of interest between the energy sector and other sectors, such as agriculture or infrastructure, which also demand budget priorities and policies, also complicate the situation.

Application of Good Governance Principles in Overseeing EBT Policies

The application of Good Governance principles in the oversight of EBT policies is essential. Principles such as transparency, accountability, participation, and responsibility must be applied by the DPRD to ensure that EBT policies are implemented properly and provide maximum benefits to the community. Transparency in the management of EBT policies is crucial so that the public and other stakeholders can access information related to budgets, objectives, and the progress of policies. For example, clear and open annual reports on the progress of renewable energy development would allow the public to assess whether the policies are being implemented as planned and whether the funds used have been effective.

Accountability is another important principle in overseeing EBT policies. The DPRD must ensure that every decision and policy taken by the local government can be clearly accounted for to the public. Budget usage for renewable energy projects, for instance, should be closely monitored to prevent misuse of funds or corruption. Strong accountability will build public trust in the policies being implemented and reduce the potential dissatisfaction of the community due to inefficient policies.

The principle of participation is also highly relevant in the context of EBT policies. Community involvement in decision-making and policy evaluation will improve the quality of the policies themselves. This participation can be achieved through public consultation forums, workshops, or surveys that involve citizens in determining renewable energy development priorities in their regions. When the community is involved in the process, they will feel more invested in the policy and more supportive of its implementation. Finally, responsibility requires local governments and the DPRD to address any issues or problems that arise during policy implementation. If there are technical obstacles or inconsistencies in the implementation of the policy, whether related to infrastructure or unequal benefits to the community, prompt and appropriate responses are necessary to maintain the policy's effectiveness.

Impact of DPRD Oversight on the Effectiveness of EBT Policies in the Region

The oversight carried out by the DPRD can have a significant positive impact on the effectiveness of EBT policies at the regional level. Effective oversight can ensure that EBT policies align with the established objectives, such as increasing the production of renewable energy, reducing dependence on fossil fuels, and decreasing greenhouse gas emissions. In this regard, the DPRD serves as a guarantor that the policies implemented have a tangible impact on the community and the environment.

Furthermore, DPRD oversight can help identify issues that might not be detected by local governments, such as inefficient budget allocations, technical problems in implementation, or inequities in

the distribution of policy benefits to the community. By conducting oversight based on Good Governance principles, the DPRD can also enhance local government accountability in managing EBT policies, which in turn will improve public trust in the policies. Another positive impact of DPRD oversight is encouraging the development of policies that are more responsive and data-driven, based on inputs from the community. Thus, DPRD oversight plays a crucial role in creating policies that are more effective, sustainable, and beneficial for the broader community.

In conclusion, DPRD oversight not only functions as a control mechanism for the implementation of EBT policies but also as an instrument to enhance the effectiveness of these policies in creating a sustainable and environmentally friendly energy system. By integrating Good Governance principles in their oversight, the DPRD can play a maximal role in fostering the development of more responsive, accountable, and beneficial EBT policies for all parties involved.

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussions presented, it can be concluded that the oversight carried out by the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) over the implementation of Renewable Energy (EBT) policies plays a crucial role in ensuring the success of these policies at the regional level. As a legislative body, DPRD is responsible for monitoring the execution of EBT policies, ensuring that these policies comply with existing regulations, and delivering maximum benefits to the community and the environment. Through comprehensive oversight, DPRD can ensure that the budget allocated for renewable energy development is used efficiently and in line with the established objectives.

However, in carrying out this oversight, DPRD faces various challenges. The main challenges include the limited technical capacity of DPRD members in understanding renewable energy issues in depth and the constraints on the budget that may hinder the development of renewable energy infrastructure at the local level. Additionally, the lack of coordination between the local and central governments, as well as among related agencies, poses a barrier to the optimal implementation of EBT policies. Despite these challenges, the oversight performed by DPRD remains valuable in identifying problems and suggesting improvements to make the policies more effective.

The application of Good Governance principles in overseeing EBT policies is crucial for creating transparent, accountable, and responsive policies that address the needs of the community. By prioritizing transparency, accountability, participation, and responsibility, DPRD can help enhance the effectiveness of EBT policies and ensure that these policies align with the goals of sustainable, environmentally friendly energy. Positive impacts from DPRD oversight include improved budget efficiency, resolution of implementation challenges, and strengthening the legitimacy of policies in the eyes of the public. Therefore, DPRD's oversight of EBT policies should continue to be improved by enhancing human resource capacity and strengthening coordination between relevant agencies at both the local and central government levels.

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