



## Supervisory Function Analysis of the DPRD on the Tourism Governance Policy of Batu City (Study on the Batu City DPRD)

Sonia, Salahudin

Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang, Jawa Timur 65145, Indonesia

### ARTICLE INFORMATION

Received: August 18, 2022  
Revised: November 27, 2022  
Available online: January 31, 2023

### KEYWORDS

Public Policy, Local Government, Community Waste Management.

### CORRESPONDENCE

Name: Salahudin  
E-mail: [salahudinmsi@umm.ac.id](mailto:salahudinmsi@umm.ac.id)

### A B S T R A C T

This study aims to analyze and describe how the implementation of the supervisory function and strategy of the Batu City DPRD towards tourism governance in Batu City. In tourism development projects in Batu City, the DPRD has a role as an actor in making regulations or approvals before the development runs. The supervisory function of regional regulations is very important which provides an opportunity for the DPRD to be more active and creative in responding to various obstacles to the implementation of regional regulations. Supervision of regional administration is a process of activities whose purpose is to ensure that local government runs effectively and efficiently in accordance with the plans and provisions of laws and regulations. Therefore, the author here will analyze the supervisory function of tourism governance policies in Batu City to find out whether the tourism development program is running in accordance with the governance policies known by the DPRD. The research methods applied to this study are qualitative research methods for content analysis and interviews with staff of the Batu City DPRD secretariat regarding the supervisory function. The results of the study revealed that the potential for tourism governance in Batu City has several aspects. The outcomes of the study helped shape and advance the supervisory role, specifically with regards to the execution and administration of tourism in Batu City. The limitation in this study is that the data used is still limited to the type of skunder data, namely documents and journals related to tourism governance in Batu City. The next research needs to use skunder data.

### INTRODUCTION

The Batu City region has great potential for growth in areas such as tourism, agriculture, plantations, housing, services, and industry. It also has a significant role as a conservation and protected function area (Hardianto et al., 2017). The development of development in Batu City is proceeding rapidly which ultimately leads to the concept of developing Batu Tourism City with an economic investment design to support the idea of urban development. The advancement of tourism development in Batu City has caused many investors to come because of new business opportunities. However, it is very unfortunate because the rapid development of tourism has had an impact on environmental damage, especially since the local government does not have regulations to limit tourism development (Obot & Setyawan, 2017).

Environmental damage in Batu City due to tourist development has recently become a public concern. The issue of environmental damage must receive attention from various parties. However, the reality is that not all parties care about the issue. In the tourism development project in Batu City, the DPRD has a role as an actor who makes regulations before the development takes place. If the tourism development project in Batu City is in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL) and the Batu City RTRW but instead there is environmental damage, it means that there is something wrong in the development (Akbar & Saleh, 2014).

In the Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) of Batu City for 2009-2029, it is stated that most areas of Batu City are mountainous areas supported by the potential for natural resources that are still quite good (space, water, vegetation and soil). The capacity of natural resources owned by Batu City is very decisive to receive and be built sustainably (sustainable development). The role and

function carried out by the city of Batu as an area that has protected and conservation areas has consequences for the need to preserve the environment. However, the reality in the field on the contrary, the cultivation activities of the city of Batu tend to continue to grow and develop dynamically (Congge, 2013). In the Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) of Batu City for 2009-2029, it is stated that there is a deviation in land use (deviation) of 3,917.54 from the existing forest area which is used as a designation for public facilities, settlements, industry, trade and services, and agriculture (Congge, 2013; Viska, 2012).

In democracies, the existence of the House of Representatives (DPR) and the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) or legislative institutions is a must (Djauhari, 2015). One of the functions of the DPRD that is very important in order to support in the regions is the supervisory function. Supervision of the Regional People's Representative Council is a political supervision that represents the community in the community because the Regional People's Representative Council is a representative of the community (Joesoef, 2020). In the supervisory function, a member of the Regional People's Representative Council can play the role of a "public services watch" for the implementation of local government budgets and policies. The Regional People's Representative Council, as a body responsible for monitoring local regulations and government decisions, is meant to oversee regional regulations and decisions made by local governments (Djauhari, 2015; Joesoef, 2020; Sunardi, 2018).

According to PP Number 16 of 2010 concerning Guidelines for the Preparation of Regulations of the Regional People's Representative Council concerning As outlined in Article 49 of the Regional People's Representative Council rules, the commission is tasked with overseeing the implementation of

development, government, and societal initiatives, in accordance with the responsibilities of each commission. It is responsible for accepting and addressing the community's aspirations and concerns, and focusing on efforts to enhance the well-being of the people (Ariyani, 2021). The supervisory function of regional regulations is very important which provides an opportunity for the DPRD to be more active and creative in responding to various obstacles to the implementation of regional regulations. Where the object of surveillance activities is the possibility of errors, irregularities, fraud, violations (Asiri, 2019; Nafiah et al., 2022).

In the previous research entitled Guidelines, Forms, and Techniques for the Implementation of the Supervisory Function of the DPRD. This research was written by Sarkawi from the Faculty of Law of Mataram. The purpose of this study is to find out the Guidelines, Forms and Techniques for Implementing the DPRD Function. This research uses a normative type of research with a regulatory approach and a conceptual approach. The research findings indicate that the regulations for carrying out the DPRD's supervisory role over local governments are established in the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945, Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, Law Number 27 of 2009 concerning the MPR, DPR, DPD, and DPRD, Government Regulation Number 16 of 2010 concerning Guidelines for the Preparation of Regulations of the Regional People's Representative Council concerning the Rules of the Regional People's Representative Council, and Local District or City Regional People's Representative Council Regulations (Sarkawi, 2017).

Through the supervision of the board, the executive as the implementer of the policy will avoid various irregularities and misappropriations, from the results of the supervision of the board will be taken corrected actions to improve the implementation of the policy (Abidin & Herawati, 2018). An effective and efficient control process is required by the State as one large organization to achieve the goals or ideals of the nation. Administration or management of government must be realized in the framework of the implementation of general tasks of government and development. Supervision of government officials can be carried out both preventively and repressively (Abidin & Herawati, 2018; Ardianto et al., 2022).

To realize a clean and authoritative government, efforts must first be made to realize a good, honest and authoritative apparatus. This can be created if the process of supervision and control of the apparatus is continuous and weighty. Supervision of regional administration is an activity process whose purpose is to ensure that local governments run effectively and efficiently in accordance with the plans and provisions of laws and regulations. Therefore, researchers here will analyze the supervisory function of tourism governance policies in Batu City to find out whether the tourism development program is running in accordance with the governance policies known by the DPRD. This article will concentrate on how the DPRD's supervisory role is executed in relation to the growth of tourism.. The formulation of maslah in this study is: 1) How is the implementation of the supervisory function of the DPRD on the tourism governance of Batu City?; 2) What is the strategy of the DPRD in carrying out the supervisory function of Batu City tourism governance?; 3) What are the efforts of the DPRD in overcoming the problem of tourism development in Batu City?; 4) What are the obstacles experienced by the DPRD in carrying out its supervisory function?

## METHOD

The research approach adopted to address the problem statement is qualitative in nature (Boyd & Ashley, 2006). This study utilized a qualitative research approach, which focuses on exploring the quality of relationships, activities, situations, or materials, rather than quantifying and comparing their effects. Qualitative research prioritizes comprehensive descriptions that provide in-depth insight into the activities and situations at hand, rather than quantifying and comparing the results of specific treatments, or examining people's attitudes and behaviors (Mazza, 2021; Rahmat, 2009).

This study utilizes a set of data collected from several journals, interviews with sources related to research problems, news, and the Law and then uses Nvivo 12plus analysis in data processing to meet the objectives of this study. One of the criteria in this research was carried out on the supervisory function of the Batu City DPRD in the Batu City tourism governance policy. This study utilized a combination of literature review, legal materials and interviews for data collection. The process of collecting legal materials involved reviewing various laws and regulations, and a thorough analysis of related literature was conducted through in-depth discussions. The data obtained in a literature study is obtained by collecting some information, news stories, journals, local regulations, and books.

Next is the data processing and analysis technique. Data processing and analysis techniques using the NVivo 12 Plus application. Data obtained from documents such as performance reports, journal articles, books, and online news are entered into the NVivo 12 Plus application. After the data is entered into NVivo 12 Plus, the next step is to mark important parts related to the implementation of the DPRD supervision function by coding and nodes. After coding and nodes, the data obtained were analyzed to see the implementation of the supervisory function of the Batu City DPRD in tourism development. The analysis carried out is to see how the implementation of the supervisory function of the Batu City DPRD, how the DPRD strategy in carrying out the supervisory function of tourism governance in Batu City, How does the DPRD supervision function in overcoming tourism development problems in Batu City, and what obstacles the DPRD faces in carrying out the supervisory function in Batu City.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### *Implementation of the Supervisory Function of the DPRD in Tourism Governance in Batu City*

The development of development in Batu City is proceeding rapidly which ultimately leads to the concept of developing Batu Tourism City with an economic investment design to support the idea of urban development. The advancement of tourism development in Batu City has caused many investors to come because of new business opportunities. However, it is very unfortunate because the rapid development of tourism has had an impact on environmental damage, especially since the local government does not have regulations to limit tourism development (Shone et al., 2016). The development of tourism and new investments in the tourism sector should not have a bad impact and can be integrated with the environment, so that we can maximize the positive impact and minimize the negative impact that will be caused. Therefore, the Batu City DPRD has a supervisory function role in the development of tourism development in order to see the positive or negative impacts due to development in Batu City (Obot & Setyawan, 2017; Shone et al., 2016).

According to Law No.32 of 2009 states that environmental protection and management is a systematic and integrated effort made to preserve environmental functions and prevent environmental pollution and/or damage which includes planning, utilization, control, maintenance, supervision, and law enforcement. Environmental damage is a problem that must receive attention from various parties (Aminullah, 2010; Rozikin, 2012). Meanwhile, in Indonesia, environmental damage itself is a threat that should be a priority for handling the government. There are various factors that cause environmental damage in the environment in Indonesia ranging from the rule of law that has many loopholes, KKN practices, industrial needs, to low public awareness (Aminullah, 2010; Obot & Setyawan, 2017; Rozikin, 2012).

The purpose of DPRD oversight is to make sure that providers of public services perform their responsibilities according to what is expected and in compliance with relevant laws and regulations, leading to an improvement in the quality of public services in terms of implementation and service offerings (Yustina et al., 2020). In order to effectively execute its supervisory role, the DPRD can rely on findings of research or viewpoints from institutions that are concerned with public services.. In addition, the DPRD can also build partnerships with non-governmental institutions, as well as to maintain the objectivity of the DPRD's assessment and opinions in assessing the implementation of public services (Ardianto et al., 2022; Yustina et al., 2020).

According to Budiardjo, the supervisory function is the controller of the executive body in the sense of maintaining all executive actions in accordance with established policies (Budiharjo, 2007). Meanwhile, supervision is the process of observing the implementation of all organizational activities to ensure that all work that is being done runs according to a predetermined plan (Fadli, 2016). The form of supervision and testing of the development of tourism objects is carried out through testing and coaching manpower whether it is in accordance with the established standards, through evaluation reports every year, through reports on how much tax is received and paid to the Government, visiting places of tourist objects, and there must be reports from business actors related to the management of waste produced by a tourist object because this is a form of ability They are to manage the environment so that its sustainability is maintained. The policy on tourism in Batu City has indeed been well regulated and planned. As in the Batu City Bylaw Number 4 of 2004 concerning the function of Batu City, it is explained that the function of Batu City is as an Agricultural City and Tourism City (Budiharjo, 2007; Kariem, 2018).

In addition, tourism development is also stated in the Regional Medium-Term Long Plan (RPJMD) of Batu City. Where this RPJMD is carried out for the next 5 (five) years until the end of the term of office of the elected Mayor / Deputy Mayor of Batu. In order for tourism development and development to continue to pay attention to the environment, there are rules that provide protection for important areas such as protected forests and water sources, the Batu City Government restricts areas that cannot be used as development areas, be it as residential areas or artificial tourist areas and others. The protected areas in Batu City include protected forests, areas that provide protection to their subordinate areas, local protection areas, natural reserves and cultural reserves as well as natural disaster-prone areas. The growth and enhancement of tourism in Batu City encompasses

the advancement of tourist destinations, the creation of tourism-based enterprises, the establishment of tourist service hubs, and the establishment of integrated tourist information centers (Abdullah, 2017; Hanas & Sasmita, 2012).

Batu City creates a designated protected area with the main function of protecting environmental sustainability which includes natural resources and artificial resources. Based on an interview with Mr. Didik Machmud as a Member of the Batu City DPRD as well as a Member of Commission C, he said that the Batu City DPRD has done a good function in carrying out supervisory functions in Batu City such as conducting hearings to listen and solve problems that occur in Batu City and making adjustments related to development by seeing whether the building is in accordance with established standards such as volume, model, budget, and planned time. If the construction time exceeds the target, the building party/investor will get a fine. And if the construction does not comply with the volume standards as well as the model, then the building will be demolished.

According to Mr. Didik Machmud as a Member of the Batu City DPRD as well as a Member of Commission C:

*"In terms of supervisory functions, the DPRD has carried out its supervisory function duties well. In carrying out its supervisory function, the Batu City DPRD has a role as a listener of appreciation and complaints from the community. One of the problems that the legislature has been carrying out is to become a mediator or mediator in the issue of the king's hotel construction plan. At that time, plans for the construction of the king's hotel appeared in the kemulo of bulukerto/punten hamlet. Then there are representatives from the community who report to the secretariat office of the Batu City DPRD after which a hearing was held by the DPRD to bring together the kemulo community, the hotel, and executive institutions, namely related agencies such as the living environment office, the licensing office, and the PP police. From this meeting came the meeting point and finally the construction of the king's hotel was cancelled. The reason it was cancelled was because it was still used by people to maintain natural resources and anticipate environmental damage".*

It is important to explore the role of the government, especially the Batu City DPRD and other relevant stakeholders in formulating tourism development policies because this policy affects all types of businesses related to the tourism sector (Hall & Jenkins, 2008). It is crucial to comprehend the interaction and actions of the government and the influence of important players in the tourism industry during the formation of policies. This emphasizes the immense impact of this policy. Due to its practical and theoretical relevance, the creation of tourism policies is considered a dynamic subject that requires examination. Hence, the process of sustainable tourism development and all related matters should be guided by autonomous tourism organizations that involve all stakeholders, including private and public sectors, local communities, and non-government organizations (Yasarata et al., 2010).

#### *DPRD Strategy in Carrying out the Supervisory Function of Tourism Governance in Batu City*

The DPRD's role as a supervisor is a manifestation of the principle of checks and balances in the government, serving as a mechanism for overseeing and monitoring the actions of other state institutions (Fauzi, 2016). The role of the DPRD in monitoring the actions of the government, as a part of its legislative authority, is to serve as a form of control and checks

and balances in the workings of state institutions. The DPRD members serve as representatives of the people and exercise their supervisory function to ensure that government policies are carried out in an efficient manner. Creating a clean, and authoritative governance is one of the important agendas in national development. Therefore, policy measures are needed that are directed at institutional changes and the system of implementing the quality of human resources apparatus and an effective system of supervision and examination functions in the system of government administration (Fauzi, 2016; Lumbantoruan, 2021).

According to Mr. Didik Machmud, Member of the Batu City Parliament and Member of Commission C:

*"In terms of strategy, the DPRD took the initiative by designing 3 new regional regulations, namely the Building Levy Approval Regulation, the Environmental Implementation Bylaw, and the Manpower Implementation Regulation in order to form development in accordance with the standards set by the government in order to protect against the issue of environmental damage due to development. However, the bylaw has not been completed until now. If the Perda is related to tourism, the DPRD already has the Perda. The name of the Perda is the Tourism Village Bylaw. By carrying out the hiring of the Commission (fittings of the council secretariat) to carry out supervisory control functions. By hiring with SKPD related to the per-commission field. This supervision adjusts the division of fields in each commission. And inseparable from other Regional Fittings (AKD)".*

Then in terms of the DPRD strategy in overcoming the problem of environmental damage in Batu City, he also said:

*"The DPRD has carried out a supervisory function by calling the relevant SKPD to conduct hiring related to the flood problem that hit the city of Batu. In 2019, changes have been made to the RTRW Regional Regulation, but until now the Perda is still being processed. The DPRD held discussions with the executive agency in terms of controlling to see the changes to the RTRW Raperda proposed by the executive. This process takes a long time, not necessarily approved due to changes. On August 22-25, 2022, all stakeholders (executive and legislative) were summoned to Jakarta to verify validation related to the RTRW Regional Regulation. The executive was attended by the Regional Head and the Legislature was attended by the Speaker of the Batu City DPRD. Inputs and responses from the Head of Daerah are used as consideration in terms of providing recommendations related to the RTRW Regional Regulation. There was a flood that hit the Batu City area which made changes to the RTRW Raperda".*

With this law and legislation, the implementation of policies will be more targeted and there are boundaries that must be obeyed by every policy implementer. For regulations / laws or regulations that specifically limit the development of tourism objects in Batu City do not yet exist. The Batu City government uses the Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2011 concerning the Batu Tahu City Regional Spatial Plan 2010-2030 as a guideline to determine which areas can be developed into tourist attractions and managed by the private sector in the development of tourism in Batu City (Sunardi, 2018).

### *DPRD's Efforts in Overcoming Tourism Development Problems in Batu City*

Environmental damage has become a topic of discussion in various circles in the country. This issue is widely discussed by elites in government institutions, academics and students from universities, and environmental activists who are members of various non-governmental organizations (Lendo et al., 2011). Environmental damage if it is not a serious concern and treatment through real action, then state sovereignty will be very easy to intervene by outsiders, because there is no understanding of the importance of the environment for the survival of the nation. The environmental damage that occurs in Indonesia today is a serious threat to the sustainability of civilization. Environmental damage today has hit almost various major sectors of life, including: land damage, water crisis, and forest destruction. In fact, land, water, and forests are important elements in human survival, especially in farming communities living in rural areas (Lendo et al., 2011; Rahman et al., 2020).

The rapid development is partly due to the potential of the city of Batu, namely natural beauty as a tourism area and the fertility of the area for agricultural cultivation activities. As a physical illustration, built-up land increases and there is a change in land function that deviates from the predetermined land allotment, resulting in conflicts of interest in land use. The growth of built-up land tends to defeat environmental interests which ultimately has an impact on the emergence of several environmental problems such as the crisis of loss and shrinkage of water source discharge in Batu which is quite significant, as well as drying up and even the loss of springs in several places in Batu City (Viska, 2012).

An effective supervision system must meet several supervisory principles, namely the existence of certain plans and the provision of instructions and authorities to subordinates. A plan is a standard or measuring device for work carried out by subordinates. The plan is a clue to whether something is done so that the supervision system is actually implemented effectively (Akmal, 2021). Clear authority and instructions should be able to be given to subordinates, since it is on the basis of which it can be known whether subordinates have performed their duties well. On the basis of instructions given to subordinates it can be supervised the work of a subordinate. The surveillance system will be effective if the surveillance system can still be used, even if there are changes to the plan that are beyond expectation (Akmal, 2021; Anam & Anwar, 2020).

The concept of checks and balances in the government system is more than just a division of power structures. It represents the distribution of authority among different branches of government, with the executive branch responsible for implementing policies and the legislative branch playing a role in overseeing the execution of government programs. The effectiveness of the DPRD's oversight role in local government administration is critical for ensuring the smooth and efficient implementation of regional development programs, particularly in enhancing the quality of public services to better serve the needs of the regional communities (Anam & Anwar, 2020).

The efforts made by the DPRD in overcoming environmental damage can be seen as follows:

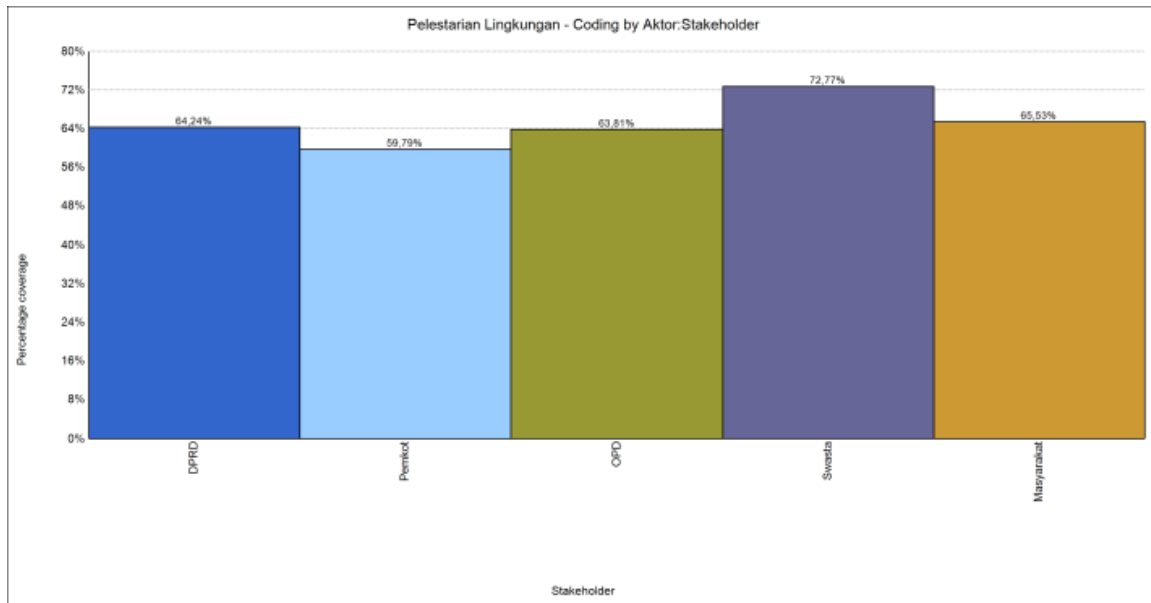


Figure 1: Dprd's Efforts in Overcoming Environmental Damage with Environmental Conservation

Source: Data processed by author, 2022.

Based on the data above, the actor who has the most roles besides the private sector is the Batu City DPRD which is in second place with efforts to provide support in overcoming environmental damage, by doing greening, the Batu City DPRD itself in pursuing this environmental preservation by normalizing

the river by scheduling meetings with related agencies, namely the environmental agency, PUPR and BPBD, and also the DPRD.

Other efforts made by the DPRD are by setting standards, namely:

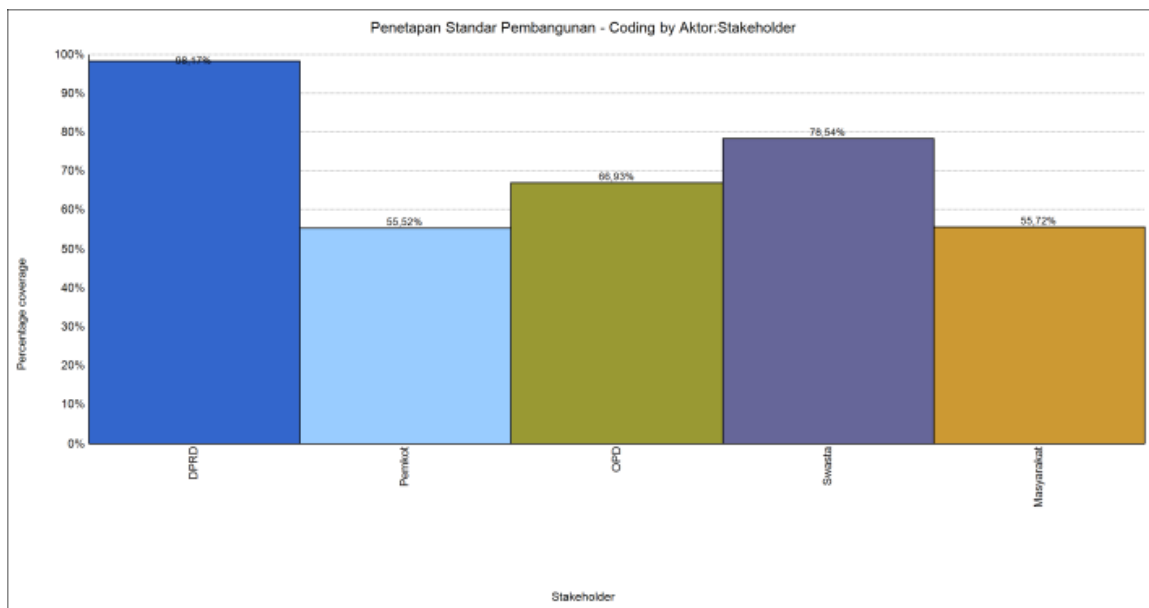


Figure 2: Dprd's Efforts in Overcoming Environmental Damage by Setting Development Standards

Source: Data processed by author, 2022.

In the percentage above, the DPRD is superior to other actors. Efforts to set development standards will be met by the Batu City DPRD. The level of support from the DPRD is indicated by the high percentage shown in the table. The actions of the DPRD in this case Commission A and Commission C of the Batu City DPRD conducted a surprise inspection (sidak) of the Sidomulyo Village Grand City Hotel, Batu District, Batu City, Friday (11/2/2022) morning. Sidak related to the hotel which is considered to have not carried out the demolition of the park building on the river. As a result of the park building, when the flash flood occurred last November 4, residents felt affected and

harmed. Chairman of Commission C of the Batu City DPRD, Khamim Tohari said, this second session, his party invited the Head of the One-Stop Integrated Licensing Investment Service (DPMPTSPK) of Batu Muji City Dwi Leksono, and Satpol PP of Batu City. From the results of the trial, Commissions A and C reiterated to the hotel owners, to immediately dismantle the cast concrete above the river, so as not to re-establish the blockage.

In other cases, Commission A of the Batu City DPRD and the One-Stop Integrated Service Capital Planting Service and Manpower Office (DPMPTSPK), together with other related agencies, conducted a surprise inspection (to the Predator Funk

Park (PFP) Tourist Park located on Jalan Raya Tlekung, Junrejo District. Because it is alleged that there the licensing is still unfinished. From the information of the relevant agencies, PFP has been proactive in managing all permits, including the disclosure of all complete, location permits and so on. The Chairman of Commission A revealed that the obstacles now use the OSS (Online Single Submission) system and the revision of the RTRW (Regional Spatial Plan) bylaws, are still stuck in the Ministry of ATR (Agaria and Spatial Planning). Predator Fun Park said that so far it has carried out obligations regarding permits including Amdal permits, but it is still constrained by the OSS system.

Based on figures 1 and 2 above, it can be seen that in overcoming the issue of environmental damage due to rapid development in Batu City, the DPRD has carried out its supervisory duties and functions by setting development standards so that there is no development that can damage the environment of Batu City. In addition, the Batu City DPRD also overcomes environmental damage by greening and preserving the environment to repair environmental damage caused by building. This can be seen from the high percentage of DPRD in environmental conservation and setting development standards. From the picture, it proves that in terms of efforts to overcome environmental damage by the DPRD, it has gone well.

Of all the synergies that have been targeted in the overall DPRD supervision process, they have been able to apply maximum management, which should be summarized in organization planning, or we know the term POAC (Planning, Organizing, Actuating, Controlling). This supervision or controlling emphasizes more in the process of correcting the course of an agenda that has been planned. In an interview with Mr. Er Andi Hartoyo as the Legislative Matter of the Batu City DPRD Secretariat, he said the Batu City DPRD was said to be effective in carrying out supervisory functions (Christina et al., 2019).

In further research by conducting an interview with Mr. Didik Machmud, Member of the Batu City Parliament as well as Member of Commission C, he said:

*"In terms of efforts to overcome development problems, the DPRD has carried it out by carrying out supervision. If there are development-related problems that can cause environmental damage, the DPRD immediately follows up on the development. The DPRD does not want development in Batu City that can cause damage to nature, so the DPRD always reminds how the development permit is in accordance with the AMDAL and development standards that have been given. If there is any development that is not in accordance with the development standards, the construction will be stopped."*

So far, the Batu City Dprd has conducted hearings if there are development problems. This hearing is carried out so that problems that occur in the community can be resolved. If a building is built but does not have a construction permit, then the executive calls the relevant SKPD. In addition to conducting Sidak (going directly to the field) also called several related SKPDs to crosscheck related to the development permit issue. The related executors are Satpol PP and PU PR. After the results of the investigation, it was then followed up by SKPD.

Therefore, members of the Batu City DPRD should enhance their role as representatives of the people, actively monitoring the administration of the government in their region to the best of their ability.. To achieve this, the tools at their disposal include relevant laws, regulations, and mutually agreed upon budget

plans for executing the DPRD's functions, including its oversight role. Each DPRD member should seek information and expertise from specialists in their relevant fields, and utilize the readily available resources and expertise in the community to best serve the public (Dilapanga & Laloma, 2020).

If feasible, each DPRD member can appoint individuals with expertise or several expert assistants to aid in their duties. If not feasible, it would be beneficial for DPRD members to cultivate close relationships with non-profit organizations, local community leaders, and even various groups such as entrepreneurs, academics, religious leaders, cultural figures, artists, etc. in their respective regions (Joesoef, 2020). By forming connections with these groups, DPRD members can not only receive moral support but also gather information and comprehend the actual conditions of the society they represent. Through this, every member of the DPRD has the ability to effectively communicate and express the concerns and wants of the people they represent, providing the constituents with the full advantage of having their representatives in the DPRD (Holqiah et al., 2020; Joesoef, 2020).

### *Obstacles of the DPRD in Carrying out Supervisory Functions in Batu City*

The primary responsibility of the DPRD is to monitor and regulate the actions of the local government in the region, but in terms of legislation, the DPRD does not hold a prominent role. The Governor or Regent/Mayor holds the majority of power in the legislative realm. According to Law No.23/2014, the Governor and Regent/Mayor must present a draft Regional Regulation and receive approval from the DPRD in order to declare it as a Regional Regulation (Gulo et al., 2022). This indicates that the DPRD acts as a regulatory body that can approve or reject regulations in full or with modifications, and occasionally suggest their own draft proposals. The supervisory role of the DPRD is therefore crucial in ensuring smooth government operations (Gulo et al., 2022; Heryana, 2013).

In general, the DPRD has administrative and routine duties. Due to their responsibilities and daily tasks, these implementing elements typically possess sufficient knowledge and expertise in their respective areas.. Typically, the execution of the oversight role by the Regency/City DPRD still has shortcomings, including the lack of specific standards for assessing executive performance, as the regions have yet to fully implement performance-based budgeting with well-defined performance indicators; this leads to subjective evaluations; and in some cases, there may be excessive monitoring or corruption involving the Executive. For councillors to effectively follow the actions of regional leaders and their implementing elements, and to enhance their performance in fostering collaborative relationships, they must further enhance their role as legislators. It is desired that a strategic political communication approach be established, one that is not solely reliant on political issues and instincts but rather prioritizes a data-driven, rational communication model (Anandya et al., 2017).

Based on an interview with Mr. Yudha Pramana Putra as the Public Relations Officer of the Batu City Secretariat, according to him:

*"The obstacle faced by the Batu City DPRD in running is the limited time. The DPRD has flexible working hours (uncertain and indefinite) and already has a schedule that has already been formed. Because if there is a problem, and the community reports it, it does not necessarily mean that the DPRD immediately follows up on the complaint. Except for a very urgent thing. If the*

problem is not too urgent, the DPRD makes a schedule to solve the problem. And the activities of the Council itself are not only there, but some are also in the section of budgeting, legislation, etc.\*

In carrying out their duties, DPRD members are required to follow the work rules that have been set according to their respective fields, this is where the political background sometimes causes hampering the performance of DPRD members. A board member must have a good political background in carrying out his duties as a board member. The oversight conducted by the DPRD is politically oriented, not technically oriented (Joesoef, 2020). The supervisory function of the DPRD needs to continue to be developed both model and technique, because with the success of this function it will give high credibility to the DPRD. It can also be thought about whether supervision will go into administrative matters, such as supervising development projects or supervision of the Work Unit Budget List (DASK) which is the competence of Bawasda, or at least the DPRD has access to the results of Bawasda supervision, but even this must be considered properly, considering that Bawasda has been part of the Internal Supervision Unit (SPI) whose user is the regional head (Joesoef, 2020; Matahelumual et al., 2021).

## CONCLUSION

The researcher can conclude, based on the study's findings and methodology, that the evaluation of the supervisory role of the Batu City tourism governance policy has been conducted accurately. When viewed from its implementation, the delivery of information (communication) and the efforts made by the Batu City DPRD in carrying out the supervisory function have been fully realized which can be seen hammering the research data. The existence of communication between the community and the legislature regarding the problems that occur can provide solutions to these problems. The public can find out the settlement process through a hearing with members of the Batu City DPRD. Meanwhile, the unfinished RTRW Raperda is still being evaluated in order to provide the best for the people of the Batu City DPRD. There are some limitations of current research, namely in the design or method that affects the interpretation of the findings of this study, then constraints on the generalization of the application of research results, and / or the utility of findings caused by differences in results in the way used by researchers at the beginning of the selected research / research to ensure the internal and external validity of the research.

## REFERENCES

- Abdullah, T. (2017). *Penilaian Wisatawan akan Atribut Pariwisata di Kota Batu*. *THE Journal : Tourism and Hospitality Essentials Journal*, 7(2): 1-18.
- Abidin, B., & Herawati, R. (2018). Fungsi Pengawasan Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah Terhadap Pelaksanaan Peraturan Daerah Mengenai Anggaran Pendapatan Dan Belanja Daerah Di Kabupaten Batang. *Law Reform*, 14(2), 248. <https://doi.org/10.14710/lr.v14i2.20872>
- Akbar, H., & Saleh, C. (2014). *Analisis Implementasi Kebijakan Pemerintah Kota Batu dalam Rangka Perlindungan dan Pelestarian Lingkungan Hidup*. 4, 8-15.
- Akmal, D. U. (2021). Penataan Peraturan Perundang-Undangan Sebagai Upaya Penguatan Sistem Hukum Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Legislasi Indonesia*, 18(3), 296. <https://doi.org/10.35308/jpp.v9i1.6269>
- Aminullah, A. (2010). PERENCANAAN TATA RUANG KOTA BATU DALAM KONSEP KAWASAN AGROPOLITAN (*Studi di Bappeda Kota Batu*). 3. <https://eprints.umm.ac.id/1701/>
- Anam, S., & Anwar, K. (2020). Efektivitas Fungsi Pengawasan Dprd Dalam Pelayanan Publik. *Reformasi*, 10(1), 61-69. <https://doi.org/10.33366/rfr.v10i1.1582>
- Anandya, R., Putri, L., Diamantina, A., Hananto, U. D., Studi, P., Ilmu, S., Hukum, F., & Diponegoro, U. (2017). Fungsi Pengawasan DPRD Kabupaten Magelang Dalam Rangka Mewujudkan Pemerintah Yang Baik. *Diponegoro Law Journal*, 6(1), 1-11.
- Ardianto, W., Kamil, M., & Sihidi, I. T. (2022). Peran Dprd Dalam Menjalankan Tugas Dan Fungsinya Ditengah Pandemi. *Jurnal Kebijakan Publik*, 13(1), 60-65. <https://jkp.ejournal.unri.ac.idhttps://jkp.ejournal.unri.ac.id>
- Ariyani, N. (2021). Faktor - Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Partisipasi Pemangku Kepentingan pada Pengembangan Kawasan Wisata Kedung Ombo. *Jurnal Pariwisata Terapan*, 4(2), 147. <https://doi.org/10.22146/jpt.60678>
- Asiri, L. (2019). Fungsi Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah Dalam Pengawasan Kebijakan Daerah (Studi Kasus: Kantor DPRD Kabupaten Buton). *Kybernan: Jurnal Studi Kepemerintahan*, 5(2), 9-17. <https://doi.org/10.35326/kybernan.v5i2.367>
- Boyd, B. W. E., & Ashley, P. (2006). Quantitative and qualitative approaches to research in environmental management. *Australasian Journal of Environmental Management*, 13(2), 70-78. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14486563.2006.10648674>
- Budiharjo, M. (2007). *Dasar-Dasar Ilmu Politik* (Vol. 4, Issue 1).
- Chantika Sari Dilapanga, Alden Laloma, V. Y. L. (2020). Efektivitas Fungsi Pengawasan Pembangunan Oleh DPRD Kabupaten Bolaang Mongndow. *Ejournal Unsrat.Ac.Id*, 1-11.
- Christina Samangun, Yohanes Renyaan, Xaverius Kameubun, Iis Irianti Tambunan. (2019). Efektifitas Pelaksanaan Fungsi Pengawasan Dprd Berdasarkan Prinsip Good Governance Di Era Otonomi Daerah. *Patriot*, 12(1), 101. <https://patriot.stihbintuni.ac.id/index.php/patriot/article/view/w/11>
- Congge, U. (2013). Mekanisme Pengawasan DPRD Terhadap Perjanjian Antara Pemerintah Dengan Pihak Ketiga Di Kabupaten Sinjai. *Jurnal Ilmiah Administrasita*, Vol. 3(2), 55-73. <file:///C:/Users/User/Downloads/fvm939e.pdf>
- Djauhari, A. (2015). Fungsi Pengawasan Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah (DPRD) terhadap Kinerja Pemerintahan Daerah dalam Mewujudkan Aparatur Pemerintahan yang Bersih Bebas dari Korupsi Kolusi Nepotisme. *Jurnal Pembaharuan Hukum*, II(2), 173-184. <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.26532/jph.v2i2.1427>
- Fadli, M. (2016). Inovasi Pemerintah Daerah Dalam Pembangunan Fisik (*Studi Pembentukan Unit Pelaksana Teknis Dinas Pekerjaan Umum (Uptd Pu) Di Kabupaten Penajam Paser Utara*). 4(4), 1731-1740. [https://ejournal.ip.fisip-unmul.ac.id/site/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/Muhammad\\_Fadli\\_\(11-14-16-08-52-41\).pdf](https://ejournal.ip.fisip-unmul.ac.id/site/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/Muhammad_Fadli_(11-14-16-08-52-41).pdf)
- Fauzi, H. A. (2016). Fungsi Pengawasan Dprd Dalam Mewujudkan Pelaksanaan Pemerintahan Daerah Yang Baik. *Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum Dan Dinamika Masyarakat*, II(2), 197-211. <http://jurnal.untagsmg.ac.id/index.php/hdm/article/view/352>
- Gulo, F., Lase, D., Waruwu, M. H., & Zebua, E. (2022). Peranan

- Sekretariat DPRD dalam Mendukung Fungsi DPRD: Studi Kasus di Sekretariat DPRD Kabupaten Nias. *Jurnal Manajemen Dan Ekonomi Bisnis*, 1(1), 1–11.
- Hall, C. M., & Jenkins, J. (2008). Tourism and Public Policy. In *A Companion to Tourism* (pp. 523–540). Blackwell Publishing Ltd. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9780470752272.ch42>
- Hanas, I., & Sasmita, N. (2012). The Effort In Tourism Developing To Build The City: Batu city, 2001-2012). *Artikel Ilmiah Mahasiswa 2014, 2012*, 1–9.
- Heryana, T. (2013). Pengaruh Penerapan E-Government Terhadap Pelaksanaan Tata Kelola Pemerintah Di Pemerintah Kabupaten Cianjur. *Jurnal Riset Akuntansi Dan Keuangan*, 1(1), 38. <https://doi.org/10.17509/jrak.v1i1.6572>
- Holqiah, H., Apriapamela, Y., Sakinah, R., & Yuliana, Y. (2020). *TheJournalish: Social and Government IMPLEMENTASI FUNGSI PENGAWASAN DPRD DALAM KEBIJAKAN PEMERINTAH DAERAH DI KOTA PALEMBANG*. 1, 60–66.
- Indah Lidia Lendo, Alden Laloma, W. Y. R. (2011). Pengawasan Pada Pelaksanaan Program Bantuan Pembangunan Tempat Ibadah Di Desa Wanga Kecamatan Motoling Timur Kabupaten Minahasa Selatan. *Journal of Physics A: Mathematical and Theoretical*, 44(8), 1689–1699.
- Joesoef, I. E. (2020). The Idea of Customary Law Community Representation in the Regional Representative Council. *Unnes Law Journal*, 6(1), 119–142. <https://doi.org/10.15294/ulj.v5i2.26984>
- Kariem, M. Q. (2018). Analisis Fungsi Pengawasan Dprd Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (Diy) Terhadap Implementasi Keistimewaan. *Politika: Jurnal Ilmu Politik*, 9(2), 61. <https://doi.org/10.14710/politika.9.2.2018.61-81>
- Lumbantoruan, G. S. (2021). Desain Strategi Pemantauan Dan Peninjauan Peraturan Perundang-Undangan Dalam Mendukung Agenda Penataan Regulasi. *Jurnal Rechts Vinding: Media Pembinaan Hukum Nasional*, 10(2), 263. <https://doi.org/10.33331/rechtsvinding.v10i2.706>
- Matahelumual, F., Palilu, A., & Malagawak, A. R. (2021). Fungsi Koordinasi dan Pengawasan Dalam Mewujudkan Keberhasilan Pembangunan di Distrik Makbon Kabupaten Sorong Papua Barat. *Jurnal Sains Sosio Humaniora*, 5(1), 705–716.
- Mazza, R. (2021). Descriptions and the materiality of texts. *Qualitative Research*, 21(3), 376–393. <https://doi.org/10.1177/14687941211992736>
- Nafiah, M., Ati, N. U., & Suyeno, S. (2022). Evaluasi Kebijakan Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah Kota Batu Tahun 2010-2030. *Jurnal Respon Publik*, 16(6), 19–27.
- Obot, F., & Setyawan, D. (2017). Implementasi Kebijakan Pemerintah Kota Batu Dalam Mewujudkan Kota Pariwisata Berkelanjutan Yang Berwawasan Lingkungan. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik*, 6(3), 113–120. <https://publikasi.unitra.ac.id/index.php/fisip/article/view/1469>
- Rahman, A., Syukur, M., & Rifal, R. (2020). Pelestarian Lingkungan Melalui Partisipasi Petani Dalam Pembentukan Ruang Publik Di Desa Bulutellue. *Sosial Horizon: Jurnal Pendidikan Sosial*, 7(1), 76–91. <https://doi.org/10.31571/sosial.v7i1.1648>
- Rahmat, P. S. (2009). Penelitian Kualitatif. In *Journal Equilibrium: Vol. 5 No. 9* (pp. 1–8).
- Rozikin, M. (2012). Analisis Pelaksanaan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Di Kota Batu. *JRP: Jurnal Review Politik*, 2(2), 219–243. <http://jurnalfuf.uinsby.ac.id/index.php/JRP/article/view/1029>
- Sarkawi. (2017). Pedoman, Bentuk Dan Teknik Pelaksanaan Fungsi Pengawasan DPRD. *Hukum Jatiswara*, 1. file:///D:/PRI FILE/S2/Tesis/T1/DPR/dasar DPRD 88-1-166-1-10-20171027-1(1).pdf
- Shone, M. C., Simmons, D. G., & Dalziel, P. (2016). Evolving roles for local government in tourism development: a political economy perspective. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 24(12), 1674–1690. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2016.1184672>
- Sunardi, S. (2018). Fungsi Pengawasan DPR Terhadap Pemerintah Dalam Mewujudkan Good Governance Dan Clean Government Ditinjau Dari Perspektif Politik Hukum. *Jurnal Meta Yuridis*, 23–35. <https://doi.org/10.26877/my.v1i2.2917>
- Tri Hardianto, W., Khairul Muluk, M., & Fefta Wijaya, A. (2017). Tourism Investment Services in Batu City With Penta Helix Perspective. *International Journal of Management and Administrative Sciences (IJMAS)*, 5(05), 17–22. [www.ijmas.orgwww.ijmas.org](http://www.ijmas.orgwww.ijmas.org)
- Viska, T. (2012). *Arahan Penggunaan Lahan di Kota Batu Berdasarkan Pendekatan Telapak Ekologis*. 1(1), 1–6.
- Yasarata, M., Altinay, L., Burns, P., & Okumus, F. (2010). Politics and sustainable tourism development - Can they co-exist? Voices from North Cyprus. *Tourism Management*, 31(3), 345–356. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2009.03.016>
- Yustina, I., Kurniawan, R. C., & Indrajat, H. (2020). Pengawasan Dprd Pada Badan Pengelolaan Pajak Dan Distribusi Daerah Kota Bandar Lampung. *Wacana Publik*, 13(02). <https://doi.org/10.37295/wp.v13i02.34>