

# Personality Traits of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) of North Kalimantan Province in the Formation of Regional Legal Products

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**Abstract.** *The legislative function of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) can be seen in how regional legal products are formed. This study aims to analyze the personality traits of the DPRD of North Kalimantan Province for the 2019-2024 period in the formation of regional legal products. This study uses a qualitative research method. Data collection methods include observation, interviews, and documentation. Data sources consist of primary and secondary data. The data analysis technique used is an interactive analysis model. Meanwhile, the informants in this study are the authorized parties and those directly involved in forming regional legal products in the North Kalimantan DPRD for the 2019-2024 period. The results of the study show that the personality traits of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) of North Kalimantan Province in the formation of regional legal products have not been effective. This is because the DPRD of North Kalimantan Province for the 2019-2024 Period has not shown facilitative leadership, DPRD initiatives are still lacking, the attitude of DPRD members sometimes ignores the agreed schedule and their knowledge, level of education and capacity are still limited in the formation of regional legal products.*

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## INTRODUCTION

National government bodies may be categorized into two distinct types: one that encompasses a broad sense and another that pertains to a narrow sense. In a comprehensive framework, the central government encompasses the MPR as a consultative body, the DPR and DPD as legislative entities, the president as the executive authority, and the MA and MK as judicial bodies. Conversely, in a more restricted interpretation, the central government is comprised of the president and vice president, supported by ministers and heads of non-ministerial institutions. At the regional level, there exist executive institutions, specifically regional heads and regional apparatus organizations. The Regional People's Representative Council, abbreviated as DPRD, constitutes an integral component of the regional government apparatus, positioned within the executive framework. This is articulated in Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, Article (1) paragraph 4, which defines the DPRD as a regional people's

representative institution that serves as a fundamental element of the regional government organizer.

The legislature, specifically the House of Representatives, serves as a fundamental component of a democratic political system. David M. Olson, as articulated in the work of Riswandha Imawan (2000), posits that the DPR/DPRD serves as a representative institution for the populace. This indicates that the DPR/DPRD serves as a platform through which representatives of the populace articulate concerns and advocate for the welfare of the citizenry. Consequently, the primary expectation of the community from the members of the council is to align their interests with those of the populace, rather than to misrepresent or divert the interests of the people under the guise of serving them (Nova, 2009; Supriatna, 2021; Muthahhari, 2007).

In the formulation of the regional regulation formation program, as stipulated by the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 80 of 2015, Article 15 delineates that the preparation of the Regional Regulation Propemperda is predicated upon: (1) Directives from superior laws and regulations; (2) Regional development plans; (3) Execution of regional autonomy and assistance tasks; and (4) Aspirations of the regional community.

The process of drafting regional legal products necessitates meticulous planning and the involvement of individuals possessing expertise in the field of legislation (Handayani et al., 2018; Risdianto, 2017). Regional legal products serve as the legal framework for the execution of regional autonomy. The development of regional legal instruments constitutes a multifaceted and consequential endeavor that influences the legal framework within a specific geographic region. Accountability is of paramount importance throughout the process, whether it pertains to the establishment of a regional legal framework, the formulation of harmonized laws, or the development of cooperation agreements. North Kalimantan is a newly established province in Indonesia, officially recognized under the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2012, which pertains to the formation of North Kalimantan Province as the 34th province in the nation. The gubernatorial election for this province took place in December 2015. Regional legal instruments, including regional regulations (perda) and regional policies, play a crucial role in the governance and development of the newly established province. In summary, regional legal products hold significant importance for North Kalimantan as a newly established province, as they establish a legal foundation for the execution of regional autonomy, align policies with the local context, promote economic development, and govern administrative practices.

Data and initial observations at the North Kalimantan DPRD indicate a disparity in the number of draft regional regulations initiated by the DPRD and the North Kalimantan Provincial Government, revealing a productivity imbalance between the two institutions. The DPRD institution, which possesses a legislative function in accordance with the applicable regulations, generates a lesser number of draft regional regulations compared to the North Kalimantan Provincial Government (Syam et al., 2024). Consequently, it can be asserted that the performance of the North Kalimantan DPRD requires enhancement.

The efficacy of the DPRD institution serves as a significant determinant that impacts the advancement of regional development. Consequently, it is imperative that the performance of the DPRD institution be enhanced (Esti, 2021; Wulandari et al., 2024; Rizki & Rusdianto, 2024). The assessment of the DPRD's performance in fulfilling the mandate of the populace is intrinsically linked to the quality of human resources, as well as the integrity and credibility of both the leadership and the members of the DPRD. Performance constitutes an accomplishment or outcome resulting from activities or programs that have been systematically designed to meet the objectives and targets established by the public sector organization, executed within a specified timeframe. In the context of public administration studies, a public organization serves as an implementer under the auspices of government organization (Christensen et al., 2020). The performance of public organizations is frequently recognized as an evolving concern within the field of public administration studies. Numerous methodologies pertaining to the concept of

organizational performance are presently undergoing further development (Jensen, 1983; Negri et al., 2021).

Larry D. Stout, as cited in Matthews (2011), articulates that the measurement or assessment of organizational performance constitutes the process of documenting and quantifying the accomplishments associated with the execution of activities aimed at fulfilling the mission. The achievement is evidenced by the outcomes presented in the form of products, services, or processes. The significance of performance assessment for the sustainability of an organization in attaining its objectives necessitates the establishment of performance measurement indicators that are utilized appropriately within a specific organizational context (Hubbard, 2009; Ferreira & Otley, 2009; Hatry, 2006).

In the context of performance measurements and standards, DeVries (1981) articulated that there are three approaches to measuring performance, specifically the personality approach. Traits, behavioral approach, and outcome approach. One of the approaches utilized is the personality traits approach, which assesses leadership, initiative, attitude, and ability. Consequently, when examining personality traits, several aspects serve as references, specifically leadership, initiative, attitude, and ability. This research aims to analyze the personality traits of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) of North Kalimantan, with particular emphasis on the DPRD of North Kalimantan Province during the 2019-2024 period, in relation to the formation of regional legal products.

## **METHODS**

This research employs qualitative methodologies. The qualitative research methods employed in this study are designed to systematically, factually, and accurately explain or describe problems in relation to the observed facts. Moleong (2017). The research site is situated at the DPRD of North Kalimantan Province. The selection of this location is predicated on the identified issue concerning the personality traits of the North Kalimantan DPRD in the formulation of regional legal products. Furthermore, the author acquired secondary data or information directly during the data collection process. The participants in this study consist of individuals who possess the authority to furnish information pertaining to the development of regional legal products within North Kalimantan Province, specifically the North Kalimantan DPRD, with a focus on the period from 2019 to 2024. The data acquired comprises both primary and secondary data. Primary data refers to information acquired directly from research informants who are actively engaged in the process of developing regional legal products in North Kalimantan Province. Observations are conducted regarding the activities involved in the formation of these regional legal products. Secondary data refers to information acquired through published materials and documents pertinent to the examination of the development of regional legal products. The primary data utilized in this study comprises the outcomes of interviews conducted between researchers and informants, as well as observations regarding the personality traits of the DPRD of North Kalimantan during the 2019-2024 period in relation to the formulation of regional legal products. Conversely, the secondary data encompasses information pertaining to personality traits in performance and local legal products, sourced from the internet, books, journals, and prior research endeavors. This study employs primary data collection techniques, including interviews, observations, and documentation studies, which involve the examination of documents or records pertaining to past events. This study employs interactive model data analysis techniques, as outlined by Miles et al. (2014), in addition to traditional data analysis methods.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The personality approach Traits represent a methodology for assessing leadership qualities, initiative, attitude, and capability. According to David DeVries (1981), leadership in performance is regarded as a significant element in the assessment of organizational performance, particularly concerning the personality traits of human resources within the organization. Organizational leadership is regarded as a significant factor in influencing

performance, particularly in the manner in which leaders can motivate their members to strive towards the attainment of organizational objectives. The initiative in performance represents a systematic approach undertaken by the organization to attain the anticipated objectives. The attitude exhibited in performance is intrinsically linked to the attitudes of organizational members in their efforts to attain organizational objectives. The capability of organizational human resources constitutes a fundamental component in the attainment of organizational objectives, as the proficiency of human resources significantly influences organizational performance (DeVries, 1981). The personality approach The performance of the North Kalimantan Provincial DPRD for the 2019-2024 period can be assessed through various traits, including leadership, initiative, attitude, and the capabilities of each member in executing their legislative functions, particularly in the formation of regional legal products.

### Leadership

The research findings indicate that the leadership exhibited by the members of the DPRD of North Kalimantan Province is insufficiently effective. The collection of aspirations from the populace of North Kalimantan Province regarding the establishment of regional legal products reveals that the members of the DPRD of North Kalimantan Province primarily receive input from the community concerning physical or infrastructure development. Consequently, it can be concluded that the DPRD of North Kalimantan Province has not succeeded in encouraging the citizens of North Kalimantan Province to articulate their aspirations pertaining to regional legal products. The absence of regional regulations in North Kalimantan Province concerning the establishment of regional legal products further underscores this point, as the province continues to rely on higher laws and regulations for the formation of such legal products. The DPRD of North Kalimantan Province has not demonstrated facilitative leadership in the development of regional legal products.

### Initiative

The initiative undertaken by the DPRD of North Kalimantan Province demonstrates a commitment to and prioritization of community interests, as evidenced by the members' recess aimed at gathering public aspirations. Nevertheless, the quantity of propemperda arising from initiatives of the DPRD is inferior to that stemming from governmental initiatives. Specifically, within the DPRD of North Kalimantan Province for the 2019-2024 period, the DPRD initiated 57 propemperda, whereas the government initiated 112. This indicates that, over the span of five years, the initiative of the DPRD in establishing regional regulations remains insufficient. The subsequent section presents a comprehensive enumeration of the propemperda of the DPRD of North Kalimantan Province, categorized according to both DPRD initiatives and government initiatives during the 2019-2024 period, as illustrated in the table below.

Table 1. Propemperda of North Kalimantan Province Based on DPRD Initiatives and Government Initiatives for the 2019-2024 Period

No	Regional Regulation Propemperda Year	Amount	Origin		Information
			DPRD Initiative	Government Initiative	
1	Regional Regulation Formation Program 2019	47	18	29	The number of Draft Regional Regulations that have been jointly approved to become Regional Regulations is 18.

2	Regional Regulation Formation Program 2020	24	9	15	The number of Draft Regional Regulations that have been jointly approved to become Regional Regulations is 8.
3	Regional Regulation Formation Program 2021	21	8	13	The number of Draft Regional Regulations that have been jointly approved to become Regional Regulations is 7.
4	Regional Regulation Formation Program 2022	27	9	18	The number of Draft Regional Regulations that have been jointly approved to become Regional Regulations is 11.
5	Regional Regulation Formation Program 2023	23	5	18	The number of Draft Regional Regulations that have been jointly approved to become Regional Regulations is 7.
6	Regional Regulation Formation Program 2024	27	8	19	The number of Draft Regional Regulations that have been jointly approved to become Regional Regulations is 10.

Source: DPRD of North Kalimantan Province, 2024

Based on the table above, shows that the DPRD Propemperda of North Kalimantan Province for the 2019-2024 period that succeeded in becoming regional regulations (perda) the most were in 2019, namely 18 perda, while the fewest were in 2021 and 2023, namely 7 perda each.

### **Attitude**

The attitude of the members of the DPRD of North Kalimantan Province shows an attitude that prioritizes the interests of the people of North Kalimantan Province in the formation of regional legal products, but the discipline punctuality, and consistency of the presence of DPRD members in the formation of regional legal products, especially in the discussion process, are still lacking, thus hampering the process of completing the formation of regional regulations. The special committee formed by DPRD members as discussants of the draft regional regulation is still not optimal and sometimes ignores the agreed schedule in completing the discussion of the draft regional regulation in North Kalimantan Province.

### **Ability**

The findings of the research indicate that the knowledge, educational attainment, and overall capacity of the members of the DPRD of North Kalimantan Province remain constrained. The members of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) of North Kalimantan Province possess diverse backgrounds and affiliations with various political parties, including practitioners, businessmen, educators, and lawyers. Consequently, not all members of the DPRD are equipped with a comprehensive understanding of the laws and regulations, particularly

concerning the formulation of regional legal products. It is observed that not all members of the DPRD of North Kalimantan Province possess a legal education background. Consequently, in the process of formulating regional legal products, there exists a deficiency in the mastery of legal drafting and the substantive content of draft regional regulations. This inadequacy may ultimately reflect the quality of the members' perspectives regarding regional legal products. Furthermore, the composition of the North Kalimantan Provincial DPRD for the 2019-2024 term consists of 35 members, of whom only one possesses a doctoral degree. In terms of educational qualifications, nine members have completed high school or its equivalent, seventeen hold bachelor's degrees, and eight have attained master's degrees. This distribution of educational backgrounds significantly impacts the capacity of the North Kalimantan Provincial DPRD members in the development of regional legal products, as illustrated in the table below.

Table 2. Number of DPRD Members of North Kalimantan Province According to Education Level in 2024

No	Level Of Education	Amount
1	High School Equivalent	9
2	S1	17
3	S2	8
4	S3	1
<b>Amount</b>		<b>35</b>

Source: DPRD of North Kalimantan Province, 2024

Meanwhile, one of the efforts to improve the capabilities of members of the North Kalimantan Provincial DPRD is to conduct training and technical guidance. However, training and guidance efforts in the North Kalimantan Provincial DPRD for the 2019-2024 period can be said to be still lacking and limited. This is because, during the 5 years, training and technical guidance were only carried out at least once a year. The research findings show that training and technical guidance were only carried out 11 times in the North Kalimantan Provincial DPRD for the 2019-2024 period, so it can be said that efforts to improve the capabilities of members of the North Kalimantan Provincial DPRD are still lacking as can be seen in the table below.

Table 3. Training and Technical Guidance for Members of the DPRD of North Kalimantan Province for the 2019-2024 Period

Name Activity Training / Guidance Technical		Time Implementation	
<b>The year 2019</b>			
1.	Technical Guidance for Improving Roles and Functions Leader And Member DPRD as a Legislative Institution	1.	Hotel Mercure Cikini, Jakarta, 20 sd March 23, 2019
2.	Guidance Technical Strengthening Pancasila in Life nation and state and the Rights and Obligations of the DPRD at the End of the Term of Service	2.	Hotel Novotel Elephant Mada, Jakarta, 21 sd 24 August 2019
3.	Orientation for Member DPRD Province Period 2019 - 2024	3.	Human Resources Development Agency Ministry of Home Affairs, Jakarta
<b>The year 2020</b>			
1.	Guidance Technical Optimization Role DPRD in Financial Management and Implementation Local government	1.	Hotel Grand Dafam Signature, Surabaya, 18 to 21 February 2020

2.	Technical Guidance for Socialization Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 64 Year 2020 About Guidelines Compilation Regional Budget Year 2021 And PP No. 18 Year 2017 on Status Rights Finance 2021 and Administrative Year Leader and Members of the DPRD	2.	Hotel Palace Peak -Bogor, 11 sd 14 November 2020
<b>Year 2021</b>			
1.	Guidance Technical Strengthening Role DPRD in Regional Development Budgeting and Supervision	1.	Hotel Aruna Senggigi, Lombok-NTB, 20 sd 23 October 2021
<b>Year 2022</b>			
1.	Technical Guidance on Optimizing Roles and Functions DPRD in Synergy Regional Development	1.	Hotel Mercure Jakarta City, Jakarta, 16 sd 19 June 2022
<b>Year 2023</b>			
1.	Technical Guidance on the Role of the DPRD in Implementation Election and Regional Election Simultaneously Year 2024 Which quality And insightful nationality as well as strengthening values Basics of National Defense	1.	Hotel Novotel Elephant Mada, Jakarta, 03 sd 06 July 2023
2.	Technical Guidance for Improvement Capacity Duties and Authorities of the DPRD of Kalimantan Province North in Implementation Local government	2.	Hotel Planet Holiday Partner, Batam, 30 sd 2 September 2023
<b>Year 2024</b>			
1.	Orientation and Deepening Duties of Members of the Provincial DPRD and Members of the Regency /City DPRD for the Period 2024 - 2029, Force XI Year 2024	1.	Hotel The Queen of Hearts, Jakarta, 24 sd 26 September 2024

Source: DPRD of North Kalimantan Province, 2024

Based on the table above, shows that the number of training and technical guidance for members of the North Kalimantan Provincial DPRD in the 2019-2024 period was mostly carried out in 2019, namely 3 times, while the least was in 2021, 2022, and 2024, namely 1 time each.

## CONCLUSION

In light of the research findings and the preceding discussion, the conclusion drawn from this study indicates that the personality traits of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) of North Kalimantan Province have not proven effective in the formulation of regional legal products. The lack of facilitative leadership exhibited by the DPRD of North Kalimantan Province during the 2019-2024 period is evident. Initiatives from the DPRD remain insufficient, and members occasionally disregard the established schedule. Furthermore, their knowledge, educational background, and overall capacity appear to be constrained in the context of developing regional legal products.

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