

## The Effectiveness of Recess Activities for Members of the Pandeglang DPRD in Absorbing Proposed Infrastructure Development Programs

(Study in Dapil 2, Pandeglang Regency, Banten Province)

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### Abstract

The purpose of the study was to determine how much effectiveness the recess activities of members of the Pandeglang DPRD in absorbing the proposed infrastructure development program in Dapil 2 Pandeglang Regency. The theory of effectiveness according to Gibson, Donnelly and Ivancevich includes production, efficiency, satisfaction, adaptation and development. The research method uses quantitative methods with a descriptive design. The population of the study was the people who were recorded as the Permanent Voters List for the Pandeglang District 2 in the general election for the 2019-2014 period with a total of 136,443 people. The sampling technique used proportionate stratified random sampling with as many as 400 respondents. Data analysis used SPSS Version 23 program. The results of the study found that the effectiveness of the recess activities of members of the Pandeglang DPRD in Dapil 2 was declared effective. This was obtained from the hypothesis testing criteria which obtained a value of  $t_{count} > t_{table}$  ( $56.282 > 1.649$ ), then  $H_0$  was rejected and  $H_a$  was accepted. The percentage of effectiveness of recess activities for members of DPRD Pandeglang Dapil 2 is 69.94%.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Recess Activities, Pandeglang DPRD, Dapil 2

### Introduction

The Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) is an independent State Institution holding power in the legislative sector occupying a strategic position in the administration of regional government as regulated in Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. Through three main functions, namely legislation, budgeting, and controlling, the existence of DPRD at the provincial/district/city government level is expected to assist the central government in realizing people's sovereignty as high as possible as

mandated by Article 1 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution.

Basically, the role of members of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) as people's representatives who are responsible for carrying out three main functions is not easy. In carrying out this function, each DPRD member must have the ability to absorb, channel and fight for the aspirations of the people in his electoral area (Dapil) by carrying out recess activities. The purpose of recess activities for DPRD members is to absorb and collect the aspirations of the community or constituents through regular working visits,

accommodate and follow up on the aspirations and complaints of the community, and provide moral and political accountability to constituents in their electoral districts. Rizal (2016:7) explains that recess activities are also a means of political communication between members of the legislature, in this case members of the DPRD and the community or their constituency and become a means of conveying the accountability of DPRD members to their constituents.

The recess activities of DPRD members to the community as their constituents are presented in the following figure:

**Figure 1. Recess Activities of DPRD Members to the Community in their Electoral District 2 Pandeglang Regency**



Source: Research Documentation, 2022

The implementation of recess activities from members of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) to the community or constituents from the electoral district (Dapil) they represent. In this activity, it appears that the selection of the recess location can be done formally by using a special room, such as a hall and it can also be done informally by using

the room and yard of the house from the local community. Members of the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) in recess activities generally carry out the following activities: First, the meeting discusses the recess preparation plan, arranges the schedule, activity materials, and selects the coordinator and personal team structure. Second, attending meetings with constituents in places provided by the sub-district or sub-district government in order to communicate the duties and roles of DPRD members, their roles in the legislature, as well as information on council recesses to electoral districts. Third, gathering with the community or its constituents regularly and directly (Rizal, 2016:8).

Recess activities are generally carried out with the concept of discussion or public dialogue which contains the presentation of the vision and mission of the supporting party, presentation of the work program of DPRD members according to their commissions, question and answer sessions with the community and most importantly the community is asked to fill out a recess form to be given back to members of the DPRD as the aspirations of the community in the context of advancing community life and regional development.

The phenomenon related to the recess activities of members of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) did not escape the attention of the public and other interested parties, such as political observers, stakeholders, political parties that became their political opponents, to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). The thing that is usually highlighted is the recess mechanism and the recess time

schedule that is not known by the community as its constituents with certainty (scheduled) making the recess activity quiet for the audience because it is not sudden so that the aspirations of the people from the local area cannot be optimally absorbed. This condition was then exacerbated by the discovery of unscrupulous DPRD members who were involved in legal cases such as corruption, moral scandals, and unethical public communications when expressing opinions in several electronic media ([www.republika.co.id](http://www.republika.co.id). 2020) which could worsen the image of members. DPRD. In addition, there are still unscrupulous members of the DPRD who have never visited and communicated with the community directly, which causes the community or constituents to feel they have lost a channel to convey their aspirations to their representatives sitting in the DPRD.

Factors from the community that caused the recess activity to be less than optimal, among others, was due to the local community participating in the recess activity being judged to be less aware of wanting to write down their aspirations in the aspiration form provided and distributed by DPRD members during discussions and questions and answers with constituents at the location of the recess causes the aspirations of the community not to be accommodated properly (Sudamarsyah, 2013).

The phenomenon of less than optimal recess activities that have been described previously occurs in almost all electoral districts (Dapil), not least in the constituencies within the administrative area of Pandeglang

Regency, Banten Province. Members of the Pandeglang Regional House of Representatives (DPRD), including those from Dapil 2 for the 2019-2014 period, consist of 8 (eight) people who are evenly divided into four commissions (Setwan DPRD of Pandeglang Regency, 2021). Pandeglang DPRD in Dapil 2 in recess activities have a focus on absorbing community aspirations related to development in several fields. Furthermore, the fields referred to include infrastructure, education and religion, health, welfare, agriculture and the economy. Based on the report on the results of the 1st recess activity for the 2021-2022 session of the Pandeglang Regency DPRD, explained that "the infrastructure sector is the main problem for the villages in the sub-districts of the electoral district 2. The people in the villages we visited proposed improvements to road infrastructure, environmental roads, bridges and drainage, provision of clean water and sanitation facilities".

The condition of damaged village road infrastructure and community roads in one of the sub-districts in the electoral district Dapil 2 of Pandeglang Regency is presented in the figure:

**Figure 2. Damaged Road Infrastructure in One District in Dapil 2 Pandeglang Region**



Source: Research Documentation, 2022

There are still many damaged village roads making it difficult for local people to carry out their daily mobility. The village road is used as an access road for entering and leaving the community between villages that can be passed by two-wheeled vehicles and four-wheeled vehicles. Even when the rainy season arrives, the damaged road is increasingly difficult to pass because the potholed and rocky road is covered by puddles of rain water which of course endangers the safety of two-wheeled vehicle drivers because it can cause them to slip or fall.

Problems obtained when conducting field observations and the importance of increasing the effectiveness of the work of members of the Pandeglang DPRD in Dapil 2. These conditions underlie researchers to conduct a more in-depth study, where the study is then compiled in the form of a thesis research with the title "Effectiveness of Recess Activities of Pandeglang DPRD Members in Absorbing Proposed Infrastructure Development Program" (Study in Dapil 2 Pandeglang Regency Banten Province). The purpose of this study was to determine how much effectiveness the recess activities of members of the Pandeglang DPRD in absorbing the proposed infrastructure development program in Dapil 2 Pandeglang Regency.

This research has a similar focus with the research of Wenas, Kimbal and Kumayas (2021) with the title The Effectiveness of the Implementation of Recess Activities for Members of the Tomohon City DPRD, which results from research on the effectiveness of Recess implementation according to respondents' responses, is not yet effective. It is also said that it has not

been effective because they do not always prioritize groups in need.

In this study, the researcher proposes the research hypothesis:

#### **Hypothesis Zero (H0)**

$H_0 ; \mu \leq 60\%$ ,  $H_0$  is accepted and  $H_a$  is rejected. This means that the effectiveness of the recess activities of members of the Pandeglang DPRD in absorbing the proposed infrastructure development program in Dapil 2 Pandeglang Regency is declared ineffective because it gets an assessment of less or equal to 60%.

#### **Working Hypothesis (Ha)**

$H_a ; \mu > 60\%$ , then  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted. This means that the effectiveness of the recess activities of members of the Pandeglang DPRD in absorbing the proposed infrastructure development program in Dapil 2 Pandeglang Regency is declared effective because it gets an assessment of more than 60%.

#### **Research Methods**

This study uses quantitative methods. The research approach uses survey approach to response of the community as constituents regarding the effectiveness of the recess activities members the Pandeglang DPRD in absorbing the proposed infrastructure development program in Dapil 2 Pandeglang Regency. Besides that this study uses descriptive statistical research design. In general, the design is used for research that uses independent variables or research one variable.

Questionnaire is a tool used in primary data collection, which contains questions or statements related to research variables, namely the effectiveness of the recess activities of members of the Pandeglang DPRD

for Dapil 2 which will be distributed to respondents to be filled in and answered and then the collected data is further processed by researchers. The questionnaire, the answer categories have been provided by the researcher using a Likert Scale from a scale of 1 to a scale of 4.

Analysis of research data using the SPSS version 23 program. Hypothesis testing using one sample t-test to test the descriptive hypothesis of one or more variables whose data were in the form of intervals or ratios. Testing the research hypothesis aims to determine whether or not the recess activities of members of the Pandeglang DPRD for Dapil 2 are effective or not.

## Results and Discussion

The stages of the results of research data analysis with the SPSS version 23 statistical program are described as follows:

### 1. Validity Test Results

The research instrument test consisted of a validity test and a reliability test. The validity test is used to determine the level of validity of the research instrument (questionnaire), meaning that the instrument can be used to measure what should be measured. The decision on a statement item can be considered valid if  $r_{count} > r_{table}$  (0,3). Validity test using Pearson product moment.

It is known from the 30 items of questionnaire statements on the effectiveness of the recess activities of DPRD members of Pandeglang Dapil 2, there are 25 statement items that have a value of  $r_{count} > r_{table}$  which are marked with a double asterisk, indicating that the item is declared

"valid". In addition, there were 5 items with a value of  $r_{count} < r_{table}$ , indicating that the item was declared "invalid". Then after taking action to remove invalid items, the results of the second phase of validity testing found that 25 items were consistently declared valid.

### 2. Reliability Test Results

The reliability test uses internal consistency using Cronbach's Alpha. It is known that Cronbach's Alpha value is 0,731. If Cronbach's alpha value (0,731)  $> r_{table}$  (0,7), it can be stated that the questionnaire containing statement items related to the variables used in this study is reliable or reliable in measurement.

### 3. Normality Test Results

The normality test of the data was carried out using the One Sample Kolmogorov Smirnov test. If the value of Asymptotic (2-tailed)  $>$  alpha (0,05), then the data declared to come from normally distributed population. It is known that the normality of the data is shown from the Asymp value. Sig (2-tailed) of 0,201. If the value of Asym.Sig. (2-tailed) of 0,201  $>$  alpha (0,05), it can be stated that the data in this study came from a normally distributed population.

### 4. Hypothesis Test Results

The results of the one sample t-test (one sample t-test) using the SPSS version 23 program are presented in the following table:

**Table 1. One Sample Statistic Test Results**

One-Sample Statistics				
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean

Efektifitas Kegiatan Reses Anggota DPRD Pandeglang Dapil 2	400	82.119	7.860	.393
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Source: SPSS Output Version 23, 2022.

The steps for testing the research hypothesis are as follows:

### 1. Finding $t_{count}$

Based on table 1, it is known that the mean ( $\bar{X}$ ) is 82,119 and the standard deviation is 7,860. Then to find out the value of  $t_{count}$ , use the formula, namely:

Information:

- t = Value  $t_{count}$
- $\bar{X}$  = Average value
- $\mu_0$  = Hypothesized value
- s = sample standard deviation
- n = Number of sample members

$$t = \frac{82.119 - 60}{\frac{7.860}{\sqrt{400}}}$$

$t = 56.282$

### 2. Finding $t_{table}$

By looking at the distribution table t with = 5% (0.05),  $df = n - k$  ( $400 - 1 = 399$ ) where n is the number of samples and k is the number of independent variables; for the one-sided test (0.05) of  $t_{table}$  1,649.

Hypothesis test results if the value of  $t_{count} > t_{table}$  ( $56,282 > 1,649$ ), then  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted. This means that the effectiveness of the recess activities of members of the

Pandeglang DPRD in absorbing the proposed infrastructure development program in Dapil 2 Pandeglang Regency is declared effective.

Then to find out the percentage of the effectiveness of the effectiveness of the recess activities of the Pandeglang DPRD members in absorbing the proposed infrastructure development program in Dapil 2 Pandeglang Regency using formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Percentage} &= \frac{\text{Actual Skor}}{\text{Ideal Skor}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{27.979}{40.000} \times 100\% \\ &= 0,6994 \times 100\% \\ &= \mathbf{69,94\%} \end{aligned}$$

Based on the calculation results, it is known that the percentage value of the effectiveness of the recess activities of members of the Pandeglang DPRD 2 Dapil is 69,94%. These results strengthen the reasons for accepting the hypothesis, namely  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted, where the effectiveness of the recess activities of members of the Pandeglang DPRD in absorbing the proposed infrastructure development program in Dapil 2 Pandeglang Regency is declared effective because it gets assessment of more than 60%.

### Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, the researcher can conclude that the effectiveness of the recess activities of members of the Pandeglang DPRD in absorbing the proposed infrastructure development program in Dapil 2 Pandeglang Regency is declared effective because it has been proven to

have received an assessment of more than 60%.

### Acknowledgment

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