

Analysing Factors Affecting the Nabire Regent's Accountability Report (LKPI) Nabire Regency

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ABSTRACT

This study applied qualitative approach through the process of finding, understanding, explaining and obtaining an overview of social phenomena and public phenomena regarding the Synergy of Relations between the Legislative and Executive arms of regency government carrying out the authority of the Accountability Statement Report (LKPI) of the Regent of Nabire Regency. Data collection techniques applied were; observation, interviews and questionnaires. The data analysis technique applied were qualitative data analysis technique to describe the facts obtained from the results of field studies and literature reviews to clarify the picture of the research results. The results of interviews related to the theory of institutional relations, found a negative and conflicting relationship existing between the two; legislative and executive parties, a position that build a political bargain that benefits each party so that it gives birth to political commitments and deals in the Regent's LKPI agreement caused by the sectoral ego of each party. The executives consider themselves as having more understanding than the legislature and vice versa. Another problem is the lack of experience, education and the emergence of election winners as leaders/Chairmen of the Regional People's Representative Council which is a political party under the leadership of the executive/regent who has an emotional relationship in the form of family relations with the Regent. Suggestions from researchers from the executive side to carry out the Annual LKPI to the Legislature on time and the need to strengthen the DPRD's supervisory function on the performance of local governments in order to create good governance. The Nabire DPRD critically and carefully supervises the LKPI of the Regent of Nabire Regency based on the vision, mission, RPJM and RPPD in a transparent, responsive, efficient, effective, accountable, participatory, measurable, fair and sustainable manner. Publicization of the Regent's LKPI document and strengthening of the legislative function through training, comparative studies, as well as the availability of funding to finance experts who can assist with legislative tasks is required.

Keywords: Synergy, Relations, Legislative Institutions, Executive Institutions, Regent's Accountability Report (LKPI)

BACKGROUND

The Regent's Accountability Report (LKPI) at the end of the fiscal year is a progress report on development performance for one year and becomes an evaluation activity for the implementation of the regional medium-term development plan. According to Sunaryo Siswanto (2008), to realize the implementation of regional autonomy in line with efforts to

create good governance, transparency, accountability, and respond to the demands of change effectively and efficiently in accordance with the principles of clean governance (good governance), it is very necessary to implement an accountability mechanism for the Regional Head (Bupati), one of which is through the obligation of the Regional Head in this case the Regent to submit an Accountability Statement Report (LKPJ) to the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD). The Regent's Accountability Report (LKPJ) was prepared to fulfill the constitutional duties and obligations of the Regent as the Regional Head, but at this moment the working relationship of the Regional Head and the Regional People's Representative Council underwent a fairly basic change compared to when the Regent was elected by the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD). and is responsible to the Regional House of Representatives.

Based on the researcher's initial observations regarding the Accountability Statement Report (LKPJ) of the Regent of Nabire Regency, the researcher found a number of basic problems that had an impact on the non-optimal reporting of the Regent's Accountability Report (LKPJ) of Nabire Regency. Several problems were found, including the timing of collection, submission of documents, plenary sessions, and the contents of the Regent's Accountability Report (LKPJ) document which was judged to have not been optimal, describing the importance of the mechanism and the document as an indicator of the assessment of the performance of regional heads in the previous year.

From the review of documents on the formation of the Regent's Accountability Report Preparation Team for a period of five years, it was found facts from the Legal Department that the issuance of the Regent's Decree in the Governance section was proven to have been issued in May of the current year, except in 2016 the Nabire Regent Decree Number 15 was issued. 2015 on January 28, 2015 regarding the 2014 LPPD Preparation Team. Another fact found from the Nabire Regent's LKPJ document during the period that the author made the time limit under study, that the time for making these documents all fell in May and June of the current year. Thus, there are indications of the lack of seriousness from the parties related to the preparation of the said LKPJ document, because the LKPJ should have been realized no later than three months after the completion of the realization of the previous year's Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD).

Still related to the observation of the LKPJ document, the authors found that there were similarities in problems and solutions, especially in the General Policy Accountability of Regional Financial Management regarding Revenue Management and Regional Expenditure Management. It was found that the problems faced were also in the management of regional income. The similarities are reflected in the problems faced by the Nabire Regency Government, as well as solutions to solve problems in regional financial management, especially related to the management of regional expenditures during the time period that the author made the time limit under study.

Several other issues related to this LKPJ can be described as follows. First. There is often a delay in the Regional Apparatus Work Unit (SKPD) in preparing the RKA which results in delays in the preparation and discussion of the Nabire Regency APBD. The delay was due to a lack of understanding from the SKPD in the selection of programs and activities as well as budget allocation. Solution: BPKAD and Bappeda Nabire Regency always provide assistance to SKPD in

the preparation of Work Plans and Budgets for Regional Apparatus Work Units (SKPD). Second. The occurrence of delays in financial reports from technical implementers of activities in each regional work unit resulted in a slow recapitulation of budget realization at the end of the fiscal year. Solution: The Regional Financial and Asset Management Agency always coordinates with the existing Regional Apparatus Work Units, so that reports can be submitted on time.

Likewise, what the researchers found in the contents of the Report of Accountability Report (LKPJ) of the Regent of Nabire Regency, in the period that the author made the time limit for the study (published document), there were similarities in the narrative of problems and solutions in the fields of Education, Health, Economy and Infrastructure. These findings make the author's assessment that there is no seriousness in the preparation of the Nabire Regent's Accountability Report Document (LKPJ) in the period that the author makes the time limit under study, which can be said to be a document presented as a mere formality.

According to DM, an informant from the Executive who the researcher interviewed on March 14, 2021, in connection with the Nabire District Regent's Accountability Report (LKPJ), where DM provided information that the performance of data collection officers from the Regional Apparatus Work Unit (SKPD) in terms of meaning and understanding about LKPJ is still low. As a result, the Nabire District Regent's Accountability Report to the DPRD is often late, which based on Government Regulation No. 3 of 2007 also explains that the LKPJ End of Fiscal Year is submitted to the DPRD no later than 3 (three) months after the end of the fiscal year. Still according to the results of interviews with informants, that this issue is related to the processing of development results data as material for the preparation of the LKPJ submitted by data collectors at each regional Apparatus Work Unit (SKPD) or Regional Apparatus Organization (OPD) to the Governance Section, it is not transparent and has not complied with the provisions as stipulated in Government Regulation Number 3 of 2007. The data submitted generally does not refer to the main performance indicators of each Regional Apparatus Work Unit.

It was also found another problem raised by one of the informants with the initials MI from the Legislature, that with the election of Regional Heads who were directly elected by the people, not through the DPRD, the DPRD's supervisory function seemed not optimal. According to Iskandar, that although Nabire Regency is one of the regions that has received the Predicate of Financial Administration Management with WTP (Unqualified) status 5 times in the past five years, the community has not really felt the results.

According to him, the LKPJ of the Regent of Nabire Regency seems only neat in his administrative reports, but in practice there are still many shortcomings. According to MI, that in many ways the executive is more dominant, because the executive holds the budget, while the Legislature only knocks the hammer. Another problem is regarding employee mutations who move arbitrarily to the expansion areas and their salaries are still received in Nabire district, which means it will burden the Nabire Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD).

According to MI's statement, for the last five years the Regional Government has always had debts to Bank Papua. The occurrence of events like this, in addition to showing the existence of unhealthy practices in terms of regulations, indicates that there has been harassment of

respected members of the board, especially in carrying out their budgeting and supervisory functions. Furthermore, it can be said that these repeated events can occur because of the problem of Human Resources within the Council itself, either as a member of the Council whose legitimacy is due to the election of the constituents or the shifting of the forces of political parties which for several periods have won elections by placing rich members of the Council. in experience in politics.

Based on the facts described above, an initial understanding can be drawn that there were irregularities in the legislative and executive bodies in Nabire Regency, which according to the researcher was colored by tensions that were motivated by various problems, ranging from sectoral ego attitudes between the two institutions which were local government institutions (Executive-Legislative), sectoral ego between SKPD/OPD, weak Human Resources (HR), legislative-executive understanding that is still fixated on the New Order pattern.

All the existing problems have an impact on the inappropriateness of the applicable laws and regulations so that it seems to make LKPJ a mere formality. These findings finally seem to make the synergy between the legislative and executive institutions look like they are not in the same direction, where the Legislative Institution applies the applicable laws, while the executive institution uses its policies. Thus, legislative-executive synergies are interesting to be studied more deeply, especially regarding the inhibiting and supporting factors that have an impact on the Regent's LKPJ issue which will lead to the implementation of development programs that will bring people's welfare.

In this study, researchers focused on the Annual LKPJ of the Regent of Nabire Regency within the time period that the author made the time limit under study, and not on the LPJ at the end of the term of office (5 years), because the authors assume that the Annual LKPJ can effectively measure the performance of regional heads every year. , especially related to the determination of performance indicators, namely the identification and description of performance measures for each performance indicator, as well as the determination of performance targets and the determination of the achievement/realization of the performance of the Regent such as the identification of the realization of the performance of the Regent in each year so that an annual performance evaluation of the Regent can be carried out for improvements. especially in the evaluation of regional financial performance, evaluation of political aspects, and evaluation of public services.

Based on the problems described above, the researchers are interested in conducting research with the title: "Analysis of the relationship between the Executive and Legislative Synergy in the Implementation (LKPJ) of the Regent of Nabire Regency

RESEARCH PURPOSES

To analyze the synergy of relationship between Executive and Legislative arms in implementing (LKPJ) of the Regent of Nabire Regency

THEORY OVERVIEW

Synergy Theory

The term "synergy" comes from the word synergy. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (2005), synergy means joint activities or operations. Therefore, synergy in development means the integration of various elements of development that can produce better and larger outputs. According to the synergy theory by James A. F. Stoner and Charles Wankel (1986), the best level of cooperation is synergistic, namely high cooperation, mutual trust, and integration so as to produce an output that is greater than the sum of the outputs of each party.

One of the factors that can affect the success in implementing a program, including how the cooperative relationship exists between the parties involved in it. The implementation of a government policy/program is always related from one field to another, in other words it cannot stand alone. Thus, in order for a program to run well, the roles and functions of each field must complement and help each other.

Stephen R. Covey (2004:259), explains that synergy (Synergy) is an activity that complements each other and complements differences to achieve results greater than the sum of the parts. Synergy in this case is a collaboration that can be realized when we can synchronize various alternative desires between team members. Synergy is the ability to create amazing results such as new things or alternatives that did not exist before.

Richard L. Daft (in Riswanda Imawan, 2004), describes the occurrence of synergy as a condition that arises when organizational parts interact with each other to produce a greater combined impact than if done alone by each part. A similar definition was also put forward by Thoby Mutis as quoted by M. Laica Marzuki. (2006), that synergy is a combination of several cores / several elements that are combined together to give more and better results than when they work alone. In order to achieve a synergistic condition or to produce a much larger output, it is unavoidable that there is a degree of dependence between one party and another.

As stated by Dunn William (2000), citing the opinion of Deardorff and Williams, that synergy is not something we can hold in our hands but a term that means multiplying the influence (multiplier effect) which allows the energy of individual work or services to multiply exponentially. through joint efforts.

Related to the synergy between the Executive and Legislative Institutions, that as part of the regional administration, the regional head and DPRD must be able to build a harmonious relationship. From a theoretical perspective, the success of development in the regions cannot be solely based on the personality of the regional head (microenvironment), the synergy between the regional head and DPRD is part of the macroenvironment for the prerequisites for successful development, especially when the Regency Head and DPRD have the same main duties and functions and require synergy between them. Synergy between the two is at least needed related to planning and implementation of regional laws and regulations, budgeting, control, and accountability for regional government administration. In the context of DPRD performance, the relationship with the executive is also one of the DPRD factors in carrying out their functions (Sanit, 1985: 205).

Building a synergy between the regional government and the DPRD cannot be separated from the main tasks and functions of each. The regional government as an executive institution and the DPRD as a regional people's representative institution and is domiciled as an element of regional government administration with its functions as legislation, budgeting, and supervision. The following is a form of synergy between the regional government as an executive institution and the DPRD as a legislative body.

Synergy of Development Planning

Synergy between the Regent and the DPRD is very much needed in development planning by involving as much public participation as possible through the Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang) conducted by the Regional Government and through a recess conducted by the DPRD. Musrenbang is an activity that provides opportunities for the community to participate in development planning at the village, sub-district, district, and provincial levels. The results of the Musrenbang implementation document become one of the references in the preparation of the regional government work plan which is then described in the APBD. The recess period is seen as an activity that brings together DPRD members with constituents and party cadres in the area of origin of the election where there are a number of functions of the recess period, namely: (a). Absorbing people's aspirations (b). Develop a priority scale for proposals in each field (c). Informing the result for the proposed budget and (d). Carry out the roles and activities of DPRD in the field of supervision.

Budget Political Synergy

In this case the APBD has an important meaning in regional development. Without good budget politics, it is impossible for development plans to be implemented effectively and efficiently. Regional development priorities clearly require budgetary support from the APBD. The problem then is that many obligatory affairs that must be carried out by the Regional Government are faced with a limited number of APBD.

Regent's Performance Accountability

The concepts of accountability and openness (transparency) are part of the general principles of state administration (Article 20 of Law 32 of 2004) which are increasingly needed for the realization of good governance. On that basis, the regional head is then given the obligation to provide a Statement of Accountability Report (LKPI) to the DPRD and inform the local government administration report to the public (Article 27 of Law No. 32 of 2004 which was later regulated in PP No. 3 of 2007). Through this mechanism, the DPRD and the community can evaluate and provide recommendations on the performance of regional heads proportionally. Thus, all forms of frenzy over the performance appraisal of regional heads can be institutionalized productively both in the DPRD and in the wider community.

RESEARCH RESULT

Executive and Legislative Synergy in the Accountability Report (LKPI) of the Regent of Nabire

According to Kaloh (in Gaffar, 2000), three patterns of relationships that generally occur between the Regional Government as a regional executive agency and the DPRD as a regional legislative body can be divided into 3 forms of relationship, namely: (1) Positive Relationships, (2) Relationships Conflict and (3) Negative relationship.

A. Form a Positive Relationship

This form of relationship occurs when the regional executive and DPRD have the same vision in running the government and aim for the problems of the region itself (good governance), with the following characteristics: transparent, democratic, good, fair, responsible and objective. The executive and legislative institutions develop their potential and increase their capacity together so that they have the same good understanding in addressing each issue and scene of public policy formulation and implementation.

Regarding the positive relationship, it appears that in the LKPJ of the Nabire Regency Regent for the 2015-2019 period, it shows that the Nabire Regency DPRD performs a supervisory function in accordance with the Nabire Regency DPRD Regulation Number 01 of 2010 article 4 paragraph 1, which states that the DPRD has 3 (three)) function. The three functions are legislative, budgetary, and supervisory functions.

As the results of the interview on February 22, 2020 with the MK informant as the Legislative party, it was explained that the function of legislation is realized in forming a Regional Regulation (PERDA) with the Regional Head. The Nabire Regency DPRD together with the Nabire Regency Regional Government have carried out their legislative functions in terms of making Regional Regulations (PERDA). The regional regulations that have been produced by the regional government, in this case the executive of Nabire Regency in the 2015-2019 period, have reached 70 regional regulations, with details: in 2015 there were 12 regional regulations, in 2016 there were 12 regional regulations, in 2017 there were 10 regional regulations, in 2018 a total of 10 regional regulations, in 2019 there are 12 regional regulations. Meanwhile, the current PERDA that will be produced by members of the council (DPRD) is only one PERDA, namely the Initiative PERDA, which has not yet been discussed.

Based on the Nabire Regency Regional Regulation (PERDA) which has been stipulated by the Legislative Institution, in this case the Nabire Regency DPRD, that of all the Regional Regulations that have been successfully enacted by the DPRD, there is not a single Regional Regulation that is an initiative PERDA from the Council. So the implementation shows that the active participation of the Board is only limited to the process of discussing and giving approval to the draft proposals submitted by the Executive. This indicates that the use of the right of initiative by the DPRD in carrying out its legislative functions has not been running as it should, because the RAPERDAs that are used as PERDAs all come from the Regional Government of Nabire Regency. Although there is a positive relationship between the DPRD and the Nabire Regency Government, it appears that the executive body is more dominant than the legislative body.

So, it could be said that the role of the Nabire Regency DPRD in the existence of legislation products is very low compared to the role of the Nabire Regency Government. This situation shows that the legislature has not shown its maximum initiative in accommodating the aspirations of the people in the context of realizing democracy which is represented by the people to them. The impression of the DPRD as an agency that only legitimizes proposals/drafts from the Nabire Regency Government will be lost if the DPRD uses its initiative rights more.

B. Forms of Conflict Relationships

According to Gaffar (2000), the form of conflict relationship occurs when the two government institutions (Executive and Legislative) contradict each other in their vision regarding institutional goals and regional goals. This is aimed at conflicts that result in the emergence of actions that are not proactive in the administration of regional government and the achievement of regional goals as a whole. In such conditions, both are faced with the control of the community who will judge which of the two has the same vision and behavior as the interests of the community. The worst condition occurs, if it turns out that the conflict between the executive and the legislature is actually not in accordance with the interests of the community.

Related to this conflict relationship, between the DPRD Nabire Regency and the Regional Government of Nabire Regency as the Executive side, there are several problems. For example, in the arrangement of personnel or government apparatus resources in Nabire district. As the author interviewed on February 16, 2020 with an MI informant (as the Legislature), that the arrangement of personnel or government apparatus resources in the Nabire district experienced several problems that could be identified as follows: (1) The large and unprofessional bureaucratic institution of the Nabire district government ; (2) a centralized working mechanism; (3) Control over the government bureaucracy is still carried out by the government, for the government, and from the government; (4) Patron-client (KKN) in the government bureaucracy is an obstacle to efforts to realize meritocracy and bureaucracy; (5) There is no "sense of accountability" institutionally or individually; (6) Bureaucratic positions that only accommodate structural positions and their filling is often not based on the required competencies; (7) The arrangement of apparatus resources is not adjusted to the needs and structuring of bureaucratic institutions.

Regarding the problems mentioned above, the MI informant (the Legislature) gave a concrete example of what happened in the 2018 employee recruitment, which was not going well and transparently. Of the 500 CPNS received, it turns out that 308 have problems. And only 192 graduated from the State Civil Service Administration Agency (BAKN). According to Iskandar, this problem indicates that the local government's vision, mission, and goals are unclear regarding its management policies and the lack of service functions to the community.

There are also a number of shortcomings and problems in the formulation of regional policies for the Nabire district from 2015 to 2019, which often experience implementation failures, which are caused by weak policies, as well as factors outside the organization. Often there is a gap between policy planning institutions and technical policy implementing agencies because of their dependence on other parties. For example, in several poverty alleviation programs in Nabire district, to determine program targets required data and information from agencies outside the local government. The availability of information data issued by institutions outside the local government in terms of time often does not coincide with when the data is needed. When the program/activity planning process requires data, data is often not readily available. In terms of completeness of the data also often experience problems, the need for data for the analysis process is very dependent on other parties. For example, the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) is an agency outside the local government authorized to provide basic statistical data. The need for data produced by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) is very high, while its availability is of course awaiting release from BPS.

Another thing, according to the MD informant (the Executive), is that in the process of formulating the policy planning that has been carried out, the time management of each actor must be synergized. Ideally, the implementation of the development plan formulation is carried out in stages starting from the village level to the district level, but the problems that occur in the field cause not all implementation guidelines can be passed properly.

This is still coupled with the formulation of policies at the district level that must be synergized with policies from the center while sometimes the times do not coincide. Time constraints will certainly have an impact such as: distortion of various things needed in policy formulation. As according to informant MD, that not all actors involved in the policy process have the same resources, both human resources and other resources. Limited human resources and other resources will affect the formulation of which policies need to be prioritized or prioritized. If the capacity of human resources is not supported, then often the actors cannot ideally formulate policies. The same thing happened in Nabire Regency.

C. Forms of Negative Relationships

A negative form of relationship occurs when the executive and legislative form a coalition (KKN) in the administration of government and jointly hide this collaboration from the public, both in budgeting and in the formulation of public policies. In this condition, the community is the most disadvantaged because it should be among those who are supervised (executives) who supervise (the legislature) to work on the basis of the trust of the people who must be accounted for.

As the results of the researcher's interview with the MI informant (the Legislature), which stated that: The high APBD of Nabire Regency which has been determined by the Nabire Regency DPRD together with the Regional Government, has not had a major impact on the welfare of the people who are actually constituents and objects in regional development. . People tend to be burdened by government policies, as happened in Karang Tumaritis Market where some people complain about government policies that are far from prospering the community.

Another thing also happened in the financial management of the Nabire Regency Government, where the SD informant (the executive) said that the main problem was related to the low contribution of Regional Original Income (PAD) to local revenue sources in Nabire Regency. According to him, in the period between 2014-2018 the contribution of PAD to regional income was only around 3.37%. Nabire district's regional financial sources still rely on the central government's balancing funds in the form of the General Allocation Fund (DAU), the Special Allocation Fund (DAK), the Revenue Sharing Fund (DBH) and the Special Autonomy Fund for Papua Province.

By observing the above problems, according to the SD informant, a policy direction has been taken to increase Regional Original Income (PAD) while maintaining the impression of not giving a new burden to the community. To increase the source of PAD whose contribution is too small to regional income, the Nabire Regency Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) 2016-2021 has determined the Intensification and Extensification of Regional Revenue through programs such as: Collection and communication training in collecting taxes and levies,

Intensification and optimizing the collection of taxes and levies, the study and identification of new regional levies, development of an information system for regional taxes and levies.

Another problem is related to the personnel information system that has not been running well. This is because the personnel information system is still not used optimally by human resources (HR). Regarding the Nabire district political policy, according to informant ST, one of the Nabire district legislatures, that things such as investigations, investigations, impeachment, interpellation, the right of inquiry, have never been used. So far, the summons of local government officials is still within the limits of hearings with working partners, according to the main tasks of each commission with partners.

Informant ST explained that the supervision carried out by the Nabire Regency DPRD so far has not reached the stage of investigation or special investigation of a particular problem or policy, although from the perspective of the media and the public that there have been various reports of problems submitted to DPRD members, and there are differences of opinion between elements of the Regional Government, DPRD with the community and the media.

The same thing was also said by the SI informant (Member of the Nabire Regency DPRD), that in the Regent's LKPJ during the period that the author made the time limit under study, the Nabire Regency DPRD had not carried out supervision at the technical and implementation level. The Nabire Regency DPRD has never formally provided specific recommendations to the Nabire Regency Regent regarding, for example, regarding the dismissal of an official from his position if there is a deviation in an SKPD.

Another thing is that regarding human resources and the experience of the Nabire Regency Legislature, without justifying that the Human Resources (HR) of members of the Nabire Regional People's Representative Council are still weak, there is a shift in seat gains from political parties that have been the winners of the election to other parties that if Carefully observed placing the elected council members who have implications related to the regional head (Bupati), as a high-ranking political party leader in Nabire, as well as emotional closeness as a nuclear family with the elected members. This indicates that there is weakness in the body of legislative members from the election winning party due to their attachment and closeness to the regional head who is a party official, so that in turn there will be an attitude of obedience or following the party's instructions because the person concerned is a political party officer. Although it is not the only indicator, age and level of education and experience also greatly affect the quality of a person, this can give an indication that the person has a lot to learn or even has to be accompanied by other people who have competence in their field.

Based on the research results, there are 2 DPRD members in their 20s, 7 in their 30s, 5 in their 40s, 3 in their 50s, and 5 in their 60s. Based on that, it can be understood that most members of the Nabire Regency DPRD are under the age of 40 years, so that age and experience are one of the factors that influence the Nabire Regency DPRD in carrying out the legislative function. Experience has greatly influenced the performance of each member of the DPRD. The lack of experience of DPRD members causes DPRD members to find it difficult to discuss matters related to the Regent's LKPJ. Especially for DPRD members who are new to the world of legislation.

This experience affects the duties of DPRD members. That with experience, DPRD can know how and what to do in dealing with a problem.

After reviewing several previous studies and exploring theoretically, it was found that there were several activities in the relationship between the legislative and executive synergies at the plenary session of the Regent's Accountability Report (LKPI) during the period that the author made the time limit under study, including: (a) Nabire DPRD perform its supervisory function by providing recommendations, input, or requesting an explanation or clarification on the findings of the DPRD. This submission is done through the views of each faction in writing and orally in the Plenary Meeting forum. Each faction provides feedback, input and questions about the problems or findings being discussed in the plenary meeting room. The same applies in a hearing between the DPRD and the SKPD that the DPRD performs a supervisory function by providing input or suggestions and responses to the issues being discussed; (b) Report on the Accountability of the Regional Head which is submitted to the DPRD, the mechanism is that each member of the Nabire DPRD (in coordination of the factions) will provide a clearly different attitude and response material, relatively different in accordance with the political perceptions outlined by the DPRD. party as its parent organization. In giving an attitude towards problems of a general nature and representing the interests of the community or the interests of the DPRD institution, between members across factions it is often seen that the perception is the same, but it will be seen that there are differences in attitudes and opinions when they have entered the political realm, between members who from the start including supporters of regional heads with other members representing opposition groups. In the discussion of the LKPI delivered by the Regent on certain matters, in fact there are often attitudes and opinions that are full of political interests which are packaged in a camouflage and covert attitude, so that there is often a kind of tug-of-war in the discussion of problems which are actually technical problems; (c) From the observations, interviews related to the theory of institutional relations, it was found that there was a negative relationship and a conflicting relationship. That the two legislative and executive parties are in a position to build political bargaining that is beneficial to each party, thus giving birth to political commitments/deals in the agreement to the Regent's LKPI due to the sectoral egos of each party: the executive considers it more understanding than the legislature and otherwise. In addition, it is caused by a lack of experience, education and the emergence of election winners as leaders/Chairmen of the Regional People's Representative Council which is a political party under the leadership of the executive/Regent who has an emotional relationship in the form of a family relationship with the Regent.

CONCLUSION

1. It was found that there were several activities in the relationship between the legislative and executive synergies at the plenary session of the Regent's Accountability Report (LKPI) in the period that the author made the time limit under study, including: (a) Nabire DPRD performs its supervisory function by providing recommendations, input, as well as requesting an explanation or clarification of the findings of the DPRD. This submission is done through the views of each faction in writing and orally in the Plenary Meeting forum. Each faction provides feedback, input and questions about the problems or findings being discussed in the plenary meeting room. The same applies in a hearing between the DPRD and the SKPD that the DPRD performs a supervisory function by providing input or suggestions and responses to the issues being discussed; (b) Report on the Accountability of the Regional Head which is submitted to

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SUGGESTION

First. The executive is expected to fulfill the constitutional responsibility of implementing the Annual LKPJ to the Legislature on time as mandated by the laws and regulations. Second. It is necessary to strengthen the DPRD's supervisory function on the performance of local governments in order to create good governance. Regarding the obstacles in the DPRD's supervisory function on the performance of the Regional Government in realizing a KKN-free government in Nabire Regency, the government should think of solutions how to overcome them. Thus the agenda to realize a government that is free and clean from KKN will soon be implemented.

In terms of supervision, it is hoped that the Nabire DPRD can be critical and thorough with the LKPJ of the Nabire Regency Regent. The supervisory function will determine the quality of the Regent's LKPJ based on the vision, mission, RPJM and RPPD in a transparent, responsive, efficient, effective, accountable, participatory, measurable, fair and sustainable manner.

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