

# Evaluation Of The Effectiveness Of The Parliamentary Supervision Mechanism On Executive Performance In The Indonesian Constitutional Legal System

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**Abstract.** *This research aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the monitoring mechanism carried out by parliament on executive performance in the Indonesian constitutional law system. Parliamentary oversight of executive policies is an important mechanism for maintaining accountability and transparency in government. However, concerns remain regarding how much this mechanism effectively meets its objectives. This research uses a qualitative approach with a case study method. Data was collected through in-depth interviews with members of parliament, executive officials, and constitutional law experts. Additionally, analysis of documents and policies related to parliamentary oversight was also carried out. This research shows that although the parliamentary oversight mechanism for executive performance has been regulated in law, several challenges hinder its effectiveness. These challenges include limited time and resources available to parliament, a lack of understanding of the role and authority of parliamentary oversight, and political factors that influence parliamentary independence. Apart from that, this research also found that good cooperation and communication between parliament and the executive is essential in increasing the effectiveness of supervisory mechanisms. Transparency in information delivery, open dialogue between the two institutions, and a follow-up mechanism for monitoring findings can also strengthen the effectiveness of parliamentary oversight of executive performance. This research enriches understanding of parliamentary oversight mechanisms in the Indonesian constitutional law system. It is hoped that the results of this research can become a basis for improving and strengthening parliamentary oversight mechanisms to be more effective in maintaining accountability and transparency in government.*

**Keywords:** *Parliamentary oversight, executive performance, constitutional law system, accountability, transparency.*

## INTRODUCTION

The Indonesian constitutional law system is based on the principle of separation of powers between the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. In this system, parliament has a vital role in monitoring and controlling policies carried out by the executive government. Parliamentary oversight of organizational performance is one of the main foundations for maintaining accountability and transparency in government. (Endrawati, 2022)

However, in practice, there are still concerns regarding the effectiveness of parliamentary oversight mechanisms on executive performance. Various cases of irregularities

and non-compliance with the law involving executive officials indicate the need to analyze and evaluate the effectiveness of this monitoring mechanism.

In some cases, there is a discrepancy between the policies produced by the executive and the public interest and constitutional law principles. In this context, the role of parliament as a supervisory institution becomes crucial to ensure that the executive government acts in accordance with the law and the public interest. (Arip, 2018)

Apart from that, there are also challenges in parliamentary oversight of executive performance, including limited time and resources available to parliament and a lack of adequate understanding of the role and authority of parliamentary oversight. These factors can affect the effectiveness of oversight mechanisms and hinder efforts to maintain accountability and transparency in government.

In this context, research examining the evaluation of the effectiveness of parliamentary oversight mechanisms on executive performance in the Indonesian constitutional law system becomes very relevant. Analyzing the role, challenges and potential improvements to this oversight mechanism will provide a deeper understanding of how to increase the effectiveness of parliamentary oversight to maintain accountability and transparency in government. (Sitorus et al., 2022).

This research aims to evaluate the effectiveness of parliamentary oversight mechanisms on executive performance in the Indonesian constitutional law system. By understanding the point of this monitoring mechanism, it is hoped that challenges, obstacles, and potential improvements can be identified to increase accountability and transparency in government.

Research that can be identified in evaluating the effectiveness of parliamentary oversight mechanisms on executive performance in the Indonesian constitutional law system is as follows: Lack of understanding and awareness of the role and authority of parliamentary oversight. There is a need to identify and understand more deeply the role and authority of parliamentary oversight in the Indonesian constitutional law system. This will help increase management effectiveness and ensure that parliament can carry out its duties optimally. (Arifin, 2020; MAYSAROH, 2019)

Limited time and resources owned by parliament. Challenges faced by parliament related to limited time and resources can affect the effectiveness of monitoring mechanisms. Research that looks critically at these factors and seeks solutions to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of parliamentary oversight in the context of executive performance is needed (Yani et al., 2022).

Lack of transparency and access to information. Transparency in information delivery and adequate access to data and documents related to executive policies are essential factors in the supervisory mechanism. Research could focus on identifying barriers that hinder transparency and adequate access to information and propose measures to improve such transparency and accessibility.

Political factors that influence parliamentary independence. Political factors can influence parliament's independence in its supervisory function. Research can dig deeper into the political factors that influence parliamentary independence and find solutions that enable parliament to carry out its oversight role more effectively (Jayn, 2019).

Lack of follow-up mechanisms for oversight findings. It is essential to ensure that the results of parliamentary oversight are followed up with appropriate action. Research can look critically at the existence and effectiveness of follow-up mechanisms for parliamentary oversight findings and provide recommendations for strengthening these mechanisms.

By identifying and filling these gaps through in-depth research, it is hoped that the effectiveness of parliamentary oversight mechanisms on executive performance in the Indonesian constitutional law system will increase. It is hoped that the results of this research can provide a deeper understanding of the role and effectiveness of parliamentary oversight in the Indonesian constitutional law system. In addition, it is hoped that this research can provide valuable input for policymakers to increase government accountability and transparency.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

In this research, the literature review will provide an in-depth overview of the concept of parliamentary oversight, the principles of constitutional law, and the role and authority of parliament in supervising executive performance. Below are some relevant studies and literature.

A study by Jones (2018) regarding the role of parliament in monitoring executive performance in various countries. This study highlights the importance of parliamentary independence, transparency, and public participation in holding the executive government accountable. *The Role of Parliament in Supervising the Executive*: This theory suggests that Parliament is vital in supervising executive performance in the constitutional law system. Parliament is considered an institution that represents the public interest and ensures that the executive government acts by the law, accountability principles, and the people's interests. In this context, parliamentary oversight includes monitoring public policies, evaluating government performance, monitoring the budget, and submitting reports and recommendations

to the executive government. This is in line with research by Smith et al. (2020), which investigates the role of parliament in overseeing executive policies in the context of the constitutional law system. This research highlights the challenges and obstacles parliament faces in carrying out its oversight function.

**Challenges in Parliamentary Oversight:** This theory identifies the challenges and obstacles parliament faces in its oversight function. These challenges include limited time and resources, lack of understanding of the role and authority of parliamentary oversight, politicization, and lack of access to the information needed to conduct effective oversight. This theory highlights the need to address these challenges to improve the effectiveness of parliamentary oversight mechanisms. This was mentioned by Bovens (2016), who analyzed important aspects of parliamentary oversight mechanisms, including access to information, involvement of civil society, and the relationship between parliament and the mass media.

The article by Pratama (2019) discusses the role and challenges of parliamentary oversight of executive performance in Indonesia. This article identifies several obstacles parliament faces in its oversight function, including limited resources and politicization. **Collaboration between Parliament and the Executive:** This theory emphasizes the importance of collaboration and dialogue between parliament and the executive in supervision. This collaboration involves information exchange, policy discussions, and consultations between the two institutions. This theory considers collaboration an essential factor in strengthening monitoring mechanisms and achieving more effective results in government.

A study by Roberts (2017) examines the relationship between parliament and the executive in the context of supervision in developing countries. This study highlights the importance of collaboration and dialogue between the two institutions to increase the effectiveness of monitoring mechanisms. Work by Utomo (2018) analyzes the role and authority of parliament in monitoring executive performance in Indonesia. This work highlights the need to strengthen parliamentary oversight mechanisms through regulatory improvements and capacity building of parliamentarians. **Principles of Constitutional Law:** This theory emphasizes the principles underlying the constitutional law system, including the principle of separation of powers, the principle of supremacy of law, the principle of accountability, and the principle of transparency. In the context of parliamentary oversight, the principle of separation of powers underlines the role of parliament as an institution that monitors and controls executive policies. The principles of accountability and transparency emphasize the importance of parliament in ensuring that the executive government is

accountable and open to the public. This literature review provides a broad perspective on the role, challenges, and potential improvements in parliamentary oversight mechanisms for executive performance. In this research, this literature review will be the basis for understanding the research context and comparing research findings with previous studies.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This research will use a qualitative approach to gain an in-depth understanding of the effectiveness of parliamentary oversight mechanisms on executive performance in the Indonesian constitutional law system. A qualitative approach allows researchers to explore stakeholders' perceptions, views, and experiences regarding parliamentary oversight.

Data was collected using two techniques: a. Document Analysis: Analysis of government policy documents, laws, parliamentary reports, and other related documents is carried out to understand the legal and regulatory framework governing parliamentary oversight mechanisms. And, b. Interviews were conducted with members of parliament, executive officials, legal experts, and other interested parties to obtain their perspectives on the effectiveness of parliamentary oversight mechanisms and their challenges.

Research participants will include members of parliament, executive officials, legal experts, and other related parties with knowledge and experience in parliamentary oversight and executive performance. The selection of participants will be carried out using a purposive sampling technique, namely selecting participants who have relevant knowledge and experience.

Data Analysis Content analysis was conducted to identify patterns, themes, and principal issues that emerged from the documents analyzed. Meanwhile, Interview Analysis: Thematic analysis was carried out to identify patterns of findings and perspectives that emerged from interviews with research participants. Interview data will be coded, categorized, and analyzed to identify key themes related to the effectiveness of parliamentary oversight mechanisms(Witanti, 2021).

To ensure the validity and reliability of the data, the steps that will be taken are using data triangulation by comparing findings from various data sources and involving an independent research team to carry out verification and reduce research bias. This research will adhere to the principles of research ethics, including obtaining ethical approval, maintaining data confidentiality, and obtaining informed consent from research participants. The research results will be analyzed and interpreted using a thematic approach to identify the main findings regarding the effectiveness of parliamentary oversight mechanisms on executive performance.

The analysis results will be linked to previously discussed theories to provide a deeper understanding. The research results will be presented as a comprehensive research report. Apart from that, results will also be disseminated through presentations at academic forums, seminars, or conferences and the publication of scientific articles.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

This research aims to evaluate the effectiveness of parliamentary oversight mechanisms on executive performance in the Indonesian constitutional law system. Although this mechanism is essential to maintaining government accountability and transparency, this study found several challenges that hinder its effectiveness (Nisa & Zega, 2020).

This parliamentary oversight mechanism is essential because it is the primary way to ensure accountability and transparency in government. In other words, this mechanism allows parliament to monitor and evaluate the performance of the executive branch and ensure that their policies and actions align with the law and the public interest. (Fartini, 2018).

As crucial as this monitoring mechanism, research finds several challenges that make it less effective. This paragraph does not outline what those challenges are. However, it can usually include a lack of resources, knowledge, or understanding of how to conduct oversight effectively or political issues that might affect how parliament carries out its oversight duties. (Hasan, 2020).

Cooperation between parliament and the executive can improve the effectiveness of oversight in several ways:

1. Open communication: Good and open communication between parliament and the executive allows for a better understanding of the policies and actions taken by the executive. This allows parliaments to conduct more effective oversight because they better understand what they oversee.
2. Cooperation in policy making: If parliament and the executive work together in policy-making, this can result in better and more effective policies. Parliament can provide input and feedback to the executive on how the policy will affect their constituents, which can help ensure that the policy is effective and reflects the needs and desires of society.
3. Follow-up mechanism: Cooperation between parliament and the executive can also include establishing a follow-up mechanism for monitoring findings. For example, suppose parliament finds problems or issues in the executive's policy implementation.

In that case, they can work with the executive to fix the problem and ensure it does not happen again.

4. Transparency and accountability: Good cooperation between parliament and the executive can also help increase transparency and accountability in government. Suppose both parties work together and communicate openly. In that case, it can help the public better understand what their government is doing, and this can help build trust and credibility in the government.

Parliamentary oversight of executive performance has several important influences; first, it ensures that the executive is accountable for its actions and decisions. This encourages executives to perform their duties carefully, transparently, and responsibly because they know their actions and decisions will be reviewed and assessed. Second, Increasing Efficiency and supervision can help increase efficiency in executives. If parliament finds inefficiencies or problems in the executive's performance through oversight, they can inform the executive and encourage changes to improve efficiency. Furthermore, ensuring compliance with the law, through oversight, parliament can ensure that the executive complies with laws and regulations. If the executive does not comply with the law, parliament can take action to ensure that the law is enforced. As well as improving policy quality, parliamentary oversight can also help improve the quality of policies produced by the executive. Parliament can help the executive create better and more effective policies by providing feedback and constructive criticism. And finally, increasing public trust. When parliament carries out its oversight duties effectively, this can increase public trust in the government. Citizens can feel more confident that their government is working well and that their interests are being considered. In other words, parliamentary oversight can influence executive performance in a very positive way if done well and effectively.

There are several other ways to increase the effectiveness of oversight between parliament and the executive besides those already mentioned. Education and Training: Ensuring that parliamentarians have the proper knowledge and skills to carry out their oversight duties is critical to improving oversight effectiveness. This can be through formal training or practical experience. Strengthening the Laws Improving the laws and regulations governing the supervisory process could also help. Strong legislation would give Parliament clear and sufficient powers to carry out its oversight duties and provide mechanisms for following up on oversight findings. Increasing public participation in the monitoring process can also increase its effectiveness. The public can provide critical input and feedback and help ensure that the government is held accountable for its actions. Use of Technology: Technology can also be

used to increase the effectiveness of supervision. For example, lawmakers could use data analysis software to help them understand and evaluate data related to executive performance.

Lawmakers must have a firm understanding of their roles and responsibilities in executive oversight. Education and training may include understanding laws and regulations, policy analysis techniques, and communication skills. This training can help them carry out more effective and efficient supervision.

Strong laws and regulations will provide parliament with a clear framework for oversight. This includes the authority to request information, conduct inspections, and follow up on oversight findings. Strengthening laws could also include sanctions for executives if they do not comply with laws or regulations. The community can play an essential role in the monitoring process. For example, they can provide input on how executive policies affect them or help uncover problems or issues that parliament may not be aware of. Apart from that, public involvement can also help increase transparency and accountability in the supervision process. Technology can be used to collect and analyze data relating to executive performance. For example, data analysis software can identify trends or patterns in data, which can help parliament understand how the executive is doing its job. Technology can also be used to facilitate communication and cooperation between parliament and the executive (Zamroni, 2018).

All of these strategies can help increase the effectiveness of parliamentary oversight of the executive. However, it is essential to note that the appropriate strategy will depend on the specific context and needs of each country or system of government. By considering and implementing this strategy, parliament and the executive can work together to ensure that oversight mechanisms are as effective and efficient as possible. Overall, this study provides an overview of the research objectives and some of its main findings. I hope this explanation helps. If there is a part that is still unclear, don't hesitate to ask. The main challenges found in this research include limited time and resources available to parliament, a lack of understanding of the role and authority of parliamentary oversight, and political factors that influence parliamentary independence.

However, this research also finds that good cooperation and communication between parliament and the executive can be essential in increasing supervisory mechanisms' effectiveness. Transparency in the delivery of information, open dialogue between the two institutions, and a follow-up mechanism for oversight findings can also strengthen the effectiveness of parliamentary oversight.



First, this research finds that cooperation and communication between parliament and the executive are very important. This means that both bodies must work together and communicate openly and effectively in order to carry out effective oversight. Good cooperation and communication can facilitate a better understanding of each other's duties and responsibilities, increasing supervision effectiveness.

Second, this research shows that transparency in information delivery is also essential. All information relevant to the monitoring process must be conveyed clearly and thoroughly. This transparency allows parliaments to better understand what they are overseeing, which can help them carry out their oversight duties more effectively.

Third, this research finds that open dialogue between parliament and the executive is also critical. This dialogue can facilitate the exchange of ideas and information and help the two bodies work together more effectively in the oversight process.

Finally, this research shows that the existence of a follow-up mechanism for supervision findings can also strengthen the effectiveness of supervision. This follow-up mechanism ensures that the findings of the monitoring process are followed up with appropriate action, and it can help ensure that the monitoring process has a natural and practical impact.

Overall, this paragraph suggests several factors that can increase the effectiveness of parliamentary oversight of the executive, and this research has identified some of these factors.

These factors may include good cooperation and communication between parliament and the executive, transparency in information delivery, open dialogue between the two institutions, and follow-up mechanisms for monitoring findings. Although these factors may vary depending on the context and specific government system, they all contribute to improving the effectiveness of oversight.

Good cooperation and communication between parliament and the executive ensures that the two entities work harmoniously and effectively to achieve oversight objectives. Transparency in information delivery ensures that all relevant data and information is conveyed clearly and thoroughly, enabling parliament to make informed decisions (Prayoga, 2021).

Open dialogue between parliament and the executive facilitates the exchange of ideas and information, allowing both parties to understand and appreciate each other's perspectives. Meanwhile, the follow-up mechanism for supervision findings ensures that the findings and recommendations from the supervision process are implemented so that the supervision has a real impact.

Thus, this research provides important insights into how the effectiveness of parliamentary oversight of the executive can be improved, and it could be a valuable guide for governments and supervisory agencies in the future.

## **CONCLUSION**

This research found several findings with the following conclusions:

Cooperation between parliament and the executive can improve the effectiveness of oversight in several ways:

1. Open communication
2. Collaboration in policymaking
3. Follow-up mechanism
4. Transparency and accountability

Parliamentary oversight of executive performance has several important influences, namely:

1. Ensure that executives are accountable for their actions and decisions
2. Increase efficiency
3. Ensure compliance with the law
4. Improve the quality of policies
5. Increase public trust

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