

PERSONALITY TRAIT OF PROVINCIAL REGIONAL PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL INSTITUTIONS IN CARRYING OUT LEGISLATIVE FUNCTIONS IN SOUTHEAST SULAWESI PROVINCE

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Abstract

Aim: The purpose of this study was to determine the Personality trait of the provincial DPRD institutions in carrying out legislative functions in the province of Southeast Sulawesi. qualitative research that aims to analyze a phenomenon, events, social activities, attitudes, perceptions, and thoughts of people both individually and within the scope of the group.

Methods: Qualitative research is expected to be able to reveal the facts as a whole and comprehensively regarding DPRD performance which includes personality, behavior and results in carrying out legislative functions in Southeast Sulawesi Province.

Results: The results of this study indicate that the members of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) of Southeast Sulawesi Province have not shown facilitative leadership, the people's representatives in the DPRD have not shown a determination to be loyal to their constituents, not just to their main organization so that they are able to be sensitive to the interests and needs of the people many. So that the DPRD's right to initiative is not maximized. Some DPRD members showed an unresponsive and apathetic attitude in the process of drafting the draft regional regulations, so that not all DPRD members were proactive in carrying out their legislative functions. Placement of DPRD Members in DPR fittings is not in accordance with their field of expertise and educational background. The ability of DPRD Members obtained from education and training / guidance on capacity building is limited.

Keywords: Personality Trait, Legislative Function, Provincial DPRD Members

Introduction

Indicators of success for the DPRD in carrying out the people's mandate cannot be separated from human resources, integrity and credibility of the leadership and members of the DPRD. To support this, it is necessary to coordinate between DPRD institutions and local governments so that good, harmonious relations occur and do not dominate one another. Increasing institutional cooperation is carried out through a balance between managing political dynamics on the one hand and maintaining regional government stability on the other, so that the balanced pattern of regional government management that is carried out can provide significant benefits for increasing the welfare of the people in the area (Tead Ordway, 1951).

DPRD institutions are obliged to absorb and collect all the aspirations and interests of the people at the regional level, the aspirations of the people will become one of the important indicators that form the basis for the preparation of regional regulations, for the progress and prosperity of the people at the provincial and district/city

levels so that the function of Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government can bring changes and a new paradigm to the administration of regional government. In order to strengthen the implementation of Law Number 23 of 2014 in the administration of regional government, as a consequence, it explicitly gives authority to provincial, district/city autonomous regions to make regional regulations regarding the implementation of regional government.

The legislature or the House of Representatives is the basis of a democratic political system. Imawan (2000), formulates that the DPR/DPRD are people's representative institutions. This means that the DPR/DPRD is a forum where the people's representatives speak on behalf of and for the good of the people. Because of this, what the community expects most from members of parliament is to feel the interests of the people as their own interests, not the other way around, diverting their own interests on behalf of the people. Gomez in Sudarmanto (2009): states that measuring employee performance is related to the performance measurement tool used. Broadly speaking, it is classified into two, namely: first, the type of assessment required; with relative judgments and absolute judgments (Thoha, 2008). Relative assessment is an assessment model by comparing a person's performance with others in the same position. This assessment model will result in increased performance among employees in work groups (Tjokroamidjojo, 2002). Second, focus on performance measurement with 3 models, namely: trait-focused performance appraisal, behavior-focused and results-focused.

Regarding performance measurements and standards, David DeVries et al in Sudarmanto (2009) stated that in measuring performance there are 3 (three) approaches, namely: The personality trait approach, namely by measuring: leadership, initiative, attitudes and abilities; (1) Leadership in performance is considered by DeVries (2009) as an important component in measuring organizational performance in the aspect of organizational HR personal traits. Organizational leadership is considered to affect performance in terms of how leaders are able to influence their members to work to achieve organizational goals; (2) Initiative in performance according to DeVries & Edwards (2009) is a form of initiation carried out by the organization in achieving the expected goals; (3) Attitude in the view of DeVries (2009) is related to the nature shown by members of the organization in working to achieve organizational goals; (4) Organizational human resource capability is a key element in achieving organizational goals. If HR capabilities are low, it will affect organizational performance (DeVries, 2009).

Methodology

This study will examine problems related to the institutional performance of the Provincial DPRD (DPRD) in carrying out its legislative functions in Southeast Sulawesi Province which is based on the aspirations of the people. So to get a detailed and in-depth description and explanation of the problems related to this research problem, a descriptive research was carried out with a qualitative approach.

This research is a qualitative research that aims to analyze a phenomenon, events, social activities, attitudes, perceptions, and thoughts of people both individually and within the scope of the group. Qualitative research is expected to be able to reveal the facts as a whole and comprehensively regarding DPRD performance which includes personality, behavior and results in carrying out legislative functions in Southeast Sulawesi Province. The research design raises several key issues: what questions to ask, how relevant the data to collect, what data to collect, and how to analyze the results. The selection of this research design is intended as a plan of action that departs from a series of initial research questions that must be answered to a series of conclusions about these questions, where it is possible to find a number of main steps to collect and analyze relevant data.

This research was carried out in Southeast Sulawesi Province, precisely in the Southeast Sulawesi Provincial DPRD. This province is developing both in terms of investment, mining business, commodity trading, as well as increased infrastructure development, as well as its economic activities. So that in such conditions, of course, it will cause many problems and problems, both political issues, social inequality, economics, legal issues and local government policies towards the aspirations of the people which must be accommodated as a form of regional government accountability to its people.

The informants of this study were individuals who had information about the performance of the DPRD of Southeast Sulawesi Province in carrying out their legislative functions. Based on the identification carried out by the researcher, the research informants were formulated as follows: leaders and members of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) of Southeast Sulawesi Province; Secretary and employee of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) of Southeast Sulawesi Province; NGO; Staff of the Law and Legislation Bureau of the Southeast Sulawesi Provincial Government; Community Leaders/Community Representatives of Southeast Sulawesi.

Results

Personality Traits

Performance is an expression of potential in the form of behavior or way of a person or group to carry out an activity or task so as to produce a product which is a manifestation of all the forms and responsibilities of the work given (Achmad, 2009).

Performance is a change or paradigm shift and the concept of productivity to express the ability of a person or organization to achieve certain goals and objectives (Bernaid & Russel, 1999). Related to the size and performance standards Devries (2009), stated that in performance measurement there are three approaches, namely personality traits, behavior and results (outcomes).

Personality Trait relates to measuring how leadership, initiative, as well as the attitudes and abilities of each Member of the Southeast Sulawesi Provincial DPRD in carrying out legislative functions (Devries, 2009). The following are the findings of the Personality Trait dimension, namely leadership, initiative, attitude and ability.

The first sub dimension is leadership, based on research findings stating that members of the Southeast Sulawesi Provincial DPRD have not shown facilitative leadership. The second sub-dimensional relates to initiative, the results of the research show that the people's representatives in the DPR should begin to develop a determination to be loyal to their constituents, not just to their main organization so that they are able to be sensitive to the interests and needs of the people at large. Starting from this sensitivity, the benefits of the DPRD's initiative rights can work well in carrying out the legislative functions of the DPRD. The third sub dimension, namely attitude, from the results of the research shows that some DPRD members show an unresponsive and apathetic attitude in the process of drafting the draft regional regulation, so that not all DPRD members are pro-active in carrying out their legislative functions. The fourth sub dimension, namely ability, from the results of the research shows that the Placement of Provincial DPRD Members in DPR fittings is not in accordance with their field of expertise and educational background. Apart from that, the number of DPRD Members obtained from training / technical guidance on capacity development is limited.

Table 1. Personality Trait Dimensions in Measuring the Performance of the Southeast Sulawesi DPRD Institutions in Carrying out Legislative Functions

No	Sub Dimensions	Research Findings
1.	Leadership	Members of the Southeast Sulawesi Provincial Parliament have not shown facilitative leadership
2.	Initiative	The people's representatives in the DPRD have not shown the determination to be loyal to the people of their electorate, not to the parent organization alone so that they are able to be sensitive to the

		interests and needs of the people. So that the ranperda of dprd initiative rights has not been maximized
3.	Attitude	Some dprd members showed a less responsive and apathetic attitude in the process of preparing the Ranperda, so not all DPRD members were proactive in carrying out legislative functions
4.	Ability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The placement of DPRD members on DPR fittings is not in accordance with the field of expertise and educational background • The ability of DPRD members obtained from training / bimtek capacity development is limited

Based on the research findings table above, the findings are as follows:

Leadership Dimension

Members of the DPRD of Southeast Sulawesi Province have not shown good leadership, one of which is facilitative leadership as people's representatives. For a more detailed description of the leadership sub dimensions based on interview excerpts as follows:

The results of interviews with the Chairperson of the Southeast Sulawesi Provincial DPRD stated that:

"We at the DPRD leadership level have carried out the leadership function in accordance with applicable regulations, as well as our duties and responsibilities have been carried out properly, so if there is a problem, we at the internal leadership can solve it properly"

Based on the results of the author's research, the results of the interview with the chairman of the DPRD did not show the real condition of the leadership of DPRD members, especially DPRD leaders. This is due to the fact that the leadership of the DPRD of Southeast Sulawesi Province does not understand their function as a leadership element. This can be seen, one of them, in the placement of DPRD members who are not in accordance with their abilities or educational background. It is true that the placement of DPRD members is determined by the party faction, but the leadership element must pay attention to this. Other facts show that the chairman of the DPRD does not facilitate people who want to express their aspirations and even tend to avoid it. This was justified by the NGOs interviewed by the author who stated that:

"The leadership element of the Southeast Sulawesi Provincial DPRD is difficult to find when the community or from us NGOs want to meet to convey our input or aspirations, at best it is only directed at DPRD members. Even though the leader should accommodate, not avoid"

The interview findings show that the DPRD chairperson tends to avoid the public when he wants to meet to convey aspirations, so he tends to avoid problems. Whereas as a leader, the DPRD chairman should protect or accommodate the wishes of the people.

The results of the interview with the Head of Bapemperda Southeast Sulawesi Province, as follows:

"Currently it can be said that the capacity of DPRD members in carrying out their legislative functions has not been able to meet the expectations of the people. Particularly in the leadership of DPRD members themselves, they have not fully shown any actions that fully facilitate the people."

From the results of the interview with the Head of Bapemperda of Southeast Sulawesi Province above, it shows that DPRD Members in carrying out their legislative functions have not fulfilled the people's expectations. Currently DPRD members have not fully demonstrated any actions that fully facilitate the people. This was again justified by the Head of Legal Product Preparation Subdivision, who stated that:

"In carrying out the legislative function, DPRD members do not show good leadership and do not facilitate the community. So far, DPRD members have not fully shown any facilitating actions rather than the needs of the people, for example, there are several rules that should be made immediately for the benefit of the people, but have not been implemented."

From the results of the interview above, it shows that members of the Southeast Sulawesi Provincial DPRD, especially in the leadership aspect, DPRD members have not been able to facilitate people's needs, especially needs related to regional regulations to answer problems in society. Suropto (2011) states Aspects of leadership by DPRD Members must also balance the realm of central government, there are many departure agendas that should be carried out by the DPRD for capacity building but Southeast Sulawesi Provincial DPRD Members do not attend even though it is very important to improve the quality of leadership in governance and legislation . This was justified by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights which stated that:

"There are many departure agendas that should have been carried out by the DPRD for capacity building but they did not go, even though it is very important to improve the quality of leadership in the regional government system, for legislation, especially in the preparation of regional regulations until ratification, so I can say that this nation is not running like which are desired."

To increase the capacity and quality of leadership of members of the Southeast Sulawesi Provincial DPRD, DPRD members should attend training held by the central level government so that local governments in carrying out their legislative functions can run as expected.

The results of interviews conducted with the Secretariat of Members of the Southeast Sulawesi Provincial DPRD stated that:

"In Southeast Sulawesi, it is a bit late, because there are issues of leadership capacity, such as regarding aspirations, which must be responded to by the legislature. If we identify again, there are many regulatory changes that are not discussed in each commission. There should be connections related to regulations that will be made starting from the provincial DPRD to the central DPR so that everything runs normatively. In principle, there are only two initiatives from the DPRD and the regional government to make a regulation, especially regional regulations."

Based on the results of the interview above with the Secretariat of Members of the Southeast Sulawesi Provincial DPRD that the problem of leadership capacity being faced by the Southeast Sulawesi Provincial government is currently not working as expected. There are many regulatory changes that have not been discussed in every commission. In principle, the making of regional regulations originates from two initiatives, namely the DPRD and the regional government, which of course in making these legal products must be accompanied by facilitative leadership.

Initiative Dimension

Based on the findings table above, it shows that the people's representatives in the DPRD should start to develop a determination to be loyal to their constituents, not just to their main organization so that they are able to be sensitive to the interests and needs of the people at large (Susanto, 2013). Starting from this sensitivity, the benefits of the DPRD's initiative rights can work well in carrying out the legislative functions of the DPRD. For more details on the description of the initiative sub-dimensional based on interview excerpts as follows:

The following are the results of an interview with the Head of Bapemperda Southeast Sulawesi Province, as follows:

"So far DPRD members have the impression that they are still focused on their organization, even though loyalty to the interests of the people is the most important."

Based on the results of interviews with the Chairperson of the Southeast Sulawesi Provincial Bapemperda, they stated that DPRD Members were still focused solely on the organization without considering the interests and

needs of the constituency. This was confirmed by the Head of Subdivision for Compilation of Legal Products, who stated that:

"The right of initiative from DPRD members should focus on the interests of the people, especially in carrying out their legislative functions again. Of course, the legal products that are made must be based on the needs of the people. However, currently the loyalty of DPRD Members is still focused solely on the organization."

Based on the results of the above interview with the Head of Subdivision for Compilation of Legal Products, it was stated that the initiative rights of members of the Southeast Sulawesi Provincial DPRD had not fostered loyalty to the needs of the people. Until now the performance of DPRD Members in carrying out their legislative functions is still focused on the organization only. Even though the main legislative function that should be carried out by DPRD members is how to make legal products or regional regulations that prioritize the interests of the people.

The results of interviews with the Secretary of the DPRD stated that based on the initiative of the DPRD in carrying out its legislative functions, it came from two parties, namely the DPRD and the executive. The following is further excerpted from the results of an interview with the Southeast Sulawesi Provincial DPRD Secretary who stated that:

"The DPRD's initiative in drafting the regional regulations came from the parties. The first party comes from the DPRD itself and the second comes from the Executive (Regional Government). So, for the Council's initiative, they get their aspirations from their visits or from seeing the situation on the ground. They compiled it in a form that was discussed at the end of the year, they drafted the name Propem Perda (Program for Formation of Regional Regulations)".

It is different from DPRD Members in considering and making regional regulations by listening to the aspirations of the community through visits to the community and seeing the situation in the field regarding what the community needs. Initiative from the executive, namely the Regional Government, through a proposal from OPD to submit a draft Regional Regulation, which was contained in the results of an in-depth interview with the Secretary of the Southeast Sulawesi DPRD which stated that:

"In the Propem Perda, their initiatives are listed, what they will draft and we will also propose what Perda we will draft based on submissions from the OPDs. If we are the executive submitting the draft Perda it is from the submission of the OPD, if the DPRD is proposing the draft Perda based on the conditions on the ground that they have observed or the aspirations of the people."

The DPRD's initiative rights in carrying out its legislative functions are also accommodated by the Ministry of Home Affairs, especially initiatives in discussing changes to laws up to making and enacting laws (Legal Products). This was confirmed by the Head of the Proledga Legal Unit through the results of in-depth interviews who said that:

"The DPRD's initiative rights have been accommodated and approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Sometimes in DPRD it turns out that there is no initiative in planning Propemperda or it is made beforehand. Even though at the ministry, our regional government administration will not accept it if planning is not carried out in the previous year. There should have been a title to a draft that will be discussed to determine the budget before setting the APBD in the following year."

Based on the results of the interview above with the Head of the Legal Unit, Proledga stated that apart from the initiative rights of the Southeast Sulawesi Provincial DPRD which were granted and approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs, the DPRD's initiative in designing Propemperda did not go through the planning process. Even though ideally, in preparing the Propemperda there should have been a title to a draft that would be discussed for enactment into a regional regulation, especially in terms of budgeting.

Attitude Dimension

Based on the findings of the attitude sub-dimensional table, it shows that some DPRD members are less responsive and apathetic in the process of drafting the draft regional regulation, so that not all DPRD members are pro-active in carrying out their legislative function. For a more detailed description of the dimensions of attitude based on interview excerpts as follows:

The following is the result of an interview with the Chairman of Bapemperda of Southeast Sulawesi Province regarding the attitude of DPRD members in carrying out their legislative functions, saying that:

"Current conditions related to the attitude of DPRD members in carrying out their legislative functions are still not responsive, especially in drafting regional regulations. Even though as representatives of the people, DPRD members should be pro-active in carrying out their functions as legislature councils."

Not only did the Chairman of Bapemperda say that the attitude of DPRD Members was still unresponsive in carrying out their legislative functions, the Head of Legal Product Subdivision also stated the same thing that:

"You could say that DPRD members are still unresponsive and seem apathetic in carrying out their legislative functions. It can be seen from the condition that Southeast Sulawesi is still late in making legal products due to a lack of identification, such as the number of regulatory changes that are not discussed in each commission. There should be connections related to regulations that will be made starting from the provincial DPRD to the central DPR so that everything runs normatively."

Based on the results of the interview above with the Head of Legal Products for the Province of Southeast Sulawesi, it was stated that the attitude of the Member of the DPRD of the Province of Southeast Sulawesi was still unresponsive and apathetic. Legal products or Regional Regulations which are still relatively poorly identified due to the many regulatory changes which are not discussed in every commission. Even though ideally it needs to be discussed jointly in each commission so that the Regional Regulations that are made can be connected in terms of their needs at the Regional level.

The results of interviews with the Ministry of Law and Human Rights also confirmed that the attitude of DPRD members in carrying out their legislative functions was still lacking in responding to aspirations, as can be seen from the results of interviews which explained that:

"The issue of leadership capacity, such as regarding aspirations, must be responded to by the legislature, but in fact the attitude of DPRD members in responding to the aspirations of the people is still lacking."

From the results of the interview above with the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, stated that in terms of the capacity and attitude of DPRD Members in responding to community aspirations, the DPRD members of Southeast Sulawesi Province have not been able to respond properly. This is due to the low capacity and attitude possessed by DPRD Members in carrying out their legislative functions.

With regard to the attitude of DPRD Members in carrying out their legislative functions, the Head of the Legal Division of Proledga is of the opinion that:

"DPRD members show an attitude that is less responsive and apathetic in the drafting process of the draft regional regulations, so that not all DPRD members are pro-active in carrying out their legislative functions. The function of this legislation is a mandate that must be carried out by the DPRD, of course with the attitude and responsibility and strong determination by the DPRD. However, in reality this hope has not been carried out properly by DPRD Members."

From the results of the interview above with the Head of the Proledga Legal Unit who stated that the attitudes and responses of DPRD members, especially in carrying out their legislative functions, were still apathetic. This can be seen from the drafting process of the draft regional regulation, in which DPRD members are not pro-active, especially in carrying out their legislative functions.

Ability Dimension

Based on the table of findings of the ability sub-dimensional, it shows that the Placement of Provincial DPRD Members in DPR fittings is not in accordance with the field of expertise and educational background besides that the number of DPRD Members obtained from education and training / technical guidance on capacity building is limited. For a more detailed description of the dimensions of attitude based on interview excerpts as follows:

The following is the result of an interview with the Chairman of Bapemperda of Southeast Sulawesi Province regarding the ability of DPRD Members to carry out legislative functions, saying that:

"A DPRD member who was not born the voice of the people but he was born in fact with a background in businessmen, rulers and the wives of officials who turned out to be far from the expectations of the people because in his mind it was not the people who were being represented but rather a matter of appearance and so on. In particular, one of the tasks of the DPRD is to draft regional regulations that refer to the findings or studies of the local government. So the birth of a regional regulation was not born or not just recommended, but there are findings, results of studies which show that a regional regulation must be drafted so that it is ratified."

Based on the results of the interview with the Head of Bapemperda above, stated that most of these DPRD Members incidentally have a background from businessmen to authorities whose performance is far from the expectations of the people. From work to educational background, this is the reason why many DPRD members do not carry out their legislative functions as they should. Especially in making Regional Regulations, the DPRD of Southeast Sulawesi Province must refer to the findings or studies. Because Regional Regulations are not born out of nowhere.

Based on the statement above, related to the completeness of the House of Representatives not in accordance with the field of expertise and educational background, the Head of Sub-Division for Compilation of Legal Products also confirmed that:

"The mechanism for making legal products in the DPRD is often wrong. The thing that makes this mistake happen is one of the educational backgrounds or expertise of DPRD members who are still lacking in relation to the world of bureaucracy. Usually, from law and government, they understand the function of legislation, but outside of that they don't understand for sure."

Based on the results of the joint interview conducted with the Head of Subdivision for Compilation of Legal Products, it was stated that in making legal products in Southeast Sulawesi Province, the DPRD members were still wrong, one of which was due to their educational and work backgrounds, which were different from the realm of bureaucracy. The Head of the Subdivision for Compilation of Legal Products also believes that those with an educational background in law and government understand very well the functions of legislation and how legislators are capable of carrying out their functions.

Research findings related to the ability of legislation to carry out its functions also explain that the abilities of DPRD members obtained from education and training / technical guidance on capacity building are limited. This was confirmed by the Chairman of Bapemperda of Southeast Sulawesi Province who stated that:

"DPRD members who take part in training or technical guidance are still lacking, sometimes there are trainings held by the central government, but DPRD members are not present. Even though at the technical guidance held by the central level it is important related to how to formulate a regional regulation up to the stage of how to choose priorities in passing regional regulations."

The above statement was justified by the DPRD Secretary who also stated that:

"The ability of DPRD Members to be obtained from various training / technical guidance, especially those held by the central government to increase capacity building, is still very limited. They only attend Bimtek twice a year, even though the budget is there but they don't want to use it."

From the statement above, both those expressed by the Chairman of Bapemperda of the Province of Southeast Sulawesi and also the Secretary of the DPRD of the Province of Southeast Sulawesi stated that the abilities of

DPRD Members obtained from various training and technical guidance, especially in capacity building, are limited in number and are only carried out twice a year. This is unfortunate because, the budget is available but DPRD members themselves don't want to use it. Even though ideally when the Central Government organizes training in the form of Bimtek and training it contains how DPRD Members should carry out their pro-active legislative function towards the needs of the people. Another viewpoint was conveyed by staff in the field of legislation, the Secretariat of the Southeast Sulawesi DPRD Province, which stated that:

"Actually, it is the faction that determines the placement of members in DPRD accessories, but this faction tends not to pay attention to the suitability between competence and the ability of its members to be placed in various DPRD accessories, including placement on commissions. One example of the democratic faction is placing its members in a legislative body which in fact are high school graduates"

The research findings based on the results of interviews with the legislation staff indicate that the competence of DPRD members who are placed in various fittings is not based on the principle of "the right man in the right place" both in terms of level and background and competency possessed. Meanwhile, the DPRD apparatus consisting of leaders, commissions, deliberative bodies, legislative bodies, budgetary bodies and honorary bodies requires ability, competence and even experience.

So, based on the research findings of the personality trait dimensions which include leadership, initiative, attitudes and abilities indicate that the leadership sub-dimension states that members of the DPRD of Southeast Sulawesi Province have not shown facilitative leadership. The second sub-dimensional related to initiative states that the people's representatives in the DPR should begin to develop a determination to be loyal to their constituents, not just to their main organization so that they are able to be sensitive to the interests and needs of the people at large. Starting from this sensitivity, the benefits of the DPR's initiative rights can work well in carrying out the legislative functions of the DPR. The third dimension is the attitude stating that some DPRD members show an unresponsive and apathetic attitude in the process of drafting the draft regional regulations, so that not all DPRD members are pro-active in carrying out their legislative functions. The fourth dimension is the ability to state that the Placement of Provincial DPRD Members in DPR fittings is not in accordance with their field of expertise and educational background. Apart from that, the number of DPRD Members obtained from education and training / guidance on capacity building is limited.

The competence or ability of DPRD members in carrying out their functions, especially the legislative function, shows that the legislative function is not supported by their ability to carry out their functions. According to an informant from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights explained that:

"There was once an overlap of authority between the Province of Southeast Sulawesi and the central government in a regional regulation made by the regions where the scope of the legal product was not the domain of the provincial government, but the central government. So that regional regulation was annulled. This shows that the competence and knowledge of the regional government and the DPRD do not understand the laws and regulations"

Further information was conveyed by an informant from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights:

"The government then made Law Number 13 of 2022 as a change from Law Number 12 of 2011 to overcome problems such as overlapping authorities and misunderstanding regarding laws and regulations. So that currently it is the Ministry of Law and Human Rights that is tasked with carrying out the task of harmonization and verification of the draft provincial regulations."

Based on the findings from the interviews, it shows that the ability or competence and knowledge of DPRD members in formulating regional regulations needs to be improved. Thus, it will no longer cause problems such as overlapping authorities.

In order to avoid problems related to authority and domain limitations, the government issued Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2022 concerning the second amendment to Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the formation of statutory regulations as stated in article 58 emphasizing the harmonization, unification and consolidation of the conception The draft Provincial Regulation is coordinated by the Minister or the head of the

institution administering government affairs in the field of forming statutory regulations where the institution in question is the vertical agency of the ministry of government affairs in the field of forming statutory regulations.

The emergence of this Law, as explained, aims to avoid mistakes in the preparation of regional regulations as a result of the inability or limited capacity of local governments, both DPRD (legislative) and Provincial (Executive) Regional Governments.

Conclusion

Southeast Sulawesi DPRD members have not shown facilitative leadership. The second sub-dimensional relates to initiative, the results of the research show that the people's representatives in the DPR should begin to develop a determination to be loyal to their constituents, not just to their main organization so that they are able to be sensitive to the interests and needs of the people at large. The findings of the research on the personality trait dimensions which include leadership, initiative, attitudes and abilities show that the leadership sub-dimension states that members of the DPRD of Southeast Sulawesi Province have not shown facilitative leadership. The second sub-dimensional related to initiative states that the people's representatives in the DPR should begin to develop a determination to be loyal to their constituents, not just to their main organization so that they are able to be sensitive to the interests and needs of the people at large. Starting from this sensitivity, the benefits of the DPR's initiative rights can work well in carrying out the legislative functions of the DPR. The third dimension is the attitude stating that some DPRD members show an unresponsive and apathetic attitude in the process of drafting the draft regional regulations, so that not all DPRD members are pro-active in carrying out their legislative functions. The fourth dimension is the ability to state that the Placement of Provincial DPRD Members in DPR fittings is not in accordance with their field of expertise and educational background. Apart from that, the number of DPRD Members obtained from education and training / guidance on capacity building is limited.

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