

## Government Communication of the Regional House of Representatives in the Process of Formulating Regional Regulations in Indonesia

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### Abstract

The Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) is a legislative body representing the votes of the vast majority of the populace, and its members are answerable to it. Legislature members have duties, responsibilities, and rights that must be carried out at work. However, DPRD encounters several issues that make carrying out these duties difficult. This study's objectives include examining the Regional House of Representatives Government Communication regarding the formulation of regional regulations in Indonesia, the challenges faced by DPRD members in converting regional regulations draft (*Raperda*) into regional regulations (*Perda*), and the DPRD's model for formulating policy in Indonesia. In this work, qualitative research is combined with an empirical legal methodology. Under natural circumstances, data were gathered through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation studies. This study concludes that the government communication of the *Raperda* formulation in the DKI Jakarta Provincial DPRD follows the Prudential Principle or is done with extreme caution. The DPRD's use of the precautionary principle can be compared to Dunn's idea of forecasting, namely projection. Discussions around developing proposed regional rules almost always involve challenges and issues. Since political influence is crucial, all efforts will be made in this vein.

**Keywords:** Government communication; Policy formulation; Local regulation; Regional parliament; Political influence

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### Introduction

The Regional Government is responsible for planning regional issues on behalf of the Regional Governments, Regional Councils, and People's Representative Councils, which have autonomy and assistance responsibilities within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia's system and guiding principles. The Regional Government element of administrators, made up of governors, regents, or mayors, as well as regional apparatus, is described in Article 18 of the 1945 Constitution. According to Law

Number 23 of 2014 governing Regional Governments, the Regional People's Representative Council, also known as *Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah* (DPRD), is a Regional People's Representative Institution that is a part of the Regional Government Administration (Abidin & Herawati, 2018; Prihatini, 2018).

To realize the implementation of local government based on the idea of good governance, there is an image of a democratic government. Democracy's most fundamental

tenet is that power is placed in the hands of the people, who decide at the highest level regarding the most critical issues that influence their lives, including assessing the Government's and the State's policies (Ali & Osmanaj, 2020; Remer-Bollow et al., 2019).

The DPRD is described as a regional people's representative entity as one of the provincial government organizers in Article 1 Paragraph 4 of Law Number 23 of 2014 Concerning Regional Governments. The DPRD is a legitimate political group that speaks for the populace. This representational institution has unique qualities that can set it apart from other bodies outside of parliament in different words and contexts. Several names, including legislature, assembly, and parliament, refer to these representative institutions (Aminudin, 2015; Bush, 2020).

The legislative body or legislature reflects the agency's ability to legislate or enact laws. Another frequently used term is assembly, which emphasizes coming together to discuss public issues. The word "parliament" also highlights the importance of discussing and negotiating. Other names, such as the People's Representative Body or the People's Representative Council, prioritize member representation. However, regardless of how its name differs, it is clear that this entity represents a mighty people (Sitepu et al., 2019).

The Provincial DPRD has the following responsibilities, as stated in Law No. 23 of 2014 Article 96 Paragraph (1): (a) creation of a provincial regulation; (b) budget; and (c) supervision. All of Indonesia's provinces must abide by this law. According to this statute, the DKI Jakarta Provincial DPRD also has a purpose (Coghill et al., 2012; Pranoko, 2021).

The purpose of the Provincial DPRD is described in Article 96, paragraph 1 point (a), which means that before forming a provincial Perda, it must first be offered as a regional regulatory draft (Raperda). This Raperda is a suggestion by the governor, executive, or the DPRD. A plan for the provincial Raperda and a program for the formation of Perda are then created with the governor after being discussed with them and receiving their approval or disapproval. Then, through a drawn-out procedure, it is approved as a Perda at a plenary meeting (Ishak, 2013).

The term "legislative body" comes from "legislation," which describes DPRD. Indonesia is a democratic nation. Thus its

legislature is set up to reflect the majority of the electorate and that the elected officials are answerable to the voters. Legislature members, therefore, have duties, responsibilities, and rights at work outlined in Law Number 23 of 2014 (Widiani, 2021; Yuhandra & Adhyaksa, 2018).

The DKI Jakarta Provincial DPRD shares the same issues as other regional DPRD, especially the Council Members' subpar performance of legislative duties outside the aim. However, this poor performance is not a result of inadequate educational standards or a lack of human resources; instead, it results from the tendency of political interest to wane over time. A tug-of-war between the two parties has an impact on the political nuances in the Provincial DPRD DKI Jakarta because the Governor of DKI Jakarta is promoted by the opposition party of the Government of Indonesia while the Chair of the DKI Jakarta Provincial DPRD is from the same party as the President of the Republic of Indonesia (Abidin & Herawati, 2018).

The fundamental distinction between the Provincial DPRD of DKI Jakarta and other DPRD in Indonesia is how legislation functions and how regional regulations are formed, strongly influenced by political nuances in DKI Jakarta. *Perda* results from government policy heavily weighted with the ruling class's interest. Public policy is a deliberate course of action pursued by an actor or group of players to address issues or problems; in other words, the policy is essentially the actions performed by an actor or group of actors to formulate issues or the direction of activities carried out (Damayra & Khatib, 2022; Ibrahim & Supriatna, 2020).

The initial step in the public policy process is formulating public policies. Therefore, what happens during this stage will significantly impact whether future public policies are successful or unsuccessful. Not all social issues can be included in the government's agenda for processing into policies in the context of the formulation. Most of the time, issues on the policy agenda are tied to specific considerations and are put against a solid backdrop of policy research (Budiardjo, 2018; Fokum et al., 2020; Hakim & Munaf, 2015).

In order to empower the community and achieve regional independence, regional

regulations must be created following the same principles that guide the creation of legislation, such as supporting human rights, considering the environment, and taking cultural and historical considerations into account. Regional rules can thus be created through delegating authority from other regulations, or they can be created directly by granting authority to regulate regions. Transparency/openness, involvement, and coordination/integration are the guiding concepts while creating regional regulations (Cheng et al., 2022; Ruelens et al., 2018; Sitepu et al., 2019).

Discussions of proposed regional regulations result in efforts to establish an agreement through discourse. Voting is not an option because the regional administration and the DPRD have equal positions in this discussion. Because each side has an equal stake in the outcome of the discussion over the proposed regional regulation, voting cannot be used to reach a decision. A draft regional rule must meet this requirement to become a regional regulation (Coghill et al., 2012; Courtney Mustaphi et al., 2019; Pranoko, 2021).

As a result, it is necessary to discuss and align the diverse political interests that are now in place. There should not be any political tools that end up influencing the conversation. It is strongly advised to take a political stance to temper stakeholder ambitions. These parties involved in the discussion of proposed regional regulations must share the same goals, namely the creation of rules that are only for the benefit of the general public to strengthen regional autonomy. (Mamman et al., 2019; Remer-Bollow et al., 2019).

When a regional rule is ratified, the regional secretary must publish it in the regional gazette to make it official. The community must implement the regulations as of this promulgation, which declares them valid for enactment. In order to comply with provincial regulations, they must next register with the government and the governor for regency/city regulations. The administrative responsibility of regional governments is to draft regional regulations that have been approved in regional gazettes (Ibrahim & Supriatna, 2020; Ishak, 2013).

In previous research, it was found that the implementation of the legislative function as measured by the legal products produced by the DPRD is still the result of an initiative designed by the executive. The DPRD only

conducts discussions and approves to apply. Factors that influence the not-yet-optimal performance of the DPRD in making the *Raperda* are those of experience and the low data/information owned by the DPRD (Abidin & Herawati, 2018; Ishak, 2013).

There are five steps in the formation of a regional regulation that must be completed before it can be considered a final public policy product: Agenda-setting, policy creation, decision-making, implementation, and evaluation of policies are all included. Consequently, a regional regulation that is now a draft and the subject of discussion falls under the category of policy formulation (Coghill et al. 2012; Falcone et al., 2019).

The goal of policy formulation in a *Raperda* is how the procedure is carried out while it is still being discussed and being convened by *Bapemperda* members, specifically the Regional Regulations Formation Agency, a permanent instrument of the Council. In order to reach a consensus, the members of the DPRD and the governor or executive speaking on behalf of the meeting offer a variety of recommendations and inputs. The suggestions and inputs are additional possibilities from which the most suitable one should be chosen to include or add to the articles in the proposed regional regulation. The chairperson must also manage any internal dispute in the meeting dynamics.

This research is entitled "Government Communication of the Regional People's Representative Council in the Process of Formulating Regional Regulations in Indonesia." The purpose of this study is to (1) analyze the function of DPRD in the formulation of Regional Regulation policies; (2) analyze what obstacles are faced by DPRD members in formulating the policy of Draft Regional Regulations (*Raperda*) into Regional Regulations (*Perda*), and (3) analyze the model of policy formulation applied by DPRD in Indonesia.

The Mayor, Regent, or Governor serves as the head of the regional government, together with the regional bureaucracy. Located as a component of regional government administration, the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) is a regional people's representative entity. The regional government and the DPRD are the regional government's administrators. The regional government consists of two different types of

entities: (1) the provincial government, which is made up of the provincial government and the provincial DPRD; and (2) the regency/municipal government, which is made up of the regional government for the city and the region as a whole as well as the DPRD for that region. Regional leaders and regional infrastructure make up the regional government. The DPRD has been described as a regional institution for people's representation and as a component of regional government administration.

The Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD), the Governor, or the Regent/Mayor may submit a draft of regional regulations. If, in a single session, the Governor, Regent, Mayor, and DPRD each submit a draft *Perda* containing identical information, the DPRD's draft *Perda* will be the one that is considered. In the interim, the Governor, Regent, or Mayor's draft Regional Regulation is utilized as regulatory documentation. According to Article 7 of Law Number 12 of 2011, which is concerned with establishing laws, the categories and order of laws and regulations in Indonesia are as follows: (1) 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia; (2) The Accuracy of the People's Consultative Assembly; (3) Government Regulation in Law; (4) Government regulations; (5) Presidential decree; (6) Provincial Regulations; (7) Regency/City Regional Regulations.

Regional Regulations are statutory rules that the DPRD and the regional head in the province and regency/city jointly create. Regional Regulations are created in the context of executing Provincial/Regency/City regional autonomy and co-administration tasks, as well as further developing higher laws and regulations while considering each region's unique peculiarities. The evolution of the national legal system includes creating regional rules as legislation. If proper procedures and standards are used to support reasonable regional regulations, they will be realized and satisfy the technical requirements for creating laws and regulations.

The DPRD of DKI Jakarta Province has roles, responsibilities, and legal authority to carry out its work as a representation of the people. The DPRD of DKI Jakarta Province is situated as a component of the administration of the regional government and as a representation of the populace. A legislative duty of the DKI

Jakarta Provincial DPRD is the creation of Regional Regulations (*Perda*), Budgets, and Supervision. However, the authors of this study restrict the scope of their investigation to the development of regional regulations for members of the Jakarta Provincial DPRD in 2020.

The background of the issue is then described, including why the DKI Jakarta Provincial DPRD did not meet the initial deadline for converting the Draft Regional Regulation (*Raperda*) into Regional Regulation (*Perda*). According to the author's document analysis, the DPRD has only been able to formulate the draft regional rule to less than half of its potential during the past three years.

Regarding the failure to carry out the task of the Formation of the Regional Regulation, this is undoubtedly a significant assignment that needs to be finished (especially for the incoming DPRD Members), as it may become a barrier to current regulations and undoubtedly have an effect on the inefficient and ineffective development of the City of Jakarta. An assessment of the DPRD members' performance and tasks is required. The first item to consider is the obstacles encountered and the limiting factors resulting from the incomplete discussion of the 53 *Raperdas*.

After that, the author will interview DPRD officials, *Bapemperda* officials, *Bapemperda* members, the heads of the legal and legislation bureaus who are in charge of the *Raperda* subsection, and finally, the head of the DKI Jakarta Provincial DPRD Draft Regional Regulations Subsection as part of the data collection process. Some interview subjects had the necessary skills and were eager to participate in the discussion sessions.

### Theoretical Framework

William N. Dunn has developed a robust conceptual framework for forecasting or projection within government communication. This concept offers valuable insights into the dynamics of governmental communication and its profound influence on public perception and behavior. By employing a proactive and strategic approach, Dunn's theory emphasizes anticipating and shaping public opinion through systematic forecasting and deliberate projection techniques. Dunn posits that government communication is a multifaceted process beyond transmitting information from the state to the public. It encompasses a

complex interplay of factors and seeks to actively predict and influence public sentiment rather than being purely reactionary. Dunn advocates for governments to employ proactive strategies to forecast potential issues, conflicts, or challenges and tailor their communication strategies accordingly (Dunn, 2018).

The forecasting aspect of Dunn's theory necessitates a thorough analysis of political, social, economic, and technological trends, as well as public sentiment and media coverage. By scrutinizing these factors, governments can gain valuable insights into the future landscape and make informed decisions about their communication strategies. In parallel, projection, as conceptualized by Dunn, involves deliberately shaping public opinion through strategic communication initiatives. It entails meticulous message construction, narrative development, and visual representation by the government to influence public perceptions, beliefs, and behaviors. The objective is to project a desired image, cultivate credibility, foster trust, and ultimately garner public support for governmental initiatives or policies (Fischer, 2007).

Dunn advocates for a comprehensive and integrated approach to government communication, utilizing diverse channels and platforms such as traditional media outlets, social media, public speeches, and direct engagement. This multifaceted approach allows for a broader reach and more effective projection of messages and forecasts to various audiences. It is essential to highlight that Dunn's concept of forecasting or projection based on the theory of government communication emphasizes ethical and transparent practices. It does not endorse manipulation or deception but underscores the significance of accurate information and genuine public engagement (Foa, 2022).

### **Material and Methodology**

This study employs qualitative research along with an empirical legal strategy (Creswell, 2017; Sugiyono, 2019). Qualitative research aims to provide in-depth descriptions of portraits of conditions in a natural context (natural setting) that reflect what occurred in the context of the study's field (Hardani, 2020; Nugrahani, 2014). In conclusion, this study uses the idea of policy formulation to examine how the DPRD created regional regulations in 2020.

The number of Regional Rules that have not been ratified and the number of regulations passed that have not reached the intended aim have piqued the author's interest in this topic. The author will then investigate these elements. By conducting in-depth interviews with DPRD leaders, members, and some officials with the knowledge to comprehend the process for debating regional regulatory meetings, it was possible to determine the nature of the causes. The data-gathering process was done in natural settings using observation, interviews, and documentation in line with the study methods and approaches (Bungin, 2017; Moleong, 2018).

### **Result and Discussion**

The Regional House of Representatives for the Province of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta is known as DPRD DKI Jakarta Province. It is a regional entity representing the people, with its headquarters in Jakarta, and it performs the duties of an autonomous regional government. One hundred six people now make up the DKI Jakarta DPRD, who were chosen from an available list of parties for the 2019 parliamentary general election. In Indonesia, elections are held every five years to choose members of the House of Representatives, the Regional Representatives Council, and the Regional Representatives Council.

The DKI Jakarta DPRD is led by a Chair and four Deputy Chairmen who are members of the political party with the most seats and votes. The members of the DKI Jakarta DPRD who are now in office are the beneficiaries of the 2019 Election, which was officially opened on August 26, 2019, at the DKI Jakarta Provincial DPRD Building by the Chairman of the Jakarta High Court. Ten political parties and nine groups make up the members of the DKI Jakarta DPRD for the 2019–2024 session, with the PDI-P holding the majority of seats with 25 seats. There are various Council Apparatuses (AKD) in the DKI Jakarta Provincial DPRD, including the Budget Agency, Deliberation Board, Honorary Board, Commissions, Fractions, and Bapemperda (Regional et al. Agency). Concerning the relevant laws and regulations, the Bapemperda AKD is entrusted with creating the regional regulatory draft (Raperda). Then, additional AKDs assist Bapemperda in creating the proposed regional regulations. For instance, Commission A will assist Bapemperda in the case of a proposal for regional government regulation. The Budget

Agency will also assist in the case of a draft regional regulation on the revocation of regional regulation Number 10 of 1999 concerning Regional Reserve Funds.

The discussion of the Raperda on the APBD of the 2021 Fiscal Year is understood to be a proposal for a required Raperda because it is a requirement from the legislation based on the interview results. The SKPDs create a budget plan at the initial discussion stage, which will be explained during the Budget Board Meeting. Each SKPD can correctly implement various work programs following the applicable rules if the local regulations are clear. SKPD uses the regional budget as a guide for its job tasks. The available budget may be used in compliance with existing laws if the realization can be executed effectively.

The tendency toward development and spatial planning is essential for the City of Jakarta. The construction of a quality Jakarta city requires using benchmarks from earlier projects. This is because the backdrop of Jakarta's development in the past was different from that of now, especially in the future, and the 2030 Regional Spatial Planning Regulation must consider these factors. Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2012 does not fully understand current spatial conditions related to the 2030 Regional Spatial Plan. Therefore, when making projections for the 2030 Draft Regional Spatial Plan, it is essential to consider the authorities' opinions (including those of the Leader and Bapemperda members and any outside experts invited to the RDPU Meeting).

It is crucial to thoroughly reevaluate the investigation of numerous solid theoretical presumptions in this situation. Professionals who include an academic publication or the findings of a scientific investigation in explaining the RDPU Meeting can provide strict theoretical presumptions. The justification must be thorough and take Jakarta's growth into account. The most fundamental factor is the cause and effect of Jakarta's development (concerning the 2030 Regional Spatial Plan Regulation). There will be social and economic effects of 30 percent green open space in Jakarta and any additional effects resulting from transforming Jakarta into a smart city.

This discussion is based on projections about Jakarta's society and physical environment in the future. The primary objective of this Raperda is to realize a clean,

safe, comfortable, and healthy city. It is necessary to thoroughly examine various future projections while considering professional opinions on how society will likely develop. Expert predictions are not random because many development concepts and theories back them.

Raperda's outlook on corporate social responsibility (CSR) stems from the fact that many businesses still have not fulfilled their obligations to the community and environment. Some businesses already fulfill these obligations, but the Regional Government has not been able to support these obligations completely. Thus occasionally, the social and environmental obligations that have been fulfilled are not effectively upheld. With this in mind, it is envisaged that the Regional Government can assist businesses in exercising social responsibility and contributing to enhancing and preserving the environment. The inhabitants of Jakarta will benefit in several ways if this Raperda is swiftly passed, particularly in expanding the DKI APBD. In other words, the corporation compensates itself for its efforts at cost. The appropriate organizations divide the costs of compensation for Jakarta residents.

Social welfare and environmental sustainability require a significant amount of funding for the growth of the city of Jakarta. It is envisaged that the compensation provided by the corporation in the form of CSR funds will serve as extra funding for the construction of a better Jakarta. This Perda on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) governs compensation from the corporation. However, it is still merely a draft and has not yet been made into a Regional Regulation. In order to complete the debate of this Raperda, the Secretariat of the Council has wholly prepared several facilities. Suppose the debate of this Raperda is delayed. In that case, the Secretariat also sets alternate scenarios and time estimates (according to the schedule of activities convened in the Deliberative Body Meeting).

There are 26 Raperda were scheduled to be debated in 2020 by the DKI Jakarta Provincial DPRD Number 14 of 2019 regarding the Propemperda of DKI Jakarta Province. The 26 Raperda were created due to 23 efforts from the governor and executive and 3 DPRD initiatives. However, following the COVID-19 outbreak, the DPRD and the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta were tasked with

managing the pandemic. Therefore, a new regional rule was quickly created without replacing or decreasing the regulation's 26 planned aims. The two regional rules take the shape of a regional rule addressing COVID-19 handling and a regional rule revoking regional rule number 10 of 1999 relating to regional reserve budgets.

The Bapemperda leadership and DPRD members have collaborated on developing the draft regional regulations. These members must employ three essential techniques: extrapolation, theoretical forecasting, and projection (personal view). Extrapolation requires decision-makers considering draft regional regulations to estimate how or what approaches will be used to implement them if they are adopted as regional regulations. The Socialization of Regional Regulations, one technique for implementing Regional Regulations for the public, is an example of one such activity agenda in the DPRD DKI Jakarta Province. When the current regional regulations are put into practice, the patterns of people's lives are also considered. In order to establish a system of social order, policymakers must also be aware of the habits that exist in society. The creators of local rules need precise statistical data with vital dependability and validity to understand how the pattern of people's lives affects the system of order in the community. Consequently, following the projection step, potential regional rules may be practical and relevant.

The prediction method is based on theoretical forecasting, meaning that the assertions are supported by analysis and solid evidence. Numerous scientific investigations are used to gather and verify the analysis and facts. In this situation, policymakers must carefully read and examine the scholarly papers that analyze the proposed regional regulations. Therefore, it is essential to think clearly and be free from all types of bias in order to create regional regulations that are impartial, actually applicable, and apply to all societal levels.

The forecasting technique, meanwhile, is based on the intuition that comes from making *Perdas*. One DPRD member suggests removing subjective penalties or repealing discriminatory elements during the discussion of the proposed regional regulation. The importance of one's feelings is in addition to intuition. For instance, during the discussion of the draft regional regulation on public order, DPRD members

requested to abolish taxes or retribution costs for street vendors and MSMEs to zero rupiahs.

There are some deterrents and motivators in the debate of *Raperda*. The author can explain some of the difficulties that surfaced during the discussion of the *Raperda* based on observations and interviews with DPRD leaders, members, heads of sections, and heads of subdivisions who supervise it. For instance, the council's operations are pretty busy because its members also engage in activities in their constituencies outside of work. Then there are conflicts and sudden schedule changes, making the previously uncertain timetable a barrier in and of itself because the necessary stakeholders cannot attend meetings. Similarly, the meeting's chairman can also be unable to attend, preventing the commencement of the meeting or forcing it to be postponed to a later date. When the Executive's meeting materials are unavailable, the meeting may need to be postponed after the invitees get their meeting notices. Other times, the length of the Commissions' deepening causes them to be behind schedule.

Ten political parties are represented by nine factions in the DPRD DKI Jakarta Province. The PDI-P Faction, the Gerindra Faction, the PKS Faction, the Democratic Faction, the PAN Faction, the PSI Faction, the National Democratic Faction, the Golkar Faction, and the PKB-PPP Faction are among them. The nine factions each have their interests, particularly in maintaining their viability on a regional and national scale. Therefore, it is not unusual if an activity, particularly at a meeting, shows the covert involvement of different political interests masquerading as being in the best interests of the populace. There are talks between political parties in every activity. As a result, there is a tug of war if the dominant party thinks an action will not benefit it.

Regarding logistical obstacles, there is no honorarium or transportation cost for attendees of these meetings, particularly for specialists, local leaders, pertinent stakeholders, and other guests. An interview with one of the sources revealed that this economic factor is significant since it makes sense that DPRD would ask specialists, community leaders, and pertinent stakeholders to contribute to talks as fully as possible. As a result, the DPRD must also make arrangements for their involvement from when they arrive until they leave. If these economic

conditions are met, invitees will not be burdened to participate in this crucial legislative procedure. Although it has long been done this way, it was one of the things that ensured the draft regional regulation discussion was finished promptly. The Governor's Regulation No. 1066 of 2018 is one of the regulations covering these clauses. However, the existing law is no longer in force.

The DPRD Secretariat plans and schedules the Raperda discussion meeting's time and location regarding technical and administrative issues. However, the DPRD Chair must first provide his or her consent. Regarding the Formation of Regional Legal Products, Permendagri Number 80 of 2015, as amended by Permendagri Number 120 of 2018, is cited in the recommendations. Even if current practice follows these standards, some impediments and difficulties go above and beyond what is expected.

The DPRD DKI Jakarta Province believes that the Raperda, which has reached the policy adoption stage in the form of ratification in a plenary assembly, can be implemented correctly for the residents of Jakarta by taking into account the precautionary principle mentioned above. As a result, the residents of Jakarta will continue to live dynamic lifestyles that will allow for various changes to manifest. These changes can all impact the culture, values, orientation, way of thinking, habits, lifestyles, and situations of Jakarta society. Because of this, specific local regulations may have provisions still applicable to future circumstances while others may not, depending on how present regulations affect how effectively they are used. (Patrucco et al., 2019).

This is when it becomes crucial to create regional regulations objectively and quantifiable. The precautionary principle might be equated with forecasting in this situation. Forecasting is the ability to convey valuable knowledge to policy regarding issues that may arise in the future due to adopting choices, including doing nothing, and was first employed by William Dunn. Forecasting can also evaluate normatively valuable, flexible, and possible futures by calculating the effects of current or proposed policies. As a result, forecasting can highlight potential barriers to success and reveal the political viability of various choices. (Böcher, 2016). Local regulations that are enacted can remain relevant

and be embraced by the community since the precautionary principle shares the same objective as forecasting, namely trying to read the circumstances and barriers that may develop in the future. (De Witte & Geys, 2013; Kolkman 2020; Lomborg 2020).

Politics-related issues are another type of challenge the DKI Jakarta Provincial DPRD encounters. The discussion of the draft regional regulation cannot be free of political interests and orientations because it cannot be disputed that the DPRD is a political entity. If the political interests are actually for the people of Jakarta, and they believe they gain from a regional regulation, then it is not a significant issue. The issue occurs, however, when current political objectives only want to benefit a small number of individuals or one particular group, which is precisely what has to be improved in the design of the proposed regional regulations. (Kismartini & Yusuf, 2015; Nicholls et al., 2016).

Other elements like economic considerations, technical aspects, and so forth also became apparent. However, the primary emphasis of Raperdas talks is the requirement to make every effort to maximize the benefits of creating a regional rule. As a result, this effort comprises adopting a political stance, equating opinions regarding the fundamentals of politics, carrying out proper budgeting, and ranking proposals for pertinent and significant area regulations.

## Conclusions

The author has made several conclusions based on previous research and debate findings. *First*, Law Number 12 of 2011, *Permendagri* Number 80 of 2015, Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2010, and DKI Jakarta Provincial DPRD Regulation Number 1 of 2014 must all be followed by the government when communicating during the formulation process of the discussion of regional regulations draft in the DKI Jakarta Provincial DPRD. As a result, the Provincial DPRD DKI Jakarta must adhere to the "Prudential Principle" or exercise extreme caution when holding debates. This DPRD principle can be understood in the same way as William N. Dunn's concept of forecasting or projection.

*Second*, there are always a variety of barriers and difficulties in the government communication process when it comes to creating the debate of draft regional regulations.



Since DPRD is a political institution, the political factor is the most important one. Therefore, the absence of political interests is impossible. While the results of the DKI Jakarta Provincial DPRD's Regional Regulation about the 2020 Propemperda guidelines are unsuccessful, they may be deemed successful concerning the priority scale.

*Third*, a political strategy must be used in the communication process. In order to implement the Raperda discussion's formulation and advance Jakarta citizens' well-being, there must also be an understanding of the essential nature of politics. Another effort is that if the Executive proposes a Raperda, the academic text, Raperda materials, and other files about the significance of the Raperda being discussed must be responsibly distributed, as the DPRD cannot discuss the Raperda if it is not outfitted with pertinent supporting materials.

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