

Strengthening DPRD Institutions Through Hearing Meetings Opinion for Community Welfare

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Abstract. This study discusses the DPRD, which is a regional people's representative body whose position is as an element of regional government administration, which is present not to reduce executive authority, but as a form of effort to better guarantee the interests of the people in all government policies. This study uses a qualitative approach. DPRD has three main functions, one of which is the oversight function of the implementation of policies in the area carried out by the Executive. This function also aims to ensure that regional governments carry out their programs in accordance with the plans and provisions of the applicable laws. One of the efforts to realize people's sovereignty, the DPRD implements it through a Hearing Meeting (RDP). The DPRD of Southeast Sulawesi Province in carrying out RDP, always involves various parties related to the problems at hand. One example of a case that occurred some time ago in Southeast Sulawesi Province regarding the construction of the Pelosika Dam in Konawe Regency and East Kolaka Regency. In this case, it is suspected that there were elements from the Konawe Regency BPN who became the land mafia. This has angered the people who are members of the Aliansi Masyarakat Asinua Menggugat (AMAM), it is suspected that BPN elements have issued certificates to areas of protected forest areas and lands in conflict. As a result of this, AMAM staged a demonstration in front of the Southeast Sulawesi DPRD building.

Keywords: Southeast Sulawesi DPRD; Oversight function; RDP; Regional Policy; Local government.

1 Introduction

Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world with an area of 1,904,569 km² consisting of land and sea areas. Geographically, Indonesia is located at the intersection of two oceans and two continents, namely the continent of Asia and the continent of Oceania/Australia, as well as the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. The Indonesian state is a legal state in the form of a unitary state with a republican form of government and a presidential system of government. The Presidential government system is a government system with a separation of powers between the Executive, Legislative and Judicial institutions, which are the main institutions in running the government. The executive institution is an institution that has the power to implement laws. With a presidential government system, the president has the highest power as head of state and government.

Furthermore, the Legislative Institution is the institution tasked with making and formulating laws, so that all regulations made by this institution must be obeyed and have binding legal force. The regulations made by legislative institutions are regulations related to politics, law, taxes, economics, culture and others. Meanwhile, the Judicial Institution is a juridical institution, with the function of adjudicating violations of the constitution and statutory regulations by government institutions. In carrying out its duties and functions, the judicial institution is independent and free from government interference. This institution consists of the Supreme Court and the Constitutional Court, both of which have different authorities.

Because Indonesia's territory is so vast, it is impossible for the central government to regulate and manage it alone. So that the implementation of regional government is carried out with Regional Autonomy, in Law no. 23 of 2014 article 1 paragraph (6), the definition of Regional Autonomy is the right, authority and obligation of autonomous regions to regulate and manage government affairs and the interests of local communities within the system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. This means that there is a delegation of authority from the center to the regions in carrying out government in their regions at large. This is based on Article 18 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution which states, "*The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is divided into provincial regions and the provincial regions are divided into districts and cities, each of which has a regional government. , which is regulated by law*". Meanwhile, Law No. 23 of 2014, concerning Regional Government, in Article 1 paragraph (4) states that: "*The Regional People's Representative Council, hereinafter abbreviated to DPRD, is a regional people's representative institution whose position is as an organizing element of Regional Government.*"

Based on this, the DPRD is one of the regional people's representative institutions whose position is as an element of regional government administration whose presence is not intended to reduce executive authority, but is a form of effort to better ensure the interests of the people in all government policies. The DPRD has three main functions, one of which is the function of monitoring the implementation of regional policies carried out by the Executive. The supervisory function carried out by the DPRD is very important, because the implementation of the supervisory function by the DPRD can provide greater opportunities for the community to participate in the government administration process. This function also aims to ensure that regional governments carry out their programs in accordance with plans and applicable statutory provisions.

People's representatives are people elected by the people through elections, who the voters believe have good capacity to carry out the expected roles, duties and authority. One of the efforts to realize people's sovereignty, the DPRD implements it through Hearing Meetings (RDP). RDP is one of the DPRD's supervisory functions to find out aspirations or reports regarding several problems that occur. The meeting is usually attended by the chairman of the DPRD and deputies, representatives of each commission, the community who express their aspirations and the agencies concerned in the conflict being discussed, as well as several media present, with the aim of being able to resolve the problems occurring in the area in a transparent and targeted manner. , and beneficial to society.

The duties of the DPRD's supervisory function in RDP meetings are to prepare concept materials for meeting activities, facilitate public complaint services in accordance with

applicable procedures and regulations so that the public's aspirations can be heard properly and smoothly, as well as material for follow-up. Apart from that, it can evaluate the implementation of activities in the substance environment of the supervisory facilities section by identifying existing obstacles in order to improve performance in the future. The function of the leading and implementing section as well as reviewing the reformulation of meetings for the purpose of supervision, analyzing materials in the implementation of the DPRD's code of ethics for supervisory support. use of the budget, prepare monitoring materials for policy implementation, facilitate DPRD recesses, plan hearing/dialogue activities with government officials and the community, prepare DPRD main ideas, analyze data/support materials for aspiration networks according to applicable procedures and provisions so that the work program can run smoothly.

The Southeast Sulawesi Provincial DPRD, in implementing the RDP, always involves various parties related to the problems being faced. One example of a case that occurred some time ago in Southeast Sulawesi Province was the construction of the Pelosika Dam in Konawe Regency and East Kolaka Regency. In this case it is suspected that there are individuals from the Konawe Regency National Defense Agency (BPN) who are part of the land mafia. This sparked anger among the people who are members of the Aliansi Masyarakat Asinua Menggugat (AMAM), alleging that BPN elements issued certificates for protected forest areas and land in conflict. As a result of this, AMAM held a demonstration in front of the Southeast Sulawesi DPRD building, on August 22 2022.

2 Literature Review

2.1 Supervision

Supervision cannot be separated from what is being supervised and who is being supervised, and who is the supervisor of what is the object of the supervision. There are many kinds of objects in question depending on the program or activity being carried out. In general, the objects of supervision are grouped into 4 types, namely:

- a) The quantity and quality of the program, namely the goods or services produced by the activity or program.
- b) Program costs, using 3 types of standards, namely capital used, income earned and program price.
- c) Execution (implementation) of the program, namely monitoring the implementation time, implementation location and implementation process, whether it is in accordance with what has been determined in the planning.
- d) Special matters, namely supervision aimed at special matters determined by the leader or manager.

Before referring more deeply to supervision, below the author will explain the views of several experts regarding the meaning of supervision. Among them:

- 1) George R. Terry (2006:395), said that supervision is determining what has been carried out, meaning evaluating work performance and, if necessary, implementing corrective actions so that the results of the work are in accordance with the plan that has been set.
- 2) Robbin (in Sugandha, 1999: 150) , states that supervision is a very basic activity process, so it requires a manager to carry out the duties and work of the organization.
- 3) Kertonegoro (1998: 163), states that supervision is a process through which managers try to gain confidence that the activities carried out are in accordance with their plans.

- 4) In line with what was stated previously, Terry (in Sujamto, 1986: 17) stated that supervision is to determine what has been achieved, carry out evaluations from superiors, and take corrective actions if necessary to ensure that the results are in accordance with the plan.
- 5) Dale (in Winardi, 2000: 224) also said that supervision does not only mean looking at something carefully and reporting the results of monitoring activities, but also means improving and straightening it out so that it achieves goals in accordance with what was planned.
- 6) Admosudirdjo (in Febriani, 2005:11) said that basically supervision is the totality of activities that compare or measure what is being or has been implemented with criteria, norms, standards or plans that have been previously established.
- 7) Siagian (1990: 107) states that what is meant by supervision is the process of observing the implementation of all organizational activities to ensure that all work being carried out runs according to a predetermined plan.

From several expert views related to conveying the meaning of supervision above, a conclusion can be drawn that supervision is a systematic effort by management to compare the performance of standards, plans or goals that have been determined in advance. It aims to determine whether performance is in line with these standards and to take the necessary remedial action to see that human resources are used as effectively and efficiently as possible in achieving objectives.

Supervision is one of the functions in the management of an organization. Which means a process of monitoring and evaluating an activity. Supervision is said to be important because without good supervision it will certainly result in unsatisfactory goals, both for the organization itself and for its workers. Within an organization there are types of supervision used, such as preliminary control, supervision during work (current control), and feed back control.

The monitoring process also requires monitoring stages to achieve the desired goals. The monitoring stages consist of several types, namely the Standard Determination Stage, the Activity Implementation Measurement Determination Stage, the Activity Implementation Measurement Stage, the Implementation Comparison Stage with Standards and Deviation Analysis and the Corrective Action Taking Stage.

An organization also has a supervisory process design, which is useful for planning systematically and structured so that the supervision process runs according to what is needed or planned. To carry out the monitoring process, managerial tools are needed because if an error occurs in a process it can be immediately corrected. Apart from that, these monitoring tools can support the realization of a monitoring process that meets needs. Supervision also includes areas of supervision that support the success of an organization's goals, including:

With supervision, we can find out where irregularities, misuse, leaks, waste, misappropriation and other obstacles will occur in the future. So the entirety of supervision is the activity of comparing what is being done or has been done with what was previously planned, because it requires criteria, norms, standards and measures of the results to be achieved.

Thus, it is clear that without a plan, it is impossible to carry out supervision, because there are no guidelines or instructions for carrying out such supervision. Plans without supervision will tend to provide opportunities for deviations, fraud and leaks to arise without any means to prevent them, therefore supervision is necessary. Supervision is a very important management function, so that various management experts, when giving their opinions about management functions, always place the element of supervision as an important function.

Cases that occur in many organizations include non-completion of an assignment, failure to meet the deadline for completing an excessive budget and other activities that deviate from the plan.

Supervision is so important in an organization that the success or performance of an organization becomes a measure of the extent to which supervision is carried out over the organization. Even in modern management practice, supervision can no longer be separated from other management functions.

Supervision is basically completely directed at avoiding the possibility of deviation or deviation from the goals to be achieved. Through supervision, it is hoped that it can help implement the policies that have been set to achieve the planned goals effectively and efficiently. In fact, through supervision an activity is created that is closely related to determining or evaluating the extent to which work has been carried out.

3 Method

This research method uses descriptive qualitative methods, research that is descriptive in nature and tends to use analysis. This researcher uses a qualitative type of research. Qualitative methodology is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior. Qualitative research is open, meaning that the research problem as presented above is flexible and subject to change according to the work processes that occur in the field. So the research focus also changes to adapt to changing research problems (Moleong, 1990). This research focuses intensive attention on a particular object by studying it as a case. In analyzing the data, the author uses descriptive analysis, namely discussing phenomena that have occurred and then comparing them with a predetermined criterion or standard, namely the criteria that are the goal, then a conclusion is drawn.

4 Findings and Discussion

4.1 Implementation in strengthen institution Board Regional People's Representatives through Meeting Hear Opinion For well-being public

The Public Hearing Meeting (RDP) or General Hearing Meeting/RDPU is one of the DPRD's supervisory functions to find out aspirations or reports regarding several problems faced by the region. Usually, these hearings are held with executives of the relevant regional government agencies.

Indonesia is a democratic country where the sovereignty of "supreme power" is in the hands of the people. In state life, the people surrender sovereignty to the State, but not all of the people's sovereignty is vested in the State. The sovereignty of the people which is handed over to the State can be seen in three branches of power known as "*Trias Politica*". The *Trias Politica* theory is used by various countries that use a democratic system, in this case it is divided into three powers which are intended to carry out government administration. Namely, Executive (government) power, Legislative power, and Judicial power. In Indonesia itself, these three powers become state institutions that will run the government. These institutions are the President as an executive institution, the DPR as a legislative institution and the Supreme Court as a judicial institution.

In this democratic government, power does not reside and is exercised by one body alone but is exercised by several institutions. The aim is to prevent authoritarian government from

occurring and hampering the community's role in making political decisions. The public really hopes that the implementers of this state administration will be carried out seriously, honestly, fairly, openly and can distance themselves from corruption, collusion and nepotism.

Apart from that, regional autonomy is also given to the people as a legal community unit which is given the authority to regulate and manage government affairs themselves which are given by the central government to the regions and the implementation is carried out by the regional head and DPRD with the assistance of regional officials. Apart from that, the principle of broadest autonomy also gives authority to regions to manage and regulate all government affairs, outside of those which are matters of the central government which have been stipulated in regional government laws.

In Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, it is clearly stated that the administration of government affairs in the regions is the regional government and DPRD based on the principle of regional autonomy and assistance duties with the principle of the widest possible autonomy within the system and principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI).) as intended in the Republic of Indonesia Law of 1945. Based on this, the DPRD as a legislative institution in the region experienced a quite strategic change in position as an institution that accommodates, distributes, as well as representing the aspirations of the people in the region.

The Regional People's Representative Council of Southeast Sulawesi Province (DPRD Sultra) is a regional people's representative institution whose position is as an element of regional government administration in Southeast Sulawesi Province, which has a role and responsibility in realizing efficiency, effectiveness, productivity and accountability in the administration of Regional Government through the implementation of rights and obligations. , duties, authority and functions of the DPRD in accordance with the provisions of applicable laws and regulations. The DPRD is a government organ at the local level which is expected by the community to act as a representative and agenda for the people's interests through policy formulation and supervision of regional government. One of the functions carried out by the DPRD is the supervisory function where the DPRD has the main function as a supervisor and also monitors every implementation of regional regulations that have been mutually agreed with the regional government.

Apart from the supervisory function attached to the DPRD, the DPRD also has other functions which are regulated in article 149 paragraph (1) letters a, b, and c concerning regional government which reads: "Regency/city DPRD has the functions: a . *formation of Regency/City Regional Regulations*; b. *budget*; and c. *Supervision*". These three functions have a very strategic position to be able to realize good regional government. The DPRD's supervisory function itself is *external supervision* or outside of the regional government and is political supervision. The intended function of political and policy supervision is to maintain public accountability, especially institutions that are directly related to the implementation of government policies and programs as well as regional development. This monitoring function plays a role in providing *feedback* to local governments and acts as part of an early warning system for local governments. This needs to be paid attention to because the DPRD is often a phenomenon that the public complains about.

The supervisory function also aims to improve democratic life, guarantee the representation of the people and regions in carrying out their duties and authorities and develop a *check and balance mechanism* between the DPRD and the Executive in order to realize justice and welfare of the people. The implementation of the supervisory function by the DPRD can provide greater opportunities for the community to participate in the government administration process. Supervision carried out by the DPRD is the DPRD's duty

and authority to assess whether various policies have been implemented according to plan or not.

The implementation of the supervisory function carried out by the Southeast Sulawesi provincial DPRD as regional government administrator is implemented through commission meetings with the agenda of discussing the general views of the factions in each commission, holding Hearing Meetings (RDP), working visits, and also forming special committees to handle certain problems. In this way, the DPRD can exercise the right to ask questions by inviting all regional government officials to be questioned. This is based on the special rights of the DPRD in carrying out its obligations as representatives of the people, the DPRD is given rights as a balance to its duties and functions. The DPRD's privileges are as follows:

a) Right of Interpellation

This right allows the DPRD to request explanations or information from the district or city government. This information can be in written or oral form and still includes policies in regional government.

b) Right of Inquiry

In this right, the DPRD has the right to carry out inspections of all local regional policies. This is intended to ensure that there are no policy deviations whose essence is not in accordance with applicable laws.

c) Protocol Rights

With this right, the DPRD can receive honors or awards because of its position at state events. So, DPRD members have the right to be respected and appreciated for the obligations they carry out as channelers of community aspirations.

d) Right to Express Opinions

This right allows the DPRD to participate in providing recommendations to the local Regent/Mayor. So, the right to express opinions in general is a continuation of the DPRD's right to interpellation and inquiry.

Apart from the DPRD's rights as an institution regulated in article 79 paragraph (3) of the MD3 Constitution (UUD concerning the MPR, DPR, DPRD, DPD), the DPRD also has rights as a member as regulated in the provisions of article 80 of the Constitution No. 17 of 2014 concerning MD3, namely:

- a) Submitting proposed legislative plans;
- b) Asking question;
- c) Convey proposals and opinions;
- d) Choose and be chosen;
- e) Self-defense;
- f) Immunity;
- g) Protocol;
- h) Finance and administration;
- i) Supervision;
- j) Proposing and fighting for electoral district development programs; And
- k) Carrying out legal outreach.

Rights as an institution and as a member of the DPRD are used on the basis of supporting the DPRD so that it can carry out its duties and functions optimally. One of the rights related to the supervisory function is the right to inquiry, the right to inquiry is used to investigate a law and/government policy relating to important, strategic matters and has a broad impact on the life of society, nation and state which is alleged to be in conflict with the law. -invitation. However, its use causes many problems, the public considers that these rights are often misused by the DPR, thereby triggering feelings of distrust towards the DPR.

DPRD members in carrying out their duties and functions according to (Wasistiono & Wiyoso , 2009, p. 212) must own properties :

- a) Siding to interest and need society ;
- b) Guard And publish report activity member Where aspirations noted so that DPRD members can responsible answer to the society it represents ;
- c) Negotiate And fight for aspirations public through share forums in hearing at the DPRD.

Seeing the phenomena that often occur in the Southeast Sulawesi area, as a result of policies that are considered not pro-community, the Southeast Sulawesi DPRD often receives complaints from the public, these complaints are conveyed through Public Hearing Meetings (RDP). In this meeting, the community is free to express problems in their area, but must also pay attention to ethics and morals in conveying their aspirations. In this case, the people's representatives and the people actually need each other, the people's representatives need support and the people need channels to aspire to their interests. Because they are elected by the community, people's representatives should serve the community by making policies that are fair and pro-community.

In this context, one way for the Southeast Sulawesi DPRD to absorb people's aspirations is through RDP, with the aim of conveying people's aspirations so that DPRD members can find solutions to the problems that occur. The following is an example of an RDP case related to the construction of the Peloksika Dam which occurred in Southeast Sulawesi.

The Hearing Meeting was chaired by the chairman of the Southeast Sulawesi Provincial DPRD H. Abdurahman Saleh, SH on Wednesday, September 28 2022 with the agenda of the Hearing Meeting based on the Aspirations of the Asinua Community Alliance to Sue (AMAM) Regarding the Issuance of Land Certificates (SKT) and Inprocedural Land Certificates And Not Recognized as a Form of Legal Certainty. The meeting began by listening to the aspirations of AMAM, a spokesperson for AMAM revealed that whether the Agrarian Conflict that occurred in Asinua District acknowledged or did not acknowledge, there had been a degradation of family harmony, even if this problem tends to be left silent and not resolved, there is no possibility of local public distortion. will be avoided. The agrarian conflict issues referred to include:

- 1) That the Ambondiaa Village Head has legalized the ownership of the issuance of 12 SKT Land Certificates (SKT) and is the original owner (the actual owner). Later, it was discovered that these 12 SKTs were suspected of having been issued 12 certificates in the names of other people on the same plot of land.
- 2) That in 2007 the district government. Konawe District. Abuki Ambondiaa Village has legalized land ownership in the name of Rosminar with SKT number: 140/SKT/04/DA/IX/2007. Recently, a Certificate of Ownership Rights (SHM) has been issued for the plot of land in SKT based on the recommendation of the Ambodia subdistrict head (Sdri. Fatrina Hadi). Previously, both individuals and organizations (institutions) had submitted complaints to the District BPN. Konawe not to issue certificates for the land sector in question (which is currently in dispute) but in fact it turns out that SHM has recently been issued, one of which is controlled by elements of the District BPN. Konawe on the disputed land.
- 3) That it is alleged that there has been legalization of land ownership (issuance of SKT and SHM) in forest areas.

Responding to this, the Chairman of the Southeast Sulawesi Provincial DPRD, H. Abdurahman Saleh, SH, said that the DPRD is an institution tasked with absorbing the

aspirations of the community, which then follows up with the relevant stakeholders in this case, the Southeast Sulawesi BPN Regional Office, the Southeast Sulawesi High Prosecutor's Office and the Southeast Sulawesi Regional Police. When the Pelosika Dam is built, six sub-districts will be relocated including thousands of residents there. Anticipating that when relocation occurs, middlemen will sell the land which will result in misery for the community, the government will resolve this objectively. Apart from that, a special team has been formed from elements of the Southeast Sulawesi Provincial DPRD, BPN, River Region Office, Prosecutor's Office, Police and Forestry to look at conditions in the field and the objectivity of implementation.

The Head of the BPN Regional Office for Southeast Sulawesi Province revealed that on August 2 2022 he had received a report related to AMAM's aspirations and had also coordinated with the BPN Konawe Regency, bearing in mind that BPN's motto is service, trust and quality, existing problems will be resolved. The most important thing is the data revealed by AMAM can be held accountable. Regarding the problem of unscrupulous BPN individuals, the Head of the Regional Office of BPN Sulta emphasized that if someone really takes advantage of land sales, it must be proven and sanctions will be given, but don't jump to conclusions and slander, we have to look at the existing evidence first. The Southeast Sulawesi BPN Regional Office supports the formation of an integrated team that can monitor the situation in the field and can test existing documents.

The atmosphere in the room became heated due to mutual accusations between BPN and AMAM, AMAM emphasized that they had evidence that there were parties seeking profits from the sale of land in their area which resulted in losses for them. Furthermore, the Southeast Sulawesi Regional Police also explained that in relation to this issue, if they really have the rights to the land, have complete evidence, the legal facts are complete, the legality of ownership and the witnesses are complete, the police will be ready to help if the facts and evidence are complete, such as as explained previously so that when an investigation and prosecution is carried out, the police do not come to the prosecutor's office several times because the data is lacking. The police are also ready to join if an integrated team is to be formed.

In contrast to Wakajati Sultra, Wakajati Sultra agrees that there has been no agrarian conflict because the data submitted is one-sided data, of course the data itself must be validated. Responding to the land SKT issue explained by AMAM Wakajati Sultra, they said that SKT is not an absolute main requirement but is only one of the conditions for subsequent increases in rights. If there are indeed overlapping certificates, of course the regulations in BPN can be subject to civil or legal action and if necessary, the head of BPN can take a policy or position to cancel the certificate, of course. To obtain legal certainty, not only court decisions have legal force, not only decisions of authorized officials, but consensus deliberation can also create certainty for those in dispute.

Followed by BWS Region IV (River Area Hall) Arsamid explaining about the Pelosika Dam which is a multi-functional dam, a water resource building that provides benefits for irrigation, agriculture, raw water for flood control, tourism and sports facilities whose function is to store water to form a reservoir. Technical data for this dam. The peak height is 85 M from the river bed, the peak length from the span is approximately 380 M. The construction of this dam will cause inundation of community land, the plan is for this inundation to be approximately 800 million cubic meters. The Pelosika Dam is also the third largest dam in Indonesia whose design is still being reviewed by the Chinese government. This 800 million cubic meter inundation will inundate two districts (Konawe and East Kolaka) and four sub-districts. Two sub-districts in Konawe, namely Asinua District and Latoma District, and two

sub-districts in East Kolaka, namely Uluiwoi District and Ueesi District. Currently there are approximately twenty-four villages. Estimates in planning are still being reviewed to be maximized. This dam has been planned since 2010, in 2016 it was included as a PSN (National Strategic Project), but in 2018 it left the PSN project. So the Pelosika Dam is not a national strategic project but is a strategic project of the Southeast Sulawesi Provincial Government and the PUPR Ministry. This is included in the management pattern for the Lasolo and Konaweaha river areas.

Regarding the land needed, it is approximately 5,900 hectares, consisting of 1,900 hectares of forest area and the remainder is APL (Other Use Area) which is community land owned by the government and the community. In 2020, IPPKH (Forest Area Borrow-to-Use Permit) was issued for this 1,917 hectare forest area and approximately 2,600 stakes have been installed in these IPPKH areas. The circumference of this puddle is approximately 230 KM. Before construction is planned for 2023 and construction in 2024, land acquisition must be completed first. BWS carries out land acquisition in four stages in accordance with Law No. 2 of 2014 and will be assisted by BPN.

BWS carries out four stages (planning, preparation, implementation and results assessment). Currently BWS is in the preparation stage and the result is a decree determining the location by the Governor of Southeast Sulawesi. BWS will also apply to the Regional Office for the Land Acquisition stage. And will prepare the data, then the regional office will re-verify the data from BWS and if there is a lack of data BWS will complete it. From 2010 to 2014, we recorded that we only got 2,800 plots of land in four sub-districts, now we have almost 10,000 plots of land. BWS proposed to the ministry that it would take three years to acquire this land, starting in 2020 BWS received the Location Determination (Penlok) and immediately made the application because it adjusted the validity period of the Penlok. BWS has prepared funds for the need to pay compensation and the center has agreed, efforts will immediately be made to pay at the beginning of the first semester for the first stage in Asinua District, the second stage in 2023 in Latoma District and the third stage in Uluiwoi District and Ueesi District.

According to the Head of the Southeast Sulawesi Province Public Works Department, in 2017 the land acquisition for the Pelosika Dam was determined and in 2018 the location determination was issued. Most likely what the AMAM spokesperson was referring to was a document identified by Balai in 2018. This issue must be resolved immediately before the Governor determines the location.

Meanwhile, according to the Head of the Southeast Sulawesi Provincial Forestry Department, regarding the planned construction of the Pelosika Dam, most of it is included in a forest area of 1,900 hectares and already has an IPPKH and has even been demarcated in the field. According to the regulations, it is official and it is permissible to carry out activities in the forest area. Regarding the existence of SKT in forest areas, it is necessary to check in the field because there are no coordinate points in SKT. There has been a change in the forest area, from forestry using Decree 6223 of 2021 concerning the development of gazetted forest areas, this Decree is used in the activities of granting loans and establishing boundaries in the field, the Head of the Forestry Department also reminded that if there are other decrees, they must be conveyed to his party.

Responding to this problem, H. Nur Sinapoy (Member of Commission I) said that Latoma and Asinua were new expansion areas, which emerged from the Abuki sub-district, and when they were expanded the sub-district office was still in the forest area, including Asinua. H. Nur Sinapoy also said that the Konawe Regional Secretary and Asinua District Head should have been presented at the RDP at that time. Reports from BWS of 2800 hectares

which are included in the forest area have no problems, but the problem is the 3000 hectares of APL, H. Nur Sinapoy feels that land of that size cannot possibly belong to the community completely.

Representative of Commission II, Syamsul Ibrahim, explained the history of Pelosika, between 2009 or 2010, the first announcement came from the Ministry of Public Works, the Directorate of Water Resources and the Sulawesi River Regional Office and the one assigned by the chairman at that time was Samsul Ibrahim myself in the capacity of Secretary Commission III at that time. At that time, because of the resistance of this pelosika, 90% of it was rejected on the grounds that it erased the history of Konawe and Asinua. So Syamsul Ibrahim convinced the local community that the project was very strategic, its aim was for the welfare of the people of Southeast Sulawesi, especially Konawe and East Kolaka Regencies. Syamsul Ibrahim also mentioned that in the old village (Asinua Tua) there was no shortage of elderly community figures, descendants of the great H. Lamrundu family, and at that time H. Abdul Samad was still alive, he was the fighter for expansion so that Asinua and Latoma were born.

If we talk about it not being a sub-district because the population is not sufficient, but in the history of Konawe there must be Asinua and Latoma sub-districts, previously it was still forest surrounded by mountains but today there is SKT land, the location of the sub-district office which is now Ulayat land whose owner is Rumpun Tangganano and now it is become a village, what about the market, the mosque which was donated by parents which used to be Ulayat land and District land. If anyone agrees, please let the government measure if there is compensation, the money that has become a facility from the government should not be taken from their grandchildren but handed over to mosques and orphanages as a form of worship for the parents of our ancestral land. According to him, it is necessary to think about the SKT issue together because the capital is only SKT that comes from the village. BPN cannot be blamed because there is little chance of his error because he validated the certificate statement as a proposal from the village if there was a conflict, BPN did not issue it.

One of the AMAM representatives (Jufri) responded again by saying that his parents (Abdul Samad) had donated 9 hectares of land, of which currently 2.1 hectares are used for the sub-district office, village head office and health center, all of which are not in use to this day. , Jufri received information that only the sub-district office had been certified and if it was no longer used it would automatically return to the heirs, namely H. Abdul Samad's surviving brother. The next AMAM aspirator (Haeruddin) asked regarding PP Articles 1, 12 and 31, whether certificates can be issued without SKT? Haeruddin explained that according to Law PP No. 24 of 1997, one of the requirements for issuing a certificate is a document and in that document there is juridical data and physical data and other files.

The conclusion from the Pelosika Dam RDP is that the sub-district there is not only Asinua but also Latoma which is spread across 4 sub-districts, because there are 4 sub-districts with the same problems, 4 teams will be formed. The formation of an Integrated Team must have a basis and appoint 3 people from each agency who are present at the RDP at that time. The team that is formed must be neutral and not influenced by other parties only on the truth because the integrated team will identify the truth. The team that is formed will start collecting data and will start by holding a meeting for each team.

For the Southeast Sulawesi DPRD which will form a team, it will be coordinated directly by the Chair of the Southeast Sulawesi DPRD under the leadership of Samsul Ibrahim (Commission II), and for the Southeast Sulawesi Province ATR/BPN, Southeast Sulawesi Regional Police, Southeast Sulawesi High Prosecutor's Office, Sulawesi IV River Regional Office, Sulawesi Provincial Forestry Service Southeast, Southeast Sulawesi Province PUPR

Service, Southeast Sulawesi Province BPKH XXII Regional Office and Southeast Sulawesi Province Housing Service to form a team so that it can be handled quickly. Because this is urgent, it is hoped that the status of land in society must be clear in essence and as a result ownership has been established. Land conflicts must be resolved immediately before there are more provocateurs. If you don't agree then you are welcome to sue in court outside the agreement of the team formed.

The solution that can be offered is through deliberation, consensus or a resolution with a clear legal status. If it cannot be resolved at a friendly level then action must be taken. The results of the decision were submitted to the Southeast Sulawesi Province DPRD so that the DPRD could write to the governor of Southeast Sulawesi, Central BPN, National Police, Attorney General's Office, Minister of Forestry and PUPR. The chairman of the DPRD emphasized that when the Pelosika Dam is built, no one in the community should be harmed or not paid according to their rights and obligations.

5 Conclusion and Recommendation

5.1 Conclusion

Efforts to overcome the problems faced by the community through Hearing Meetings by implementing strengthening the DPRD institution through the RDP for the welfare of the community. The role of the DPRD's supervisory function in resolving problems that occur in the community through Hearing Meetings (RDP), one of which is in resolving cases that occur in the Regency Konawe and East Kolaka Regency regarding the construction of the Pelosika Dam.

One of the factors in this case is that it is suspected that individuals from the Konawe Regency National Defense Agency (BPN) are part of the land mafia. This sparked anger among the people who are members of the Asinua Community Alliance to Sue (AMAM), alleging that BPN elements issued certificates for protected forest areas and land in conflict. As a result of this, AMAM held a demonstration in front of the Southeast Sulawesi DPRD building.

5.2 Recommendations

Based on the results of the research and the author's analysis, the implementation of the supervisory function carried out by the DPRD of Southeast Sulawesi Province, both Preventive Supervision and Repressive Supervision, has not been optimal. In this case, the role of the Southeast Sulawesi DPRD in hearings can resolve problems experienced by the community. By considering everything, administrative capacity is expected to be able to guarantee that what has been regulated and arranged runs as it should or not. If things don't go as expected, supervisory capacity also equips interactions to address the actions taken so they can continue to complete what has been set.

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