



Supervision functions of the city of banda aceh people's representative council on the budget for public health services

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Abstract

The DPR is a political representation whose members are elected through elections, the DPR is a secondary government organ and the people are primary, so that through the DPR people's sovereignty can be achieved as stipulated in Article 1 paragraph (2) of the Law. The 1945 Constitution, which states that: "sovereignty is in the hands of the people and is carried out according to the Constitution". The DPR also consists of members of political parties and general election participants who are elected through general elections. The DPR as stated in the constitution is the result of a general election which has three pillars of function. This study aims to discuss the supervisory function of the Banda Aceh City Council of Representatives on the budgets for public health services. The research method used in this research is normative legal research, includes legislative review and is supported by data found in the field and stakeholder interviews as supporting data. The results show that the DPR here has three functions, one of which is supervision, and here in particular the function of supervising public health services. One of the partners of the DPR is the health office, the DPR always communicates with the health office on the preparation of budgets. which will be given in the following year, the previous year will be discussed regarding the budgets at the health office. So, the DPR's supervisory function is to see which budgets submitted by the health office are on a priority scale and which scales do have budget subsidies from funds sourced from other parties, such as from special autonomy and there are activities sourced from other parties. special allocation funds. So the DPR's supervisory function in the preparation of activities in the following year, the DPR has begun to discuss with the health department the budgets that will be given, discussing them takes a long time and cannot be completed in a day. Therefore, the health department should always follow the work procedures in order to provide good health services for the community. There are also obstacles to the supervisory function of the Banda Aceh City Council of Representatives on the budgets for public health services, in fact all of them have challenges and obstacles in carrying out their duties, they only have to minimize the existing challenges or obstacles. This means that if you work well together, the obstacles will be easy.

Keywords: supervision function, DPR, health services, community

Introduction

Supervision is an organic function of management whose role is equivalent to other management functions, in other words, supervision is an element of dynamics in the implementation of management functions such as planning, in accordance with the goals and objectives that are expected to be achieved. Supervision can also be interpreted as a process to ensure that the goals for the organization and management can be achieved. It also deals with ways to make activities as planned.

This understanding also shows that there is a very close or strong relationship between planning and monitoring. The House of Representatives is a people's representative institution that is domiciled as a state institution that is equal to other state institutions. The position of the DPR is very strong, this is confirmed in the amendments to the 1945 Constitution contained in Article 7C which states that "the President cannot freeze and or dissolve the House of Representatives". This is in accordance with the presidential principle as an Indonesian government system that is maintained and further refined in the amendments to the 1945 Constitution. The President and the DPR are directly elected by the people, so that both have the same and strong legitimacy and cannot overthrow each other.

The DPR is a political representation whose members are elected through elections, the DPR is a secondary government organ and the people are primary, so that through the DPR people's sovereignty can be achieved as stipulated in Article 1 paragraph (2) of the Law. The 1945 Constitution, which states that: "sovereignty is in the hands of the people and is carried out according to the Constitution". The DPR also consists of members of political parties and general election participants who are elected through general elections. The DPR as stated in the constitution is the result of a general election which has three pillars of function, namely: Legislation Function, Budget Function, and Oversight Function. The legislative function is that the DPR has the power to

form laws, the budget function is that the DPR discusses and gives approval or does not give approval to the draft Law on the State Budget proposed by the President, and while the supervisory function is that the DPR carries out supervision over the implementation of the Act and the State Budget.

Health services are every effort that is carried out alone or jointly in an organization to maintain and improve individual health, family, group or community. One indicator of the quality of service quality at the puskesmas is patient satisfaction. However, not all puskesmas can fulfill it. The facts about the poor service at the puskesmas still exist. Moreover, the attitude of the puskesmas that differentiates the services provided. Fast and precise service, cheap medical costs, and friendly and communicative attitude of medical personnel are some of the demands of patients on puskesmas services. However, only a part of the puskesmas can fulfill these demands, especially the problem of patient satisfaction.

Public health is the science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life, promoting physical and mental health, and efficiency through organized community efforts to improve environmental sanitation, control of infection in society, education of individuals about personal hygiene, organization of medical and nursing services, for diagnosis. early childhood, disease prevention and development of social aspects, which will support everyone in the community to have an adequate standard of living to maintain health.

Regarding health, it is stated that health is a state of well-being of body, soul and social that enables productive life socially and economically. In this sense, health must be seen as a unified whole consisting of physical, mental and social elements and in which mental health is an integral part of health. The definition of illness, a person is said to be sick if he suffers from a chronic disease (chronic), or other health problems that cause work activities or activities to be disrupted, even though a person is sick (colloquial term) such as colds, colds, but if he is not disturbed to carry out his activities, then he is considered not sick.

Humans are the key success factor of a development. To create quality human beings, it is necessary to have an excellent human health degree, so that in this case it is absolutely necessary to develop health. To support achievement the government's health development has provided several health facilities and health workers. One of the health facilities that is widely used by the community is the Puskesmas. As the spearhead of health services and development in Indonesia, Puskesmas need to get attention, especially with regard to the quality of Puskesmas health services, so that in this case, Puskesmas especially those equipped with inpatient units are required to always improve the professionalism of their employees and improve their health facilities or facilities to provide satisfaction to the community who use health services.

Puskesmas is a form of public organization whose main purpose is to provide health services to the community in its working area. The services provided by the puskesmas are included in the form of public services. To understand the concept of public service, several opinions regarding public service will be described. Puskesmas is a functional organization that directly provides comprehensive services to the community in a certain work area in the form of a primary health business. Puskesmas is a functional health organization unit which is a center for community health development which also fosters community participation in addition to providing comprehensive and integrated services to the community in its working area in the form of main activities, as well as improving the health status of the community.

One of the goals of the Indonesian people as stated in the preamble to the 1945 Constitution is to educate the nation's life. To achieve these objectives, national development programs are carried out in a sustainable, planned, directed and integrated manner. The community health center is a leading functional health unit facility that provides basic health services to the community in its working area.

One of the goals of the Indonesian people as stated in the preamble to the 1945 Constitution is to educate the nation's life. To achieve these objectives, national development programs are carried out in a sustainable, planned, directed and integrated manner. The community health center is a leading functional health unit facility that provides basic health services to the community in its working area. Puskesmas has the main function of carrying out health service efforts to overcome public health problems, especially moving health promotion programs, prevention and control of infectious diseases (P2M).

According to a summary from various sources of information, there are 3 (three) main functions carried out by the puskesmas in implementing basic health services (PKD) to all target communities in their working areas, namely as follows: first, the center for driving development with a health perspective, Strive to move across sectors and the business world in their working areas to carry out development with a health perspective, actively monitor and report on the health impacts of implementing each development program in their working areas. Second, Community Empowerment Center, Strives for individuals, especially community leaders, families and communities, to have awareness, willingness and ability to serve themselves and the community to live healthy lives. Take an active role in increasing the ability to live a healthy life, stimulating the community, including the private sector, to carry out activities in order to help themselves. Provide guidance to the community on how to explore and use existing resources effectively and efficiently. Third, the first strata health service center, Organizing first-level health services (primary) in a comprehensive, integrated and sustainable (continuous) manner, including individual health services and public health services.

Seeing the very strategic function of puskesmas as a driving force for leading health development in the community, general policies are needed such as support for funds, budgets, facilities and competent personnel, from authorized policy makers who can empower puskesmas services to the fullest.

According to Article 28H paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution which states that "everyone has the right to live in physical and spiritual prosperity, to live and to have a good living environment and the right to health

services". If you look more deeply, according to Article 28 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution, it is clear that this regulation regulates, among other things, that everyone has the right to obtain health services.

It is explicitly stated in Article 20A paragraph 1 of the 1945 Constitution and Article 69 paragraph (1) of Law Number 17 of 2014 concerning the MPR, DPR, DPD and DPRD, hereinafter referred to as the MD3 Constitution. According to Article 20A paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution states that the House of Representatives has three functions, namely first, the legislative function, the legislative function is carried out as the embodiment of the DPR as the holder of power in forming laws, the duties and authorities of the DPR related to the legislative function. are as follows: Prepare, discuss, stipulate, and disseminate the national legislation program (Prolegnas), Prepare and discuss draft laws (RUU), Receive bills proposed by the DPD relating to regional autonomy, central and regional relations, formation, expansion and merging regions, managers of natural resources and other economic resources, as well as central and regional financial considerations, Discussing draft laws proposed by the President or DPD, Forming and enacting laws together with the president, Approving or disapproving government regulations in lieu of Laws Law proposed by the President to be designated as U law. Second, the budget function, the budget function is carried out to discuss and give approval or disapproval of the draft Bill on the State Budget proposed by the President. In relation to the budget function, the duties and authorities of the DPR are as follows: Discussing with the President taking into account the considerations of the DPD and giving approval to the Bill on the State Budget proposed by the President. following up on the results of the audit on the management and accountability of state finances submitted by the Supreme Audit Agency (BPK), Approving the transfer of state assets, including agreements that have a broad impact on people's lives related to the burden of state finances.

Third, the supervisory function, the supervisory function is carried out to oversee the implementation of laws and the state budget. The duties and authorities of the DPR related to the supervisory function include: Supervising the implementation of laws, the APBN, and policies made by the government, Discussing and following up on the results of supervision submitted by the DPD in relation to the implementation of the Law on regional autonomy, formation, expansion. and regional amalgamation, management of natural resources and other economic resources, implementation of the state budget, taxes, education and religion. The Aceh government has launched the Aceh health insurance program (JKA) budget in 2021 to reach Rp. 1.047 trillion, an increase from 2020 which was Rp. 932.406 billion. The amount of the budget is expected to be proportional to the services received by the people of Aceh. The JKA program bridges the Acehnese people to be able to access health services. JKA eliminates the cost constraint when the people of Aceh seek treatment. Government health facilities no longer charge administrative fees or health service fees, since this program was implemented. With JKA, the people of Aceh can access better quality health care facilities that are built after rehabilitation and reconstruction.

The health centers in Aceh are almost on par with type D hospitals in other parts of Indonesia. The same applies to referral health services. Currently, the people of Aceh are free of charge for treatment at the dr. Zainoel Abidin Banda Aceh, and even further referral health services at various government hospitals in Jakarta. The general objective of the JKA program is to achieve equitable health insurance for all Acehnese, regardless of social, economic, religious, gender and age status in order to increase productivity and welfare. The implementation of JKA refers to 9 principles, namely: the principle of mutual cooperation, the principle of justice and equal guarantee, the principle of non-profit, the principle of openness, the principle of portability, the principle of universal coverage, the principle of comprehensive service, the principle of quality service, the principle of structured and tiered service.

The Aceh Health Insurance Program (JKA) is a strategy for reforming the health care financing system in Aceh. The JKA was started on June 1, 2010. Since then, all residents from all social strata have practically been freed from financial burdens when accessing health care facilities at puskesmas, district/city general hospitals (RSUD), Aceh provincial hospitals, and also referral center hospitals in inside and outside Aceh.

The general objective of JKA is to realize equitable health insurance for all Acehnese residents, regardless of social, economic, religious, gender and age status in order to increase productivity and welfare. Meanwhile, the specific objectives of the JKA program are: to achieve fair and equitable health services for all Acehnese residents, to ensure access to services for all residents by preventing the burden of health costs exceeding the population's ability to pay.

Research Method

Under the formulation of the problem posed in this article, the method used is the normative juridical method, Therefore, the materials used consist of primary legal materials in the form of legislation, secondary legal materials in the form of literature in the form of books and scientific journals related to this paper. As well as tertiary legal materials in the form of encyclopedias and legal dictionaries. The data will be analyzed using qualitative analysis.

Results and Discussion

The People's Representative Council (DPR) is a people's representative institution that is domiciled as a state institution that is parallel to other state institutions. The position of the House of Representatives (DPR) is very strong, this is confirmed in the amendments to the 1945 Constitution which is stated in Article 7C which states that "the President cannot freeze and or dissolve the House of Representatives". This is in accordance with the

presidential principle as an Indonesian government system that is maintained and further refined in the amendments to the 1945 Constitution. The President and the People's Legislative Assembly are directly elected by the people, so that both have the same and strong legitimacy and cannot overthrow each other.

The DPR is a political representation whose members are elected through elections, the DPR is a secondary government organ and the people are primary, so that through the DPR people's sovereignty can be achieved as stipulated in Article 1 paragraph (20) of the Constitution, 1945, which states that: "sovereignty is in the hands of the people and is carried out according to the Constitution". The DPR also consists of members of political parties participating in the general election who are elected through general elections. The DPR as stated in the constitution is the result of a general election which has three pillars of function. It is explicitly stated in Article 20A paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution and Article 69 paragraph (1) of Law Number 17 of 2014 concerning the MPR, DPR, DPD and DPRD, hereinafter referred to as the MD3 Law. The three functions of the House of Representatives in the Law are: first, the legislative function is carried out as the embodiment of the DPR as the holder of power in forming laws, the duties and authorities of the DPR related to the legislative function are as follows: compiling, discussing, establishing, and disseminating programs national legislation (Prolegnas), drafting at the same time discussing the draft law (RUU), accepting the bill submitted by the DPD relating to regional autonomy, managing natural resources and other economic resources, as well as central and regional financial considerations, discussing the draft law proposed by the president or the DPD, forming and stipulate laws together with the President, approve or disapprove of government regulations in lieu of laws proposed by the President to be enacted as laws. Second, the budget function is carried out to discuss and give approval or disapproval of the Draft Law (RUU) on the State Budget proposed by the President.

With regard to the budget function, the duties and authorities of the DPR are as follows: discussing with the President taking into account the considerations of the DPD and giving approval to the Bill on the State Budget proposed by the President, paying attention to the DPD's consideration of the Bill on the State Budget and Bills related to taxes, education, and religion, the DPR tasked with following up on the results of the audit on the management and responsibility of state finances submitted by the Financial Audit Agency (BPK), approving the transfer of state assets, including agreements that have a broad impact on people's lives related to the burden of state finances. Third, the supervisory function is carried out to oversee the implementation of laws and the state budget. The duties and authorities of the DPR related to the supervisory function include: supervising the implementation of the UUD, APBN, and policies made by the government, discussing and following up on the results of supervision submitted by the DPD in relation to the implementation of the Law on regional autonomy, formation, expansion, and merging regions, managing natural resources and other economic resources, implementing APBN, taxes, education and religion.

The authority stated in Law Number 17 of 2014 concerning MD3 is solely to maintain checks and balances between the executive and legislative institutions, therefore a member of the DPR has the following obligations: uphold and practice Pancasila, implement the State Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945 and comply with the provisions of laws and regulations, maintain and maintain national harmony and the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, put the interests of the state above personal, group and group interests, fight for the improvement of people's welfare, adhere to the rules and code of ethics, maintain ethics and norms in working relations with other institutions, absorbing and gathering constituents' aspirations through regular work visits, accommodating and following up on public aspirations and complaints, providing moral and political accountability to constituents in their electoral districts.

According to Article 20A of the 1945 Constitution, it is explained that the DPR as a state institution has legislative, budgetary and supervisory functions. The DPR as a state institution is also still armed with 3 (three) rights, namely the right of interpellation, questionnaires, and expressing opinions. The House of Representatives as a state institution has members in which each member has rights regulated by law. Based on Article 80 of Law No. 17 of 1945 concerning MPR, DPR, DPD, DPRD (MD3) regulates the rights of DPR members, namely: submitting draft laws, asking questions, submitting proposals and opinions, choosing and being elected, self-defense, immunity, protocol, finance and administrative, supervising, proposing and fighting for electoral district development programs, socializing laws.

The House of Representatives here has three functions, one of which is supervision and here in particular the function of supervising public health services. One of the partners of the DPR is the health office, the DPR always communicates with the department health on the preparation of budgets that will be given in the following year, one year before a discussion regarding the budgets at the health office will be held. So the supervisory function of the DPR is to see which budgets submitted by the health office are on a priority scale and which scales do have budget subsidies from funds sourced from other parties, such as from special autonomy and there are activities sourced from other parties. special allocation funds. So the DPR's supervisory function in the preparation of activities in the following year, the DPR has begun to discuss with the health office, discussing it takes a long time and cannot be completed in a day.

This framework uses the theory of the welfare state, the welfare state refers to all ideal models of development that are focused on increasing welfare through giving the state a more important role in providing universal and comprehensive social services to its citizens. Because the state is the highest organization among one group or several groups or groups of people who have the aspiration to unite to live in a certain area, and have a sovereign government. And welfare is the welfare of society and individuals.

The welfare of society is the welfare of all individuals as a whole as a member of society. In this case the intended welfare is the welfare of the community. And individual welfare is welfare related to the psyche (state of mind). Individuals caused by income, prosperity and other economic factors. From western countries such as England, the concept of the Welfare State is understood as an alternative to the poor law, the welfare state is focused on implementing an institutionalized social protection system for everyone as a reflection of the right of citizenship, on the one hand, and state obligations, on the other.

The welfare state is aimed at parents and children, men and women, rich and poor, as well and wherever possible. It seeks to integrate the source system and organize a service network that can maintain and improve the welfare of citizens in a fair and sustainable manner. According to Bessant, Watts, Dalton and Smith, the basic idea of the welfare state dates back to the 18th century when Jeremy Bentham promoted the idea that governments have a responsibility to ensure their citizens. Bentham uses the term "utility" to describe the concept of happiness or well-being.

Based on the principles of utilitarianism that he developed, Bentham argues that something that can lead to extra happiness is something good, and vice versa. Something that causes pain is bad. According to him, the Government's actions should always be directed at increasing the happiness of as many people as possible. The welfare state is more often identified from the service policy attributes and social transfers provided by the state (government) to its citizens, such as education services, income transfer, poverty reduction, so that the two (welfare state and social policy) are often identified. The welfare state basically refers to the active role of the state in managing and organizing the economy which includes the state's responsibility to ensure the availability of basic welfare services at a certain level.

For the welfare state, it tries to free its citizens from dependence on market mechanisms to obtain welfare (decommodification) by making it the right of every citizen that can be obtained through social policy tools provided by the state. After the amendment to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the Indonesian state administration system underwent many changes, including the deliberative and/or representative institutions, namely the MPR, DPR, DPD and DPRD. The said changes aim to create a more democratic, effective and accountable deliberative and/or representative institution. The People's Consultative Assembly (hereinafter referred to as MPR) pre-amendment to the 1945 Constitution was the highest state institution at that time. Under him got five high institutions including the House of Representatives.

Amendments to the 1945 Constitution also changed the function of the House of Representatives, the legislative function which was previously in the hands of the President, after the amendment of the 1945 Constitution the legislative function shifted to the DPR. The shift can be read with a substantial change in Article 5 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution from the President holding the power to form laws with the approval of the DPR. Being President has the right to submit draft laws to the DPR as a result of this shift, the loss of the President's dominance in the process of forming laws.

Based on the history from the preparation to the establishment and implementation of the government, it can be emphasized that Indonesia adheres to a constitutional system, which means a country that is limited by a constitution, in 4 (four) classic characteristics of a Continental European legal state which can be called *rechtstaat*. There is an element of limiting power as one of the main points of the rule of law. Therefore, according to Montesquieu with the *trias politica* theory, namely the legislature, executive and judiciary, so that no one is dominant in running the government like the executive in running the government, as the executive in carrying out its policies is always monitored by the legislature or in Indonesia it is called the House of Representatives. The role of the DPR is defined as the activities carried out by various elements of the DPR, such as members, leaders or factions, commissions, and the DPR's complete body. Individually or jointly in carrying out the functions of the agency. thus, the activities of the elements of the DPR which aim to carry out the function of representation. Legislation and supervision are the functions of this institution.

Supervision is an activity aimed at ensuring that the implementation of the state is in accordance with the plan. If it is associated with government law, supervision can be interpreted as an activity aimed at ensuring the government's attitude to run in accordance with applicable law. According to Bagir Manan, the supervisory function is usually directly related to the content of the formation of laws and the determination of the state budget (APBN).

This is in line with the provisions contained in Law Number 42 of 2014 concerning amendments to Law Number 17 of 2014 concerning the People's Consultative Assembly, People's Representative Council, Regional People's Representative Council, Regional Representative Council (MD3). The fact is that all of them have challenges and obstacles in carrying out their duties, but they must be able to minimize the existing obstacles. This means that if we work well together, the existing obstacles will become easier. Sometimes the obstacles that exist are actually the DPR does not know what the puskesmas really need the most from the lowest level because it is the health office that proposes the puskesmas or other hospitals. So the puskesmas is under the health office, and those who meet the DPR are on behalf of the health department and sometimes the heads of the puskesmas are also present. But here, the one who gave many comments or enlightenment was the head of the service.

This framework uses the theory of representation, in Alfred De Grazia's writing on political representation that this representation can be interpreted as a relationship between the two parties, namely the representative and the representative where the representative holds the authority to take various actions related to the agreement he made with the representative. In exercising this authority, the people believe that all their wishes and interests will be considered in exercising this state power. The way to exercise state power is to always remember the will

and wishes of the people. Thus, every action in exercising state power does not conflict with the will and interests of the people, that as far as possible try to fulfill all the wishes of the people. This democratic system of government is implemented in a representative system, the existence of people's representative institutions is seen as a necessity in the administration of this government system. This state institution is an authorized body as the executor of state power in terms of determining general policies that bind all the people.

One of the representative institutions theory developed by Georg Jellinck is mandate theory. This teaching appeared in France before the revolution and was pioneered by Rousscau and strengthened again by Petion. In accordance with the development of this era, the mandate theory is also adapted to the needs of this era.

Concluding

The DPR here has three functions, one of which is supervision and here in particular the function of supervising public health services. One of the partners of the DPR is the health office, the DPR always communicates with the health office on the preparation of the budgets that will be given in the following year, a year earlier there will be discussions regarding the budgets with the health office. So, the DPR's supervisory function is to see which budgets submitted by the health office are on a priority scale and which scales do have budget subsidies from funds sourced from other parties, such as from special autonomy and there are activities sourced from other parties. special allocation funds. So the supervisory function of the DPR Concluding The DPR here has three functions, one of which is supervision and here in particular the function of supervising public health services. One of the partners of the DPR is the health office, the DPR always communicates with the health office on the preparation of the budgets that will be given in the following year, a year earlier there will be discussions regarding the budgets with the health office. So, the DPR's supervisory function is to see which budgets submitted by the health office are on a priority scale and which scales do have budget subsidies from funds sourced from other parties, such as from special autonomy and there are activities sourced from other parties. special allocation funds. So the supervisory function of the DPR

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