



**THE INFLUENCE OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ON THE PERFORMANCE
OF THE REGIONAL COUNCIL (DPRD) IN DECISION-MAKING
(Study of the Sumenep Regency DPRD)**

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Abstract

Public participation in public decision-making plays a crucial role in building a democratic foundation. Public participation is not merely a decorative element, but a key element that ensures that the resulting policies and decisions reflect the needs and aspirations of the community as a whole. This study aims to determine the effect of public participation on the performance of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) in decision-making. This research is quantitative. The sample used in this study was 68 respondents. The sampling technique used in this study was a non-probability sampling method with a lameshow method. This research was conducted among the public. The analysis used multiple linear regression analysis to examine the influence between variables in several stages. The results show that public participation has a partial and significant effect on the performance of the DPRD in decision-making.

Keywords: Public Participation, Performance, Decision Making



INTRODUCTION

Public participation in public decision-making plays a crucial role in building a democratic foundation and bridging the gap between the government and its citizens. Public participation is not merely a decorative element, but a key element ensuring that the resulting policies and decisions reflect the needs and aspirations of the community as a whole (Judijanto et al., 2023).

One of the main pillars of the concept of good governance is public participation, which emphasizes transparency, accountability, responsiveness, and inclusiveness in governance. The government's ability to actively involve the public in the decision-making process tends to result in policies that are more pro-people, consistent, high-quality, and sustainable (UNDP, 2022). Regional autonomy has made public participation even more crucial in regional governance. Regional autonomy grants local governments and the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) greater authority to manage government and development affairs according to local needs. Therefore, public involvement is crucial to ensure that this authority is exercised in a timely manner and in a manner that benefits the community (Dwiyanto, 2021 & Bappenas, 2022).

The Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD), as an institution representing all levels of society in government and functioning as a representative body, plays a strategic role in the public decision-making process. The DPRD must carry out legislative, budgetary, and oversight functions that directly influence the direction of regional development, regional financial management, and the quality of public services for the community (Wasistiono & Simangunsong, 2021). However, several studies indicate that the DPRD's performance in several regions still faces challenges, particularly in significantly meeting community aspirations. Often, the DPRD's decision-making process is dominated by the interests of political elites. As a result, community needs are not fully accommodated in regional policies (Pierre & Peters, 2022).

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people, consistent, high-quality, and sustainable (UNDP, 2022; Pierre & Peters, 2021). Regional autonomy has made public participation even more crucial in regional governance. Regional autonomy grants local governments and the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) greater authority to manage government and development affairs according to local needs. Therefore, public involvement is crucial to ensure that this authority is exercised in a timely manner and in a manner that benefits the community (Dwiyanto, 2021 & Bappenas, 2022).

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LITERATURE REVIEW

Society is a group of individuals living together in a specific area and bound by a system of values, norms, and rules that govern social relations between members. From a modern sociological perspective, society is understood as a dynamic social system that continuously changes along with social, economic, and political developments (Giddens & Sutton, 2021).

Society possesses several key characteristics that distinguish it from temporary social groups. One such characteristic is the collective awareness among its members as part of a single social unit. This awareness is reflected in a sense of belonging, solidarity, and adherence to social norms (Grusky & Hill, 2024). Society serves a vital function for the survival of individuals and groups. One of its primary functions is as a means of socialization, namely the process of passing on values, norms, and culture from one generation to the next. Through socialization, individuals learn to carry out their social roles effectively (Macionis, 2024).

In a democratic government system implemented through a representative system, the existence of representative institutions is seen as a necessity in the administration of government. This state institution is the authorized body that implements state power in determining general policies that are binding on all



citizens. Therefore, the legislative institution plays a crucial role in safeguarding the sustainability of democracy in Indonesia. As one of the main pillars of a democratic state, this institution is tasked with representing the aspirations of the people through legislative, oversight, and budgetary functions. In the context of constitutional law, the legislative institution acts as a bridge between the government and the people, ensuring that every policy adopted by the executive is in accordance with the will of the people and does not conflict with the constitution (Nazwa et al., 2025).

The legislative function in Indonesia is carried out by the House of Representatives (DPR), which has the authority to formulate laws and oversee government operations. In the legislative process, the DPR plays a role in ensuring that every draft law passed has gone through a transparent and participatory deliberation process (Nazwa et al., 2025). This is crucial to ensuring that the law reflects the public interest and aligns with democratic principles.

In Indonesia, the DPR and the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) serve the same function as legislatures in developed democracies: as essential institutions that convey the aspirations of the people. The goal is to ensure that government policies reflect the aspirations of the people, truly lived within society. The term "function," sometimes equated with "role" or "right," is used to carry out the functions of the DPR/DPRD. Furthermore, the DPRD has three main functions: legislation, budgeting, and oversight.

The term "participation" comes from the English word "participation," meaning participation. Etymologically, participation means taking part in an activity (participation), from the planning stage to the evaluation stage. Involvement can be generally explained as the activity of an individual or group of individuals to actively participate in political activities, either directly or indirectly influencing the basis of government policy (Syamsuddin, 2021).

Samuel P. Huntington and Joan M. Nelson define political participation as activities undertaken by individuals who are citizens with the aim of influencing decisions taken by the government. In the context of the formation of legislation, the term participation indicates the involvement or participation of the community in the process of forming legislation, which includes supervision, control, and influence, from the planning stage to the evaluation of the implementation of the regulations. Participation can also be interpreted as the active participation of the community, both individually and in groups, in determining public policies or regulations that serve as references (Wibowo & Nugroho, 2024).



RESEARCH METHOD

The research design in this study is descriptive quantitative research. According to Sugiyono (2019), the descriptive method is a study conducted to determine the existence of independent variable values, either one or more variables (independent), without making comparisons or connecting with other variables. The population used as the object of the study is all people who have participated in the absorption of aspirations carried out by the DPRD of Sumenep Regency, whose number is unknown. To determine the number of samples to be used in this study, the Lameshow theory of 68 is used. The data collection technique used in this study is a questionnaire. The data analysis technique in this study uses SPSS (Statistical Product and Service Solution). The variables studied in this study consist of independent variables, namely: community participation (X1), namely: DPRD performance in decision-making (Y).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Statistical Test

Validity Test

This test is used to determine whether each item in the questionnaire is valid or invalid. The significance test is conducted by comparing the calculated r value with the table r value. This can be seen from the validity test: if the calculated r value is greater than the table r value at a significance level of 0.05, the variable can be concluded as valid. However, if the calculated r value is less than the table r value, the variable can be considered invalid. Given: $N = 68$ and $\alpha = 0.05$ Df $(N - 2) = 68 - 2 = 66$ (hence the table r value = 0.2387).

1. If the calculated r value is greater than the table r value (0.2387), the data is valid.
2. If the calculated r value is less than the table r value (0.2387), the data is invalid.

Table 1.
Validity Test

Variable	Item	R _{count}	R Tabel	Information
Community Participation (X1)	X1.1	0.584	0.2387	Valid
	X1.2	0.328	0.2387	Valid
	X1.3	0.248	0.2387	Valid
	X1.4	0.594	0.2387	Valid
	X1.5	0.576	0.2387	Valid



DPRD Performance (Y)	Y1.1	0.640	0.2387	Valid
	Y1.2	0.491	0.2387	Valid
	Y1.3	0.357	0.2387	Valid
	Y1.4	0.511	0.2387	Valid

Source: Data Processed by SPSS, 2026

Reliability Testing

An indicator is considered reliable if its Cronbach's Alpha value is ≥ 0.60. An indicator is considered unreliable if its Cronbach's Alpha value is <0.60 and is not included in further testing.

Table 2. Reliability Test

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	Standard Reliability	Information
Community Participation	0.629	0.60	Reliable
DPRD Performance	0.625	0.60	Reliable

Source: Data Processed by SPSS, 2026

Normality Test

The normality test aims to test whether the confounding variables or residuals in a regression model have a normal distribution. In this study, the researchers used the Kolmogorov-Smirnov method, which compares a set of sample data to a normal distribution of values with the same mean and standard deviation. The basis for making decisions in this normality test is that if the asymp.sig value is ≥ 0.05, the residuals are normally distributed. If the asymp.sig value is < 0.05, the residuals are not normally distributed.

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		68
Normal Parameters ^{a, b}	Mean	,0000000
	Std. Deviation	1,55462181
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,108
	Positive	,074
	Negative	-,108
Test Statistic		,108
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,060 ^c

- a. Test distribution is Normal.
- b. Calculated from data.
- c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

Source: Data Processed by SPSS, 2026



Multiple Linear Regression Test

Multiple linear regression was used to predict the effect of the independent variables—price, service quality, and product quality—on the dependent variable, customer satisfaction. The calculation results are shown in the table below:

Table 3.
Simple Linear Regression Test

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	10,154	1,786		5,686	,000		
	VAR00015	,322	,087	,415	3,711	,000	1,000	1,000

a. Dependent Variable: VAR00016

Source: Data Processed by SPSS, 2026

The multiple linear regression equation model can be interpreted as follows:

- 1 The constant value of 10.154 means that when the community participation variable is considered constant or has a value of 0 (zero), the value of the DPRD performance variable will increase by 10.154.
- 2 If the value of the community participation variable increases by one unit or one percent, it will result in an increase in the DPRD performance variable by 0.322 or 32.2%.

Partial Test

A significance test determines the extent to which an individual independent variable explains the variation in the dependent variable. If the significance value is ≤ 0.05 , the independent variable can be said to have a significant effect on the dependent variable. If the significance value is > 0.05 , the independent variable can be said to have no significant effect on the dependent variable.

Table 4.
Partial Test

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	10,154	1,786		5,686	,000		
	VAR00015	,322	,087	,415	3,711	,000	1,000	1,000

a. Dependent Variable: VAR00016

Source: Data Processed by SPSS, 2026



The t-test analysis table shows that the price variable (X1) obtained a sig. value of $0.004 < 0.05$ with a B value of 0.322. It can be concluded that X1 has a positive and significant effect on DPRD performance (Y).

Determination Test

The coefficient of determination (R²) is used to measure the model's ability to explain variation in the dependent variable by looking at R. The following are the results of the coefficient of determination:

**Table 5.
Determination Test**

Model	R	R Square	Model Summary ^b	
			Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,415 ^a	,173	,160	1,42838

a. Predictors: (Constant), VAR00015

b. Dependent Variable: VAR00016

Source: Data Processed by SPSS, 2026

Based on the analysis results assisted by the SPSS version 26 program, it can be seen that the R value is 0.415 or 41.5%. This means that 41.5% of the regression model's ability in this study to explain the independent variable, namely community participation, explains the dependent variable, namely the performance of the DPRD in decision-making in Sumenep Regency. While the remainder ($100\% - 41.5\% = 58.5\%$) is influenced by other variables not taken into account in this research analysis (not examined) such as accountability variables, transparency, etc.

The Influence of Public Participation on the Performance of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) in Decision-Making

Based on the analysis, the significance test and t-test showed a significance level of 0.000, well below 0.05. This indicates that the stronger the public's participation in the organization, the greater the effectiveness of the DPRD members.

The results of this study align with the theory proposed by Josef (2010), stating that "active participation by community members determines the success of regional autonomy implementation." Public participation can be realized in several ways, including providing input as community aspirations, and realized through communication forums between the council and the community. The results of this study also indicate that public participation has a significant and positive impact. Public involvement in decision-making, both directly and indirectly, through representative institutions, allows them to channel their



aspirations. This participation is built on the basis of freedom of socialization and speech, as well as constructive participation. This means that an increase in the public participation index in an organization will improve the performance of the local government. The results of this study are also in line with research conducted by Hamriani et al (2021), which stated that public participation influences the performance of the DPRD.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the data analysis and the previous discussion, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Public participation has a significant positive effect on the performance of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD). This means that council members respond to the aspirations received by the perceived object, in this case, community participation. Therefore, the greater the community's involvement in the organization, the greater the effectiveness of DPRD members' work.

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