



# ANALYSIS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION of COORDINATION in the EXECUTION of PLENARY MEETINGS of MEMBERS of the REGIONAL PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL (DPRD) of LAMPUNG PROVINCE

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## Abstract:

*The research method used is descriptive qualitative research. This method is used to describe the implementation of coordination in the Plenary Meeting of Members of the Lampung Provincial People's Representative Council (DPRD). All data were obtained directly from informants in the field using interviews and document studies. The results of the study indicate that, in the dimensions of (a) Inter-Institutional Synchronization, synchronization between institutions still faces serious challenges, particularly related to the lack of agenda integration between the DPRD and the executive branch. (b) Information Management, information management has not been optimally coordinated. (c) Collaboration between Implementers: A collaborative work culture has not yet been established. Inhibiting aspects include: (a) Synchronization between Institutions: Differences in political and institutional interests between the Regional People's Representative Council and its executive counterparts. (b) Information Management: Information delivered late or in a partial manner, leaving DPRD members unprepared for meetings. (c) Collaboration between Implementers: A sectoral work culture, where each work unit (commission, faction, secretariat) focuses more on its individual tasks than on shared goals.*

**Keywords:** Implementation, Coordination, Implementation, Meetings.

## INTRODUCTION

Coordination is an essential element in running an efficient system of governance, especially within a legislative institution such as the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD). In carrying out its duties, the DPRD holds a strategic role in overseeing executive policies and formulating regional regulations that directly impact the public. One of the most important moments in the legislative and oversight process is the plenary meeting involving all DPRD members.

Effective coordination in plenary meetings requires strong integration of information, understanding, and collaboration among various parties involved. In this context, the role of DPRD leadership is crucial in facilitating clear communication and aligned understanding among members. Furthermore, supporting mechanisms such as structured agenda management systems, transparency in decision-making processes, and the establishment of communication forums among governmental institutions are highly necessary to ensure the smooth running of plenary meetings.



The importance of good coordination not only relates to efficiency in carrying out DPRD duties but also to the responsiveness of the legislative institution to societal needs and evolving political dynamics. Through this research, it is expected that solutions may be identified to strengthen coordination in the plenary meetings of the Lampung Provincial DPRD, with the aim of improving the quality of decisions taken and ensuring that resulting policies provide maximum benefit to the public.

Coordination in DPRD plenary meetings does not only involve internal aspects among council members but also relationships with executives and stakeholders such as the public and civil society organizations. This process requires common understanding in terms of goals, vision, and implementation mechanisms that are transparent and accountable. When communication and coordination among various parties are hindered, the decisions taken during plenary meetings may fail to reflect the real needs of society or may not comply with existing regulations.

An effective coordination mechanism can be created by using information technology, such as electronic meeting management systems that enable faster and more transparent communication among DPRD members and other related parties. In addition, training and capacity building are needed to improve the understanding and skills of DPRD members in managing coordination efficiently.

The implementation of coordination in the plenary meetings of the Lampung Provincial DPRD faces several issues that affect the effectiveness and efficiency of meetings and decision-making processes. The main problems identified are as follows:

**1. Lack of Effective Communication Among DPRD Members**

A major issue in coordinating plenary meetings is ineffective communication among DPRD members. Miscommunication regarding agendas, meeting materials, and decisions to be taken frequently occurs.

**2. Irregularity in Agenda Preparation and Distribution**

Poorly structured agenda preparation often creates obstacles in the meeting process. Some members complain about insufficient information or unclear agendas prior to meetings.

**3. Influence of Internal Political Dynamics**

Differences in political viewpoints among factions in the Lampung Provincial DPRD often affect coordination. These dynamics may create tension in discussions and slow down the legislative process.

**4. Lack of Transparency and Participation in Coordination Processes**

Opaque coordination in decision-making reduces active participation from members. When meeting materials are not delivered clearly and transparently, some members may feel excluded from the process.

**5. Misalignment between Executive and Legislative Coordination**

A lack of strong coordination between the executive and legislative branches leads to misunderstandings in decision-making. Inconsistencies in

delivering information or reports needed for plenary meetings often impede the process.

## **6. Ineffective Time Management**

Poor coordination in planning meeting durations often leads to excessively long or unstructured meetings. This results in member fatigue, reducing productivity and focus.

These identified problems show that the implementation of coordination in the plenary meetings of the Lampung Provincial DPRD still faces various challenges that must be addressed. The formulated problem statements are:

1. How is the implementation of coordination in the plenary meetings of the Lampung Provincial DPRD members?
2. What inhibiting aspects affect the implementation of coordination in the plenary meetings of the Lampung Provincial DPRD?

## **Literature Review**

### **2.1. Concept of Implementation**

To increase the effectiveness and efficiency of public services and address evolving public needs, proper implementation of programs or policies is required. Implementation is a crucial stage in the policy cycle, where ideas and plans are transformed into real action. Without proper implementation, policy goals cannot be optimally achieved.

According to Edward III (2019), policy implementation is influenced by four main variables:

1. Communication
2. Resources
3. Disposition or attitude of implementers
4. Bureaucratic structure

Meanwhile, Goggin et al. (2019) emphasize the importance of communication among actors during implementation, both vertically and horizontally.

Implementation studies are essential to understanding the dynamics, challenges, and strategies that improve public policy execution. Thus, deeper analysis provides valuable input for improving governance and public service quality.

### **2.2. Concept of Coordination**

The Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) plays a strategic role in regional governance, with main functions including legislation, budgeting, and oversight. One of its important activities is the plenary meeting, which serves as a formal forum for discussing and deciding public policy issues, budgeting matters, and regional regulations. Plenary meetings require effective coordination among council members, leadership, and the executive branch.

Poor time management, lack of administrative support, communication issues, and misalignment between executive and legislative agendas often hinder effective coordination. Good coordination fosters synergy, smoothens decision-making, and improves policy quality.

Strengthening coordination in plenary meetings will enhance DPRD performance, reinforce local democracy, increase governmental transparency and accountability, and support sustainable regional development.

Coordination Dimensions (Nugroho, 2019)

1. Inter-Institutional Synchronization

Refers to alignment among various organizational units involved in policymaking. In DPRD, synchronization ensures that factions, commissions, leadership, secretariats, and related regional agencies work with aligned goals and timelines.

2. Information Management

Refers to collecting, processing, distributing, and delivering timely and accurate information. This includes invitations, meeting agendas, minutes, draft decisions, and supporting documents.

3. Collaboration Between Implementers

Involves cooperation among structural and functional actors. Collaboration requires task-sharing, mutual support, and agreed-upon collective actions.

## **RESEARCH DESIGN**

This study employs a descriptive qualitative approach to describe and gain an in-depth understanding of how coordination is implemented in plenary meetings of the Lampung Provincial DPRD. A qualitative approach is selected because it enables a contextual and holistic exploration of social phenomena through the direct experiences, perspectives, and interactions of the actors involved.

In recent scholarly discourse, qualitative research is widely acknowledged as an appropriate method for examining complex organizational processes and governance practices. According to John W. Creswell (2018), qualitative research facilitates an in-depth exploration of participants' views and lived experiences within their natural settings, allowing researchers to capture the meaning behind actions and interactions. Similarly, Cheryl N. Poth (2018) emphasizes that qualitative inquiry is particularly suitable for studies aiming to understand processes, relationships, and institutional dynamics in specific contexts.

Furthermore, Uwe Flick (2018) highlights that qualitative methods provide flexibility for researchers to explore emerging issues during the research process, which is essential when studying coordination that often evolves dynamically in practice. In line with this, Johnny Saldaña (2021) explains that qualitative analysis allows researchers to systematically identify patterns, themes, and meanings

derived from interviews, observations, and documents, thereby producing rich and interpretive findings.

Recent developments in public administration research also underline that coordination within governmental institutions is best understood through qualitative approaches, as it involves communication patterns, interpersonal relationships, and institutional culture. Norman K. Denzin and Yvonna S. Lincoln (2018) argue that qualitative research is particularly relevant for governance studies because it captures values such as collaboration, accountability, and participation from the perspective of the actors involved. Additionally, Matthew B. Miles, A. Michael Huberman, and Johnny Saldaña (2019) emphasize that qualitative research provides systematic procedures such as data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing that strengthen the validity and reliability of findings.

## **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

### **a. Inter-Institutional Synchronization**

The findings indicate that inter-institutional synchronization between the DPRD and executive bodies remains a significant challenge. Based on interviews, coordination mechanisms are formally established, particularly in scheduling and preparing meeting materials. However, their implementation in practice is not always consistent. The Chairperson of the Lampung Provincial DPRD emphasized that while coordination is crucial, synchronization with the executive often encounters obstacles, such as delays in submitting agendas and incomplete supporting documents. Similarly, a DPRD member from Faction A highlighted that although formal procedures exist, executive agencies (OPD) sometimes fail to participate in preliminary discussions or even miss important meetings.

These conditions result in misaligned agendas, incomplete documentation, and delays in decision-making processes. From a theoretical perspective, inter-institutional synchronization is a key component of collaborative governance. Recent studies argue that effective synchronization requires not only formal coordination mechanisms but also mutual commitment, timely information exchange, and shared accountability among institutions. As noted by Ansell Chris and Alison Gash (revisited in recent governance literature), collaboration across institutions depends heavily on trust-building, consistent interaction, and procedural clarity. More recent public administration research (post-2018) further emphasizes that weak synchronization often leads to policy fragmentation and inefficiencies in governance outcomes. Therefore, strengthening inter-institutional communication, enforcing procedural discipline, and utilizing integrated planning systems are essential to improve synchronization.

### **b. Information Management**

Information management within the DPRD still faces several challenges, particularly in the timely and equitable distribution of meeting-related information. Findings show that delays frequently occur in disseminating

invitations, meeting materials, and supporting documents. In some cases, information is received unevenly among members, leading to disparities in preparedness. The Chairperson of the DPRD noted that unequal access to information remains an issue and emphasized the need for a digital system to ensure fair and simultaneous distribution. Likewise, a member from Faction B explained that meeting materials are sometimes received only one day before, or even on the same day as, the meeting, limiting the opportunity for thorough review and understanding.

Ineffective information management contributes to inadequate preparation, miscommunication, and suboptimal meeting outcomes. Contemporary scholars highlight that information management is a critical element of organizational effectiveness, particularly in legislative institutions where decision-making relies heavily on accurate and timely data. Manuel Castells (updated relevance in recent studies) emphasizes that in the digital era, the flow of information determines the efficiency and power dynamics within organizations. Furthermore, recent studies in e-governance stress that digital information systems enhance transparency, accessibility, and coordination by ensuring that all stakeholders receive the same information simultaneously. Therefore, adopting integrated digital platforms, improving data management systems, and standardizing information dissemination procedures are crucial steps to enhance the effectiveness of information management.

### **c. Collaboration Between Implementers**

Collaboration among implementers including commissions, factions, the secretariat, expert staff, and executive partners has not yet reached an optimal level. Although collaboration mechanisms formally exist, their practical implementation often lacks consistency and alignment. The Chairperson of the DPRD stated that while collaboration is present, there are still gaps in coordination among the secretariat, leadership, and members, particularly in agenda preparation. A member from Faction C further explained that communication across factions is often limited, with collaboration relying heavily on informal interactions rather than structured coordination.

This weak collaboration affects organizational efficiency, accuracy in decision-making, and the overall quality of collective outcomes. In recent governance literature, collaboration is considered a fundamental element in achieving effective public sector performance. Emerson Kirk and Tina Nabatchi (2018 and beyond) emphasize that successful collaboration requires shared goals, mutual trust, clear communication, and institutionalized coordination mechanisms. Without these elements, collaboration tends to be fragmented and dependent on individual initiatives rather than systemic processes.

Moreover, contemporary studies highlight that strong collaboration enhances collective intelligence, improves problem-solving capacity, and increases the legitimacy of decisions. Therefore, strengthening formal collaboration frameworks, improving communication channels, and fostering a culture of teamwork are essential to ensure more effective and sustainable collaboration among implementers.

## **CONCLUSION**

1. Research findings based on the dimensions of (a) Inter-Institutional Synchronization, (b) Information Management, and (c) Collaboration Among Implementers show that coordination still encounters serious challenges.
2. Inhibiting factors include:

Inter-institutional synchronization is influenced by differing political and institutional interests between the DPRD and the executive. In terms of information management, late or partial distribution of information causes unpreparedness among members. In addition, collaboration among implementers is characterized by a sectoral work culture within commissions, factions, and the secretariat.

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