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Research Article

Problems in the Implementation of Regional Regulations in Lampung Province as A Result of the Initiative Proposal of the Regional Legislative Council

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify and explain the problems surrounding the implementation of Regional Regulations initiated by the Lampung Provincial House of Representatives (DPRD), particularly in terms of their effectiveness in supporting community welfare. Using a normative legal research method with a statute and theoretical approach, this study analyzed 12 Regional Regulations issued between 2015 and 2023 through content analysis of legal texts and supporting documents. The findings indicate two major issues. First, the absence of follow-up regulations in the form of Governor Regulations creates a legal vacuum, which hinders Regional Apparatus Organizations from operationalizing the Local regulation. Second, there is a fundamental disconnect between the legislative focus of the DPRD which emphasizes accommodating community aspirations and the executive priorities of the Regional Government, which are more programmatic and budget-oriented. As a result, DPRD-initiated Local regulation are often not integrated into regional development planning and remain unimplemented. This study recommends strengthening coordination mechanisms between the DPRD and the Regional Government during the legislative planning stage, as well as mandating a time-bound issuance of implementing regulations to ensure effective enforcement of regional laws.

Keywords: *Problems, Local Regulations, Initiatives of the Regional People's Representative Council*

Introduction

Local governments are institutions tasked with organizing government affairs at the regional level to bring government closer to the people, tailor policies to regional needs, and improve the welfare of citizens. The granting of autonomy allows regions to manage their own affairs, so that decision-making becomes more

effective and responsive to the needs of local communities. Article 96 paragraph (1) of the Local Government Law explains that the DPRD has several functions, namely the function of forming local regulations (legislation), the supervisory function and the budget function. In implementing these functions, the Regional People's Representative Council has rights and

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obligations in accordance with the formulation of applicable laws and regulations. The Regional People's Representative Council as a partner of the local government has a crucial role in forming local regulations. Based on Article 18 paragraph (6) of the 1945 Constitution, local governments have formal legality in the preparation of local regulations and other regulations to implement autonomy and assistance tasks. Draft regional regulations can also come from the initiative proposal of the Regional People's Representative Council as stipulated in Article 240 paragraph (2) of the Regional Government Law. Article 236 to Article 254 of the Local Government Law explains that Local Regulations function in the implementation of regional autonomy and assistance tasks. Draft local regulations can also originate from the initiative proposal of the Regional People's Representative Council as stipulated in Article 240 paragraph (2) of the Local Government Law. Article 236 to Article 254 of the Local Government Law explains that Local Regulations function in the implementation of regional autonomy and assistance tasks. Regional Regulations are prepared by the Regional People's Representative Council with the approval of the regional head and contain provisions related to the implementation of regional autonomy, assistance tasks, and further elaboration of higher laws and regulations. In addition, Regional Regulations can also contain provisions that reflect local wisdom in accordance with applicable regulations. Meanwhile, Regional Head Regulations as stipulated in Article 246 are issued by regional heads as the implementation of Regional Regulations or based on the authority granted by laws and regulations. Provisions regarding the principles, content material, and procedures for the formation of Regional Regulations stipulated in Article 237 apply *mutatis mutandis* to Regional Head Regulations.

The legislative function of the Regional People's Representative Council includes the formation of regional regulations together with the regional head, which is regulated in accordance with Article 30 of Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislation as amended several times most recently by Law Number 13 of 2022 concerning the Second

Amendment to Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislation (P3 Law). The Regional People's Representative Council has the authority to submit draft Regional Regulations (Local regulation) to the regional head for joint discussion. Members of the Regional People's Representative Council in carrying out this legislative function are given important rights, such as the right to propose draft regional regulations and propose amendments to the Draft Regional Regulation. Local Regulations have two main functions, namely implementing higher laws and accommodating local wisdom. Draft Regional Regulations originate from the Governor's proposal and from the initiative proposal of the Regional People's Representative Council which is then discussed together with the Regional People's Representative Council and the Governor.

However, the implementation of the legislative rights of the Regional People's Representative Council is not always effective. This is because it is highly dependent on the response and collaboration with the executive, as well as the active role of the members of the DPRD itself. The performance of local councils in ensuring that local regulations are proposed and discussed in accordance with the needs of their communities can be influenced by various factors, including the integrity and resilience of local council members in carrying out their duties. A concrete example of the challenges faced by the Lampung Provincial DPRD is the complexity of carrying out their legislative function. Some of the main challenges may include internal political dynamics, where differences in views between factions or political parties in the DPRD can slow down or hinder agreement on proposed public policies coupled with issues that arise after the local regulation is promulgated in the regional gazette, given that the implementing regulation of the local regulation is the Regulation of the Head of the Region as stipulated in Article 246 paragraph (1) of the Local Government Law, while there are still local regulations proposed by the initiative of the DPRD that cannot be implemented because there is no Governor Regulation.

Regional Regulation is a legal instrument that plays a role in realizing regional policies in accordance with the needs and characteristics

of the region. The Regional People's Representative Council has the authority to propose Local Government Drafts which are then passed into Local Regulations. The main obstacle in the implementation of Lampung Province Regional Regulations is the absence of a Governor Regulation (Pergub) which should be an implementing regulation to provide technical guidelines in the implementation of regional regulations, especially in the 2019-2024 period. Of the total 83 Regional Regulations passed. The total number of Regional Regulations initiated by the Regional People's Representative Council is 41 Regional Regulations and those that do not yet have a Governor Regulation are 27 as an implementing regulation, 10 Regional Regulations already have a Governor Regulation, 4 Regional Regulations do not require a Governor Regulation. The unavailability of these Governor Regulations has the potential to hamper the implementation of these Regional Regulations in the field, because Governor Regulations function as technical guidelines that regulate the implementation procedures and operational details of each Regional Regulation that has been passed. Therefore, concrete steps are needed from the Lampung Provincial Government to immediately compile and stipulate Governor Regulations as derivatives of the ratified Regional Regulations, to ensure that these regulations can run in accordance with the objectives of their formation.

One example of a Regional Regulation that requires a Governor Regulation is Lampung Province Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2019 concerning Preparation of Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest. This Regional Regulation is intended as a reference in the implementation of the authority of the Provincial Government in land acquisition activities for development in the public interest in the Region. This Regional Regulation regulates the authority of the Provincial Government in Land Acquisition activities for the public interest. Based on this, this Regional Regulation requires a Governor Regulation as a technical basis for the implementation of this Regional Regulation. Article 6 paragraph (4) of Lampung Province Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2019 concerning Preparation of Land

Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest explains that pre-preparation activities are further regulated in a Governor Regulation. This Regional Regulation also stipulates in Article 40 that the Governor Regulation as the implementation of this Regional Regulation shall be stipulated no later than 6 (six) months after this Regional Regulation is enacted. The level of effectiveness of the implementation of Regional Regulations produced through the initiative proposal of the Regional House of Representatives in Lampung Province in achieving its regulative objectives still faces various challenges, especially related to the absence of implementing regulations such as Governor Regulations. Other obstacles include the lack of coordination between the Regional People's Representative Council and the local government, budget constraints, and the lack of socialization to the community. Based on the description above, the problem in this study is how are Regional Regulations from the perspective of community welfare and how are the problems of implementing regional regulations in Lampung Province resulting from DPRD initiatives.

Despite the increasing autonomy granted to regional governments under Indonesia's decentralization framework, particularly through Law No. 23 of 2014, problems persist in the formulation and implementation of regional regulations, especially those proposed by the Regional House of Representatives. Previous studies have predominantly focused on the legal substance or procedural formalities of regional regulations, without adequately exploring the political and institutional dynamics behind initiative-based regulations proposed by DPRD members.

This study identifies a clear research gap in understanding how political motives, institutional misalignment, and lack of executive-legislative synergy affect the enforceability and effectiveness of Local regulation initiated by DPRD. Moreover, existing literature rarely assesses the post-enactment outcomes of these regulations, such as their alignment with national development priorities, administrative capacity, or compliance with the principles of good governance.

Nationally, this issue is significant because ineffective Local regulation can lead to legal uncertainty, policy stagnation, and misuse of public resources, ultimately weakening the decentralization agenda. Internationally, Indonesia's struggle reflects broader challenges faced by decentralized governments in the Global South, where local legislative initiatives often lack the technical, financial, and administrative feasibility to be effectively implemented. The Lampung Province serves as a critical case study to understand these broader governance issues and to propose a more accountable and collaborative model of local regulation-making.

Research Methods

This research employs a normative legal research method that relies on a statute approach and a theoretical approach to analyze the Problems in the Implementation of Regional Regulations in Lampung Province Resulting from the Initiative Proposal of the Regional People's Representative Council. The statute approach is applied by examining relevant legislation, including the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Law No. 12 of 2011 on the Formation of Laws and Regulations (as amended), and related Ministerial Regulations and Regional Regulations. This approach is used to identify and assess the normative basis of legislative authority, the procedural framework for drafting regional regulations, and the legal norms that govern their implementation.

The theoretical approach is used as an analytical lens to interpret the phenomena observed in the formulation and implementation of regional regulations. Relevant legal theories such as the theory of legal system, legal politics, and regulatory effectiveness theory are used to construct a conceptual framework that enables a systematic interpretation of the causes and implications of the identified problems. In addition, the research applies content analysis to examine secondary legal materials such as regional regulations in Lampung Province initiated by the DPRD, academic manuscripts, meeting minutes, policy documents, legal commentaries, and scholarly articles. The criteria for document selection include relevance to the topic, issuance within the period of 2014-2024,

and accessibility through official legal documentation platforms such as Legal Documentation and Information Network and DPRD archives. These documents are analyzed to identify inconsistencies, gaps in implementation, and legal controversies arising from the initiative proposals.

The identification and analysis of legal facts are conducted by reviewing publicly available case examples, audit reports, monitoring and evaluation documents from executive institutions, and media coverage. Legal facts are interpreted within the framework of legal norms and principles to determine whether there are deviations in implementation or procedural violations. These facts are then categorized and assessed in relation to the applicable laws to draw conclusions about the underlying problems and possible legal solutions.

Results and Discussion

1. Regional Regulation in the Perspective of Public Welfare

Regional autonomy is the right, authority, and obligation of the region to regulate and manage government affairs in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. F. Sugeng Istianto defines regional autonomy as the right and authority of regions to manage their own households. Regional autonomy includes the rights, authorities, and obligations of the region in managing its affairs in accordance with applicable regulations. Regional autonomy is a form of decentralization of government that aims to meet national interests more effectively by bringing the objectives of governance closer to realizing a just and prosperous society. Benjamin Hoesein defines regional autonomy as government by and for the people in an area that is indirectly outside the control of the central government. Regional autonomy provides freedom in political and administrative decision-making that remains based on the law.

There are three main principles in the implementation of regional autonomy, namely the principle of decentralization which refers to the delegation of government authority from the center to autonomous regions within the structure of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), the central government to

the governor as the representative of the central government in the region, as well as the principle of co-administration which involves assignments from the central government to regions or from regions to villages to carry out certain tasks with the support of funds, facilities, infrastructure, and human resources, and the obligation to report its implementation to the authorities. Through regional autonomy, local governments have wider authority to design and implement development programs in accordance with the characteristics and potential of their regions. This allows regions to be more responsive to the needs of local communities, ranging from infrastructure, education, health, to improving the regional economy.

Regional autonomy is also an important instrument in efforts to improve people's welfare. Through broader authority, local governments can focus more on programs to empower the local economy, develop Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), and provide more equitable and quality basic services. Thus, the development gap between regions can be minimized, so that the goal of equal distribution of welfare can be achieved. Despite its various potentials, the implementation of regional autonomy is not free from challenges, such as limited human resources, weak governance, and the potential for abuse of authority that leads to corruption. Therefore, there is a need for continuous supervision and evaluation from the central government to ensure that the authority of regional autonomy is used in accordance with the principles of good governance. Regional autonomy is a strategic policy that serves to accelerate regional development and improve community welfare. However, the effectiveness of this policy is highly dependent on the ability of local governments to manage the authority granted and the commitment to realizing clean and effective governance, especially in preparing and making regional legal products such as local regulations.

Local regulations are one of the legal instruments owned by local governments to regulate various aspects of community life in their territory. In the context of community welfare, local regulations have an important role as a tool to ensure that local development policies and programs are implemented effectively, equitably,

and sustainably. Local regulations function as legal instruments to implement public policies at the local level. In the perspective of community welfare, Local Regulations can function to regulate various aspects, such as public services, natural resource management, spatial planning, and local economic development. With effective Local Regulations in place, local governments can ensure that local development policies focus not only on economic growth, but also on improving people's quality of life.

Although Local Regulations have great potential in promoting community welfare, their implementation often faces a number of obstacles. First, limited regional budgets are often the main obstacle in the implementation of Regional Regulation-based programs. Second, weak coordination between agencies in the regions can lead to ineffectiveness in the implementation of Local Regulations. Third, the lack of community participation in the formulation process of local regulations can also result in policies that are not in line with the needs of local residents. Local regulations have a strategic role in supporting efforts to improve community welfare at the local level. However, the successful implementation of local regulations is highly dependent on the ability of local governments to overcome various obstacles, including budget constraints, inter-agency coordination, and community participation. Therefore, synergy between the local government, the community, and related stakeholders is the key to optimizing local regulations as instruments of community welfare.

The implementation of regional regulations in Lampung Province particularly those originating from the initiative proposals of the Regional House of Representatives has faced serious obstacles, especially in terms of regulatory follow-up, operational clarity, and legal enforceability. One of the most urgent issues is the absence of derivative regulations, particularly Governor Regulations, which are essential for operationalizing many of these regional laws.

In accordance with Law No. 23 of 2014 on Regional Government and Law No. 12 of 2011 on the Formulation of Laws and Regulations (as amended by Law No. 13 of 2022), every regulation passed by the DPRD must be followed by

implementing regulations issued by the Governor if the content requires further technical or procedural rules. The absence of these implementing regulations not only violates the principles of the legal hierarchy (*lex superior derogat legi inferiori*) but also undermines the efficacy (*rechtskracht*) of the regional regulation itself.

A regulatory inventory conducted between 2015 and 2023 reveals a total of 78 regional regulations passed in Lampung Province, of which 26 (approximately 33%) were initiated by DPRD. However, only 9 of those initiative-based regulations are known to have received accompanying Governor Regulations for implementation. This leaves 17 regional regulations (65%) without operational support, severely limiting their practical applicability. Several institutional factors contribute to this problem. First, there is a lack of coordination and political will from the executive side (Governor and related agencies) to follow through on DPRD-initiated regulations. Second, the budgetary allocations needed to draft and socialize *Pergub* are often not prioritized, especially when the initiative regulation is not aligned with the executive's development agenda.

In line with the doctrine of separation of powers and checks and balances, the DPRD has the authority to formulate regulations, but it does not have the authority to implement or enforce them, which lies within the executive. The gap between regulation-making and regulation-operationalizing reveals a systemic disconnection that must be addressed through stronger legal safeguards or inter-institutional protocols.

When compared to other provinces such as Central Java or West Java, the issue of missing implementing regulations is far less prominent. For instance, Central Java shows an average implementation rate of over 80% for DPRD-initiated regulations, due to the presence of a dedicated Legal Harmonization Task Force under the Governor's Office, which ensures timely issuance of *Pergub*. This best practice underscores the importance of a functional coordination mechanism between the legislative and executive branches at the provincial level. The failure to operationalize a significant portion of regional regulations initiated by the DPRD of

Lampung Province represents more than just a procedural oversight it is a structural deficit in governance. It demonstrates the disjunction between legislative output and administrative action, which can erode public trust and the normative authority of regional laws.

2. Problems in the Implementation of Regional Regulations of Lampung Province resulting from the initiative proposal of the Regional People's Representative Council

a) Absence of Implementing Regulations (Governor Regulation)

List of Regional Regulations (Local regulation) of Lampung Province from 2019 to 2024, especially those originating from initiative proposals or legislative authority of the Regional People's Representative Council. There are 31 Local Regulations classified by number, title, effective date, and the need for Governor Regulations as implementing regulations. Of these Local Regulations, the majority (more than 80%) require a Governor Regulation in order to be implemented effectively, in accordance with the provisions in the articles of each Local Regulation. Only a small proportion do not require further Governor Regulations. This shows that the dependency on Governor Regulations as technical instruments is very high, so that delays in the preparation of Governor Regulations can have a direct impact on the stagnation of the implementation of Local Regulations. Local Regulations that require Governor Regulations cover strategic sectors such as environment, transportation, education, family resilience, disasters, and protection of migrant workers. This condition confirms the need for more solid coordination between the Regional People's Representative Council and local governments, as well as the preparation of regulatory planning that is in sync with regional development programs, so that Regional Regulations do not only become normative documents, but are truly operational and have a direct impact on society.

Based on the recapitulation of the number of Regional Regulations in Lampung

Province based on the source of the proposer (executive and Regional People's Representative Council initiatives), the year of ratification (2019-2024), and the status of the availability of Governor Regulations as implementing regulations. From 2019 to 2024, Lampung Province has enacted a total of 83 regional regulations. Of the 42 executive Regional Regulations, 31 already have Governor Regulations and 11 do not yet have Governor Regulations. Of the 41 local regulations initiated by the Regional People's Representative Council, only 10 have Governor Regulations, while the other 31 have not been accompanied by Governor Regulations. There is a significant gap between the initiative Local Regulations of the Regional Representatives Council that have been accompanied by Governor Regulations and those that have not, i.e. more than 75% of the initiative Local Regulations cannot be optimally implemented because they have not been followed up with Governor Regulations. This shows that Regional Regulations initiated by the Regional Representatives Council tend to be slower in the implementation process due to the lack of technical regulations.

The year 2024 records the highest number of Local Regulations (20), but also shows the highest number of Local Regulations initiated by the Regional Representatives Council that do not yet have Governor Regulations, namely 13 Local Regulations. In contrast, 2020 saw a very low number of Regional Regulations (only 5), which could be due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the legislative process. This table indicates that there are still major challenges in synchronization between the legislative and executive institutions in Lampung Province in following up on Regional Regulations, especially those originating from the initiative proposal of the Regional People's Representative Council. Without Governor Regulation, Regional Regulations are difficult to implement, which in turn can hinder the realization of regulatory objectives and public services. The unavailability of Governor Regulation has the potential to hamper the implementation of these

Regional Regulations in the field, because Governor Regulation serves as a technical guideline that regulates the implementation procedures and operational details of each Regional Regulation that has been passed. Without the Governor Regulation, the effectiveness of these 27 Regional Regulations can be disrupted, both in terms of policy implementation, budget allocation, and legal certainty for interested parties. Therefore, concrete steps are needed from the Lampung Provincial Government to immediately compile and stipulate Governor Regulation as a derivative of the ratified Regional Regulation, to ensure that the regulation can run in accordance with the purpose of its formation.

b) Differences in the Focus of Work Programs of the Local Government and the Regional People's Representative Council

The implementation of Regional Regulations born from the initiative proposal of the Regional People's Representative Council of Lampung Province is often faced with significant challenges. One of the main root causes lies in the different focus of work programs between the Local Government and the Regional People's Representative Council. This difference, if not managed properly, can hamper the effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation of local regulations, and even potentially lead to disharmony in the administration of local government. The Regional People's Representative Council, as a representation of the people's voice, has legislative, supervisory and budgetary functions. When proposing Local Regulation initiatives, their main focus tends to be on responding to community aspirations, resolving urgent regional strategic issues, or strengthening regulations in certain fields that are considered inadequate. The work program of the Regional People's Representative Council in this context focuses on the formation of regulations that are expected to bring positive changes to the community and region. The process of drafting initiative Local Regulations is often driven

by the spirit of idealism and the desire to accommodate the interests of constituents.

On the other hand, Local Governments have executive responsibilities to run the wheels of government, including implementing Local Regulations that have been passed. The focus of Local Government work programs is more focused on policy implementation and public services. Their priorities are often related to development programs that have been planned in the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD), budget availability, the capacity of regional apparatus organizations (OPD), as well as technical and administrative considerations in realizing a regulation. This difference in focus can lead to several problems in the implementation of Regional Regulations initiated by the Regional Representatives Council:

- 1) Different Priorities: Local regulations initiated by the Regional Representatives Council, although important for some communities or in addressing certain issues, may not be a top priority in the LG's work agenda. LGs have many programs and activities to run, and the implementation of new local regulations, especially those that require significant resource allocation, may be delayed or sub-optimal if they are not in line with established development priorities.
- 2) Budget Limitations: Implementation of Local Regulations often requires a significant budget. Local regulations initiated by the Regional Representatives Council may not be fully accommodated in the Local Government's budget planning. If there is no adequate budget allocation, the implementation of the Local Regulation will be hampered. Local governments may have fiscal constraints or different budget allocation priorities.
- 3) Organizational Capacity: Effective implementation of Local Regulations requires the involvement of various relevant local government organizations. Local regulations initiated by the Regional People's Representative Council may require adjustments to the duties and functions of local government organizations,

increased human resource capacity, or even the establishment of new work units. If local government organizations do not have sufficient capacity or are not organizationally ready, the implementation of Local Regulations may be slow or not as expected.

- 4) Differences in Technical Perspectives: The Local People's Representative Council may have an ideal and normative perspective in formulating Local Regulations. Meanwhile, the Local Government has a more in-depth technical and administrative perspective related to implementation in the field. This difference may cause difficulties in translating the substance of the Local Regulation into concrete actions. For example, Local Regulations that are too idealistic or do not consider the technical aspects of implementation can be difficult to realize.
- 5) Lack of Coordination and Communication: Differences in focus can be exacerbated by a lack of effective coordination and communication between the Regional People's Representative Council and the LG following the enactment of the Local Regulation. The DPRD may be less involved in the implementation planning process, while the LG may lack an understanding of the background and philosophical objectives of the initiative's Local Regulation.

To overcome this problem, there is a need for synergy and better understanding between the Regional People's Representative Council and the LG from the planning stage to the implementation of the initiative Regional Regulation. Some aspects that need to be improved include harmonization of planning. Actively involving the local government in the process of drafting the initiative Regional Regulation of the Regional People's Representative Council from the beginning.

Intense discussions and consultations can help ensure that the substance of the Local Regulation is in line with regional development priorities and takes into account the technical aspects of implementation. Establish effective communication and coordination mechanisms

between the Regional People's Representative Council and Local Government on an ongoing basis, especially in the planning and implementation stages of Local Regulation implementation. Discussion forums, coordination meetings and joint evaluations can help overcome differences in perspectives and ensure implementation goes as expected. Ensure there is an adequate budget allocation for the implementation of Regional Regulation initiatives of the Regional People's Representative Council in the Regional Budget (APBD). Budget planning that is responsive to the needs of Local Regulation implementation is crucial. Local governments need to ensure that relevant local government organizations have adequate capacity to implement Local Regulation initiatives of the Regional People's Representative Council. This may require training, human resource improvement, or organizational structuring. Conduct periodic evaluations of the implementation of the Local Regulation involving the Regional People's Representative Council and the Local Government. This evaluation aims to identify obstacles, find solutions, and ensure the effectiveness of the Local Regulation in achieving its objectives. With a better understanding of the differences in the focus of work programs and synergistic efforts between the Regional People's Representative Council and the Regional People's Representative Council, it is hoped that the implementation of Regional Regulations initiated by the Regional People's Representative Council of Lampung Province can run more effectively, provide optimal benefits for the community, and strengthen good regional governance. Differences in focus should be a driver for closer collaboration, not a barrier in realizing responsive and implementable regulations.

This analysis clearly identifies two main obstacles in the implementation of Regional Regulations initiated by the Regional House of Representatives in Lampung Province: the absence of implementing Governor Regulations and the misalignment between DPRD priorities and those of the regional government. Without Governor's Regulation, many Local regulation remain declarative and lack enforceability, while policy dissonance between the legislative and executive branches leads to regulatory

stagnation. These issues indicate weak institutional coordination and undermine key principles of good governance such as accountability and effectiveness.

The implications are significant for both governance and public welfare. The failure to implement these regulations prevents the intended legal and social benefits from reaching citizens, particularly in areas requiring public services. Legally, it creates normative uncertainty, weakens legal compliance, and disrupts the coherence of the regional legal system. To address this, a regulatory synergy mechanism is needed between the DPRD and the executive to ensure that every enacted Perda is followed by effective implementation tools that serve the public interest.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of the research, the core problem in the implementation of Regional Regulations in Lampung Province particularly those resulting from the initiative proposals of the Regional People's Representative Council stems from two interrelated factors: the absence of implementing Governor Regulations and the misalignment between the work program priorities of the DPRD and the Local Government. The lack of Governor's Regulation creates legal uncertainty and an operational vacuum, as the mechanisms, procedures, and technical details necessary for execution remain undefined. This makes it difficult for regional implementing agencies to translate and enforce the substance of the Regional Regulations effectively.

Simultaneously, differing institutional orientations further hinder implementation. The DPRD tends to formulate regulations that are responsive to community aspirations, while the Local Government focuses on public service delivery and development agendas based on long-term plans. As a result, DPRD-initiated regulations may receive low priority in the Local Government operational agenda, face budgetary and institutional constraints, or be limited by divergent technical interpretations. These factors compound one another, reinforcing the ineffectiveness of policy implementation. To address this issue, strong institutional synergy and coordination are essential from

the drafting stage through to implementation. The Local Government. must proactively develop Governor's Regulation as implementing instruments, while both DPRD and Local Government. must align work plans, secure appropriate budget allocations, enhance the administrative capacity of regional apparatuses, and foster effective communication. These efforts are necessary to ensure that DPRD-initiated regulations can be implemented optimally for the benefit of the people of Lampung Province.

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