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The Relationship Between the Implementation of the Legislative Function of the DPRD with the Optimization of the Principles of Good Governance in The North Gorontalo District Government

Herry Pasrani Mendrofa¹, Poltak Siringoringo², Fernando Silalahi³.¹Universitas Kristen Indonesia, herrymendrofa.official@gmail.com.²Universitas Kristen Indonesia, poltaksiringoringo26@gmail.com.³Universitas Kristen Indonesia, fernando.irsh@yahoo.com.Corresponding Author: herrymendrofa.official@gmail.com¹

Abstract: The Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) has an important role in forming local regulations (Perda) that reflect the needs of the community. However, in North Gorontalo Regency, the number of draft local regulations has decreased due to sectoral ego, lack of political communication with the local government, and limited derivative regulations from the center. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the relationship and influence of the implementation of DPRD's legislative function on the implementation of good governance principles in North Gorontalo District Government. This research uses quantitative methods with a population of 130,400 people and a sample of 400 respondents selected through probability sampling techniques. Data were analyzed using Jeffrey's Amazing Statistics Program (JASP) application. The results showed that there is a significant relationship between the implementation of DPRD's legislative function and the optimization of good governance in North Gorontalo Regency. DPRDs play a strategic role in ensuring that governance runs in accordance with the principles of democracy, transparency, accountability, effectiveness and efficiency. In addition, the influence of DPRD's legislative function can also be seen in efforts to improve the quality and quantity of legislative products to meet the priority needs of the community. Therefore, synergy between DPRDs and local governments needs to be improved through better political communication to reduce sectoral egos and ensure the implementation of good governance.

Keyword: DPRD, Legislative Function, Good Governance, Local Regulations, North Gorontalo Regency.

INTRODUCTION

Post-reform, the principles of good governance began to be popularized in Indonesia as a response to the nation's problems caused by the New Order system of government (Andriyadi, 2019; Chusata, 2024). At that time, the functions of state institutions were considered stagnant because power was centralized in the President, hampering social control and community participation, which are actually important in development (Hidayati, 2019). Although the

understanding of the principles of good governance is still not fully uniform, the government remains committed to making it the foundation of government (Nurhidayat, 2023). This study aims to analyze the relationship between the implementation of the DPRD's legislative function in regional policy making and the optimization of good governance-based public services. This effort reflects the commitment of local governments in creating effective and efficient performance. The principles of good governance include “community participation, rule of law, transparency, stakeholder involvement, consensus, equality, effectiveness and efficiency, accountability, and strategic vision” (Tampubolon et al., 2023).

The application of good governance principles in government, including in local councils, is a necessity to ensure the sustainability of a stable and useful bureaucracy. These principles contribute to political stability, accelerated economic development, eradication of corruption, efficiency of public administration, increased participation and transparency, and protection of human rights. In order for the principles of good governance to be implemented properly at the regional level, solid cooperation between regional government administrators is needed (Andi, 2022). In accordance with Article 57, Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, local governments have a strategic role in strengthening the application of good governance principles. This commitment involves the Regional Head, DPRD, and other regional apparatus. In terms of the formation of regional regulations that reflect the aspirations of the community, the responsibility does not only lie with the Regional Government, but is a joint responsibility between the DPRD and the Regional Government (Nuridin, 2020).

The Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) plays an important role in local governance and development, particularly through its legislative function, which includes the creation, enactment and supervision of local regulations (Rosianti et al., 2024; Sudarsono et al., 2022). The implementation of this function ensures fair regulations that are responsive to community needs and strengthens democracy at the local level (Dominggus & Lule, 2024). The legislative process in DPRD's begins with the drafting of local regulations (Raperda), which can be proposed by local governments or DPRD members (Cici, 2023). Government proposals usually support development programs, while DPRD proposals often come from community aspirations. Once proposed, the DPRD discusses the Raperda with commissions and relevant stakeholders through hearings, discussion forums, and working meetings to consider various perspectives.

After an in-depth discussion, the DPRD votes in a plenary session to ratify the Raperda into a Regional Regulation (Perda). At this stage, DPRD members express their views to ensure that decisions are representative and reflect the interests of the community. The legislative process in DPRD's includes not only the ratification of local regulations, but also monitoring of their implementation and evaluation. DPRD's are authorized to propose revisions if obstacles are found in the implementation of local regulations (Maulinda et al., 2024). However, there are various obstacles, such as limited human resources who understand the substance of regulations, lack of public participation, and the influence of political and individual interests that can hinder the objectivity of legislation (Mahfuz, 2020). Conflicts of interest between DPRD's and regional heads also have the potential to disrupt political communication and local governance (Nurak & Wardani, 2021).

To improve the quality of legislation, DPRD's need to strengthen the capacity of members through legal and public administration training. Transparency in the legislative process must also be improved by encouraging community involvement so that the resulting legal products are more responsive to community needs (El Guyanie & Nurmagulita, 2021). Public participation reflects the principles of good governance and ensures that policies are made to realize good governance (Manaf, 2016).

In North Gorontalo District, the number of local regulations drafted by the DPRD has decreased, from 6 in 2019 to 3 in 2022, and 5 in 2023. Proposed local regulations from the local government also decreased, from 11 local regulations in 2019 to 4 in 2023. Nonetheless,

DPRDs continue to prioritize the principles of good governance, especially in APBD-related regulations that focus on public services such as education, health, infrastructure, and social services. DPRDs also optimize these principles through the right of interpellation and the right of inquiry as well as drafting local regulations such as the Implementation of Legal Aid and the Protection of Women and Children from Violence.

The decline in the number of local regulations is influenced by sectoral ego between local governments and local parliaments, which causes political communication to not run optimally and hampers agreement in the drafting of local regulations. In addition, the lack of derivative regulations from the center to the regions (provinces) is also an obstacle, forcing DPRDs to adapt to changes in national regulations without the support of periodic evaluations by the Ministry of Home Affairs. In accordance with Article 5 letter a, Presidential Regulation No. 114 on the Ministry of Home Affairs, the ministry is responsible for formulating local government policies, but the implementation of supervision of North Gorontalo Regency is still not optimal.

However, in 2023, the North Gorontalo District Government won an award from the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia with the best title in public services. The award was given to the North Gorontalo District Health Office. The North Gorontalo District Health Office outperformed seven Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) in North Gorontalo District (Sako, 2024).

Based on the existing constellation and facts, this research highlights the importance of understanding the relationship between the implementation of the DPRD's legislative function and the implementation of good governance principles by the North Gorontalo District Government. In this thesis, the author will describe the extent to which the legislative function of the DPRD affects the optimization of good governance principles at the local government level. Causal factors such as political dynamics, inter-agency communication, and potential conflicts in the legislative process and the implementation of good governance principles will be explained in depth.

This research aims to understand the relationship between the legislative function of the DPRD and the implementation of good governance principles by the Regional Government of North Gorontalo Regency and provide an analysis of the extent to which the DPRD's legislative function influences the effectiveness of the implementation of these principles. This research is expected to provide greater insight into the role of DPRDs in creating good, transparent and accountable governance at the local level.

METHOD

This research uses a quantitative approach, which is a systematic investigation of phenomena by collecting data that can be measured through statistical, mathematical, or computational techniques (Abdullah et al., 2022). This method is used to analyze the relationship between the implementation of the DPRD's legislative function and the optimization of good governance principles by the Regional Government of North Gorontalo Regency. The quantitative approach in this research is based on the assumption of a correlation between the two variables, which is then tested empirically using valid research methods.

The research was conducted in North Gorontalo Regency by involving members and staff of the DPRD, echelon II and III officials in the local government, and the general public. The research population refers to the population of North Gorontalo Regency in 2023, which is 130,400 people, based on data from the North Gorontalo Regency Statistics Agency (BPS, 2024). To determine the sample size, the Slovin formula was used, which is commonly used in survey research with large and known populations. Based on calculations using this formula, a sample of 400 respondents was obtained.

The sampling technique in this study uses probability sampling, which provides equal opportunities for each individual in the population to be selected as a research sample. This

technique is used so that the research results are more representative of the population under study. The data in this study were collected through various sources, including observations, interviews, dialog, documentation, as well as secondary data analysis. The main instrument used was a questionnaire, which was distributed both face-to-face and online using Google Forms.

To analyze the data, this study used Jeffrey's Amazing Statistics Program (JASP), which is a free statistical software. Some of the analytical techniques applied include the classical assumption test to ensure the validity of the regression model, the multiple linear regression test to analyze the relationship between the independent and dependent variables, and the coefficient of determination (R^2) test to measure the extent to which the independent variable affects the dependent variable. The hypothesis (H) in this study is:

H1: There is an alleged relationship between the implementation of the DPRD's legislative function and the optimization of good governance principles in the North Gorontalo Regency Government.

H2: There is no relationship between the implementation of the DPRD's legislative function and the optimization of good governance principles in the North Gorontalo Regency Government.

H3: There is an alleged relationship between the implementation of the DPRD's legislative function and the optimization of good governance principles in the North Gorontalo Regency Government.

H4: There is no effect of the relationship between the implementation of the DPRD's legislative function and the optimization of the principles of good governance in the North Gorontalo Regency Government.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

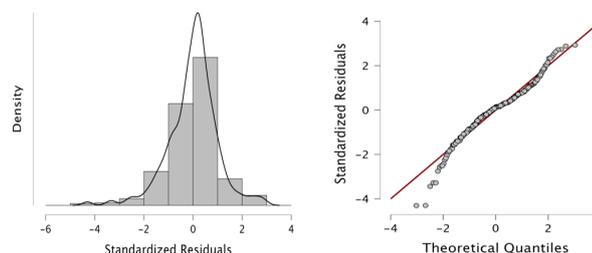
Classical Assumption Test

a. Normality Test

The normality test is one of the procedures in statistics used to evaluate whether a data set or sample comes from a population that has a normal distribution or is close to a normal distribution. The results of the normality test of each variable X, Y, and M are as follows:

- 1) Implementation of Legislative Function of DPRD (variable X) with Principles of Good Governance (variable Y)
- 2)

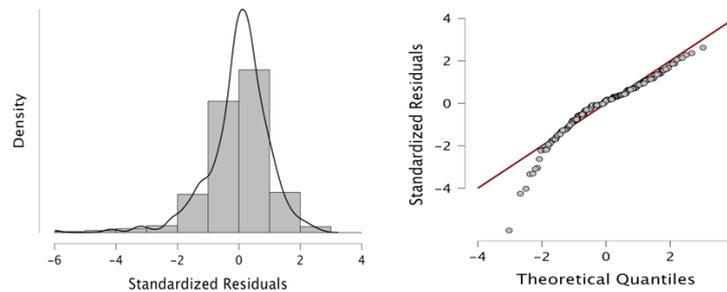
Figure 1. Normality Test Results of Variable X with Variable Y



Histogram and Q-Q Plot Standardized Residuals analysis shows that the regression model residuals follow the normal distribution fairly well. Most of the data is within the normal range (-2 to +2), and the Q-Q Plot graph shows a good fit with the normal distribution. This indicates that the residual normality assumption has been met, so the regression model used is valid and reliable. Adherence to these assumptions is important to ensure the accuracy of parameter estimation, interpretation of results, as well as the validity of hypothesis testing, which ultimately supports more accurate predictions.

3) Implementation of Legislative Function of DPRD (variable X) with Optimization (variable M)

Figure 2. Normality Test Results of Variable X with Variable M



Histogram analysis shows that the residual distribution is close to normal although slightly skewed to the left (negative skewness). Meanwhile, the Q-Q Plot graph shows some outliers at the lower extreme values, but overall the residuals follow the normal distribution quite well. Despite the slight deviations, the regression model still fulfills the normality assumption and can be considered reliable for further analysis. However, this minor limitation is worth noting as it can have a marginal influence on the results.

b. Multicollinearity Test

This test aims to see whether or not there is a high correlation between the independent variables in a multiple linear regression model. The results of data analysis are as follows:

1) Implementation of Legislative Function of DPRD (Variable X) with Principles of Good Governance (Variable Y)

Figure 3. Multicollinearity Test Results of X and Y Variables

Coefficients						Collinearity Statistics		
Model		Unstandardized	Standard Error	Standardized	t	p	Tolerance	VIF
H ₀	(Intercept)	31.710	0.638		49.694	<.001		
H ₁	(Intercept)	3.243	0.789		4.109	<.001		
	implementasi X	1.121	0.029	0.889	38.827	<.001	1.000	1.000

When referring to the figure above, it is found that the Intercept H₁: 3.243 (p<0.001), namely the average value of the principles of good governance (Y) when the Implementation of the Legislation Function (X) = 0. Then on the coefficient of Implementation X: 1.121 (t=38.827, p<0.001) i.e. every 1 unit increase in the implementation of the legislative function of DPRD (X) increases the principles of good governance (Y) by 1.121 units. Then on Collinearity Statistics: Tolerance and VIF = 1, i.e. there is no multicollinearity problem. Meanwhile, the regression correlation test results are as follows:

Figure 4: Regression Correlation Test Results of X and Y Variables

Collinearity Diagnostics					
Model	Dimension	Eigenvalue	Condition Index	Variance Proportions	
				(Intercept)	implementasi X
H ₁	1	1.929	1.000	0.035	0.035
	2	0.071	5.214	0.965	0.965

Figure 5: Regression Correlation Test Results of X and Y Variables

Collinearity Diagnostics					
				Variance Proportions	
Model	Dimension	Eigenvalue	Condition Index	(Intercept)	implementasi X
H ₁	1	1.929	1.000	0.035	0.035
	2	0.071	5.214	0.965	0.965

The analysis shows that the regression model does not suffer from multicollinearity problems, with an eigenvalue of dimension 1 of 1.929 and a condition index of 1.000. Dimension 2 has a smaller eigenvalue (0.071) and condition index of 5.214, but is still within safe limits. Regression results show a significant relationship between the Implementation of Legislative Functions of DPRD (X) and Good Governance Principles (Y), with a regression coefficient of 1.121 ($p < 0.001$). This means that every 1 unit increase in X increases Y by 1.121 units. The intercept of 3.243 ($p < 0.001$) indicates the average value of Y when X is zero. In addition, the collinearity statistics analysis shows the absence of multicollinearity, with Tolerance and VIF each being 1. Overall, the regression model is stable and can be interpreted well.

2) Implementation of Legislative Function of DPRD (Variable X) with Optimization (Variable M)

Figure 6. Multicollinearity Test Results for X and M Variables

Coefficients							Collinearity Statistics	
Model		Unstandardized	Standard Error	Standardized	t	p	Tolerance	VIF
H ₀	(Intercept)	28.295	0.575		49.215	< .001		
H ₁	(Intercept)	1.539	0.580		2.653	0.008		
	implementasi X	1.053	0.021	0.928	49.635	< .001	1.000	1.000

Referring to the figure, it is known that the intercept value of 1.539 indicates that if the Implementation of DPRD Legislation Function (variable X) is zero, then the base value of Optimization (variable M) is 1.539. This intercept is statistically significant with $p = 0.008$. Meanwhile, the coefficient value of 1.053 means that every one unit increase in the Implementation of DPRD Legislation Function (variable X) will increase Optimization (variable M) by 1.053 units. This value is statistically significant ($p < 0.001$) with a t -value = 49.635. This confirms that Implementation of DPRD Legislation Functions (variable X) has a very large influence on Optimization (variable M).

Figure 7: Correlation Test Results of X and M Variables

Collinearity Diagnostics					
				Variance Proportions	
Model	Dimension	Eigenvalue	Condition Index	(Intercept)	implementasi X
H ₁	1	1.929	1.000	0.035	0.035
	2	0.071	5.214	0.965	0.965

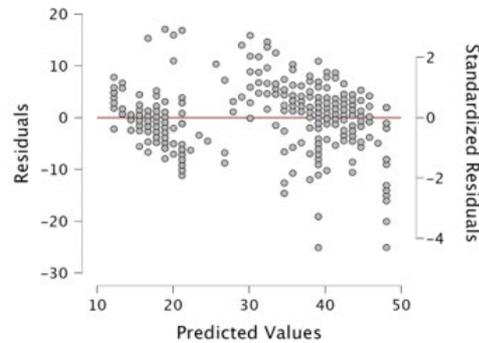
The analysis showed that there was no multicollinearity problem in the regression model, with a VIF of 1,000. The regression results revealed a significant relationship between the Implementation of the Legislative Function of the DPRD (X) and Optimization (M). The intercept of 1.539 ($p = 0.008$) indicates the baseline value of Optimization when X is zero. The regression coefficient of X of 1.053 ($p < 0.001$, $t = 49.635$) indicates that every 1 unit increase in X increases M by 1.053 units. Thus, the Legislative Function Implementation of DPRD has a significant influence on Optimization, and the regression model can be interpreted accurately.

c. Heteroscedasticity Test

In this study, the Heteroscedasticity test was also carried out. As is known, the heteroscedasticity test aims to determine whether there is a difference in variance between the residues on one observation and another observation in a regression model (Ghozali, 2018). The results of the Heteroscedasticity test between variable X, then variable Y, and variable M.

- 1) Implementation of Legislative Function of DPRD (variable X) with Principles of Good Governance (variable Y)

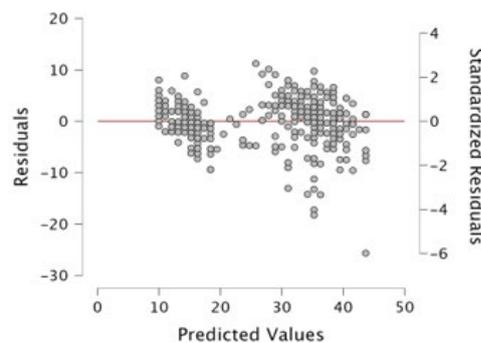
Figure 8. Heteroscedasticity Test Results for Variable X with Variable Y



If you look at the previous figure, it is known that the distribution of points on the graph appears relatively evenly around the zero line. This indicates that the error variance is fairly consistent across the entire range of independent variable values. In addition, this distribution pattern also shows that although there are indications of heteroscedasticity, the level is still within acceptable limits. Therefore, the regression model can still be considered reliable enough to be used for further analysis and interpretation, although it is necessary to remain aware of the potential minor impacts that may arise due to the inconsistency of the variance.

- 2) Implementation of Legislative Function of DPRD (variable X) with Optimization (variable M)
- 3)

Figure 9. Heteroscedasticity Test Results of Variable X with Variable M



Regarding the figure above, there are some outliers in the higher predicted values. This reflects variations in the data or certain conditions that are not fully explained by the model. Overall, the model shows a good degree of linearity and satisfies the homoskedasticity assumption sufficiently, indicating that the error distribution remains consistent across the range of predicted values. However, the presence of these outliers may require further analysis to ensure that they do not significantly impact the quality of predictions or conclusions generated by the model.

Multiple Linear Regression Test

The results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis between variable X, variable Y, and also variable M are as follows:

- 1) Implementation of Legislative Function of DPRD (variable X) with Principles of Good Governance (variable Y)

Figure 10. Results of Multiple Regression Analysis of Variable X with Variable Y

Model Summary - Prinsip Good Governance Y									
Model	R	R ²	Adjusted R ²	RMSE	R ² Change	F Change	df1	df2	p
H ₀	0.000	0.000	0.000	12.762	0.000		0	399	
H ₁	0.889	0.791	0.791	5.840	0.791	1507.566	1	398	< .001

The analysis shows a very strong positive relationship between the Implementation of the Legislative Function of the DPRD (X) and the Principles of Good Governance (Y) with R = 0.889. The value of R² = 0.791 indicates that 79.1% of the variability in Good Governance Principles can be explained by the Implementation of Legislative Functions of DPRD, while 20.9% is influenced by other factors. The Adjusted R² being consistent with the R² confirms that the regression model is stable and does not suffer from overfitting, so it is reliable in explaining the relationship between the two variables. This strengthens the reliability of the regression model in explaining the relationship between the two variables. Furthermore, there is a regression model between variables X and Y as seen through the following figure:

Figure 11: Regression Model of Variable X with Variable Y

ANOVA						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	p
H ₁	Regression	51411.607	1	51411.607	1507.566	< .001
	Residual	13572.753	398	34.102		
	Total	64984.360	399			

The ANOVA test results (F = 1507.566, p < 0.001) confirm that the regression model is statistically significant and reliable. Most of the variation in Good Governance Principles (51,411,607 out of a total of 64,984,360) was successfully explained by the Implementation of Legislative Functions of DPRD, indicating that optimization of this function plays an important role in improving transparent, accountable, and effective governance. Thus, strengthening the legislative function of DPRD is a key strategy in achieving sustainable and community-based development.

- 2) Implementation of Legislative Function of DPRD (variable X) with Optimization (variable M)
- 3)

Figure 12: Results of Multiple Regression Analysis of Variable X with Variable M

Model Summary - Optimalisasi M									
Model	R	R ²	Adjusted R ²	RMSE	R ² Change	F Change	df1	df2	p
H ₀	0.000	0.000	0.000	11.498	0.000		0	399	
H ₁	0.928	0.861	0.861	4.294	0.861	2463.641	1	398	< .001

The results of the analysis show that there is a very strong correlation between the Implementation of DPRD Legislative Functions (X) and Optimization (M) with R = 0.928, indicating a close linear relationship. The F value of 2463.64 with p < 0.001 indicates that the model is statistically significant, so the relationship between the two variables does not occur by chance. With a correlation close to 1, changes in the Legislative Function Implementation

of the DPRD have a large impact on Optimization, making it an important factor in decision-making and further development. In addition, there is also a regression model between the X variable and the M variable as shown in the following figure:

Figure 13: Regression Model of Variable X with Variable M

ANOVA						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	p
H ₁	Regression	45416.222	1	45416.222	2463.641	< .001
	Residual	7336.968	398	18.435		
	Total	52753.190	399			

The F-statistic of 2463.641 with a p value <0.001 indicates that the regression model used has a very high level of significance. This indicates that the regression model is very effective in explaining the relationship between the variables studied. The very small p value (less than 0.001) provides strong evidence that the relationship between variables does not occur by chance, but is a statistically significant relationship. Therefore, this model can be relied upon to provide a valid explanation of the variables analyzed.

F Test

The direct effect of variable X on variable Y is as follows:

Figure 14. F test of variable X against variable Y

Direct effects							95% Confidence Interval	
			Estimate	Std. Error	z-value	p	Lower	Upper
implementasi X	→	Prinsip Good Governance Y	0.034	0.005	6.429	< .001	0.024	0.045

Looking at this figure, the implementation of the legislative function of the DPRD has a positive direct influence on the application of the principles of good governance. This is evident through the coefficient of 0.034, which shows a significant and strong relationship. The statistical test conducted yielded a significance value of p < 0.001, indicating that the effect of DPRD's legislative function on Good Governance is not only present, but also highly statistically significant.

Figure 15. F test of variable M on the relationship between variable X and variable Y

Indirect effects							95% Confidence Interval			
			Estimate	Std. Error	z-value	p	Lower	Upper		
implementasi X	→	Optimalisasi M	→	Prinsip Good Governance Y	0.054	0.005	10.630	< .001	0.044	0.064

Looking at the figure, the effect through optimization is recorded at 0.054, which is also significant with a p value of <0.001. This finding confirms that optimization not only serves as a mediating factor, but also plays an important role in strengthening the relationship between the implementation of legislation and the application of good governance.

Then after testing the direct and indirect effects in the context of variables X, Y, and M, there is the following analysis:

Figure 16. Total Effect of Direct Influence and Indirect Influence on All Research Variables

Total effects							
						95% Confidence Interval	
		Estimate	Std. Error	z-value	p	Lower	Upper
implementasi X	→ Prinsip Good Governance Y	0.088	0.002	38.925	< .001	0.083	0.092

Based on this figure, the total effect of 0.088 shows that both direct and indirect effects have a significant contribution in improving Good Governance. Thus, both factors that are directly related to policy implementation and factors that play a role through mediation channels (such as optimization) play a simultaneous role in strengthening the quality of governance. This significant contribution indicates that the synergy between the two results in a greater impact in improving key aspects of governance, such as transparency, accountability, and public participation, which ultimately support the creation of a more effective, efficient, and results-oriented government environment.

Path Coefficient

On the other hand, there are results from the test (path coefficient) on variable X, variable Y, and M as follows:

Figure 17. Path Coefficient of X, Y, and M Variables

Path coefficients							
						95% Confidence Interval	
		Estimate	Std. Error	z-value	p	Lower	Upper
Optimalisasi M	→ Prinsip Good Governance Y	0.586	0.054	10.881	< .001	0.480	0.691
implementasi X	→ Prinsip Good Governance Y	0.034	0.005	6.429	< .001	0.024	0.045
implementasi X	→ Optimalisasi M	0.092	0.002	49.760	< .001	0.088	0.095

Based on this figure, it can be seen that the Optimization variable has a major influence on the improvement of Good Governance Principles, with a coefficient of 0.586. This figure illustrates that optimization has a significant role in strengthening the relationship between the implementation of DPRD legislative functions and good governance. This means that all efforts to optimize the various legislative functions carried out by DPRD can accelerate the realization of good governance principles, such as transparency, accountability, and participation.

Meanwhile, when the coefficient of determination R2 is tested, which is a process of testing the extent to which the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable is seen from the results of the analysis described in the following figure:

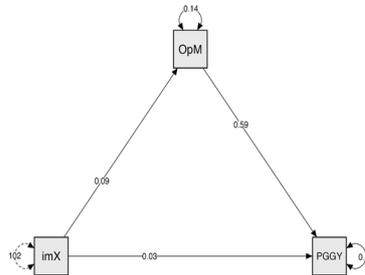
Figure 18. R2 of Variable Y and Variable M

R-Squared	
	R ²
Prinsip Good Governance Y	0.839
Optimalisasi M	0.861

According to this figure, the R2 value is 0.839 for Good Governance and R2 0.861 for Optimization. The R2 value of 0.839 for Good Governance indicates that the model used can explain about 83.9% of the variation in variables related to aspects of good governance, while the rest is influenced by other factors not explained by the model. On the other hand, the R2 value of 0.861 for Optimization indicates that the model has a better ability to explain 86.1%

of the variation that occurs in the optimization aspect, with the rest being influenced by external variables or factors that have not been included in the model. These two R² values indicate the strength of the relationship between the independent and dependent variables in each context, with the model being good enough to explain the phenomenon being analyzed.

Meanwhile, to ensure the validity of the data analysis, path analysis is needed, which is then described through the path plot of variable X, namely the Implementation of the Legislative Function of the DPRD, variable Y, namely the Principles of Good Governance, and variable M or mediator, namely Optimization, revealed through the following image:



Based on the Path plot analysis as shown in the previous figure, optimization (variable M) is shown to play a very important mediator role in the relationship between the implementation of DPRD legislative functions (variable X) and the principles of good governance (variable Y). This result illustrates that the implementation of DPRD legislative functions (variable X) has a very small and even negative direct influence on the implementation of good governance principles (variable Y), with a coefficient of -0.03. This means that without optimization, the implementation of the DPRD's legislative function does not have a significant impact on improving the quality of good governance in North Gorontalo Regency. However, the indirect effect through optimization (variable M) shows a much more significant result. With a path coefficient of 0.09 from X to M and 0.59 from M to Y, optimization is a factor that strengthens the relationship between the implementation of the DPRD's legislative function and the application of good governance principles. This suggests that optimization plays a role in changing and improving the legislative process, which in turn improves the implementation of good governance principles in North Gorontalo District. Therefore, to achieve a more optimal improvement in the implementation of good governance, it is important to maximize the role of optimization as a mediator that connects the legislative function of the DPRD with the principles of good governance.

Proof of Hypothesis 1

Hypothesis 1 (H1) in this study states that there is an alleged relationship between the implementation of the legislative function of the DPRD and the optimization of good governance principles in the North Gorontalo Regency Government. Based on the results of the analysis, H1 is accepted, which indicates that there is a very strong and significant relationship between the two variables. Further analysis shows that the implementation of the legislative function of the DPRD plays an important role in improving the optimization of good governance principles in the region.

In the Model Summary, the correlation (R) value of 0.928 illustrates the very strong relationship between the implementation of DPRD's legislative function as the independent variable (X) and the optimization of good governance principles as the dependent variable (M). In addition, the R² value of 0.861 indicates that approximately 86.1% of the variation in the optimization of good governance principles can be explained by the variable implementation of DPRD's legislative function. This indicates that most of the changes that occur in the

implementation of good governance principles can be attributed to the successful implementation of the DPRD's legislative function in the North Gorontalo District Government.

Then the ANOVA test results show an F-statistic value of 2463.641 with a p-value of less than 0.001, which reinforces that the relationship between these two variables is statistically significant. Thus, the statement of Agus Sutiono and Ambar which states that good governance is a situation that ensures the process of equality, harmony, cohesion, and balance of roles in this condition, there is mutual supervision carried out by various components, namely government (government), society (citizen) or civil society (civil society), and entrepreneurs in the private sector (business) (Khamim, 2021), is sufficient to support very strong evidence that the implementation of the DPRD's legislative function contributes significantly to the optimization of the principles of good governance in the Regional Government in North Gorontalo Regency.

Proof of Hypothesis 2

Hypothesis 2 (H2) states that there is no relationship between the implementation of the DPRD's legislative function and the optimization of good governance principles in the North Gorontalo Regency Government. However, hypothesis 2 (H2) was rejected because the results of the analysis clearly showed a significant relationship between the two variables. Based on the statistical test results, a very strong correlation value was obtained ($R = 0.928$) with a very high level of significance ($p < 0.001$). In addition, the regression coefficient of the variable implementation of the legislative function shows a significant direct effect on the optimization of the principles of good governance, with a t value of 49.635 and $p < 0.001$. This finding convincingly indicates that the implementation of the legislative function by the DPRD has an important role in encouraging the optimization of good governance principles in the North Gorontalo District Government.

Proof of Hypothesis 3

Hypothesis 3 (H3) states that there is an alleged influence of the relationship between the implementation of the legislative function of the DPRD on the optimization of the principles of good governance in the North Gorontalo Regency Government. Based on the results of the analysis, hypothesis 3 (H3) is accepted, which means that there is a strong and significant influence of the implementation of the legislative function of the DPRD on the optimization of the principles of good governance. The regression coefficient for the variable implementation of DPRD's legislative function (X) shows a value of 1.053, with a t value = 49.635 and a significance level of $p < 0.001$. This indicates a highly significant positive effect, where every one unit increase in the implementation of the DPRD's legislative function will increase the optimization of good governance principles by 1.053 units.

In addition, the Adjusted R^2 value of 0.861 indicates that this model has very good predictive ability. In other words, 86.1% of the variation in the optimization of good governance principles can be explained by the implementation of DPRD's legislative function, while the rest is influenced by other factors outside this model. This finding reinforces the importance of the role of the DPRD's legislative function in supporting the implementation of good governance principles in the North Gorontalo District Government as stated by Sedarmayanti namely the parameter of good governance is then determined by how strong or weak the implementation of the DPRD function is (Purnama et al., 2023).

Proof of Hypothesis 4

Hypothesis 4 (H4) states that there is no effect of the relationship between the implementation of the DPRD's legislative function on the optimization of good governance principles in the North Gorontalo Regency Government. However, hypothesis 4 (H4) was rejected based on the results of the analysis which showed a significant effect of the

implementation of the legislative function of the DPRD on the optimization of the principles of good governance. The regression test results prove that the implementation of the DPRD's legislative function has a significant influence on the optimization of good governance principles with a p value of <0.001 . This finding indicates a strong relationship between the implementation of DPRD legislative functions and the application of good governance principles.

In addition, the coefficient of determination (R^2) of 0.861 indicates that the regression model has a very good ability to predict the effect of the implementation of the legislative function on the optimization of the principles of good governance, where 86.1% of the variation in the optimization of the principles of good governance can be explained by the implementation of the DPRD's legislative function. This result confirms the important role of the DPRD in carrying out its legislative function to encourage the creation of transparent, accountable, participatory and responsive governance within the North Gorontalo District Government. Thus, the implementation of the DPRD's legislative function is proven to be one of the key factors in optimizing the principles of good governance in the region.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, it shows that there is a significant relationship and influence between the implementation of the DPRD's legislative function and the optimization of good governance principles in the North Gorontalo Regency Government. DPRD's play a strategic role in overseeing the running of local governments to stay within the corridors of good governance, which includes elements of democracy, transparency, accountability, effectiveness, and efficiency. As a strategic partner of the local government, the DPRD also needs to ensure that the legislation produced not only meets the quantity aspect, but also has a quality substance that is in accordance with the priority needs of the community and a strategic institutional vision.

To support the optimization of good governance, it is recommended to strengthen the role of DPRD's through a collective understanding of the strategic value of good governance for the welfare of the community. In addition, local governments need to maximize good governance-based work programs that are in accordance with the needs of the community. Good political communication between DPRD's and local governments is also an important factor in reducing sectoral disparities and increasing the effectiveness of governance.

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