

# Legal Review of the Requirements Become a Candidate for DPRD Member Who Graduate from Senior High School That's Still Pro and Contra

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## ABSTRACT

DPRD is a Regional People's Representative Body as a representation of the people, has the function of Forming Regional Regulations, Budgeting and Oversight which of course requires people who are experts in their fields. The aim of the research is to conduct a legal review regarding the requirements for prospective DPRD members who graduate from high school who still have pros and cons. The type of research in this paper is normative with a statutory and conceptual approach. While the specification of the research is analytical descriptive, namely explaining the problem according to the research title. The data used is secondary data which consists of primary legal materials in the form of Law No. 7 of 2017, Law No.23 of 2014 and related laws in research journals and secondary legal materials in the form of books, journals, electronic news, laws and regulations, opinions of legal experts and writings related to research title. The legal review regarding the requirements for prospective DPRD members to graduate from high school does fulfill one of the requirements in the laws and regulations, but to become a people's representative or legislator with a high school diploma equivalent can be said to be not yet an expert or broad-minded due to limited education. Therefore, it is suggested that the requirements for candidates for legislative members need to increase the standardization of minimum education for candidates for legislative members who have graduated from university, at least a Bachelor of Laws or Bachelor degree related to executive, legislative and judicial policies.

## ABSTRAK

DPRD merupakan Lembaga Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah sebagai representasi rakyat, mempunyai fungsi Pembentukan Peraturan Daerah, Anggaran dan Pengawasan yang tentunya membutuhkan orang yang ahli dibidangnya. Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk melakukan tinjauan hukum tentang persyaratan bakal calon anggota DPRD lulusan Sekolah Menengah Atas yang masih pro dan kontra. Jenis Penelitian dalam tulisan ini adalah normatif dengan pendekatan perundang-undangan dan konseptual. Sedangkan spesifikasi penelitian adalah deskriptif analitis yaitu menjelaskan tentang permasalahan sesuai dengan judul penelitian. Data yang digunakan data sekunder yang terdiri dari bahan hukum primer berupa UU No. 7 Tahun 2017, UU No.23 Tahun 2014 dan undang-undang yang terkait dalam jurnal penelitian dan bahan hukum sekunder berupa buku-buku, jurnal-jurnal, berita elektronik, peraturan perundang-undangan, pendapat ahli hukum dan tulisan-tulisan yang berhubungan dengan judul penelitian. Tinjauan hukum tentang persyaratan bakal calon anggota DPRD lulusan Sekolah Menengah Atas memang memenuhi salah satu syarat dalam peraturan perundang-undangan, namun untuk menjadi wakil rakyat atau anggota legislatif dengan lulusan SMA sederajat bisa dikatakan belum ahli atau berwawasan luas dengan adanya keterbatasan pendidikan. Oleh karena itu, disarankan agar syarat calon anggota legislatif perlu peningkatan standarisasi minimal pendidikan calon anggota legislatif sudah menempuh pendidikan perguruan tinggi, minimal lulusan Sarjana Hukum atau Sarjana yang berkaitan dengan kebijakan eksekutif, legislatif, dan yudikatif.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

The Regional People's Legislative Council which is formed in each district/city is generally understood as an institution that exercises legislative power and is therefore commonly referred to as a regional legislative body. As for the Regional People's Representative Council, in addition to carrying out its function as government control, this institution also has a very important main task, namely carrying out the legislative function, especially in proposing initiatives to design regulatory legal products in the regions so that the quality of performance can be measured through perceptions and policies on quality. The jobs produced as well as the skills and abilities of organizational actors in this case members of the regional people's representative council. One of the factors in the change so that the quality of regional regulations is created is seen from an educational perspective because through education we can see new ideas that can satisfy the government and society so that the regulations issued are truly useful and of good quality. (Loda et al., 2019)

The implementation of regional governance, it is directed at accelerating the realization of social welfare through improving services, empowerment and community participation, as well as increasing regional competitiveness by taking into account the principles of democracy, equity, justice and the uniqueness of a region within the system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. (Indonesia, 2014);

The division of authority in the administration of central and regional government signifies relationship between central and local government. How this relationship ideally occurs is a desire and a process of finding a form that is in accordance with the aspirations and desires of the Indonesian people as contained in the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia 1945. In the course of its history, the relationship between the central and regional governments has gone through various models and the form in accordance with the regulations set by the government as the basis for administering governance in the regions, namely by enacting laws governing the authority of regional government. (Abdullah, 2016).

Administration in the regions is carried out on the principle of Decentralization, namely the transfer of governmental authority by the Government to autonomous regions to regulate and manage government affairs within the system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, in addition to implementing Deconcentration, namely the delegation of governmental authority by the Government to the Governor as the representative of the government and or to vertical agencies, and also carrying out assistance tasks, namely assignments from the government to regions and or villages from the government. According to Hoogerwarf, decentralization is the acknowledgment or transfer of authority by higher public bodies to lower public bodies to independently and based on their own interests make decisions in the field of regulation (regelendaad) and in the field of government (bestuursdaad). (Abdullah, 2016).

The authority that is handed over, delegated and assigned is in nature to regulate and manage the implementation of governance in the region. With the transfer of authority, it has an impact on

regional autonomy for regional governments so as to provide opportunities and flexibility for regions to regulate and carry out their own government affairs, which directly also influences the concept of central and regional relations in the implementation of government (Elcaputera, 2021). One of the important aspects in the implementation of regional autonomy and decentralization is the issue of regional finance and regional budget (APDB). To realize regional autonomy and decentralization that is broad, real and responsible, regional financial management is needed that is able to control regional financial policies economically, efficiently, effectively, transparently and accountably. (Amalia, 2013) (Winarna & Murni, 2007).

The amendments to the Constitution 1945 are a manifestation and an attempt to create a system of decentralization and democracy between high state institutions based on a common will because the previous government had carried out various political engineering and was authoritarian in nature. By amending the Constitution 1945, the goals of a country can be realized. Because the amendment has dispelled the myth of the sanctity of the Constitution 1945 which is contrary to advanced and modern political life. It is undeniable that there is an accumulation of other external and internal factors which have contributed to the deteriorating condition of the state. However, it is also necessary to take actions that can minimize the influence of these factors, namely by placing a better system in the Indonesian constitution. Therefore, the transformation of the government system and state administration system in Indonesia must be initiated through amendments to the Constitution. However, the ideal concept above, at the implementation level, the process of amending the Constitution is not fully in line with expectations. (Yani, 2018) (Indonesia, 1945)

DPRD is mentioned in Article 18 paragraph 3 of the Constitution 1945: "Provincial, regency and city governments have a Regional People's Legislative Council whose members are elected through general elections". The Regional People's Legislative Council (DPRD), both at the provincial and regency/municipal levels, is a regional people's representative institution that has a position as an element of regional government administration. As an organizing element, the DPRD is part of the regional government so that the position of the DPRD and the Regional Head are both administrators of the regional government, not independent institutions such as the DPR and the President which are commonly called the triaspolitica or executive, legislative and judicial powers. (Sulaiman, 2018)

As we know, the functions of the Provincial and Regency/Municipal DPRD are based on Article 94 and Article 149 of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, including "formulation of regional regulations, budgets and supervision" (Indonesia, 2015). Meanwhile, the duties and powers of the Provincial and Regency/Municipal DPRD as regulated in Article 101 and Article 154 as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 9 of 2015 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, include; form Regional Regulations (Perda) with regional heads, discuss and give approval to Draft Regional Regulations (Perda) regarding APBD submitted by regional heads, carry out supervision over the implementation of Regional Regulations (Perda) and APBD, elect regional heads and deputy regional heads in the event of vacancies to continue the remaining term of office and many other duties and authorities stipulated in the provisions of laws and regulations. (Sulaiman, 2018)

With so many duties and powers as DPRD members, of course DPRD member candidates must have the ability to carry out their three main plus functions, namely legislation, budgeting and oversight, and plus representation simultaneously, proportionally and sustainably. These functions are known as the functions of the legislature (Asmawi, 2014). Therefore, it is very important that regional representatives to occupy these positions must have intelligence which includes intellectual intelligence (Intellectual Quotient), emotional intelligence (Emotional Quotient), and spiritual intelligence (Spiritual Quotient). (Masduki, 2022)

Referring to the Election Law, everyone who wants to run for office as a candidate for members of the Legislature (DPR, DPD, DPRD) must meet the requirements determined by law. One of them is as stipulated in Article 240 paragraph 1 letter (e) of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections which reads "Educated at least graduate from High School, Madrasah Aliyah, Vocational High School, Vocational Madrasah Aliyah, or other education that is equivalent" (Wedatama et al., 2019). This became a hot topic of discussion among legislators and the public which gave rise to several pro and con opinions as stated by Titi Anggraini as a member of the Perludem (Association for Elections and Democracy) Advisory Council who argued that it was not too concerned with the educational requirements for the people's representatives because the important thing was the figures who were truly elected. The people want with an honest election process. This is because they are our representatives who will work with the maximum support capacity of experts. (Astin et al., 2022).

Unlike what was conveyed by Ujang Komarudin as a political observer at Al Ahzar University, he stated that it would be funny if the candidates for legislative members only graduated from high school, because in the future, high school Graduate would be left behind. college graduates and proposed the idea that a leader must have a higher level of education than those he leads, because education is one of the most important things. (Indomen Post: 2021) (Astin et al., 2022).

According to the Opinion of Ulfa Astin et al, in their research, to become candidates for legislature or people's representatives must be knowledgeable, namely people who have extensive knowledge of both Religion and other general knowledge, are wise, assertive, and have good personality, charismatic and authoritative and can be used as an example so that he can unite the aspirations of different people, as well as people who are prominent and respected among his people, so that he can truly carry out the mandate and the people he leads feel good for his leadership. Other sciences in question are political science, constitutional science, economics, and other branches of general knowledge that need to be mastered by the head of state to support the smooth running of his duties in running the government. (Astin et al., 2022).

Then can the duties and powers of DPRD members in the law be carried out by members of the DPRD who do not have the expertise and ability in their field? And will the tasks and authority be achieved if DPRD members are high school graduates or equivalent? This is the controversy or the pros and cons in candidacy as a DPRD member. On the one hand, there are those who agree that the minimum nomination requirements are high school graduates and on the other hand, legislative candidates must have at least a college degree. We hope that members of the Legislature understand all performance related to their field, not just because of their figure and popularity but they must have the ability, where their task is very important for the progress of a nation. For this reason, writing this journal aims to conduct a legal review of the requirements for Candidates for Members of DPRD (Regional People's Representative Council) High School Graduates who are still pros and cons according to the General Election Law. In this case the DPRD that the author is referring to is the DPRD for the Regency/City level.

## II. RESEARCH METHODE

The type of research in this paper is normative with a statutory and conceptual approach. While the specification of the research is analytical descriptive, namely explaining the problem according to the research title. The data used is secondary data which consists of primary legal material in the form of Law Of The Republic Of Indonesia Number 7 Of 2017 Concerning General Elections, Law Number 23 Of 2014 Concerning Local Government, Law Of The Republic Of Indonesia Number 9 Of 2015 Regarding The Second Amendment To Law Number 23 Of 2014 Concerning Local Government, The Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia 1945 and secondary legal materials in the form of books, journals, electronic news, laws and regulations, court decisions and opinions of legal experts and writings related to the research title. The data analysis method is carried out by

collecting data through a review of library materials or secondary data which includes primary legal materials and secondary legal materials, both in the form of applicable laws and regulations, research results such as books, journals, thesis, documents, and relevant literature related to the problem to be studied.

So in this study the data is processed by describing the problems, giving opinions, on the problems studied, and a conclusion is drawn with descriptive analysis. The technique used in the collection of legal materials is by collecting primary legal materials and secondary legal materials which is carried out by means of an inventory of laws and regulations, records, and books related to the issues to be discussed and associated with normative research types.

### III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

#### 1. Functions of DPRD Regency/Municipal

According to Sutarto in Zainal, functions are details of tasks that are similar or closely related to each other to be carried out by a certain employee, each of which is based on a group of similar activities according to their nature or implementation (Surya, 2021). Functions of The DPRD of Regency/Municipal based on Article 149 (1) The DPRD of Regency/Municipal has the following functions: (a) Legislation; Functions Establishment of Regency/City Perda with the Regional Head and approves or disapproves of draft regional regulations, proposes draft regional regulations, and compiles programs for the formation of regional regulations with regional heads. Ideally, the implementation of the legislative function is expected to be able to create aspirational and responsive regional regulations that are able to influence the community environment so that the quality of the resulting performance is non-discriminatory. As policy-making actors, in this case the government and the DPRD, of course, have a shared responsibility in making regional regulations so that the regional regulations issued are able to answer the problems that exist in society. (Loda et al., 2019). The government and DPRD have authority in terms of legislation in the regions so that we can measure the achievement of performance between the government and DPRD based on the number of regional regulations produced and whether the regional regulations produced are really effective in addressing these problems so that the legislative function carried out can provide a clear picture of success regarding regional regulations that have been mutually agreed upon.

Budget; The function of the budget is manifested in the form of discussions for joint approval of the draft regional regulation on APBD submitted by the regional head. The implementation of this regional expenditure must be based on the principles of thrifty, not extravagant, effective, efficient, and in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. The budget in the form of the APBD is a manifestation of the people's mandate to the government through the DPRD in improving community welfare and service to the community, the APBD is also the annual regional government financial plan approved by the DPRD and stipulated by regional regulations. Because the budget is the most important aspect in running a good regional government. (Andi, 2019). The enactment of Law Number 23 of 2014 will change the pattern of use of regional funds, given the wide discretion given by the center to the regions in the utilization of the regional budget even though the funds come from the center. Regions will utilize the budget in accordance with regional needs and priorities. Regional needs and priorities will be closely related to the vision and mission developed by the region concerned. For this reason, the target of budget oversight is the extent to which there is a link between budget allocations and the achievement of the regional vision and mission. (Abidin et al., 2018).

Supervision; The oversight function is manifested in the form of supervising the implementation of regional regulations and regional head regulations, the implementation of other laws and regulations related to the administration of regional government, and the implementation of follow-up on the results of financial report audits by BPK (Financial Audit Agency). Supervision is the process of setting performance measures and taking actions that can support the achievement of

the expected results in accordance with the predetermined performance. (Abidin et al., 2018) (Loda et al., 2019). It must be admitted that the supervisory function is the last function placed by almost every expert in describing the management process, but that does not mean that supervision is always carried out when an activity has ended (finished). therefore the actual supervision takes place simultaneously with the planning by the planner.(Anam & Anwar, 2020).

Regency and City DPRD have legislative, budgetary and supervisory functions. These three functions are carried out within the framework of people's representation in districts/cities. Talking about the duties and functions of the DPRD means discussing what the DPRD wants to implement in an effort to achieve its goal of providing public services. (Prayoga et al., 2022). Good planning is the first successful implementation of the main tasks and functions. Therefore, the formulation of a plan regarding DPRD Oversight activities to be carried out is a very important step and determines the effectiveness of the supervision to be carried out. APBD supervision means that the regional budget is a guideline for assessing the success or failure of local government administration. Of course in this case to be able to carry out a good supervision, there are several influencing factors, including, namely; the implementing people must be good, the finances must be sufficient and good, the equipment must be sufficient and good, the organization and management must be good.(Andi, 2019). Therefore, candidates who will become DPRD members must have good management. How is it possible for a person who does not have good management skills to become a DPRD member when you see the DPRD's functions are so complete? And we know that on average, many college graduates have this ability, so for this position in a company or agency, employees need at least college graduates. Because this position requires intelligence and ability to be a leader.

## **2. Duties and Authorities the DPRD of Regency/Municipal**

The duties and authorities of the Regency/Municipal DPRD are regulated in Article 154 as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 9 of 2015 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. The duties and authorities of the Regency/Municipal DPRD are; (a) Form regional regulations with regional heads. (b) Discuss and give approval for the draft regional regulation regarding the regional revenue and expenditure budget (APBD) submitted by the regional head. (c) Carry out supervision of the implementation of regional regulations and APBD. Propose: (a) For the provincial DPRD, the appointment/dismissal of the governor/deputy governor is submitted to the President through the Minister of Home Affairs to obtain approval for the appointment/dismissal. (b) For district DPRD, the appointment/dismissal of regents/deputy regents is up to the Minister of Home Affairs through the Governor. (c) For the city DPRD, the appointment/dismissal of the mayor/deputy mayor is up to the Minister of Home Affairs through the Governor. (d) To elect a deputy regional head (deputy governor/deputy regent/deputy mayor) in the event of a vacancy in the post of deputy regional head. Provide opinions and considerations to regional governments regarding plans for international agreements in the regions. Give approval to plans for international cooperation carried out by local governments. Ask for a report on the accountability of regional heads in the administration of regional administration. Give approval for cooperation plans with other regions or with third parties that burden the community and the region. Strive for the implementation of regional obligations in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

The duties and authorities of the Regency/Municipal DPRD are to form regency/city regional regulations together with the regent/mayor, discuss and give approval for the draft regional regulation regarding the district/city regional income and expenditure budget submitted by the regent/mayor.(Prayoga et al., 2022). In addition, carry out supervision over the implementation of regional regulations and district/city regional income and expenditure budgets, propose the appointment and/or dismissal of regents/mayors and/or deputy regents/deputy mayors to the

Minister of Home Affairs through the governor to obtain approval for the appointment and/or dismissal .

There needs to be good synchronization and cooperation between the DPRD and the Regional Government in the preparation of the Draft Regional Regulations (Raperda), which later become Regional Regulations (Perda). So that later it is hoped that the implications and implementation of these regional regulations can run well, one of which is the clarity and accuracy of when these implementing regulations can be implemented.(Loda et al., 2019)

### **3. The Candidates Requirements for DPRD of Regency/Municipal**

The requirements for nominating oneself as a member of the Regency/City DPRD refer to Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections, regulated in Article 240 paragraph 1, among them; (a) are aged 21 (twenty one) years or more; (b) piety to God Almighty; (c) domiciled in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia; (c) be able to speak, read, and/or write in Indonesian; (d) education at least graduated from high school, madrasah aliyah, vocational high school, vocational aliyah madrasa, or other schools that are equivalent;

The requirements for Candidates for Members of Regency/Municipal DPRD also apply to the Central DPR and Provincial DPRD. It can be seen that letter (e) reads "Educated at least graduated from high school, *Madrasah Aliyah* (Islamic School), Vocational High School, Islamic School Vocational, or other education that is equivalent."

According to Ramlan Surbakti, the requirements to become a legislative candidate can be divided into two, namely the requirement of loyalty to the state constitution as the goal, basis and guidelines for state behavior, and requirements concerning the capacity of the soul, body and mind. Some of these requirements need to be regulated in detail in the articles contained in the Election Law, while others may be more appropriately left to the "market" or voting public. In a number of advanced democracies, the religion, educational level or health of a candidate is not a requirement stipulated in the law, but the evaluation is left up to the voters. (Ifah, 2020)

So this is what is still held by politicians to keep running for DPRD members even though they are only high school graduates. If we look at the tasks and authorities of the DPRD which are so complete, it's not enough if only a high school graduate, especially if the candidate has no experience in their field. To become a representative of the people, one must be able to protect the people and have extensive knowledge and even be truly capable in their field so that the aspirations of the people are carried out and the benefit of the people is realized.

### **4. Legal Review of the Candidates Requirements for Members of Regency/Municipal DPRD for High School Graduate**

Prospective DPRD members who graduate from high school are one of the requirements stipulated in Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections. Article 240 paragraph (1) letter "e", this does not conflict with the existing Legislation, but in this Regulation it is felt that it has a weakness where the Institution has the function and authority to make and produce a product of Legislation may nominate himself as a Candidate for Member of the Legislature with a minimum of a high school educational background.(Priafuddin, 2021)

Candidates for legislative members with high school Graduate have met the requirements set out in the law, but to become people's representatives with high school graduates of the same level can be said to be not yet expert or insightful with limited education, so it is possible for someone who has just finished high school above or other equivalent education to run for the people's representative or even someone who does not have sufficient experience to join the people's representative. We can see that broad knowledge is not enough just through experience or even just high school education. (Astin et al., 2022)

To become representatives of the people, they must be people who are truly trustworthy in their fields, who have extensive knowledge, one of which is through education because with education a person will be better able to solve problems that occur in this modern era, because with this knowledge regulations are formed. which is beneficial for the benefit of the Indonesian nation, this is in line with the opinion conveyed by Plato that the State must be controlled by thinkers or philosophers. Because only philosophers can see the real problems in life, who can distinguish between what is good and what is no good.(Astin et al., 2022).

As we know, law enforcement officials, both those who work as prosecutors, judges, advocates, or police (investigators), are trumpets of laws that carry out and carry out legal products or statutory regulations where these products are made and born by law enforcement officials. Legislative body, namely the DPRD itself. Of course, DPRD members who are authorized to make laws must have a minimum educational background of Bachelor of Laws.(Priafuddin, 2021)

Opinion from several politicians who agree (pro) high school graduate legislative candidates: (Astin et al., 2022). (a) Achmad Baidowi as secretary of the PPP faction refused to revise the election law for candidates for legislative members at least college graduates, because according to him the educational requirements for legislative candidates with high school graduates have met the requirements set out in article 240 of law number 7 of 2017 concerning elections In general, graduating from high school does not reduce the quality of work for members of the People's Representative Council (DPR).(b) Djarot Saiful Hidayat as chairman of the PDIP DPP and member of Commission II of the DPR RI is of the opinion that PDIP does not agree with the rules regarding the requirements to become a candidate for a legislative member with at least a college degree, just a high school graduate or equivalent. (c) 4.Ahmad Ali, member of the Republic of Indonesia DPR from the Nasdem faction that he refused if candidates for legislative members had to graduate from university because this was discriminatory against people who did not have education up to university, because what the community needed were people who were able to accommodate people's aspirations.

Opinions from several politicians who disagree (against) legislative candidates with high school graduates:(Astin et al., 2022). (a) Political observer at Al Azhar Indonesia University, Ujang Komarudin, argues that it would be funny if the candidates for legislative members only graduated from high school, because in the future high school graduates will be left behind. (b) Chairman of the DPP PKS Yusuf stated that PKS agreed with the candidates for legislative members who graduated from college and proposed the idea that a leader must have a higher level of education than those he leads, because education is one of the most important things. (c) Political observer and Executive Director of the Voxpol Center Research and Consulting, Pangi Syarwi Chaniago said he was surprised by the presence of DPR Members for the 2019-2024 period who still graduated from Diploma and High School. Pangi believes that education is the main indicator to measure a person's quality and capability. Political parties, which are vehicles for politicians heading to Senayan, should pay attention to this so that the quality of DPR members increases from year to year.

DPRD as a Legislative function related to the formation of Regional Regulations (Perda) which is carried out by discussing with the Regional Head and approving or disapproving the draft regional regulations, proposing draft regional regulations, and preparing programs for forming regional regulations with the regional head, of course, must have world knowledge or general science, especially political science, constitutional science, economics, governmental science, law drafting, legal philosophy and others related to general science branches that need to be mastered by the head of state to support the smooth running of his duties running the government (Astin et al., 2022).Of course, knowledge like this can only be obtained in lectures or universities. Whereas those of us who are already in college still need to learn to understand all of that, then what if someone who only graduated from high school.



According to Lahamit, in the Formation of Regional Regulations (Perda) by the government, there are at least two things that underlie it. First: regional regulations are formed because the community really needs them. Second: that the regional regulations formed can improve the welfare of the people who are targeted in the regional regulations. Regional autonomy gives great power to the regions to manage their own households. Of course, this broad authority must be understood to lead to social welfare and justice, so that the resulting local legislation is a product of legislation that is oriented to the interests of the community. (Lahamit, 2021).

So, the requirements for candidates for members of the Legislature (Regency/City DPRD) need to obtain an increase in the minimum standard of education for each candidate for Legislative Members, namely having taken tertiary education, because to become law enforcement officers who are realistic in carrying out their duties are based on the minimum laws and regulations must take a Bachelor of Laws or Bachelors education related to *triaspolitica* lectures, so that if this can be realized it will create harmony and synchronization between members authorized to make Legislation and law enforcement officers who uphold justice in carrying out their duties based on Legislation already made (Priafuddin, 2021). In the future, it is necessary to consider the requirements to become a candidate for Regency/Municipal DPRD member so that the minimum requirement is a bachelor's degree, so that DPRD members who are successful in sitting on DPRD seats have a better understanding of carrying out and carrying out their functions, duties and responsibilities in carrying out the positions they have.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

The legal review of the requirements for candidates for DPRD (Regional People's Legislative Council) graduates from high school graduates who are still pro and contra aims to find out whether these conditions are still being maintained or will be changed in the future. Seeing so many opinions that are still the pro and contra of these conditions. Until now, high school graduates still meet one of the requirements in the legislation, but to become a people's representative or member of the legislature with high school graduates of the same level can be said to be not yet an expert or insightful with limited education, it does not rule out someone who has just finished high school. above or other equivalent education to run for the people's representatives. We can see that broad knowledge is not enough just through experience or even just high school education. Therefore, it is suggested that the requirements for candidates for the Legislature (Regency/City DPRD) need to obtain an increase in the minimum standardization of education for each candidate for Legislative Members, that is, have completed tertiary education, at least a Bachelor of Laws or Bachelor degree related to executive, legislative and judicial. So that if this can be realized, it will create harmony and synchronization between members who are authorized to make Legislation and law enforcement officers who uphold justice in carrying out their duties based on the Legislation that has been made.

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