

MENILAI PENGARUH RESES ANGGOTA DEWAN PERWAKILAN RAKYAT TERHADAP PEMBENTUKAN UNDANG-UNDANG NOMOR 3 TAHUN 2022 TENTANG IBU KOTA NEGARA

Andi Nur Indah Amaliah Camubar¹, Dian Agung Wicaksono²

INTISARI

Pengesahan Rancangan Undang-Undang Ibu Kota Negara yang telah disahkan dalam UU 3/2022 dilaksanakan secara cepat dan telah mengesampingkan partisipasi masyarakat sehingga pelaksanaan reses sebagai wadah untuk menampung aspirasi masyarakat menjadi dipertanyakan, apakah hal tersebut telah dilaksanakan secara optimal oleh para Panitia Khusus RUU IKN DPR RI. Penelitian ini menarik dua rumusan permasalahan, yakni: 1) Apa problematika pengaturan reses dan keterkaitannya terhadap pembentukan UU 3/2022 tentang Ibu Kota Negara?; dan 2) Bagaimana kontribusi pelaksanaan reses terhadap pembentukan UU 3/2022 tentang Ibu Kota Negara?

Penelitian ini menggunakan jenis penelitian normatif-empiris. Selain menganalisis penelitian melalui studi pustaka, Peneliti turut serta melakukan wawancara dengan Pansus RUU IKN pada Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Republik Indonesia. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa, *pertama*, pelaksanaan reses tidak diatur secara rinci serta pedoman pertanggungjawaban reses di tingkat DPR kurang rinci dan masih menggunakan produk hukum yang sudah tidak relevan; *Kedua*, pelaksanaan reses oleh Pansus RUU IKN lebih berfokus untuk menggali masalah di daerah pemilihan sehingga pelaksanaan sosialisasi UU IKN bukan menjadi prioritas Pansus, serta tidak ditemukan fakta empirik yang menunjukkan masa reses sebagai masa istirahat dari sidang berkontribusi dalam pembentukan UU 3/2022. Di samping itu, masa reses digunakan untuk membahas RUU IKN yang mana esensi dari masa reses tersebut untuk melakukan kunjungan kerja atau tugas di luar gedung DPR.

Kontribusi reses terhadap pembentukan UU IKN dapat dikatakan lebih bersifat prosedural daripada substantif. Reses hanya dimanfaatkan sebagai sarana percepatan pembahasan, bukan sebagai forum deliberatif untuk menggali aspirasi masyarakat secara luas. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan perlunya penguatan regulasi reses agar lebih partisipatif, transparan, dan akuntabel, serta mengarusutamakan *meaningful participation* dalam pembentukan undang-undang, sehingga produk hukum yang dihasilkan lebih demokratis dan responsif terhadap kebutuhan masyarakat. Salah satu dampak pengesahan RUU IKN telah mengakibatkan beberapa uang negara tergerus, sehingga mengakibatkan beberapa pembangunan telah dijalankan tetapi belum difungsikan.

Kata Kunci: reses; dewan perwakilan rakyat; pembentukan undang-undang; ibu kota negara.

¹ Mahasiswa Magister Ilmu Hukum, Fakultas Hukum Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta.

² Dosen pada Departemen Hukum Tata Negara, Fakultas Hukum Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta.

ASSESSING THE IMPACTS OF RECESS BY THE MEMBERS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL ON THE LEGISLATION FORMATION OF LAW NUMBER 3 OF 2022 ON NATIONAL CAPITAL

Andi Nur Indah Amaliah Camubar³, Dian Agung Wicaksono⁴

ABSTRACT

The ratification of law draft on National Capital which has been ratified into Law No. 3 of 2022 was carried out quickly and ignored public participation, so that the implementation of recess as a forum to accommodate public aspirations was questionable, whether it has been implemented by the special committee of the People's Representative Council of the Republic of Indonesia (DPR RI). This study has two problem formulations, namely: 1) What is the problems of recess regulation and its relations with Law No. 3 of 2022 on National Capital?; furthermore, 2) How does the recess contributed to the formulation of Law No. 3 of 2022 on National Capital?

This study uses a normative-empirical research type. In addition to analyzing research through the literature studies, the researcher also conducted interviews with the special committee for the IKN Bill at the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia. The results of the study indicate that first, The implementation of recess isn't regulated in detail and the guidelines for accountability for recess at the DPR level are less detailed also still uses outdated legal products; Second, the implementation of recess by the special committee for the IKN Bill focuses more on exploring the problems in electoral district, so that the implementation of the socialization of the IKN Law wasn't a priority and also there are no empirical facts were found that indicate the recess period as the break from the session that contributed to the IKN Law. In addition, the recess period was used to discuss the IKN Bill where the essence of the recess period was to conduct work visits or duties outside the DPR building.

The contribution of recess for the formulation of the IKN Law was more procedural than substantive. Recess is only used to expedite discussions and not as a deliberative forum to explore broader public aspirations. This study recommends the strengthening recess regulations to make them more participate, transparent, and accountable as well as mainstreaming meaningful participation in law making, so that the result of legal products are more democratic and responsive to public needs. One of the impact because of the ratification of IKN Law has resulted erosion of state funds, resulting in several development projects that has been implemented and wasn't operated yet.

Keywords: *recess, people's representative council, formation of laws, national capital.*

³ Master of Laws Student at the Faculty of Law, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta.

⁴ Supervisor and Assistant Professor of Constitutional Law, Faculty of Law, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta.