

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

#### **A. Conclusion**

Based on the previous discussion in chapter four, the Right of Investigation has been used 8 times and its implementation is in accordance with the constitution and the law. However, the Implementation of Investigation Rights from time to time may be seen more as a political stage with various motives and political interests, both the personal members of the DPR and the political parties that exist. This can be seen in the period of Abdurrahman Wahid and President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono.

The implications of using of Investigation Rights after political reform have two meanings. On one hand, the use of Investigative Rights has a negative impact where the use of the Investigation Right is only a political transaction. Therefore, the use of Investigation Right just ended without any definite result. But on the other hand, the use of Investigation Right have a positive impact on government policy, for example on the oil price hike case, because the pressure of members of the DPR in Senayan finally encourage the government to issue a policy of reducing oil prices three times.

**B. Recommendation**

1. The DPR members should have clear framework, objective, institutional pattern and measurable achievement targets on how supervision functions are managed and implemented.
2. The DPR members need to have stronger commitment to exercise the power of using the Investigation Right as a mean to control the president.