

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

A. Conclusion

Based on the discussion in chapter four it is found that the roles of the regional office of Ministry of Law and Human Rights in the regional regulation making process in the Special Region of Yogyakarta have been implemented well as it stated in its regulation. Ministry of Law and Human Rights Regional Office designer has been involved in each stage of the formation of regional regulation even though the regulation arrange a passive coordination with Provincial Government and House of People Representative. But it plays an active role when involve in the discussion together with the Provincial House of People's Representative and Provincial Government by giving suggestion, recommendation, and critics on the format and substance of regional regulation draft. Regional Office of Ministry of Law and Human Rights has the right to cancel the Regional Regulations as its function is to harmonize and evaluate the regional regulation before it is enacted.

There are some obstacles appear during the regulation-making process such as:

1. The highly sectoral political ego between the House of People's Representatives and Government.

2. Lack of socialization on the importance of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights Regional Office roles in the formation of regional regulations.
3. Passive coordination relationship between the Ministry of Law and Human Rights Regional Office, Provincial Government and Provincial House of People's Representatives.
4. Lack of functioning of the professional organization of legislative designers.

B. Recommendation

After conducting the research, there are four suggestions or recommendations proposed by the author, namely:

1. Raising the Special Region of Yogyakarta government and House of People Representative awareness to exercise authority as stipulated in Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. So, the distribution of functions and authorities in the regional regulation-making process is clear and integrated with each other. It is expected to eliminate the political ego between the Provincial Government and Provincial House of People's Representatives.
2. Asking the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights to conduct more intensive socialization about the importance of the role of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights in the

development and validity of the regional regulations. So, local governments aware that it is important to call the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights.

3. Formulating a regulation which includes the detailed mechanisms for the preparation of regional regulations involving the Regional Government, Regional House of People's Representatives and Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, with a comprehensive legal basis that is expected to encourage the optimization of quality regional regulations.
4. Reactivating the long-vacuum legislation professional organization in order to promote the quality of the legislation designer and also to maintain the codes of ethics of legislation designer profession.