



The Effectiveness of the Supervisory Function of The House of Representatives of The Republic of Indonesia: The Role of Leadership Style, Program Management, and Inter-Institutional Coordination In The Agricultural Sector

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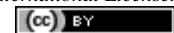
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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the influence of leadership style, supervision program management, and inter-agency coordination on the effectiveness of the supervisory function of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia in the agricultural sector. This study uses a quantitative approach with a survey method through the distribution of questionnaires to 60 respondents of Expert Personnel of Commission IV of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia. Data were analyzed using multiple linear regression with the help of SPSS. The results of the study show that leadership style, supervision program management, and inter-agency coordination have a positive and significant effect on the effectiveness of the supervisory function, both partially and simultaneously. In addition, leadership style is the most dominant variable in increasing the effectiveness of the supervisory function. This study confirms that the effectiveness of legislative oversight is not only determined by formal authority but also by the internal capacity of institutions, particularly in aspects of leadership, program management, and coordination. Therefore, strengthening these three aspects is important in improving the quality of the supervisory function of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia in the agricultural sector.

Keywords: Leadership Style, Supervision Program Management, Inter-Agency Coordination, Effectiveness of Supervisory Functions, House of Representatives.

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1. Introduction

The development of the agricultural sector is a national strategic agenda because it is directly related to food security, economic stability, and the welfare of rural communities. In the global context, the agricultural sector faces increasingly complex challenges due to climate change, globalization pressures, limited resources, and increasing food needs of the world's population. This condition requires the presence of effective, adaptive, and sustainable public policies, as well as supervisory mechanisms that are able to ensure that policies run according to development goals.

In developing countries such as Indonesia, the complexity of the agricultural sector is exacerbated by institutional structures involving many actors with different interests, both from the central government, local governments, state business entities, to non-state actors. Studies on the relationship between power and actors in national agricultural policies show that interactions between actors often create inequality of influence, weak accountability, and suboptimal policy coordination [1] [2]. This has an impact on the low effectiveness of agricultural policy implementation at the operational level. Leadership style in public organizations has a strategic role in determining institutional performance achievements and the level of work involvement of the supporting apparatus. The task of a leader in carrying out his leadership is not only

limited to his ability to carry out programs, but also involves all layers in the organization, members, and society to play an active role so that they make a positive contribution in efforts to achieve goals [3].

The management of the supervisory program is an important element in ensuring the effectiveness of the legislative supervisory function. Emphasized that supervision that is not supported by clear agenda planning, structured implementation, and systematic evaluation and follow-up tends to result in supervision that is administrative and does not have an impact on improving public policies [4]. In the context of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, the management of a good supervision program is a prerequisite so that the supervisory function does not stop at the meeting forum, but is able to produce recommendations that are operational and can be followed up by the executive institution.

Inter-agency coordination in public policy supervision is determined not only by institutional structure, but also by the quality of communication and information exchange between actors. Recent research shows that the effectiveness of inter-institutional coordination is greatly influenced by the clarity of policy arguments, the quality of communication in official forums, and the alignment of data and information between institutional actors [5]. In the agricultural sector, coordination between agencies is becoming increasingly important because agricultural policy

involves ministries, non-ministerial institutions, local governments, and state business entities. Therefore, coordination between institutions is positioned as a factor that has a direct influence on the effectiveness of the supervisory function of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia in the agricultural sector.

Food and agricultural policy in Indonesia has a strategic character not only from the economic side, but also from the political side. Recent political economy studies show that food and strategic commodity policies are highly vulnerable to political interests and pressure from certain groups, thus requiring strong legislative oversight mechanisms to ensure accountability and policy sustainability [6]. Various studies also confirm that the main problem of the agricultural sector in Indonesia does not only lie in the formulation of policies, but also in the weak implementation and supervision of these policies. The implementation of subsidized fertilizer policies, for example, still faces classic problems such as inaccuracy of targets, fertilizer scarcity, manipulation of data on farmers' needs, and non-transparent distribution practices. This condition shows that the agricultural policy supervision system has not been running optimally [7] [8].

In the Indonesian constitutional system, the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (DPR RI) has a strategic role through the implementation of legislation, budget, and supervision functions. The supervisory function of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia is the main instrument in ensuring that government policies and programs are carried out in an accountable, efficient manner, and in favor of the interests of the people. However, a number of studies show that the implementation of the supervisory function of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, especially in the agricultural sector, still faces various structural and operational obstacles [9].

Commission IV of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia as an apparatus of the council in charge of agriculture, food, and forestry has an important role in supervising agricultural strategic policies, including subsidized fertilizer policies and national food security. Empirical research shows that even though Commission IV has established a working committee (panja) and carried out various supervision agendas, the results of these supervision have often not been followed up optimally by the government, so that the same problems continue to recur from year to year, [7].

The weak supervisory function of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia cannot be separated from internal institutional factors, one of which is the leadership style. A systematic literature review of leadership styles confirms that effective leadership plays an important role in improving organizational performance, strengthening internal coordination, and encouraging the creation of

accountable governance [10]. In the context of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, the leadership style of the commission leaders and key legislative actors greatly affects the direction, intensity, and quality of the implementation of the supervisory function.

In addition to leadership style, the management of the supervisory program is also an important factor in determining the effectiveness of the supervisory function of the House of Representatives. Program management that includes planning the supervision agenda, implementing work meetings, field visits, and evaluating and following up on supervision results is the key to the success of public policy supervision. Research shows that weak planning and evaluation of supervision programs causes supervision to be administrative and non-substantive [7] [8].

On the other hand, the effectiveness of the supervision of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia is also greatly influenced by coordination between institutions. The agricultural sector involves many institutions with interrelated authorities, so weak coordination between institutions has the potential to cause policy overlap, data insynchronization, and low follow-up on supervision results. Studies on agricultural policy governance show that the failure of coordination between institutions is one of the main causes of suboptimal implementation and supervision of agricultural policies [1] [8].

State of the art this research refers to the position and contribution of research in the development of the latest scientific studies related to the functions of legislative supervision, leadership, program management, and coordination between institutions in the agricultural sector. Various previous studies have examined the supervisory function of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia or parliament in general, but most of them still focus on normative, regulatory, and institutional evaluation aspects in part.

In the context of the current dynamics of Indonesian democracy, [11] highlighting the role of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (DPR RI) in the period of democratic regression. The research shows that although the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia formally has strong supervisory authority, in practice the supervisory function tends to weaken due to the dominance of political interests, compromises between the legislature and the executive, and weak substantive control over government strategic policies. These findings strengthen the argument that the effectiveness of the supervisory function of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia is not only determined by regulatory aspects, but also by internal institutional factors and supervisory management practices themselves.

The research gap in this research lies in the lack of research that discusses the internal institutional factors of the House of Representatives of the Republic of

Indonesia in explaining the effectiveness of the supervisory function of the agricultural sector. Previous studies have tended to focus on the normative and political aspects of legislative oversight, such as legislative-executive relations and democratic dynamics [11], as well as problems regarding the implementation of agricultural policies from the executive side [1] [2] [7]. However, research that simultaneously examines the role of leadership style, supervision program management, and inter-institutional coordination in one empirical model, especially based on the perspective of Experts of Commission IV of the House of Representatives, is still very limited. Therefore, this research is here to fill this gap by offering a quantitative approach based on *Legislative Oversight Theory* to explain the internal factors that affect the effectiveness of the supervisory function of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia in the agricultural sector.

Based on previous research, the main problem in this study lies in the lack of optimal supervisory functions of the House of Representatives in the agricultural sector, even though normatively the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia has strong supervisory authority. This problem is suspected to be caused not only by external factors such as policy complexity and executive dominance, but also by internal institutional factors of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, especially leadership style, supervision program management, and inter-institutional coordination. These three factors determine the quality of supervision recommendations and the effectiveness of policy follow-up by the government.

This study uses *Legislative Oversight Theory* which was first discovered by McCubbins & Schwartz (1984) through his research *Congressional Oversight Overlooked*. They distinguish two main models of legislative oversight, namely *Police Patrol Oversight* & *Fire Alarm Oversight*. *Police patrol oversight* emphasizing active and systematic supervision through working meetings, inspections, and evaluation of government programs. Instead, *Fire Alarm Oversight* is reactive, where the legislature responds to public reports, media, or the findings of external institutions. Both models affirm that the effectiveness of oversight is highly dependent on the internal capacity of the legislature to manage the agenda, resources, and instruments of oversight.

He then developed this theory by emphasizing that legislative oversight is not only an administrative process, but also a political process that is influenced by leadership, power relations, and the internal dynamics of the legislative institution. In this view, the quality of leadership and technical support are key factors that determine whether oversight is substantive or merely a formality [12]. Based on this description, this study aims to analyze the influence of leadership style, supervision program management, and inter-agency coordination on the effectiveness of the

supervisory function of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia in the agricultural sector. These three variables are seen as important factors that contribute to improving the quality of the implementation of legislative oversight functions, especially in producing more substantive, data-based, and encouraging oversight recommendations by executive agencies. In accordance with the formulation of the problem, the objectives of the research and the theoretical foundation, the conceptual framework of the research can be described as follows on Figure 1.

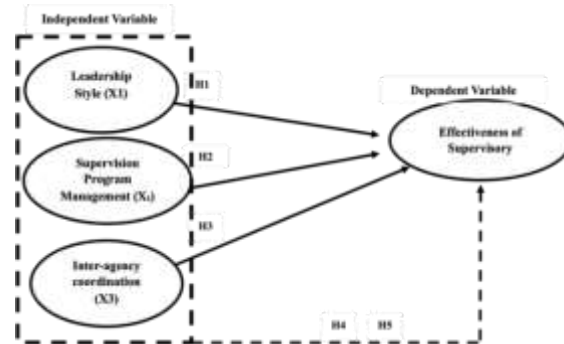


Figure 1. Conceptual framework

2. Research Methods

This study uses four research variables, consisting of three independent variables and one dependent variable. The independent variables in this study were leadership style (X_1), supervision program management (X_2), and inter-agency coordination (X_3). The bound variable in this study is the effectiveness of the supervisory function of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Y). The quantitative approach was chosen because this study aims to examine the causal relationship between the variables of leadership style, supervision program management, and inter-agency coordination on the effectiveness of the supervisory function of the House of Representatives. This approach allows for objective measurement of respondents' perceptions as well as empirical and measurable hypothesis testing.

This research was carried out in the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (DPR RI), especially at Commission IV of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia which is in charge of the agriculture, food, and forestry sectors. The selection of the research location is based on the consideration that Commission IV of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia has a strategic role in the implementation of the function of monitoring agricultural sector policies.

Population is a generalized area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics that are determined by researchers to be studied and then conclusions are drawn [13]. The population in this study is all Experts who support Commission IV of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, both Experts of Commission IV and Experts of Members of Commission IV, with a total of 60 people.

The data analysis method uses descriptive data analysis, data quality test, classical assumption test, regression test and computer-assisted hypothesis test through the IBM SPSS software program.

3. Results and Discussion

The data collection method in this study was carried out by distributing questionnaires to all respondents who were the object of the research, namely Experts of Commission IV of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (DPR RI) who have a role in supporting the implementation of the supervisory function of policies in the agricultural sector. The data that has been collected is then processed and analyzed using the assistance of the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) program to determine the relationship between leadership style variables, supervision program management, inter-agency coordination, and the effectiveness of the supervisory function of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia in the agricultural sector.

This study uses an instrument in the form of a questionnaire with a Likert scale of five (5) levels, ranging from strongly disagree to strongly agree. Before the data collected from the questionnaire is used in further analysis, data quality testing is first carried out which includes validity tests and reliability tests. The validity test aims to find out the extent to which the statement items in the questionnaire are able to measure the variables being studied. Validity testing is performed using the Pearson Product Moment correlation between the item score and the variable total score. The research instrument is declared valid if the calculated r value is greater than the r of the table and the significance value is less than 0.05. The number of respondents in this study was 60 people, so that the table r value was ±0.254 at a significance level of 5% (df = n – 2). Next Validity Test on Table 1.

Table 1. Validity Test

Variable	Item	r-count	r-table	Remarks
Leadership Style (X1)	X1.1	0.961	0.254	Valid
	X1.2	0.950	0.254	Valid
	X1.3	0.946	0.254	Valid
	X1.4	0.955	0.254	Valid
	X1.5	0.928	0.254	Valid
Supervision Program Management (X2)	X2.1	0.951	0.254	Valid
	X2.2	0.920	0.254	Valid
	X2.3	0.927	0.254	Valid
	X2.4	0.944	0.254	Valid
	X2.5	0.937	0.254	Valid
	X2.6	0.821	0.254	Valid
Inter-Agency Coordination (x3)	X3.1	0.968	0.254	Valid
	X3.2	0.966	0.254	Valid
	X3.3	0.975	0.254	Valid
Effectiveness of Supervisory Functions (Y)	X3.4	0.957	0.254	Valid
	X3.5	0.926	0.254	Valid
	Y1	0.956	0.254	Valid
	Y2	0.902	0.254	Valid
	Y3	0.881	0.254	Valid
	Y4	0.925	0.254	Valid
	Y5	0.905	0.254	Valid

The table 1 shows that all statement items on the variables of leadership style, supervision program management, inter-agency coordination, and effectiveness of supervisory functions have a calculated r value greater than the r of the table (0.254). Thus, all

statement items in the questionnaire are declared valid and suitable for use in the research. The normality test was performed to find out whether the residual data in the regression model was normally distributed or not. The normality test in this study was carried out with two approaches, namely through the analysis of the Normal P–P Plot of Regression Standardized Residual graph and the One-Sample Kolmogorov–Smirnov statistical test. Next Normality Test Results on Table 2.

Table 2. Normality Test Results

Remarks	Value
N	60
Red	0,1956734
Std. Deviation	1,4635782
Test Statistic	0,104
Asymp. Sig (2-tailed)	0,164
Monte Carlo Sig	0,099

The significance value of Kolmogorov-Smirnov is 0.164, which is greater than 0.05. This shows that the data in this study is normally distributed, so the regression model meets the assumption of normality. The multicollinearity test aims to find out if there is a correlation between independent variables in the regression model. A good regression model should not have correlations between independent variables. The multicollinearity test was carried out by looking at the values of Tolerance and Variance Inflation Factor (VIF). The results of the multicollinearity assumption test in this study occur in the following Table 3.

Table 3. Multicollinearity Assumption Test Results

Variable	Tolerance	VIVID	Remarks
Leadership Style (X1)	0,948	1,055	Non-Multicollinearity
Supervision Program Management (X2)	0,998	1,002	Non-Multicollinearity
Inter-Agency Coordination (x3)	0,948	1,055	Non-Multicollinearity

Based on the table above, it can be seen that all variables have a tolerance value of > 0.10 and VIF < 10, so it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity in the regression model of this study. Multiple linear regression analysis was used to determine the influence of leadership style (X1), supervision program management (X2), and inter-agency coordination (X3) on the effectiveness of supervisory functions (Y). Next Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Results on Table 4.

Table 4. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Results

Variable	B	Std Error	Beta	t	Sig
Constant	-4,409	1,525		-2,892	0,005
Leadership Style (X1)	0,399	0,056	0,54	7,141	0,000
Supervision Program Management (X2)	0,225	0,047	0,356	4,838	0,000
Inter-Agency Coordination (x3)	0,431	0,085	0,383	5,063	0,000

Based on the results of multiple linear regression analysis, it was obtained that a constant value of -4.409 indicates the basic value of the effectiveness of the supervisory function when independent variables are considered constants. The leadership style variable (X1) has a coefficient of 0.399 with a significance of 0.000, which shows that leadership style has a positive and significant effect on the effectiveness of the supervisory function, so that the better the leadership, the more effective the supervision will be. The variable of the management of the supervision program (X2) has a coefficient of 0.225 with a significance of 0.000, which means that the management of the supervision program also has a positive and significant effect on the effectiveness of the supervisory function. Furthermore, the variable of inter-agency coordination (X3) has a coefficient of 0.431 with a significance of 0.000, which shows that inter-agency coordination has a positive and significant effect on the effectiveness of the supervisory function. Based on the beta coefficient value, the variable that has the most dominant influence is leadership style, followed by coordination between institutions and the management of supervision programs, so it can be concluded that all independent variables in this study contribute positively to increasing the effectiveness of the supervisory function of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia in the agricultural sector.

The Influence of Leadership Style on the Effectiveness of the Supervisory Function. The results of the regression analysis showed that the leadership style variable (X1) had a significance value of 0.000 (< 0.05) with a regression coefficient value of 0.399 and a calculated t-value of 7.141. These results show that the leadership style has a positive and significant effect on the effectiveness of the supervisory function of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia in the agricultural sector. Thus, the first hypothesis (H1) in this study is accepted.

The results of this study show that the better the leadership style applied in the management of the supervisory function, the higher the level of effectiveness of the supervisory function of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia. Leadership that is able to provide strategic direction, clarify the priorities of the supervisory agenda, and encourage coordination and collaboration between institutional actors will improve the quality of the implementation of the supervisory function.

According to the perspective of *Legislative Oversight Theory*, leadership has an important role in bridging legislative oversight authority with its impact on public policy. The leadership of the DPR RI commission leadership who is able to provide strategic direction, substantive support to experts, and manage the supervisory agenda consistently will create space for the birth of sharper, data-based, and operational, supervisory recommendations. Supervisory recommendations that are prepared systematically and based on adequate information will have stronger

legitimacy in the institutional relationship between the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia and ministries and executive agencies. On the other hand, if leadership is not running effectively, the oversight process tends to produce recommendations that are normative and less operational. Such recommendations have the potential to lose institutional clout so that they do not result in significant policy follow-up.

This research is also in line with the research conducted by [14] which shows that leadership style has a positive effect on organizational performance through increasing the ability to influence, direct, and motivate organizational members in achieving common goals. Effective leadership is able to encourage collaboration, clarify the direction of the organization's work, and increase accountability for work results. In addition, the research [15] shows that transformational and transactional leadership in public organizations is able to improve the quality of performance through collaboration mechanisms, communication, and work innovation. In the context of the supervision of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, leadership that is able to encourage collaboration between commission members and experts has the potential to improve the quality of policy analysis and strengthen the resulting supervision recommendations. Therefore, the results of this study show that leadership style is an important factor in increasing the effectiveness of the supervisory function of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, especially in ensuring that supervisory recommendations can result in concrete policy follow-up from the executive institution.

The Effect of Supervision Program Management on the Effectiveness of the Supervisory Function. The results of the regression analysis showed that the variable of the management of the supervision program (X2) had a significance value of 0.000 (< 0.05) with a regression coefficient value of 0.225 and a calculated t-value of 4.838. These results show that the management of the supervision program has a positive and significant effect on the effectiveness of the supervisory function of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia in the agricultural sector. Thus, the second hypothesis (H2) in this study is accepted. The results of this study show that the better the management of the supervision program carried out by the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, the higher the effectiveness of the implementation of the supervisory function. Good supervision program management includes planning the supervision agenda, implementing supervision activities, evaluating supervision results, and following up on the resulting recommendations.

According to *the Legislative Oversight Theory*, the effectiveness of legislative oversight is determined not only by the formal authority possessed by the legislative body, but also by the extent to which the oversight process is managed systematically and

continuously [16]. Oversight that is not supported by adequate planning and evaluation has the potential to be incidental and do not produce significant policy impacts. The systematic management of the supervision program allows the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia to carry out its supervisory functions in a more structured manner, starting from the stage of identifying policy issues to evaluating the implementation of policies by the executive institution. Thus, supervision is not only administrative, but also capable of producing substantive policy recommendations.

The results of this study are also in line with the research [17] [18] who show that weak planning and evaluation in the implementation of supervisory functions causes legislative supervision to tend to be administrative and less effective. In addition, research conducted by [9] shows that weak management of legislation and supervisory functions, especially due to limited technical capacity and institutional planning, has an impact on the low effectiveness of policies in the agricultural sector. The study confirms that without careful program planning and adequate institutional support, oversight functions tend to stop at the formality stage. Thus, it can be concluded that the systematic management of the supervision program is an important factor in increasing the effectiveness of the supervisory function of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia.

The Effect of Inter-Agency Coordination on the Effectiveness of the Supervisory Function. The results of the regression analysis showed that the interinstitutional coordination variable (X3) had a significance value of 0.000 (< 0.05) with a regression coefficient value of 0.431 and a calculated t-value of 5.063. These results show that coordination between institutions has a positive and significant effect on the effectiveness of the supervisory function of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia in the agricultural sector. Thus, the third hypothesis (H3) in this study is accepted. In the perspective of Legislative Oversight Theory, the effectiveness of legislative oversight is not only determined by the evaluation and recommendation process carried out by the legislative body, but also greatly influenced by the extent to which the recommendations can be acted upon by the executive agency. Therefore, inter-agency coordination is an important factor in ensuring that the results of supervision can be implemented effectively.

Policy supervision in the agricultural sector involves many ministries and institutions, so the success of the supervision of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia is highly dependent on the quality of communication and coordination between institutional actors. Without good coordination, the recommendations of the supervisory results have the potential to not be responded to optimally by the executive agency. Research [19] shows that the quality of coordination between the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia and ministries is greatly

influenced by the communication pattern in work meetings. Constructive and cooperative communication can increase the effectiveness of oversight, while conflictual communication can hinder substantive policy dialogue. In addition, coordination between institutions in the context of the supervision of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia also includes the relationship between the central government and local governments. In a decentralized government system, the implementation of agricultural sector policies involves various levels of government, so the effectiveness of supervision is highly dependent on policy integration between the central and regional levels. Thus, it can be concluded that coordination between institutions is an important factor in ensuring that the recommendations of the supervision of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia can be translated into real policy actions by the executive institutions [20].

In the perspective of Legislative Oversight Theory, legislative oversight does not stop at the evaluation and recommendation process, but is largely determined by the extent to which the results of such oversight can be followed up by the executive agency. Therefore, coordination between institutions is a key factor in ensuring the effectiveness of legislative supervision. The Influence of Leadership Style, Supervision Program Management, and Coordination Between Institutions simultaneously on the effectiveness of the Supervisory Function of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia.

The results of the analysis showed that the variables of leadership style, supervision program management, and coordination between institutions simultaneously had a significant effect on the effectiveness of the supervisory function of the House of Representatives, with an F value of 40.291 and a significance of 0.000 (< 0.05). In addition, the R Square value of 0.654 shows that the three variables are able to explain the 65.4% variation in the effectiveness of the supervisory function of the House of Representatives.

These results show that the effectiveness of the supervisory function of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia is not only influenced by one factor, but is the result of the interaction of various institutional factors that support each other. In the perspective of Legislative Oversight Theory, the effectiveness of legislative oversight is influenced by a combination of internal institutional factors that include leadership, organizational capacity, and coordination between policy actors. These three factors work simultaneously in determining the extent to which legislative oversight can produce policy impacts. Thus, it can be concluded that the leadership style, management of supervision programs, and coordination between institutions together play an important role in increasing the effectiveness of the supervisory function of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia.

The Influence of Dominant Variables on the

Effectiveness of the Supervisory Function of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia. Based on the results of regression analysis, the variable that had the most dominant influence on the effectiveness of the supervisory function was leadership style (Beta = 0.540) compared to other variables. This shows that leadership has a very strategic role in determining the quality of the implementation of the supervisory function of the House of Representatives. Leadership that is able to direct the supervisory agenda, encourage collaboration between institutional actors, and ensure follow-up on supervisory results will increase the effectiveness of legislative supervision on public policy. Thus, it can be concluded that leadership style is the most decisive factor in increasing the effectiveness of the supervisory function of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia in the agricultural sector.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion of the influence of leadership style, supervision program management, and inter-agency coordination on the effectiveness of the supervisory function of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia in the agricultural sector, it can be concluded as follows: The leadership style has a positive and significant effect on the effectiveness of the supervisory function of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia in the agricultural sector. Leadership that is able to provide strategic direction, encourage work collaboration, and manage the supervisory agenda consistently can improve the quality of the implementation of the supervisory function and strengthen the policy recommendations produced. The management of the supervision program has a positive and significant effect on the effectiveness of the supervisory function of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia in the agricultural sector. The management of supervision programs that are carried out systematically through clear planning, implementation, evaluation, and follow-up can increase the effectiveness of the implementation of the supervisory function. Coordination between institutions has a positive and significant effect on the effectiveness of the supervisory function of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia in the agricultural sector. Good coordination between the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia and ministries, technical institutions, and local governments can improve the quality of policy communication and strengthen the follow-up of recommendations from the results of supervision. The leadership style, management of supervision programs, and coordination between institutions simultaneously affect the effectiveness of the supervisory function of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia in the agricultural sector. This shows that the effectiveness of the legislative oversight function is not determined by a single factor, but is the result of a combination of various mutually supportive institutional factors. Leadership style is the most

dominant variable in influencing the effectiveness of the supervisory function of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia in the agricultural sector. Effective leadership has a strategic role in directing the implementation of supervisory functions, improving the quality of supervisory recommendations, and encouraging policy follow-up by executive agencies.

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