



Article

# Strategy and Model of Socialization of Draft E-Government Law to Citizens (G2C)

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**Abstrak:** PBB memeringkat e-government dan e-participation di berbagai negara untuk mengukur keberhasilan demokratisasi. Gelombang partisipasi spasial global menuntut adanya respon sosial dalam membangun tatanan hukum yang responsif. Sosialisasi RUU dengan Website dibatalkan sebagai strategi untuk membuka corong aspirasi masyarakat yang akuntabel dan responsif. Perlawanan di masyarakat menjadi tidak terhindarkan karena adanya kesenjangan yang tidak wajar antara penyusunan RUU dengan aspirasi masyarakat. Tulisan ini berhasil mengungkap proses penyerapan aspirasi masyarakat dalam sosialisasi RUU tersebut. Kemudian mendalami strategi dan model sosialisasi partisipatif Rancangan Undang-Undang berbasis e-Government kepada Rakyat di Indonesia saat ini dengan menggunakan metode Netnografis disertai dengan pengujian melalui aplikasi Nvivo. Temuan penyerapan aspirasi masyarakat berbasis e-government sudah berjalan namun tidak efektif. Hal ini dibuktikan dengan masih adanya RUU yang belum menyerap aspirasi penggunaan e-partisipasi. Kekurangan tersebut dijawab dengan mendesain ulang rumusan PUU Simas dan “My Partisipasi” agar harmonisasi dan penyederhanaan RUU dapat terintegrasi.

**Keywords:** RUU; E-pemerintah; Partisipasi elektronik; Harmonisasi

**Abstract:** The United Nations ranks e-government and e-participation in various countries to measure the success of democratization. The wave of global spatial participation demands a social response in building a responsive legal order. Socialization of the Draft Law with the Website was annulled as a strategy to open a mouthpiece for accountable and responsive public aspirations. Resistance in the community becomes unavoidable because there is an inappropriate gap between the drafting of the bill and the aspirations of the people. This paper has succeeded in revealing the process of absorbing the aspirations of the people in the socialization of the draft law. Then explore strategies and models of participatory socialization of the current e-Government to Citizens-based Draft Law in Indonesia using the Netnographic method accompanied by testing through the Nvivo application. The findings of the absorption of people's aspirations based on e-government have been running but are not effective. This is evidenced by the fact that there are still bills that have not absorbed the aspirations of using e-participation. These deficiencies were answered by redesigning the formulation of the PUU Simas and “My Participation” so that the harmonization and simplification of the bill could be integrated.

**Keywords:** bill; E-government; Electronic participation; harmonization

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## 1. Introduction

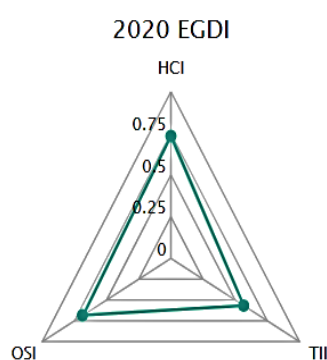
Dissemination of the Draft Law (RUU) is an obligation in a democratic country like Indonesia. Socialization is a form of transparency and accountability in the formation of laws. More broadly, socialization can be an instrument for absorbing the aspirations and participation of the community in the formation of laws. But in fact, socialization is often

negated in substance to get the purpose of socialization. Finally, the socialization of the bill is only limited to a formal mechanism in the formation of laws. This fact occurs for various reasons. *First*, the political dynamics between political party factions in parliament are so dynamic, that there is often a tug of war between interests. As a result, public interests are often neglected compared to personal or group interests. (Zuhri, 2018). *Second*, the law-making process is less responsive. This is because one of them is the limitations of the media as a facility for the people to express their aspirations regarding the formation of laws. The current digital era requires that every state and public action be based on digitalization/electronics. The current law-making process, especially related to the socialization of the bill, is still not making full use of digital or electronic media. (Hattu, 2011) *Third*, the process of absorption of aspirations in the formation of laws tends to be *top-down*. This process certainly reduces the democratic mechanism which is actually *bottom-up* by making the people the center/starter (Ma'rif et al., 2010).

These facts cause the process of forming laws to often experience high resistance from the community. Rejection through demonstration is used as an option for the community to express their aspirations. In 2020, for example, there are two of the three draft laws that have been passed by law. The 2 drafts are the *Omnibus Law* (Mts/gil, 2020) Bill and the Minerba Bill (Muchamadnafi, n.d.). Even in the demonstration against the job creation bill, 402 people were victims of violence by state security officers. The public rejected the bill because they thought that the socialization process for the bill had not been comprehensive and had not accommodated all the aspirations of the people.

The public's rejection of the bill because it has not been thoroughly socialized indicates that there is a problem in the mechanism or method of socializing the bill. The socialization of the bill seems to have not been transparent and has not provided comprehensive access to the public. In fact, in this digital era, the bill socialization process should be easier. The government or the DPR as the proponent of the bill should make more use of digital media in the context of socializing the bill. This is done so that the socialization process for each bill is truly comprehensive to remote areas of the country. Of course, digital infrastructure must be improved to support the process of developing digital-based bill socialization.

**Graph 1.** e-Government Development Index (EGDI)

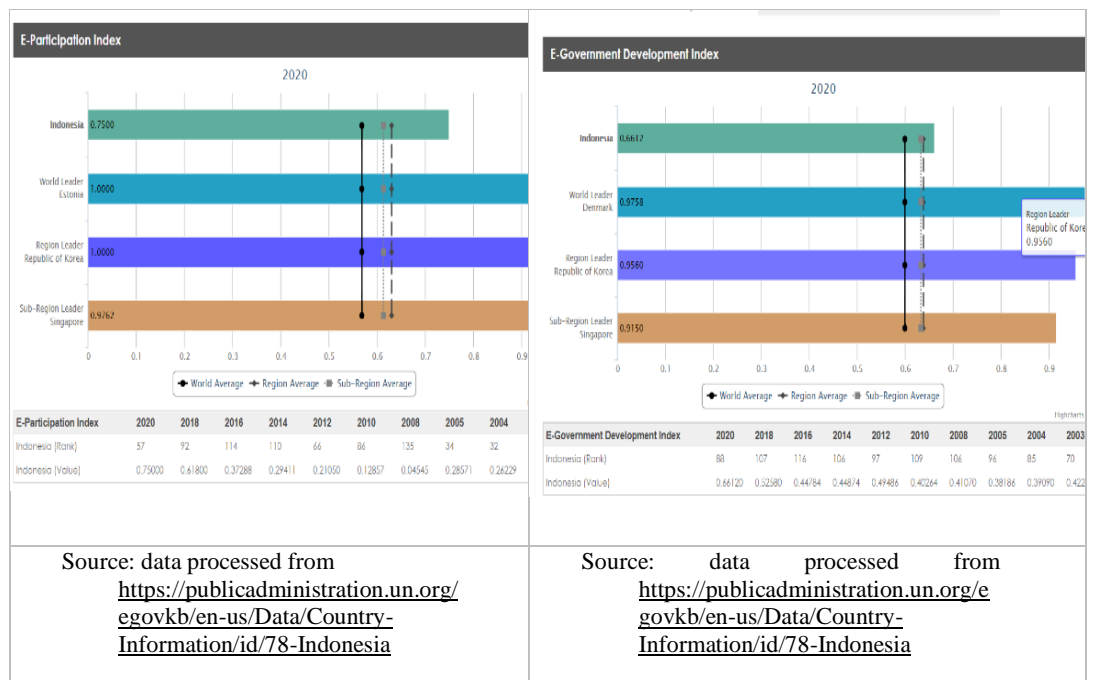


Highcharts.com

<b>E-Government (2020 EGDI: 0.6612)</b>	
2020 Rank	88
Group	HEGDI
Rating Class	H3
2018 Rank	107
Change	-19
<b>E-Participation (2020 EPART: 0.7500)</b>	
2020 Rank	57
2018 Rank	92
Change	-35

**Graph 2:** E-Participation Index survey results

**Graph 3:** e-Government Development Index (EGDI)



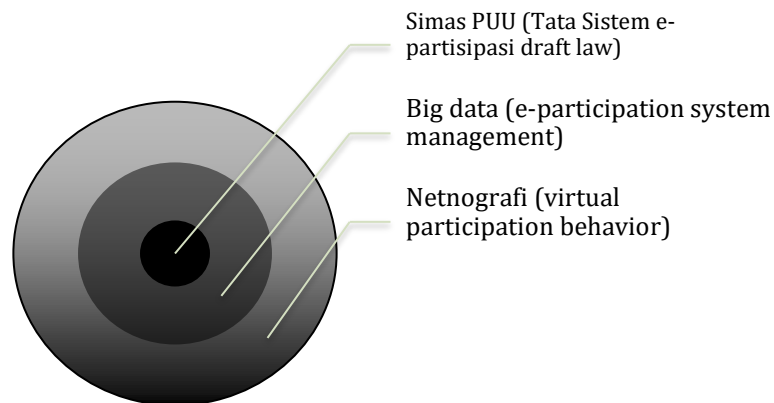
The results of the *e-Government Development Index* (EGDI) survey conducted by the United Nations (UN) Department of Economics and Social Relations (DESA) on its member countries showed that Indonesia was ranked 88th out of 193 countries in 2020. Indonesia's EGDI rose 19 places from countries in the world, while Indonesia's *E-Participation indicator* rose 35 to rank 57. This shows that the increase in the ranking of E-participation is superior to the acceleration of the *e-Government Development Index* (EGDI) program.

Digitalization in government is actually not a foreign thing. *Electronic Government* or *E-Government* is a digital-based government administration. This means that related to the socialization of the bill, the government as an institution that can propose the bill should use *E-Government* as an effective medium for socializing the bill. The researcher proposes that the government as the agency proposing the bill should use *E-Government* as a medium for socializing the bill. Therefore, in order to realize the government's role in socializing the digital-based bill. The researcher proposes a socialization model of e-government-based draft legislation. The model formulated by the researchers later as an answer to the problem of socializing the bill that is currently happening. The researcher will formulate the socialization model after the researcher has thoroughly identified the problems related to the socialization of the bill. It is hoped that the model formulated by the researcher will be able to contribute to the state in facilitating the socialization of the bill so that it can be transparent and aspirational.

Based on the description of the background, the research is aimed at answering the formulation of the questions: First, How is the process of absorbing the aspirations of the people in the socialization of the draft law? What are the strategies and models for participatory socialization of the *e-Government to Citizens*-based Draft Law?

## 2. Research Method

A qualitative approach is used to dissect this research as a strategy in digging detailed and comprehensive information on the research topic. (Hardani, 2020) Qualitative is considered appropriate in *explorative-descriptive*, research on reality or complex social and legal phenomena (Vilakati & Schurink, 2021, p. 12)



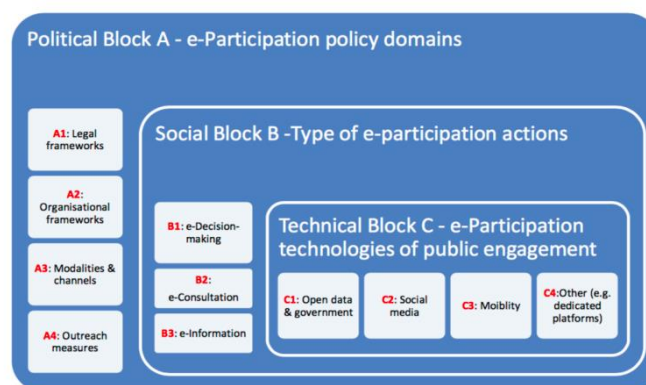
### 3. Results and Discussion

As a research model of e-participation-based legal reform, where previous studies did not discuss many similar themes, this research is an exploratory research. The legal approach is concerned with the formation of laws and regulations and a comparative approach into the practice of using technology, especially big data in legal practice in general and in the process of forming laws and regulations in particular.

The shift in the meaning of socializing the draft law by the public by translating means that the socialization of the bill is seen as a program to disseminate information related to the existing law. In fact, the socialization of the bill has the main function of accommodating the aspirations and input of the public on the bill before it is discussed in the DPR into a law.

#### 3.1. E-Participation Based Participation

In Indonesia, the issue of communication in public participation using ICT media or e-Participation has been responded to by the Ministry of Communication and Information (Kemkominfo) (Peraturan Menteri Kominfo Nomor 02/PER/M.KOMINFO/1/2010 Tentang Rencana Strategis Kementerian Komunikasi Dan Informatika. Tahun 2010- 2014, 2010). In the Vision and Mission section, it is stated that one of the goals to be achieved is to improve the quality of communication by empowering the community and developing partnerships in disseminating public information and creating an informative Indonesian society.(Sobaci & Parlak, 2010) The target indicators for 2014 include increasing the role of community organizations as information disseminators (KIM Community Information Group, traditional media, and community media) and facilitating the dissemination of public information through timely and accountable social media. This is in line with efforts to change the paradigm from the form of communication for the community (communication for people) to communication with the community (communication with people)(Macintosh, 2004).



The measurement of e-participation is still being processed and managed and the final result is currently referred to as METEP (“ *Measuring and Evaluating E-Participation* ”) (METEP): *Assessment of Readiness at Country Level*” 2013)(Susanti et al., 2021).

Table . e-Par indicator

INDICATORS	DIMENSION
1. Network Preparedness/Infrastructure	1-1 Internet Users
	1-2 Broadband Subscribers
	3 Mobile Cellular Subscribers
	4 PC Users
2. Management Optimization/Efficiency	2-1 Optimization Awareness
	2-2 Integrated Enterprise Architecture
	2-3 Administrative and Budgetary Systems
3. Required Interface – Functioning Applications	3-1 Cyber Laws
	3-2 e-Tender Systems
	3-3 e-Tax Systems
	3-4 e-Payment Systems
	3-5 e-Voting Systems
	3-6 Social Security Service
	3-7 Civil Registration
	3-8 e-Health Systems
4. National Portal – Homepage	4-1 Navigation
	4-2 Interactivity
	4-3 Interface
	4-4 Technical
5. Government CIO	5-1 GCIO Presence
	5-2 GCIO Mandate
	5-3 CIO Organizations
	5-4 CIO Development Programs
6. E-Government Promotion	6-1 Legal Mechanism
	6-2 Enabling Mechanism
	6-3 Support Mechanism
	6-4 Assessment Mechanism
7. E-Participation / Digital Inclusion	7-1 e-Information and Mechanism
	7-2 Consulting
	7-3 Decision-Making

### 3.2. Absorption of E-Government-based Public Aspirations in the Dissemination of Draft Laws

The actions that Indonesia takes will not be separated from the observation of the international community, this is where the government must provide comprehensive information to the wider community so as not to put Indonesia in the wrong position. These changes have pushed the nation towards the era of the information society.

Technological advances occur very rapidly and have the potential to facilitate data processing on a complex and large scale. This certainly encourages Indonesia, especially the capital city of Jakarta, to participate in adapting to existing technology. Advances in technology enable transparent governance systems and push the nation towards an information society.

However, the fact is that the implementation of e-Government in Indonesia is mostly only at the stage of website publication by the government or only at the stage of providing information.

Table of E-Government United Nation Rankings for Indonesia

Indonesia	2021	2020	2018	2016	2014	2012	2010	2008	2004	2003
Indonesia (Rank)	107	116	107	116	106	97	106	96	85	70

Indonesia (Value)	0.661 20	0.525 80	0.447 84	0.4487 4	0.494 86	0.402 64	0.4107 0	0.381 86	0.39 090
Source: data processed from <a href="https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Data/Country-Information/id/78-Indonesia">https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Data/Country-Information/id/78-Indonesia</a>									

Data on the development of e-government in Indonesia from 2003 decreased until 2010 and sloping to increase in 2014. In fact, after the Government issued a policy that was more focused on the implementation of E-Government in 2003, there was no significant change in the growth of e-government. in Indonesia. The value figure rose again and peaked in 2016 with a total of 84 points. Meanwhile, at the same rank in 2020, the e-government value obtained by the State of Indonesia is greater and the highest for 2 decades with a total value of 0.661 points.

### 3.2.1.Simas E-Participation Model for Drafting Laws

In realizing the principle of openness as regulated in Law no. 12 of 2011 and realizing good governance, involving and encouraging community participation in government administration activities, one of which is delivery. public input in drafting laws(Putrantanto et al., 2020). "SIMAS PUU" is one of the tools for community participation in the Drafting of Laws to realize a participatory, transparent, accountable, integrity, efficient and effective drafting of laws made by the Expertise Body of the DPR RI. The public has the right to provide input orally and/or in writing in the preparation of laws and regulations as regulated in Article 96 of Law no. 12 of 2011 and one of the rights of the public to provide input orally and/or in writing in the formation of a law can be given in the process of preparing the bill as regulated in Article 215 of the Regulation of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (DPR RI) No.1 of 2014 concerning Orders. The drafting of the law, "SIMAS PUU" provides an opportunity for the wider community to participate in the form of submitting input from the community, which can be done outside the network (ie in data collection activities in the form of socialization, seminars, discussions and hearings) and online following the systematics The NA and the RUU are in accordance with the guidelines on the PUU central page.

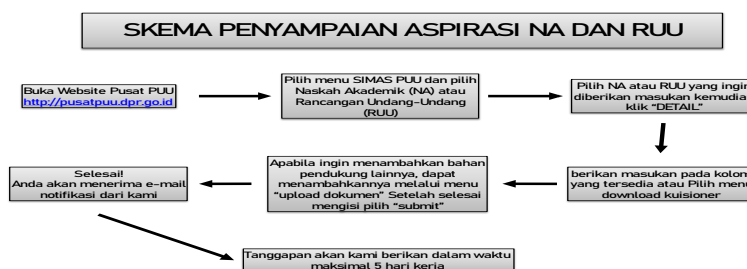
Community Participation in the Drafting of Laws (SIMAS PUU) is an *online system-based community participation* in order to realize a participatory, transparent, accountable, integrated, efficient and effective law design towards the preparation of Academic Papers and Draft Laws at the Law Drafting Center - Law on the Expertise Board of the Indonesian Parliament.

The "SIMAS PUU" portal has the following functions:

1. Informing the public of the preparation of Academic Papers and Draft Bills at the Center for Drafting Laws on the Expertise Body of the Indonesian House of Representatives.
2. Receiving public input on Academic Papers and Draft Bills that are being prepared by the Center for Drafting Laws on the Expertise Body of the DPR RI.
3. Delivering or informing the public of the results of input processing and follow-up in a transparent, accountable, efficient and with integrity.

The reporting participation scheme "SIMAS PUU" uses 7 interrelated stages to enter the reporting system or aspirations. The following is the scheme for submitting aspirations for academic texts and draft laws (Susanti et al., 2021):

Chart 1. Schematic for Submission of Aspirations for Academic Manuscripts and Draft Laws



### 3.2.2. “My Participation” Application at the National Legal Development Agency (BPHN)

The executive branch of Indonesia is the president, vice president and his cabinet. In this case, the executive agency that carries out the task of statutory regulations is the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (Kemenkumham), which is directly under and responsible to the President which has the aim of fulfilling legal certainty for the community and preventing restrictions on the freedom of each individual citizen. state (presumption of liberty of the sovereign people). (Asshiddiqie, 2006, p. 11)

The Ministry of Law and Human Rights in realizing its mission in terms of legal planning and the preparation of the National Legislation Program (Prolegnas), fostering and developing the legal system through research and legal studies in order to uphold the rule of law, is carried out through an institution called the National Legal Development Agency (BPHN).

Article 38 of the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 44 of 2015 concerning the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, reads that: "The National Legal Development Agency has the task of carrying out national legal development in accordance with the provisions of the legislation." Furthermore, Article 39 states that in carrying out the tasks as referred to in Article 38, the National Legal Development Agency (BPHN) carries out the following functions (Wibowo et al., 2021):

- Preparation of technical policies, programs, and budgets in the field of national legal development;

- Implementation of legal analysis and evaluation, legal planning, counseling and legal assistance, as well as legal documentation and information networks;

- Monitoring, evaluating, and reporting on the implementation of legal analysis and evaluation, legal planning, legal counseling and assistance, as well as legal documentation and information networks;

- Implementation of the administration of the National Law Development Agency; and
- Implementation of other functions assigned by the Minister.

The formation of laws and regulations in Indonesia is carried out through a procedure and institution established by Law no. 12 of 2011 concerning the Establishment of Legislation. Academic Manuscripts as one of the legal documents that are required in every Draft Law (RUU), become the main reference in the process of drafting/discussing the Bill as a basis for argumentation both philosophically, sociologically, and juridically. In order to produce a bill that is in accordance with the needs of the community, public consultation is needed to produce a bill that is relevant to the needs and developments of the existing law. Public Participation Portal for the Preparation of Academic Papers is an effort by the National Legal Development Agency to encourage effective and efficient community involvement in the Preparation of the Academic Manuscript of a Bill

### 3.2.3. The Effectiveness of the E-Participation Model of the Draft Law on “Simas” and “My Participation”

Effective citizen engagement involves deliberative dialogue (Epstein et al., 2006). Citizens are said to be involved when playing an effective role in decision making, i.e. at all stages in defining problems, identifying solutions, and developing priorities (Bassler et al., 2008; Sheedy et al., 2008). The hope is that this tool will provide an overview, which is good about the breadth of the field - both the concept and the method and providing sufficient resources (especially online resources). This evaluation of e-participation is seen from its real-life practice (des Nations Unies, 2018) (United Nations, 2013). Regarding this concept, three themes resulted from the research. These are the follow-up from the government regarding public complaints, community involvement in decision-making and follow-up decisions, as well as openness from the government.

The first discussion is the follow-up from the government regarding accommodating the aspirations/complaints of the community, that in principle all opinions, suggestions and complaints from the community will be accommodated and then discussed whether they can be followed up or not. The follow-up process is still following the rules, adjusting to the priority scale, authority, and budget ceiling. This is in line with the views

of the community; only a small part of the community stated that their complaints were followed up. The community also realizes that not all complaints will be followed up because they are selected according to the priority and urgency of the problem. The informant stated that "complaints are followed up, but it takes a long time because there are many processes to go through."

The second discussion is community involvement in decision making and follow-up decisions, informants from the local government stated that there had been efforts to involve the community in discussing the draft law. Community involvement and transparency has been carried out starting from the socialization of academic texts, draft invitations and draft laws with activity plans carried out online. However, in line with the results of the service analysis, the use of e-participation in the drafting of laws is still relatively minimal from the participants who provide input on the draft law. The hearing process is more often done face-to-face or offline. Only a few people took part in providing inclusion in the PUU.

The third discussion is openness from the government, most local government informants said that there had been efforts to make transparency to the public. The public can easily obtain information through websites, social media. Some examples of transparency, such as: "Transparent; in viewing FDG results both offline and online."

From a public perspective on transparency, most community informants stated that the government was not yet transparent enough, but that efforts had been made towards transparency. Some of the efforts that have been appreciated include the publication of budget data and information related to regional development and programs. However, these efforts were deemed to be inadequate, as was the case from which the amount of data and information and updating was sparse. The informant stated that "Not all the data are published by the governments, and I don't know the truth of the data." Another informant stated that "There are a lot of development areas that spend budget, but they are considered useless and there are no details about the costs involved in the development."

There is still a lot of hope from the community. Some expectations from the public regarding e-participation (Toots, 2019), namely: (1) Increasing use of online media, increasing online service features; (2) The desire to be involved in government programs; (3) The aspirations, complaints and suggestions are more realized by the government because it is the people who are perceived to have a better understanding of what programs are most needed; (4) Improving accountability and information disclosure; (5) Improving community welfare and ICT infrastructure. If the ICT infrastructure can be met, the informant believes the area can develop like the areas on the island of Java.

The condition that shows that e-participation is considered ineffective because there is still a gap in service quality. (DESA., 2020) (Napitupulu et al., 2020) This refers to the concept of e-government effectiveness that online services are considered effective if they can achieve the mission and goals of the organization, as well as services that meet the expectations or needs of citizens (DeLone & McLean, 2003; Yang & Rho, 2007).

E-participation will develop to a higher level if it is supported by the readiness of the government in the form of increasing the effectiveness of the e-government stage of digital government. In general, this phenomenon shows that e-participation is still in the early stages of providing information (one way). There is already e-participation at a higher level, but the two-way form of complaint handling and community involvement is considered ineffective. Along with the application of technology in government, where e-government has not been very effective in the form of two-way communication and transactions, there are still various problems at the integration stage. This ineffective e-participation phenomenon can also be seen from the digital government stage. There are several stages of digital government, where the expectation of effective e-participation is at the engagement stage (stage 3) and the contextualization stage (stage 4). However, the local government is still constrained by the digitization stage (stage 1), namely the fulfillment of network infrastructure. Infrastructure issues are crucial because they are the foundation of digital transformation.

The development stage of the e-government model can assess whether a society is mature enough to move into the next stage in service provision of draft laws (government



e-readiness ) and aspirations (society needs, motivations, and behaviors). The service must have a prominent maturity level before entering a higher level to ensure its effectiveness (Anttiroiko, 2008).

Regarding conventional participation and e-participation, in the early stages of participation in the form of providing information, communication and feedback, it will be more effective with the use of technology (such as in the use of websites and social media). Meanwhile, at a higher level involving citizen involvement in decision-making, the effectiveness of e-participation will also depend on various rules in conventional participation (such as the rules for participation in the SIMAS portal for the Drafting of the DPR Law).

The process in the scheme of public opinion screening for the preparation of academic manuscripts above is then followed by a participatory process of preparing academic manuscripts. This can be explained by the following scheme:

The final stage of ratification is the decision making at the plenary session on the bill being discussed. Decision making is usually taken unanimously from the factions in the DPR. After being ratified in the Plenary Meeting of the DPR, the results will then be sent to the state secretariat to be signed by the President, numbered, and promulgated. All important notes, objections, and differences of opinion that arise at the plenary meeting of the ratification of a bill will be recorded in a note commonly called *mijnderheidsnota*. Level II talks will not be able to take place as long as in principle an agreement has not been reached between the DPR and the President regarding the substance of the bill being discussed.

### 3.3. *Reformulation of the E-Participation Socialization Model for E-Government To Citizens-Based Laws in "One Data Indonesia"*.

One Data Indonesia (SDI) is a government data management policy that aims to create quality data, which is easily accessible, and can be shared between Central and Regional Agencies. This policy is contained in Presidential Regulation no. 39 of 2019 concerning One Indonesian Data. Through SDI, all government data and other relevant agency data can lead to the One Data Indonesia Portal ([data.go.id](http://data.go.id)). The Satu Data Indonesia Portal is the official open data portal for Indonesia managed by the Central level Secretariat of One Data Indonesia, Ministry of National Development Planning / Bappenas. Through the Satu Data Indonesia Portal, we make full efforts to improve data governance in order to achieve government transparency and accountability, as well as support national development.

Based on the provisions of Article 3 of Presidential Regulation Number 33 of 2012 concerning the National Legal Documentation and Information Network, the National Legal Documentation and Information Network aims to:

Ensuring the creation of an integrated and integrated Management of Legal Documentation and Information in various government agencies and other institutions;

Ensure the availability of complete and accurate legal documentation and information, and can be accessed quickly and easily;

Develop effective cooperation between the network center and network members as well as among network members in the context of providing legal documentation and information;

Improving the quality of national law development and services to the public as a form of good, transparent, effective, efficient and responsible governance.

In Article 4 of Presidential Regulation No. 33 of 2012, the JDIHN organization consists of the JDIHN Center and JDIHN Members. As the Center, JDIHN is the National Legal Development Agency of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, while JDIHN Members are legal bureaus and/or work units whose duties and functions are to carry out activities related to Legal Documents on:

Ministry of State;

Secretariat of State Institutions;

Non-Ministerial Government Institutions;

Provincial government;

Regency/City Government; and  
Secretariat of the Provincial and Regency/City Regional People's Representative Councils.

In Article 5 paragraph (1) of the Presidential Regulation, the Head of the Agency is obliged to form a legal documentation and information network organization in their environment. To implement the provisions in Presidential Regulation No. 33 of 2012, the Secretary General of the DPR RI on September 3, 2012 has stipulated the Decree of the Secretary General of the DPR RI No. 792/SEKJEN/2012 concerning the Establishment of a Legal Documentation and Information Network Center within the Secretariat General of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia. The Bureau of Law and Public Complaints as the Center for Legal Documentation and Information Network is in charge of managing legal documentation and information within the Secretariat General of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia. In carrying out these duties, the Center for Legal Documentation and Information Network carries out the following functions:

Collection, processing, storage, preservation, and utilization of Legal Documentation information;

Development of a legal information system based on information and communication technology that can be integrated with the website of the National Legal Documentation and Information Network Center;

Guidance and development of human resources for managing legal documentation and information networks;

Provision of facilities and infrastructure for managing legal documentation and information networks;

Implementation of evaluation on the management of legal documentation and information network.

The Bureau of Law and Public Complaints as the Center for Legal Documentation and Information Network within the Secretariat General of the DPR RI has displayed the JDIH menu on the website [www.dpr.go.id](http://www.dpr.go.id), this is the first step to build and develop a legal information system based on information technology and support activities dissemination of legal information to the public in a fast, precise and accurate manner as well as beneficial for users of legal information.

Potential Applications of Big Data in Shaping Regulations in Indonesia. Before discussing the applications that big data can do at each stage of establishing laws and regulations, the authors will first review the existing information technology systems that have the potential to be integrated with those of big data. Although in Law Number 12 of 2011 the rules are clear on how to convey the aspirations of the community, but in practice in the field, several government agencies have taken the initiative to go beyond this, namely: Participate in the Drafting of the Laws (SIMAS PUU) [21] and the National Legal Development Agency through the applications of "My Participation!" (Lauriano et al.: 2018, pp. 4-7). "SIMAS PUU" provides an opportunity for anyone to provide input on academic texts and draft laws and regulations currently being discussed by the Expertise Council of the Republic of Indonesia, simply by entering identities such as name, age, gender, last education, occupation, email, and phone number.

Likewise with the "My Participation!" app, technically more or less the same. Both of these applications are still in the testing and development stage, so they still need a lot of improvement. Indeed, this can be a good start to open access to the widest possible community participation, but the researchers found some important notes to consider, namely:

a) The system for collecting community aspirations is accommodated by "SIMAS PUU" and the "My Participation!" application. It is limited to the formation of laws, excluding other statutory provisions under the statute. Based on the recapitulation of judicial review cases at the Supreme Court, the types of laws and regulations that are most often tested are ministerial regulations and regional regulations. Therefore, the aspirations of this electoral system should be carried out comprehensively for all kinds of laws and regulations;

b) the system for gathering people's aspirations for all kinds of laws and regulations must be integrated into one application so that overlapping does not occur and the public will find it easier and more practical to provide input. The public does not need to visit the sites of the makers of different laws and regulations.

Normatively, the researcher did not find any rigid provisions governing community participation that could be carried out at any stage. The author says that community participation can be done because it is in the planning process, preparation, up to discussion. Meanwhile, in the process of ratification or ratification and entry into force does not require public intervention because it is only administrative. The description of the application of large data that is in the stage of forming the law is as follows:

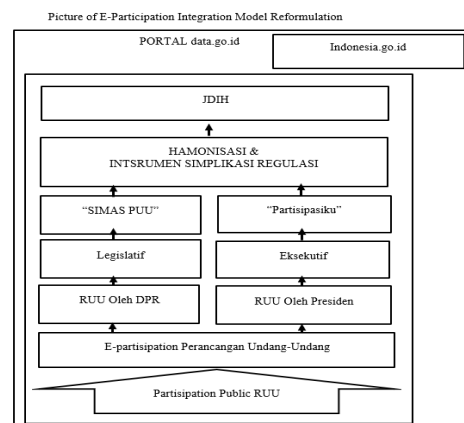
First, the planning process. Planning, in this case, relates to planning which is the formation of laws that are drawn up in an annual or five-year legislative program. In this process, the community has the right to provide input on 2 things, namely changes to existing regulations and proposing the formation of new regulations. Proposed changes to existing regulations can be a means to evaluate these regulations and propose the formation of new regulations that aim to fill legal gaps. It is hoped that with valid data regarding the legal needs of the community, legislators will no longer produce regulations that do not follow the needs and aspirations of the community.

Second, the preparation process. In this case, the drafting process starts from the stage of drafting the academic text to the initial draft law. The selection of public aspirations can be done after the academic text and initial draft law are prepared. Academic papers and initial drafts are sent into a big data system so that they can be accessed by the public and then given input, such as features in the "SIMAS PUU" application and "My Participation!"

Third, the process discussion. The discussion was carried out through two levels of discussion, the first level of the discussion was carried out outside to discuss issues related to regulation and the submissions from the views of each party involved in making regulations, then in the second level the discussion, a plenary meeting is held for decision making. In this case, community participation is carried out before the second level discussion is held. The selection of aspirations at this stage becomes very important because it aims to ensure that all the formulations and votes of an article by article on laws and regulations follow the needs and aspirations of the people.

Communities as individuals and representatives of groups have the right to provide input on laws and regulations that are being made. The various aspirations of the people who enter will be analyzed by large data and then processed into a new result that is very concise and easily understood by legislators.

The e-participation integration model for draft laws based on one umbrella or e-government system on the <https://data.go.id/> portal



### 3.4. E-Participation as Supervision of the Formation and Enforcement of Legislation

Participation of supervision by the public in the formation and enforcement of legislation is a complete series because it is legally binding. This means that it must be obeyed by the DPR and the President who are directly involved in the formation of laws. Supervision by critically monitoring the birth of written legal rules (laws and regulations) as a tangible form of community participation in public policy is certainly carried out in accordance with a standardized legislative process.

Supervision of laws and regulations as part of law enforcement starts from the structural aspect. In general, in relation to legal culture, public legal awareness is also an important part of monitoring and enforcing laws and regulations. Without a culture or high legal awareness, it is difficult for laws and regulations to run and apply effectively in society.

The first step that can be taken is an analysis of the dynamics that occur during the discussion process. It is important to assess the legislative process and the products produced in that process. For example, how to assess the formal aspects of the legislative process, whether the legislative performance process refers to the Legislation and Regulations of the DPR. Whether in the legislative process the principles of law formation have been applied, how is the implementation of participation in the community, whether the community can get a sufficient portion to be involved in the legislative process, and to what extent there is a tug of war of interest that results in political contamination. As PSHK notes on the Legislation Performance of the DPR which was conveyed by Rodja (2010:35), namely:

The legislative function runs slowly and requires mastery of substance, as well as high technicality because the discussion includes detailed arrangements; and

Many compromises can be accommodated in the details of the articles, so that the power of controversy is less than the demonstration of the oversight and budget functions.

It is time for the DPR to turn laws and regulations into a fence that locks meetings so that they can work in the right corridor. This should be sufficient to ensure that the stages of preparation, preparation, discussion, and approval of a bill are carried out in a transparent, accountable process, and involve the participation of the community, as well as stakeholders. Despite the fact that the DPR does not only act as a representative body of the people, it is also a representative

#### **4. Conclusion**

The results of this study indicate that the current absorption of public aspirations has undergone a transformation, although the United Nations ranking regarding e-participation and e-government is not directly proportional, but the data in the field is increasing the number of e-government ratings, in fact e-participation is decreasing. The participation model of "SIMAS" in Drafting the Law and "My Participation" BPHN has been used as an e-participation tool that is used to capture the aspirations of the community. First, there are still draft laws that do not get responsiveness from the public. Second, the socialization of the ease of access to the website is not fully obtained by all levels of society. Third, that the reformulation of Simas PUU and "My Participation" has not been integrated so that the models of harmonization and simplification of bills still overlap so that the substance of the draft law that has been proposed by the DPR is proposed by the President.

The macro scope of the system and the detailed stages of digitizing e-participation require more in-depth study of how the e-government-to-citizen participation model can be successful. Even the United Nations categorizes and ranks countries in the world on how successful e-participation and e-government in a country are as an indicator of the success of democratization. There is a need for further research on the comparative e-participation of draft laws in developing countries as a way to see the legal needs that are responsive and effective.

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