LEGAL DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION NETWORK (JDIH) AS AN IMPLEMENTATION OF E-GOVERNMENT SYSTEM IN THE REGIONAL OF REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the implementation of the Legal Documentation and Information Network (JDIH) as an e-government initiative within the Regional Representative Council (DPD RI) of Indonesia. The primary objective of this research is to assess the system's role in improving transparency, accountability, and accessibility of legal documentation for stakeholders and the public. By employing qualitative research methods, which include interviews with DPD RI staff and public users as well as document analysis, the study highlights the significant contributions made by JDIH while also addressing its limitations. The findings reveal that the implementation of JDIH has led to remarkable improvements in public access to legal documents. However, challenges such as limited technological infrastructure and low public awareness persist. This research underscores the need for ongoing investment in technology and enhanced public outreach initiatives to fully optimize JDIH's potential. By providing an in-depth analysis, the study contributes to the broader understanding of how digital governance initiatives function in the context of developing countries.

Keywords: Legal Documentation, Information Network, E-Government, Public Policy, Indonesia

INTORDUCTION

The Regional Representative Council (DPD RI) plays an essential role in representing regional interests within the national legislative framework of Indonesia. In a bid to enhance transparency and efficiency in legislative processes, the council initiated the implementation of the Legal Documentation and Information Network (JDIH) as a cornerstone of its e-government strategy. JDIH was developed with the primary objective of centralizing and streamlining access to legal information, effectively addressing long-standing challenges such as bureaucratic inefficiency and the restricted public availability of legislative documents.

The global trend of adopting e-government initiatives, aimed at leveraging digital technology to reform traditional bureaucratic processes, has significantly influenced governance systems. In this context, digital platforms are not only employed to make processes more efficient but also to render them more transparent and accessible. This shift is especially crucial for Indonesia, a nation with a vast geographical landscape and a decentralized governance structure, both of which pose unique challenges in ensuring equitable access to information. Discrepancies in information dissemination and the lack of seamless communication between central and regional institutions have further highlighted the pressing need for digital solutions like JDIH.

The alignment of JDIH's implementation with Indonesia's broader objectives of good governance is evident in its aim to utilize technology as a means of enhancing the accessibility of legal information. By bridging the gap between policymakers and citizens, JDIH fosters a transparent, accountable, and participatory approach to governance. This study examines the development, operationalization, and impacts of JDIH within the DPD RI. Through its analysis, the research evaluates the platform's

effectiveness in meeting e-government objectives and identifies areas for improvement, offering actionable recommendations to optimize digital governance practices.

METHODOLOGY

This research adopts a qualitative methodological approach to analyze the implementation and outcomes of JDIH within the DPD RI. The study's data collection methods include in-depth interviews, document analysis, and observational techniques. The primary data sources consist of interviews conducted with DPD RI staff, including members of the Legislative Drafting Committee (PPUU), JDIH operators, and policy analysts, as well as insights from public users who accessed the platform.

The interviews provided comprehensive insights into the operational challenges and achievements of JDIH, shedding light on the system's overall performance and areas requiring enhancement. The document analysis, which involved reviewing relevant regulations, legal documentation, policy reports, and scholarly literature, established a robust understanding of the regulatory and contextual framework supporting JDIH. Observational methods were utilized to examine the practical features of JDIH, such as its user interface, search functionalities, and accessibility, offering a firsthand evaluation of its usability.

Secondary data sources, including official reports and prior studies on e-government initiatives in Indonesia and comparable contexts, were also incorporated to provide a well-rounded analysis. By triangulating these data sources, the study ensured the reliability and validity of its findings, enabling a nuanced examination of JDIH's implementation and impact.

RESULTS and DISCUSSION

The implementation of JDIH within the DPD RI exemplifies how digital

platforms can effectively consolidate legal documentation into a centralized system that is both accessible and user-friendly. Developed in accordance with Presidential Regulation No. 33 of 2012, JDIH integrates legal information from various sources into a cohesive network, providing stakeholders with streamlined access to comprehensive legal data. This section elaborates on the key features, benefits, and challenges associated with the platform.

The centralized nature of JDIH ensures efficient retrieval of legal documents, supported by metadata management systems that reduce the time and effort required for document searches. Its user-centric design prioritizes ease of navigation, enabling users with varying levels of technical expertise to effectively utilize the platform. Regular updates to the database ensure that the information available remains current and reliable, reflecting the dynamic nature of legal and policy developments in Indonesia. Furthermore, the system's integration with regional JDIH offices enhances its inclusivity, enabling a more comprehensive representation of legal documents from diverse regions across the country.

The adoption of JDIH has brought about notable benefits, particularly in terms of transparency and efficiency. By granting open access to legislative documents, the platform fosters public trust and supports democratic principles by empowering citizens to stay informed about legal and policy matters. This transparency significantly mitigates the asymmetry of information that often characterizes traditional governance structures. Additionally, JDIH streamlines the dissemination of information, reducing bureaucratic delays and facilitating expedited decision-making processes. This efficiency benefits not only policymakers but also legal practitioners, researchers, and the general public, who can engage more proactively with legislative processes.

Despite its achievements, the implementation of JDIH is not without challenges. Technological constraints, such as inconsistent internet access in remote and rural areas, continue to hinder equitable access to the platform. Moreover, limited public awareness regarding the existence and functionalities of JDIH has resulted in its underutilization, necessitating targeted outreach and educational campaigns to enhance its visibility and usage. Inter-agency coordination remains another critical issue, as discrepancies in technical standards and data management practices among regional offices often compromise the system's coherence. Addressing these challenges through sustained investments in infrastructure, training, and collaboration is essential to maximize JDIH's potential.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the Legal Documentation and Information Network represents a significant milestone in Indonesia's journey toward digital governance. By enhancing the accessibility and transparency of legal documentation, JDIH fosters greater public participation and accountability, aligning with the principles of good governance. However, the platform's success depends on addressing persisting challenges, including technological disparities, limited public awareness, and inter-agency coordination gaps. Future initiatives should prioritize infrastructure development, public outreach, and capacity building to ensure the sustainability and effectiveness of JDIH.

The findings of this study contribute to the broader discourse on e-government implementation in developing countries, offering valuable lessons for policymakers and practitioners. By identifying both the achievements and limitations of JDIH, the research provides a roadmap for optimizing similar digital governance initiatives in Indonesia and beyond.

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