



Legal Construction of E-Participation and E-Petition Institutions to Guarantee Public Participation in Pandemic Times

Zulkarnain Ridlwan^(✉), Marcellino H. Nugroho, Yusdiyanto Yusdiyanto, and Muhtadi Muhtadi

Constitutional Law Department, Lampung University, Lampung, Indonesia
{zulkarnain.ridlwan,yusdiyanto.1980,
muhtadi.1977}@fh.unila.ac.id, marcellinohn@gmail.com

Abstract. Ineffective forms of public participation occurred in Indonesia during Covid-19 pandemic. A condition triggered by the unavailability of an indirect (online) public engagement mechanism, when direct involvement (hearing meetings, public consultations, demonstrations) is limited by pandemic. This study aims to describe the existing conditions of public participation regulations in Indonesia and the possibility of new legal constructions in the form of e-participation and e-petition. Based on the statutory approach, comparative approach, and conceptual approach, this study finds that public participation is guaranteed in Indonesia, as arranged in the 1945 Constitution and Laws. The development of online public participation (e-participation and e-petition) should be open in the context of guaranteeing citizen's rights, as Covid-19 pandemic limits the space for citizens to be involved in government. As enforced in Russia, South Korea, and UK, the availability of E-Participation through E-Petition, provides space for citizens to participate in government despite the Covid-19 pandemic. Hence, the legal construction for the institutionalization of E-Participation and E-Petition which aims to ensure public participation is appropriate to be drawn up in laws and regulations in Indonesia. However, it is important to anticipate various laxity that are prone to emerge from its implementation.

Keywords: e-participation · e-petition · legal construction · pandemic

1 Introduction

People aspirations are not in sync with Government and House of Representative (DPR) in the context of formulation of regulations and policies, becoming more and more common in Indonesia. In addition to the ratification of the Job Creation Law which ended unconstitutional after being formally reviewed at the Constitutional Court, the latest rejection of the policy on the age limit for disbursement of pension plan. These two conditions represent many other conditions that illustrate the reduced intensity of public involvement in the formation of regulations and policies. Whereas for a country with people's sovereignty, the Indonesian government must listen to the aspirations, as an indicator of the existence of democracy [1].

© The Author(s) 2023

R. Perdana et al. (Eds.): ULICoSS 2022, ASSEHR 740, pp. 599–610, 2023.

https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-38476-046-6_59

State's responsibility to listen to aspirations is limited by health protocols in the conditions of the Covid-19 pandemic. Public also feels this condition, consequently they try to raise aspirations through online petition channels such as www.change.org and www.petitionline.com [2].

However, these online petitions are still "private and informal" because they do not have a legal umbrella. Whereas based on experience, it is not uncommon for the DPR and the Government to accept public aspirations based on the results of signing the online petition [3].

On behalf of being legal and formal in conveying aspirations through the online petition, and considering the possibility of a long pandemic period, it is appropriate to formulate legal constructions of e-participation and e-petition. The construction of e-participation and e-petition is in line with the direction of legal development in the 4.0 era which must utilize information technology resources [4]. This argument is even stronger when referring to the decline in Indonesia's democracy index during the pandemic, one of which is public participation [5]. Also note that the implementation of good governance is not optimal during a pandemic [6].

For the people of Indonesia, the right to petition is guaranteed by the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (1945 Constitution) through articles related to freedom of assembly, association, and expression of opinion, as well as in the position of citizens in law and government. More explicitly, the right to petition is stated in Article 44 of Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights: Everyone, individually or collectively, has the right to submit opinions, requests, complaints, and or proposals to the government in the framework of implementing a clean, effective, and efficient government, both orally and in writing in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

The guarantee of the right to participate has been given by the Indonesian constitution, it is continued in the guarantee of human rights in the law, it is just that the regulated petitions are still general in nature and have not opened space for electronic petitions. What is proposed in this article is the concept of e-petition or electronic petition which is legally and formally given a legal umbrella by the state.

The gap between the urgency of fulfilling the right to express opinions in public and restrictions during the pandemic needs to be mediated by offering a new model of public participation by utilizing technology. For this reason, it is important to formulate legal constructions of e-participation and e-petition which are constitutionally institutionalized as a form of public supervision participation during the pandemic. So, the problems that will be answered in this research are: How is the regulation of public participation in the laws and regulations in Indonesia? How is the legal construction of e-participation and e-petition institutionalization as an effective means of conveying public aspirations during the pandemic?

The writing of this legal article combines a statutory approach, a comparative approach, and a conceptual approach. The statutory approach will identify regulations and policies on human rights, the right to opinion, and the right to petition at the national level. The comparative approach will elaborate the practice of implementing e-participation and e-petition in countries that practice it in government. Meanwhile, a conceptual approach is used to analyze the weaknesses and strengths of e-participation and e-petition before they are constructed in Indonesian laws and regulations.

2 Discussion

A. *Guarantee of Public Participation in Indonesian Legislation*

E-Participation and E-Petition are new ways to accommodate public participation in government and law. Due to the development of an advanced era, technology will certainly be extremely useful and mutually beneficial if it is not used properly in the administration of the state and government. The pandemic that occurred in early 2020 in Indonesia became an important factor that pushed e-participation and e-petition to receive more attention by the government and academics, due to the limited access and interaction between the public and the government during the pandemic.

The availability of e-participation and e-petition is expected to overcome the existing limitations between the government and the community. With this, it will overcome the vast territory of Indonesia and the large number of Indonesian people, of course it will be exceedingly difficult to gather public participation in government and law. For this reason, several laws and regulations in Indonesia guarantee public participation in government and law.

For example, related to the formation of laws and regulations, regulated in Article 96 paragraph (1) in Law No. 13/2022 concerning the Formation of Legislative Drafts becomes the legal basis for public participation in the formation of legislative drafts to form an acceptable legal product. well by the community. Public input in the law-making process can help the government to realize progressive laws. Citizens have been guaranteed to be able to believe in beliefs, express thoughts, and attitudes according to their conscience by the constitution. The above arrangement also provides support that constitutionally citizens have the right to express their thoughts orally and in writing, the thoughts of every citizen in the formation of laws are needed by the government to create progressive and responsive laws so that the legal products formed can be effective and compatible for the community.

Coupled with the provisions of Article 96 paragraph (3) of Law Number 13 of 2022 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Establishment of Laws and Regulations, it is explained that: "Communities... are individuals or groups of people who are directly affected and/or have interest in the material content of the Draft Law and Regulations." Based on Article 96 paragraph (3) it is explained that the community is defined as an individual. Based on this understanding of society, it can be concluded that everyone who represents himself each has the right to public participation.

The rights regarding public participation are more fully illustrated in the following various laws and regulations:

- Article 27 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution: "All citizens have the same position in law and government and are obliged to uphold the law and government with no exceptions."
- Article 28 of the 1945 Constitution: "Freedom of association and assembly, expressing thoughts verbally and in writing and so on is stipulated by law."
- Article 28C paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution: "Everyone has the right to advance himself in fighting for his rights collectively to build his community, nation and country."

- Article 28D paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution: “Every citizen has the right to have equal opportunities in government.”
- Article 28E paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution: Paragraph (2) “Everyone has the right to freedom to believe in beliefs, to express thoughts and attitudes, according to his conscience.” and Paragraph (3) “Everyone has the right to freedom of association, assembly and expression”
- Article 96 paragraph (1) of Law 13/2022: “The public has the right to provide input orally and/or in writing in every stage of the formation of laws and regulations.”
- Article 44 of Law 39/1999: “Everyone has the right alone or jointly to have the right to submit opinions, requests, complaints, and or efforts to the government in the context of implementing a clean, effective and efficient government, both orally and in writing in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.”

Based on regulations above, it can be concluded that the state guarantees the rights of every citizen to have the same position in the eyes of the law and the government. This means that every citizen has the same opportunity to express opinions, views, and oversee the drafting of legislation. The guarantee is attached to every person in this case an individual or an individual. Citizens have the right to fight for their rights collectively to build their society, nation, and country. For this reason, it can be concluded that it is important for citizens to participate in the formation of legislation because the law regulates the life of society and the state.

Based on the provisions of the legislation above, it can be seen how Indonesia guarantees the rights of the people in terms of participation both in government and in law. The provisions of the laws and regulations above clearly guarantee the rights of the community in quotes, namely individuals or groups in expressing their opinions and voicing their rights as well as inputs in government and law. Because the provisions of the laws and regulations above also guarantee equality of opportunity for everyone, in this case also individually or in groups within the government and the law.

The government has the duty to serve all the interests of the community, so in the process of forming legislation, public participation must be included in every sequence of processes to ensure that the process of forming the legislation carries out the principles of openness and public participation properly. And the purpose of the establishment of a law in a state of law is to create a prosperous and just society. According to Joko Riskiyono (2015) community participation rights can be identified in: [7].

- Preparation and Determination of National Legislation Program
- Drafting and discussing the Bill
- Discussion of the Bill on the State Budget
- Supervision of the implementation of the Act

According to Hamzah Halim and Kemal Ridindo Syahrul Putera (2010), participation is: [8].

- Participation as a policy, that participation is a consultation procedure for legislators to the community as legal subjects.

- Participation as a strategy, that participation is also seen as a strategy to get support and credibility from the community for policies that will be issued by the government.
- Participation as a communication tool, that participation as a communication tool to find out how the people want.
- Participation as a dispute resolution tool, that participation as a dispute resolution tool for public distrust.

So that participation is very necessary to run the wheels of government in the process of forming laws and regulations, and in overcoming various obstacles in gathering the aspirations of the community, it is necessary to collect public participation and petitions online or take advantage of digital technology. That the freedom to express thoughts and freedom of opinion are the rights of citizens that can be implemented with an electronic system, so it is necessary to obtain legal certainty and consider the restrictions set by the law.

However, the condition of the territory of Indonesia which is very wide and the number of people who are large in number and other factors such as the pandemic outbreak that had hit Indonesia would certainly be difficult to accommodate these rights. E-Participation and E-Petition in this case can be an answer to the difficulty of accommodating the rights of the community, especially in terms of public participation either in government or being punished and in Article 18 letter i of Law Number 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services which reads: “the community has the right to get quality services in accordance with the principles and objectives of service”. This provision also explains how the government guarantees that the community also has the right to quality services and of course E-Participation and E-Petition really meet these criteria in an advanced era like now. It is hoped that the implementation of e-participation and e-petition in the formation of laws and regulations can create responsive, justice-oriented laws and pay attention to the interests of the public.

B. *Legal Construction of E-Participation and E-Petition Institutionalization as an Effective Means of Delivering Public Aspirations in a Pandemic Period*

1) *E-Participation and E-Petition: Comparison of Regulations*

Sastropetro (2000) suggests the notion of participation is spontaneous involvement accompanied by awareness and responsibility for the interests of the group to achieve common goals [9]. The definition of e-participation in the literature is described in various ways, but basically it is described as the basic concept of using information and communication technology (ICT) to involve citizens in decision-making and public service delivery, as described by Macintosh, Saebø et al., and Medaglia [10].

While a petition is a right to participate in government, as well as a guarantee of basic rights [11]. Petition is also defined as a form of complaint, trial or request to rectify injustice. In line with Barry M. Hager who stated that every citizen must be given the means and methods to be able to submit inputs or objections to every policy of the ruler [13]. The acceptance of the petition can be claimed as an effort to strengthen the public's position towards the state [14].

The concept of e-petition has gained increasing popularity over the last decade. This popularity is due to the possibility of members of the public to initiate and sign

electronic petitions online [15]. The hope is that the legal-formal e-petition model can get more attention from the mass media, as well as get a response from the government. At the very least, it can be discussed in the DPR as people's representatives who will later convey it to the government through the supervisory function [16]. Although in its implementation, e-petition faces challenges [17], but starting the legal construction of its existence in Indonesia is a step forward for democratic governance.

The formulation of the construction of e-participation and e-petition is increasingly urgent due to the tendency of the public to be unable to supervise the government due to the Covid-19 pandemic. This condition occurs in many countries, including countries in Europe, as studies conducted by Tom Ginsburg and Mila Versteeg (2020), and Elena Griglio (2020) [18]. In fact, the option of establishing an independent government supervisory agency to provide government accountability has even been suggested, as studied by Mark Bovens and Anchrith Wille [19]. The following is the application of e-participation and e-petition in several countries:

a) *Russia*

Currently, Russia has implemented an e-participation project aimed at increasing transparency and strengthening e-participation. The project is *российская общественная инициатива* (ROI) or the Russian Public Initiative which can be accessed at <http://www.roi.ru/> [20]. ROI or public initiatives are used to put forward proposals of Russian citizens on socio-economic development and improvement of state and municipal governments. ROI portals are distinguished by the divisions available into federal, regional, and municipal initiatives. Thus, a citizen can choose an initiative in their region or municipality, and the range of potential initiatives becomes as wide, as necessary. ROI is made for the development and strengthening of civil society, protection of human rights and civil rights, as well as citizen participation in the management of state affairs. The portal is operated by the "Information Democracy Foundation", a non-profit organization headed by the former Deputy Minister of Communications of Russia.

Not all citizens can submit initiatives or vote for initiatives in ROI. There are several requirements in submitting an initiative or choosing an initiative in ROI, including:

- Russian citizens over the age of 18.
- Have access to a computer connected to internet.
- Registered on the Joint Government and Municipal Services portal: www.gosuslugi.ru.
- Have a formulated initiative to offer it to the authorities.

At the initial stage, after citizens submit public initiatives, then the IC Moderator checks the initiative to comply with the rules (approved by Decree of the President of the Russian Federation 183/2013). The initial consideration period is not more than 2 months. If it complies with the rules, the initiative will be posted on the ROI website with a unique number assigned and available for voting.

Citizen initiatives contained in the ROI will only be sent to the authorities for consideration if it has received 100,000 (one hundred thousand) votes in favor of the initiative at the federal level. At the regional level with a population of more than 2 million, 100,000

(one hundred thousand) votes are also required, the remaining 5% of the regional population. Meanwhile, at the city level, at least 5% of the registered population is required. Voting to support the initiative is carried out within a period of no more than 1 year from the date of placement. The authorities are a government working group of 34 people. Expert working groups include representatives of the executive and legislative bodies, the business community, non-profit organizations, scientific institutions, and foundations. The decision-making period on the initiative is not more than 2 months from the date of delivery. Next, the expert working group makes a reasoned decision about the implementation or rejection of the initiative. The decision and its justification are posted on the ROI website.

The ROI system highly values the identity of those portal users with a unified authorization and authentication system: one person - one voice. The portal exhibits the highest level of anonymity; neither the name of the applicant, nor the data about those who voted for the petition are shown [20]. Votes against “against” will not be deducted from votes “in favor” but will be considered when making decisions by a group of experts made under state authority.

b) *South Korea*

The concept of E-Participation in South Korea philosophically uses the slogan “The Voice of the People Is the Voice of Heaven” so that the perception that a nation must be ruled by and for the people can be realized. E-Participation was formed by the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission, Republic of Korea under the name “e-People”. E-People is a new method to accommodate people’s aspirations by using technological advances so that all groups can access and convey what is their complaint to the state. The e-People page handles public complaints against government agencies and encourages the public to participate in providing improvements to policies issued by the government.

E-People is available anywhere in the world, so that citizens who live abroad can access and follow the development of existing policies in South Korea, of course the golden goal is to create a new Korea by resolving complaints that are trivial even after listening to people’s voices thoroughly. massive and accept positive creative ideas to build policy improvements. Therefore, e-People provide multi-language services including English, Vietnamese, Japanese, Uzbeks, Chinese, Cambodian, Thai, Nepali, Bengali, Sinhala, Mongolian, Indonesian, Russian, Myanmar.

On the e-People page, you can file a petition regarding the Korean Administration for the following purposes:

- Asking for explanations or interpretations of administrative matters including legal, institutional, and procedural matters through questions or consultations.
- Provide suggestions for improving government policies or administrative systems and their implementation.
- Requesting solutions to problems such as violations of the law by administrative bodies, unfair or passive actions, and unreasonable administrative systems that violate people’s rights, cause difficulties, or burden the community unnecessarily.
- Request the administrative body to act on other matters.

The people who can submit petitions on the e-People service are:

- Korean citizens living abroad
- Foreigners living in Korea.

The procedure for submitting a petition report is carried out by residents directly accessing the page (epeople.go.kr) then clicking the “My Petition” menu and is intended for the institution that is the purpose of the report, including the Central Administrative Body, Foreign Affairs Agency, Regional Education Office, Local Government, Main Public Institutions, Ministry of Justice. However, this e-Democracy space also provides limitations that are not considered as petitions as follows:

- If the petitioner has entered a legal contract with an administrative body and asks the administrative body to take certain actions with respect to the legal contract directly.
- If providing unclear or invalid personal information, such as no false name, name and/or address in requesting administrative agents to take certain actions.
- If a person working for an administrative body or a public organization requests an administrative agency to take certain actions related to public affairs.

c) *United Kingdom*

The concept of e-petition in the UK today is evolving. This is because the British Government through the parliamentary institution ultimately provides an official online voting facility for all British citizens. E-participation through e-petition conducted by the British government is opened so that people can voice their aspirations. However, of course there are official requirements and guidelines that must be met by e-petition makers who are registered through the official website, namely petition.parliament.uk, on this site the public can create an e-petition with the conditions that have been determined by the parliamentary institution in the UK.

E-petition as applicable in the UK has specific regulatory guidelines that require at least 5 people as supporters before an online petition is published. Then the online petition submitted must get at least 10,000 signatures and petition supporters to get a response and response from the British Government. After fulfilling the 10,000 signatures requirement and getting a response from the government again, they must seek and get 100,000 online petition signatures to enter the discussion stage in Parliament. Another guideline that must also be considered is that a registered petition will last for 6 months on the UK’s official e-petition platform. If the online petition submitted is suitable for follow-up, it can be submitted to the relevant party, if there has not been a similar petition or issue in the previous online petition [21].

As of mid-2022, as quoted from the official website petition.parliament.uk, there have been 703 online petitions that have received responses from the British government, then from the 703 online petitions, a total of 136 online petitions have entered the stage of debate and discussion in parliament. There are significant numbers of e-petitions to get a serious discussion. Although this e-petition is open to every UK citizen. However, the British government provides strict requirements as a guarantee to avoid parties who are not responsible for the existence of an existing petition platform, some of the existing requirements include: [21].

- Petitions must be clearly addressed to the parliament and government

- The petitioner knows that the issue at hand is the responsibility of the UK government
- Petitions are not a personal matter
- Petitions must be clear, not confidential, and presumptive
- Petitions are protected from the interests of political parties
- Petitions must avoid legal problems

The practice of organizing e-petition in the British Government is proof that there is an urgency for the establishment of an online participation forum as part of the use of increasingly advanced digital technology. As part of the development and implementation of the idea of modern democracy, the concept of e-participation through e-petition can be a legal breakthrough (rule breaking) as a means of capturing the opinions and aspirations of the people who act as policy-making agents in accordance with the will of most people.

C. Weaknesses and Strengths of E-Participation and E-Petition to Be Constructed in Legislation

E-Participation & E-Petition has many advantages. This concept is a medium that can facilitate the public to convey ideas and criticisms of social issues that are hotly discussed by the community. This means that it makes it easier for the community to participate in responding to far-reaching issues. Moreover, in the conditions of the Covid-19 pandemic, E-Petition greatly facilitates the public to voice their opinions and is more practical because they do not need to come to the office directly to cast their votes. E-Participation through E-Petition can have the effect of changing a policy that the government has made, to enforce justice. In addition to the advantages for the community, the government also feels the advantages of E-Participation and E-Petition. Through E-Participation and E-Petition, the government can see and hear public opinion regarding the policies that the government makes through the aspirations of the people conveyed by communication and information technology, so that it can be a consideration for the government in improving or making future policies. The government can also minimize the budget for physical activities that require the presence of the community as participants and the community can express their opinions and save time and money, because E-Participation and E-Petition can be accessed online from anywhere. By using E-Participation and E-Petition, transparency between the government and the community will be clearly visible.

In addition to the advantages, E-Participation and E-Petition also have disadvantages, such as E-Participation which can be accessed by anyone and from anywhere, but this can be one of the disadvantages for E-Petition. For example, until now there are still several E-Petitions that do not use Captcha, making it easier for some people to be able to repeatedly fill out the petition and can make it easier for hackers to hack E-Petition. In addition, there is no legal umbrella in Indonesia that regulates E-Participation and E-Petition, so the E-Petition has no legal force. Technological developments that have not been accepted by many parties have made E-Participation and E-Petition not yet qualified to be implemented. The inequality of internet access in many communities is also the strongest factor because there are still many people whose regions have not had adequate internet access. There are still few human resources who are technology

experts in the government, so if E-Participation and E-Petition are implemented and there are many obstacles, it will be difficult to fix them.

At the end of this discussion, it is important to underline that electronic government or e-government is a government service to people who use Information and Communication Technology. Simply put, government administration is carried out electronically. The implementation of e-government itself varies, one of which is electronic participation or e-participation through electronic petition or e-petition.

E-Participation or Electronic Participation is a form of participation that involves the community, government, and organizations supported by Information and Communication Technology. Meanwhile, E-Petition is an online-based community participation activity in the form of giving a signature or voting on a problem in the government. The implementation of E-Participation and E-Petition aims to ensure public participation in the government system. This implementation is a very innovative step or breakthrough, especially amid the onslaught of the digitalization era in various fields. Digitalization in various fields is currently even more massive in its development process. Plus, the Covid-19 pandemic that hit Indonesia.

The emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic has limited the space for people to move, one of which is to participate in the government process. With the existence of E-Participation through E-Petition, public participation in government during the Covid-19 pandemic can still run properly.

3 Conclusion

Based on the study above, it can be concluded as follows:

- Public participation is guaranteed in the laws and regulations in Indonesia. There are quite a few regulations starting from the Constitution and Laws, as well as more technical regulations related to guaranteeing the human rights of Indonesian citizens. The development of the regulation online is open in the context of guaranteeing these human rights.
- The occurrence of the Covid-19 pandemic limits the space for citizens to be involved in government. As enforced in Russia, South Korea, and the UK, the availability of E-Participation through E-Petition, provides space for citizens to participate in government despite the Covid-19 pandemic. Consequently, the legal construction for the institutionalization of E-Participation and E-Petition which aims to ensure public participation in the government system is appropriate to be drawn up in the laws and regulations in Indonesia. However, it is important to anticipate various shortcomings or weaknesses that are prone to emerge from its implementation. Thereof, the best strategy for Indonesia can be proposed as follows: to avoid these potential weaknesses, its regulation formation ought to be carried out in stages and with a series of simulations on the use of IT tools that better guarantee the legitimacy of public participation in e-petition.

References

1. Z. Ridwan and Enny Nurbaningsih, "Law Revision on Indonesian Parliament's Oversight Function: Facing the Challenges of Democracy", *KnE Social Sciences*, p. 573–593, 2018.
2. R.J. Krotoszynski, *Reclaiming the Petition Clause: Seditious Libel, "Offensive Protest, and the Right to Petition the Government for a Redress of Grievances*. London: Yale University Press, 2012.
3. Babin and L. Vakariuk. "The Legal Nature of E-Petitions". *Sciendo Baltic Journal of Law and Politics*, Vol. 12, No. 2, 2019.
4. B. Riyanto. "Pembangunan Hukum Nasional di Era 4.0 (Development of National Law in 4.0 Era)", *Jurnal Rechtsvinding – Media Pembinaan Hukum Nasional*, BPHN, Vol. 2 No. 2, 2020.
5. W. R. Jati, "Fenomena Kemunduran Demokrasi Indonesia 2021 (The phenomenon of the decline of Indonesian democracy in 2021)", *THC Insights*, No. 27, 2021.
6. Democracy Index 2020: In sickness and in health? <https://www.eiu.com/n/campaigns/democracy-index-2020/>.
7. M. Haitami and A. Rengganis, "The Dilemma of Good Governance Implementation in Indonesia during the Pandemic of Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19)", *Journal of Advance in Social Sciences and Policy*, Vol. 1 No. 1, 2021.
8. J. Riskiyono. 2015. "Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Pembentukan Perundang-undangan Untuk Mewujudkan Kesejahteraan (Community Participation in Formation of Legislation to Realize Welfare)". *Aspirasi* Vol. 6 No. 2. 159-176.
9. S. Putera. 2010. *Cara Praktis Menyusun & Merancang Peraturan Daerah (Suatu Kajian Teoritis dan Praktis Disertai Manual): Konsepsi Teoritis Menuju Artikulasi Empiris (Practical Ways to Prepare & Design Regional Regulations (A Theoretical and Practical Study Accompanied by a Manual): Theoretical Conception Towards Empirical Articulation)*, Jakarta: Kencana Pranada Media.
10. S. Sastropoetro. 2000. *Partisipasi, Komunikasi, Persuasi, dan Disiplin dalam pembangunan Nasional (Participation, Communication, Persuasion, and Discipline in National Development)*. Bandung: Alumnus.
11. P.A. Macintosh, 2004. Characterizing e-participation in policy-making, in: 37th Annual Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences. IEEE.
12. Ø. Sæbø, J. Rose, L. Skiftenes Flak, 2008. The shape of eParticipation: Characterizing an emerging research area. *Government Information Quarterly* 25, 400–428;
13. R. Medaglia, 2012. eParticipation research: Moving characterization forward (2006-2011). *Government Information Quarterly* 29, 346–360.
14. M. Gregory A. "The Vestigial Constitution: The History and Significance of the Right to Petition", *Fordham Law Review*, Vol. 66, No. 1, 1997.
15. S. Palmieri. "Petition effectiveness: improving citizens' direct access to parliament", *Australasian Parliamentary Review*, Vol. 23, No. 1, 2008.
16. B. M. Hager. *The rule of law: A lexicon for policy makers*. Missoula: Mansfield Center for Pacific Affairs, 2000.
17. J. Fraser. "Challenging state-centricity and legalism: Promoting the role of social institutions in the domestic implementation of international human rights law" *Routledge International Journal of Human Rights*, Vol. 23, No. 6, 2019.
18. S. Clark, N. Lomax, dan M. A. Morris. "Classification of Westminster Parliamentary constituencies using e-petition data". *EPJ Data Science*, Vol. 6, No. 1, 2017.
19. R. D. Cotton. *Political Participation and E-Petitioning: An Analysis of the Policy Making Impact of the Scottish Parliament 's E-Petition System*. University of Central Florida, 2011.

20. Z. Ridlwan and A.A. Firmansyah, “Law Enforcement and Justice: Perspective of Authority and Responsibility of the President towards the Judicial System”, *Udayana Magister Law Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 1, 2020.
21. D. Le Blanc, “E-participation: a quick overview of recent qualitative trends”, *DESA Working Paper No. 163*, January 2020, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs UN Secretariat, New York.

Open Access This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter’s Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter’s Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.

