

## ABSTRAK

Modernisasi dalam lembaga negara melahirkan e-government dan e-parliament.. Penelitian yang unggul membuat e-government memiliki jumlah penelitian dan interaktifitas dengan publik yang lebih baik dibandingkan e-parlemen. E-parlemen memiliki jumlah penelitian yang relatif sedikit dibandingkan waktu yang telah dilalui. E-parlemen masih berkuat pada evaluasi dari adopsi media interaktif. Interaktifitas menjadi penting karena merupakan patokan keberhasilan adopsi dan pengembangan media e-parlemen. Media interaktif baru bermunculan seiring tahun dan menarik perhatian anggota parlemen serta peneliti untuk menggunakannya sebagai media dalam aktivitas parlemen. Hal yang terjadi adalah dualism dalam pengelolaan media e-parlemen yang dilakukan secara kelembagaan dan personal. Media personal telah berstandar komunikasi dua-arah sehingga lebih interaktif namun tidak memiliki manfaat dan legalitas yang jelas, sedangkan media dikelola secara lembaga bersifat terbalik.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *Systematic Literature Review*. Metode koleksi data penelitian dengan cara menggumpulkan artikel penelitian terdahulu kemudian disaring berdasarkan kriteria penelitian. Artikel penelitian yang terkumpul berjumlah 76 artikel yang akhirnya menjadi data penelitian ini.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan perkembangan penelitian e-parlemen tergolong sangat lambat. Locus penelitian dominan dan berpusat di benua Eropa saja. Penambahan jumlah penelitian relatif sedikit. Penyebab lambatnya perkembangan penelitian e-parlemen disebabkan oleh terjadinya perpindahan fokus penelitian dari media yang dikelola secara lembaga kepada media yang dikelola secara personal. Media interaktif yang diadopsi dan dikembangkan sebagai e-parlemen memiliki potensi interaktifitas yang tinggi namun belum mendekati model pelibatan publik yang baik dan tidak memiliki pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap proses legislasi. Rekomendasi penelitian ini adalah konsepsi ulang terhadap e-parlemen dengan penambahan dua kriteria yaitu kriteria *institutional-centered* dan kriteria *deliberatif*.

**Kata Kunci** : E-parlemen, interaktivitas, Komunikasi, dan ICT

## ABSTRACT

Modernization in state institutions gave birth to e-government and e-parliament. Excellent research makes e-government has a better amount of research and interactivity with the public than e-parliament. E-parliament has a relatively small amount of research compared to the elapsed time. The e-parliament is still concerned with evaluating the adoption of interactive media. Interactivity is important because it is a benchmark for the successful adoption and development of e-parliament media. New interactive media have sprung up over the years and have attracted the attention of parliamentarians and researchers to use them as media in parliamentary activities. What happens is dualism in the management of the e-parliament media which is carried out in an institutional and personal way. Personal media has a two-way communication standard so that it is more interactive but does not have clear benefits and legality, while the media is managed institutionally in reverse.

This study uses the Systematic Literature Review method. The research data collection method is by collecting previous research articles and then filtering them based on the research criteria. The research articles that were collected 76 articles which eventually became the data of this research.

The results showed that the development of e-parliament research was very slow. The research locus is dominant and centered on the European continent only. The addition of the number of studies is relatively small. The reason for the slow development of e-parliamentary research is the shift in focus of research from media that are managed by institutions to media that are managed privately. The interactive media which is adopted and developed as an e-parliament has a high potential for interactivity but has not approached a good model of public involvement and has no significant influence on the legislative process. The recommendation of this research is a re-conception of the e-parliament by adding two criteria, namely institutional-centered criteria and deliberative criteria.

**Keywords:** E-parliament, interactivity, communication, and ICT