

## INTISARI

### Laman Parlemen Sebagai Ruang Publik: Studi e-DPRD Provinsi di Indonesia

Penelitian ini beranjak dari evolusi parlemen ke e-parlemen. Penelitian eksploratif ini bertujuan untuk menjawab pertanyaan (1) kapasitas kepublikan laman parlemen; (2) Konsensus rasional vs. algoritma di dalam ruang publik yang dimediasi Internet. Penelitian bertujuan (1) mengenali geneologi, pemetaan, dan kapasitas e-parlemen sebagai ruang publik; (2) menganalisis kuasa yang beroperasi di dalam e-parlemen sebagai ruang publik. Kemanfaatan penelitian untuk mengenali perkembangan (1) e-parlemen sebagai ruang publik, khususnya e-DPRD provinsi; (2) aplikasi e-parlemen di ruang sosial dengan sudut pandang sosiologi siber. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan pencarian berdarang dan wawancara mendalam. Teknik pengolahan dan analisis data menggunakan pengkodean data, penyusunan matriks, pengisian indeks peristiwa, perumusan jaring kausal konseptual, dan pengujian kesimpulan.

Berdasarkan penelitian pendahuluan, evolusi parlemen ke e-parlemen merupakan saling keterhubungan (1) e-parlemen; (2) organisasi internasional; (3) lembaga pendukung (4) dan lembaga donor global. Ekosistem e-parlemen terbangun melalui konferensi dua tahunan yang melibatkan parlemen nasional, pengorganisasian oleh tiga organisasi internasional, 190 organisasi pendukung parlemen yang beroperasi di lebih dari 80 negara, dan lembaga donor global. e-Parlemen juga tengah berevolusi sebagai *mobile-parlemen*. Hasil pemetaan laman parlemen memperlihatkan terdapat 22 (66,6 %) laman e-DPRD provinsi dari total 33 DPRD Provinsi, 94 (23,6 %) laman e-DPRD kabupaten dari total 399 DPRD kabupaten, dan 33 (33,7 %) laman e-DPRD kota dari total 98 DPRD kota pada Mei 2014.

Penelitian ini menyimpulkan, *pertama*, dalam hal (1) *kapasitas menyediakan*, kepublikan laman parlemen sudah berjalan, baik dari perangkat dan aplikasi, leadership dan komitmen, serta SDM; (2) *kapasitas menggunakan*, kepublikan laman parlemen harus ditingkatkan, baik kemampuan personal, komunitas dan sistem; jejaring dan kerjasama; serta pola pengelolaan; dan (3) *keluaran (output)*, kepublikan laman parlemen membutuhkan skema perbaikan untuk meningkatkan relevansi, efek/dampak, efisiensi, efektivitas, dan *sustainability*. *Kedua*, perdebatan antara konsensus rasional vs. algoritma di dalam ruang publik yang dimediasi Internet menempatkan pentingnya mengelola dan melawan penyalahgunaan algoritma sebagai kepentingan strategis di dunia-kehidupan.

Penelitian ini mengajukan saran (a) Perlunya melakukan valuasi sosial terhadap laman parlemen di Indonesia (2) Dibutuhkan riset-riset programatis dengan sudut pandang sosiologi siber untuk mengenali dan melawan algoritma yang berupa kode atau protokol di ranah siber yang disalahgunakan oleh penghimpun data.

*Kata kunci:* rakyat, wakil rakyat, e-parlemen, dan ruang publik.

## ABSTRACT

### Parliament's Website as a Public Sphere: A Study of e-DPRD Province in Indonesia

The study started from parliament to e-parliament evolution. This exploratory study aimed at answering following questions of (1) publicness capacity of parliament's website and (2) rational consensus vs. algorithm in Internet-mediated public sphere. It also aimed at (1) identifying the genealogy, the map, and the capacity of the parliament's website as public sphere. It was useful in (1) the identification of the development of the e-parliament as social sphere, especially e-DPRD province and in the perspective of cyber-sociology and (2) the application of the e-parliament in social sphere in cyber-sociology perspective. Data was collected using online searching and in-depth interview. The data was analyzed by coding, matrix formulation, occurrence index filling, causal-conceptual net formulation, and conclusion test.

Based on initial study, the parliament to e-parliament evolution represented intercorrelation of (1) e-parliaments, (2) international organizations, (3) supporting institutions, and (4) global donor institutions. E-parliament ecosystem was built through biennial conference organized by three international organizations and involving national parliaments, 190 parliament support organizations that operated in more than 80 countries, and global donor institutions. The e-parliament was also undergoing evolution into mobile-parliament. The results of the mapping of the parliament's websites showed that there were 22 (66.6%) e-DPRD province's websites of totally 33 DPRD provinces, 94 (23.6%) e-DPRD district's websites of totally 399 DPRD districts, and 33 (33.7%) e-DPRD City's websites of totally 98 DPRD cities in May 2014.

It was concluded that *first*, (1) in *its providing capacity* the publicness of the parliament's website has operated in terms of hardwares and applications, leadership and commitment, and human resources, (2) in *its capacity to use*, the publicness of the parliament's website must be improved in terms of the capability of persons, community and system, network and cooperation, and management pattern, and (3) in *its output*, the publicness of the parliament's website required improvement schema to increase relevance, effect/impact, efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability. *Second*, the debate of rational consensus vs. algorithm in public sphere that was mediated by Internet put the importance of the management and the abuse of the algorithm as real life strategic interest.

It made following recommendations: (a) It was necessary to perform social valuation of the parliament's website in Indonesia; (b) It was necessary to conduct programmatic researches in the perspective of cyber-sociology to identify and to fight against algorithm in the form of code of protocol in cyber area that might be abused by data collectors.

*Keywords:* citizens, Member of Parliament, e-parliament, and public sphere.