

Digitalization of The Formation and Testing of Laws and Regulations In Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This purpose research was conducted to examine how efforts to digitize the formation and also test the laws and regulations in Indonesia. Where the Ministry of Law and Human Rights as an institution representing the government in the formation of laws and regulations through the Directorate General of Laws and Regulations launched a digitalization program for the formation of laws and regulations to make it easier for the public to participate in the formation of laws and regulations because it is equipped with five innovations, namely e-public participation, e-invitation, e-litigation, Design HelpDesk, Design Chat Podcast (OPERA). Meanwhile, in terms of legal review, the Constitutional Court as a judicial institution tasked with maintaining the constitution and democracy and protecting human rights so that they can be easily recognized by the Indonesian people through digital technology tools so that the Indonesian people can not only easily know the Constitutional Court but also can easily submit applications or lawsuits to the Constitutional Court if they experience constitutional losses, namely through www.mahkamahkonstitusi.go.id website. With the efforts to digitize the formation and testing of these laws and regulations, it is expected that the public will be more active in participating in the formation and testing of laws and regulations

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1. Introduction

The Indonesian state is a state of law, so Indonesia has legal regulations in the form of laws that function to regulate society in a better direction. In forming laws and regulations, of course, it begins with legislative program planning and has a basis or foundation (*Grundnorm*) for the lives of the community. Indonesia as a great nation has the principles of Pancasila life as the source of all sources of law. Therefore, Indonesia as a state of law has an obligation to ensure the welfare of the community through laws and other laws and regulations, it concerns economic, social, cultural, legal, educational and political interests (Herawati & Suwanto, 2022).

The legislative system in Indonesia is a series of written legal elements that are interrelated and influence each other based on the philosophy of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. In its formation, it must fulfill two meanings, namely about the process and about the substance, meaning that the

process is a mechanism for the formation of legislation that must be carried out transparently so that community aspirations and community participation can provide input in regulating a problem. While substance is regulated material and must be intended for the interests of the wider community so as to produce democratic, participatory, and aspirational legal products and responsive / populist characters. Therefore, the participation of transparency and democracy in the formation of legislation is an integral and inseparable unity in a democratic country. So that community participation is needed for the achievement of state goals.

Starting with the establishment of Law Number 10 of 2004 then refined by Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Establishment of Laws and Regulations and promulgated on August 12, 2011, every formation of legal products has a basis and guidelines. The establishment of Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Establishment of Laws and Regulations was then amended by Law Number 15 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Establishment of Laws and Regulations, which was later refined again by Law Number 13 of 2022 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning Establishment of laws and regulations. The establishment of the Law is an implementation of the orders of Article 22 A of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945.

The establishment of this law is based on the idea that the Indonesian state is a state of law. As a state of law, all aspects of life in the fields of society, nationality, and statehood must be based on the national legal system. Law Number 13 of 2022 is the legal basis for the formation of laws and regulations at both the central and regional levels. This law was formed to create an orderly formation of laws and regulations, so that the conception and formulation of norms are ethical, characteristic, and harmonious. Through the law, the institution authorized to do so is guided by the law in the process and method of forming it in a planned, integrated, and systematic manner.

The establishment of laws and regulations is a requirement in the framework of national legal development that can only be realized if supported by good methods, which bind all authorized institutions. Indonesia is a legal country that has the obligation to carry out good national legal development, which is carried out in a planned, integrated and sustainable manner in the national legal system. The legal system is expected to ensure the protection of the rights and obligations of all Indonesian people based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

The independence of the Indonesian nation which was declared on August 17, 1945 was then clarified by the promulgation of the 1945 Constitution (UUD 1945) on August 18, 1945. The 1945 Constitution is still very simple, consisting only of a preamble, 16 chapters and 37 articles. In the discussion meeting on the formation of the Indonesian Constitution in 1945, the idea of forming a Constitutional Court (MK) actually existed, but at that time the idea of forming an MK was not yet an important issue, so in the 1945 Constitution before the amendment, judicial power was only handed over to the Supreme Court (MA). However, related to the issue of the authority of the Constitutional Court already existed and was discussed in the initial formation of the 1945 Constitution. One of them is the proposal of one of the framers of the Indonesian Constitution, Muhammad Yamin, who asked to include the authority to examine laws to the Supreme Court. Although the idea was rejected by Soepomo on the grounds that the Indonesian Constitutional system did not adhere to the trias politica and at that time there were not many legal scholars (Adhani, 2021).

After independence, the idea of testing laws identical to the authority of the Constitutional Court was also proposed in 1970 by the association of legal scholars so that the Supreme Court was given the authority to examine laws. But the proposal was also not implemented. After the reform era in 1998, the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) then made MPR compliance Number III / MPR / 2000 concerning the Source of Law and Order of Laws and Regulations, where Article 5 paragraph (1) states "The MPR has the authority to examine laws against the 1945 Constitution and MPR Decrees." In the discussion of constitutional amendments carried out by the MPR working body, it was finally agreed on the establishment of a new judicial power institution called the Constitutional

Court. In its development, the Constitutional Court which was born from the womb of reform tried to convince the public that this court was different from the existing court, namely the Supreme Court. This can be seen from the Constitutional Court's efforts in terms of building a new court culture and management with an emphasis on quality rulings supported by Information and Communication Technology (ICT) which has actually been adopted by courts in other countries for quite a long time. With all its limitations, the Constitutional Court which was established in 2003 can eventually transform into a court that can not only be trusted because of its substantive and phenomenal rulings but further presents the *E-Court* in the community so that Indonesian people from Sabang to Merauke can easily access the Court without the need to come to Jakarta. This ultimately became the main trigger for the presence of collective constitutional awareness of the community so that it could build a constitutionally conscious culture.

The idea of establishing a Constitutional Court in the reform era began to be put forward during the second session of the Ad Hoc Committee I of the People's Consultative Assembly Workers' Body (PAH I BP MPR) after all members of the MPR Workers' Body conducted a comparative study to 21 (twenty-one) countries regarding the constitution in March-April 2000. This idea had not emerged at the time of the first amendment to the 1945 Constitution, not even a faction in the People's Consultative Assembly had proposed it. It seems that MPR members were greatly affected by his findings in the comparative study. However, at the annual session of the People's Consultative Assembly in August 2000, the draft formulation of the Constitutional Court was still several alternatives and not final (Sutiyoso, 2020). Discussions on the establishment of a Constitutional Court began in 2001, at the time of the third amendment to the 1945 Constitution. Some of the new things in the third amendment are the improvement of the principle of people's sovereignty, *the impeachment* of the President and / or Vice President, the establishment of the Regional Representative Council (DPD), election arrangements, confirming the position of the Audit Board (BPK), establishing a new institution of the Constitutional Court and the Judicial Commission in the chapter of judicial power and direct President/Vice Presidential elections. The establishment of the Constitutional Court as a new judicial power institution in discussing constitutional amendments is very important, where the authority given by the 1945 Constitution to the Constitutional Court is so large that it becomes very important in the Indonesian constitutional system (Subiyanto, 2022).

2. Materials and Methods

According to Bahder Johan Nasution, methodology is a branch of science that studies or studies research methods. Thus the research method is a technical description used in research (Nasution, 2013).

This research is a normative law research *using* normative case studies in the form of legal behavior products, for example reviewing laws. Normative legal research methods or literature law research methods are methods or methods used in legal research carried out by examining existing library materials (Soekanto, 2007). The first stage of normative legal research is research aimed at obtaining objective law (legal norms), namely by conducting research on legal issues. The second stage of normative legal research is research aimed at obtaining subjective law (rights and obligations) (Rusli, 2016). The subject of study is law which is conceptualized as norms or rules that apply in society and become a reference for everyone's behavior. So that normative legal research focuses on the inventory of positive law, legal principles and doctrines, legal findings in *inconcreto cases*, legal systematics, levels of synchronization, comparative law and legal history (Abdulkadir, 2004).

The approach method in this study is the approach to laws and regulations (*statue aproach*) (Mahmud Marzuki, 2010). A normative research must certainly use a statutory approach, because what will be examined are various legal rules that are the focus as well as the central theme of a study. While the data analysis carried out in this study was carried out with a qualitative approach,

namely revealing as much data (legal material) as possible so that the issues raised were more transparent. The qualitative approach allows researchers to collaborate the data obtained comprehensively and the description results become more accountable.

The research conducted is descriptive, which describes the symptoms in the community environment of a case studied, the approach carried out is a qualitative approach which is a research procedure that produces descriptive data (Soekanto, 2006). Qualitative approach is used by researchers aimed at understanding or understanding the symptoms studied (Soekanto, 2015). Researchers conduct research with the aim of drawing legal principles (*rechtsbeginselen*) that can be done on written positive law and unwritten positive law.

3. Result and Discussion

Digitalization of the Formation of Legal Regulations

One of the important things in a government, both at the national and regional levels is the formation of legal products that are indispensable because they respond to the interests of the community. In forming the law, guidelines are needed so that the legal products issued later will be strong for the sake of the law and can be implemented in the future. Starting with the establishment of Law Number 10 of 2004 concerning the Establishment of Laws and Regulations which was later refined by Law Number 12 of 2011 promulgated on August 12, 2011, every formation of legal products has a basis and guidelines. The establishment of Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Establishment of Laws and Regulations was then amended by Law Number 15 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Law Number 12 of 2011, which was later refined again by Law Number 13 of 2022 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Establishment of Laws and Regulations-The invitation is an implementation by order of Article 22 A of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945.

The digitization process in the world of law enforcement is increasingly becoming a *trend in the legal wilderness* in Indonesia, especially digitalization in law enforcement, namely to reduce the number of cases in court and also to make it easier for the public to seek justice. With the increasing prevalence of e-court *in the judicial world*, it provides a sense of justice for the community in seeking justice.

In addition to the process of digitalizing law enforcement, the government also seeks to display innovation in the formation of legal regulations. Digitalization of the formation of legal regulations is to make it easier for society to participate in the formation of legal regulations.

The Legal Regulation (Intelligence PP) launched *the digitalisation program* for the formation of legal regulations a few months ago (28/10/2023). Society is becoming more and more easy to participate in the formation of legal regulations. Activities followed by various *stakeholders* from all over Indonesia. Including from East Java, Kakanwil Zaeroji leads his ranks. Especially the legal rules planning team.

"May everything we do can provide great benefits for progress and improve the image of the government towards a world-class Indonesia," hoped Minister of Law and Human Rights Yasonna H Laoly in an activity held at Oemar Seno Adji Building of the Ex-Sentra Mulia of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights.

According to Yasonna, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights has very large and complex tasks and functions. Therefore, like it or not, like it or not, services must be done digitally. Various innovations gave birth to a digital bureaucracy in all public services which became the duties and functions of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. No exception in the formation of laws and regulations.

"I welcome the efforts of the Directorate General of PP to prepare digitalization in the formation of laws and regulations. This is considering that currently society has entered the digital era, so government officials must also be able to adapt to that era," he explained.

The use of technology, continued Yasonna, is very necessary to realize digital transformation in the formation of laws and regulations. That is to provide access and services for the community and ministries / institutions to obtain information and provide input.

"With the challenges we face today, let us unite our vision, continue to strengthen synergy and collaboration to always improve the quality of regulations that pay attention to the use of information technology so that it can cut the chain of problems in the formation of laws and regulations," he said.

There are five innovations in order to carry out the digitization of the formation of laws and regulations. Namely applications in facilitating public participation in the formation of laws and regulations (e-participationpublic), applications in facilitating requests for promulgation of laws and regulations (e-promulgation) so that the process of promulgation applications can be done online and an application to find out the decision on handling cases testing laws and regulations (e-litigation). In addition, there is also an application to provide comprehensive information to the Drafting Legislation HelpDesk (HelpDesk Designer) which is based on a website that displays information about the formation of Laws and Regulations, as well as the Designer Chat Podcast (OPERA) which presents information related to the preparation of legislation of legal, social and economic substance. "On this occasion, I congratulate and thank Plt. Director General of Legal Regulation and the ranks and all members of the team who have worked hard to create and create innovations within the framework of the Digitalization of the Formation of Legal Rules," he explained.

The activity which was held to coincide with the commemoration of Youth Pledge Day also welcomed the G20 Presidency event bringing the spirit of innovation in the midst of society. This prepared innovation is expected to be a real solution and contribution in the implementation of the formation of laws and regulations digitally so that it can be of broad benefit to the community and Ministries/Institutions.

Legal Regulation Testing In The Digital Era

The establishment of the Constitutional Court as a new judicial power institution in discussing constitutional amendments is important, where the authority given by the 1945 Constitution to the Constitutional Court is so great that it becomes very important in the Indonesian constitutional system (Subiyanto, 2022). The debate about why this Constitutional Court should exist became a very important part of the discussion of the third amendment to the 1945 Constitution in 2001. As for the discussion, the People's Consultative Assembly Workers Body (BP MPR) summoned several legal experts to answer the issue of the formation of the Constitutional Court.

Based on the results of discussions between all members of the Ad Hoc Committee 1 of the MPR Working Body (PAH 1 BP MPR) and after the members conducted a comparative study of the constitutions of the 21 countries, it was finally agreed to form an MK specifically regulated in the 1945 Constitution as a result of amendments, namely in Article 24C, Chapter IX concerning Judicial Power. The complete authority of the Constitutional Court as stipulated in Article 24C of the 1945 Constitution is as follows:

1. The Constitutional Court has the authority to adjudicate at the first and last instance whose decisions are final to test laws against the 1945 Constitution, decide disputes over the authority of state institutions whose authority is granted by the 1945 Constitution, decide the dissolution of political parties, and decide disputes about the results of elections (Adler et al., 2019).
2. The Constitutional Court shall render a ruling on the opinion of the House of Representatives regarding alleged violations by the President and/or Vice President according to the Constitution.
3. The Constitutional Court has nine members of constitutional judges appointed by the President, three each by the Supreme Court, three by the House of Representatives, and three by the President.
4. The Chairman and Vice Chief of the Constitutional Court are elected from and by the constitutional judge.

5. Constitutional judges must have integrity and personality that is beyond reproach, fair, statesmen who master the constitution and constitution, and do not concurrently serve as state officials.
6. The appointment and dismissal of constitutional judges, procedural law and other provisions concerning the Constitutional Court are regulated by law.

After the regulation of the Constitutional Court in Article 24C of the 1945 Constitution, it was then agreed that there must be a fairly comprehensive transitional rule so that the amended 1945 Constitution can be used as a constitutional basis in constitutional practice, including those that include the existence of new institutions such as the Constitutional Court and the Judicial Commission.

The Constitutional Court as a new institution as a result of amendments to the 1945 Constitution since its establishment on August 13, 2003 is indeed in its development not well known by the Indonesian people so efforts are needed to socialize the Constitutional Court throughout Indonesia. Efforts to socialize the Constitutional Court certainly go hand in hand with socializing the amended 1945 Constitution to all levels of society so that they understand exactly what changes are in the amended 1945 Constitution, especially related to the constitutional rights of citizens which are regulated more rigidly in the amendments to the 1945 Constitution. With Indonesia's population reaching 260 million people and spread across various islands totaling 17,000 islands, socializing the 1945 Constitution and MK to all Indonesian people cannot be done manually. Although since the establishment of the Constitutional Court almost every month MK Judges and also employees of the Constitutional Court visit all provinces in Indonesia to socialize the amended 1945 Constitution and socialize the Constitutional Court, it is still not enough so that other efforts are needed to socialize the 1945 Constitution and introduce the Constitutional Court to all Indonesian citizens in 34 provinces so that the public can fully understand what the Constitutional Court is and what constitutional rights citizens have. stipulated in the amendment of the 1945 Constitution so that in the end it will wake up a constitutionally aware budaaya.

One indicator that the public understands the results of the amendment to the 1945 Constitution and is familiar with the Constitutional Court is the increasing number of cases or constitutional applications that enter the Constitutional Court. With the increasing number of people knowing and understanding the amendments to the 1945 Constitution, automatically the public will also easily understand the authority of the Constitutional Court. Moreover, with the increasing number of Constitutional Court rulings that raise constitutional issues of citizens, the Constitutional Court has transformed into a constitutional court that provides a substantial sense of justice for the Indonesian people. This further increases public confidence in the Constitutional Court. In addition, the ease of access for the public in terms of getting a decision just by clicking on the Constitutional Court's decision on the Constitutional Court's website is also one of the indicators in terms of assessing the level of compliance of the community and state apparatus with the Constitutional Court's decision. This further indicates that society as a whole has become aware of the importance of their constitutional rights protected by the 1945 Constitution (Malik, Radji, Kralj, & Dijkhuizen, 2019). One of the Constitutional Court's efforts to make it easier for the public to understand the amendments to the 1945 Constitution and recognize the authority of the Constitutional Court is to build a judicial system that is easily accessible and transparent.

The first Chief Justice, Jimly Asshidiqie, tried to make this happen by implementing the *E-Court* system in the Constitutional Court so that all people could easily access the Constitutional Court and could easily submit cases to the Constitutional Court and could monitor their cases *online*. This is part of an effort to realize the mission of the Constitutional Court as a modern and trusted judicial institution (Sumadi, 2021). To realize this mission, the Constitutional Court has made various innovations through several programs and online media using ICT as an effort to realize a modern and reliable Constitutional Court judiciary.

Here are some programs and media that have been built by the Constitutional Court to realize a modern and reliable Constitutional Court judiciary: (Adhani, 2021)

- a. Build the *Constitutional Court Website*. As one of the efforts to realize transparency and accountability of the Constitutional Court judicial institutions ordered by the Constitutional Court Law, namely by building the official website of the Constitutional Court. *The website of the Constitutional Court* began to be launched after the first session of the Constitutional Court precisely on November 4, 2003 with the first news being about the first hearing of the Electricity Law case. At that time, because the MK Office Building was still renting in the Centris Building, the MK website server was also still borrowing, and it was only when the MK Building moved from Plaza Centris to Jalan Medan Merdeka Barat Number 7 on March 22, 2004 that the MK website had its own server. The full name of the Constitutional Court website at that time was www.mahkamahkonstitusi.go.id. In the early stages of formation, the MK website only contains content about the history and composition of Constitutional Court judges, profiles of Constitutional Court judges, trial schedules, minutes of hearings and information on MK activities. Now that the Constitutional Court has been established for 18 years, the Constitutional Court *website* has become one of the best *websites* for state institutions in Indonesia because it displays *up to date* information for the public and justice seekers. Now *the MK website not only contains profiles of judges and minutes of trials, but* the MK website has transformed into a website that is friendly to the public and justice seekers. Some of the advantages of the MK website are: a). Display information about the schedule of proceedings; b). Display the minutes of proceedings; c). Display the verdict; d). Display various laws and regulations; e). Video Streaming; f). Online Application; g). Case management system; h). *Case tracking system*; i). *Case retrival system*; j). Information on *good governance* and bureaucratic reform; k). Annual reports, and a lot of other information that makes it easier for the public to be able to access everything related to the Constitutional Court.
- b. *Court Recording System*. One of the differences between the Constitutional Court and other courts in Indonesia is the existence of minutes of the trial that can be accessed by the entire community through the Constitutional Court *website* in the form of video, sound, and pdf files. According to Secretary General Janedjri M. Gaffar, the minutes of this session are a form of transparency of the judiciary to the public. The format of the minutes of this session follows the format of the minutes of the MPR session at the time of discussion of amendments to the 1945 Constitution. The system developed by the Constitutional Court is currently capable of recording the entire trial process in the form of audio, video and storing it in digital form and print-ready transcription. With the minutes of the trial, all the facts in the trial can be read by the parties and the public so that the Constitutional Court can also easily make a truly fair and transparent decision. In addition, in making the minutes of the session, the Constitutional Court has also used the e-perisalah system which is a solution system for making minutes using speech recognition technology that will automatically transcribe all utterances both in sessions and meetings (Prasidi, 2020). E-Perisalah has a feature to display the speaker's speech, so it is easy to recognize when to start talking, who is talking, and what is being said. The e-Perisalah tool was developed by the Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology (BPPT) and the reason BPPT chose MK as the first place to implement e-Perisalah is because BPPT considers MK as a state institution that makes the best transcripts in Indonesia today.
- c. *Video Conference*. The fact that Indonesia's territory is very vast and in the form of an archipelago ultimately causes difficulties for people to come to the MK Building located in the country's capital, Jakarta. The Constitutional Court Law states that MK is only located in Jakarta so it is not possible to open branches in every province throughout Indonesia. This causes the Indonesian people, especially justice seekers throughout Indonesia, to find it difficult to come to the Constitutional Court, especially for people who are financially disadvantaged. Therefore, to anticipate these problems, the Constitutional Court on June 20, 2008 finally collaborated with universities in 34 provinces to collaborate to create a trial tool called *Video Conference*. The procurement of *this video conference* is especially intended for people who are indeed difficult to come to Jakarta during the

trial at the Constitutional Court. The Constitutional Court as a state institution that guards the constitution and guards the human rights of the community strives to make *this video conference* a borderless medium so that people throughout Indonesia can still file hearings and litigants in the Constitutional Court even though they do not come to Jakarta. Another thing that can be utilized with this *video conference* is expected so that students in universities throughout Indonesia can also take advantage of *video conferencing* for various scientific activities such as distance lecture activities or guidance on remote scientific papers and various other scientific events. In addition, because the Constitutional Court is given the authority to adjudicate cases of election disputes and regional elections, the need for a *speedy trial* process increases when the Constitutional Court hears cases disputing the results of general elections and regional elections. To meet that need, MK introduced the use of *video conferencing*. *Video conferencing* is very useful in opening public accessibility to the MK session without being physically present at the MK Building in Jakarta so as to help people throughout Indonesia.

- d. *Case Retrivel System*, is a system built on MK's website that functions as a search engine for case information. The system is built in collaboration with *the Google* search engine. In this system, the public can access all information about cases in the Constitutional Court just by typing keywords in the system. This system is one of the Constitutional Court's efforts to convince the public that the Constitutional Court judiciary is very transparent and accessible, especially regarding the ease of finding information about cases being tried by the Constitutional Court.
- e. *Case Management System*, is information designed for handling cases in the Constitutional Court starting from providing information about procedural procedures, submitting requests online, and providing information that is always *updated* about case developments, trial schedules, minutes of hearing, and decisions. Thus the public can easily obtain information quickly and precisely so that they can follow the entire process of the case. *This Case Management system* began to be used optimally since August 11, 2006. With this system, all people can register cases with the Constitutional Court online free of charge. It is hoped that with this *Case Management System*, the Indonesian people can easily apply to the Constitutional Court so that *access to justice* will be wide open and can build the principle of the spirit of efficiency so that cheap, fast and simple judicial administration can be realized in the Constitutional Court. To regulate and expedite the implementation of the *Case Management System*, the Constitutional Court issued Constitutional Court Regulation (PMK) Number 18 of 2009 concerning Guidelines for Electronic *Filling* and Remote Trial Examination (*video conference*).
- f. E-Kiosk of the Constitutional Court, is a form of digital facility prepared as a medium to help people who come to the MK Building with the aim of accessing various important features related to the authority of the MK and trial information so that it is hoped that the public can feel more real benefits from the excellent service prepared by the MK when coming to the MK Building. The *user-interface* form of *E-Kios MK* is in the form of a 42-inch touch screen equipped with various menus that can be freely accessed by the public who come to the MK Building. The features on the E-Kios that can be accessed by the public include: the website of the Constitutional Court, *live* hearings, access to multimedia files in the form of photos, videos, minutes and rulings. From time to time, the features on this E-Kiosk will always be developed and perfected according to the demands of circumstances, so it is hoped that it will make it easier for the public to access information related to MK.
- g. Digital Archives and E-Minutations. In an effort to create a modern judicial institution, the Constitutional Court manages case archives into digital archives. All case archives and legal products ranging from application files, parties' answers, evidence, trial minutes to the Constitutional Court's decision are digitized which are then uploaded on the MK's website before the physical files are also sent to the national archives so that it facilitates the search for archives when needed again. In addition, MK in an effort to realize modern digital records governance has

also developed a digitization archive application that houses all general administrative records ranging from personnel records and financial records. The application system built is called the SIPA application (Records Management Information System) which will make it easier for all employees to manage records digitally.

- h. Click Constitutional Court. In an effort to synchronize between the MK's website and smartphones, since the era of the third MK Secretary General Prof. M. Guntur Hamzah, MK collaborated with *the google play store and apple store to create an application called click MK* where this application aims to make it easier for the public to access the Constitutional Court trials and cases via smartphones. In this *Click MK* application, smartphone users can access verdicts, trial minutes, online registration, trial streaming video, trial schedules, and information related to the Constitutional Court. *Click MK* is the only smartphone-based application owned by judicial institutions in Indonesia. The existence of this application is highly appreciated by the people of Indonesia, especially the millennial generation who are very *up to date* and always use *gadgets* in their daily lives. The existence of *this MK click* is a medium to socialize MK through digital technology which is currently an inseparable part of society.

With the existence of various digital technology facilities used by the Constitutional Court to support its performance in an effort to realize a modern and trusted court, of course, it must also be synergized with other institutions, especially the government that manages government administration in general. This is done by the Constitutional Court by synergizing between e-government in the constitutional court (*i-judiciary*). The existence of various digital technology facilities that have supported the Constitutional Court through the development of a constitutional justice management information system must also be synchronized with various other applications that support the implementation of e-government which is also applied in the Constitutional Court. This is realized by various programs to improve the quality and quantity of Information and Communication Technology devices, the development of e-office Office Management Information Systems and digitization of office archives, all of which synergize with the i-judiciary already owned by MK.

4. Conclusion

Digitalization of the formation of laws and regulations is carried out by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights through the Directorate General of Laws and Regulations (Ditjen PP) launching a digitalization program for the formation of laws and regulations, which is equipped with five innovations, namely e-public participation, e-invitation, e-litigation, Design HelpDesk, Design Chat Podcast (OPERA). With this program, it is easier for the community to participate in the formation of laws and regulations. The activity was attended by various stakeholders from all over Indonesia.

Testing of Laws and Regulations in the Digital Age is carried out by the Constitutional Court as a constitutional judicial institution that has the authority to become the constitution of the State. The Constitutional Court's efforts in digitizing the examination of laws in various ways, namely: building a Constitutional Court website (www.mahkamahkonstitusi.go.id), Court Recording System, Video Conference, Case Retrieval System, Case Management System, Constitutional Court Kiosk, Digital Archives and E-Minutation, and Click the Constitutional Court. With the existence of various digital technology facilities used by the Constitutional Court to support its performance in an effort to realize a modern and trusted court, of course, it must also be synergized with other institutions, especially the government that manages government administration in general. This is done by the Constitutional Court by synergizing between e-government in the constitutional court (*i-judiciary*). The existence of various digital technology facilities that have supported the Constitutional Court through the development of a constitutional justice management information system must also be synchronized with various other applications that support the implementation of e-government which is also applied in the Constitutional Court.

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