IMPLEMENTATION EVALUATION OF
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN DRAFTING LAWS APPLICATION
AS A REALIZATION OF BUREAUCRATIC REFORM PRINCIPES
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF
THE REPUBLIC INDONESIA

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ABSTRAK

In order to implement good public service, bureaucracy reform principles are being applied by multitudinous government institutions. The House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia with the Center for Drafting Laws as its expert institution in drafting law has constructed an innovation which is called the Public Participation in Drafting Laws application as a realization of the earlier principles. This research was designed to evaluate the implementation of bureaucracy reform values in the Public Participation in Drafting Laws application. Moreover, this research used a qualitative descriptive approach as a way to acquire comprehensive understanding about the application of bureaucracy reform points in the released innovation as a main focus of the research. Researcher used Implementation Evaluation Model Theory by Stake as the grand analysis. In addition, essential data to strengthen this study was collected by doing several methods such as interview, observation, and literature study. The result of this research reports that the principles in the transformation of the bureaucracy ecosystem have been implemented by the House of Representatives in the Public Participation in Drafting Laws application in several occasions such as planning, providing resources, coordinating, and monitoring. However, implementing and evaluating require to be developed as a way to ameliorate this innovation.

ABSTRACT

Dalam upaya mewujudkan pelayanan publik yang prima sejumlah lembaga pemerintahan menerapkan prinsip-prinsip reformasi birokrasi. Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Republik Indonesia melalui Badan Keahlian Pusat Perancangan Undang-Undang telah merilis sebuah inovasi, yaitu aplikasi Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Perancangan Undang-Undang sebagai upaya pengimplementasian prinsip-prinsip reformasi birokrasi di bidang legislatif. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis implementasi prinsip-prinsip reformasi birokrasi di dalam aplikasi Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Perancangan Undang-Undang. Penelitian dilaksanakan dengan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif untuk memberikan deskripsi komprehensif terhadap masalah penelitian dan menggunakan berbagai metode pengumpulan data antara lain wawancara, observasi, dan studi kepustakaan. Adapun Model Evaluasi Implementasi Kebijakan dari Stake digunakan sebagai pisau analisis. Dari kegiatan penelitian yang dilakukan maka dapat dideduksikan bahwa DPR RI melalui Badan Keahlian Pusat Perancangan Undang-Undang telah menerapkan prinsip-prinsip reformasi birokrasi dalam perencanaan, penyediaan sumber daya, koordinasi dan monitoring dan memerlukan peningkatan dalam bidang implementasi dan evaluasi..

INTRODUCTION

In order to ameliorate the good quality of public service, the governments have a massive responsibility to implement the bureaucracy reform agenda. By doing this required scheme, there will be several positive implications which can be acquired in the upcoming era. The purpose of the transformation

agenda in the bureaucracy sector has been the concentration of numerous scholars from different main subjects. To exemplify, Adi (2018:18) pointed out in his journal that the plausible reason for needing radical transformation in the civil service ecosystem today is implementing transparency and adaptability. Those results are extremely necessitated due to the fact that without any transparency the societies are unable to address the implementation of public programs which have been designed. Cruz et al. (2016:7) noted that numerous countries in different parts of the world have initiated to do transparency program by introducing online governance scheme. Doing transparency also can be implemented by making the features of the constructed policies such as making plan, doing implementation, and evaluating can be access by citizens. This contention will cause to another point of though which is a check and balance scheme is always required to implement the democracy system. This occasion should be done by numerous stakeholders and the societies are an unseparated part of those parties. In other words, the transformation agenda which will be implemented should consider this value as a main goal. Moreover, he also stated that adaptability was a necessary point. By standing on this point, the public servants should be adaptable because if they are unable to do it, the civil service cannot be released exceptionally. This perspective creates a conclusion that the administration of the civil sector is dynamic. Clearly, by implementing adaptable value, unaddressed issues which will exist later can be obliterated without any obstacles. In the further exposition, Adi (2018:18) also clarified that a number of innovations would be reached by implementing the massive transformation of the bureaucracy scheme. The cited value is able to exist due to after several great changes which are called the bureaucracy reform have been done, a plethora of the bureaucratic systems such as personnels, structures, and programs are expected to construct necessary innovations as a way to obliterate the addressed issues. In other words, becoming a dynamic administration is another benefit which will be gained.

A similar contention was proposed by another expert. For example, Faedlulloh et al. (2020:319) argued that the final goal of the transformation in the bureaucracy ecosystem is realizing the global quality of the administration process. Nevertheless, the aimed result cannot be obtained without concerning several values. In the further theory, he strongly argued that some necessary points such as effectivity, efficiency, equity, and economics should be accommodated exceptionally. Those points are indispensable elements which should be applied. To exemplify, by understanding that the service to the societies has to be effective and efficient, the bureaucrats do not have to consume a number of resources. Furthermore, they are qualified to ensure that the public can access the mass service quickly. Then, Prasojo (2018:78) declared that the bureaucracy reform agenda should accommodate the transformation of the conventional system. In this contention, the old system version of bureaucracy which caused a number of bureaucracy pathologies should be superseded with the new system which is capable to implement the regulated principles of the bureaucracy transformation. On the other hand, despite, Labolo and Handayani (2017:35) also noticed the beneficial to do massive reformation in the bureaucracy sector, they highlighted that there were three main obstacles which could exist in the middle of bureaucratic transformation. These obstacles are (1) capability in the internal ecosystem which should be developed to implement the values of bureaucratic reform, (2) external circles which are able to minimize the probability of successnes of the bureaucratic reform principles, and (3) the effectiviness of policies in the design step and the implementation stage which are importance to be concerned. From all the mentioned thoughts, it can be concluded that massive changes in Indonesian bureaucracy is required to cease some pathologies issues. By implementing these principles, the bureaucracy sector will be capable to release exceptional services. Nevertheless, all stakeholders should observe this trend in order to avoid several obstacles which can exist from multiple sides.

The purpose of bureaucracy reform is also addressed by the public policymakers. This statement is proven by a general fact that a plethora of regulations have been designed by the authorities. By doing this, the public policymakers expect that the bureaucracy structures will have holistic guidance in the upcoming era. As a result of this occasion, when multitudinous bureaucrat sectors from the metropolis sites until suburban areas or multi-governmental institutions would like to apply the new changes in administration, they will not have to face a number of obstacles. One of some regulations which accommodates the bureaucracy reform agenda is Presidential Regulation No. 81/2010. This regulation was designed by the Indonesian government as a grand map of bureaucracy reform schemes in Indonesia. By creating this product of law, the bureaucracy reform principles will be able to be implemented during 2010-2025 in every governmental ecosystem. According to this regulated product, the bureaucracy in Indonesia was expected to implement several principles. These principles are indispensable to ensure that the bureaucracy reform will be applied exceptionally and minimize several obstacles which can exist. The written principles which were regulated by the Presidential Regulation No. 81/2020 namely: (1) outcomes oriented, (2) measurable, (3) efficient, (4) effective, (5) realistic, (6) consistent, (7) synergy, (8) innovative, (9) based on the laws, and (10) monitorized.

The mentioned Presidential Regulation does not just contain several principles which rule about the implementation of bureaucracy reform agenda in Indonesia. In the following articles, the earlier regulation contains three main steps of bureaucracy reform which will be achieved. One of each step is implemented every four years with different goals. As an illustration, in the first step which has been done during 2010-2014, the governments of Indonesia aimed to obliterate several bureaucracy pathologies namely corruption, collusion, and nepotism. Those problems were extremely needed to be obliterated in view of making an exceptional bureaucracy system which is capable of serving the public are unable to be done if they still exist. Furthermore, these results are similar with the reformation demand in 1998 which asked the governments to cease a number of common pathologies in the governmental circle. After the first step which has been implemented in 2010-2014, the second phase which was applied in 2015-2019, the acquired results from the first step would be evaluated. Moreover, several points which were not achieved in the previous phase would be carried on. In other words, the second stage focused on optimizing. As a last phase, the capacity of the bureaucracy sector will be optimized. This occasion will represent the further forward from the second phase. This agenda will be held during four years from 2020-2024.

Image 1
The Three Main Steps of Bureaucracy Reform Agenda
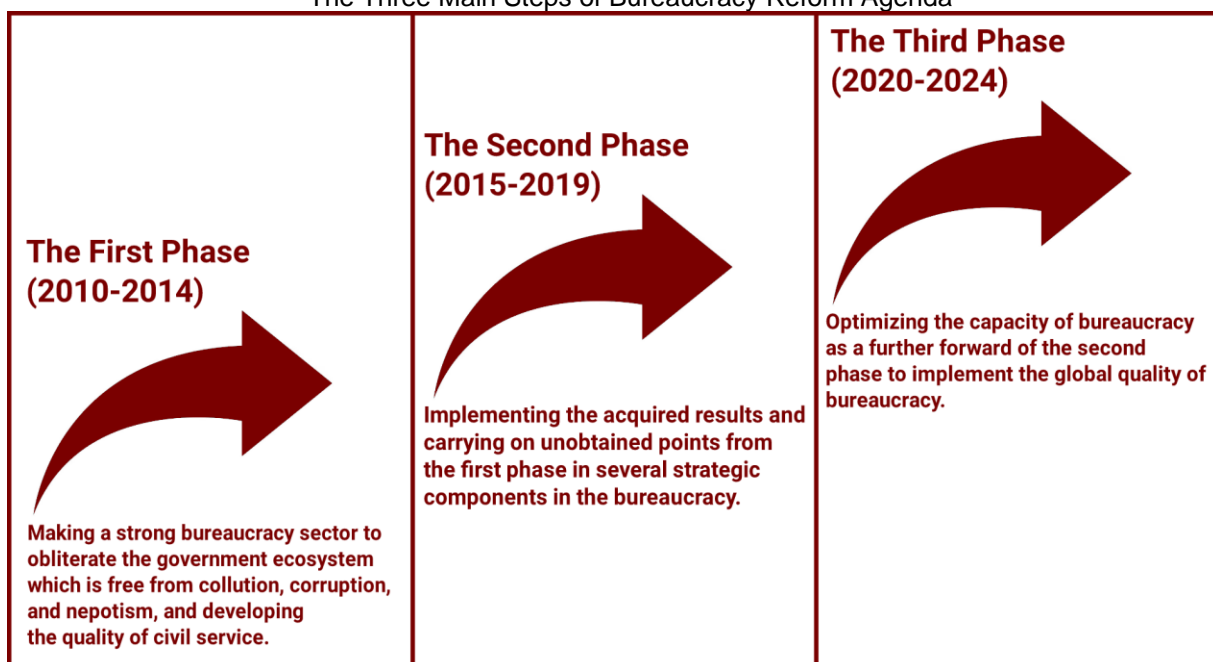
Source: The Ministry of State Apparatus Utilization and Bureaucratic Reform, 2023

With a purpose to socialize about the written features, the authorities always mentioned bureaucracy reform on every occasion. As an illustration, the President of Indonesia spoke on the official web page of the Cabinet Secretariat of Indonesia (12/6/2023) that the bureaucracy should be implemented without consuming many resources. Moreover, he said that making a simple structure is beneficial which made him simplify more than 1,000 regulations about public servants into a single governmental regulation.

The implementation of bureaucracy reform principle can be identified in a plethora of governmental organizations, even in the legislative ecosystem. The House of Representatives with its expert organization which is the Center for Drafting Laws created a website-based application which is called the Public Participation in Drafting Laws application with a general purpose is assisting people to release suggestions into the draft of laws and academic papers. Furthermore, according to the the official website of the Center for Drafting Laws, there are three specific functions of this application, namely: (1) informing to the societies about creating of academic papers and bill of laws, (2) transmitting public suggestion with a purpose of developing the quality of academic papers and bill of laws, and (3) reporting to the public about the result of processing mass recommendations and the further occasions based on several principles which are transparency, accountability, efficiency, and integrated.

Image 2

The Front Page of the Public Participation in Drafting Laws Application

Source: the Center for Drafting Laws, 2023

As a program which was designed to be accessed by the societies and implement several bureaucracy reform principles in the legislative ecosystem, clearly, the implementation evaluation should be done in order to track the empirical data from the implementation occasion. According to Winarno which was explained by Silitonga (2018:50) the evaluation of public policies should be done as a way to identify and evaluate the progress which has been acquired. In his contention, there were three purposes of this occasion. Firstly, the implementation evaluation will investigate the substance of the constructed policies. By gaining actual information about it, people and the public policymakers will be able to have an understanding that the policies are still relevant with the designed goals. Another benefit also can be accessed which is seeing the result of the implementation program. In the application field, several problems are common to be identified and as a good policy, it is able to be dynamic as a way to pass the hindrances. Moreover, by obtaining data about the implementation phase, the authorities will have a holistic notion to optimize several fields. In addition, mapping some implications which can exist is extremely valuable in view of the impact of the program can be identified appropriately.

From all the aforementioned, the researcher was motivated to study about the implementation evaluation of bureaucracy reforms principles in the Public Participation in Drafting Laws application in order to study the implementation progress of bureaucracy reform principles at the House of Representatives of Indonesia with a main focus in Public Participation in Drafting Laws application as a constructed legislative innovation.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The grand theory which was used by this research was the Implementation Evaluation Model by Robert Stake. In his book, he explained (2004:109) that the Implementation Evaluation Model should be done by concerning several factors such as (1) planning, (2) providing the required resources, (3) coordinating, (4) implementation, (5) monitoring, and (6) evaluating. By using this model, this research will be able to answer about the implementation model of bureaucracy reform principles in the Public Participation in Drafting Laws application.

RESEARCH METHOD

The qualitative descriptive method was used by this research. Hancock et al. (2009:6) explained that this method was relevant to be used for social research in view of its focus on social interaction. Moreover, Mack et al (2005:2) pointed out that the substance of this approach is assisting the researcher to collect comprehensive data about social phenomena. To conclude, the qualitative descriptive was exploited in order to comprehend the main focus of this research. Moreover, several ways were used as a way to gain the required data such as interview, observation, and literature study. Purposive sampling was used by the researcher to collect relevant data from the pertinent subjects. It is similar to the explanation from Obilor (2023:4) who noted that relevant people should be interviewed in order to collect the required information.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Planning Scheme

Planning phase is exceedingly crucial to be done exceptionally because the planned agenda will become guidance for the program. State (2004:109) explained that the planning scheme should accommodate the target group and the goals which will be acquired. They are important because without making decisions about the societies which will be aimed as a target group, the program is unable to be optimal in the implementation field. Clearly, the implementation will face a number of problems when they consider implementing the planned program. By aiming for the right target, numerous stakeholders such as societies, public policymakers, non-governmental organizations, etc. will have sufficient understanding about the program. Furthermore, the target group is not only an occasion which should be decided by the program makers, several which will be realized are also essential to be constructed before the program will be released. As an exposition, if the program does not have targeted goals, multitudinous stakeholders cannot analyze the progress of the program. Obviously, both occasions are mandatory points which should be realized.

Turning to the Public Participation in Drafting Laws application, this innovation has been schemed exceptionally by the House of Representatives of Indonesia. In the planning agenda, this application targets all citizens as its target group. It happens because this web page-based application has been designed to assist the citizens of Indonesia when they are interested in sending constructive suggestions to academic papers and bill of laws which are being discussed at the Indonesia parliament. Then, to ensure that the targeted group will gain numerous benefits from this program, several agendas have been done by the Center for Drafting Laws to promulgate about this program, specifically the aimed results which will be acquired. For example, the Center for Drafting Laws which was published by BeritaSatu (20/4/2018) socialized about the main goal of the Public Participation in Drafting Laws which was helping multitudinous citizens to develop the quality of constructed legislative outputs by sending constructive contentions.

The earlier features of the Public Participation in Drafting Laws application are relevant with the bureaucracy reform paradigm. To illustrate, the transformation of bureaucracy considers to make a bureaucracy sector which will focus on realistic targets. As mentioned in the previous paragraph, the biggest legislative institution in Indonesia, which is the House of Representatives designed realistically the targeted group and the planned goal. Both characteristics are extremely relevant because people will be assisted to deliver their opinions on the regulation process which was a predicament before this innovation existed. Vin et al. which was cited by Kumorotomo (2017:1) believed that the bureaucracy reform can be used to improve the quality of the national bureaucracy sector. By targeting reachable goals which will be able to be achieved, it will create a multiplier effect such that other governmental institutions will apply the same rule. Consequently, later, the quality of the state bureaucracy will develop.

Providing The Resources

Stake in his book (2004:310) strongly believed that a program which has been proposed carefully has some probabilities to be fail in the implementation field. Despite the planning agenda being required to be concerned by the public policy creators, however, this step should be followed by a good further phase. In the second step, the top manager of administration should provide adequate infrastructure. Several different types of resources are required to be provided by the planners of the program. As a most essential element of the necessitated resource is human capital. Pasban and Nojodeh (2016:251) believed that without the existence of human capital which is capable of implementing the program, the implementation

field cannot be passed. This notion marked the importance of this capital. In the deeper exposition, they identified several unique points which are owned by the human resource, namely: (1) creativity, (2) knowledge, (3) competitive advantage, and (4) value added.

As a way to ensure that the Public Participation in Drafting Laws application can be a successful implemented-program, the Center for Drafting Laws initiates a number of partnerships with numerous experts. According to the official web page of the Center for Drafting Laws, several qualified partners which committed to implement this program namely: (1) State Administration Scholars Association, (2) Indonesia Businessmen Association, (3) Sea Security Bureau, (4) Indonesian Parliament Caring Forum, (5) Indonesian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, (6) Ministry of Education and Culture, (7) State Cipher Agency, (8) Center for Regulatory Research, (9) Center Studies of Indonesian Laws and Public Policies, and (10) Indonesia Biodiversity Foundation. Furthermore, the Center for Drafting Laws institution has a number of personnels which are specialized with different capabilities. This specialization will ensure that implementation of the program will be done due to the fact that the program is operated professionally. The expertness of this organization is represented by the following structure of the Center for Drafting Laws.

Image 3
The Structure of the Center for Drafting Laws
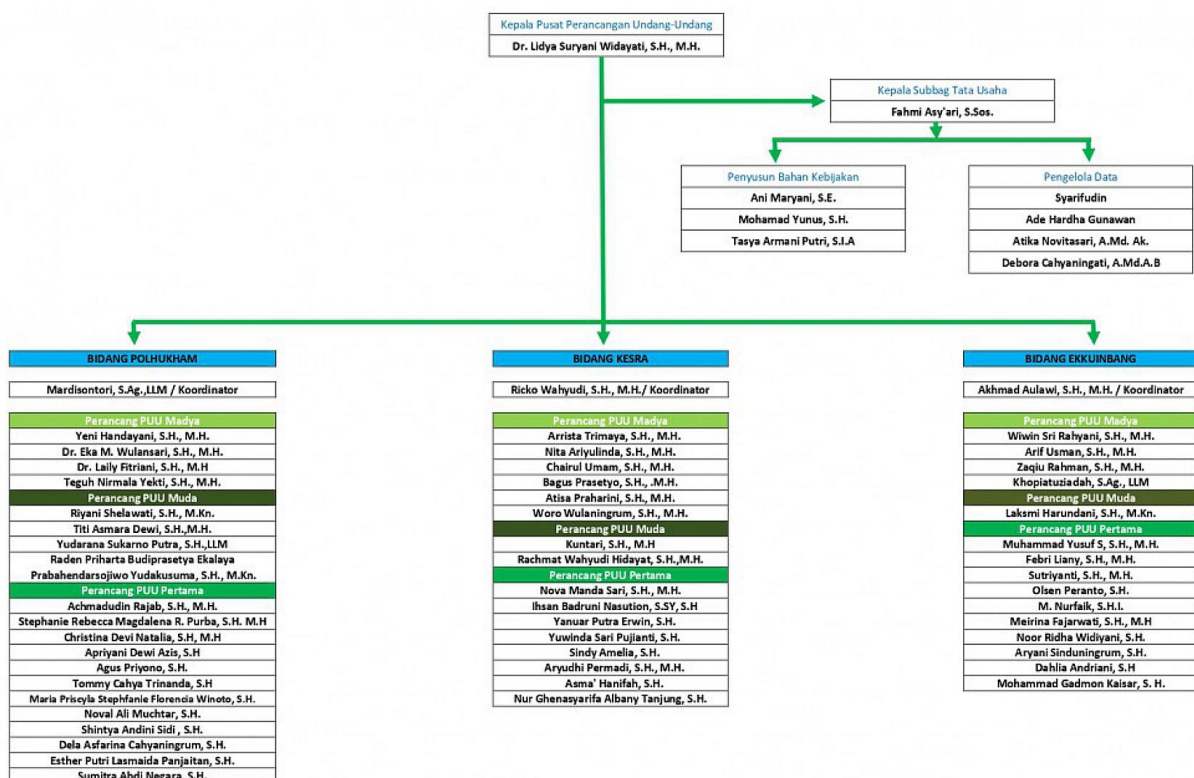
Source: the Center for Drafting Laws, 2023

The specialization which has been done by the Center for Drafting Laws and a number of expert partners to make the implementation of Public Participation in Drafting Laws application is coherence with the synergy. From the Presidential Regulation No. 81/2010 which regulates the grand design of bureaucracy reform, synergy is a part of principles which should be implemented in the proposed idea. The Center for Drafting Laws realized that external assistants are required to ensure that the application will reach its goals. From this realization, it pursues this expert bureau at the Indonesian parliament to initiate committed professional relationships with numerous organizations which concern on drafting laws activity. Moreover, several individuals which have adequate capability in their field of research are also involved as an external assistance of this program.

From the scientific approach, an exceptional relationship among the coherence stakeholders is noted as a way to minimize the probability of obstacles when the program is taken to the implementation field. It can happen because multitudinous relevant stakeholders which are involved with the program can create a condition such as addressing several issues which can exist. Moreover, by identifying the future

problems, involved stakeholders are able to release straightforward measures quickly. It was also noticed by Bosse and Coughlan (2016:1218) who gave a theory that a number of benefits can be acquired by creating good bonds among the parties which are involved. To strengthen the earlier paradigm, Estaswara (2020:91) said that stakeholder relationships cannot be separated with the aim to realize good partnership. According to this side, the stakeholder partnership has the prowess to release managerial practice. In other words, the success of the program can be increased due to its concerns carefully in the application phase.

Coordinating

Another point which should be concern carefully is coordinating. In this kind of element, the public policyplanners have massive responsibility to ensure that their program is able to be coordinated to many involved practical units. A plethora of scholars who concern on Public Administration have highlighted about the essence of coordination when the program would like to be implemented. To exemplify, Trein et al. (2019:335) explained that holistic understanding was able to be acquired as an essential output of coordination. This theory noted that good cordination will cause a significant effect of integrated system. This condition is able to exist because among the practical divisions will have chance to carry on the program together. Moreover, Peters (2018:2) wrote that coordination has significant relevance with the decision making. In this step, he believed that output of decision constructing will be a benefit for the further stage. On the other hand, there is a necessary element which has to be focussed by the program implementers about the coordination step. It was explained by Trein et al. (2021:7) who said that many stakeholders which would be involved were a common problem to adopt the implementation technique as a next step after this step. Obviously, good relationship conditions among the units which will be distributed the tasks is extremely required to ensure that the coordination situation among them is exceptional.

As a way to implement the Public Participation in Drafting Laws, clearly, good coordination cannot be forgotten. There were several initiations which have been applied by the Center for Drafting Laws to comprehend this required occasion. For example, after people's suggestions are achieved by the Center for Drafting Laws, this organization will process the sent contention. During this process, numerous expert institutions which are owned by the House of Representatives of Indonesia will discuss which harmonization occasion is known. This step is a beneficial occasion which has to be done in order to produce the legislative outputs which can be implemented exceptionally. According to Syahlan (2021:56), the legislative institutions such as the House of Representatives of Indonesia are able to construct numerous good regulations concerning the harmonization process. It happens because during this process the bill of laws will be harmonized by multitudinous legislative experts to improve the quality of discussed legislative products and synchronize with the laws which have already been created. As an output of the harmonization process which involves numerous internal and external legislation ecosystem, citizens will be able to access the discussed result from their contention to academic papers and bill of laws which are shown by the official website of the Center for Drafting Laws.

According to the bureaucracy reform principle, interrelation is necessary to be implemented by numerous governmental organizations. The harmonization step which is applied by the Center for Drafting Laws as a way to process the citizens' suggestions is a representation that this principle has been done by this organization. Chandra et al. (2022:311) also wrote that the harmonization was an urgent task. From this kind of notion, he pointed out if the harmonization of regulation never happened, it would cause the quality of the produced legislative product. Muhapilah et al. (2023:294) also agreed with the mentioned paradigm. In her research, she cleared out that overlapping and disharmony were able to exist when the legislative institution releases a regulation. As a way to prevent those hindrances, good harmonization during the process should be done concernedly. According to this notion, obviously, the produced regulation later will have minimal obstacles when it is taken to the implementation field.

Implementing

After the public policies have been distributed to many practical units, the necessary occasion which should be focussed is implementation. This phase is a crucial phase because it will decide the faith of the program. Stake (2004:109) wrote in his book that to evaluate the implementation phase the researcher has to identify the empirical data from the implementation field with several main goals which have been decided. Valente et al. (2015:6) marked that the essence of implementation is making sure that the released program is applied based on the decided result. According to both scholars' theories, clearly, implementation cannot be done without any preparation. It should be prepared very well.

Image 4

Proportion of People Who Were Asked by the Center for Drafting Laws about the Public Participation in Drafting Laws application
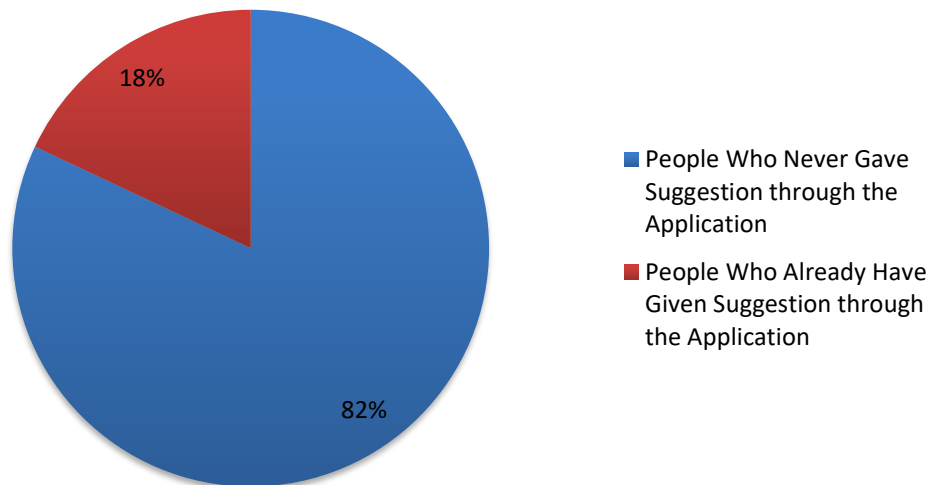
Source: Center for Drafting Laws, 2021

However, the implementation of Public Participation in Drafting Laws application was not optimal. It can be tracked by a survey which was held by the Center for Drafting Laws in 2021. According to this survey, from 100 people who were asked about the application, the majority of them had not used the application in order to transmit constructive suggestions to the discussed law of bills at the Indonesia parliament. From the interview which was held by the researcher, numerous citizens did not know about the existence of this application previously. Despite being told about the innovation in drafting laws, they said they were not interested in using the application. A reason behind this fact was the application which was built as a website-tool was not relevant in the current era when the majority of people use cellphones rather than personal computers. Additionally, the suggestion of the asked citizens was that the Center for Drafting Laws should build the application which is capable of being operated in a cell phone.

From the given empirical fact, it can be concluded that the House of Representatives of Indonesia with its expertise organization which is the Center for Drafting Laws has an elephantine responsibility to develop the implementation of the Public Participation in Drafting Laws application. The bureaucracy reform principles which have been decided are offered to numerous governmental institutions to implement the essence of outcomes oriented. According to the Presidential Regulation No. 81/2010 which regulates the grand map of bureaucracy reform in Indonesia, outcomes oriented is seen as the spirit of the public office to concern on results which would like to be achieved. One of the regulated point which is contained by the previous law product is the quality of civil service. With an issue when the majority of Indonesians never know about the existence of Public Participation in Drafting Laws application, the Center for Drafting Laws is able to socialize its application. As a result, the implementation program can be more optimal in the upcoming era due to the fact multitudinous citizens are interested to release their contention to the processed legislative laws. This can stimulate a multiplier effect which is the quality of released legislative products are capable of obliterating several social issues.

Monitoring

In order to elevate the quality of the program implementation, monitoring cannot cannot be forgotten. In the implementation evaluation, the monitoring step is a part of the cycle to evaluate the implementation of the program. According to the Stake's Model Theory, this step requires internal and external parties. To exemplify, other working divisions can be internal parties to observe the implementation progres of the constructed policy. Moreover, numerous external stakeholders are able to be involved. They can come from many backgrounds such as common civilia, people who are educated with the issue, non-governmental organizations which concern on the policy progres, and other public institutions.

Monitoring is also seen as undeniable factor which should be added in the cycle of the policies from the scholars. For example, Ceron and Negri (2016) argued that the monitoring occasion cannot be separated from the program cycle issue. They highlighted that external components, specifically citizens should be involved in the monitoring scheme. To strengthen this consensus, Markiewicz and Patrick (2015:2) identified the purpose of monitoring was assisting the program makers to decide the further decisions in the future. It happened because a monitoring agenda will produce adequate information. Moreover, several problems which can exist in the middle of implementation can be tracked as soon as possible. Consequently, creating straightforward measures can be done quickly. By allowing numerous parties to be involved in the monitoring process, it is able to elevate the implementation of transparency. Check and balance will be a common phenomenon from this condition. Mazepus and Toshkov (2022:1274) noted that the democracy system can be implemented exceptionally by giving public to do check and balance routine for every released regulations and public programs. Also, the bureaucrats will implement accountability due to their progress is always monitored. In order to monitorize the application. The House of Representatives of Indonesia by using the Center for Drafting Laws allows citizens to participate. This participation can be seen by numerous scholars which have released suggestions to the application. Moreover, from the internal circle, other commissions always monitorize the implementation of this application.

Evaluating

The last step to evaluate the program implementation is evaluation. Stake (2004:110) explained that evaluation is a necessary occasion to identify several factors which were not maximal in the implementation field. This data will be used by the public policymakers in the following step to decide the necessitated step forward which will be implemented later. Without any evaluation, the program cannot be maximal when it would like to be carried on. Another scholar also highlighted the substance of the evaluation agenda. To exemplify, Verdung (2017:3) declared that the evaluation process has positive implications in numerous sectors, specifically the governmental ecosystem. It happens because this process requires an analytical process which means the evaluator of the program should analyze the acquired result from the implementation field. Verdung illustrated that the evaluating is a final step after constructing a plan and implementation.

Image 5
The Scheme of the Policies Cycle
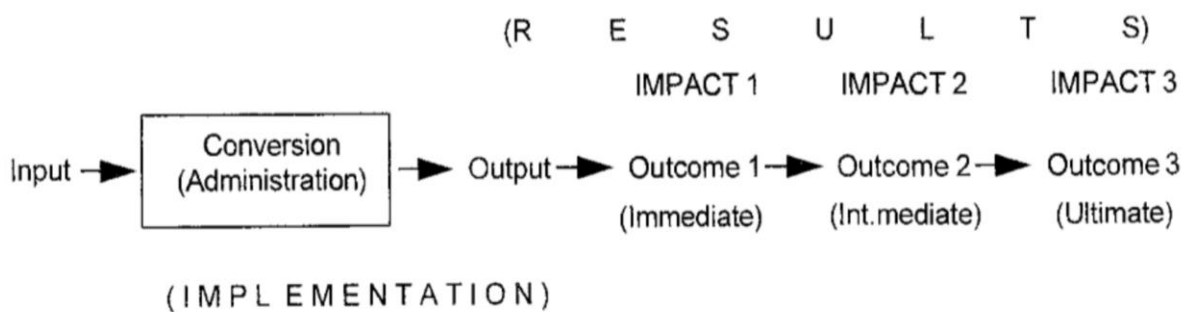
Source: Verdung, 2017

Verdung also noted (2017:3) that several outcomes should be created after the evaluation process is implemented. The essence of outcomes will be useful to optimize the implemented program in the upcoming era. Nevertheless, the Center for Drafting Laws still has problems accommodating the evaluation process. According to Hariawan et al. (2022), this institution did not accommodate several suggestions from citizens as a way to improve the quality of the Public Participation in Drafting Laws. Several constructive advice namely: (1) releasing follow-up results from the public suggestion to academic papers and bill of laws, (2) promulgating in every sector, and (3) designing cellphone-based applications were not compromised. Clearly this condition can be an obstacle to implement the bureaucracy reform principle exceptionally because on the other side, this reformation scheme offers to apply innovative points. Applying this element can be done by considering multitudinous beneficial suggested opinions from the societies. Fagerberg (2017:2) agreed that innovation was essential because it could give wider implications to societies. By concerning this occasion, the public policymakers are able to develop the program.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

From all the aforementioned, the bureaucracy reform principes can cause positive implications such as (1) improving the quality of the designed policies, (2) developing the capability of the public servants, (3) ameliorating the quality of the public service product, and (4) the policies do not consume elephantine resource. To ensure that the governmental institutions are able to implement this trend, the government of Indonesia has released Presidential Regulation No 81/2010 which regulates the grand design of bureaucracy reform in Indonesia during 2010-2025. As an implementation of these principes, the House of Representatives of Indonesia by using its expert board which is the Center for Drafting Laws has released the Public Participation in Drafting Laws application which assists people to release constructive suggestions to academic papers and bill of laws.

From the research, the bureaucracy reform principes have been implemented in the Public Participation in Drafting Laws such as planning, providing the resources, coordinating, and monitoring. On the other hand, the implementation process and the evaluation step are still not optimal. The Center for Drafting Laws are able to develop the implementation progres by promulgating the application. As a consequence, there will be a plethora of constructive suggestions which can be used to ameliorate the quality of legislative products. Moreover, by relating to public suggestions, the application can be operated more maximally. Then, several obstacles which are identified in the implementation process can be evaluated in the evaluation step.

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