



JLPH:
**Journal of Law, Politic
and Humanities**

E-ISSN: 2962-2816
P-ISSN: 2747-1985

<https://dinastires.org/JLPH> dinasti.info@gmail.com +62 811 7404 455

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.38035/jlph.v6i4>
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Digital Checks and Balances: Strengthening Constitutional Stability through E-Oversight for Government Accountability

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Abstract: Strengthening the principle of checks and balances is a fundamental requirement for maintaining constitutional stability and ensuring government accountability. However, conventional oversight mechanisms still face various weaknesses, particularly in transparency, public participation, the effectiveness of detecting irregularities, and responding to developments in digital technology. This study aims to analyze the potential of E-Oversight as a digital oversight model to strengthen constitutional stability and enhance government accountability. This study uses qualitative legal methods with a juridical-normative and socio-legal approach. Data were collected through literature reviews, analyses of laws and regulations, reviews of policy documents, and interviews with relevant stakeholders. Data were analyzed descriptively and qualitatively by identifying legal norms, categorizing findings, and interpreting the relationship between digital oversight, accountability, and constitutional stability. The results show that conventional oversight systems are not fully effective in ensuring government accountability because they are still partial, administrative, and less responsive. Digitalization of oversight through E-Oversight has significant potential to increase transparency, expand public participation, accelerate the detection of irregularities, and strengthen oversight of government officials. However, the implementation of e-Oversight still faces obstacles, including limited digital infrastructure, suboptimal supporting regulations, low public digital literacy, and the need for a more comprehensive, integrated oversight system. This study concludes that e-Oversight can be a strategic instrument in strengthening digital checks and balances to support constitutional stability and government accountability. The implications of this study emphasize the need for strengthened regulations, integrated digital oversight platforms, increased digital literacy, and collaboration among the government, oversight institutions, and the public in building a transparent, participatory, and constitutional oversight system.

Keyword: Digital Check and Balances, E-Oversight, Constitutional Stability, Government Accountability, Digital Governance.

INTRODUCTION

The development of modern governance demands an effective oversight system to maintain constitutional stability and ensure the accountability of state administrators. The

principle of checks and balances, as the foundation of a state based on the rule of law, often faces challenges in its implementation, primarily because conventional oversight mechanisms are vulnerable to corruption and less adaptable to digital dynamics. Empirical data show an increase in corruption cases, including in Pontianak City, which reached 720 cases in 2024, reflecting the weakness of the existing oversight system. In this context, digital transformation through the E-Oversight concept is a strategic alternative to strengthen transparency, public participation, and government responsiveness. Therefore, strengthening a digital-based oversight system is an urgent need to maintain constitutional stability in the era of technological disruption.

The development of modern governance demands an effective oversight system to maintain constitutional stability and ensure the accountability of state administrators. The principle of checks and balances, as the foundation of a state based on the rule of law, often faces challenges in its implementation, primarily because conventional oversight mechanisms are vulnerable to corruption and less adaptable to digital dynamics. Empirical data show an increase in corruption cases, including in Pontianak City, which reached 720 cases in 2024, reflecting the weakness of the existing oversight system. In this context, digital transformation through the E-Oversight concept is a strategic alternative to strengthen transparency, public participation, and government responsiveness. Therefore, strengthening a digital-based oversight system is an urgent need to maintain constitutional stability in the era of technological disruption.

Current conditions indicate that corruption in Indonesia remains a serious challenge, weakening public trust in the government (Marzuki, 2024). Previous research indicates that checks-and-balances mechanisms have not been effective in preventing the abuse of power (Siregar et al., 2025). E-government implementation has progressed, but it has not been optimally integrated into digital-based public oversight functions. Another study revealed that public participation in oversight remains low due to limited access and digital literacy (Maolani et al., 2023). Furthermore, digital transformation presents both opportunities and new challenges in governance, including issues of cybersecurity and data protection (Hafel, 2023).

Based on the background description, it is clear that strengthening the system of checks and balances cannot be achieved through conventional mechanisms but requires an innovative approach based on digital technology. Several previous studies have examined the concepts of e-government and public accountability. Still, these have been limited to efficiency and transparency, without directly linking them to constitutional stability. Therefore, this study positions E-Oversight as a new approach that integrates the legal, technological, and public participation dimensions within a constitutional framework. Thus, this study not only builds on previous research but also offers conceptual innovation in strengthening digital constitutionalism in Indonesia.

The principle of checks and balances is a fundamental concept in constitutional theory that aims to prevent the concentration of power by distributing authority among state institutions (Ackerman, 2000). In the modern context, this principle has evolved into an integral part of democratic governance, prioritizing accountability, transparency, and the rule of law (Pilon & Brouard, 2023). The concept of good governance also emphasizes the importance of effective oversight mechanisms as a prerequisite for government legitimacy (Kaufmann et al., 1999). With technological advancements, the concepts of e-government and digital governance have emerged as instruments to increase efficiency and accountability through the use of information technology (Heeks, 2006). Within this framework, e-oversight is understood as an evolution from conventional oversight to an integrated, participatory, digital-based oversight system (Bannister & Connolly, 2014).

The concept of governmental oversight originates from the classical theory of separation of powers as articulated by Montesquieu (Montesquieu, 1989). Subsequent research

has broadened this framework through an administrative accountability perspective, emphasizing bureaucratic responsibility to the public (Makanga et al., 2025). With globalization, the emergence of the new public management paradigm has promoted efficiency and transparency by leveraging market mechanisms and technological advancements (Hood, 1991). The ongoing digital transformation has introduced e-government, facilitating digital interactions between government and society (Taufiq Hidayat et al., 2025). The evolution of digital governance and algorithmic accountability now signals a substantial shift in oversight systems toward the utilization of data and advanced technologies (Horneber & Laumer, 2023).

Research shows that e-government implementation increases transparency and accountability in the public sector (Bertot et al., 2010). Digital technology enables the public to access information more widely, thereby strengthening public oversight (Nam, 2012). Furthermore, the use of digital platforms increases administrative efficiency and reduces opportunities for corruption (Shim & Eom, 2008). Another study emphasized that the success of e-government depends heavily on institutional readiness and public digital literacy (Perdana et al., 2025). Thus, e-government serves as an initial foundation for the development of more complex digital oversight systems.

Digital governance drives governance transformation by integrating technology into government processes (Janssen & Estevez, 2013). Digital transparency enables real-time oversight of public policies (Meijer, 2013). Studies show that government data transparency increases public trust (Alessandro et al., 2021). However, challenges related to data privacy and security remain key issues (Judijanto et al., 2025). Therefore, digital governance requires a robust regulatory framework to ensure its effectiveness. Public participation is a key element in digital-based oversight (Fung, 2015). Digital platforms enable citizens to directly engage in the oversight process (Peixoto & Fox, 2016). Studies show that active participation increases government accountability (Fox, 2015). However, this participation is influenced by digital literacy levels and access to technology (Lythreatis et al., 2022). Therefore, strengthening public participation is a crucial factor in the success of e-Oversight.

Digital technology plays a significant role in preventing corruption through data transparency (Adam & Fazekas, 2021). Digital systems enable early detection of irregularities (Yulianti Mozin et al., 2025). Empirical studies show that digitization of public services reduces the potential for corruption in direct interactions (Adam & Fazekas, 2021). Furthermore, the use of big data enhances oversight effectiveness (Hossin et al., 2023). Therefore, technology has become a strategic instrument in strengthening government integrity. The concept of e-oversight has developed as a form of technology-based oversight (Bannister & Connolly, 2014). Studies show that digital oversight can strengthen constitutional principles through transparency (Matheus et al., 2021). Furthermore, the integration of technology into the legal system creates a new paradigm in digital constitutionalism (Natsir & Todinggara, 2025). However, challenges related to the legitimacy and ethics of technology use remain a concern (Bunduchi et al., 2025). Thus, e-oversight has great potential in strengthening constitutional stability.

The implementation of digital surveillance faces various structural and technical challenges (Heeks, 2006). Infrastructure limitations are a major obstacle in developing countries (Pereira et al., 2025). Furthermore, bureaucratic resistance to change also impacts implementation success (Mozin et al., 2025). Cybersecurity and data protection issues pose significant risks (Coman et al., 2025). Therefore, a comprehensive implementation strategy is needed to address these challenges.

This research has significant significance for the development of constitutional law, particularly in the context of digital constitutionalism and strengthening government accountability. This study contributes to the formulation of the E-Oversight model as an innovative instrument to strengthen technology-based oversight systems. Furthermore, this

research provides practical contributions in the form of policy recommendations for the government to increase transparency and public participation. Theoretically, this research enriches the literature on the integration of digital technology into the system of checks and balances and its implications for constitutional stability (Rohayati & Abdillah, 2024). Previous research has also examined e-government and digital governance in the context of transparency and accountability, but has not specifically linked them to constitutional stability. Furthermore, studies on E-Oversight remain limited to technical aspects, lacking comprehensive integration within the constitutional law framework.

METHOD

This study employs a qualitative legal research design, combining a juridical-normative approach with an empirical (socio-legal) approach. The juridical approach is used to analyze the legal norms governing the principles of checks and balances, public accountability, and the digitalization of oversight in the Indonesian constitutional system. Meanwhile, the empirical approach is used to explore the reality of oversight of state institutions, particularly in the context of digital technology (E-Oversight). Furthermore, this study also integrates a statutory approach to examine related regulations and a conceptual approach to develop a Digital Checks and Balances model. This design was chosen to gain a comprehensive understanding of how the digitalization of the oversight system can strengthen constitutional stability and increase government accountability.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research findings indicate that the implementation of checks and balances mechanisms in the state system still faces various obstacles, particularly related to limited transparency, public participation, and oversight effectiveness. Data collection through interviews, observations, and document analysis revealed that digitalization of oversight through the E-Oversight concept has significant potential to improve government accountability. This study found that conventional oversight systems remain ineffective in ensuring government accountability. Digitalization of oversight through E-Oversight has significant potential to increase transparency and public participation. However, the system's implementation still faces various obstacles, including limited infrastructure, regulations, and digital literacy. Furthermore, public participation in oversight remains relatively low. The findings also indicate the need for a more comprehensive integration of digital oversight systems. Overall, E-Oversight can be a strategic solution to strengthen constitutional stability.

The results of this study directly address the research objectives: to analyze the effectiveness of the oversight system and to design an e-oversight model to strengthen constitutional stability and government accountability. The findings indicate that conventional oversight systems have not ensured optimal accountability, necessitating a digital transformation. Digitalization through e-oversight has proven potential to increase transparency and public participation, although its implementation still faces various obstacles. Therefore, this study emphasizes that strengthening the system of checks and balances in the digital era must comprehensively integrate technological, legal, and social aspects.

Weaknesses of Conventional Surveillance Systems

These findings indicate that conventional oversight systems remain ineffective in ensuring government accountability due to their administrative nature and lack of real-time reporting. This aligns with research suggesting that traditional oversight often fails to detect irregularities quickly (Nurohmah, 2025). Furthermore, limited transparency in manual systems increases the opportunity for corruption (Andria et al., 2023). Other research indicates that conventional mechanisms tend to be reactive rather than preventive (Munthohir, 2025). These

weaknesses are further exacerbated by minimal public participation in the oversight process (Rizka Vinanda et al., 2025). Thus, conventional oversight systems are no longer adequate in the dynamic context of modern governance.

The Potential of E-Oversight in Transparency and Public Participation

These findings indicate that digitalizing oversight through e-Oversight has significant potential to increase transparency and public participation. Digital technology enables broader and faster public access to information (Jonathan et al., 2024). Furthermore, digital platforms can strengthen social accountability mechanisms (Naher et al., 2020). Other research shows that digital governance increases citizen engagement in government processes (Perdana et al., 2025). The use of technology also enables real-time policy monitoring (Al-Badi et al., 2018). Therefore, e-Oversight is a strategic instrument in strengthening participatory democracy.

Obstacles to E-Oversight Implementation

Findings indicate that e-Oversight implementation still faces significant obstacles, including limited infrastructure, regulatory constraints, and limited digital literacy. Studies indicate that the digital divide is a major obstacle to the implementation of digital systems (Lythreathis et al., 2022). Furthermore, the lack of a clear legal framework can hamper the effectiveness of digital governance (Saldanha et al., 2022). Other research also highlights that institutional readiness is a key factor in the success of technology implementation (Wujarso et al., 2025). Issues in public digital literacy also influence participation levels (Fadli Mappisabbi et al., 2025). Thus, the success of e-Oversight depends heavily on the readiness of its supporting ecosystem.

Low Public Participation

These findings indicate that public participation in oversight remains relatively low. This aligns with research stating that public participation is often hampered by limited access to information (Peixoto & Fox, 2016). Furthermore, trust in government also influences public engagement (Ariansyah et al., 2025). Other studies indicate that digital participation requires adequate technological literacy (McDermott et al., 2025). Lack of public education is also a contributing factor to low participation (Huntua et al., 2025). Therefore, increasing public participation is a major challenge in implementing e-oversight.

The Need for Digital Surveillance System Integration

These findings demonstrate the need for more comprehensive digital oversight system integration. Fragmented systems hamper oversight effectiveness (Ramadhan et al., 2024). Data integration enables more accurate and responsive analysis (Hossin et al., 2023). Furthermore, system interoperability is key to successful digital governance (Hanisch et al., 2023). Other research shows that system integration increases efficiency and transparency (Benmohamed et al., 2024). Thus, system integration is a crucial prerequisite for the development of e-oversight.

E-Oversight as a Strategic Solution for Constitutional Stability

These findings suggest that e-Oversight can be a strategic solution to strengthen constitutional stability. Digitizing oversight allows for a more effective strengthening of the principle of checks and balances (Kurniawan & Putri, 2022). Furthermore, digital transparency can enhance government legitimacy (Kurniawan & Putri, 2022). Other research suggests that technology can strengthen the rule of law (Tan et al., 2022). The implementation of e-Oversight also supports the principles of constitutional democracy (Bannister & Connolly, 2014). Therefore, e-Oversight holds significant potential for maintaining constitutional stability in the digital age.

Overall, the research findings indicate that the weaknesses of conventional oversight systems are the primary reason for the need for digital transformation. E-Oversight has significant potential to increase transparency, public participation, and government accountability. However, its implementation still faces various obstacles that require comprehensive solutions. Digital system integration is a key factor for success. Therefore, E-Oversight can be a strategic solution for strengthening constitutional stability.

CONCLUSION

This research shows that conventional oversight systems still have limitations in ensuring government accountability, while digitalization through e-oversight offers a more effective and adaptive solution. E-oversight implementation has the potential to increase transparency, public participation, and constitutional stability, although it still faces various obstacles. Digital system integration is a key factor in the success of technology-based oversight.

This research is important because it contributes to developing a more transparent and accountable oversight system in the digital era. Future research is recommended to examine the implementation of E-Oversight more broadly using a quantitative or comparative approach across regions.

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