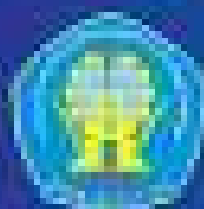




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E-Government Framework and Modeling in Denpasar

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Abstract

At its core E-Government is the use of information technology that can improve the relationship between the Government and other parties. Within which involve automation and computerization of the paper-based procedures that exist that will encourage new ways of leadership, new ways of mendsikusikan and define strategies, new ways in business transactions, new ways of listening to citizens and communities, as well as new ways of organizing and delivering information. The main prerequisite for an e-government is the IT infrastructure investments should be managed (well-managed), selected, controlled, and focused on the support of missions that generally improve organizational performance and reduce costs. If these prerequisites are not fulfilled or bad IT management, the costs and risks of IT infrastructure investments can be a burden for the organization's performance. Often a large IT infrastructure investments within the scope of government, is still hampered by operational data accuracy and discrepancies of the system. However, at present there is general agreement that the government's ability to improve services and organizational performance can be helped how big the role of IT infrastructure investments that can be utilized. Computers are now obsolete should be replaced frequently; process with an inefficient paper orientation should be automated; financial data / accurate budget should be maintained, and a lot of information and be on the increase must be stored and managed.

Keywords: *Information Technology, E-Government, E-Governance*

1. Introduction

The growing role of IT in business processes to make organizations vying to implement IT for terintegrasi process. One is through the implementation of e-Government, where ideally the implementation of e-Government is expected to help improve the interaction between government, communities and businesses so as to encourage political and economic developments.

E-Government is based on the principle that allows a user to access government information and services, when and how they want (ie 24 hours a day, seven days a week) through channels including the Internet and other electronic media. Today, however, this approach is being enhanced by the realization that the benefits of online services depends not only on the availability of such services, but also on how they are organized and provided to users of e-government. The idea that services should be based on the needs of service users, not providers.

User-focused e-government requires a good understanding of user needs and the ability to provide services in accordance with those needs that have been provided. By changing the nature of service facilities and better facilities and infrastructure, user-focused e-government is expected not only to improve customer satisfaction, but also to provide additional benefits in terms of improving government efficiency and increased use of online channels. E-Government also can be a powerful catalyst and enabler to change the nature and quality of public services, approaches to service delivery, and the structure and operation of government itself.

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leadership, new ways of mendikasikan and define strategies, new ways in business transactions, new ways of listening to citizens and communities, as well as new ways of organizing and delivering information.

Implementation of e-government can basically provide a tremendous opportunity for the development of the region. Where the area can use existing facilities to facilitate the service process, introduce the potential of the organization, improve interaction with communities and businesses and so on. The potential benefits of e-Government, including:

Streamlining government operations to guarantee the speed of response to community needs. Better service and faster to the public.

Improved relations between government, business, and the general public. Given the openness (transparency) is expected relationships between the various parties would be better.

- Empowering communities through information that is easy to obtain.
- Implementation of a more efficient government. For example, government coordination can be done via email or even video conferencing.
- Removing layers of government management.
- Enable communities, businesses, other government levels and employees to easily find information and get services from government.
- Simplify business processes and reduce costs through integration and elimination of redundant systems.
- Allows the achievement of the element of government management agenda.

Implementation of e-Government is not easy, not only by installing a computer is called e-Government. There are a lot of planning and the process needs to be done. Many events, especially the implementation of e-Government in Indonesia fail, due to the above paradigm.

In addition there are several other aspects that become an obstacle in e-Government:

- Government commitment to integration and transparency in public
- The absence of a culture of sharing information.
- Lack of cultural documentation in order.
- Resistance to change
- Scarcity of human resources (HR) are reliable.
- Infrastructure is inadequate and expensive.
- The limited access

Barriers above are not only faced by the Indonesian government (or governments) only. In other countries too, especially developing countries, it is still a problem. These barriers must be considered in planning the implementation of e-Government.

2. System Modeling

So far, there is still a view that e-government is a government that aided with the use of computers, so just by installing a computer and operate it are considered e-government. And besides the use of computers, there are still many processes that must be done to achieve what is really meant by the e-government.

To maximize the benefits of e-Government, it requires adequate process control on the lifecycle of e-government to ensure that the system is applied in accordance with the needs, investment spent can be accounted for, the operation well and can support the achievement of regional goals. One way is to use a consistent implementation strategy on the system life cycle is accompanied by continuous improvement process.

Outspoken model users can use shared data in multiple formats, at first is to centralize the format, then shifts to distributed model and a combination of both.

a. Centralized organizational model data

This approach is to provide facilities in the development and maintenance. And could theoretically provide a high level of security. But the problem is the level of flexibility and the development of multiple organizations will be difficult.

b. Distributed organizational model

This approach is born with the good of the world computer network infrastructure. On the other hand is more easily develop a database with current technology. This condition is encouraging for the exchange of data between organizations around the world. Even the data exchange can occur between organizations that have not known each other. The main

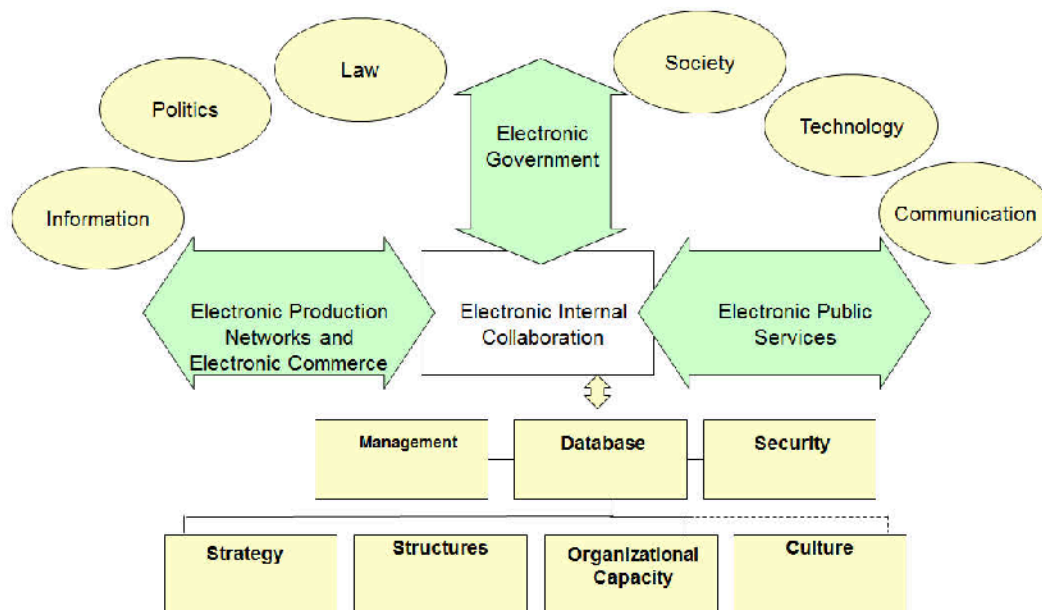
issues of distributed systems is the diversity, dynamism, trust and compliance data. So compared to the centralized distributed systems more flexible, but the factor of development, maintenance and security deserve far greater attention.

3. Results and Analysis

The main prerequisite for an e-government is the IT infrastructure investments should be managed (well-managed), selected, controlled, and focused on the support of missions that generally improve organizational performance and reduce costs. If these prerequisites are not fulfilled or bad IT management, the costs and risks of IT infrastructure investments can be a burden for the organization's performance. Often a large IT infrastructure investments within the scope of government, is still hampered by operational data accuracy and discrepancies of the system. However, at present there is general agreement that the government's ability to improve services and organizational performance can be helped how big the role of IT infrastructure investments that can be utilized. Computers are now obsolete should be replaced frequently; process with an inefficient paper orientation should be automated; financial data / accurate budget should be maintained, and a lot of information and be on the increase must be stored and managed.

To realize e-government for good governance, coordination mechanisms need to be determined and work procedures of various government agencies concerned. Coordination is intended to avoid duplication of work that may occur from various institutions. As an implementer of e-Government daily is suggested by the units during this task related to data processing, information management, information services and management of IT.

The structure of the unit that handles e-government is ideally located at the level yang allow for coordination with other units. In some institutions of government, can better empower the units that already exist, for example, Electronic Data Processing Office in the respective local government areas, or the Bureau of Public Relations that exist in each department.



Electronic Commerce (EC) is one manifestation is the increasing number of people using the internet in everyday life. The main components of a web-based economic consists of products in digital form, consumer, seller, company infrastructure, support services, intermediary, and creator of the content. In principle, E-business can be done by every company.

Because EC can be done by any company, it is necessary to create a harmonious cooperation mechanism between the EC and international actors. Such cooperation is necessary in order to ensure optimal resource sharing, standardization in the implementation of the rights and obligations, and safety in performing public investment.

The function of this unit is to monitor the progress of the EC can be viewed from various aspects, such as legal aspects, business, and the attitude of the perpetrators. The unit is also responsible for implementing regulations adopted by the government and established by other international bodies, such as the WTO

In order for the unit that handles the EC did not experience bottlenecks in the implementation of its functions, then this unit should have a clear authority. Such authority may be authorized to encourage the use of standards in data, regulations, and payment.

Organizational structure needed to ensure IT development may be the utilization of existing cafes and kiosks in various areas. At each Warnet and Wartel place a server that serves the citizens around and Wartel Warnet, following an administrator. Administrators can be democratically elected by the citizens.

The function of an administrator responsible for the smooth implementation of the C-IT was to collect all information required and the surrounding communities as well as disseminate information.

Utilization of information technology in the educational process, with a carefully selected target, the quality of teaching materials, as well as appropriate teaching methodologies, will be able to support the process of equity and reduce disparities between regions. Achieving this goal will be a direct support to national unity and integrity of Indonesia.

The organizational structure of IT-education will be arranged according to the education structure in force in Indonesia, ranging from elementary, secondary, public and higher education (PT). Particularly for PT, the implementation of IT-education will follow the pattern of the assessment results of the National Accreditation Board. Universities are awarded an accredited, will foster a higher education has not been accredited through sharing teaching materials, and teacher. Teachers and teaching materials for primary, secondary, and generally, will be formed task-force of the Department of Education. Task-force which will govern the use of common teaching quality and teaching materials.

The function of IT-education is to guarantee the quality of teachers and teaching materials at each school in order to achieve the quality standards of education in Indonesia. Teachers are usually concentrated in certain areas, such as in Jakarta, can be utilized by other educational institutions in these areas.

In a democracy we are constructing for the leading civil society in the future, information technology is expected to serve as a vehicle to disseminate information about the activities of representative institutions, and providing access for the public to interact with their representatives in those institutions.

Organizational structure for e-democracy will follow the organizational structure prevailing in the government of the Republic of Indonesia, especially with the coming into force of regional autonomy. The general public directly has relationship with representatives in the legislature, and in the executive.

E-democracy can be implemented by requiring each member of the community representatives in both the legislative and the executive must have an e-mail. This will facilitate the representatives to be able to capture input from the community.

Procedure implementation of e-democracy can be set by competent authorities. For example, the procedures to be able to conduct elections with the support of IT, can be issued by the Commission.

4. Conclusion

Provide a statement that what is expected, as stated in the "Introduction" chapter can ultimately result in "Results and Discussion" chapter, so there is compatibility. Moreover, it can also be added the prospect of the development of research results and application prospects of further studies into the next (based on result and discussion). In the development of e-government, we need to consider that e-government can be developed further and wider into the e-governance. e-governance is defined as the use of ICT to support good governance (good governance).

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