Chapter 5

eGovernment Implementation on Law and Regulation Repository:
Case Study in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

The development of information technology has changed the bureaucracy of Indonesian Government. Therefore they should adopt development e-government services. One of the service is repository on law and regulations, Indonesia has already have the National Law of Documentation and Information Networking (NLDIN) as central of law and regulation repository but most of the member of NLDIN do not applied repository standard like Human computer interface, interoperability and repository management. In the future the NLDIN system need to rebuild the system according the standard of institutional repository.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is one of the largest democratic countries in the world. It was in 1998 when Indonesia entered a new way in democracy. After Soeharto resignation, Indonesia started to rebuild the democracy with multiparty general elections, media

freedoms and bureaucracy reformations. Bureaucracy reformation program is one of priority programs of the government. Bureaucratic reform aims to create change towards good governance. Accountability, responsibility, openness, fairness, and ethics are the main principles of good governance. In the field, good governance is about creating a public service that is excellent both in quantity and quality. To improve good governance, breakthroughs have to be created to develope a system that will utilize information and communication technology efficiently.

The development of information and communication technologies has given a new concept called e-government. According to World Bank, e-government is the use of information technology by government agencies to realize the relationship with citizens, businesses and other government agencies. The main concept of e-government is a simplification of governance practices by using information and communication technology. E-government is divided into two fields: the first one is about online sevices which the government runs out of both the functions of the society and the business people. The second field is government operations that constitute the internal activities of the government, more specifically the activities carried out by government employees such as electronic procurement, web-based document management, electronic forms and other things that can be simplified with the use of the internet.

E-Government system will be developed into a network organization management system that can shorten the bureaucracy and expanding information dissemination of government document and information. E-government in Indonesia should develop systems that can accommodate the central and the local government. Through the implementation of e-government, the arrangement and work process of management system within the central government and local government will be optimized through the utilization of advances in information technology to eliminate barriers and bureaucratic organization and forming network management systems and work processes that enable government agencies to work in an integrated manner. This would also simplify access to all information and public services to be provided by the government.

E-Government is a permanent commitment made by policy makers to improve the relationship between the citizen and the government agency through enhanced, cost-effective, and efficient delivery of services, information, and knowledge. Broadly defined, e-government includes the use of all information and communication technologies, from fax machines to wireless palm pilots, to facilitate the daily administration of government, exclusively as an Internet-driven activity that improves citizen's access to government information, services, and expertise to ensure citizen's participation in, and satisfaction with government process (UN & ASPA, 2001). Narrowly defined, e-government is the production and delivery of government services through IT applications, used to simplify and improve trans-

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