Chapter 22 E-Frameworks to Optimize Public Administration Services

Decebal Popescu

University POLITEHNICA of Bucharest, Romania

Nirvana Popescu

University POLITEHNICA of Bucharest, Romania

Ciprian Dobre

University POLITEHNICA of Bucharest, Romania

ABSTRACT

Public administration is subject to major changes affecting many countries, such as the need to implement the European Union Services Directive within the entire EU area. This chapter presents theoretical and practical approaches to developing e-Services and e-Government solutions and real experiences in developing two successful projects with great potential to improve complex Government procedures. The Point of Single Contact is an electronic means through which service providers can find information and complete the formalities necessary to doing business there. Each EU member state must have its own PSC, which should be a reliable source of electronic processing of information that should facilitate the interaction of citizens with the public administration. The design and implementation details of an e-Framework for optimizing the relationship between Governments and citizens using eServices will be presented. Evaluation results obtained by integrating a real-life workflow for opening a business in the Romanian environment are shown. Also, in order to optimize automatic data transfers, document workflows, and business reporting of business organizations, an e-Services system is used.

INTRODUCTION

E-government and public administration orientation towards the use of electronic services represents shifts in business doctrine that change traditional organizational models, business pro-

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-4666-1740-7.ch022

cesses, relationships and operational models that have dominated the public sector in the past. Electronic government is no longer just an option but a necessity for countries aiming for better governance (Gupta and Jana, 2003). E-government requires organizations to integrate and synchronize their strategic vision and tactical delivery of their

services with the information technology and service infrastructure needed to meet that vision and process execution. In the next few years, successful countries will restructure their public sector, process and technology infrastructure to ensure the successful realization of e-government.

This chapter presents the role, models, and technologies designed for assisting with the automation and implementation of e-Business and e-Government solutions on large scales. We present both theoretic and practical approaches in developing e-Services and e-Government solutions, presenting real experiences in developing two successful projects that has a potential to improve complex Government procedures in the Romanian context. We present details related to their implementation, focusing on the presentation of specific concepts and requirements, techniques, models and related standardization activities.

The "Points of Single Contact" (PSC) are important because they will make contact with public administration considerably easier. The Point of Single Contact is proposed by the EU Services Directive. Each member state must have its own PSC, which should be a reliable source of electronic processing of information that should facilitate the interaction of citizens with the public administration. Bringing together ideas from western and eastern parts of Europe and their respective requirements have the potential to lead to a versatile result which can be easily adapted to other countries and markets. Using this framework the governments can offer online services to its citizens as well as the possibility to interact with various public govern-level services, without the need to directly interact with the involved institutions. An example of such an electronic service would be the possibility to open a business using a simple web browser.

The framework is generic, allowing the integration in the electronic environment of various scenarios, such as opening or closing a business. It thus facilitates the interaction between public administration and citizens. The framework imple-

ments the "one-stop paradigm" and the "one-stop government". The "one-stop paradigm", coming from the business sector, refers to the fact that the costumer should not have to seek information from different contacts, but from a single central point. This point provides capabilities to be accessed by various means: telephone, email, etc. The "onestop government" concept is the mapping of the paradigm on the public sector, the idea being that administrative services should be offered from one source. The starting point for developing the presented solution was the analysis of the current business processes in Romanian market. The analysis of the business environment highlighted the functionality needed to be integrated so that to obtain a generic framework, capable to cope with various possible scenarios.

The main parts of the PSC framework are the front-end and the back-end. The PSC is benefic since it will integrate the existing front-office and back-office applications from the public administrative sector. The front-office is the interface for the citizen and its purpose is to keep the citizen satisfied with the services. The back-office represents the medium for the document and operation flow of administrative operations. We also designed and present a prototype system that implements the PSC for the current process of registering a company in Romania.

An important process in any government is collecting data about businesses in order to develop efficient short- and long-time strategies. Although business enterprises are required to provide such statistics, many times these reports prove to be costly, time-consuming and based on redundant data. For example, information about employees is used for labor reports, health-plan reports, etc. Furthermore, this data is already available in the back-office systems being already used by many business organizations. We present an e-Services platform designed to automatically collect such data, aggregate them according to government-defined rules and help the company/enterprise by automatically generating reports and statistics that

26 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:

www.igi-global.com/chapter/frameworks-optimize-public-administrationservices/67619

Related Content

Metagoverning Policy Networks in EGovernment

Karl Löfgrenand Eva Sørensen (2011). Applied Technology Integration in Governmental Organizations: New E-Government Research (pp. 298-312).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/metagoverning-policy-networks-egovernment/49350

The Al-Driven State: How Government-as-a-Service Is Transforming Public Service

Craig P. Orgeron, William Rialsand Sofiia Druchyna (2025). *International Journal of Electronic Government Research (pp. 1-24).*

www.irma-international.org/article/the-ai-driven-state/381327

IT Governance in the Public Sector in a Developing Country

Edephonce N. Nfukaand Lazar Rusu (2009). *Handbook of Research on ICT-Enabled Transformational Government: A Global Perspective (pp. 452-486).*

www.irma-international.org/chapter/governance-public-sector-developing-country/36000

E-Government Research: Capabilities, Interaction, Orientation, and Values

Kim Viborg Andersenand Helle Zinner Henriksen (2007). Current Issues and Trends in E-Government Research (pp. 269-288).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/government-research-capabilities-interaction-orientation/7325

Computers, Survey Research, and Focus Groups in Public Administration Research and Practice

Michael L. Vasuand Ellen Storey Vasu (1999). *Information Technology and Computer Applications in Public Administration: Issues and Trends (pp. 196-219).*

www.irma-international.org/chapter/computers-survey-research-focus-groups/74606