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Evaluating the Implementation of Public Information Disclosure on the Official Website of Indonesian Ministries

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Abstract

Evaluating the implementation of public information disclosure as mandated by Law No. 14 of 2008 on the 34 ministries website in Indonesia. Seven parameters were measured, namely: periodic information (P1), the immediate information (P2), the any time information (P3), the service information announcement (P4), the online service of information request (P5), transparency finance and planning (P6 & P7). About 50% having the service of P1 to P4. 35.3% having P5. For P6 and P7, 29.4% and 44.1% having 'Good' score. In general, the implementation of Law No. 14 of 2008 is still not satisfactory.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The research team from Waseda University of Japan in 2013² indicated that Indonesia was ranked 40th of 55 countries in e-Government implementation. But Waseda research in 2015³, Indonesia had a significance progress that is a rising ratings from 40 to 29. It is interesting to know the results of internal studies about the e-Government implementation progress especially on the Government Agency websites.

In 2015, Prahono and Elidjen⁸ shows that the city government Website in Western Indonesia which consists Java and Sumatra, in general was better than the city government in eastern Indonesia which consists of a corridor Kalimantan, Bali and Nusa Tenggara, Sulawesi, and Maluku and Papua. It also obtained the result that e-Government role in the Reformation of Public Administration runs slowlee. The results do not vary much with the results of Hermana et al⁴ in 2012 that local government located in Java Island are relatively more in cluster 1 (high) compared to local governments outside of Java, which is 61.06% versus 33.85%.

While in 2008 Dahlan¹ stated that from 64 government agencies website, 45.2% are classified in informational category, 50% as responsive, and 4.8% as transaction based on World Bank version category. A research by Nurdin et al in 2012⁷ using the UNDP classification, from 353 local government websites, only one local government website is classified in the Transaction stage. While in 2012, Hermana et al⁴ using 374 local government websites stated that the type of Indonesian local government websites is more informational rather than transactional. The transaction provided is limited only on e-procurement or interactive public information, whereas complex and advanced transactional interactions such as online payment system is not yet available as website features. These show that only a few government agencies are classified into 'Transaction' stage.

Furthermore, Prahono & Elidjen⁸ recommended for advanced research in order to view the status of the website application development on the ministerial institution in Indonesia. However, due to the different public services of ministerial institution then from four parameter of Prahono previous studies, only two can be measured that is financial and planning transparency parameters. Replacing the public and businesses services, will be measured public service which generally applicable to all ministries, that is the public information disclosure as mandated by the Law No. 14 of 2008.

Therefore, the study is done to see about the development status of the e-Government implementation on ministerial institutions regarding the public information disclosure including finance and planning transparency and the number of web sites classified in Transaction stage.

2. Public Information and E-Government

2.1. *Public Information*

Law No. 14 of 2008 on Public Information Disclosure⁶ requires each Public Agency for providing three types of information. Firstly, information which is announced periodically.

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