Hello!
Everyone

GROUP FOUR

Reguler Mandiri

Introduce Member Group

M Akbar Saputra

Ayu Nadila Nursabrina

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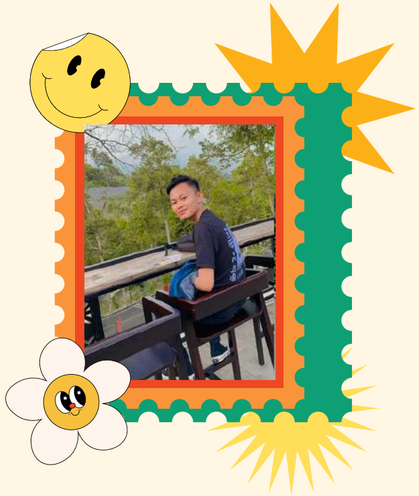

M Iqbal Danu P

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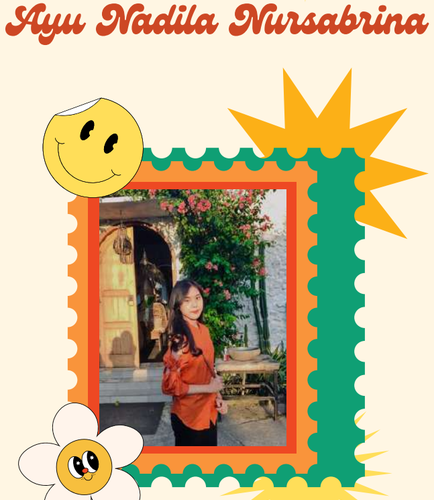
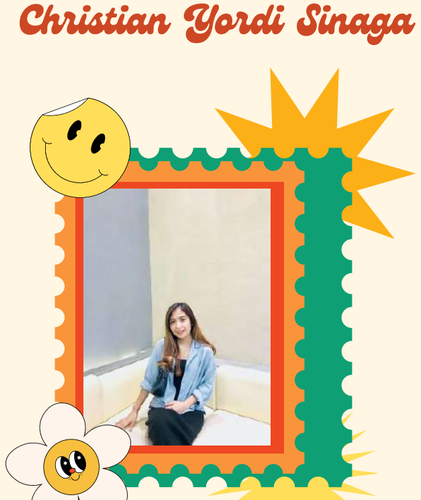


Bella Aulia Salsabilla



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Open Government

In recent years, the government has relied almost entirely on contractors for information technology (IT). But they should be worried. Because when they put aside IT responsibilities, the role of IT becomes increasingly important to every institution's business. Imagine no Google to find information quickly; no Facebook or LinkedIn to find new colleagues

Tipping Point: The Extinction of the Pencil

Competition Is Critical to Any Ecosystem

Creating a Developer Corps

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Competition Is Critical to Any Ecosystem

One of the reason the Web has better tools than the government is competition. Take airfare as an example. There are countless website that help you buy plane tickets, each of them constantly improving their tools to make customer happier. But when the government contracts new software, it gets only one product out of it. Instead of many choices, users have only two: use this tool or use nothing.

Creating a Developer Corps

Software made the intel techs' tools obsolete. It's role in intellegence analysis and every other government function has grown tremendously, while the government's technical talent has dwindled. Our government agencies need the ability to develop their own software. Keeping them from doing so prevents from providing vital services that we all pay for, no story makes the case for this capability better than that of Jim Gray.

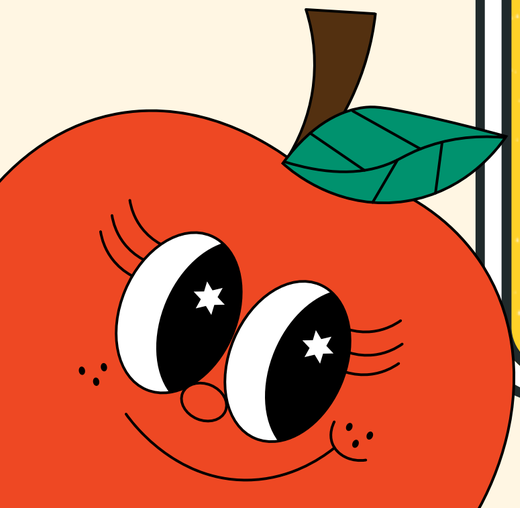
1 : Open Standards Spark Innovation and Growth

There are two lessons for government in these stories :
a. the extraordinary power of open standards to foster innovation
b. vibrant platforms become less generative over time.

One of the most important ways that government can promote competition is not through after the fact antitrust enforcement but by encouraging more innovation. And the bset way to do that is with open standards.

2 : Build a Simple System and Let It Evolve

Data.gov reflects another key Gov 2.0 and Web 2.0 principle,namely that data is at the heart of internet applications. But even here, the goal is not just to provide greater access to government data, but to establish a simple framework that make it possible for the nation the citizens, not ust the government to create and share useful data.



3 : Design for Participation

Closely related to the idea of simplicity is the idea of designing for participation. Open source software projects like Linux and open systems like the Internet work, not because there's a central board of approval making sure that all the pieces fit together but because the original designers of the system laid down clear rules for cooperation and interoperability.

Bernes-Lee was a developer at CERN, the high energy physics lab in Switzerland, trying to figure out how to make collaboration easier between scientists.

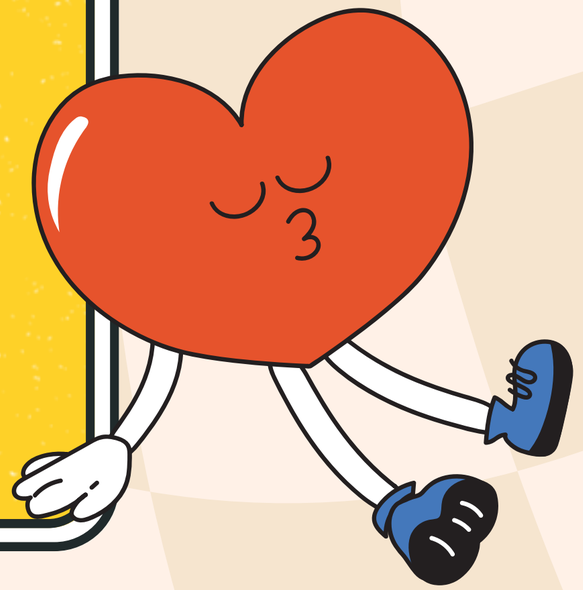
There were a number of key design breakthroughs in the World Wide Web's "architecture of participation"

- The HTML syntax for formatting a web page wasa not embedded in a proprietary document format.
- Anyone could link to any other page on the Web, without the permission or knowledge of the destination page's owner.

A Robustness Principle for Government

There is three design principles of transparency, participation, and collaboration mean in the context of technology. For example, the word “Transparency” can lead us astray as we think about the opportunity for Government 2.0.

Participation means true engagement with citizens in the business government, and actual collaboration with citizens in the design of government programs. For example, the Open Government Brainstorming conducted by the White House is an attempt to truly engage citizens in the making of policy, not just to hear their opinions after the fact.

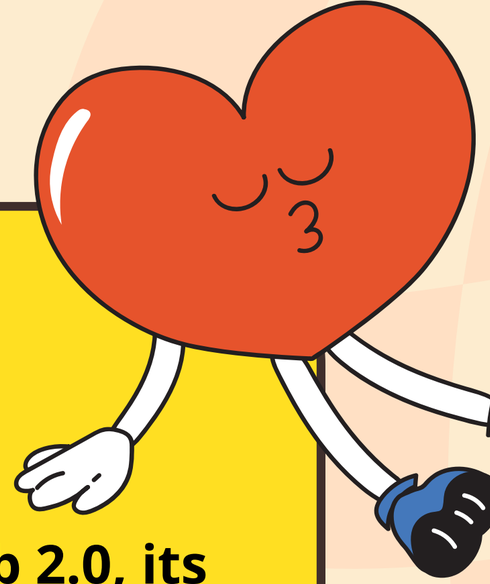


4 : Learn from Your "Hackers"

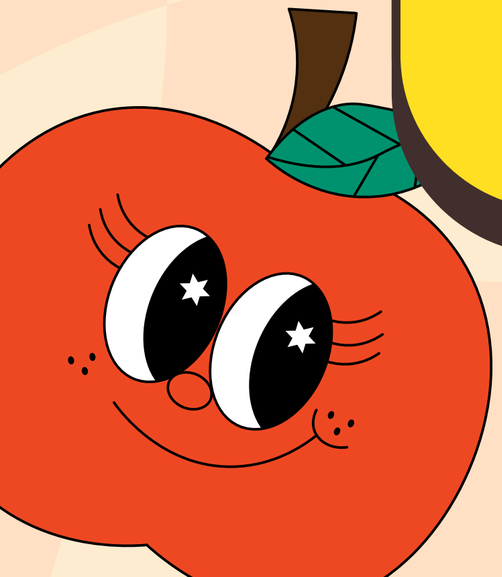
Fundamental technology breakthroughs are often not exploited by their creators, but by a second generation of entrepreneurs who put it to work. There's no better contemporary example than Google Maps, introduced in 2005, nearly 10 years aftet MapQuest, the first internet site providing maps and directions. Yet today, Google Maps is the dominant mapping platform by the most measures.

It can happen because Google put out an API that made it easier for anyone access to their data. There are potent lessons here for government opening up access to their data via APIs. The whole point of government as a platform is to encourage the private sector to build applications that government didnt consider or doesnt have the resources to create. Open data is a powerful way to enable the private sector to do just that.

Data is the "Intel Inside"



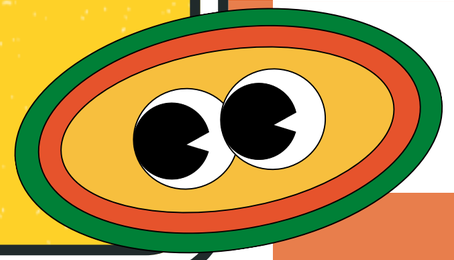
If there's one lesson that is central to the success of Web 2.0, its that data and the algorithms that produce value from it- not the software APIs and applications that were the key to the PC era- are the key to the marketplace advantage in today's Internet. Virtually all of the greatest Internet success stories, from eBay, Craigslist, and Amazon through Google, Facebook, and Twitter, are data-driven companies.



5 :
Data Mining Allows You to Harness Implicit Participation

When thinking about user participation and the co-creation of their users, like Wikipedia, Youtube, Twitter, Facebook, and blog. Yet in many ways, the breakthroughts in Web 2.0 have often come from exploring a far wider range of possibilities for collaboration :

- Open source technology platform such as the TCP/IP Protocol suite and utilities
- The World Wide Web itself has an architecture of pariticipation
- First-generation web giants like Yahoo!
- Google’s search engine dominance began with two brilliant insgihts into user participation.



6 : Lower the Barriers to Experimentation

In a memoreable moment during the Apollo 13 moon missions, when mechanical failures required that the mission be aborted and the astronouts rescued using only materials on board the craft, mission controller Gene Kranz famously said “Failure is not an option.” In that case, he was right. But far too often, government programs are designed as though there is only one right answer with the assumption that the spesification developed by a project team must by definition be correct.

A cultural change is also required. Empowering employees to “fail forward last” accepts and acknowledges that even when an experiment fails, you will still learn something.

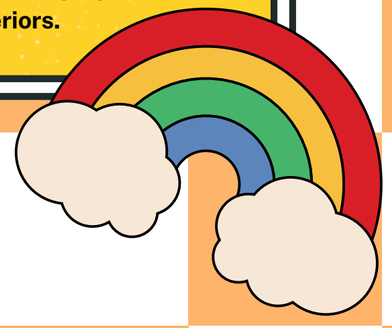
7 : Lead by Example

Despite everything that have said about the importance of platform provider not competing with its developer ecosystem, it’s also a mistake to think that you can build a platform in the abstract. A great platform provider does things that are ahead of the curve and that take time for the market to catch up to.

Practical Steps for Government Agencies

That's precisely why the federal government 2.0 initiative needs to think deeply about what the federal data resourches and APIs will make the most difference to citizens and invest strategically in applications that will show what can be done. But the idea of leading by example is far bigger than just Data.gov. Once again, consider health care.

1. Issue your own open government directive
2. As Robinson et al. propose, create "a simple, reliable and publicly accessible infrastrucutre that "exposes" the underlying data" from your city, country, state, or agency
3. "Build your own websites and application using the same open systems for accessing underlyin data as they make available to the public at large" (Robinson et al. again)
4. Share those open APIs with the public, using the Data.gov. for federal APIs and creating state and local equivalent.
5. Share your work with other cities, counties, states, or agencies.
6. Dont reinvent the wheel: support existing open standards and use open source software whenever possible.
7. Create a list software applications that can be reused by your government employees without procurement.
8. Create an "App Store" that features application created by the private sector as well as those created by your own government unit.
9. Create permissive social media guidelines that allow government employees to engage the public without having to get pre-approval from superiors.



Discussion Session

Any Question??

Thank You