

Group 5

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OPEN GOVERNMENT

Opportunities and challenges for public governance

Skills english class



Edit dengan WPS Office

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OPEN GOVERNMENTS AND THEIR CULTURAL TRANSITIONS

• INTRODUCTION: THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The social/organizational impact of a technology is not only determined by its instrumental possibilities or the values and beliefs of its users and material producers, but is also strongly influenced by the symbolic codes embedded in any technological system. However, the cultural structure of a particular technology leaves its imprint on the discourse and counter-discourse that surrounds it, which in turn influences how the technology is adopted by a society. A classic argument from the late Durkhemian school of sociological research explains that the cultural codification of technology occurs through the mobilization of "sacred" and "profane" associations (Alexander 2005, 2008a; Smith 1998). Images of technological goodness are tied to the sacred. Meanwhile, things that are more emotional in the sacred are related to the profane.

The internet is not only a crucial tool in social information, but also a symbol: a totem that is strong and flexible, but still carries a certain cultural structure, namely internet culture that impacts in the same way in every province it touches (Porter 1997; Jenkins 2006). This reflects the role of bureaucracy in modern industrial society. The initial overlap between the Internet and military bureaucracy seems to indicate a seamless cultural fusion between the two. The Internet will be a new round of war industrialization. Because it is heavily influenced by the symbolic significance of "national security" concerns.



Internet culture was initially programmed in different codes that do not align with modern bureaucratic culture, creating various transitional tensions that are still being negotiated (Castells and Ollé Sanz 2004). The term "openness", which appears not only in the idea of open government but also in political discourse and academic and technical language on the internet, makes the concept of openness very interesting to study further. In its simplest form, "openness" symbolizes the main "democratic" aspect of the Internet to realize aspirations and "freedom" through electronic means. In this sense, referring to the internet as an "open" technology is a predictable discursive practice in a democratic context: as a tool for trusting and straightforward social relations, as well as transparent governance, inclusive institutions, and a fair economy.

openness is the dominant affective force on the Internet.

Openness gives technology importance at the level of practical cognition, thereby encouraging dominant but not exclusive patterns of production and use.

In a technological sense, the notion of "openness" indicates that the code is distributed openly so that "anyone" can modify it and develop new programs and applications. Most of the major components of the Internet, such as the TCP/IP protocol, the GNU/Linux operating system, server programs such as Apache, or many applications and web browsers, can be redistributed free of charge, without royalties or licensing fees.

2. openness

Internet Culture Insurmountable difficulties will be overcome: civic engagement will be enhanced, democracy will be consolidated, productivity will never decline, information will be freely available to everyone.

internet culture #3

The elements involved in training as a series of six propositions (decoding). Rational deliberation assumes a narrowly defined "community" of participants.

The openness of the internet means greater circulation of information.

The transparency embedded in the cultural structure of the Internet rests on a "belief" in the cultural value of "authentic" openness. In this case, utopian openness implies a lack of worldly calculus: a kind of belief that the disclosure of freely disseminated information will benefit society, organizations, or individuals

Blogs, video blogs, and other participatory platforms are the most visible elements of the culture of openness embedded in the Internet because the motivation is an active contribution to the public sphere, the majority of blogs express views, and creative analysis develops into dramatized acts of self-recognition.

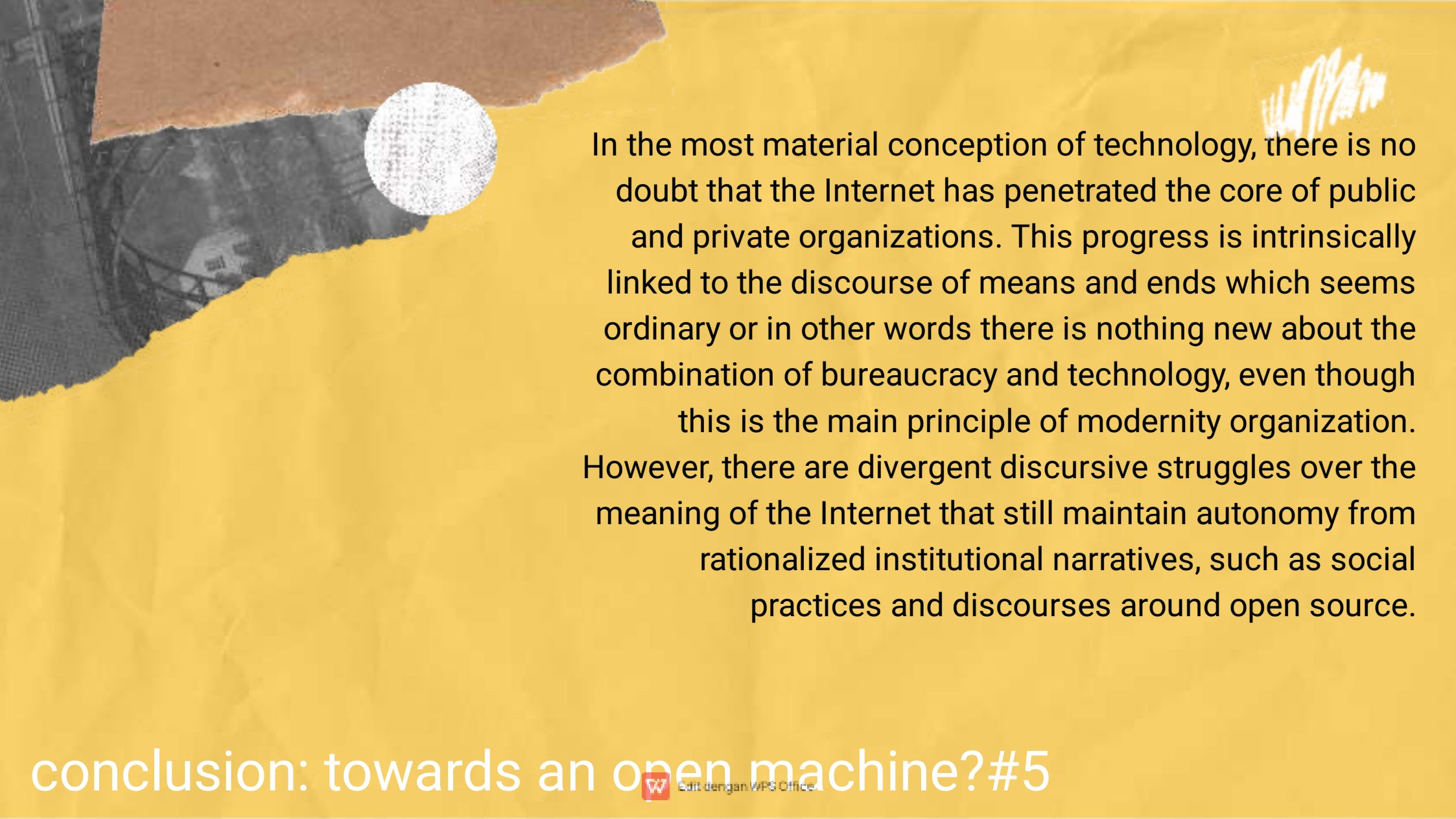
The previous observations have shed light on what is meant by profane in Internet culture unlike what Habermas implicitly says, commercialization or nationalization.

There is an important discontinuity with what Foucault called the "single confessional" character of modern society (1978).

The meaning of the Internet entered a liminal crisis after the events of 9/11 which ended with an experiment in "transparency" in the public sector with the aim of integrating a culture of openness with the US administrative apparatus. However, the bureaucracy's pure interest in power is far more effective than the functional interest in which there is still secrecy. The instinct of power will certainly work against parliament to gain knowledge through experts or from interest groups. On November 14, 2007, Obama gave a major speech in Mountain View that referred to the myth of democracy. The internet has become a technology that empowers unity in a way that has never existed before, while allowing each person to achieve their dreams. However, there are threats that use technology to deny people access, rather than letting them in. It is no coincidence that the most secretive governments prioritize special interests and implement unopposed policies. To reverse this situation, we must use technology to open democracy, open government and invite all citizens to participate (Obama 2007).

4. bureaucratic culture and internet culture: the obama administration

Binary openness must be placed at the core of bureaucratic culture along with the application of the Internet as a basic tool to achieve the goal of openness. The government should not withhold information simply because public officials are embarrassed by exposure of its mistakes and failures or because of speculative fears. Disclosure of information should not be based on protecting the personal interests of government officials



In the most material conception of technology, there is no doubt that the Internet has penetrated the core of public and private organizations. This progress is intrinsically linked to the discourse of means and ends which seems ordinary or in other words there is nothing new about the combination of bureaucracy and technology, even though this is the main principle of modernity organization. However, there are divergent discursive struggles over the meaning of the Internet that still maintain autonomy from rationalized institutional narratives, such as social practices and discourses around open source.

conclusion: towards an open machine?#5

e-government practices in south american countries: echoing a global trend or really improving governance? the experiences of colombia, chile, and brazil

E-Government Practices in South America

E-Government is the use of information and communication technology by public bodies to realize transparency and accessibility as a policy that is spreading rapidly in government. This process is a response to global technological changes but also a response to the trend of isomorphism.

This policy shift occurred quickly, with e-Government becoming very important on the public agenda in countries such as Latin America.

OECD on open government, "transparency of government actions, accessibility to government services and information, and government responsiveness to new ideas, demands and needs." is a policy choice that is often made without significant evidence of its potential impact.

Literatur Review

The literature review illustrates that the empirical impact of implementing e-Government tactics through the use of technology and digital tools is still missing. It seems that governments around the world are more susceptible to international rankings and comparisons, so they feel more pressured or driven to adopt policies hastily by copying the processes of other countries.

method #2

On actual c-gov strategies aimed at increasing transparency and citizen participation in central government processes through new technologies in South America aiming to explore actions at the national level to understand the strategies followed in these countries to increase citizens' access through ICTS.

In the second part, the aim is to identify similar important organizations (mission, size, activities) in the national governments of Colombia, Brazil and Chile that have designed policies oriented towards increasing transparency and wider access to public information, as well as citizen participation. country. in government activities and processes through new technology. This is a recent trend among governments in developing countries and can help us detect specific events that may have enhanced or hindered these processes in less developed countries. Identifying these elements is also useful for improving policy design and implementation and policy learning across countries.

3. open-government policies, citizen involvement and new technologies at the national/federal level

colombia's national policy

Colombia is implementing expanded use of ICT to increase citizen participation and accountability. With the widespread use of ICT, the Colombian government has become more active in pursuing strategies to increase the use of these technologies at various levels. The ministry designed the "Gobierno En Linea" program which aims to encourage citizen participation, transparency, cooperation of state institutions, and increase the country's competitiveness.

However, on the websites of 16 ministries and six other main institutions at the central level of Colombian government there is still a lot of heterogeneity in the implementation of e-Government strategies. A comprehensive approach needs to be taken because there are still shortcomings that hinder public access and transparency. For example, visible on these pages is outdated information, inactive links, outdated platforms and services. Therefore, the website needs maintenance so that the use of ICT can run more effectively and be beneficial to society.

brazil's national policy

Brazil's national policy is a federal government program with the formation of the e-Government executive committee (formed based on Decreto de 18 de Outubro de 2000) organizing actions to make the government more open to citizens through ICT. The formation of this Inter-Ministerial Working Group aims to study and propose policies and guidelines to enable new forms of electronic interaction with citizens. The executive committee is a technical committee tasked with implementing and controlling open government projects, together with the Logistics and Information Technology Secretariat.

Currently, the Brazilian government has several projects to improve citizen access and transparency:

- Accessibility
- Broadband/Info via
- Open data
- Electronic purchases system
- Interinstitutional agreements
- Domain management
- Government to government
- Digital inclusion
- Free software

Chile's National Policy regarding e-Government is very interesting and focuses on open access to public information and the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) to increase public participation in government affairs. In 2008, Chile implemented Law 20,285, which led to various regulations to ensure citizens could access public information more easily. This law opened up public agencies to public oversight, gave citizens access to information such as salaries and contractors, and imposed sanctions on public officials who refused to provide public information. This policy is based on the concept of "active transparency," which requires the government to provide public information without citizens having to ask for it. In 2010, the Chilean government also implemented another legal initiative, namely the public management law (20,500), which aims to encourage public participation in government management.

In 2011, Chile became part of the open government partnership (OGP) and has been working on projects to meet OGP standards in five areas, including improving public services, public integrity, efficiency of public spending, and creating regulations that support them. However, the real impact of these policies is still limited, and most programs are still in their early stages. Next, the text describes e-Government practices in Chile, Colombia, and Brazil, focusing on two organizations in each country.

chile's national policy #4



Country Cases on Electronic Government Practices at the Agency Level. To explore organizational adoption of such national guidelines, we decided to analyze the cases of two specific organizations in each of the three countries. So, according to these criteria, we decided to focus on one entity involved with tax revenues, and a second one related to private sector regulation. By analyzing their e-government strategies, we aim to identify how these organizations have improved control, collection, and transparency by facilitating citizen and taxpayer participation into their processes through digital tools.

4. country cases of electronic government practices at the agency level

The website of the Colombian Tax and Customs Office, or Spanish DIAN, provides various tax and customs related services. They offer 35 tax procedures and services, 40 customs procedures, three for overseas users, and five regarding exchange controls. While they have five well-designed microsites for direct tax questions, these sites are not easily accessible from the main page. Users can access 36 different procedures online, including tax, customs, exchange control, import and export. They can also download forms and get information about sales and auctions.

The website also provides access to key tax software, the MUISCA System, which allows citizens to provide comments and receive timely responses from the agency. DIAN provides various communication channels with users, including telephone, electronic mail, chat, and virtual forums. They emphasize citizen participation and transparency through this platform. Apart from that, DIAN is active on social media with thousands of followers on Facebook, Twitter and YouTube. Information on the website is also available in English, and user guides for necessary accessories and browsers are provided.

colombian
cases

tax and
customsoffice
(DIAN)

The Colombian Civil Aviation Authority (Aerocivil) website is a comprehensive source of information about airlines and passenger procedures. Users can download various information in PDF, Word, Excel and other formats. Information includes airline tickets, itineraries, airport information, special permits, as well as details about passengers, pilots and airlines. This site also includes information about licensing of aviation personnel and supervision, control and investigations in the field of aviation. For pilots, information on air navigation services, incident investigation, meteorology, navigation plans and more is available. Aerocivil provides a variety of aeronautical information services, including circulars, checklists, and an application that displays all airports in Colombia along with volcanic activity information. They also allow public participation through an official directory, FAQ, passenger rights, and a web portal for children. Despite having a limited presence on social networks, Aerocivil provides other participation options such as chat and forums.

civil aviation
authority of
colombia
(aerocivil)

brazilian cases



the secretariat of federal revenue

- The Secretariat of Federal Revenue Responsible for the administration of the whole set of taxes that are under the federal government jurisdiction. These taxes include social security contributions, taxes on foreign trade operations, and a significant share of the country's social contributions.
- National Agency of Civil Aviation (ANAC) ANAC is a regulatory agency in charge of regulating and supervising the activities carried out by aerial transportation companies. The regulatory activities performed by ANAC are both technical and economical.

chilean cases

"Servicio de Impuestos Internos" (SII) follows the standards and criteria established by the Transparency Council and offers entities involved in the implementation of active transparency in the Chilean public sector.

Law 20,500 -> Public bodies must clarify mechanisms that limit citizen participation.

Four actions are in place in the case of the SII:

1. The annual public hearing
2. channel of participation
3. advisory council
4. System to administer information complaints

GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL AVIATION

The Chilean government's real step is to standardize information in public services by creating an annual public hearing website. Four citizen participation mechanisms according to regulations passed in 2013:

1. Citizen consultation
2. Civil society council
3. Access to relevant information
4. Public hearings



The e-Government program has resulted in governments in the three South American countries becoming more transparent and easier to work with. This is because it is easier for the public to access larger public data sources.

At the national level, most policies in the three countries have designed e-Government programs and are now at the initial implementation stage.

5.COMPARATIVE INSIGHT AND ELEMENTS FOR DISCUSSION

Based on the Layne and Lee (2001) model, there are differences at the institutional and national levels. * At the institutional level, the two institutions in the Chilean and Brazilian cases appear to be more interactive and develop more rapidly towards greater complexity than the institutions in Colombia.

*At the national level, Brazil and Chile appear to be moving more rapidly towards more complex ways of interaction and integration. Meanwhile, Colombia still seems to need to take some action towards greater access to citizens and effective closure throughout the government at all organizational and territorial levels.

It is clear that there are still few opportunities given to the people of these countries to be more involved in the formulation of public policies and decision making. Following international trends may have positive outcomes, but they still need to take steps forward to chart their own path to ensure greater openness. Ultimately, e-Government is about how society and citizens are connected, society is listened to and allowed to participate and collaborate in the actual policy process.



THANK YOU
ALL

