

Information and Communication-Based Governance: West Java's Anticipation in Facing ASEAN Economic Society

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Abstract—This study investigates the efforts of West Java Government in facing the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) by adopting the latest system of technology. This is based on the fact that the implementation of the AEC is both a challenge and an opportunity as well as a concern because many do not know the impact of the AEC. Internal impacts will be occurred in the employment sector competition while external impacts will be related to competition in terms of quality of the final product. If the quality of domestic product has a lower quality compared to that of foreign product, it will result in high imports. The contents of the AEC free trade agreement are assumed to threaten laborers and businesses in Indonesia, especially in West Java. This is in line with the decline in the level of Indonesia's readiness in facing the AEC. With a descriptive and qualitative approach, this study finds that the people of West Java are still not ready to face the AEC. There are a number of fundamental issues affecting West Java and should be addressed immediately. Less conducive investment environment that is indicated through the issues of bureaucracy, infrastructure, human resource quality and employment and that corruption is part of the problems that still exist in the Government of West Java. Nevertheless, the Government has been optimal in adopting technology, namely e-government.

Keywords: ASEAN Economic Community, e-government, West Java, Indonesia

I. PREFACE

The phrase "One Vision - One Identity - One Community" becomes a shared vision and commitment that ASEAN wants to realize by 2020. Some of the early stages must be realized to embody the target or target of the ASEAN community, among them, through the implementation of Asean Economic Community (AEC) by 2015.

The AEC with its goal of integrating Southeast Asian regional economies portrays the key characteristics in the form of single markets and production bases, *i.e.* highly competitive economic zones, equitable or balanced economic development zones and fully integrated areas into the global economy. As a single market integrated area of ASEAN with an area of approximately 4.47 million sq km inhabited by more than 600 million people from 10 member countries, the AEC is expected to increase efficiency and spur the economic competitiveness of ASEAN region that is indicated through the occurrence of free flow (free flow): goods, services, investment, labor, and capital.

The AEC will be directed to the establishment of a regional economic integration, such as establishment of trade transaction fees, improving trade and business facilities, and enhancing the competitiveness of the SME sector. In addition, the establishment of the AEC will also facilitate and enhance access to intra - ASEAN markets and increase transparency and accountability in accelerating adjustments to domestic regulations and standardization.

According to the Ministry of PPN / Bappenas, the AEC will be effectively enacted on December 31, 2015, where the ASEAN region will be an open market and a production-based unity; as well as the mobility of the flow of goods, services, investments, capital, and labor will move freely. Furthermore, the Ministry of PPN / BAPPENAS said that local governments are still not ready to face the AEC 2015, since many regional governments have not prepared the regulatory framework, policy or programme.

In this context, it is very important for the West

Java Provincial Government to undertake strategies and steps in order to make an ability and readiness to take advantage of the momentum of the AEC which has been enacted by the end of 2015. One of the effort, for instance, is to build a good governance based on the Information and Communication Technology (ICT).

This is in line with the mission of West Java Province in 2013-2018: "West Java Forward and Prosperous For All". This mission is realized by improving government performance, creating apparatus professionalism, expansion of public participation, qualified and accountable government, reliable and trusted in the service supported by professional apparatus, modern system based on ICT towards good governance and clean government, and applying hybrid governance management model which combines district-based management with cross-district / city. As a province with the largest population in Indonesia, the third largest PDRB value after DKI Jakarta and East Java, and the most eagerly growing provinces of investment throughout Indonesia, West Java plays an increasingly important role in the National. At the same time, West Java faces significant challenges regarding the preparation of the ASEAN Economic Community, such as enhancing competitiveness and good governance based on the application of ICT.

Science and technology hold strategic values and urgency in building civilization and prosperity of the nation. The experience of other nations shows that science and technology can play the role as the backbone to build civilization. Therefore it is very important for the Government of West Java Province to make science and technology as a basis in good governance as an effort to improve the competitiveness of the province facing the AEC.

The paradigm shift to decentralization in realizing good governance is important because decentralization and good governance are part of the current democratization. This the AECns that in a democratic life, the governance system should implement decentralization in which it must refer to the good governance concept.

In the concept of modern democracy, the quality of governance is not only determined by the performance of executive and legislative institutions, but also by the inter-relation among the governance arena consisting of government, bureaucracy, civil society and economy (private). Referring to the theories of Berggruen and Gardels (2013) that define governance is a cultural habit, political institutions and economic systems in society can walk harmoniously in creating the desired community life. Good governance occurred when these structures are

interconnected in a balanced way so it is able to produce effective and sustainable results in the same frame of interests.

Similarly, the Indonesia Governance Index (IGI) defines governance as a process of formulating and implementing policies, regulations and development priorities through interaction between the executive, legislative and bureaucracy with the participation of civil society and the economic (business) community. So the value of governance in a region is not only the value of local government performance alone, but also civil society, and the economic community.

Good Governance as a concept or as a government management system has several characteristics or characteristics which vary widely. However, there are at least three main principles that are considered to be underlying good governance, ie: (1) Accountability, (2) Transparency, and (3) Community Participation. Therefore, this research is conducted to see the readiness of West Java Province in facing the AEC 2015 in the context of good governance which is based on application of Science and Technology.

Nowadays, most international donor agencies and developing country governments recognize that stable, democratic governments and well-run public institutions are essential to improve living conditions of the poor and to fight poverty. Government-to- Government (G2G), government-to-business (G2B), and government-to-community (G2C) relationships serve as the backbone of ICT applications in government and governance. The goal is to make governments more effective and efficient in providing e-government service and also to be more transparent, accountable and responsive to public participation in the democratic process.

The development of e-government as a tool to organize government functions and public services the AECns organizing the wheels of government with the help of (utilizing) information and communication technology in the sense of transforming the manual system work process to an electronic-based system. Some organizations that were originally structured for the purposes of the manual process may eventually need to change and adjust to enable the effective and optimal running of electronic systems. Of course, not all work processes can be transformed into electronic systems. There are some which still have to use the manual system, but most others can do more quickly, effectively and efficiently through the help of electronic systems. In its development, e-government required a clear architecture and development framework for maximum results. Implementation of information and communication

technology in government is an effort to develop an electronic-based administration in order to improve transparency and quality of public services effectively and efficiently.

The AEC is an economic integration form of ASEAN in terms of free social system between ASEAN countries. Indonesia and nine other ASEAN member countries have agreed on the AEC agreement. At the Summit in Kuala Lumpur in December 1997, ASEAN Leaders decided to turn ASEAN into a stable, prosperous and highly competitive region with just economic development, and reduce poverty and socio-economic inequalities.

At the Bali Summit in October 2003, ASEAN leaders stated that the AEC will be the goal of regional economic integration by 2020, the ASEAN Security Community and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community are two inseparable pillars of the ASEAN Community. All parties are expected to work strongly in building the ASEAN community by 2020.

Furthermore, the ASEAN Economic Ministers Meeting which was held in August 2006 in Kuala Lumpur Malaysia agreed to advance the AEC with clear targets and schedule for implementation. At the 12th ASEAN Summit in January 2007, the leaders affirmed their strong commitment to accelerate the establishment of the ASEAN Community by 2015 proposed in ASEAN Vision 2020 and ASEAN Concord II and signed the Cebu Declaration on Accelerating the Establishment of ASEAN Community by 2015. Specifically, the leaders agreed to accelerate the establishment of the AEC by 2015 and to transform ASEAN into an area of free trade in goods, services, investments, skilled labour, and more free capital flows.

The AEC is the realization of the ultimate goal of economic integration embraced in Vision 2020 which based on the convergence of the interests of ASEAN member countries to deepen and expand economic integration through existing and new initiatives with clear deadlines.

In establishing the AEC, ASEAN must act with principles of open, outward-oriented, inclusive, and market-oriented economies consistent with multilateral rules and compliance to systems for compliance and implementation of effective rules-based economic commitments.

The AEC will establish ASEAN as a single market and production base to make ASEAN more dynamic and competitive with a particular mechanisms and the AEC sure to strengthen the implementation of new existing economic initiatives; accelerate regional integration in priority sectors; facilitate the movement of business, skilled labor and talents; and

strengthening the institutional mechanism of ASEAN.

The AEC. The importance of external trade to ASEAN and the need for the ASEAN Community as a whole to keep looking forward, the main characteristics of the AEC:

1. Market and single production base,
2. Competitive economic area,
3. Areas of equal economic development,
4. A fully integrated region in the global economy.

These characteristics are strongly related. By including the required elements of each characteristic and must ensure consistency and integrity of the elements as well as their proper implementation and mutual coordination among relevant stakeholders.

There are four things that will be the focus of the AEC by 2015. First, the countries in the Southeast Asia will be a unitary territory of market and production base. With the creation of a unified market and production base it will create a large flow of goods, services, investments, capital, and skilled labor into no obstacles from one country to another in Southeast Asia.

Secondly, the AEC will be established as a high-competition economic area which requires a policy that includes competition policy, consumer protection, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), taxation, and E-Commerce. Thus, a fair competition climate can be created in which there is protection in the network system by consumer protection agents; prevention of copyright infringement; creating an efficient, secure, and integrated transport network; eliminating Double Taxation system, and; increasing online-based trade which use electronic media.

Third, the AEC will be used as an area which has an equitable economic development, prioritizing on Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). The competitiveness and dynamism of SMEs will be enhanced by facilitating their access to up-to-date information, market conditions, human resource development in capacity- building, finance and technology Fourth, AEC will be fully integrated into a global economy by building a system to improve coordination of member countries. In addition, it will increase the participation of countries in the Southeast Asia region in global supply network through the development of a package of technical assistance to the less developed ASEAN Member States. This is done to improve industry capability and productivity so it does not only increase their participation on a regional scale but also create initiatives to integrate globally.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

In an effort to obtain both accurate primary and secondary data related to the indicators, this research used observation, interviews, and documentation about the research object which included theme, policy, and the provision of information services to the public Government of West Java Province.

The method used is qualitative research method. The research tries to explain in detail and conduct an in-depth analysis related to Governance of West Java Province based on Science and Technology in achieving region competitiveness in the AEC.

Qualitative research method is considered to be appropriate because it uses the power of reasoning over empirical phenomena that not only looks at one factor but involves many factors that can explain various things about good governance based on science and technology.

The analytical unit of this research is that the governance area based on the above definition covers the areas of government (policy-making bodies both executive and legislative), bureaucratic areas (implementing policies and having the role of serving as a bridge between government and society), civil society arena organizations, associations, foundations, forums, trade unions, etc.), and areas of economic society (including business entities and associations aimed at making a profit). As for the research object is the governance process in West Java Province which is based on science and technology to anticipate in the AEC era.

This research needed two types of data i.e. primary and secondary data. Primary data is data/information obtained directly from informants/resource who understand the research problem. In this research, primary data was obtained through (1) Observation, conducted by observing directly the activities undertaken related to science and technology-based governance in the Province of West Java; (2) In-depth interviews with informants relevant to the research; (3) Focused Group Discussion (FGD). FGD would be conducted by involving certain parties in order to discuss the findings comprehensively on the problems as well as to "triangulate data" which were found during the research. While the secondary data is data that has been processed in the form of numerical data or facts. Secondary data can be obtained from: x Study documentation by seeking for information relevant to the research.

(4) In qualitative research method, data analysis is generally done ongoing throughout the process of data search when the research itself takes

place. This the AEC that data analysis is done during the research process since the data collection is gathered. To analyze the data, two main sources were used, *i.e.* the research questions (evaluation) that had been formulated and the analytical insights and interpretations that emerged during the data collection, as well as the analysis and interpretation based on specific focus based on information from all key informants and other data sources.

(5) Qualitative data analysis techniques used in this study consists of three main activities that occur simultaneously, namely: data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. From the analysis, I interpret the data on the research that is not aimed at the description only, but I try to explain the case by developing further analysis of the general description of research.

(6) In terms of testing the data validity, as specifically mentioned by Creswell (2002), the stages of testing the validity of qualitative research data can be done by: (1) Triangulation of data and sources that have been collected through interviews from various sources of different informants from government apparatus groups, communities, interest groups, and experts who understand the research problem. Triangulation is also done through various observations, and analysis of documents so the pattern will be reviewed. (2) Examination by members or informants (member check) who acts as examiner throughout the analysis process to illustrate the veracity of the data provided.

(3) Long-term and repeated observations at the study sites. (4) Inspection by colleagues.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Observations and interviews conducted to some informants in West Java indicate that knowledge about the AEC is still not evenly distributed. Despite being listed as a province with abundant natural resources and a large population among other provinces in Indonesia, West Java is still not ready to face the AEC.

A number of fundamental problems affecting West Java are still not immediately addressed following the coming of the AEC by 2015. The less conducive investment climate indicated through the complicated problems of bureaucracy, infrastructure, human resource quality and labor issues, and corruption are some of the problems that currently still hold the Government of West Java.

Similar conditions are also experienced by several other provinces in Indonesia. Especially the eastern provinces of Indonesia, they are also facing obstacles that are not much different. Even many entrepreneurs claim not yet ready to join the

market of the AEC.

Concerns over the readiness of all provinces in Indonesia for the enactment of the AEC were also revealed through a survey conducted by the American Chamber of Commerce in Singapore. The survey involving 475 senior US businessmen revealed that 52 percent of respondents do not believe the AEC can be realized.

The enactment of the AEC is a challenge and an opportunity that still raises concerns because there are still many parties who do not know the impact of the AEC, especially among the business actors. Internal impact will be felt deeply in the competition of the labor sector while the external impact will be closely related to competition in the final quality of products in which, if the quality of domestic products has lower quality, it will lead to high import content. Therefore, a policy seeks to improve the competitiveness of human resources, products, as well as regulations issued by the institutions, especially the government.

The AEC free trade agreement has threatened the workers and business actors in Indonesia, especially in West Java. This is in line with the decline of Indonesia's readiness in undergoing the AEC. The chairman of Commission II DPRD West Java, Ridho Budiman, said the level of readiness of Indonesia compared with other ASEAN countries experienced a very drastic decline, from which originally ranked fourth is now ranked nine or almost the end. "We are disappointed with the preparation of our country in facing the AEC." The ranking is falling from fourth to ninth out of 10 ASEAN countries, "explained Ridho (interview, 15/12/2016)." On one hand it is due to the government's transition and is not ready yet. It is a management problem, but it must be prepared from all sides. Due to the transition period of the government, the preparation of the AEC is neglected. It happened in the ACFTA in 2010, when China's product was pounding the domestic market and the businessmen were inflamed, "he said. Verbally expressed by Ineu Purwadewi Sundari (The Chairman of West Java Parliament) that it should not happen again. Especially this AEC 2015's impact will be greater than that of the ACFTA 2010. Not only the problem of foreign products that will flood our domestic market, but also the labor and processing of other resources will be threatened. "Do not let the big market that should be an opportunity would be a threat where we become the seller of other people's goods, the threat is not only the market but the labor that will enter, including the utilization of resources. When they come here with abundant resources in

Indonesia that in fact in the country they do not have resources like us, even our resources are ironically used by them, it certainly will be a threat, but we want to be an opportunity," she said (interview, 15/12/2016).

But on the other hand the head of West Java Province government is very optimistic to adjust to the AEC 2015. Even according to the government, business actors have been prepared for the era of free trade. "Inevitably, the public must be ready," said West Java Governor Ahmad Heryawan. According to him, the era of AEC trade is now being with us. He said, it needs to be prepared carefully so that people and business actors can compete strongly. "Competition will be tighter along with the increase of imported products in the domestic market, of course all must be ready to face it," said Aher (interview in Bandung, 27/04/2016). He contended that Human Resources (SDM) and Natural Resources (SDA) must be managed properly. "The ability to process raw materials into finished goods has not fully occurred in our domestic industry, whereas we can afford all of that," he said.

From the description above, it appears an imbalance between hope and reality in the field about the readiness of West Java to face the AEC. The optimism of the governor of West Java is contrary to the comments of the Chairman of West Java DPRD. So, where is the problem?

The AEC is a great program that must be socialized to raise public awareness of how free market opportunity can be at once a threat to the nation's economy. Socialization in the context of communication is commonly referred to as social campaigns or social marketing.

Campaign is a form of communication action that aims to change the mindset and behavior, including building the awareness. Each organization of campaign organizers, whether government, private companies, non-governmental organizations or other institutions have different objectives. Nevertheless, everything must be united in mutually supporting the success of West Java in overcoming the AEC.

The type and purpose of social change campaigns may vary but the stages of change are always the same, that encompasses aspects of knowledge (cognitive), attitude (affection) and behavior (konasi). This is called by Ostergaard (2002) as 3A, namely awareness, attitude and action. These three things are interrelated to each other to realize the desired conditions of change gradually.

There are only few people of West Java who know about the AEC (only 30%). This can be an indication that socialization or social campaigning

about the intricacies of the AEC does not optimally reach the whole community. How would the awareness of free market that requires society to be a competitive be developed (attitude and action) when the nature of the the AEC itself is not yet known?

For the Mayor of Bandung, Ridwan Kamil, the socialization is the embodiment of rules or technical guidelines and instructions on the implementation of government attitudes to the the AEC. The AEC while, the government's attitude towards the AEC in terms of guidelines for the implementation itself is not yet established at the national level. Thus, the region was still not able to perform, let alone conduct socialization (interview, 27/01/2017). According to Ridwan, the central government does not provide detail and fundamental guidance related to the AEC for the local government. As a mayor, Ridwan admitted that he was only asked to prepare. "There are no clear guidelines from the central government, no blueprints, just an order to prepare," Ridwan said when speaking at the 2015 Mandiri Investment Forum at the Fairmont Hotel on Wednesday (27/1/2016). Finally, said Ridwan, what he did in facing the the AEC is to form a proactive government. Bandung City Government currently has various programs and applications to facilitate the public in knowing the government program, to voice their aspirations, and to assess the performance of the government.

Thus, the socialization of the AEC is only an issue. The implementation guidelines are unavailable. The public only catches a message at a glance that there is an the AEC issue while still not being able to respond doubtlessly, methodically, systematically, and done gradually. What it does, then, is an internal improvement. That is, the management of technologically literate governments. This is what the so-called e-government.

In accordance with those outlined in Presidential Decree no. 3 about the National Policy and Strategy of e-Government Development, there are four main objectives of e-Government development, i.e.: (1) Establishing information networks and transactions of public services that have satisfying quality and scope for the wider society and is affordable any time not limited by time and cost. (2) Establishing interactive relationships with business world to improve economic development. (3) Establishing mechanisms and communication channels for public dialogue facilities to allow the society to participate in policy formulation.

(4) Establishing transparent and efficient

management system and work processes and reinforce smooth transactions and services between SKPD (Local Government Work Unit).

Within this framework, the function of information technology is not merely as a supporter of existing governmental management, but rather as a way that offers fundamental changes in relation with governance process. The achievement of the objectives as mentioned above is a manifestation of ideal conditions in which the government with the support of information technology is able to provide responsive and quality service to the public, business or service between SKPD.

The results of this research find the correlation between democratic practices and welfare in an autonomous region, namely West Java. The details of temporary findings describe:

1. The real portrait of the implementation of ICT-based governance in accordance with the principles of accountability, transparency and public participation in anticipating the AEC in West Java.
2. Results of the implementation of ICT-based governance in accordance with the principles of accountability, transparency and public participation in anticipating the AEC in West Java.
3. Regulation in the region in anticipating the AEC in West Java.
4. Role identification of science and technology-based governance in improving competitiveness in West Java.
5. Factors which have contributed and influenced the reconstruction of ICT-based governance to be built in West Java.
6. Reconstruction of ICT-based governance that must be built in West Java.

In the era of autonomy, there is a great opportunity to develop regional governance to become more qualified. This happens because the regional government has full authority in determining the governance quality in accordance with the regional context. So in the era of autonomy, the governance quality for the future depends more on the regional commitment to formulate vision and mission in their respective regions. If the regions are visionary, the development of the government sector will be likely to meet the quality standard which is in line with the expectations of the stakeholders. When the local government has a strong political will and is accompanied by policies and planning systems that prioritize the importance of government as a human investment effort in the region, it is certain that the

government will have good praxis, and the quality will be upheld.

Otherwise, when regional governments view governance as unimportant so that the vision and mission of the government are not clearly defined in a good planning system, it is unlikely to achieve a solid government praxis. If this happens, government praxis will run unprofessionally. Finally, every talk of vision and mission in the unit of government turns into something that is considered too luxurious. Conditions like this will lead government practitioners in the region to lose direction when carrying out its functions professionally. Therefore, in the era of autonomous government today, it is a decisive moment to develop a regional governance culture through the development of an effective government planning system, and good governance (good governance). In that period, as a matter of fact, the organization of government has not really much influence in improving the quality of human resources because the government bureaucracy seems difficult to change. According to Irianto (2001), in the government bureaucracy structure, there is still a very strong tendency of attitude and ego-centralistic behavior of central government bureaucracy and elite, both in treating the decentralization principle which is carried out together with de-concentration, as well as in the implementation of co-administration task. Such ego-centralistic attitude and behavior severely limit the discretionary decision for development directors in the region. Thus, it is often mistaken in translating "national interest" with uniform management.

The description is, indeed, not independent of the reality of government's human resources. To be honest, the professionalism of the workforce in political occupation generally is still lower than it is in the executive. The political occupation is still not able to understand the main task inherent in his position as well as a set of knowledge about the development program of government. Thus, in every policy and programs of development, there is no understanding between the executive and the legislative.

Implementation of Good Governance (good governance) in the administration of government is one effort to create a clean government and corruption-free. Based on Presidential Instruction Number 5 Year 2004 on Accelerating the Eradication of Corruption, the President of the Republic of Indonesia instructs all levels of Leadership Government Agencies to:

1. Report property for state administrators;
2. Make stratified performance determination;
3. Improve the quality of public service;

4. Prevent leakage and waste in procurement;
5. Give a maximum support for corruption eradication;
6. Apply efficiency.

For the purpose of achieving good governance, the Government of Indonesia introduces the Electronic Government (e-government) programme. E-government is the government's use of ICT to provide information and services for the citizens, business affairs, and other matters pertaining to government. E-Government can be applied in legislative, judicial, or public administration, in order to improve internal efficiency, deliver public services, or democratic governance processes. The main delivery model used in Indonesia is Government-to-Citizen or Government-to-Customer (G2C), Government-to-Business (G2B) and Government-to-Government (G2G). The most expected benefits of e-government are improved efficiency, convenience, and better accessibility of public services.

West Java Province has started the e-government initiative since 2008-2009 and won numerous awards for its success in implementing it. Various breakthroughs and innovations are done such as building the intranet network infrastructure and internet SKPD (Local Government Work Unit) of West Java Provincial Government and District / City throughout West Java Province, implementing e-procurement West Java Province, integrating POS Tax (Payment Online System Tax), integrating SIAK Online West Java Province, and developing internet of Infrastructure Development, etc.

In addition to infrastructure, the development of e-Government applications such as ID cards, Staffing, Archives, Libraries, Letters, Regional Development and other applications supporting the government enable West Java to achieve an effective and efficient bureaucracy.

Guaranteed sustainability Website and Webmail of www.jabarprov.go.id enable the public to access information on the Website online and it has been published in the news the amount of 5915 titles with the amount of visitors until the end of 2016 reaching 12 million visitors (Office of Communications and Informatics West Java Province, 2016). The efficiency through ICT is also occurred in the implementation of e-procurement for the procurement of goods and services, namely the process of tender or auction project through the internet system where it was able to reduce the process of corruption that often occurs in the tendering process.

E-government is useful in terms of budget

efficiency that reaches about 15% returns to the local treasury and goods and services providers and can reduce transportation costs because they can register as a bidder without having to come directly to the provincial office. The importance of society participation is also considered important as seen with the formation of an online community based online network.

West Java Provincial Government has cooperated with the Ministry of Communications and Informatics in implementing the migration and the use of legal software or free open source software and data interoperability. Apart of government agencies, the private sector like PT. Digital Wireless Indonesia (DIGINET) is also a partner of West Java Province for the utilization of tower triangle owned by West Java Provincial Government. In the future, West Java Provincial Government wants to develop integrated e-Government according to national bureaucracy reform agenda and development of West Java Province as Smart Governance in which each SKPD has information system for public service, business world and internal service in accordance with priority needs gradually. In terms of infrastructure, the development of data center and data recovery is good to ensure availability and improvement of information security.

In addition, the Government also develops the ICT-based internal telecommunications (VoIP, Teleconference, etc.) and also increase the quantity, capacity and capabilities of human resources in the field of ICT as the priority agenda in implementing e-Government. As regulated in Government's Law No.

56 Year 2003 on Regional Financial Information System, the Article 4 Paragraph (1) explains that Regional Financial Information submitted by regions to the government as referred to in Article 2 includes: 1) Local budget and Realization of Provincial, Regency and City Budgets; 2) Regional Balance Sheet; 3) Statement of Cash Flow; 4) Notes to the Regional Financial Statements; 5) De-concentration Fund and Co- Administration Fund; 6) Regional Government Financial Report; and 7) Data related to fiscal needs and fiscal capacity of the region.

By doing so, the government must immediately implement the process of transformation as the government ought to optimize the use of information technology advances to eliminate the barriers in management system and create an integrated work for information and public services. Thus, the government must immediately implement the process of transformation towards e-government. Through the transformation process,

the government can optimize the use of ICT to eliminate bureaucratic organizational barriers, and establish a network of management systems and work processes that enable agencies in an integrated way to simplify access to all public information and services that the government should provide.

Through e-government, the government should be immediately optimize the use of ICT so the borders of bureaucratic organizations can be eliminated, and form a network of work processes that allow agencies to simplify access to all. E-government is also believed to extend public participation in West Java communities so they will be actively involved in decision-making and policy by the government, especially in improving productivity and bureaucratic efficiency, including increasing economic growth.

However, in terms of accessibility, the implementation of e-government in West Java Province has not been optimal in accessing public involvement. The ease of e-government is only enjoyed by a small number of people who are familiar with ICT. The main challenge of e-government development is the ability and readiness of management and the stakeholders so it is not trapped in technological development only.

In terms of service, in West Java Provincial Government website namely as www.jabarprov.go.id there is no display to create an ID card online. Within the website, the public service menu is explanatory only, covering explanations about investment, permits, parks and Green Open Space (RTH), and WI-FI Hotspot locations. For the making of ID cards, the public must still go to the sub district office. For the procurement of goods and services, it is only explanatory and there is no space for transactions. Then, to submit critiques and suggestions via webmail that are available in the menu, there are some obstacles, and it makes difficult to send people's aspirations to the Government. Another problem is the financial reports provided by the government are not updated, so people will find it difficult to know the information from the government.

This means that the readiness of the government does not go straight with the readiness of its citizens in facing the progress and sophistication of information technology. Similarly, the government must provide reliable human resources and extensive service time for the implementation of good governance. The implementation of e-gov project in West Java Province is basically still half way and still far

below the ideal and desired standard. The deficiencies are not only in the local context but also in a global context. The quantitative outcomes show a significant progress but it still has inadequate quality due to lack in human resources, infrastructure and regulation. Therefore, the Government should improve the concept and strategy of e-gov implementation from all sides.

The regulation and standard of e-gov development need to be made so there will be no individual definition and meaning had by the organizer, e. the local government. In regard of the management, e-gov implemented by local government, despite following guidance parameters from ministry of communications, actually is still oriented to the presence of website only. The other two stages of transactions and transformations are still neglected to run where the E-Government in a small part of the infrastructure is well undergone. Meanwhile, the development of e-Government applications such as driver license, Civil Service, Archives, Libraries, Letters, Regional Development and other applications supporting the government have not been done effectively and efficiently.

IV. CONCLUSION

In order to face the AEC, the implementation of good governance in West Java Province is now being linked with the implementation of e-government as a manifestation of the adoption of the latest development of ICT. It is then pioneered by the Government in supporting good governance in West Java Province with the concept of smart government.

The implementation of e-government in West Java Province has been running well, but e-government is not enjoyed by the entire community. There is only a handful or certain party that has begun to be aware of the technological advances that use e-government.

The implementation of e-govt in West Java Province is basically still half way and still far below the ideal and desired standards. At maximum point, e- govt in West Java Province is still in the preparation and maturation stage, not consolidation and utilization stage. This research still needs a deepening and expansion process with the focus of regulation on the region in anticipation of the AEC in West Java which still needs to be refined and reviewed. It also need to reconstruct the ICT-based governance in West Java as a part of improvement and development.

This research still needs to be continued to achieve the whole objectives and expected outcomes of this research, including: (1) Equal Use of e-Government that is expected to improve governance of West

Java Provincial Government; (2) The results of governance of West Java Provincial Government that can be informed accurately to the public; (3) Application of science and technology in the governance of West Java Provincial Government that can be more effective and efficient. In terms of managerial dimension, e-govt implemented by West Java Provincial Government despite following the guidance parameters of the Ministry of Communications and Informatics is actually still oriented to the web presence only. The other two stages of transaction and transformation are still neglected to run. The idea of good governance development based on ICT is a process of transformation from manual to electronic, so it takes systematic effort which concerning subject, object, and method related to transformation process. This transformation process refers to three things, namely legislation in the field of information and communication technology, current conditions and environmental influences that are sourced from the demands of public services and the advances in information and communication technology.

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