

Open Government Data and Citizen Empowerment in Indonesia

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to measure the impact of open government data (OGD) on citizen empowerment. This study advances the body of knowledge on OGD by proposing an integrated research model based on transparency, accountability, participation and collaboration dimensions. The research model was empirically tested using 390 responses using the questionnaire to the citizen in Yogyakarta City, Pangkalpinang City, Tanah Bumbu Regency and Mataram City. Data were analyzed using the structured equation modelling technique. The findings in this study indicate that accountability does not have a significant impact on citizen empowerment. Likewise, the transparency variable does not have a significant effect on community empowerment. Other findings indicate that participation has a significant effect both directly and indirectly on citizen empowerment.

Keyword: Open Government; Citizen Empowerment; Indonesia

A. Background

In the current era of globalization, information is spreading quickly, and is very important, besides that the public can easily access all kinds of information, even data from abroad can be obtained so easily (Ruijter, et.al, 2020). In responding to this era of information disclosure as well as an effort to democratize, the Indonesian government prepares and implements a policy to regulate the disclosure of information; the rules for public information disclosure made by the government, besides holding freedom of information, also provide all kinds of information about government so that the public can know what of course the government's actions in state administration so that transparency and government responsibility to the public are well realized (Suhendar, 2020).

The Indonesian constitution clearly states that "Everyone has the right to communicate and obtain information to develop their personal and social environment, and the right to seek, obtain, possess, store, process and convey information using all available channels" (Art. 28 F of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia). This illustrates that every Indonesian citizen has the right to obtain information, both ordinary information and information about the government, through various sources.

It is hoped that this disclosure of information can create transparency to the public, which will reduce the possibility of corruption, collusion, and nepotism in state administration. Public Information Openness, as stipulated in Law No. 14 of 2008, is the

result of efforts made by all parties who support good governance in Indonesia. Asshidique (2003) states that in the concept of a democratic rule of law, public information disclosure is the foundation for building good governance, which is transparent, open, and participates in all state processes, including the entire process of managing public resources from the process of decision making, implementation and evaluation. Furthermore, Charlick (in Santosa, 2008) defines good governance as the management of all kinds of public affairs effectively through making regulations and legal policies to promote societal values (Purwanto, et. al., 2020).

From some of the opinions above, it can be seen that good governance requires the disclosure of information and open and transparent public affairs as one of the conditions for making it happen. Although in the Open Government Data Law, there are some exceptions for information that can be disclosed, Public Bodies consisting of Executive, Legislative, Judiciary and other agencies financed by the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) or Regional Budget (APBD) are required to open up to convey information to the public (Baharuddin, 2020).

Indonesia's journey to be more open with government systems began in 2008. With the main aim of improving governance and transparency, the government passed the Law on Public Information Disclosure. This law creates a paradigm shift. Data that was previously closed and only opened to the public when requested is always open. In 2011, Indonesia became one of eight countries that initiated the Open Government Partnership, which invites governments to take concrete steps to increase transparency, accountability, and community empowerment.

An increasingly modern Indonesia cannot avoid the push for the government to be more transparent (Iqbal, et. al, 2020; Anggraini & Iqbal, 2020). The growth of democracy in Indonesia has made voices louder for greater transparency. To increase the open government movement, Indonesia's first step is to conduct open data, which is to provide public access to government data in an easy-to-use format. The benefits of open data felt by the government are not limited to increased transparency and accountability, but also better public services with community participation and increased social and economic innovation (Nurfaisal, et. al, 2020).

The World Bank supports the initiative by providing technical assistance, including establishing an online One Data Portal that serves as a data center for various government agencies. The World Bank is also supporting efforts to encourage national and local government agencies to participate in the open data movement. Various competitions and events were created to raise public awareness about government data availability and stimulate use. In 2014, the data.go.id data portal was officially opened to the public. Currently, the portal has more than 1,200 datasets provided by 32 central and local government agencies. Several local governments have also launched their data portals, such as Yogyakarta City, Pangkalpinang City, Tanah Bumbu Regency, and Mataram City.

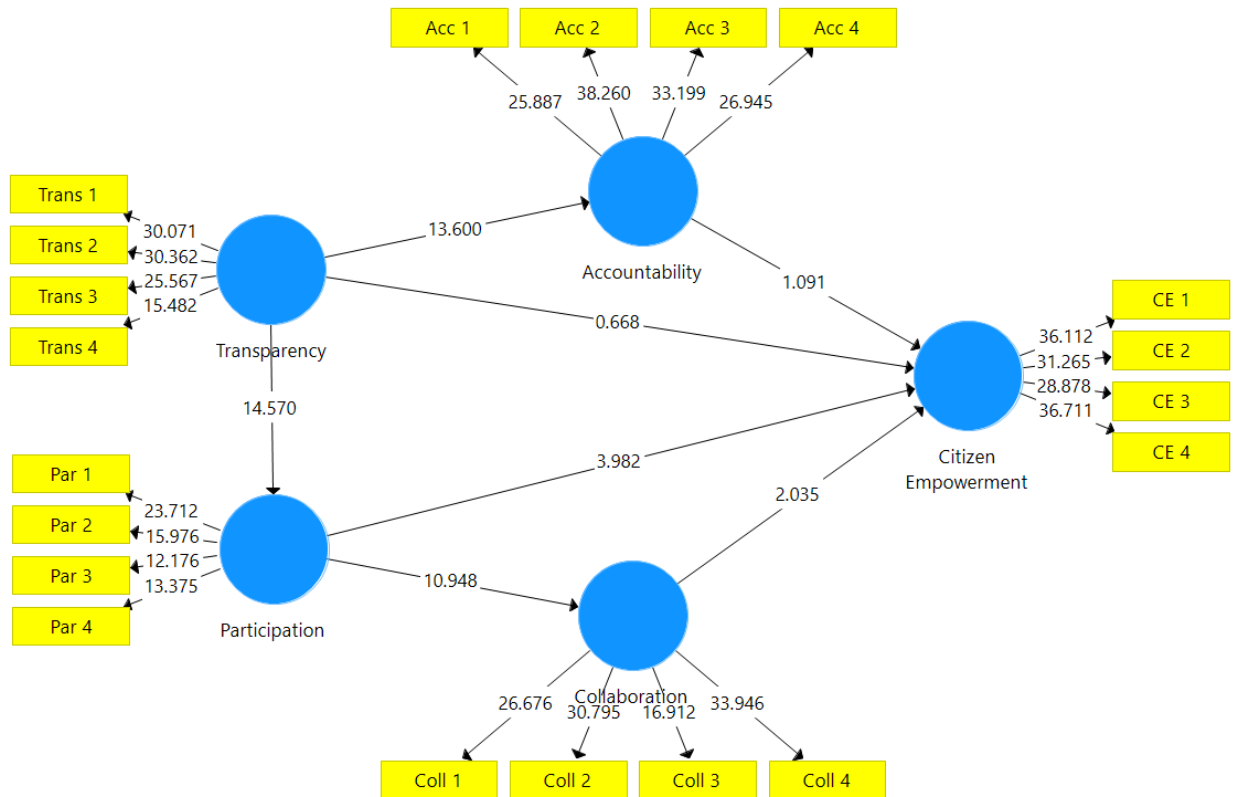
B. Research Method

The research used is quantitative. Quantitative analysis in terms of objectives, this study is used to test a theory, present a fact or describe statistics, and to show the relationship between variables and those that are developing concepts, developing understanding or defining many things (Subana, 2005). This study uses a questionnaire technique and literature study to obtain data to analyze the phenomenon. The population of this study are citizen in Yogyakarta City, Pangkalpinang City, Tanah Bumbu Regency and Mataram City. The sample of this study was calculated using the Slovin formula. The sample are 712 respondents. The results of the questionnaire were then processed using SmartPLS 3.0 software.

C. Result and Discussion

Hypothesis testing between variables, namely exogenous variables to endogenous variables (γ) and endogenous variables to exogenous variables (β) is done with the bootstrap resampling method after knowing the validity and reliability of the data. The test statistic used is the t statistic or the t-test. The comparative t value in this study was obtained from t-table. The test was declared significant if the T-statistic was > 1.96 and the value of P values < 0.05 (Haryono, 2017). Hypothesis testing is done by looking at the output path coefficient of the bootstrap resampling results can be seen in Figure 1

Figure 1
Hypothesis Test Result



The Figure 1 shows the results of the research hypothesis test. The results that appear in this image are explained further below.

a. Hypothesis 1 Test Results

The first hypothesis test in this study are

Ha: Accountability has a significant influence on Citizen Empowerment

H0: Accountability has not a significant influence on Citizen Empowerment

Table 1. Hypothesis 1 Accountability -> Citizen Empowerment

Hypoteshis	Original Sample	Sample Mean	Standard Deviation	T Statistics	P Values	Result
Accountability -> Citizen Empowerment	0.155	0.148	0.142	1.091	0.276	Rejected

The phenomenon that occurs in the development of the public sector in Indonesia today is the strengthening of public institutions' demands for accountability, both at the

central and regional levels. Accountability can be interpreted as a form of obligation to account for the success or failure of the implementation of the organization's mission in achieving the goals and objectives that have been previously set, through a medium of accountability which is carried out by any interested person or agency periodically according to the specified time (Corrêa, et.al, 2017).

However, the findings in table 1 indicate that accountability does not have a significant effect on citizen empowerment. This means that the government's data performance accountability has not had a significant impact on society in Indonesia. This phenomenon shows that community empowerment is carried out precisely by the civil society groups themselves. The public gets a lot of information on government data performance from community groups, not from various online data platforms provided by the government.

b. Hypothesis 2 Test Results

The second hypothesis test in this study are

Ha: Collaboration has a significant influence on Citizen Empowerment

H0: Collaboration has not a significant influence on Citizen Empowerment

Table 2. Hypothesis 2 Collaboration -> Citizen Empowerment

Hypotesis	Original Sample	Sample Mean	Standard Deviation	T Statistics	P Values	Result
Collaboration -> Citizen Empowerment	0.213	0.213	0.104	2.035	0.042	Supported

Table 2 shows that collaboration has a significant effect on citizen empowerment. This indicates that collaboration between stakeholders such as the government, private sector, and society has an essential role in community empowerment in the era of information openness. This phenomenon also shows that the more often people are involved in collaboration, the higher the achievement of community empowerment in the era of public information openness.

The involvement of stakeholders in community empowerment is established through collaboration. Collaboration, according to (Afful-Dadzie, & Afful-Dadzie, 2017), is a way or method to create a situation where two or more parties contribute to each other in the stages of achieving common goals, while the elements include Resources, Organizations, and Norms. The involvement of stakeholders in community empowerment is seen from three stages: the awareness stage, capacitating, and empowerment stage (Alzamil & Vasarhelyi, 2019).

c. Hypothesis 3 Test Results

The third hypothesis test in this study are

Ha: Participation has a significant influence on Citizen Empowerment

H0: Participation has not a significant influence on Citizen Empowerment

Table 3. Hypothesis 3 Participation -> Citizen Empowerment

Hypoteshis	Original Sample	Sample Mean	Standard Deviation	T Statistics	P Values	Result
Participation -> Citizen Empowerment	0.502	0.500	0.126	3.982	0.000	Supported

Table 3 shows that participation has a significant effect on citizen empowerment. This phenomenon shows that community participation determines the success of community empowerment itself. Information disclosure is useful in fulfilling the right to know public information (right to know) so that, in turn, it can encourage active community participation in development. The community's interests are not limited to the budget accountability system, but in a broader perspective that can improve the quality of life of the community. Public participation must be placed in a significant role in any development that deals with the public interest.

However, in general, the public's participation who responds to the activities of public bodies is still dominated by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) who intensively carry out structural oversight from outside the existing bureaucratic system. Information disclosure is part of human rights in obtaining information and participating in social life and statehood, including the disclosure of information that appears in the media and official government announcements.

d. Hypothesis 4 Test Results

The fourth hypothesis test in this study are

Ha: Participation has a significant influence on Collaboration

H0: Participation has not a significant influence on Collaboration

Table 4. Hypothesis 4 Participation -> Collaboration

Hypoteshis	Original Sample	Sample Mean	Standard Deviation	T Statistics	P Values	Result
Participation -> Collaboration	0.683	0.691	0.062	10.948	0.000	Supported

Table 4 shows that participation has a significant influence on the collaboration process in public information disclosure. This indicates that the higher the level of public participation due to the government's openness, it will directly increase public participation in the government process. This increased participation will also encourage collaborative governance practices in realizing better governance. Conversely, if community participation is low, the collaboration process will be hampered.

e. Hypothesis 5 Test Results

The fifth hypothesis test in this study are

Ha: Transparency has a significant influence on accountability

H0: Transparency has not a significant influence on accountability

Table 5. Hypothesis 5 Transparency -> Accountability

Hypoteshis	Original Sample	Sample Mean	Standard Deviation	T Statistics	P Values	Result
Transparency -> Accountability	0.775	0.772	0.057	13.600	0.000	Supported

Table 5 shows that thus the results of research and supported by various theories can be concluded that if the higher, the better and more significant the transparency practiced or implemented by government officials increases, it would contribute to the more influential the accountability assessment of budget management to government officials and the private sector, transparency in the financial sector, in particular, is still a burdensome aspect and is difficult for government officials to do until now. This is evidenced by the fact that there are still many frauds or frauds related to managing public finances in Indonesia. There are still many scams in the use and management of state finances from their intended and intended use and use. In essence, transparency can be built based on the free flow of information, processes, institutions, and information directly accepted by those who need the data to be understood and monitored by all parties.

f. Hypothesis 6

Ha: Transparency has a significant influence on Citizen Empowerment

H0: Transparency has not a significant influence on Citizen Empowerment

Table 6 Hypothesis 6 Transparency -> Citizen Empowerment

Hypoteshis	Original Sample	Sample Mean	Standard Deviation	T Statistics	P Values	Result
Transparency -> Citizen Empowerment	0.087	0.095	0.129	0.668	0.504	Rejected

Table 6 shows that transparency does not have a significant effect on citizen empowerment. In this era of openness, the function of public institutions such as PPID is essential in shaping the image of public bodies that have been in the spotlight of the public, which is considered the implementation of a closed information management system to be oriented towards community needs (public-oriented), as well as to build a more democratic communication pattern again between government and society. The community's image, especially in the political and government sectors, is often imaged

as a closed institution, especially if it is related to the government's technical performance in the budget management system that is implemented. It is difficult for the public to access information on this matter, whereas, on the other hand, the paradigm of a democratic government requires public participation in policymaking. As a result, what happens is that communication patterns tend to be autocratic the information provided tends to be invalid, confusing, and ultimately creates confusion among the community.

g. Hypotesis 7

Ha: Transparency has a significant influence on Participation

H0: Transparency has not a significant influence on Participation

Table 7 Hypothesis 7 Transparency -> Participation

Hypotesis	Original Sample	Sample Mean	Standard Deviation	T Statistics	P Values	Result
Transparency -> Participation	0.723	0.722	0.050	14.570	0.000	Supported

Table 7 shows that transparency has a significant influence on participation. Information disclosure is essential for realizing Good Governance in promoting good governance, transparency, participation, and accountability. This is evidenced by the mandate of Law No. 14 of 2008 on Freedom of Information. Public Information Openness is considered a significant factor in the provision of quality public services and a means of optimizing public supervision of the state's administration and other public bodies and anything that results in the public interest.

D. Conclusion

Reform is marked by the demand for good governance, which requires accountability, transparency, and public participation in every process of public policy. Coupled with the modernization of information and communication technology, it provides flexibility for people to get the information they want easily and quickly. Under these circumstances, the government is required to open itself to the public to provide information and policies that are needed and easily accessible from anywhere. Especially with Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Openness of Public Information (KIP), the government is mandated to open information related to governance to the public.

Information disclosure provides opportunities for people to participate in various public policies. This condition can simultaneously encourage the creation of clean and good governance because the government and public agencies must provide complete information about what they are doing in an open, transparent, and accountable manner.

Regarding the mechanism for obtaining information, please read the article on Public Information Disclosure Mechanism.

Freedom of information is expected to become the spirit of democratization that offers both freedom and responsibility simultaneously. The release of data, on the one hand, must encourage public access to information widely. Meanwhile, on the other hand, freedom of information at the same time can help provide clear choices for the government to take a strategic policy.

The findings in this study indicate that accountability does not have a significant impact on citizen empowerment. Likewise, the transparency variable does not have a significant effect on community empowerment. Other findings indicate that participation has a significant effect both directly and indirectly on citizen empowerment.

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