

Application of Open Government Data: Case Study the Special Capital Regional of Jakarta

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Abstract—One of the Special Capital Regional of Jakarta Provincial Government programs to implement Open Government Data is the Open Data Program. The implementation policy of this program is based on Law Number 14 of 2008 regarding Public Information Disclosure, which mentions that a public body listed in Law No. 14 of 2008 is obliged to provide or present various public service information under the auspices of the government to the party requesting public service information, where the information provided must be with the applicable provisions. This study aims to find out how the implementation of Open Government Data in the Special Capital Regional of Jakarta is seen with the eight Open Government Data indicators compiled by Carl Malamud's working group is Complete, Primary, Timely, Accessible, Machine processable, Non-discriminatory, Non-proprietary, and License-free. This research uses a descriptive research method with observations through the Jakarta Open Data website. The data source is the Jakarta Open Data Program website and is supported by journals relevant to the research topic. The findings of this study found that of the eight Open Government Data indicators, there is only one indicator, namely the timely indicator poor performance of another indicator, which still has deficiencies because there are still many datasets that have not been updated according to the update schedule this causes the data is not up to date with the current conditions. While the other seven indicators, namely Complete, Primary, Accessible, Machine processable, Non-discriminatory, Non-proprietary, and License-free, are good enough. The appearance of the Jakarta Open Data website is very easy to understand. This research implies that it is hoped that the provincial government of Special Capital Regional of Jakarta will improve existing deficiencies so that the Jakarta Open Data website will be even better and provide benefits to the community.

Keywords—E-government, open government data, website

I. INTRODUCTION

Information Disclosure, states that a public body listed in Law No. 14 of 2008 obliged is to provide or present various public service information under the auspices of

the government to the party requesting public service information, where the information provided must be in act applicable provisions (Dewangga *et al.*, 2022). Jakarta Open Data provides data on a website portal so that it can be easily accessed by the public, with the hope that the community can utilize the available data and create innovations in the advancement of Indonesia, especially Jakarta (jakarta.go.id, 2022).

People who wish to access the Jakarta Open Data Program can open the Jakarta Open Data Program website and can choose to access the data as needed, The Jakarta Open Data program presents data or information that is categorized as a public domain so that the data presented may not contain information containing state secrets, personal secrets and so on as stated in the Law No. 14 of 2018 regarding Public Information Disclosure (jakarta.go.id, 2022). The following shows Jakarta Open Data:



Fig. 1. Jakarta Open Data Portal Main Display and Jakarta Open Data Portal Statistics Display-a. Source: <https://data.jakarta.go.id/>.

The contents of the Jakarta Open Data website display can be accessed by anyone, this website contains 1946 data sets, 7046 data files, 53 organizations, and 27 topics that can be accessed, the public can also access information based on the desired group or topic (jakarta.go.id, 2022). Based on research conducted by Dewangga (2022) Jakarta Open Data Program as e-Government in Special Capital Regional of Jakarta Provincial Government Public Relations Public Information Service explained that Jakarta Open Data is an effort by Special Capital Regional of Jakarta Provincial

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Government to realize openness about Special Capital Regional of Jakarta Provincial Government Public Relations programs and performance. On the one hand, the implementation of the Jakarta Open Data Program is one of the efforts to implement e-government, the development of e-government in Indonesia in terms of quantity has increased but in terms of quality it is still inadequate (Sari & Isnaeni, 2019). If we look at it again, the purpose of e-government in a nutshell is to create coordination by utilizing technology so that public services can become more effective and efficient (Iswandari, 2021).

The process of digital transformation in implementing e-government certainly creates opportunities and challenges for the Indonesian government, especially data-based policymaking (Rahayu *et al.*, 2021). Therefore, to increase the value of data as the main thing in the policy-making process contained in the 2018–2020 Indonesia open government national action plan (Open Government Indonesia), one of the initiatives is One Data Indonesia (Islami, 2021). Implementing Open Government Data provides several benefits for the community such as making it easier for the public to access government policies and performance information so that the public can monitor government performance (Twizeyimana & Andersson, 2019). The community can also play an active role in providing input to the government so that it will be even better in the future (Hendrawan *et al.*, 2020).

Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government also explains that the implementation of regional government is directed at accelerating the realization of community welfare, improving services, empowering, community participation, and increasing regional competitiveness by considering the principles of democracy, equity, justice, and the uniqueness of a region within the system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Islami, 2021). Therefore, the government is required to respond quickly in efforts to implement e-government, because e-government is considered one of the efforts to accelerate reform at the Regional Government level and must be implemented to encourage the development of an effective, valid, regional management information system as well as accurate (Balqis *et al.*, 2021).

In research conducted by Wiyani (2019) entitled Analysis Study of Open Data Implementation To Improve Public Policy Making Process in Jakarta Provincial Government Based on Dynamic Governance, explained that this research shows that the collaboration between Regional Planning, Research and Development Agency and Information Communication and Statistics Office in terms of thinking again is not optimal. Furthermore, in terms of future thinking, even though Open Data has been included in the Regional Medium Term Development Plan, it has not specifically explained the future goals of Open Data in the Special Capital Regional of Jakarta Provincial Government. Therefore, behind the ease of accessing data through Jakarta Open Data, there are still several obstacles because there are

still regional apparatus organizations that have not optimally uploaded data to the Jakarta Open Data system which causes an imbalance in the data presented (Faedlulloh & Wiyani, 2019).

The process of implementing the Jakarta Open Data Program still has obstacles, as revealed in research from Ode (2022) entitled Implementation Of The Jakarta Open Data Portal in Supporting Sustainable Development, it was stated that behind the ease of accessing data through the Jakarta Open Data portal there are still some obstacles because there are still regional apparatus organizations that have not optimally uploaded data to the Jakarta Open Data system, This causes an imbalance in the data that will be presented next. When viewed from the third quarter report, the Jakarta Open Data portal manager states that there is still data that is not yet fit for publication (Ode *et al.*, 2022).

Based on the background of the problem, there are still deficiencies, namely not explaining how to implement Open Government Data through the implementation of Jakarta Open Data using Open Government indicators. On the other hand, the Jakarta Open Data website is still considered not optimal in providing services to the community because there is still some data that has not been updated regularly (Dewangga *et al.*, 2022; Islami, 2021). Therefore this study will examine how the implementation of Open Government Data through the Jakarta Open Data Program is based on eight Open Government Data indicators compiled by Carl Malamud's working group, that is Complete, Primary, Timely, Accessible, Machine processable, Non-discriminatory, Non-proprietary, and License-free.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. E-Government

E-Government has many definitions, it can be translated as a way for the government to carry out its duties by utilizing information and communication technology, especially website-based internet applications to improve the quality of service to the public (Ode *et al.*, 2022). E-government is an innovation that improves relations between the government and its citizens through the internet and websites (Nurdin, 2018). While the application of e-government refers to Information Technology (IT) to improve services to the community and realize democracy (Zhang *et al.*, 2021).

Another benefit of implementing e-government is referred to as a transformation of the implementation of government systems to become more efficient and transparent to prevent corruption (Efendi *et al.*, 2020). E-government is also considered a station to streamline the flow and process of public administration (R Pamungkas *et al.*, 2020). Especially in the process of collecting, managing, and providing information from the government to the public which can be accessed online (Allmann & Radu, 2022). The implementation of e-government can also fail if the bureaucracy is not ready and resists change and fails to adopt to new conditions (Goede, 2019).

Because digitalization practices must go hand in hand with existing policies (Sadik-Zada *et al.*, 2022). In essence, e-government in public services is presented as an effort to open space for the revitalization of the entire government system and services with the government's task of providing satisfaction for the community through technology (Mardiana *et al.*, 2021).

B. Open Government Data

One of the efforts to optimize the implementation of e-government is through open government (Sadik-Zada *et al.*, 2022). This is interpreted as the government's effort to improve the quality of openness to the public using information technology with the hope that the community can participate well (Cahya *et al.*, 2021). The implementation of Open Government is considered effective and efficient, especially in the public service sector, Open government places more emphasis on transparency, accountability, increasing collaboration, and increasing economic growth (Takiya *et al.*, 2022). Based on this, the community is expected to fully monitor government performance and provide input on government performance (Lutfiah *et al.*, 2021). Open government is very dependent on technological advances and must make it easier for people to access the information they need (Nikiforova, 2021).

Based on this understanding, it can be explained that Open Government Data is one of the processes of implementing Open Government. Open Government Data is government openness through freedom of access to data by the public by utilizing existing technology (Goede, 2019) One of the applications of Open Government Data is through an open data program, the program was created to support policies (Al-Ayyubi *et al.*, 2021; Levkov, 2018). Therefore an open data program must be complete, valid, integrated, and transparent (Mukhlisa & Kasim, 2021). Open Government Data has eight principles compiled by Carl Malamud's working group, that is:

- (1) Complete: All public data are made available and are not subject to valid privacy, security, or privilege limitations.
- (2) Primary: Data is collected at the source, with the highest possible level of granularity, not in aggregate or modified forms.
- (3) Timely: Data is made available as quickly as necessary to preserve the value of the data.
- (4) Accessible: Data is available to the widest range of users for the widest range of purposes.
- (5) Machine processable: Data is reasonably structured to allow automated processing.
- (6) Non-discriminatory: Data is available to anyone, with no requirement for registration.
- (7) Non-proprietary: Data is available in a format over which no entity has exclusive control.
- (8) License-free: Data is not subject to any copyright, patent, trademark, or trade secret regulation. Reasonable privacy, security, and privilege restrictions may be allowed.

C. Jakarta Open Data Program

Open data is an integral part of open government, the birth of open data cannot be separated from the presence of open government discourse and practice in the world of government (Wiyani *et al.*, 2019). The benefits of the open data program are expected to improve the oversight process from the public to oversee the running of government to prevent corruption and increase transparency between the government and the community because inclusive supervision can prevent corruption (Cahya *et al.*, 2021).

One example of open data implementation in Indonesia is the birth of the Jakarta Open Data Program which is managed by the Provincial Government of Special Capital Regional of Jakarta. The Jakarta Open Data Program is a data portal provided by the Provincial Government of Special Capital Region of Jakarta which provides data or information that can be accessed by the public, various information and various data come from various units of related agencies within the Special Capital Region of Jakarta (Islami, 2021). The forerunner of the Jakarta Open Data Program is based on the Provincial Government of Special Capital Regional of Jakarta efforts to create a development database with good service Provincial Government of Special Capital Regional of Jakarta's Regulations Number 181 of 2014. The implementation of the Jakarta Open Data policy is more aimed at Law Number 14 of 2018 regarding Public Information Disclosure (Dewangga *et al.*, 2022). Jakarta Open Data is the dream of the Special Capital Regional of Jakarta's government to present an accurate and structured database (Goede, 2019; O *et al.*, 2021).

III. MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research uses descriptive qualitative research methods with analysis of the Jakarta Open Data website and literature studies. Sources of data were obtained from literature studies of journals relevant to the research topic, news relevant to the research topic, and websites relevant to the research topic, especially the Jakarta Open Data Program website. The focus of this research is to find out how the implementation of Open Government Data is in the process of implementing the Jakarta Open Data Program in the Special Capital Regional of Jakarta by using Open Government Data indicators, namely Complete, Primary, Timely, Accessible, Machine processable, Non-discriminatory, Non-proprietary, and License-free. The flow of this research is to identify research objectives, then conduct a literature study on related journals, then research the Jakarta Open Data Program website based on eight Open Government Data indicators to see whether the Jakarta Open Data Program meets the Open Government Data indicators. Furthermore, the reduction is carried out on the results of observations and conclusions are drawn.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Complete

The data on the Jakarta Open Data website is obtained from reports from regional apparatus organizations within the Provincial Government of Special Capital Regional of Jakarta the Jakarta Open Data Portal is managed by the Office of Communication, Informatics, and Statistics for the Special Capital Regional of Jakarta Province (Ode *et al.*, 2022). The following shows the Jakarta Open Data website:



Fig. 2. Jakarta Open Data Portal Main Display and Jakarta Open Data Portal Statistics Display-b. Source: <https://data.jakarta.go.id/>

The contents of the Jakarta Open Data website display are easy to understand and accessible, as of early November 2022 this website contains 1948 data sets, 7073 data files, 53 organizations, and 27 topics accessible to the public [2]. The data on the Jakarta open data program website is classified as complete with various existing criteria so that it meets the indicators from open government data.

The first indicator namely complete concluded that the appearance of the Jakarta Open Data website content was easy to understand and accessible, as of early November 2022 this website contained 1948 data sets, 7073 data files, 53 organizations and 27 topics accessible to the public.

B. Primary

On the Jakarta Open Data portal, there is an interaction between various agencies within the Provincial Government of the Special Capital Regional of Jakarta Province and the community. The public can freely access the website if they want to access data or information, then the public can also provide input to the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta. Apart from that, in implementing the program, there is a collaboration between agencies within the Special Capital Regional of Jakarta Provincial Government, but there is still a lack of outreach to the public about the Jakarta Open Data program so there are still many people who have not taken advantage of the program (Ode *et al.*, 2022). If there is some further information regarding Jakarta Open Data, the public can contact several social media listed on the Jakarta Open Program (Dewangga *et al.*, 2022).

The data sources on the Jakarta Open Data website are clear and unmodified, there are 53 organizations found on the Jakarta Open Data website, namely:

TABLE I. ORGANIZATION ON THE JAKARTA OPEN DATA WEBSITE

| No | Organization | Number of Data sets |
|----|---|---------------------|
| 1 | Regional Employment Agency | 13 |
| 2 | Agency for National Unity and Politics | 11 |
| 3 | Goods/services Procurement Service Agency | 2 |
| 4 | Regional Owned Enterprise Development Agency | 5 |
| 5 | Regional Disaster Management Agency | 34 |
| 6 | Regional Revenue Agency | 33 |
| 7 | Regional Asset Management Agency | 5 |
| 8 | Regional Financial Management Agency | 29 |
| 9 | Human Resources Development Agency | 10 |
| 10 | Development Planning Agency at Sub-National Level | 12 |
| 11 | Special Capital Region of Jakarta Province Representative Statistics Center | 157 |
| 12 | Legal Bureau | 14 |
| 13 | Head of Regional Office | 3 |
| 14 | Regional Cooperation Bureau | 2 |
| 15 | Social Welfare Bureau | 23 |
| 16 | Bureaucratic Organization and Reform Bureau | 13 |
| 17 | Development and Environment Bureau | 1 |
| 18 | Government Bureau | 8 |
| 19 | Bureau of Education and Mental Spiritual | 20 |
| 20 | Bureau of Economics and Finance | 18 |
| 21 | General Secretariat and Administrative Bureau | 20 |
| 22 | Departemen of Bina Marga | 10 |
| 23 | Human Settlements and Spatial Planning Office | 8 |
| 24 | Department of Culture | 33 |
| 25 | Population and Civil Registry Office | 214 |
| 26 | Public Health Office | 94 |
| 27 | Food Security and Agricultural Training Implementation Agency | 44 |
| 28 | Communication, Informatics, and statistic Office | 52 |
| 29 | Environmental Agency | 90 |
| 30 | Tourism and Creative Economy Office | 107 |
| 31 | Office of Empowerment, Child Protection, and Population Control | 83 |
| 32 | Department of Youth and Sports | 24 |
| 33 | One Stop Investment and Services Office | 17 |
| 34 | Fire and Rescue Service | 26 |
| 35 | Education Office | 76 |
| 36 | Transportation Office | 173 |
| 37 | Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprise, and Trade Office | 70 |
| 38 | Library and Archive Service | 24 |
| 39 | City Parks and Forest Service | 18 |
| 40 | Settlement Area | 5 |
| 41 | Social Affairs Office | 49 |
| 42 | Water Resources Service | 27 |
| 43 | Manpower and Transmigration Office | 15 |
| 44 | Inspectorate | 11 |
| 45 | Administrative District of Kepulauan Seribu | 1 |
| 46 | Bank Indonesia Representative Office Special Capital Region of Jakarta Province | 67 |
| 47 | Administrative City of West Jakarta | 87 |
| 48 | Administrative City of Central Jakarta | 11 |
| 49 | Administrative City of South Jakarta | 9 |
| 50 | Administrative City of East Jakarta | 9 |
| 51 | Administrative City of North Jakarta | 9 |
| 52 | Civil Service Police Unit | 43 |
| 53 | Secretariate of Regional Board of People's Representative | 9 |
| | Total | 1.948 |

If seen from the table above, it can be explained that there is collaboration and interaction between agencies within the Provincial Government of the Special Capital

Regional of Jakarta to display data from each region in Special Capital Regional of Jakarta. 53 organizations are providing the Jakarta Open Data website. Based on the 53 organizations that provide the Jakarta Open Data website, it completes data from various related organizations.

The second indicator namely primary, concludes that there is collaboration and interaction between agencies within the scope of Provincial Government of the Special Capital Regional of Jakarta to display data from each region in the Special Capital Regional of Jakarta.

C. Timely

The existence of the Jakarta Open Data Program is considered an effort by the Provincial Government of the Special Capital Regional of Jakarta to encourage the public to easily access public information, namely through the Jakarta Open Data Program website (Dewangga *et al.*, 2022). Based on a direct review of the Jakarta Open Data website, it is known that there are still several topics from Jakarta Open Data that are not up to date. The following is the number of datasets for each topic on the Jakarta Open Data website:

TABLE II. TOPIC ON THE JAKARTA OPEN DATA WEBSITE

| No. | Topic | Number of Data sets |
|-----|---|---------------------|
| 1 | COVID-19 | 11 |
| 2 | Religious | 10 |
| 3 | Forestry, Agriculture, and Food Security | 7 |
| 4 | Maritime Affairs, Fisheries, and Animal Husbandry | 13 |
| 5 | Staffing | 17 |
| 6 | Population | 101 |
| 7 | National Unity and Politics | 3 |
| 8 | Health | 53 |
| 9 | Employment | 6 |
| 10 | Public order | 6 |
| 11 | Regional Finance | 26 |
| 12 | Communication and Information | 29 |
| 13 | Environment | 54 |
| 14 | Sports and Youth | 6 |
| 15 | Tourism and Culture | 73 |
| 16 | Public Works | 9 |
| 17 | Disaster Management | 16 |
| 18 | City Planning | 9 |
| 19 | Education | 39 |
| 20 | Trading | 45 |
| 21 | Economy | 55 |
| 22 | Copulation | 22 |
| 23 | Industry and Energy | 13 |
| 24 | Libraries and Archives | 6 |
| 25 | Landscaping and Funerals | 4 |
| 26 | Social | 50 |
| | TOTAL | 683 |

Based on the division of each topic on the Jakarta Open Data website, there are still many data sets that have not been updated according to the frequency of dataset publication. If seen from the third quarter report of the Jakarta Open Data portal manager, it is stated that there is still data that is not yet fit (Dewangga *et al.*, 2022) for publication. In July 2021, 547 data were eligible for publication. In August 2021, 542 data were not eligible for publication, and in December 2021, 543 data were not eligible for publication, this is because there are several

data and information officers from each regional apparatus organization in the Province of Special Capital Regional of Jakarta who often experience changes in assignments and positions that have an impact on the Jakarta Open Data program (Dewangga *et al.*, 2022).

However, when accessed in 2022, the amount of data has increased to 683 data sets. There are several topics that experience additional data sets, but the frequency of uploading the data is not timely. The third indicator which is timely, concludes that there are still many datasets that have not been updated according to the frequency of dataset publications Even though the timely indicator is an important indicator in Open Government Data, if there is some data and even some data that is not updated, then the timely indicator does not meet the requirements for fulfilling the Open Government Data indicator.

D. Accessible

One of the goals of Open Government Data is to provide the public with as many opportunities as possible to access existing information. Likewise with Jakarta Open Data which makes it easy for anyone who wants to access the website, this website is not only intended for the people of the Special Capital Regional of Jakarta, but all people from various regions can access the website [10]. The Jakarta Open Data website has good accessibility so that it is easily understood by anyone because there is already a division of datasets, data files, data topics, and organization. However, the Jakarta Open Data website can only be accessed online with stable internet, the website cannot be accessed offline. on the accessible indicator in Jakarta Open Data has been met very well.

The fourth indicator is Accessible, concludes that Jakarta Open Data which makes it easy for anyone who wants to access the website, this website is not only intended for the people of the Special Capital Regional of Jakarta Processable, the Jakarta Open Data website contains structured and easy-to-understand information.

E. Machine Processable

The Jakarta Open Data website contains information that is structured and easy to understand the Jakarta Open Data.

The reforms that have occurred with the implementation of Jakarta Open Data are that people are becoming more critical in accessing information and participating more in developments in their area. The innovations that have emerged because of the Jakarta Open Data program also make the government always update the latest information so that it can be accessed by the wider community (jakarta.go.id, 2022). If there are people who want to download data, they can easily download data, which is usually in excel form.

The Machine Processable indicator it concludes that has been fulfilled well because the Jakarta Open Data Program has made it easier for people who want to find any data on the Jakarta Open Data. The Jakarta Open Data website contains structured and easy-to-understand information. If anyone wants to download data, they can

easily download the data which is usually in excel form Program website.

F. Non-discriminatory

The data owned by the provincial government of Special Capital Regional of Jakarta is displayed to the public on the Jakarta Open Data Program website in a transparent manner, so that anyone who wants to access the data can be accessed it via the website page. In the context of assessing and fulfilling the transparency indicators generated through observing the availability of information in this open data program, it is known that there are 17 of the 21 existing sub-indicators, 2 of which are not yet available and 2 other sub-indicators are still incomplete (Dewangga *et al.*, 2022).

The sixth indicator is Non-discrimination, the data owned by the Provincial Government of Special Capital Regional of Jakarta is displayed to the public on the website www.jakarta.go.id in a transparent manner, so that anyone who wants to access the data can be accessed via the website page.

G. Non-proprietary

One of the benefits of the presence of the Jakarta Open Data program is finding information that is carried out by the government to the public so that this can be one of the efforts to prevent corruption. In addition, the public can access the desired information more easily (Dewangga *et al.*, 2022). Another benefit of the Jakarta Open Data website is that the public can provide suggestions to the government so that these suggestions can become input on existing problems or deficiencies.

The seventh indicator is Non-proprietary, one of the benefits of the Jakarta Open Data program is that the government seeks information from the public so that it can be one of the efforts to prevent corruption.

H. License-free

The Provincial Government of Special Capital Regional of Jakarta has created a data portal that presents transparent information and provides free access for the public to access information on the data portal (jakarta.go.id, 2022). Open data is about making information available to the public as much as possible and freely accessible to anyone. Disclosure of information not only makes the performance of the government effective but is expected to increase the participation of the public in efforts to monitor the performance of the government (Dewangga *et al.*, 2022). The public does not need to pay if they want to access the Jakarta Open Data website.

The last indicator is License Free, the Provincial Government of the Special Capital Regional of Jakarta has created a data portal that transparently presents information and provides free access for the public to access information on the data portal. Open data is about making information available to as many publics as possible and freely accessible to anyone. The public does not need to pay if they want to access the Jakarta Open Data website.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that Jakarta Open Data allows people to freely search for the data or information they need. The appearance of a website that has full features makes it easier for people to choose which page they want to access to find the data or information they need. Based on the eight Open Data Program indicators used to assess the Jakarta Open Data Program website, there is one indicator, namely the timely indicator poor performance of another indicator, which still has deficiencies because there are still many datasets that have not been updated according to the update schedule this causes the data is not up to date with the current conditions. While the other seven indicators namely Complete, Primary, Accessible, Machine processable, Non-discriminatory, Non-proprietary, and License-free are quite good. The appearance of the Open Data Jakarta website is very easy to understand.

The limitations of this study are that it only examines the Jakarta Open Data Program website, has not compared the Jakarta Open Data Program website with Open Government Data websites in other cities in Indonesia. So, the researchers suggest that further research examines how open data programs compare in various cities, so you can see how the implementation of open government data is different in these cities.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Utami Nur conducted research and analysis; Achmad Nurmandi helped review the article until it was final; Misran made several article titles to be researched and making abstracts; Dimas Subekti reviewed the writing of the article until the final; all authors had approved the final version..

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