

E-GOVERNMENT AND TRANSPARENCY: AN ANALYSIS OF IMPLEMENTATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Loso Judijanto

IPOSS Jakarta, Indonesia

losojudijantobumn@gmail.com

Abstract

Electronic government (e-Government) is an important strategy in improving governance, especially in developing countries. This study analyses the relationship between e-Government implementation and increased transparency in government. Results show that e-Government helps to expand access to information, reduce corruption, and improve the efficiency of public services. However, implementation in developing countries faces various challenges, such as limited technological infrastructure, low digital literacy, and resistance to traditional bureaucratic culture. Political factors also affect the success of e-Government implementation. It takes a shared commitment and cross-sector collaboration to overcome these obstacles. With infrastructure strengthening, public education, and institutional support, developing countries can maximise the benefits of e-Government in creating more transparent and accountable governance.

Keywords: Electronic Government, Transparency, Implementation in Developing Countries.

Introduction

The rapid development of information and communication technology has encouraged various sectors, including government, to adapt to the changes. With ICT, governments can improve the quality and accessibility of public services, speed up administrative processes, and reduce operating costs. The implementation of e-government systems makes it possible to be more transparent in the delivery of information, reduce bureaucracy, and empower citizens through wider access to information and participation in decision-making processes. Initiatives such as public service portals, mobile applications, and web-based information management systems are concrete examples of how ICT can improve efficiency and accountability in government (Ajibade, 2022).

Electronic government (e-government) is the concept of using information and communication technology (ICT) by government agencies to improve the efficiency, effectiveness, transparency, and accessibility of public services and interactions with citizens, the private sector, and other organisations. E-government encompasses a variety of digital applications and platforms designed to support administrative functions, decision-making, and information distribution more quickly and accurately (Singh & Srivastava, 2020). By utilising technologies such as the internet, web-based applications, and digital devices, e-government aims to create governance that is more