E- Government & E-Democracy



 E-government is to increase transparency of governmental functions, both to businesses and citizens, and to result in a more "customer-oriented," responsive, approach by government.



• The end result of this process is to be a major restructuring of power between government and its citizens, enabling citizens more effectively to control government and guide its functions



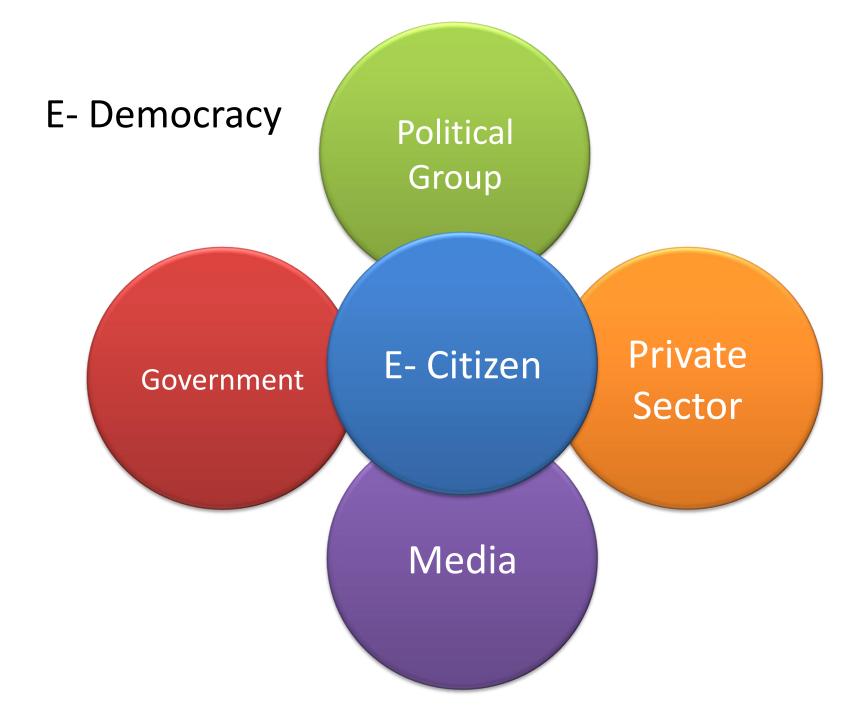
Definitions

- E-democracy is a means for disseminating more political information and for enhancing communication and participation, as well as hopefully in the long run for the transformation of the political debate and the political culture.
- E-democracy should be defined broadly since computers and telecommunications, particularly tied to the Internet and web, are connected to nearly all aspects of politics and governance. From paving roads to electing politicians, electronic media are reshaping access to what people know, who they communicate with, and what they need to know to get things done.

- E-democracy is anything that governments do to facilitate greater participation in government using digital or electronic means. These initiatives can include e-forums, e-town hall meetings, e-consultations, e-referenda, e-voting, e-rule making, and other forms of e-participation.
- Citizens are not only the state's customers; they are also its owners. Technology intensifies the democratic process, but does not fundamentally change it

- E-Democracy is the use of information and communications technologies and strategies by "democratic sectors" within the political processes of local communities, states/regions, nations and on the global stage.
- The "democratic sectors" include the following democratic actors: Governments, Elected officials, Media (and major online Portals),

Political parties and interest groups, Civil society organizations, International governmental organizations, Citizens/voters



- E-Voting, Polling
- Online Campaigning
- Online Activism
- Online Mass Protests
- E-Procurement (Transparency)
- Social Media
- Whistleblowers sites
- Online Media
- Internet Freedom











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Dukungan Sherina Munaf kepada pernikahan sejenis.

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1 Masuk

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۲۵ بهمن

Wadah dunia untuk perubahan

107.547.123 orang berpartisipasi dalam perubahan. Kemenangan setiap harinya.



Menang! Obat hepatitis jenis Pegylated Interferon kini lebih terjangkau! Ayu Oktariani, seorang perempuan dengan HIV positif dan





Skeptic View

• By implementing E-Government, Skeptic view seen its results while desirable, are not inevitable. E-government is a more neutral factor that can be used to support non-democratic regimes and values as well.

Skeptic View (1)

• There is no reason to believe that internet access is free from government oversight, review, or even active government interception

Ex : it took 24 hours or more for e-mail sent to or from a Syrian address to reach its intended recipient; presumably the delay is caused by review of the e-mail by Syrian government censors, an individual who redistributed via e-mail a politically sensitive message within Syria has been imprisoned by Syrian authorities • Fredrik Bergman whose firm, Diakrit, produces virtual tours and three-dimensional models for housing developments ran into a problem when a client in Sweden tried to transfer files. the firm solved the puzzle: the files were named for the Swedish town of Falun, the name triggered the filters China's online censors use to block discussion of Falun Gong, a religious group long banned in China.

Skeptic View (2)

- authoritarian regimes to more effectively assert their control over the populace, to distribute misinformation or propaganda to both domestic and international audiences, and to gather information about their citizen
- Governments may also use the Internet to distribute "disinformation" -

• Ex : Anti Carrefour Incident 2008

Chinese people launched several online attacks on Carrefour, electronic communication boycott Carrefour product and disrupt French business. Chinese gov't first temporarily indulged free cyber speech, later set the agenda and finally took the lead in directing domestic public opinion by utilizing nationalism

"Halal Internet" in Iran

The U.S. government has been criticized for failing to adhere to its own announced privacy policies on its e-government sites.

Skeptic View (3)

- e-government is to increase the transparency of governmental functions and, thereby reduce the opportunity for corruption. By helping reduce corruption, e-government initiatives may help preserve incumbent authoritarian governments.
- *Fear of exposure* . Some stakeholders fear that a learning process will expose their shortcomings: their ignorance about ICTs, their self-serving behaviours, their corruption, etc. They will thus resist a learning process.

• Ex : In China, for example, the State Council and Ministry of Information Industry have begun online auctions, in part to reduce corruption in the award of government contracts and to increase transparency. In so doing, the government apparently hopes that the threat posed by corruption to the government's authority and to its modernization plans will be reduced.