CHAPTER 6
Conclusion and Recommendations

6.1 Conclusion

196 ICT-based public service innovations were identified on the Sinovik dataset issued by the Ministry for Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform of the Republic of Indonesia (KemenpanRB). Based on the collection of data compiled by category, dimensions, and indicators according to public value criteria, 196 Indonesian ICT-based service innovations in the Sinovik dataset are known to create public values. The public values created by Indonesian ICT-Based public service innovations are effectiveness (86%), efficiency (99%), equity (49%), social justice (99%), fairness (71%), democratic (78%), and service continuity (72%). These numbers reflect the representation or fulfillment of the public value indicators by Indonesian ICT-based public service innovations on the Sinovik dataset. In general, the average score of ICT-based public service innovations on Sinovik dataset yields fairly good results for each dimension of the public value framework.

196 ICT-based public service innovations are known to achieve their objectives and improve social welfare. ICTs infusion in public service has simplified the service procedure, reduced the time for service completion, eliminated social & institutional discrimination, provided every citizen an equal footing in accessing public services & resources, and distributed service
benefits fairly. ICTs infusion can also prevent discretion that can create injustice for the wider community because the neutrality of public servants is guaranteed.

Although about one-fifth of these innovations accommodate those who live in economic and social disparities, the government still needs to pay more attention to the vulnerable, marginalized, and excluded groups. The government might need to consider an integrated complaint platform to improve the accountability of administration. In addition, to heed the value of democracy in Indonesia, the government can exploit ICT to achieve full transparency.

6.2 Recommendations

1. The service provider should be more transparent about the cost of each service, especially ones that require payment.
2. The government should consider offline service points to accommodate those who do not have access to technologies.
3. The service provider needs to consider providing an integrated complaint platform on each service.
4. Recommends further research on public values to incorporate collaboration (co-production) and good leadership into the public value framework.

And to overcome the issues addressed in the document analysis process, each service provider might need to consider to:

5. Improve the writing structures of innovation descriptions, such as clear problem identification, what are the alternative problem solutions, what the innovation is about, how the innovation solves the identified problem,
and finally, the evaluation report concerning the succession of the innovation.

6. Form a specific team that will be trained and taught to communicate their innovations to the public.

7. Provide a fine description of every service available, including the types of ICT used in delivering the service.
REFERENCES


