IMPLEMENTATION OF E-GOVERNMENT AS A PUBLIC SERVICE IN WARINGINSARI TIMUR VILLAGE

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Abstract
Based on the results of the Indonesian e-government rating (PeGI) at the provincial level at the end of 2015, Lampung province received the title of 17 out of 20 under the category of less. E-government for government institutions is useful to improve the quality of public services in providing information to the public, improving relations between government, community empowerment and implementing a more efficient government. Waringinsari Timur Village is a village that needs to be answered by government agencies in carrying out its functions, namely improving the quality of public services and a wealth of potential villages that are income-generating such as livestock, plantations, agriculture, small industries / homes. Researchers conducted a study by building a website application with the theme "Implementation of E-Government as a Public Service in East Waringinsari Village".System development is carried out based on the System Development Life Cycle (SDLC) method approach which includes the stages of system planning, analysis, design and implementation. Data collection methods are carried out by means of observation, interviews, and literature studies. Of the 30 respondents who answered the questionnaire and conducted a website test that was made, 73.3% of the respondents answered "YES" and were satisfied with the website of East Waringinsari village. While 26.7% answered "NO" and were not satisfied with the website of East Waringinsari village. With a website in Waringinsari Timur village, it will be easier to search information quickly, precisely, accurately, and without limits because it can be accessed anywhere and anytime.

Keyword: Waringinsari Timur, E-government, Potency, SDLC

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Information and communication technology in the era of globalization is growing rapidly. Along with the development of information and communication technology, the activities of human life in various sectors are undergoing change. E-Government for government institutions is useful to improve the quality of public services in providing information to the public, improving relations between government, community empowerment and implementing a more efficient government. By using and utilizing public services E-Government government institutions can interact and exchange information with other government agencies, in the application of the National E-Government Development Policy and Strategy in the form of Presidential Instruction No. 3 of 2003 [1]. Based on the resultsRating *of thee-Government* Indonesian(PeGI) at the provincial level at the end of 2015, the results were obtained that DKI Jakarta Province was awarded the position of 1 (one) big in the category of "Good", and the Province of Bengkulu received the title of 20 (twenty) large categories "Less", while Lampung Province received the title of 17 (seventeen) large category "less" (www.pegi.layanan.go.id) [2]

From the research conducted by Mely Yana (2017) Potential empowerment in the village of Sangunratu was very instrumental important in increasing a goal or goal that needs to be improved. By empowering rural communities, they get benefits in the form of economic benefits

and can increase the welfare of life. For that, researchers develop and facilitate the public to know the information system so that they can develop the potential of the village with a web-based application system to provide intensive information services. efficient, and effect [3]. Research conducted by Ratih Hendras Indriani (2017) Empowering the potential of the Bumi Dipasena Utama village is very important in improving a village's progress and introduction to the public by using the website [4].

Previous research that has been done is about the potential of the village which is the object of research. Village Potential must indeed be developed. Not only the potential of the village, but Village activities also need to be developed. For this reason the researcher will make the Village activities as the object of research, and later it will be developed into a *website* that can be used as an information media for Village activities that are beneficial for all parties in order to motivate the community to participate in various activities in the village and access the local community. or the wider community in general.

2.0 THEORETICAL BASIS
2.1. E-government
E-government is the use of information technology that can improve the relationship between government and other parties. The use of this technology then results in new forms of relationships such as government to citizen (G2C), government to business (G2B), government to government (G2G), and internal efficiency & effectiveness (IEE) [5].

2.2. Information System
System is a component that is interconnected to achieve the same goal. Information is data that has been processed so that it has a certain meaning for the recipient. The definition of Information according to Jogiyanto (2005) is that information is defined as data that is processed into a form that is more useful and more meaningful for those who receive it [6]. Information systems can be defined as a special part of the work system when a human or machine carries out its work using resources to produce certain goods or services intended for customers or users.

2.3. Public Service
In Law Number 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services, it is affirmed in Article 1 point 1 that public services are activities or series of activities in the context of fulfilling service needs in accordance with laws and regulations for every citizen and population of goods, services and / or administrative services carried out by public service providers [5].

2.4. Village
Village is a legal community unit that has the authority to regulate and manage the interests of the local community based on the origin and local customs that are recognized in the national government system and located in the district area. (Law Number 22 Year 1999, chapter 1, article 1) [7].

2.5. Village Potential
Village potential is all natural resources and human resources contained and stored in the village to improve the economy of the community [1].

3 METHODOLOGY
3.1. Method of collecting data
In this study, researchers tried to use with multiple methods of data collection are:
a.   Method interview (Interview)

With the existence of this method researcher doing research directly by asking questions or interviews with village officials about population, potential, village activities.
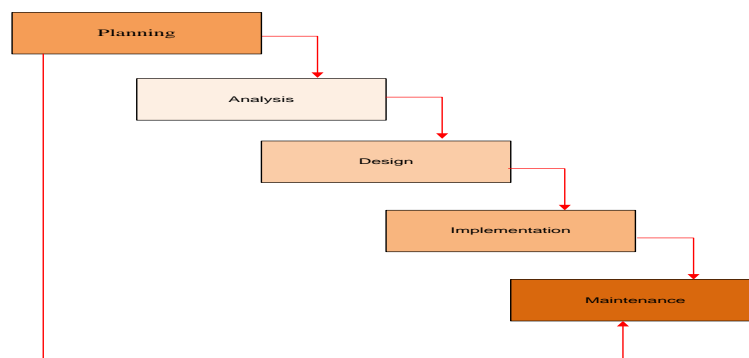
b. Observation

With this observation methods researchers observes, sees, and examines directly to the object of research about all activities related to the purpose of the study. besides that researchers also evaluate the system that is running and provide solutions through information systems that will be built so that it is more useful.

c. Literature Review

With this method the researchers easily find references contained in books or on the internet media that according to research problem being studied is the object of the village Waringinsari Timur.

3.2. SI Development Method

Stages in the development system called the System Development Life Cycle because at each stage of the expert system is done sequentially decreased from the planning, analysis, design, implementation and maintenance. It can be described as follows:

Picture 1: Chart method SDLC

Description In the image above the flow of SDLC models as follows:

a. planning System

At this stage researchers will build a website-based application in the village of Waringinsari Timur to provide public services and provide information to the East Waringinsari community.

b. analysis System

At this stage the researcher analyzes the system that will be made which includes: determining objects, analyzing input requirements, analyzing output requirements, and evaluating system effectiveness.

c. Systems Design (Design System)

In designing this system researchers use context diagrams, level 0 DFD, level 1 DFD, and ERD to solve problems encountered in research objects which include database design, user interface design, hardware requirements, design network, software requirements.

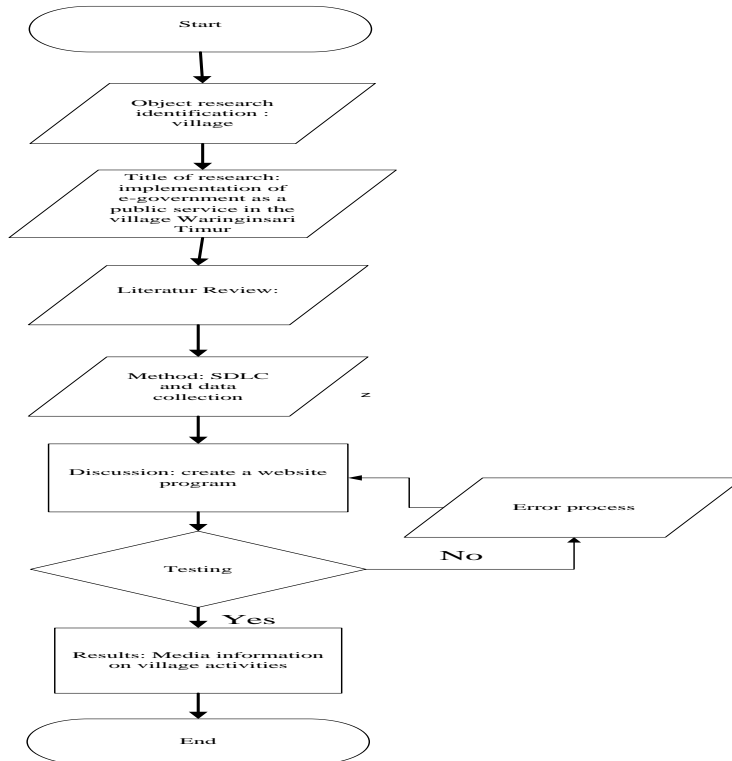d. Implementation System (Implementation)

At this stage the system is implemented based on the application of the system that has been made in accordance with the SDLC stages, then refine the architecture and then implement it by making programs and testing programs.

e. System Maintenance (Maintenance)

At this stage, training is carried out on users and evaluation of the current system, if there are deficiencies or errors, repairs and maintenance are carried out.

3.3. Research Framework

this research was carried out because of the needs in the village of waringinsari timur in empowering villages and village potential. by looking at these conditions it is necessary to build a website application to meet these needs so that it can be used to provide information on village potential that can be used as material for development policy making, such as the researcher described as follows:
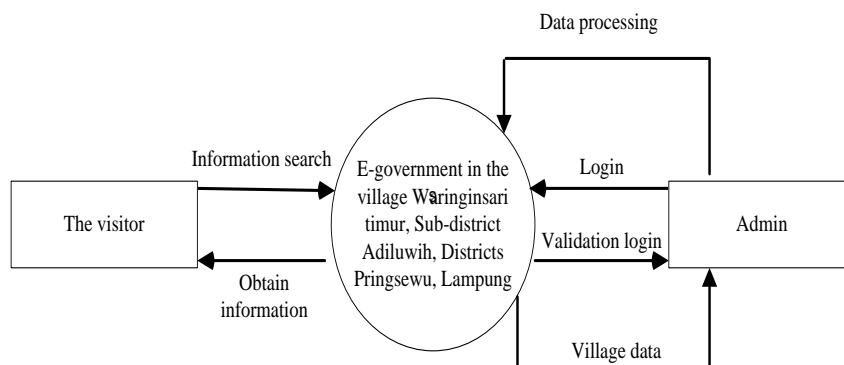

Picture 2: Diagram Flowchart

4.0 DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION
4.1 Information System Design

System design attempts to analyze input data or data flow systematically, process or transform data, store data, and produce information. system design is used to analyze, design and implement functional improvements that can be achieved through the use of computerized information systems.
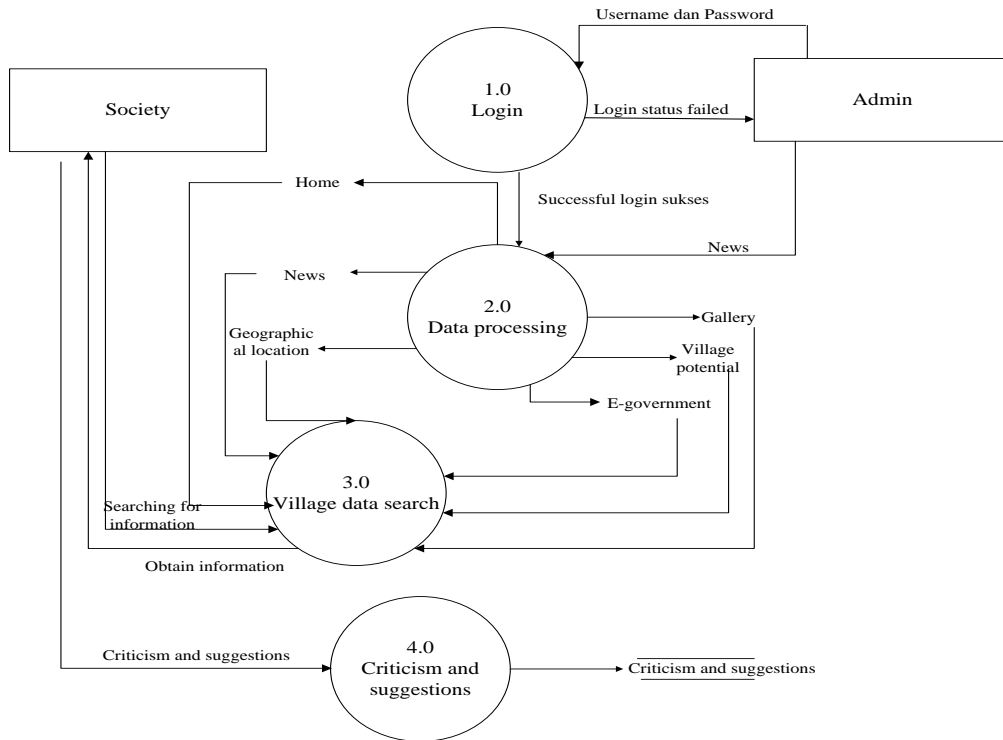
a. Context Diagram

describe the input / output relationship between the system and the outside world.

Picture 3. context diagram
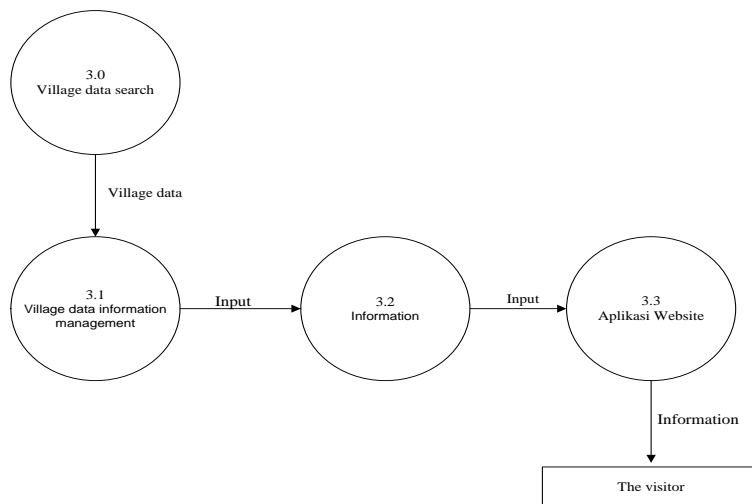
b. DFD (Data Flow Diagram) level 0

Level 0 DFD is a diagram that describes all processes in the context diagram. all external entities and all processes that exist in the system.

Picture 4. DFD (Data Flow Diagram) level 0

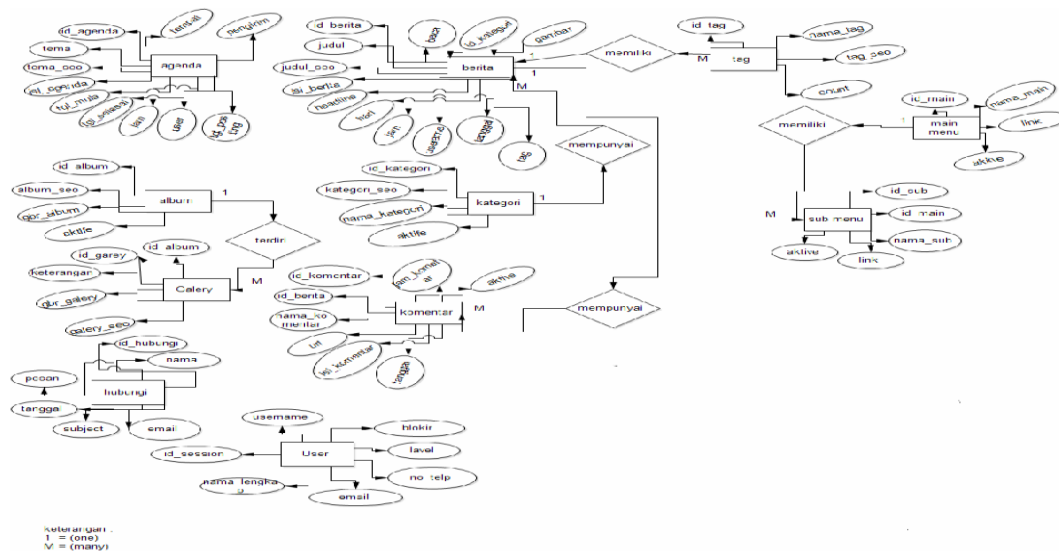c. DFD (Data Flow Diagram) Level 1

Level 1 DFD is a translation of DFD level 0.

Picture 5. DFD (Data flow diagram) level 1

d. ERD (Entity Relationship Diagram)

System that shows the process of visitors who want to get information about the potential of the village.
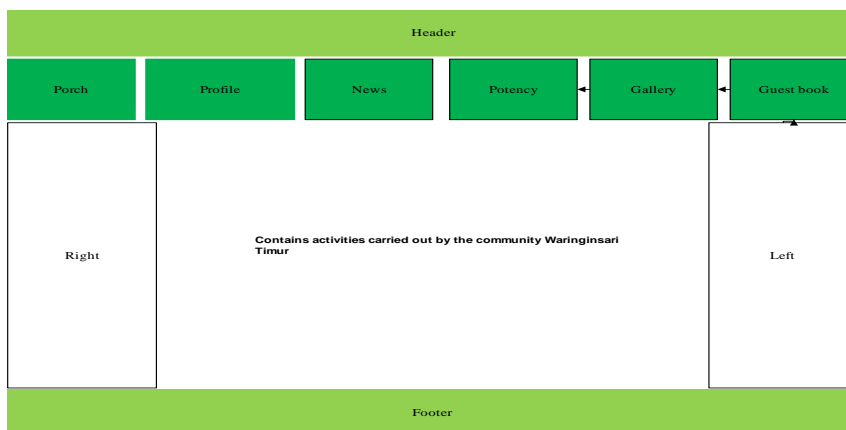
Picture 6. Entity Relationship Diagram
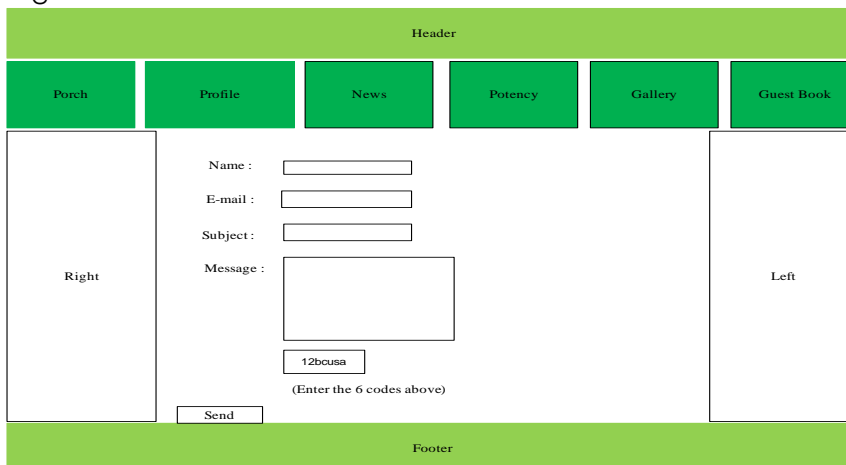
4.2 Design

a. Interface design

The main menu page on the website is designed to be accessible to the Waringinsari Timur community and other visitors.

Picture 7. Implementation of the home menu

b. Guest Book Design

The guest book page contains visitor comments.

Picture 8. Implementation of the guest book menu

4.3 IMPLEMENTATION
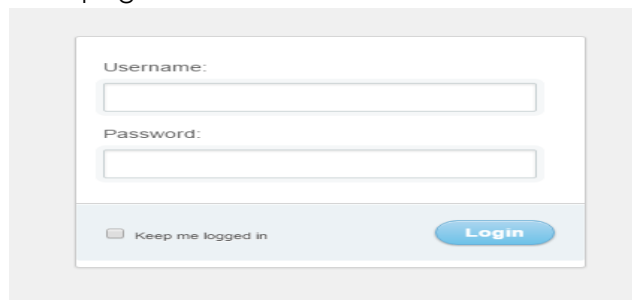
a. Login Page

Login to the village website page.

Figure 9. implementation of the login page

b. Interface

The main page of designing a website and providing information to people who visit the website.

Figure 10. Implementation of interface pages

c. Potential Page

It is a page that provides information about the potential found in the Waringinaritimur village.

Figure 11. Implementation of potential pages

d. News Page

Is a page that provides information about the latest news in the village of Warininsari Timur, which can be accessed by visitors.

Figure 12. Implementation of a news page

e. Guestbook Page

Is a page provided for visitors to write messages to village officials.

Figure 13. Implementation of guestbook page

4.4 Analysis Of Research Results

The researcher also conducted a results analysis of the website application by giving queries containing questions to 30 respondents about the Waringnsari Timur village website that had been created. Of the 30 respondents who answered the questionnaire and conducted a website test that was made, 73.3% of respondents answered YES and were satisfied with the Waringinsari Timur village website. While 26.7% answered NO and were not satisfied with the website of Waringinsari Timur village.

5.0 CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion above, it can be concluded that:

1. With the website in the village of Waringinsari Timur, it will be easier for people to search for the information needed quickly, and accurately. No time limit, because it can be accessed anywhere and anytime.
2. Can improve and provide better service than before to the community.
3. With the establishment of E Government applications for the potential of the village can make an investment opportunity, the data is sourced directly from Waringinsari Timur village for potential investors in consideration of investment decision making.

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