Information Technology and Quantitative Management (ITQM2016)

The e-government information model based on GPR

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Abstract

Government business process reengineering is the basis and prerequisite for the implementation of e-government, business process reengineering will largely influence the potential of e-government information technology, and the effect of E-government in the reform of government management mode. This paper from the relationship between e-government and government business process reengineering based on the effective use of information technology and information resources as the goal, to clarify the e-government and government business process reengineering are interactive, complementary and mutually reinforcing. And then from the point of view of e-government information system implementation, the e-government information system model based on government business process reengineering is put forward, and the current government information model and e-government information model are compared.

1. Introduction

From the perspective of the development of government information technology, the application of information technology improved the efficiency in government business in the 1980s, but had not given full play to the potential of information technology. The reason is that there is no restructuring, normalization and optimization of the working process of the government. In the mid-1990s, many governments in developed countries put forward the concepts and methods of the Government Process Reengineering (GPR) by use of the Business Process Reengineering (BPR) theory, to analysis and redesign the workflow and process in the organization and between the organizations. During the course of government business process transformation and organization restructuring, to minimize or even eliminate the non-value added activities, government departments abolish many of the traditional middle management, compress, simplify and integrate a variety of

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business processes, reduce job classification, cultivate "multi-skill" workers, making the government's management efficiency has been significantly improved [1].

Currently, the world appeared a tendency in the process of e-government development, the E-government business and operational structure lags behind the requirements of the E-government system construction. The fundamental reason cause these problem is the misconception that e-government is the traditional government affairs intact moved to the Internet, and does not require a reorganization of the fundamental transformation and business process reengineering of the traditional organizational structure [2]. Mistakenly believe that e-government is the traditional government mapped in the digital world. Many countries' E-government system engineering practices in the world prove that the result can only make a computerized business flow of government information island under the guiding ideology, it is impossible to achieve the goal of seamless integration and information sharing. Visible, to solve this problem, must put the development of E-government system and government process reengineering in parallel at the same time, to a whole new kind of method and procedure to achieve the original business and government guidance function.

2. Interaction between GPR and e-government

E-government process is a group of related, structured activities, or a series of chain of events. These activities sets or chains provide a specific service or product for specific publics, this process has a beginning, an end, and a purpose. Government Process Reengineering (GPR) is a large-scale reform of the government's governance philosophy, principle, structure, behavior, in order to improve government performance and service quality, it is not a simple organizational streamlining and restructuring [3]. GPR is to a certain political environment, the E-government process review and rethinking, through to clean up and simplify the process for the original and integration, in order to significantly improve the level of government jobs. Government Process Reengineering is under certain political environment, to examine and re-think government processes by cleaning up, simplifying and integrating the original process in order to achieve a significant increase in the level of government jobs.

Electronics and government, the government is more critical, the electronics is a tool. The government is involved in the reform problem, on the one hand is the management, on the one hand is the service, if these two goals cannot be reached, the real e-government cannot be achieved [4]. E-government administrative process sets to improve performance management and public satisfaction as the goal, it has three basic characteristics: one is for the public, with business as a center; the second is the existing boundaries across functional departments and their subordinate units; the third is facing the process of system program management to replace the traditional government management entities. In the construction of e-government, if the business process is seriously lagging behind or the application needs have a large difference between the established platforms of the government, it hindered the construction of electronic government. Therefore, when the government departments are in the construction of e-government, GPR is very important [5]. E-government requires the functional departments of the government organs to break the inherent mode, for the same business coordination office, which requires government process according to the inherent mechanism of e-government operation to recycle purposefully and organically. First, government departments should be in accordance with the urgency of priority order of GPR, in this way, an E-government Architecture will emerge. Those businesses that do not have any effect after GPR are government functions that should to be transformed, and those that have been removed after the government process reengineering are government agencies which should to be adjusted.

Government process reengineering is in order to make full use of the characteristics of electronic government. The existing government business department is set up according to function, such as finance, planning, industry and commerce, taxation and so on. The handling of official business is also should the parties to bid for each department one by one, and government departments are accustomed to such a set of