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The Impact of E-Government on Governance in the Case of ASIA Countries in 2020

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ABSTRACT

This study aims the impact of each governance indicator in 30 Asian countries through an analysis of the 2020 Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) and E-Government Development Index (EGDI). This study uses quantitative methods. Visual analysis of coded data using Google Data Studio with table functionality and SmartPLS version 3.0 software. samples from 30 Asian countries. The results are as follows: First, the effect of his EGDI on WGI, only one of each correlation metric had an invalid value that is voice and accountability with a value of 0.386, suggesting a potential impact on freedom of expression. Association and social media in 30 Asian countries are still low, with an original sample value (O) of 0.824, the sample mean (M) of 0.832, STDEV of 0.043, a t-statistic of 19.318, and P-value of 0.000. Second, according to the data processing results of Google Data Studio, each indicator such as COC, GE, PSA, RL, RQ, VA has a positive value, and among the 30 Asian countries affecting each indicator, Singapore scores very high. Then Pakistan, achieved an average score out of 30 Asian countries. Although this is a negative number, COC, GE, PSA, RL, RQ, and VA indicators still need improvement.

Keywords: *Asia Countries, E-Government Development Index (EGDI), World Govenance Index (WGI);*

INTRODUCTION

The establishment of a country must have goals to be achieved, no country was founded without goals [1]. A country is ruled by someone called the government [2]. The government is led by capable people who can carry out state tasks, in this case, the government has the power to implement the laws and regulations that apply to its territory [3]. This agency has three main functions, namely administration, development work, and public service [4]. Good governance is a way of accepting the importance of rules related to relationships, obligations, and interests of various actors in the business and public services [5]. The principles of good governance are very important in the implementation of good governance [6]. In addition to the importance of good governance, there is a need to provide relevant information and explain public sector activities to ensure accountability for all actions to all stakeholders [7].

Good governance is the main reference for building effective cooperation between the three main pillars, namely the government, the private sector, and civil society by prioritizing values such as competence, transparency, responsibility, participation, rule of law, and social justice [8]. The concept of good governance was first proposed by the World Bank, UNDP, and the Asian Development Bank, as a form of good governance, it is necessary to use technology to produce more effective and efficient information [9]. Every technological development is related to the delivery of information in a certain time and space [10]. E-Government is part of the application of technology in government because it functions as a medium between the public sector, private sector, and society to improve the quality and quantity of good management in public services [11].

The E-Government Development Index (EGDI) is used as a tool to measure the development of electronic government in UN countries [12], and evaluates the development patterns of country

websites and considers the characteristics of a country's accessibility by using information technology for access and participation public [13]. EGDI is a combination of three main aspects of e-government, namely online services, telecommunication infrastructure, and human capital [14]. Meanwhile, Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) is governance indicators compiled by the World Bank since 1996 by the Development Research Group of the Macroeconomics and Growth Team [15]. WGI measures six dimensions of governance, including voice and accountability, political stability and absence of violence or terrorism, government effectiveness, regulatory quality, rule of law, and control of corruption covering up to 193 countries [16]. Since the early 1990s, good governance achieved development goals when the World Bank described good governance in an open, understandable, and predictable manner in all policy decisions [17].

In a previous study by Patiece I. Akpan-Obong, which measured the correlation of EGDI and WGI in 15 West African countries in 2016 and 2018, the results were positively correlated, but several indicators failed in implementing e-governance. So, there is a close relationship between e-government and good governance in government. This study will explain:

1. Analysis of the impact of the E-Government Development Index (EGDI) on the Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI)?
2. The success of the E-Government Development Index (EGDI) on the Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) in 2020 with very high and middle scores?

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Electronic Government Development Index (EGDI)

The Electronic Government Development Index (EGDI) is a composite indicator that can measure the quality of government management in using ICT for public service delivery [18]. EGDI provides an accurate and precise measurement of the development of e-government in various countries [19]. In addition, EGDI is the average of the normalized scores for the three main e-Gov dimensions, such as the Online Services Index, the Telecom Infrastructure Index, and the Human Capital Index [20]. EGDI is a UN country development benchmark and tool to identify strengths and challenges in the e-gov sector by formulating policies and implementing strategies in each sector, including:

1. The Online Service Index (OSI) is an assessment of online services or websites provided by a country in the form of national websites such as education, social services, health, and the environment [21].
2. The Telecom Infrastructure Index (TII) is a rating given by the UN related to telecommunications infrastructure in a country, this infrastructure includes the internet, wireless telephone networks, and computer equipment [22].
3. The Human Capital Index (HCI) is a measuring tool to see how well a country's human resources can use information technology, which includes adult literacy rates, expected school years, and the average level of community education [23].

B. The Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI)

The Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) define the government's ability to govern a country and realize the welfare of its people [24]. WGI includes 193 countries that can measure six dimensions of governance, including Control of Corruption, Government Effectiveness, Political Stability and Absence of Governance Violence / Terrorism, Rule of Law, Regulatory Quality, and Voice and Accountability [25]. Then the description is as follows:

1. Control of Corruption (COC) aims to measure the extent to which someone in government uses their power for personal gain, whether it involves small to large-scale corruption [26].
2. Government Effectiveness (GE) aims to explain people's perceptions of the quality of public services, civil services, the implementation of formulated policies, and their independence from political pressure, as well as the government's obligation to further improve quality [27].
3. Political Stability and Absence of Governance Violence/Terrorism (PSA) aims to measure the possibility of overthrowing a country's government through unconstitutional violence, including acts of terrorism [28].
4. The Rule of Law (RL) aims to explain how the government is responsible for the laws passed and the important role these laws play in protecting people's basic rights by improving the quality of law enforcement [29]. Several factors measure the functioning of a rule of law-state, namely: no corruption, human rights, security and order, and civil and criminal justice [30].
5. Regulatory Quality (RQ) aims to explain the public's view of the credibility of the government to make or formulate good policies that benefit the community, and the rules or policies that are made can encourage the development of the private sector [31].
6. Voice and Accountability (VA) aims to explain how the general public participates in the election of a government or leader and the broad freedoms that citizens enjoy in this regard such as freedom of speech, association, and the media [32].

METHODS

This study uses a descriptive quantitative method and hypothesis testing. The data used is secondary data. The variables tested consist of dependent and independent variables. The dependent variable is economic growth, while the independent variable is an indicator of government governance (WGI) which is explained by proxy Voice and Accountability, Political Stability, Governance Effectiveness, Regulatory Quality, Rule of Law, and Control of Corruption, where the control variable is E-Government Development Index. The research focus is carried out in 30 ASEAN countries with a research period in 2020, including:

Table 1. Asia Countries

No	Asian Countries				
	Southeast	**East**	**South**	**West**	**Central**
1	Brunei Darussalam	China	Afghanistan	Bahrain	Kazakhstan
2	Cambodia	Japan	Bangladesh	Iraq	Turkmenistan
3	Indonesia		Bhutan	Israel	Uzbekistan

4	Malaysia	India	Jordan
5	Myanmar	Nepal	Kuwait
6	Philippines	Pakistan	Lebanon
7	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Oman
8	Thailand		Qatar
9	Timor Leste		Saudi Arabia

Source: processed by researchers (2023)

The data used is annual data from the World Bank. The analysis technique used in this research is to visualize the coding results using Google Data Studio with table, chat, and pivot functions and to determine the correlation value between EGDI and WGI using SmartPLS 3.

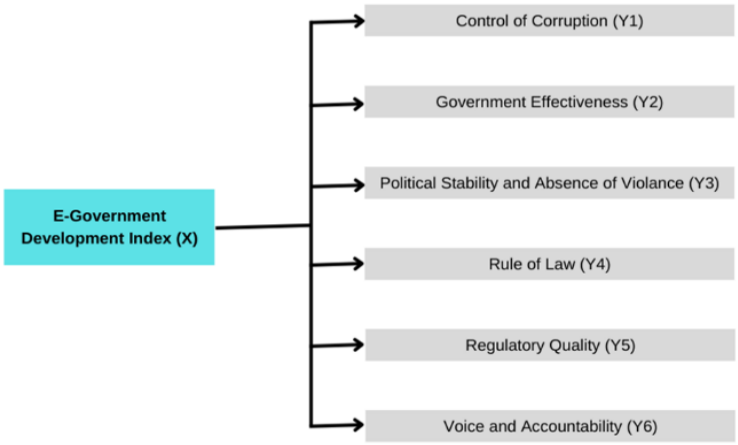

Figure 1. Research Concept Framework

Based on the research hypothesis model that has been made above, the research hypotheses are formulated as follows:

H1: EGDI has a significant and positive value on the Control of Corruption
H2: EGDI has a significant and positive value on Government Effectiveness.
H3: EGDI has a significant and positive value on Political Stability and the Absence of Violence
H4: EGDI has a significant and positive value on the Rule of Law
H5: EGDI has a significant and positive value effect on Regulatory Quality
H6: EGDI has a significant and positive value on Voice and Accountability

Based on the hypothesis, the variables used in this study are divided into:

1. **Dependent Variable** namely a variable whose value is influenced by the independent variable. In this study, the dependent variable is performance: (Y_1) Control of Corruption, (Y_2) Government Effectiveness, (Y_3) Political Stability and Absence of Governance Violence / Terrorism, (Y_4) Rule of Law, (Y_5) Regulatory Quality, and (Y_6) Voice and Accountability.
2. **Independent Variable** are variables that can affect changes in the dependent variable and have a positive or negative relationship to other dependent variables. In this study, there are 3 independent variables, namely leadership: (X_1) Online

Service Index (OSI), (X_2) Telecommunication Infrastructure Index (TII), and (X_3) Human Capital Index (HCI)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Result

This finding used 2 EGDI and WGI indicators:

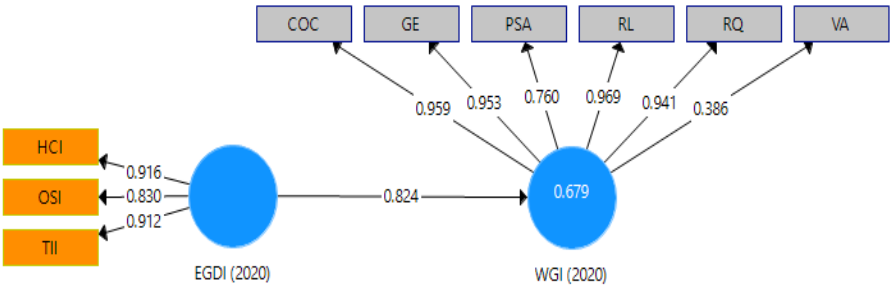

Figure 2. Outer Loading Analysis

Figure 2. Shows that each indicator in the EGDI correlates with the WGI indicator. The EGDI construct with values measured by 3 indicators consisting of HCI, OSI, and TII. The WGI construct is measured by 6 indicators consisting of COC, GE, PSA, RL, RQ, and VA. The direction of the arrow between the indicators and latent constructs indicates that this study uses reflective indicators that are relatively suitable for measuring perceptions [33]. Hypotheses are marked with arrows between structures [34]. The data is the output of the load coefficient which is used as a basis for measuring and knowing the results of the interpretation of outer loading.

Table 2. Path Coefficients

	EGDI	WGI
EGDI	-	0.826
WGI	-	-

Source: processed by researchers using SmartPLS 3 (2023)

Table 2. Path coefficients are a value that is useful in indicating the direction of the relationship to the variable, whether a hypothesis has a positive or negative direction [35]. Path coefficients have values in the range of -1 to 1. If values are in the range of 0 to 1 then they can be declared positive, whereas if values are in the range of -1 to 0 then they can be declared negative.

Table 3. Convergent Validity and Discriminant Validity

Variables	**Item**	**Loading vector**	**Validitas**
E-Gov Development Index **(EGDI)**	Human Capital Index	0.916	Valid
	Online Service Index	0.830	Valid
	Telecommunication Infrastructure Index	0.912	Valid
World Governance Indicators **(WGI)**	Control of Corruption	0.959	Valid
	Government Effectiveness	0.953	Valid

	Political Stability and Absence of Governance Violence / Terrorism	0.760	Valid
	Rule of Law	0.969	Valid
	Regulatory Quality	0.941	Valid
	Voice and Accountability	0.386	Tidak Valid

Source: processed by researchers using SmartPLS 3 (2023)

Table 4. Modified Convergent Validity dan Discriminant Validity

Variables	**Item**	**Loading vector**	**Validitas**
E-Gov Development Index (EGDI)	Human Capital Index	0.916	Valid
	Online Service Index	0.830	Valid
	Telecommunication Infrastructure Index	0.912	Valid
World Governance Indicators (WGI)	Control of Corruption	0.959	Valid
	Government Effectiveness	0.953	Valid
	Political Stability and Absence of Governance Violence / Terrorism	0.760	Valid
	Rule of Law	0.969	Valid
	Regulatory Quality	0.941	Valid

Source: processed by researchers using SmartPLS 3 (2023)

In table 3 and table 4, each EGDI and WGI indicator has a validity value. If the value is below 0.5 then the value is invalid, but when the value is above 0.7 it can be said to be valid [36].

Table 5. Discriminant Validity Values

Indicators	**VA**	**PSA**	**GE**	**RQ**	**RL**	**COC**	**OSI**	**TII**	**HCI**
Voice and Accountability	1000								
Political Stability & Absence of Governance Violence / Terrorism	0.250	1000							
Government Effectiveness	0.305	0.641	1000						
Regulatory Quality	0.338	0.567	0.914	1000					
Rule of Law	0.330	0.674	0.913	0.914	1000				
Control of Corruption	0.387	0.785	0.870	0.850	0.922	1000			
Online Service Index	0.203	0.381	0.755	0.677	0.687	0.583	1000		
Telecommunication Infrastructure Index	0.088	0.548	0.792	0.863	0.797	0.749	0.591	1000	
Human Capital Indeks	0.086	0.402	0.699	0.747	0.651	0.551	0.646	0.799	1000

Source: processed by researchers using SmartPLS 3 (2023)

Table 5. Discriminant validity is used to ensure that each concept of each construct or latent variable is different from other variables. The table below shows the results of the discriminant validity of the research model by looking at the cross-loading value.

Table 6. Hypothesis Test

	Original Sample (O)	**Sample Mean (M)**	**Standard Deviation (STDEV)**	**T-Statistics (O/STDEV)**	**P Value**
EGDI 2020 → WGI 2020	0.824	0.832	0.043	19.318	0.000

Source: processed by researchers using SmartPLS 3 (2023)

Table 6. uses the Boostrap resampling method, namely first testing endogenous variables with exogenous variables, and secondly endogenous variables with endogenous variables. Testing using t-statistics. The test can be considered significant if the T statistic is >1.96 and the P-VALUE is <0.05. Testing is done by looking at the path coefficient output from the bootstrap resampling results.

Table 7. Construct Reliability and Validity Test

	Cronbach's Alpha	rho_A	Composite Reliability	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
EGDI (2020)	0.864	0.875	0.917	0.787
WGI (2020)	0.916	0.978	0.938	0.730

Source: processed by researchers using SmartPLS 3 (2023)

Table 7. Convergent validity is used to measure the magnitude of the correlation between latent variables and their constructs, with standardized loading factors. According to Hair (2006), the rule of thumb used to test convergent validity is a loading factor value > 0.5 which is considered practically significant, and average variance extracted (AVE) > 0.5. Discriminant validity is the magnitude of the loading value between components with components that are greater than the values of other aspects/components. This value can be seen by comparing the average variance extracted (AVE) roots, an aspect/component must be higher than the correlation between other aspects/ components.

Table 8. Countries with Very High Scores

Variable	Singapore	
	EGDI	WGI
Control of Corruption	0.92	100
Government Effectiveness	0.92	100
Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism	0.92	98.56
Rule of Law	0.92	99.04
Regulatory Quality	0.92	97.17
Voice and Accountability	0.92	38.16

Source: processed by researchers using SmartPLS 3 (2023)

Table 8. shows the results of studio data processing from 30 countries in Asia, data obtained that Singapore gets a very high score with positive COC, GE, PSA, RL, RQ values, and negative VA. It can be said to be positive if it is between > 0.5 to > 0.7 for the WGI and EGDI values with a value of 0.92.

Table 9. Countries with Middle Scores

Variable	Pakistan	
	EGDI	WGI
Control of Corruption	0.42	23.19
Government Effectiveness	0.42	5.19
Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism	0.42	22.12
Rule of Law	0.42	24.04
Regulatory Quality	0.42	31.73
Voice and Accountability	0.42	25.48

Source: processed by researchers using SmartPLS 3 (2023)

Table 9. Showing the results of studio data processing from 30 countries in Asia, data is obtained that Singapore gets a middle score with negative COC, GE, PSA, RL, RQ, and VA values. It can be said to be positive if it is between >0.5 to >0.7 for the WGI and EGDI values with a value of 0.42.

B. Discussion

1. Analysis of the Influence of EGDI on WGI in 2020

Figure 2. Processed results with a sample of 30 countries in ASIA explaining the impact and relationship of the three EGDI indicators to the six WGI indicators in 2020. 3 EGDI indicators consist of HCI with a value of 0.916, OSI with a value of 0.830, and TII with a value of 0.912, while 6 WGI indicators consist of COC with a value of 0.969. GE with a value of 0.953, PSA with a value of 0.760, RL with a value of 0.969, RQ with a value of 0.941, and VA with a value of 0.386. If you look at the benchmark for a value that is less than 0.50 it can be said to be invalid, while a value above 0.75 can be said to be valid. So, from a sample of 30 Asian countries analyzed by researchers, there are obstacles to the VA or voice and accountability indicator with a value below 0.50, namely 0.386, so the voice and accountability index in ASIA countries aims to map directions to revitalize UNDP's involvement with civil society and its organizations. It seeks to bring about fundamental changes in relations, geared towards recognizing the evolving nature and growing influence of civil society; capitalize on its strengths and capacities; maximize the potential for civic engagement for development influencing freedom of speech; association, and social media. Whereas the other five indicators do not affect any policy, because the greater the value obtained, the better the management of information and communication technology to human resources in a country.

Table 2. explains that the direction of the relationship between the EGDI variable and the WGI has a value of 0.824. Therefore, the direction of the relationship can be said to be positive, meaning that there is a link between the 3 EGDI indicators and the 6 WGI indicators, both of which have a contribution and role in the success of good governance that puts information technology and communications in their countries such as Singapore and Pakistan.

Table 3 shows that the loading factor processing results are entered into the table to see which values can be said to be valid or not, then in Table 4. there is a loading factor below 0.60 on the Voice and Accountability indicator where the researcher prefers to remove this indicator from the model. In the picture above, it can be seen from the results of data processing carried out with PLS that most of the indicators for each variable have a loading value greater than 0.60, except for the Voice and Accountability indicator which has a load value below 0.60, which is 0.386. This shows that variable indicators with loading values greater than 0.60 have high validity so that they meet convergent validity. Meanwhile, variable indicators with loading values below 0.60 have low validity, so these variable indicators must be removed or removed from the model.

Table 5. From the results of the estimated cross-loading in the table, it can be seen that the loading value of the indicator elements of each structure is greater than the lateral load value. So the construct or latent variable already has good Discriminant Validity, where the indicators in the constructing block are better than the indicators in other blocks. The results of the cross-loading analysis show that there is no discriminant validity problem.

Table 6. shows that the relationship between the 2020 EGDI and the 2020 WG is significant with a T-statistic of 19,318 (> 1.96). The original sample estimate value is positive, which is equal to 0.824 which indicates that the direction of the relationship between EGDI 2020 and WGI 2020 is positive. Thus, the H_1 hypothesis in this study which states that 'EGDI 2020 affects WGI 2020' is accepted.

Table 7. explains first that the composite reliability value for all constructs is above 0.7 which indicates that all constructs in the estimated model meet the discriminant validity criteria. The composite reliability value for EGDI 2020 is 0.917 and WGI 2020 is 0.938 and the two suggested values are 0.6 and the table above shows that the Cronbach's Alpha value for all constructs is above 0.6. The Cronbach's Alpha value for the 2020 EGDI is 0.864 and the 2020 WGI is 0.916. The three AVE values are above 0.5 for the constructs contained in the research model. The AVE value for EGDI 2020 is 0.787 and for WGI 2020 it is 0.730.

2. Success of EGDI Against WGI in 2020

a) The Country of Singapore with a Very High Acquisition of 30 Countries

Table 8 shows that of the 30 countries in Asia, Singapore is the country with the Online Service Index (OSI), Telecommunication Infrastructure Index, and Human Capital Index (HCI) scores which have the highest scores in the Asian region. Singapore ranks first in the most combined rankings, indicating that Singapore's government is considered highly effective. First, control of corruption obtains a value of 100% meaning that public power is used for personal gain, including forms of corruption, large and small, as well as state appropriation by elites for personal gain. Second, government effectiveness gets a value of 100% meaning the quality of public services; the quality of civil servants and their independence from political pressure: the quality of policy formulation and implementation: and the credibility of the government's commitment to these policies. Third, political stability and absence of violence/terrorism score 98.56%, meaning the potential for political instability and political violence, including terrorism. Fourth, the rule of law gets a value of 99.04%, meaning the extent to which agents trust and follow community rules, especially the quality of contract enforcement, property rights, police and courts, and the possibility of crime and violence. Fifth, regulatory quality gets a value of 97.17%, meaning that the government's ability to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations allows encourages the development of the private sector. Sixth, voice, and accountability get the lowest score of 38.16% meaning that every citizen participates in choosing their government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association, and freedom of the media. Some factors play a role in this ranking. First, Singapore has only had one political party since the country was formed in 1965. While a single party played a key role in establishing the rules and guidelines that made Singapore the success it is today, there is tight control over the media and conservative cultural values drive many of the country's laws.

b) The country of Pakistan with a Middle Scores from 30 Countries

Table 9 shows that of the 30 countries in Asia, Pakistan scores with the Online Service Index (OSI), the Telecommunication Infrastructure Index, and the Human Capital Index (HCI) which have a medium score in the Asian region. Pakistan is ranked 6th out of 30 Asian countries studied which shows that Pakistan's government is considered effective but still needs to be improved. First, corruption control obtained a score of 23.19%, meaning that there are still various factors that cause

high corruption, such as inflation and fiscal deficits, so it is necessary to carry out continuous monitoring and evaluation. Second, government effectiveness scores 5.19%, meaning that Pakistan is far behind in the governance sector, so Pakistan needs to review and revise its policies to achieve effective and efficient governance practices. Law and procrastination, energy, economy, political stability, and national harmony are key governance issues in Pakistan that require a comprehensive policy response. Third, political stability and the absence of violence/terrorism scored 22.15%, meaning that there is still a lack of firm national leadership, a lack of oversight of the mass media, and the decline of an active and progressive civil society. Fourth, the rule of law scores 24.04%, meaning that the rule of law in Pakistan is still low, such as perceptions of government responsibility, freedom fundamentals, victims of crime, etc. Fifth, the quality of regulations scores 31.73% even though the quality of regulations and policies in a country is already good, what needs to be addressed is cultural transformation. Sixth, the acquisition of votes and the acquisition of an accountability score of 25.48% means Pakistan takes advantage of the potential of its citizens to strengthen public accountability as a prerequisite for better governance.

CONCLUSION

The analysis was carried out using Smart PLS with the Outer Loading feature between EGDI 2020 and WGI 2020 with a path coefficient value of 0.826, which means it is positive. The convergent validity and discriminant validity values before and after being modified, the results show that voice and accountability are still low and invalid because it has a value of 0.386 instead of 0.50. The discriminant validity value is that the loading value of the indicator elements of each structure is greater than the lateral load value. So the construct or latent variable already has good Discriminant Validity, where the indicators in the constructing block are better than the indicators in other blocks. The results of the cross-loading analysis show that there is no discriminant validity problem. Test the hypothesis that the 2020 EGDI has an effect on the 2020 WGI and is accepted. The Construct Reliability and Validity test shows that the composite reliability value for EGDI 2020 is 0.917 and WGI 2020 is 0.938, the Cronbach's Alpha value for EGDI 2020 is 0.864 and WGI 2020 is 0.916 and the AVE value for EGDI 2020 is 0.787 and for WGI 2020 is 0.730 all of which are categorized entered into the criteria of discriminant validity with a value above 0.70.

The success of EGDI 2020 against WGI 2020 is found in countries with Very High scores, namely Singapore, and Middle scores, namely Pakistan. For the country Singapore can be said to be very effective from the six WGI indicators, the country runs according to its principles and can be an example for other Asian countries. For Pakistan, it is still categorized as successful, but there needs to be improved so that it can run according to WGI principles even better in the country. The six principles include indicators of control of corruption, government effectiveness, political stability and absence of violence/terrorism, rule of law, regulatory quality, and voice and accountability. Both of them produce varied and fluctuating policies.

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