RESEARCH ARTICLE

E-GOVERNMENT AS NEW MEDIA OF SOCIETY PARTICIPATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SIDOARJO, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

This study discusses the accessibility of e-government based public information and its effect on people's participation in development. Respondents in this mixed methods research are 233 users of www.sidoarjokab.go.id. Through a simple random sampling technique, primary data were taken through the distribution of questionnaires were processed and analyzed using path analysis and interactive from Miles-Huberman. This study shows that community participation in development simultaneously and partially influenced by the e-government, quality public information, and accessibility. e-Government has a direct influence on the accessibility and public information and indirectly on community participation in development. The new thing in this study is the e-government based public information is a major determinant in improving community participation; e-government are not necessarily able to increase community participation but must be supported by a quality public information. Accessibility of public information, which consists of security and comfort to acquire and convey the aspirations, needs and expectations; openness; availability of the website and the information media; and the ease of the procedure has influenced on community participation in development. The higher the accessibility of e-government based public information, the lower public face to face participation.

INTRODUCTION

Accessibility of public information, e-government, public participation, and the development of road infrastructure are excellent service to several issues of concern to the community and the central government / regions to realize the achievement of good governance. Grand Design of Bureaucratic Reforms 2010-2025 stipulated in Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 81 Year 2010 explained that the target of bureaucratic reform success is not only the establishment of good governance and free of corruption, collusion and nepotism (KKN) was also associated with the realization of the increase in quality public services and increasing the capacity and accountability of the performance of the bureaucracy. In the context of public services, Law No. 25/2009 states that the implementation of public services includes at least implementation services, management of public complaints, information management, internal control, outreach to the community, and consulting services. Public service integrity survey conducted by Directorate of Research

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and Development Deputy of Prevention of the Corruption Eradication Commission (2014) explains that the integrity of the public service in Indonesia from 2012 to 2014 has increased. Service integrity index in 2012 is 6.41, 2013 is 6.81, and 2014 is 7.22. Despite the increase, the target of the integrity of the public service in 2014 is still far from the expected, as stated in the Grand Design Reforms that is equal to 8.0. The index of information openness and use of information technology in 2014 respectively amounted to only 6.49 and 6.73. According to the results of monitoring and evaluation of the Central Information Commission in 2012, by the openness of information at the level of provincial public institution, the mandatory information delivered regularly through the website in East Java and South Sumatra is ranked ninth with a score of 59.88. Meanwhile East Java is in the first rank with a score of 73.5 for the category of public information available on the website at any time (Central Information Commission, 2012).

The condition shows there are still problems in the implementation of quality public services by the government, and so are the public services in Sidoarjo. Public services perceived by the people of Sidoarjo apparently still need to get very serious attention. Although the data in the Report of Local

Government Performance Accountability of Sidoarjo (2014) showed that the level of public satisfaction with public services (such as health, population administration, and education) is good. Government of Sidoarjo needs to continue its efforts to improve the quality of service including the management of e-government as a medium of accessibility of good public information as well as increased community participation in infrastructure development. Well qualified management of e-government, community participation in development, and the provision of access to information as part of the public service is an indicator of the success of bureaucratic reform in Sidoarjo. In accordance with that rationale, this study specifically aims to discuss the accessibility of e-government basedpublic information and its influence on people's participation in development of infrastructure in Sidoarjo.

e-Government as new media of Information Accessibility

Reitz (2006) and Chen (2003) define e-government as the use of information and computer technology to facilitate interaction between public with the public authorities, employers, and non-governmental organizations (NGO). From the definition, there are at least four domains of e-government, i.e. government to government (G2G), government to business (G2B), government to citizen (G2C) and government to NGO (G2N). Meanwhile, Seifart and Bonham (2003) divide the activities and actors in e-government in four domains such as G2G, G2B, G2C and G2E (government to employee). Hanna (2010) explains that the implementation of e-government as a new media in governmental organizations can be used to build an information society. The information society is the state of society whose main activity is related to the management of information ranging from the production, processing, and distribution (Straubhaar and LaRose, 2001).

In the information society, the exchange of information is a major activity related to the social and economic. The state of this society can be noticed from characteristics such as high intensity of information need in daily life in organizations that have the authority information and workplaces, the use of information communication technology for social activities, learning, business, as well as the activities of other activities; the ability to exchange data quickly within a relatively distant. The activity of the information society can be like mailing lists, chats, and friendster. The next use of e-government is to improve the investment climate and competition, enhance transparency, accountability, and good governance, increase citizen participation, policy making and knowledge management, improve access and quality of public services, efficiency and resource management.

For the improvement of public services such as the provision of access to public information and public participation, the government website management should pay attention to its quality dimension. There are five dimensions that can be used to measure the quality of the government website management, namely ease of use, usefulness, entertainment, complementary relationship, and customer services (Loiacono, 2002; Booz Parasuraman, 2005). Booz (2005) stated that the accessibility as the ability to interact with the government can be through the new channel (e.g. online, kiosks, mobile devices) and new ICT through one stop shopping as well as call centers. It is the

ability of proficiency in the use of communications technology and grasps the opportunity to interact with the government to obtain or deliver optimal information through e-government. What is meant by the accessibility in this research is the ability of people to interact with the government through the media website to convey or obtain publicly available information. To support the community's ability to interact with the government; it requires the openness of government, availability of media and public information websites owned, controlled, or managed, and disseminated; assurance of security and comfort in interaction and dialogue in the public sphere; ease procedures; and quick response, follow-up, as well as download the necessary documents.

Public information is information that is collected, managed, owned, received, or controlled and disseminated by public bodies (government) who has the authority through a website accessible to the public either on request or initiative of the government itself as well as information received from the public related to aspiration, needs, and expectations related to infrastructure development. Qualited information is the information of the timing, content and form(O'Briens, 2005). In terms of time, good information must have timeliness, novelty, frequency of delivery, as well as periodization of time (past, present, and future). Which must be considered on the content management information is accurate, relevant or suitability to the needs of information seekers, completeness, conciseness, coverage, and performance. Furthermore, information forms consist of clarity, detail, sequence, presentation, and use of media such as video, print or social media.

The final goal of e-government is to increase people's participation in governance and development (Hannah, 2010; Indrajit, 2005; Melcote, 2001; Moon, 2002). Tambouris (2008) explains that the participation of media websites is grouped into five levels, namely e-informing, e-consulting, e-involving, e-collaborating, and e-empowerment. E-informing is the stage of submission of on-line information from the government to the public. E-consulting is a level of participation that uses a two-way channel that is interactive. All decisions relating to the policy is still a predominance of government. E-involving is the level of participation that occurs between the community and government dialogue. In this stage the government delivers a plan that allows for improved and modified through discussion forums. E-colaboration is the level of participation that occurs in two-way communication of mutual benefit between the government and the public. Residents can participate actively and have the same role with the government for a partnership in decision making.

Lastly is the e-empowerment, which is the level of participation that puts the final decision is in the hands of citizens. Outcome community's role in empowerment is the provision of advice, criticism, recommendations, objections, or support in policy formulation (Sulistyani, 2004; Wisdom, 2010). Through e-government, government can collaborate with the community as easily, cheaply and quickly. The Government can also find out information, aspirations, needs, and expectations of the people about the construction and the type and variety of services needed. In this case the society is a subject that most know for their daily needs. The task of

government is to assist and facilitate the development and form of service to the demands. Without knowing the public demand, aspects of the supply provided by the government to the public often does not fit the requirements. Similarly the government can implement the decisions taken by citizens. Level of e-colaboration and e-empowerment in the level of participation as submitted by by Arstein is included in the highest level of participation or called enrollment (Ife, 2008). The theoretical description of the accessibility of e-government based public information and its effect on people's participation in development infrastrukutr can be modeled as shown in Figure 1.

of East Java in 2010 and ICT Pura for the category of region with greatest resources. In addition, people who visit and interact with local government through their website is a lot to convey the aspirations, needs, and expectations on the infrastructure. The data analysis in this research is conducted using path analysis and interactive analysis. Path analysis is used to examine the effect of direct and indirect variable accessibility of public information and e-government for public participation and compliance hypothesized theoretical model to the data model in the field. Meanwhile, the interactive analysis was used to analyze qualitative data obtained through interviews.
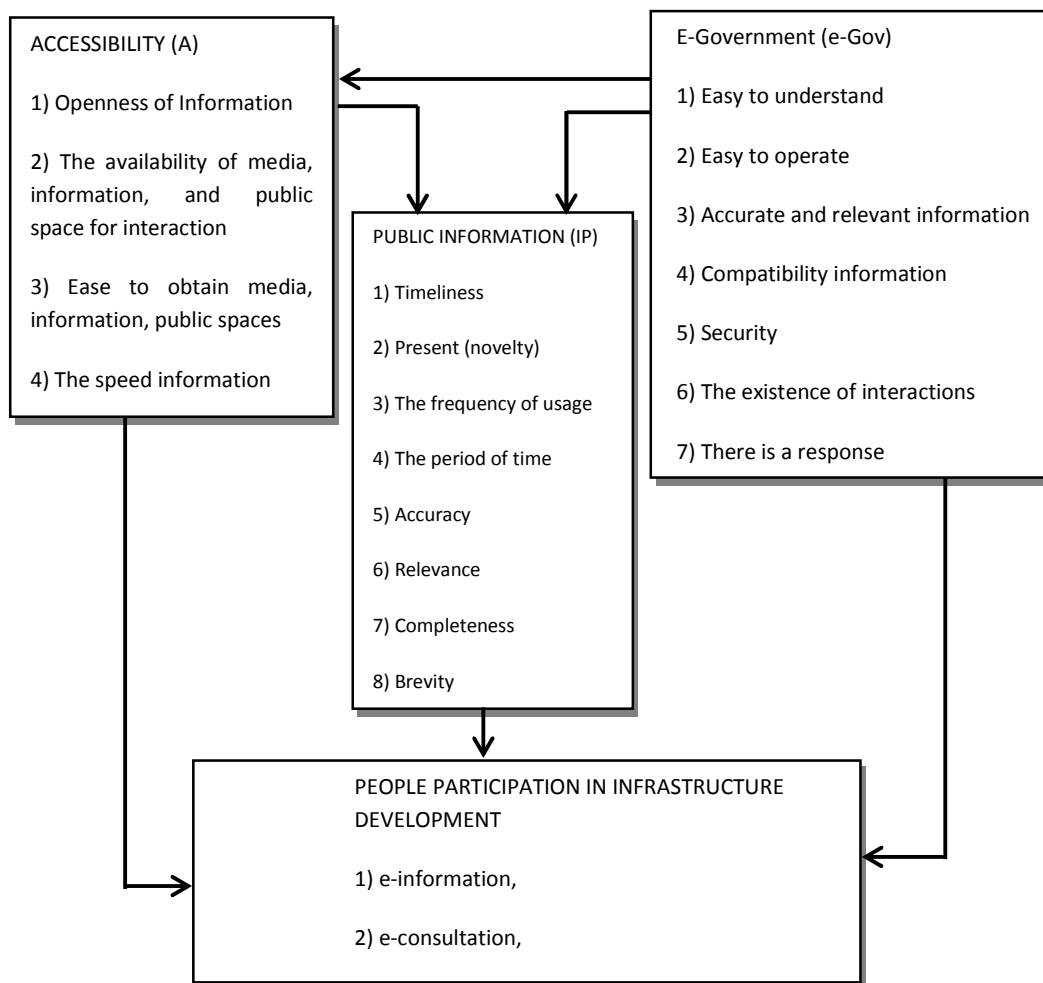

Figure 1. Theoretical Perspectives Accessibility of Public Information and Public Participation

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study was designed using a survey method. The approach in the use of data types is mixed method with quantitative data and qualitative data as dominant as less dominant. The use of qualitative data serves to construct and give meaning to the reality of the interviewee in order to reinforce the picture of research results coherently and consistently. Respondents of this study are 233 members of the community visitors of local government web www.sidoarjokab.go.id between 2011 and February 2014. Sidoarjo was chosen as the locus of research for the management of e-government that received appreciation of the third rank from the Provincial Government

The hypothesis of this study stated that community participation in infrastructure development is directly influenced by the e-government, public information, and accessibility; otherwise it is indirectly affected by the e-government through public information and e-government through accessibility and public information.

e-Government: public information and society participation

The development of e-government media-oriented public service and community participation can provide better results and indicate the level of implementation of the government's concern for transparency and accountability. Conceptually, the website designed as a medium of communication of

information between government to government (G2G), government to business (G2B), and government to citizen (G2C) must consider aspects such as ease of use, beneficial for users, display a unique site and Interestingly, the interoperability (complementary relationship), and can be used to provide services to the public (customer services). The study shows that e-government in Sidoarjo have good quality (68.50%). This means that the local government website has facility; providing information that is accurate, relevant, and the interaction between user and the administrator; attractive webpage from the location, colors, graphics, type and size of print, to animation; providing relative advantages such as low cost, relatively quickly, to trade; and the existence of well services to the community such as the presence of responses to requests for information or submission of aspirations, expectations and needs of the community. Results of path analysis showed that e-government direct impact on public information and the estimated path coefficients (p) at 0.48. This value also showed a positive direction. This means that the management of e-government can improve the quality of public information. The indirect effect of e-government to public information through the accessibility shows the total effect of 0.56 with a positive direction. The positive value means that the e-government as a medium of communication has major stakes to support the availability, convenience, speed, and convenience for the public to obtain and impart information. The quality of information in Sidoarjo based on empirical data from the statistical analysis showed a good score description, namely 69.78.

Research by Ha and James as quoted West and Lynn (2009) says that the web provides benefits relative to the user to add information and knowledge. Afriani and Fathul (2007) in their study also explained that the implementation of e-government can provide services and information openness to improve the quality of government concern on the stakeholders, effectiveness and efficiency, the level of public participation, transparency, and accountability. Even e-government has the potential to support the implementation of good governance (Bonham, 2001; Tat-Kei-Ho, 2002; Holden, 2003; Reitz, 2006; Indrajit, 2005; Andriyanto 2007; Suprawoto 2007; Noor, 2010).

Sidoarjo has the capacity to manage the e-government, community participation, as well as providing access to information to the public. Results of the analysis of the description of the capacity of local governments Sidoarjo is also quite good and adequate with a score of 59.85 %.

Grant (2008) stated that the ultimate goal of internet usage activity refers to an increase in a lot of things in people's lives. It is to improve the public services that are effective, efficient, and economical (Seifart and Bonham, 2001; Moon, 2002; Chen, 2003; Holden, 2003; Reitz, 2006); increase public participation (Melcote, 2001; Indrajit, 2005; Hannah, 2008). Macinthos (2004) asserts that participation is facilitated by the government through the media website (read: e-government) can expand the reach of the area where the community is located, to support public participation in accordance with the ability and communication skills, to provide quality information, easily accessible, and easy to understand, engage a wide audience for dialogue or interact with and provide support to local government policies, and the government uses to manage information from the public, provide a response or feedback to people who have given thought, guarantee the openness and transparency in decision-making processes.

The same thing also delivered by Supomo (2009) and Purwanto (2006). Soetomo (2009) pointed out that the effectiveness of community participation in development depends on the availability of channels and media for people to participate in decision making processes, as well as the mechanisms in the decision-making process. Purwanto (2006) also says that the use of Internet technology to support participation activities have the potential for greater efficacy and reduce the costs of local government. Through the Internet, the local government can facilitate public participation activities such as public complaints, suggestions from the public, conducting surveys, contacting or meetings with the community, and creating a forum to obtain qualitative feedback from the community. Theoretically, as Melcote (2001), Indrajit (2005), Purwanto (2006), Hanna (2010), Soetomo (2009) stated that, e-government can encourage increased community participation.

Table 1. Comparison of the Level of Participation

| The Level of Direct Participation	The Level of E-government Participation
1. surveillance of the society	e-empowerment
2. delegation	-
3. Partnerships	e-collaboration
4. concession	e-dialogues (two-ways communication and society are involved in decision making evethough relatively small)
5. Public consultation	e-consultation (two-ways communication, the local government is the decision maker)
6. Delivering information	e-information
7. Therapy	-
8. Manipulation	-

Source: result of data analysis, 2014.

E-government has an influence on people's participation in development when mediated by public information with the total effect of 0.698 at a significance level α = 0.001. This means that increasing the quality of e-government as a public information communication media, the higher the quality of public information and public participation in development. The quality of e-government were included in both categories, namely 68.50 percent which indicated that government of

This study shows that e-government is not necessarily directly affect people's participation, but must go through quality public information. The model in Figure 2 shows that e-government has no direct influence against public participation, but striving indirectly against participation through public information. This means that e-government can encourage increased community participation when mediated by qualified information. Qualified public information is

information management and disseminated through the medium of the local government website. It has a quality value that can be accessed by the public. The quality value consists of the dimension of time, content and form. Elements of time becomes a component of quality of information is timeliness, novelty (up to date), the frequency in use, and periodization of time. Dimensions of qualified public information content are accuracy, relevance, completeness, conciseness, coverage, and performance that have been achieved. While dimensional shape are the clarity of information, detail, sequence, presenting the information in narrative form or graphs and other forms, the availability of information in a printed document or a full text pdf / MS Word as well as a video display and caset disc.

the on-line media. The quality of such accessibility must be supported with the safety and comfort in getting / delivering information or when interacting with local governments through the website (75.09%), the openness of local governments in providing public information (73.89%), the availability of on-line media that can be used community aspirations, expectations and needs, the availability of public information that is needed by the community (72.29%), easy to get a website and information appropriately, inexpensive, low cost, easy to understand, and simple procedures (69.52%), and the speed of the download information (64.10%). The influence of accessibility, based on the results of path analysis, showed direct influence and significantly negative towards community participation.

Figure 2. Diagram of Path Analysis on the Factors Influencing Society Participation on Development
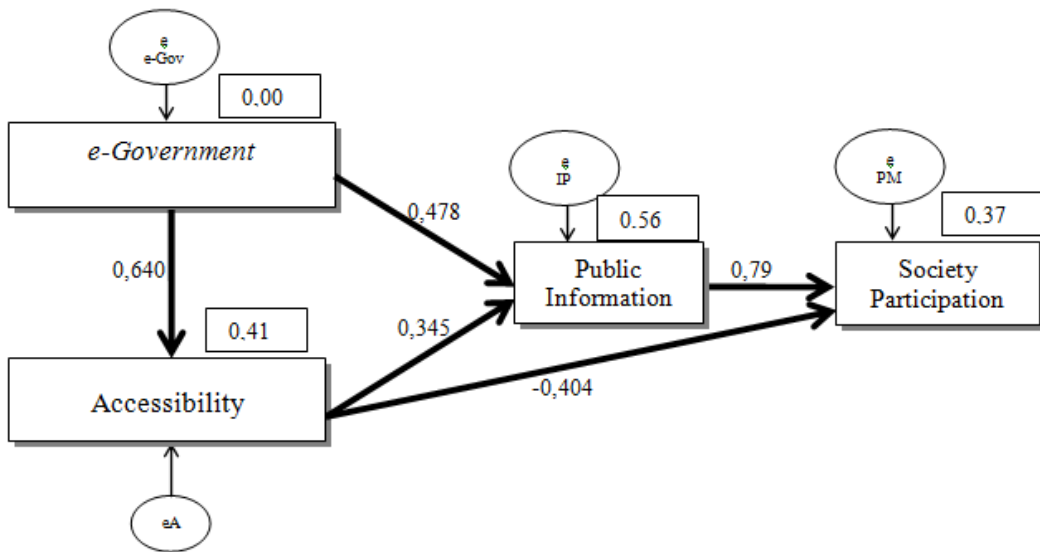
Feasibility	StandardValue	Empirical Result	Model Evaluation
Chi-Square	Expected low	3,065 < 3,8414	Fit
Probabilitas (P)	P>0.05	0,080 > 0,05	Fit
CMIN/DF (nilai chi-square dibagi derajat kebebasan)	<5	3,065 < 5	Fit
GFI (*Good of Fit Index*)	0-1	0,993 (0 – 1)	Fit
RMSEA (*Root Mean Square Error of Approximation*)	0.05-0.08	0.094 > 0,08	Fit
AGFI (*Adjusted Good of Fit Index*)	≥ 0,9	0.935 > 0,90	Fit
TLI (*Tucker Lewis Index*)	≥ 0,9	0.970 > 0,90	Fit
NFI (*norms fit indeks*)	nearly 1	0.993 > 0.90	Fit

Accessibility information versus public participation

Accessibility is the ability of people to interact with the government through the website media to convey or obtain publicly available information whether requested or not. The indicator used to measure accessibility is the openness of public bodies active in disseminating information needed by the people either requested or not, the availability of government websites, shape information, and the information content both quantitatively and qualitatively; easy to get the proper information, low cost, easy to understand, and simple way / procedures (efficiency); speed to download / information; comfort in getting / delivering information or interact with government. This study shows that the accessibility of e-government based public information shows score in good category. It explains the public's ability to access public information and to interact with the government through

The estimation of results of path coefficients (p) variable accessibility to public participation shows a negative value of -0.40 with significance of 0.001. This means increased the ability of people to interact with the government to deliver and requested information easily via the website media, decreased the community participation by 40%, while the indirect influence of accessibility to public participation in the development, through qualified public information, shows the total effect of -0.132. It explains that the accessibility of public information has influence to the decline of 13.2% participation. The increased the accessibility of the qualified public information, decreased the participation of people to find information and interact with the government directly (face to face). Theoretically, Rogers (1983) explains that public participation is closely related to accessibility, the availability of channels for the public to new ideas. Rogers does not explain the negative positive relationship between accessibility

with community participation as well as the type of channel used to convey new ideas. Booz (2005) also confirms that accessibility is the ability to interact with government through the new channel and new ICT through one stop shopping or call center. And new media can contribute significantly to the community to participate (Melcote, 2001; Macinthos, 2004; Indrajit, 2005; Purwanto, 2006; Hanna, 2010; Soetomo, 2009).

Starting from the theory postulated by Rogers (1983), Booz (2005), Melcote (2001), Macinthos (2004), Indrajit (2005), Purwanto (2006), Hanna (2010), Soetomo (2009) ifthe accessibility ofe-government based public informationis increased, public participation should have been increased as well. However, the empirical results of this study showed a significant negative influence. Accessibility has a negative and significant impact on the participation of either directly or indirectly through public information. The proposition means that increasing the accessibility of public information, the public participation has declined. It can be explained that theoretically accessibility is only related to the availability of the new channel in the form of information communication technology to participate. While the results of this study indicate that:

First, accessibility is not only related to the availability of e-government as the media to participate, but also related to comfort and safety, openness and availability of information, ease of procedure, and the speed to obtain information or a response. Second, the public has had the ability to acquire and convey public information through interactive domain or public space in the media website easily, fast, relatively inexpensive, safe, and comfortably, rather than they have to come directly to the authorities to request information and convey the aspirations, needs, and hope. Through on-line media the government can also find information, aspirations, and expectations of the people on the appropriate and desirable development needs. It is the people who know their daily needs most primarily associated with the construction of road infrastructure. The task of government is to assist and facilitate the development of infrastructure for the needs of the community. Without knowing the public demand, aspects of the supply provided by the government to the public often does not fit the requirements.

Third, the commitment of local governments in providing public access to the information required in the era of openness and new media to support the community accessibility level is high (65.22%). Fourth, society has apriori attitude towards participation face to face, especially through public consultation, dialogue, discussion or development plans. Public participation in the form of dialogue or public consultations is only as a tool to determine the justification of the local government budget that is not based on the needs and demands of society towards infrastructure development. Even community participation in development planning consultative is no longer effective to be used as a means of absorption of the aspirations of the community as the local government is doing more top down in implementing development programs, using a planning document that has been prepared in advance, and a limited budget to meet all the proposals of citizens. Proposal proposed by the citizens associated with

infrastructure development that has not been accommodated in local government planning documents (RKPD) can be submitted through the people's representative in the legislature. Furthermore, the government and the legislature seek to synchronize the existing development program priorities. As presented by Sanajihitu Sangaji (43 years) in an interview conducted on September 4, 2014 in Office of Regional Planning and Development Bureauof Sidoarjo as follows:

"Deliberation of development plan is no longer effective to be used as a means of absorption of the aspirations of the people. Since this process often does not produce direct results that can answer the needs of the community and the proposal at the village level, the community, sector or region. This is because it is not actually representation of citizen-based interests, but only justification tool for the budgeting process done aspirationally and participatory. Deliberation process development plan is an integral part of the process of the budget technocracy performed by bureaucracy. The loss of public proposals of deliberation process development plan due to several factors, those are the factor of allocation and distribution of a limited budget to meet all the demands of the citizens. Because it looks great and is not realistic, then the Executive Budget Team tends to use a top-down planning document as alternative policy because this process has been interrupted at the village level, the regional development planning system coordinated by Planning and Regional Development Bureau can not be considered as a mechanism which is done bottom up.

To accommodate his problem, this aspiration should be encouraged politically through parliamentary institutions in the region. Efforts to encourage political budgeting politically can be pursued by encouraging the effectiveness of the recess process of Parliament to absorb the aspirations of the people. Accommodated aspirations can then be brought into the discussion of the legislative budget committee as proposed electoral districts. The convergence of aspirations through a process of absorption of the recess can be formulated into a flagship program of each constituency. If Parliament can streamline the recess process to establish proposals for program priorities, in the document Budget and Expenditure, the issue of answering the needs of constituents can be synchronized with a plan that is prepared by the department of sectoral "(Results of Interview with Sanajihitu Sangaji, Head of Statistics and Reporting –Regional Planning and Development Bureau, 4 September 2014).

The same opinion was also delivered by the Head of Regional Planning and Development of Sidoarjo, Sulaksono, stating that the reluctance of people to participate because they felt that the proposals submitted were never realized in real development program so that the community chose silence or "mboten up".

".... So far in the implementation of the districts development plans Deliberation, the people are apriori because they feel that most of the proposal delivered in the deliberation are not realized or the so called*mboten up*". (Source: Interview with Head of Regional Planning and Development Bureau of Sidoarjo, Sulaksana, in Bappeda of Sidoarjo 4 September 2014).

Public information on community participation

Information has become an important point in public participation in the era of information communication technology. Quality information has significance for the community to self-development and the environment. Communities will participate if it has sufficient quality public information. Quality public information is public information that meets the standards of the time, content and form. Therefore, the government must be able to manage the information held (immediately, at any time, periodically) and obtained from the public and to ensure the smooth flow of quality information in an effort to encourage increased community participation.

The results showed that the public information (immediately, periodically, at any time, and infrastructure) in the e-government media of Sidoarjois good, 69.78%. Public participation in the development of infrastructure in Sidoarjo is fair or occasional with score of 57.31%. The biggest community participation in the development based on research results is a searching on the summary of information regarding the activity or program that is being and has been done by a public bureau, the realization of ongoing activities, regulations or policies, procurement, infrastructure conditions; delivery of information, aspirations, needs, and expectations of society.

The next is the public participation in the form of public scrutiny of the development program that is running as suggestions and criticisms or policy support delivered through interactive dialogs or public space on the website. Partnership is a form of participation in the form of thought, the provision of funding and personnel. The next form of participation is a public consultation or dialogue. Participation in the form of public consultation and dialogue respectively is 53.86% and 53.40%. Theoretically, as quoted Mardikanto (1993), Schramm states that the information has significance in improving participation. Information needed to resuscitate, grow, move, maintain, and enhance community participation in the development process. Further it is said that the information could be used to build people to have awareness, willingness, knowledge, and skills in using information about government policies and infrastructure development. The same thing was confirmed Macintosh (2004) that the participation will increase when the public has sufficient information, understanding the mechanisms for participation, and ability to contribute to influence government policy through the suggestions, views and opinions.

Results of path analysis showed that public information has direct influence and significant impact on community participation. The path coefficients (p) showed a positive value of 0.79 with a significance of 0.001. This means that the management of quality information from production, process, and distribution have an influence in increasing public participation. E-government based community participation can be in the form of giving an assessment of the government's policy that will be enforced, the search for data and information on a number of websites owned by the government, as well as participation in various dialog or public hearing conducted on-line via the internet.

New Findings of the research Results

Based on the theory of construction and results of data analysis, several new findings of research results can be explained.

First, the e-government based public information is a major determinant for increased community participation in development. This proposition is demonstrated by empirical findings that e-government has no direct influence against public participation but must be mediated by public information. Furthermore, public information influence directly to the improvement of people's participation in development. The public can participate when it has sufficient information according to their needs. With insufficient information, the public can put themselves to utilize the information in order to provide input to local governments to supervise the infrastructure development program.

Second, the quality of e-government can encourage increased public information and public participation in development. This proposition refers to the increasing the quality of e-government, the quality of public information and public participation is also increase. E-government has several dimensions of quality such as ease of use, quality of information, interactive; unique Web design, exciting, and innovative; integrated, customer service, and participatory.

Third, e-government can improve the quality and accessibility of public information. This proposition is based on the finding that the better the quality of the management and development of e-government and the better the accessibility of public information.

Fourth, the increased is the accessibility of public information of e-government media, the declinedis public participation in infrastructure development. The basic argument of this proposition refers to the empirical finding that through the medium of e-government community easily can interact and dialogue with the government to obtain or convey information, aspirations, needs, expectations, or suggestions and criticisms related to development programs in a fast, relatively inexpensive, safe and comfortable. The increasing ability of people to access information easily through e-government, people do not bother to look for and acquire or convey public information relating to the condition of the infrastructure to come into public agencies to communicate directly.

Fifth, the results of this study criticize the level of participation of Arnstein that participation has eight levels. Based on the results of the study, e-government based community participation consists of five levels, namely the search and delivery of information, two-way communication between the government and the community through public forums, communications dialogue, collaboration communities with government and public scrutiny of the implementation of the development program a good road infrastructure.

Sixth, the accessibility of e-government based public information and people's participation in development is more successful when supported by capacity, structure, and culture of service-oriented bureaucracy. This proposition was shown that capacity, organizational structure (formalization in the

form of standard operating procedures), and bureaucratic culture oriented to quality of service enable and facilitate public access to public information quality as well.

The novelty of this study is:

First, the e-government is not necessarily to encourage the increased community participation in development, but must be mediated by the quality of public information. Theoretically as postulated by Melcote (2001), Indrajit (2005), Purwanto (2006), Hanna (2010), Soetomo (2009) that e-government can encourage increased community participation. However, empirical studies show that e-government affect the increased participation when mediated by public information.

Second, theoretically, as presented by Rogers (1983), public participation is related with the accessibility, the availability of channels and information communication technology to deliver new ideas. Empirically, the research results show that accessibility is not only related to the availability of new media such as websites, but also related to comfort and safety to acquire and convey the aspirations, needs, and expectations, openness and availability of information, ease of procedure, and quick response.

Third, a significant negative influence of accessibility of public information to the public participation indicates that the increasing of the accessibility of public information has declined the participation. It means that the decline in participation is because the public has been able and easily access the information needed and to convey the aspirations, needs, expectations, suggestions, and criticisms to the government through the medium of e-government rather than coming straight through the help desk public authorities and constrained by space and time.

Closing

- Accessibility of public information withe-government media in Sidoarjo, totaly, is good (71.01%). The accessibility of information is encouraged by the openness of public bodies to actively inform the public whether requested or not; the availability of both the quantity and quality of information and the media that are used to inform and obtain information; ease of use of the media to obtain information quickly, accurately, low cost, easy to understand, and simple way / procedures; speed to download / information; and comfort in getting / delivering information or interact with government.
- Qualified public information has three dimensions; those are time, content and form. Those three dimensions with e-government media in Sidoarjo are good (69.78).
- E-government is a potential and strategic medium to convey information, interact with residents in a public forum, improve service quality, and increase community participation in development. The quality of e-government media in Sidoarjo is good (68.50%). This quality is supported by the ease of use of the website, the benefit received by the public, the site look unique and interesting, the complementary relationship, as well as community service.
- Community participation in development has different levels. The quality of media community participation in the

development of e-government is included in fair category or occasional (57.31%). Level of community participation in development are the delivery and search of information, public consultation through a public forum and a poll on media websites, discussion through public forums, partnerships in the provision of thinking, manpower, and funding, monitoring through criticism, advice, and support policies submitted to government.

- Community participation in infrastructure development simultaneously and partially is influenced by the quality of e-government, public information, and accessibility. These three variables affect community participation in infrastructure development is 37%, while 63% influenced by other factors is not included in the research model. Factors that could affect these could include readiness, commitment, and leadership is part of bureaucratic capacity, organizational structure, and culture of the bureaucracy in the service.
- Participation of communities is affected directly or indirectly by the e-government, accessibi-lity, and public information. Community participation indirectly is affected by the e-government through public information, e-government through accessibility and public information, and e-government through the influenced accessibility with the contribution of 37%. The results of path analysis can also be explained that the e-government when mediated by public information has a more powerful effect in increasing community participation in development with a total effect of 0.698. Meanwhile, a direct negative effect of accessibility to public participation shows that the openness of information, availability of on-line media and information, the ease of obtaining and delivering information through the media on-line, as well as comfort in interacting with the government can lower people's participation in development. The increasing of the accessibility of public information is important because the increased accessibility of public information can decline public participation in the search and delivery of information, advice and criticism, dialogue or interact with the government directly (face to face). Meanwhile, the direct effect of e-government in a negative and not significant to public participation shows that the development of quality e-government must pay attention to the dimensions of information, interactive, transaction, and participation. Without these four dimensions, the increase in e-government can not (still) encourage the increased community participation. Theoretical models of e-government based public information about the accessibility has influence on community participation in infrastructure development is acceptable because it has compatibility with the data obtained from the findings in the field.

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