**Topic:** Info Tech in Global Economy

**Question:**

**Chapter 12** – From our weekly chapter reading, we learned that Crowdsourcing can be a very valuable tool for promoting and developing three main pillars of an open government.  According to the Executive Office of the President (2009), Open Government Directive, Crowdsourcing ideas in the public sector identifies and defines those three pillars as?

Q1: Please identify the three (3) pillars of an open government, and provide a short description for each?

**Instructions:**

* Need 3 Responses for other student posts
* Minimum 150 words for each response (use uploaded document to see other student posts)
* Textbook attached
* No plagiarism please.

**Initial Post 1:**

According to Wirtz & Birkmeyer (2015), the term open government is used in both science and practice. One of the pillars of an open government is citizen-centric services. Through this pillar, the government is recognized as having a responsibility to meet the needs of the citizens they represent to the best of its ability and in a way that every citizen finds it meaningful. The quality of interaction between citizens and the government is expected to be high in the delivery of services.

The other pillar is innovation and facilitation. This refers to a government’s responsibility to ensure that opportunities are available for both private and public innovation that adds value to the data and systems of the government (Wirtz, 2015). It considers the fact that there are specific systems and data that cannot be openly accessed where there are commercial, privacy, or security responsibilities. This pillar plays a significant role in the social and economic development of society because citizens can access systems and data that help them become more innovative. Public sector information should be provided in the public domain to facilitate innovation in both public and private sectors and enable citizens to make informed choices. The principle is also extended to cultural collections and transparency to ensure that there is a culture of collaboration and scrutiny instead of a culture of secrecy.

The third pillar is open and transparent government. It is grounded on the principle that citizens have the right to the information they need so that they may be aware of public and political affairs and participate in the democratic processes. It also emphasizes on creating genuine engagement between the government and the citizens in decision-making (Wirtz, 2015) The localization of policy solutions should be promoted to ensure that government solutions are relevant to real situations and ensure that there is a reasonable response to emergencies and issues.

**Initial Post 2:**

**Three Pillars of Open Government**

Open government is a process that helps people to know their government very well. For every country people, it is very important that they must develop a good relationship with government and to do that every government must provide them some opportunity which helps them to develop this understanding. Open government has three important pillars that play very important role and those are

***Citizen-Centric Service***

This pillar mainly describes that government has so many duties which they need to fulfill for their people. Every country people mainly depend on their government for every issue and problem and they trust their governments about everything. So open government develops this pillar so if country people have any issues they can directly submit it to government (Wirtz & Birkmeyer, 2015). Normally there are lots of persons present between government and country people so if a person wants to communicate with their government they have to talk with these people first after that if that person has permission so they can communicate with government. However, now this pillar will allow every single person of country that they can directly file their problems and issue to the government. This process will build an understanding relationship between country people and government. This pillar also helps country people to understand that they have chosen right government for country.

***Open and Transparent Government***

This is second pillar of over government and this pillar mainly defines the nature of government. Citizen centric service would not work if government would not listen to country people (Maseh & Katuu, 2017). It is important that government must create free and open atmosphere so it will help country people to communicate with them. Before discussing any problems it is important country people must acquire all knowledge about government. That is only possible when government’s nature must be transparent so it will help all country people to gain full knowledge about them. If government has this type of free and transparent nature so it will also provide them the skill and knowledge to understand country people also. This is one type of process where both parties must follow all these procedures and process. So when any problem will arise they can easily solve it and find out some better ways to prevent them in future. When government wants to do something better and they want that people must understand their perspective this type of nature also helps them to develop something new.

***Innovation Facility***

Country always needs development and that is why country needs to invent some new things and process so they can bring development. Innovation is main key of every country’s development and people always prefer new technology and better improvement. As this is the third pillar of open government so every government concentrates on this pillar very much (Ruvalcaba-Gomez, Criado & Gil-Garcia, 2018). Because it will help develop a connection between government and country people. Innovation makes people’s life easier and to live in a city or village new technology is being always preferable. So open government allows country and country people to build some new methods or techniques so it will make their life easier.

**Initial Post 3:**

Crowdsourcing ideas, as noted above, have been initially developed and utilized in the non-public sector, then again later some authorities companies commenced experimenting with them. Highly influential for this have been central top-down initiatives in numerous countries, such as the ‘Open Government Directive’ in the USA. It defines transparency, participation and collaboration as the major pillars of open government:

a. Transparency promotes accountability via providing the public with data about what the authorities is doing.

b. Participation lets in contributors of the public to contribute ideas and know-how so that their government can benefit from records and expertise that is widely dispersed in society, in order to plan higher policies (Brabham, 2013).

c. Collaboration effort improves the adequacy of government with the guide of empowering associations and collaboration inside the government, crosswise over levels of government, and between the legislature and non-open organizations.

Crowdsourcing can be pretty treasured for promotion and developing two of these three predominant pillars of open government: participation and collaboration. This has led authorities organizations, initially, in the USA and later in other international locations as well, to proceed to some first crowdsourcing initiatives, having more than a few types of ‘citizen sourcing’ for accumulating data on citizens’ desires and for the solution of difficult problems. These initiatives motivated some first research in this area, which pursuits to analyse these initiatives in order to research from them, and to perceive common patterns and trend (Janssen, 2015).