

IFIP AICT 504

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(Eds.)



Information and Communication Technologies for Development

14th IFIP WG 9.4 International Conference
on Social Implications of Computers
in Developing Countries, ICT4D 2017
Yogyakarta, Indonesia, May 22–24, 2017
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IFIP is the global non-profit federation of societies of ICT professionals that aims at achieving a worldwide professional and socially responsible development and application of information and communication technologies.

IFIP is a non-profit-making organization, run almost solely by 2500 volunteers. It operates through a number of technical committees and working groups, which organize events and publications. IFIP's events range from large international open conferences to working conferences and local seminars.

The flagship event is the IFIP World Computer Congress, at which both invited and contributed papers are presented. Contributed papers are rigorously refereed and the rejection rate is high.

As with the Congress, participation in the open conferences is open to all and papers may be invited or submitted. Again, submitted papers are stringently refereed.

The working conferences are structured differently. They are usually run by a working group and attendance is generally smaller and occasionally by invitation only. Their purpose is to create an atmosphere conducive to innovation and development. Refereeing is also rigorous and papers are subjected to extensive group discussion.

Publications arising from IFIP events vary. The papers presented at the IFIP World Computer Congress and at open conferences are published as conference proceedings, while the results of the working conferences are often published as collections of selected and edited papers.

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Preface

This book comprises the papers presented at the 14th International Conference on Social Implications of Computers in Developing Countries (IFIP WG 9.4 2017 Conference) held in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, May 22–24, 2017. The theme of the conference was “ICTs for Promoting Social Harmony: Towards a Sustainable Information Society.” A harmonious society is viewed as a peaceful and balanced “connected whole” in a transformed social dynamic, where there is a sustainable exchange of resources and development taking place through mutual agreement. As “all problems of existence are essentially problems of harmony,” the goal of development is apparently not only to ensure social harmony, but also to minimize the elements that undermine or disrupt the connected whole. Ideally, the information society is seen as a “classless and conflictless” inclusive community, which strives to use technologies to diminish structural barriers, democratize information, balance power with dependency, and transform human values. However, in reality, a harmonious society faces several challenges including political and religious extremism, infringement of privacy and security, as well as disparity of wealth and social disconnection. As we are unavoidably intermingling toward a complex environment of the information society, we need to critically investigate the social construction role of information technology especially in the contexts of peace and conflict, cooperation, and development of human capital for creating a sustainable world.

Within this spirit, a call for tracks was distributed and 17 track proposals were submitted, of which 13 were finally selected:

1. Large-Scale and Complex Information Systems for Development
2. Women Empowerment and Gender Justice
3. Social Mechanisms of ICT-Enabled Development
4. The Data Revolution and Sustainable Development Goals
5. Critical Perspectives on ICT and Open Innovation for Development
6. The Contribution of Practice Theories to ICT for Development
7. Agile Development
8. Indigenous and Local Community-Grounded ICT Developments
9. Global Sourcing and Development
10. Sustainability in ICT4D
11. Information Systems Development and Implementation in Southeast Asia
12. IPID and Graduate Student Track
13. General

The IFIP WG 9.4 2017 Conference began a novel tradition of published proceedings in collaboration with Springer in the IFIP *Advances in Information and Communication Technology* (IFIP AICT) series. The main purpose for this novelty is to sustain and preserve the papers and offer a digital space that is accessible and visible to a larger audience. This book consisting of 71 papers offers three keynote submissions, with the

remaining 68 being selected from 118 submissions, following a blind, rigorous review process assisted by over 150 peers from more than 40 countries. We thank Springer for their service in publishing the proceedings of this conference.

For a large event like this conference to happen, a considerable effort by numerous individuals is required. For this, we begin by thanking the 71 members of the Program Committee, the local arrangements chairs, and 123 additional reviewers for their enormous efforts in reviewing the submitted papers. We also express gratitude to all the sponsors: the IFIP WG 9.4 (ifipwg94.org), the Swedish Program for ICT in Developing Regions (SPIDER, spidercenter.org), International Network for Postgraduate Students in the area of ICT4D (IPID, ipid.se), UIINet (uii.net.id), and Cisco Indonesia (cisco.com/c/en_id/).

Special thanks go to the hosts of this conference, Universitas Islam Indonesia (UII, uii.ac.id) and Sanata Dharma University (USD, usd.ac.id). Both these private universities are among the pioneers of higher learning in Indonesia and are located in Yogyakarta, one of the most livable cities in Indonesia. Yogyakarta has more than 100 higher education institutions and is the city of tolerance. Yogyakarta is a melting pot of various cultures from all corners of Indonesia and is perhaps the pre-eminent city of culture in Indonesia. It was a great pleasure to hold the IFIP WG 9.4 2017 Conference in this special place.

May 2017

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Design and Build OLAP Business Intelligence for Village Sustainable Development Planning

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Abstract. The Indonesian government-year period 2014–2019, endorsed the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) with the concept of building Indonesia from the rural area. One of the RPJMN focus is the development of rural and border areas brings a new paradigm for the village development. This village development paradigm change requires the support of village information system. Village Information System and Rural Areas (SIDEKa) has developed and implemented in dozens of villages in the some district as a pilot project. The transaction data and information in the village have captured accurately using SIDEKa. These data and information becoming crucial sources for development planning in the next phase. This paper describe design and build OLAP Business Intelligence for development planning at village and supra village (district) that integrates SIDEKa's data from all villages and aligns the development planning with the vision, mission, and objectives of rural development. This paper presents model/architecture for ETL, star schema, and new measures that capture spatial and temporal dimensions. OLAP Business Intelligence will be useful for Village Sustainable Development Planning.

Keywords: OLAP Business Intelligence · Sustainable Development Planning · Village Information System and Rural Areas (SIDEKa)

1 Introduction

The Indonesian government year period 2014–2019, endorsed the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) with the concept of building Indonesia from the rural area. The government develops all sectors in order to get a better Indonesia, with the several objectives focus: (a) improve competitiveness, (b) improve the quality of human being, including mental development, (c) utilize and restore the lost potential in maritime and marine sectors, (d) improve the quality of economic growth, (e) reduce the inequality between regions, (f) restore environmental damage, and (g) advance social life. In the fifth focus that is the reduction of inequality between regions, government provides a large focus on the development of rural and border areas [1].

Village authority in the philosophy of “Village Builds” in the government of President Joko Widodo, change the village development paradigm from object becomes the subject of development. The development initially overlapping as an institution, financial and planning is now becoming more consolidated.

Changes in the development paradigm and village authority is the authority on village government administration, the implementation of rural development, rural community development, and community empowerment requires support from village information system. Village information system explicitly has appeared in the Village Law, in article 86 concerning Rural Development and Development of Rural Areas Information System, which contain (1) Village has right to access information through the village information system developed by the local district/city government, (2) The government and regional governments must develop a rural development and development of rural areas information system, (3) Village information system referred in paragraph 2 includes hardware and software facilities, network, and human resources, (4) Village information system referred in paragraph 2 includes the villages data, rural development data, rural areas data, and other information related to rural development and the development of rural areas, (5) village information system referred in paragraph 2 managed by village government and can be accessed by village communities and all stakeholders, (6) The local district/city government provide district/city information planning for the village. Village information system then becomes very important.

Rural development should also be aligned with the level of development in the above village level (Supra Desa), i.e. district/city and sub-district. Development plans at village level should be aligned with the policy and strategy of the district/city, Regional Development Plan (RPJMD), Strategic Plan Working Unit (SKPD), Spatial Planning and Regional Plan (RTRW) District/City, and the planned development of rural areas [2].

In the previous research, the authors have designed and build integrated Village Information System and Region (SIDEKa). The information system developed through strategic planning based on Enterprise Architecture, and priority-based information system development planning [3]. SIDEKa has implemented in several villages in districts in Indonesia, i.e. in Meranti, East Belitung, Boalemo Gorontalo, Pangkajene Islands, Raja Ampat, Gianyar, Pemalang, Tasikmalaya, and Kulon Progo. The transaction data and information in the village have captured accurately using SIDEKa. These data and information becoming crucial sources for development planning in the next phase.

The volume of data generated by the SIDEKa for daily operations of the different kinds of businesses has experienced an explosive growth. Data warehouses play an important role in helping decision makers obtain the maximum benefits of these large amounts of data. Data are extracted from several sources, cleansed, customized and inserted into the data warehouse. A data warehouse is defined as a subject oriented, integrated, time-variant and non-volatile collection of data in support of management decision making process. [7]. The most popular analysis mean is the Online Analytical Processing (OLAP) which enables users to examine, retrieve and summarize data within a multidimensional model.

This paper describe a design and implementation of OLAP Business Intelligence for development planning at village and supra village (district) that integrates SIDEKa's data from all villages and aligns the development planning with the vision, mission, and objectives of rural development in the Village Law No. 6 of 2014. OLAP Business Intelligence will be useful for Village Sustainable Development Planning for support the strategic and tactical decisions [4] as well as being a tool to monitor development

progress in every villages which are connected as human neural network. In the end OLAP Business Intelligence is expected to improve organizational performance in sustainable development [5].

2 Related Work

Nowadays we are witnessing of explosion of transactional data transferred in the internet. 2 billion people from developing countries using the internet. The huge data need to be efficiently gathered, stored and analyze to support decision making not only for business institution but also for the government. One of the solution is Data warehouse and Online Analytical Processing (OLAP) Business Intelligence. Data warehouse is a collection of data that is subject oriented, integrated, time variant, and non-volatile designed for complex queries [11, 12].

Data warehouse is used to strengthen action ability of Health Information System, in Tajikistan [13]. This research proposed process of standardization using meta-data dictionary that would support data for action. Business Intelligence also useful for developing countries. Purkayastha et al. proposed Big Data Analytics for developing countries, using cloud computing for operational Business Intelligence in health [14]. This big data is resulting from integration of health data from multiple sources. Mohamed et al. show that KM is critical for innovation, prioritization and efficient use of resources. A significant linear association between IICTs and KM across time and geography is detected. IICTs improve the quality of shared decision making in inter- and intra-organizational settings [15].

Inspired by the usefulness of data warehouse and business intelligence as a tool for decision making in the government or in organization, authors design and build an OLAP Business Intelligence for sustainable development.

3 Research Methodology

This research comprehensively done by doing some related activities, can be viewed on a fishbone diagram in Fig. 1 below:

Activity 1, Villages and Rural Areas information system strategic planning implemented in phases: (1) Literature Study. A literature study by gathering information from books, articles, and scientific journals that discuss information system/information technology strategic planning related to Village Information System and Rural Areas. (2) Data Collection. Data collection related to information system strategic planning is done for several techniques, including: (a) direct observation, surveying the location, (b) interview, interviewing stakeholders related to village government organization, and business processes related to information system strategic planning, (c) survey, if interview with stakeholders not enough yield important information. (d) Business processes analysis in organization. The business processes are analyzed with analysis tools, i.e.: Porter's Value Chain [6] and Business Process Analysis [7]. (e) Enterprise Architecture modeling, using phases in TOGAF ADM methodology [8]. This approach is a complete and comprehensive approach that is suitable for strategic information system planning [9].

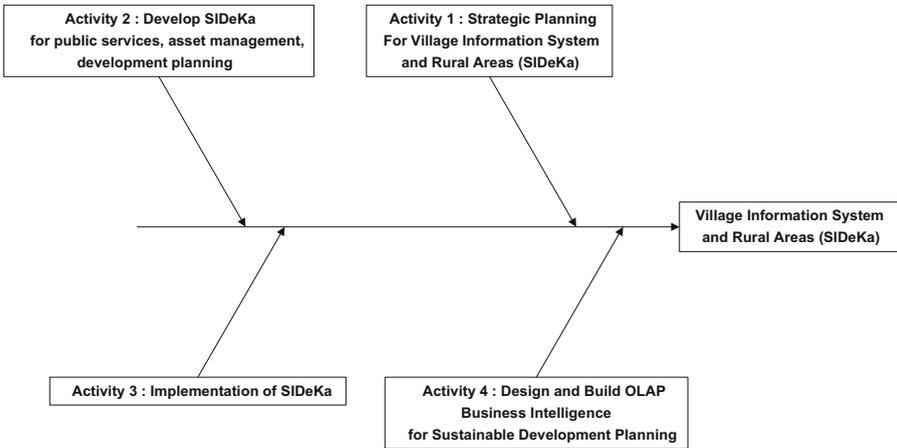


Fig. 1. SIDEKa research activity

Business process identified for village government services shown in Fig. 2 below:

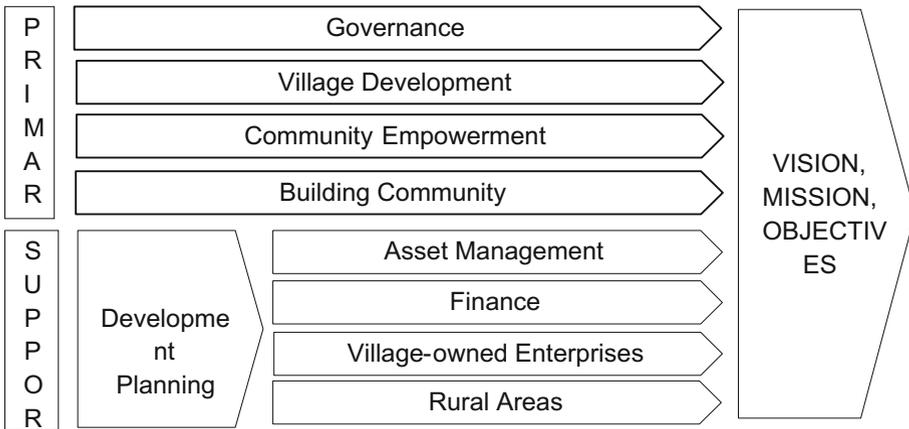


Fig. 2. Village value chain

Activity 2 and 3 is Design and Build Village Information System and Rural Area (SIDEKa) and its implementation. This system has been implemented in several pilot areas. The results are shown in Fig. 3 below:

Activity 4 is Design and Build OLAP Business Intelligence for sustainable development planning conducted in this study. The design process of OLAP Business Intelligence performed with the following steps: (1) Identify the sustainable development planning regulation and procedures, (2) Presenting a star schema based on dimensional model that captures information needs for sustainable development planning, (3) Introduction new measures that captures both the temporal and spatial dimensions, (4) Design

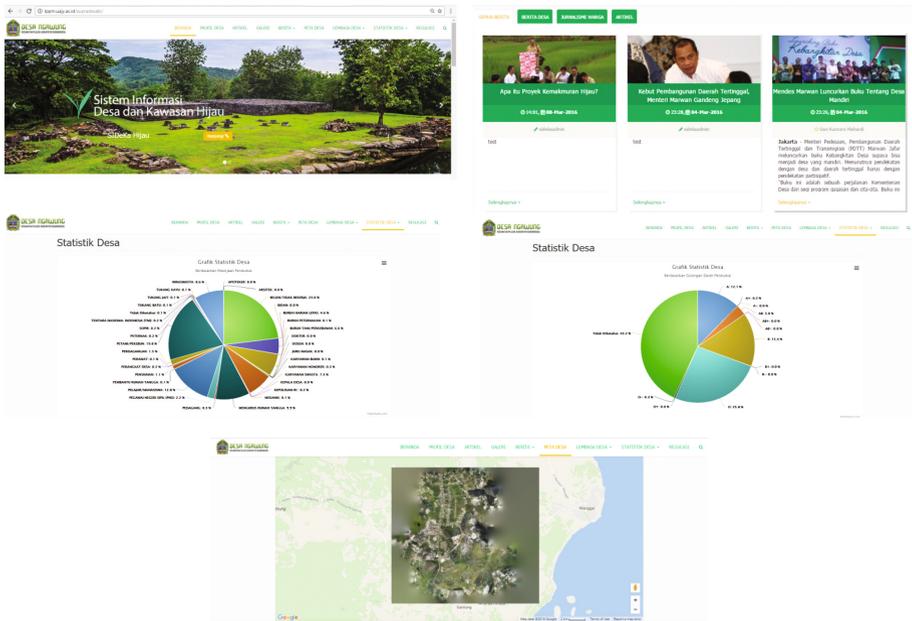


Fig. 3. Front end side screenshot SIDEKa

model/architecture for Extract, Transform and Loading, and (5) Implementing the OLAP Business Intelligence System.

4 OLAP Business Intelligence for Village and Rural Areas for Sustainable Development Planning

Indonesia is a big country that have at least 70 thousand villages. The new development paradigm turn village into new role as become the subject of the development instead of as an object. The new role implies the need for management information system of village development. Right now villages already have an open source information system that could support for village development planning, actuate, and monitoring that called SIDEKa.

The information system has been developed in the early stages (SIDEKa) is an application which is still in transactional scale and handle daily operations. The information needs in aggregation and reporting form are important for sustainable development planning at the village and supra village (district) level. The application is then called OLAP Business Intelligence. OLAP Business Intelligence is a decision making support applications that could satisfy organization needs to meet the efficiency of decision making using technology to rapidly extract useful information from very large data so that accelerate the decision-making [10].

The development of OLAP Business Intelligence Application develop in the following steps: (1) Identify the sustainable development planning regulation and

procedures. This step is an OLAP Business Intelligence Requirements Analysis. Requirements analysis was conducted through Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with stakeholders at the district level such as Bappeda and SKPD and business processes analysis related to development planning. Several government regulations related to development planning are: (a) Law No. 25 of 2004 concerning National Development Planning, (b) Law No. 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government, (c) PP 08 of 2008 concerning Stages, Preparation Procedures, Control and Implementation Evaluation, Regional Planning, (d) Regulation 54/2010 concerning the implementation of PP 08/2008, and (e) Law No. 11 of 2008 on Information and Electronic Transactions. One of the main business processes related to development planning is shown in block diagram in Fig. 4 below. The first block from the block diagram shows that the data processing and information is the first main issue. This first block is then filled by the Online Analytical Reporting (OLAP) application, which is one of the basic functionality of business intelligence application. Some important questions related to OLAP, which need to be answered for sustainable development planning such as: (a) How large and which land area, and the potential revenues that can be achieved for the entire area in the district, including all of the potential of agricultural, livestock, tourism? (b) How is the development of agricultural, livestock, tourism, etc. during the period of last five years? (c) How large the disaster-prone district area? (d) How many people that was born, died, migration in a certain district?

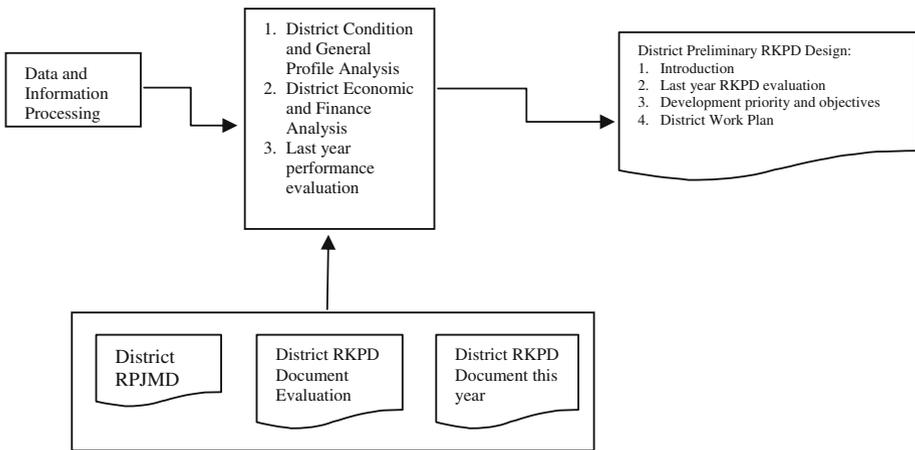


Fig. 4. Preliminary drafting RKP regency/city diagram [2]

(2) OLAP Business Intelligence Design. This design phase comprises of: (a) presenting a star schema based on dimensional model that captures information needs for sustainable development planning. Create dimensionality model in information package and star schema design is conducted in this design phase. Information package explain the facts/measure, and dimension along with the attributes and hierarchies that will compose data warehouse. Data warehouse is a collection of data that is subject

oriented, integrated, time variant, and non-volatile designed for complex queries [11, 12]. (b) Introduction new measures that captures both the temporal and spatial dimensions, and (c) Design model/architecture for Extract, Transform and Loading OLAP Business Intelligence application architecture is shown in Fig. 5 below:

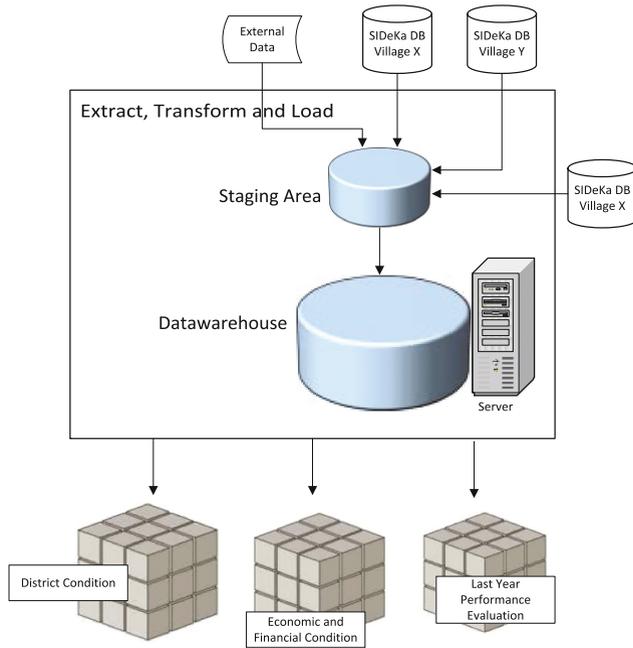


Fig. 5. Supra village OLAP business intelligence application architecture

Transactional Data for village development planning from SIDEKa integrated through a process of extraction, transformation, and loading into data warehouse. Furthermore, the data is accessed through an application in OLAP Business Intelligence web application.

Village conditions involving location and region characteristic information obtained from external data such as BMKG and other institutions. Extract, Transform, and Load process using two databases comprises Staging Area and Data Warehouse. Staging area is used for preliminary ETL and the star schema

Data warehouse/star schema design for district condition indicator shown in Fig. 6 below:

This star schema represents district condition fact, and dimensions that could be analyze from our OLAP Business Intelligence application. The continuous dimension also include in this design to accommodate continuous query. Besides district condition, this fact could be answered economics and finance condition.

Economics and finance condition fact also could be derived from Fact Demography in Fig. 7 below:

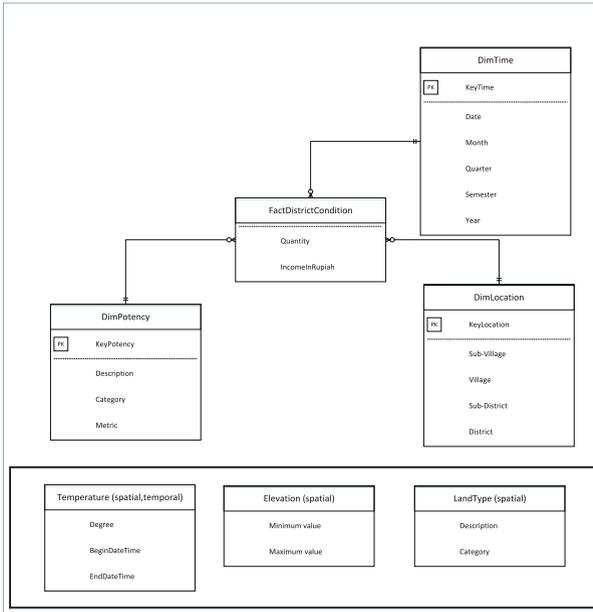


Fig. 6. Data warehouse design for district condition

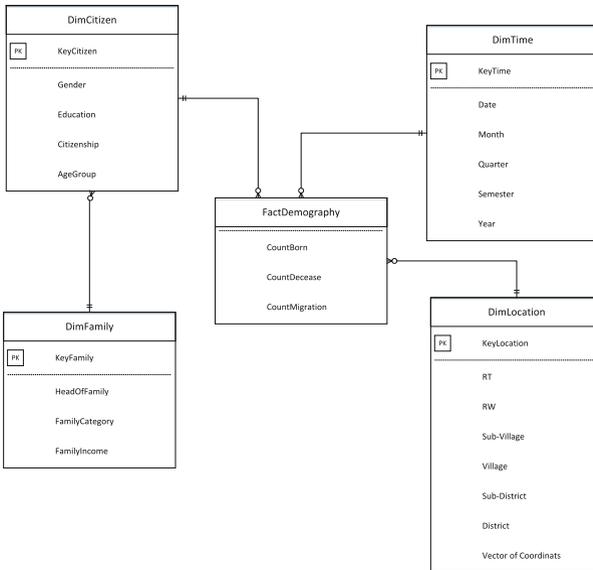


Fig. 7. Data warehouse design for demography

This Demography fact could answer economic and financial condition in the district/supra village level. These birth rate, death rate, and migration rate could be used to predict district population and district income.

District performance indicator star schema depicted in Fig. 8 below:

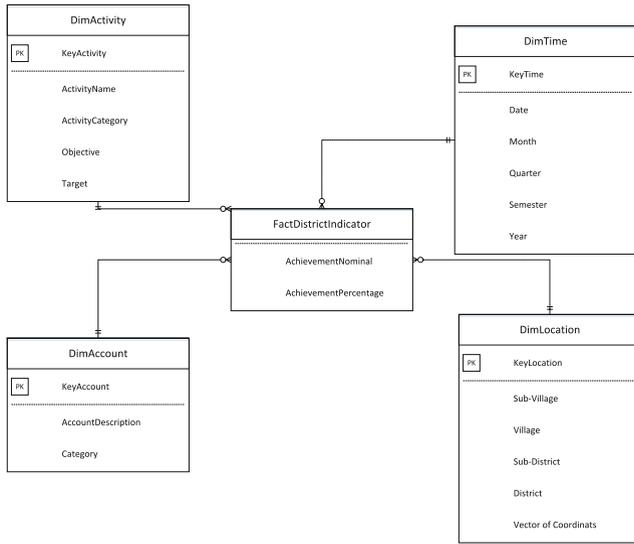


Fig. 8. Data warehouse design for district performance indicator

This District Indicator fact could answer how success the district development performance in term of planning and realization. This information could be drill down to detail villages/sub villages, time, activity planned, and development account.

5 The Result

The result of the development of OLAP Business Intelligence application shown in Fig. 9 below:

This screenshot depicts the dashboard of the OLAP Business Intelligence that could display the previously defined report. Report is based on OLAP Business Intelligence standard capabilities that could choose measures and dimension for reporting and display it in variety of reports like map, graph, and table. The OLAP Business Intelligence is an open source tool that embed with the SIDEKa (Village Information System and Rural Areas).

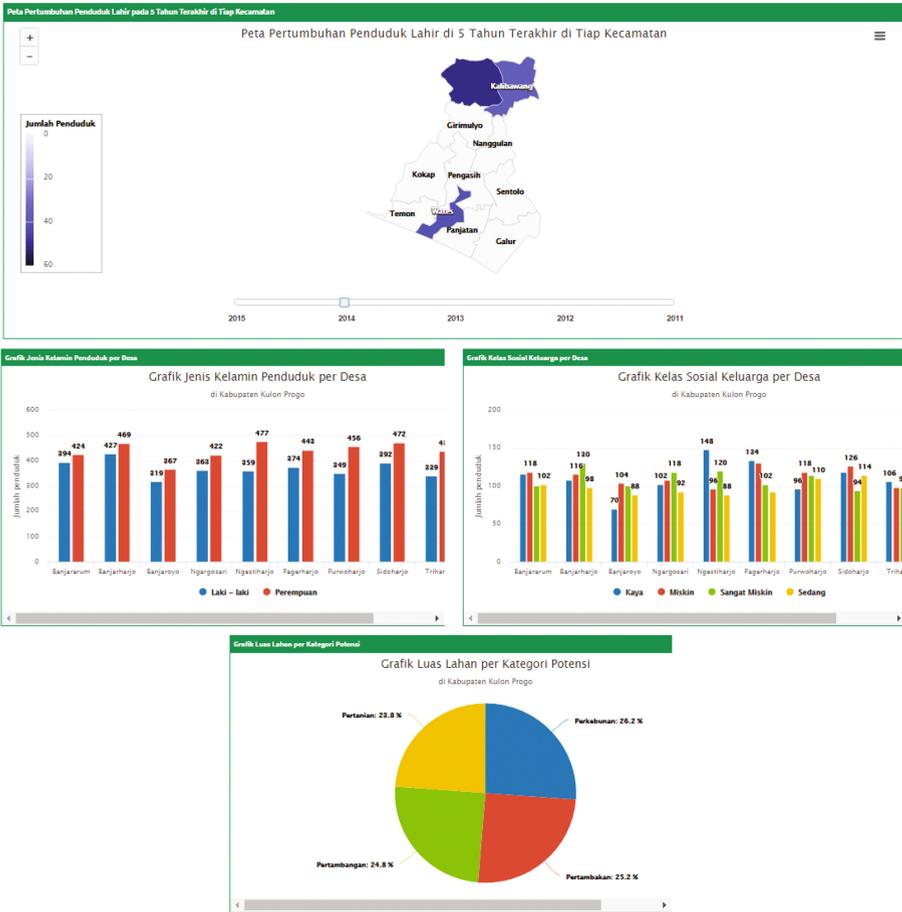


Fig. 9. Data warehouse design screenshot for demography fact

6 Conclusion and Future Works

The OLAP Business Intelligence Application and Information System at district/supra village have been built by integrating transactional data from SDeKa that have been developed previously. This system be able to answer the important questions used for development planning at the district/supra village includes the district condition, economic and financial potency, and the timely development performance by district.

The application is open source in nature and could be used as tool for gathered, stored, and presented information of aggregate data to integrated district development planning. Reports are created custom and could be presented on map, table, or graph.

In the future, the challenge is how to extend OLAP Business Intelligence in the province and national level. There is so many data integration issues because of the variability of Village Information System that has already deployed. Analytical

Reporting presented in this study is only limited to development planning, which is very important for developing country like Indonesia. The research have opportunity to extend to covers the food fulfillment decision making for the community.

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