Chapter 15

Data Security Legislative as Data Shredding Mill

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ABSTRACT

Business intelligence is the most powerful part of enterprise information systems (ERP). It is shown that the absence of the counterpart of business intelligence in e-government called civic intelligence (CI) has important negative consequence that are probably more severe than the absence of business intelligence for enterprises. Missing CI threatens the prosperity of countries and nations as it has crucial negative effects on social processes like the quality of education, health-care research, and research and control of economic processes. Data security of CI is an issue. Current practices of data security are to a high degree equivalent to virtual massive data shredding. It is a big obstacle for the development of CI. An architecture of CI allowing satisfactory level of data security is proposed together with organizational and legislative preconditions of CI. The barriers of CI are analyzed.

INTRODUCTION

It is known that the applications of IT in enterprises (e.g. Enterprise Resource planning, ERP) are in many aspects substantially different from the applications in the organizations of any state (compare e-government systems). Enterprises are the example of the organizations with machine bureaucracy, the states are organizations with professional bureaucracy. It has substantial effects on the ways IT is used. The differences are in aims, responsibilities, processes, and contexts (e.g. limitations imposed by legislative or by the attitudes of public). We will discuss mainly the case of e-government – the most important case of professional bureaucracy.

The properties of the organizations with professional bureaucracy like the systems of e-government imply that the management of IT projects is not powerful enough, the visions are not clear depending on changing power of competing social groups, and moreover often
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