A Primary Thinking on E/m-government K-database Construction

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- **What’s the aim for setting up e/m-government database?**
  I think it has already been made clear in the background of this workshop.

- **What’s the K-database service?**
  - Searching service
  - Value added service

- **How to provide the value added service?**
  Data processing makes the knowledge more valuable and applicable.
  - The first key point is **how to define this kind of value**.
    Developed countries, developing countries, transforming countries and sub-Saharan countries will probably face the respective situation in the process of informatization. We can find the problems which need to be solved through consulting and survey. According to the summary of the results, we could define the content of value. For example, the architecture of back office management of e/m-government, the informatization rating index, “

  - The second point is **how to create the value**.
    A flow of value creation:

      - Aim at defined Problems
      - Design K-products (service)/standards
      - Collect & categorize materials & data
      - Conduct necessary information processing

  - The last one is **how to make it convenient for use**.
    Set up K-sharing platform

- **How to manage it?**
  It is the most essential that establishing management framework and operation mechanism.
Management Framework: UNPAN experiences maybe be used for reference
- UNPAN set down the standards (technical standards included).
- Establish a K-database named UNPAN in a certain country.
- UNPAN be responsible for standardized management of the system.
- Asian-Pacific countries attend the K-database construction as members.

Operation mechanism:
Define the duty and right for both construction countries and member countries by negotiation between UNPAN and participant.

- Tentative logical framework for Asian E-government knowledge management center (see chart 1)
- Information Resources for input:
  ---- theoretic research achievements
  ---- public information, such as books, materials and media.
  ---- information from the members, like Shanghai, Korea, Singapore.

- Knowledge management center in turn undertakes information identification, acquisition, processing, innovation and then save them to the central database from which every user can get the information they need.

- While utilizing the knowledge, knowledge management center will decide the knowledge target according to the reality. After that, they will consider this target as feedback controlling parameters to improve knowledge identification, acquisition and actual utility.

- Tentative technical framework for Asian E-government knowledge management center (see chart 2)

  We can see from chart 2 that K-handling layer is the key of the whole framework. It takes on the task of knowledge processing. K-integration layer deals with the actual users’ requests, which mainly include knowledge assessment, integration and requested service response, based on the XML and metadata processing technique. Service channel layer directly face the users, and offer the knowledge service and consulting through website and telephone.
Chart 2

Service Channel layer

K-service channel
- Development strategy
- Decision-making K
- Innovation K

K-integration system
- K-concept system
- K-integration
- Metadata Standards