

DESIGNING IT GOVERNANCE APPROACH STANDARD ISO 38500 FOR INDONESIA HIGHER EDUCATION

A) Arnes Yuli Vandika^{1*}, B) Samsul Arifin¹, C) Eka Imama Novita Sari¹, D) Debi Herlina Meilani¹
¹Faculty of Computer Science, UBL, Indonesia

*Corresponding email : arnes@ubl.ac.id

Abstract

The use of IT to support operational activities of an organization in both small and large scale, developed into a fundamental necessity in the face of the global era. University as an educational organization working to implement IT solutions to help its street operations and serve customers (students). ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

Keywords : ISO, IT Governance , Education organization

1. INTRODUCTION

For the small country, some regulator need formula regulation to giving rule for people. Sebagiaian negara juga menerapkan berbagai macam standar tata kelola IT .As is well known, the word comes from the Latin governance gubernare which means to steer or to direct. Sementara some English dictionary defines governance as the exercise of authority or a method of system. For the equivalent term in Indonesian, many people choose to use the term governance, although the authors are actually more likely to choose words penadbiran (adopted from Arabic) which has a similar meaning with gubernare. Governance is often associated with context / organizational level (eg a company or government agency). In the context of educational organizations, good governance can help ensure the future strategic direction of the university through campus in accordance with the vision and objectives of the campus. Therefore, education governance is essentially a control system organ campus.

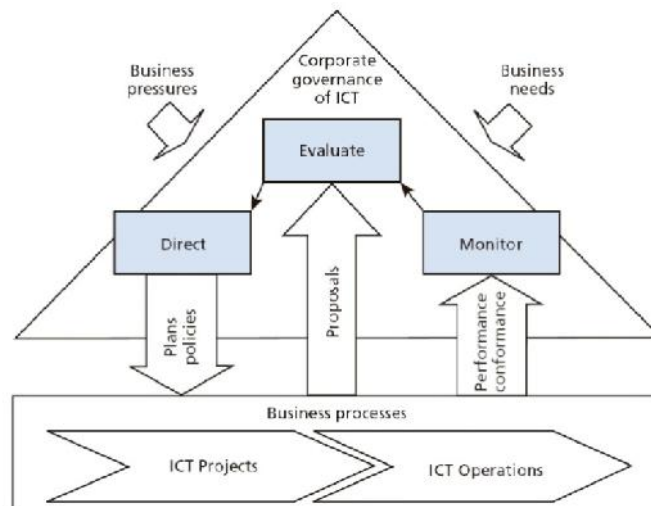


Figure 1 : Corporate ICT Governance

As is well known, the word comes from the Latin governance *gubernare* which means to steer or directing. While some English dictionary defines governance as the exercise of authority or a method of system. For the equivalent term in Indonesian, many people choose to use the term *governance*, although the authors are actually more likely to choose words *penadbiran* (adopted from Arabic) which has a similar meaning with *gubernare*. Governance is often associated with context / organizational level (eg a company or government agency). In the corporate context, good governance can help ensure the future strategic direction of the company through the company in accordance with the company's vision and goals. Therefore, corporate governance is essentially an organ of control systems company.

In short it can be said bahwa governance are structures and mechanisms that are primarily designed to be able to provide enough control for the managers of the organization, namely manajemen. Governance and management both have a strategic function, while management also has operational functions. However, there are certain moments where it limits over governance with management need to be understood.

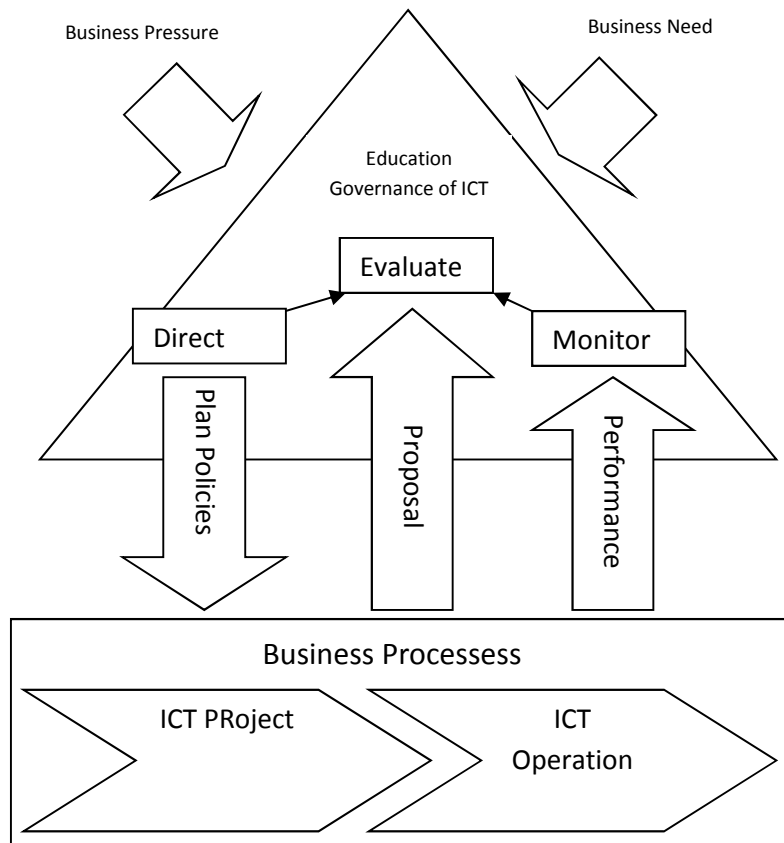


Figure 2 : Corporate ICT Governance

In the academic environment, governance and IT governance in particular is dominated by the discussion at the organizational level (especially corporate entity / business). In the context of corporate, IT governance is an integral part of good corporate governance. However, as is known, the issue of IT governance is not really a technology issue but rather an issue of information business ?? (business issues). IT governance is more concerning mechanisms for delivering value (value), performance and risk mitigation, with a focus on where and how decisions are made, by whom, what decisions and why. Therefore, IT governance is essentially concerned with the issue of people (human resources / human resources), processes and culture. basics of governance (IT governance) in any context, namely that its main purpose is basically the system organization in achieving its goals.

2. CONFORMANCE OF THE ORGANIZATION

Proper corporate governance of IT may assist directors in assuring conformance with obligations (regulatory, legislation, common law, contractual) concerning the acceptable use of IT. Inadequate IT systems can expose the directors to the risk of not complying with legislation. For example, in some jurisdictions, directors could be held personally accountable if an inadequate accounting system results in tax not being paid.

3. FRAMEWORK FOR UNIVERSITY GOOD GOVERNANCE OF IT

Principles

This section sets out six principles for good corporate governance of IT. The principles are applicable to most organizations. The principles express preferred behaviour to guide decision making. The statement of each principle refers to what should happen, but does not prescribe how, when or by whom the principles would be implemented - as these aspects are dependent on the nature of the organization implementing the principles. Directors should require that these principles are applied.

Principle 1: Responsibility

Individuals and groups within the organization understand and accept their responsibilities in respect of both supply of, and demand for IT. Those with responsibility for actions also have the authority to perform those actions.

Principle 2: Strategy

The organization's business strategy takes into account the current and future capabilities of IT; the strategic plans for IT satisfy the current and ongoing needs of the organization's business strategy.

Principle 3: Acquisition

IT acquisitions are made for valid reasons, on the basis of appropriate and ongoing analysis, with clear and transparent decision making. There is appropriate balance between benefits, opportunities, costs, and risks, in both the short term and the long term.

Principle 4: Performance

IT is fit for purpose in supporting the organization, providing the services, levels of service and service quality required to meet current and future business requirements.

Principle 5: Conformance

IT complies with all mandatory legislation and regulations. Policies and practices are clearly defined, implemented and enforced.

Principle 6: Human Behaviour

IT policies, practices and decisions demonstrate respect for Human Behaviour, including the current and evolving needs of all the 'people in the process'.

3. MODEL

Directors should govern IT through three main tasks:

- Evaluate the current and future use of IT.
- Direct preparation and implementation of plans and policies to ensure that use of
- IT meets business objectives.
- Monitor conformance to policies, and performance against the plans.

4. CONCLUSION

Internal Audit will assist the company in achieving its goals. In order for the education run more effectively, each party in a company should be aware of the internal audit function, including functions in achieving good organization governance.

REFERENCE

- [1] ISO 38500:2008 IT Governance
- [2] Mario Spremic, Measuring IT Governance Performance: a Research Study on CobiT- Based Regulation Framework Usage
- [3] Evon Abu Tayieh, Humam Elagha, Maheer Alshafee, IT Governance : New Perspective
- [4] Poorang Haghjoo, Towards a Better Understanding of How Effective IT Governance Leads to Business Value: A Literature Review and Future Research Directions