

BUSINESS LAWS
II B.COM (CA& G) IV Sem
E- GOVERNANCE

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WELCOME

E- GOVERNANCE



Learning objectives

By the end of the presentation student is expected to learn the meaning, objectives, scope, types of e-governance, advantages of E-Governance and challenges faced in successful implementation of e-governance

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Meaning
3. E-Governance in India
4. Objectives of E-Governance
5. Scope
6. Types of e-governance
7. Advantages of e-governance
8. Challenges in implementing e-governance

Introduction

Shift to technology

Demands of the public

Strengthening the relationship between government and the public

Meaning

E- governance or electronic governance is the application of information technology in governance ie in government functioning.



E- Governance in India

Slogan - “ek kadam aapke ore, ek kadam aapke liye.”

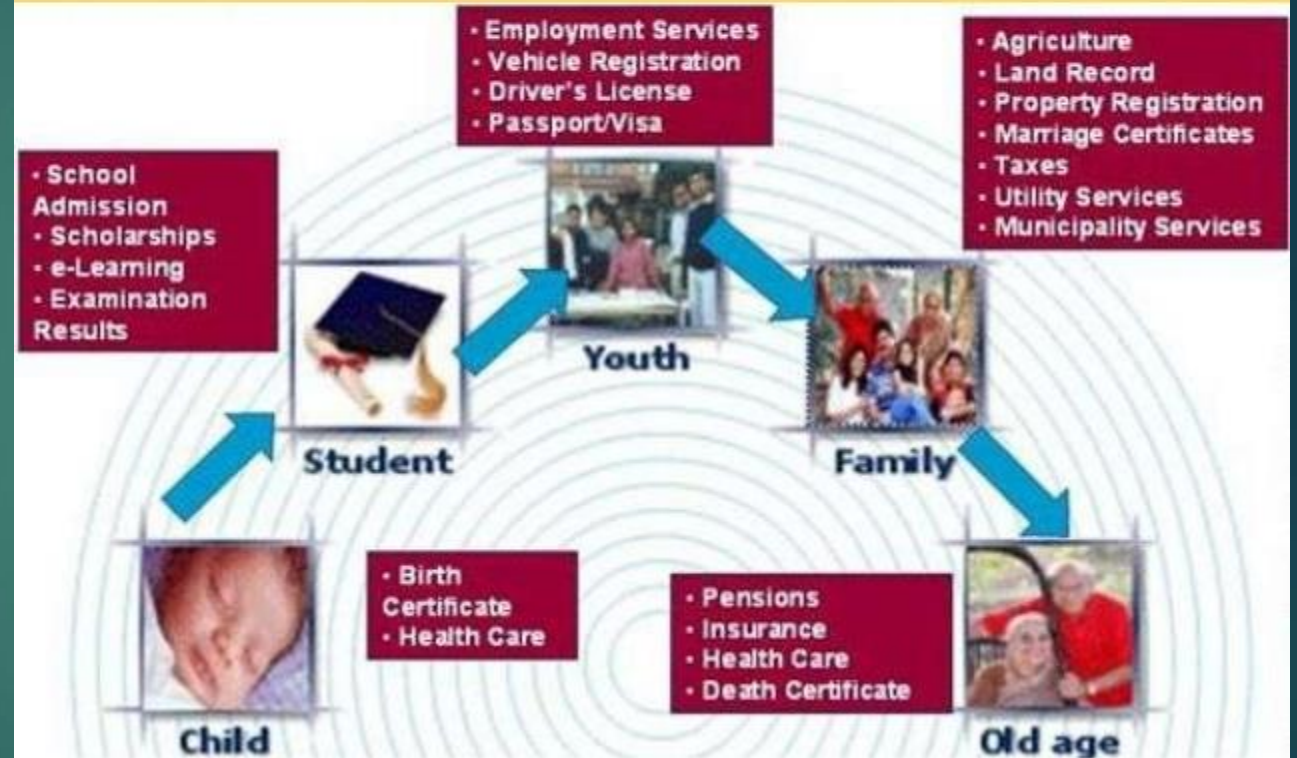
Motto- ‘public services closer Home’.

The national e-governance plan (NeGP) is an initiative of the government of India to make all government services available to the citizens of India via electronic media. NeGP was formulated by the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) and Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG). The Government approved the National e-governance plan consisting of 27 Mission Mode Projects and ten components on 18th May, 2006.

Objectives of e-governance

- Transparent administration
- Simplifying the governance
- Speedy administration
- Reducing corruption
- Providing timely information

SCOPE of e-governance



Types of e-governance

- G2C – services of government to citizens
- G2B – exchange of information between government and business
- G2E – focusses on interaction between government employees and government
- G2G – relationships between organizations of public administration



Advantages

- ✓ Quick and easy services
- ✓ Increased accountability
- ✓ Increased transparency
- ✓ Increased efficiency due to connectivity
- ✓ E-Tickets
- ✓ Collecting fines online
- ✓ E-polling
- ✓ Effective utilization of resources
- ✓ Reduction in red tape and delay
- ✓ Reducing the use of paper saving the environment

Challenges

- Inadequate infrastructure
- Computer illiteracy
- Budget constraints
- Legal constraints
- Privacy problems
- Lack of awareness one-governance programmes
- Resistance to change

Conclusion

Amidst all the challenges this is the period where dependency on technology cannot be avoided. The government has to take measures to overcome these teething problems to achieve the expected results from the use of technology.

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