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Subject: Secretarial Practice

Topic: E-Governance

Presented By,

Subject Teacher: Mr. Sachchidanand Bhagat

B.com. Part I Sem. II

e - governance

What is e-governance?

E-governance is the application of Information Technology to the processes of government functioning to bring about...

Smart

Moral

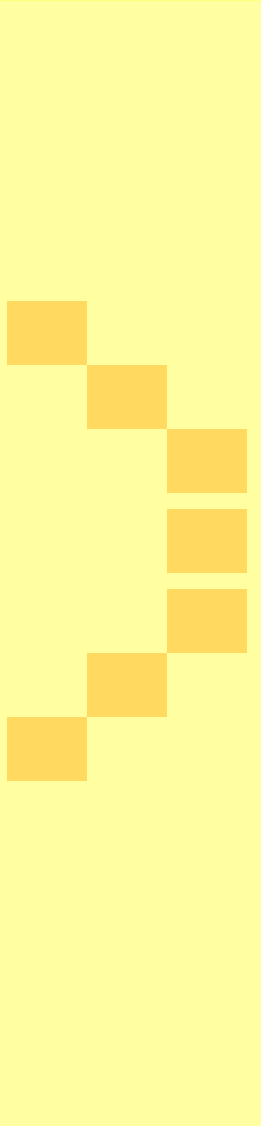
Accountable

Responsive

Transparent Governance.

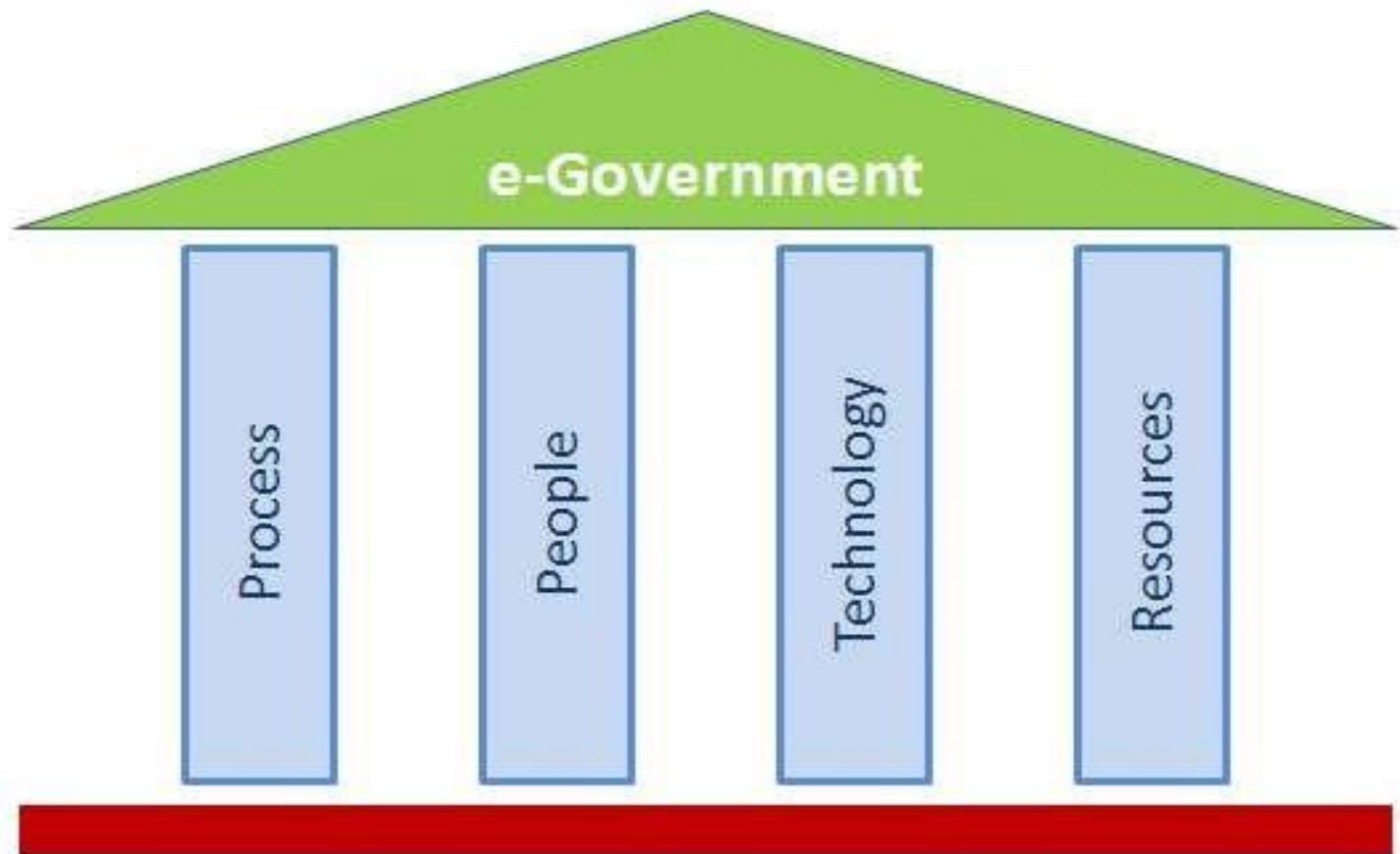


How it was introduced in **THE WORLD** ?



The **United States of America** was especially driven by the 1998 Government Paperwork Elimination Act, introduced by former **President Mr. Bill Clinton** on December 17, 1999.

4 PILLARS of e-governance



BENEFITS of e-governance

- Cost effective
- Speed, efficiency & convenient
- Minimum use of hardcopy



[ENVIRONMENTAL BONUS]

- Increases interest of citizens
- Easily accessible



e-governance is a journey and not a destination

- Major task : Simplifications & speeding.
- **Two main goals :**
 1. Process integration as electronic back office including training of civil servants.
 2. Harmony of e-services.



Top 5 countries which implemented e-governance

RANK

COUNTRY



1.



SWEDEN

2.



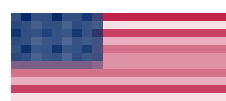
DENMARK

3.



NORWAY

4.

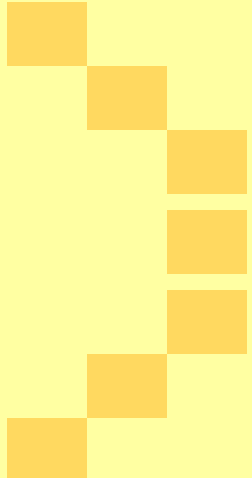


UNITED STATES

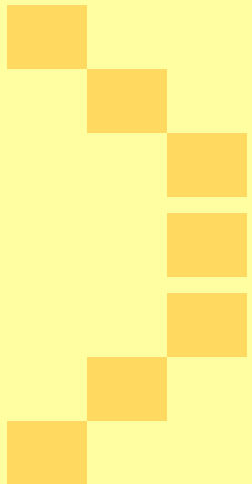
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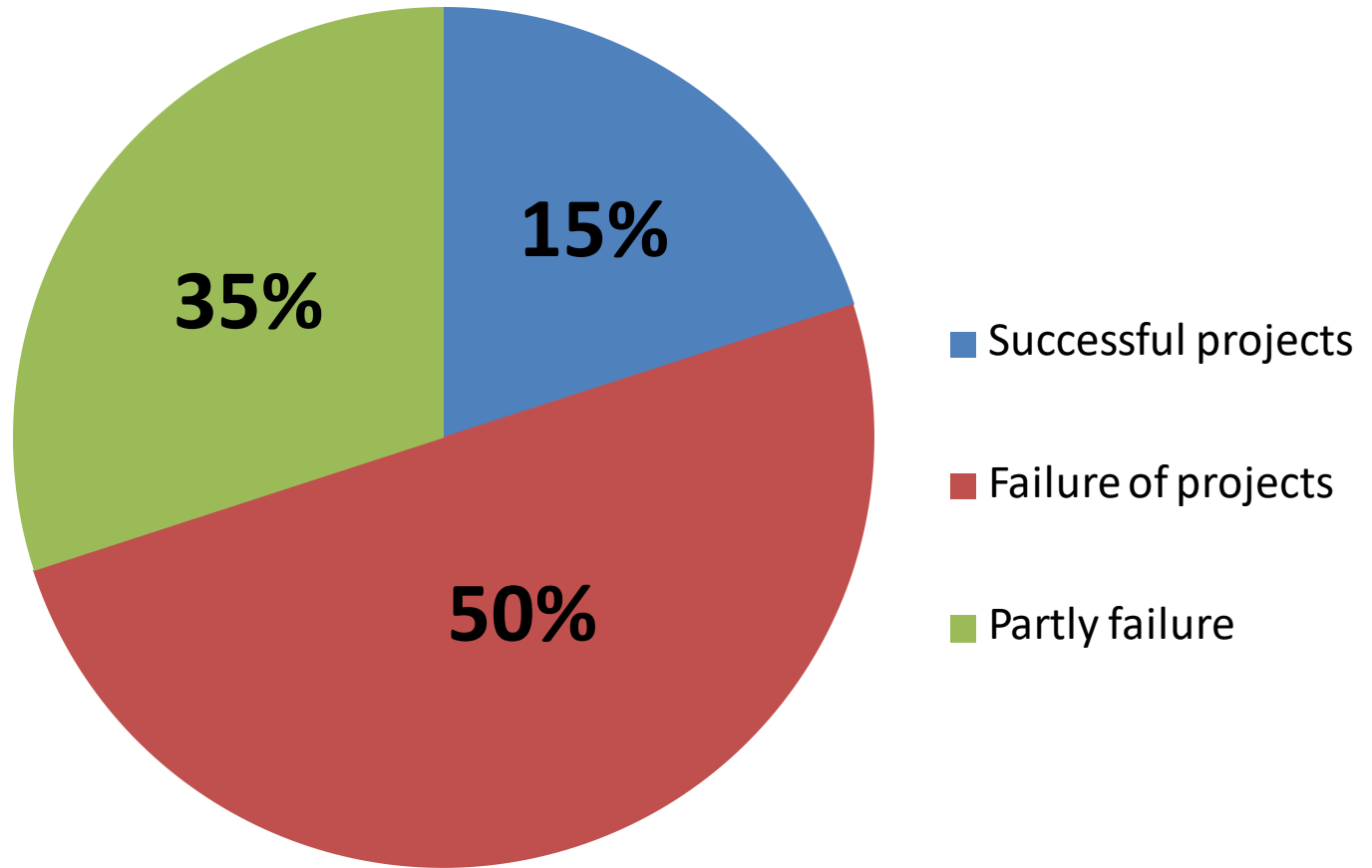
NETHERLANDS



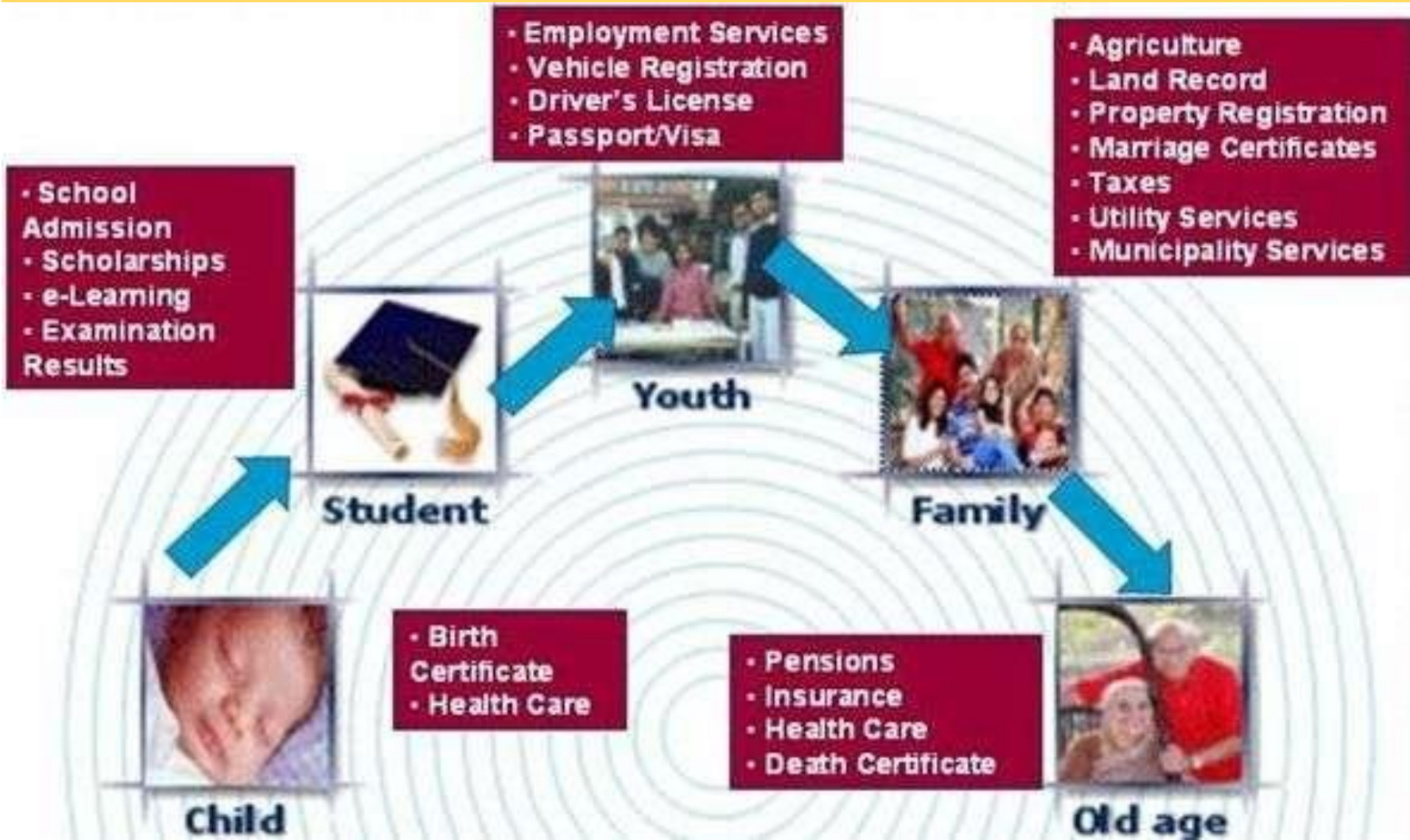
India's initiative towards e-governance

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- Mission 2007 : Connected Villages through wireless services.
 - E- Suvidha : Provide services like **BIRTH CERTIFICATE, MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE & INFORMATION** relating to **AGRICULTURE**.
 - **NATIONAL TAX INFORMATION EXCHANGE SYSTEM PROJECT.**

Result of Indian projects of e-governance



SCOPE of e-governance



Major implementation areas

- **Public Grievances:** Ration Card, Transportation facilities.
- **Rural Services:** Land Records.
- **Police:** FIR registrations, Lost and Found details.
- **Social Services:** Birth, School, Death Certificates.
- **Public Information:** Information about Employment, Hospitals, Railways, etc.
- **Agricultural Sector:** Fertilizers, Seeds.
- **Utility Payments:** Electricity, Water, Telephone bills.
- **Commercial:** Income tax, Custom duty, Excise duty.



IMPORTANCE of e-governance

- Building strong and effective information chain.
- **To bridge the gap between India and developed countries.**
- Effective utilization of resources.
- Reduction in delays, Red tape and corruption.



LIMITATIONS of e-governance

- Budget.
- Poor IT literacy.
- Lack of electricity in rural areas.
- Corruption.
- Privacy problems.



E- services

CARD SWIPE



COMPUTERIZED PALM
IMPRESSION



Modern method of voting in e-governance

e- voting



CHALLENGES of e-governance

- Lack of Integrated services
- Lack of **KEY PERSONS**
- Population
- Lack of communication between different departments
- Different Languages

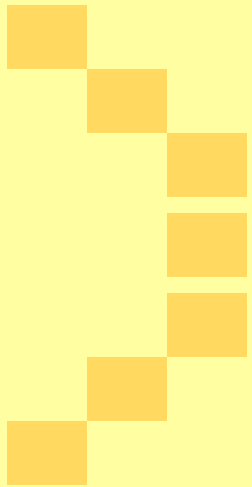



Conclusion

- The goal of e-governance is the ability to access & interact with the world.
- Developing countries have many opportunities to better themselves through e-governance.
- **WALK WITH THE WORLD.**



Recommendations

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- Create awareness about positive role, the Government can play in **ECONOMIC** and **SOCIAL** development.
 - E- governance makes an impact on the **KNOWLEDGE OF SOCIETY** as well as on the **LITERACY LEVEL** of society.
 - Reduce **CORRUPTION** in delivery of public services.
 - E- govt. benefits only the **URBAN PEOPLE**.



Thank You