

Abstract Details

Title: Electronic-Governance in India: Applications & Issues

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Abstract: E-governance is more than just a government website on the Internet. But what is it exactly? What are the benefits of e-governance? What can governments do to make it work? Solutions to development issues often require changes to government processes, e.g. by decentralization. Objectives are generally to improve efficiency and effectiveness and to save costs. The driving force can also be public demand for online services and information that increase democratic participation, accountability, transparency, and the quality and speed of services. The implementation and use of ICT solutions can support governance reforms. Imagine a situation in which all interaction with the government can be done through one counter 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, without waiting in lines at government offices. In the near future this is possible if governments are willing to decentralize responsibilities and processes and they start to use electronic means such as the Internet. Each citizen can then make contact with the government through a website where all forms, legislation, news and other information will be available 24/7. Development of any country can be judge by the scope of E-Governance in that country. Moreover, today's government has also full faith in E-Governance and its widespread network across the world proves it. In the present scenario, Information technology has added the impetus to the services provided by the government. This paper highlights the role and potential of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in supporting the — good governance programs in developing countries. ICTs can make a significant contribution to the achievement of good governance goals. This 'e-governance' makes the governance more efficient and more effective, and also brings benefits to the citizens of the country. We will be outlining the three main contributions of e-governance: firstly improving government processes; secondly connecting citizens and thirdly building external interactions.

Keywords: ICT & E-governance.