

# E-GOVERNANCE IMPLEMENTATION IN CURRENT STATE

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*Abstract* - Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has provided means for faster and better communication, data retrieval and utilization of information. Through internet E-Governance provides government services to the citizens and makes it very easy for the people to avail the Government services. This technological innovation improve standard of human life through information technology. There exist a number of problems which can be solved using e-Governance activities. Most of the government offices have not implemented their Management Information System. As well as Most of important offices have not provided their Management information in e-way. This research paper highlights the main techniques for implementing e-Governance in current state.

*Keyword* - e-Governance, ICT, challenges for procurement e-Governance, implementation strategy.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays e-process is most important objective of technology innovation. We use e-way electronic media in our daily work like e-cash, ecommerce, e-banking and e-post. It means process through electronic media. In response of guideline by world bank most states implement e-governance i.e. process Government works through electronic media. This technological innovation improve standard of human life through information technology. So Information and Communication technology helps for better functioning government.

e-interfaces:

1. Government to Government ( G to G).
2. Government to Citizen (G to C)
3. Government to Business( G to B)

Maximum Government sector organizations are based on service sector. Government business sector organizations are like government sector and government undertaking industries, financial institution and development corporation.

In Government to Government interfaces some short coming may be shown in procurement time. In Government interfaces district administration department have not designed on centralized database to store and process all records. Major offices use computer as modern type writer. They are not full phase implemented automation of their office. This offices are a setup of data storage unit which links to centralized data storage units. Most of the government offices have not implemented their Management Information System. With the help of Nation Informatics Center District Head Quarters have implemented their website for tourist information and display some circular on PDF format. Most of important offices have not provided their Management

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information in e-way. Government revenue generation units of business units like sales tax Department, Road and transport organization have stored record centralized database system which helps further procurement of e-governance. These organization has successful implementation on data transfer jobs. Government have been engaged in deploying information through IT technology, communication technology for several decades to increase the effectiveness of their function exercise, First Government will focus on Management Information System is planning and monitoring. Many large projects have been undertaken and its prominent failure due to reason i.e., these project have never implemented or implemented but immediately abandoned. So it's a big challenge to the government.<sup>[1]</sup>

## **II NEED FOR E-GOVERNANCE**

Approximately 1.3% GDP growth is lost in India due to defective system. The e-Governance involves changing managing people and organizational change or service to people. To develop e-Governance application the challenges are visibility of application, financial constraint, bureaucratic process and unavailability of skilled people in advance networking and technologies. Most of State implementation of e-Governance may face problem of a bureaucratic process and unavailability of skilled people in advanced networking and technologies. Most of state implementation of e-Governance may face problem of bureaucratic process. The main lacuna of system is bureaucratic process so its need to change and also advice that the e-transformation of conventional. Government operation should entail a corresponding re-conceptualization of under planning Governance system. The majority of the works done by Government department in our country are workflow intensive and outside the office. The physical movement of papers and file are in the official hierarchical these consumers tremendous amount of valuable time by before a file is completely processed. Government sector workflow is extensive by dependent on paper work, files forms and manuals, delay due to physical management statistics not available on a regular basis. Information redundancy several papers being created processed for similar purpose. Inter departmental consultation and information long waiting time to know about the status of individual's particular application complicated and non-transparent regulations cause more delay. Main chronic diseases are delay of physical movement of files and long waiting time to know about result.<sup>[2]</sup>

## **III STRATEGY FOR IMPLEMENTATION**

Some for the basic steps of implementation at the beginning, making the scope of project very ambitious increase the scope of the failure. Some projects are based on untested technology which can lead to failure, E-Governance does not require that all the steps in the delivery of a service should be handled electronically. Many Government projects are implemented in quick time frame manner which scope for reengineering the process computerization as it leads no scope improvement. Therefore it is good practice to limit the scope of the application to contain the effort to a planned emphasis on the depth conducted. E-Governance requires a cultural change and compose of information technology and management. Proper training to the manpower to develop the technology.<sup>[4]</sup>

## **IV. CHALLENGES FOR PROCUREMENT EGOVERNANCE**

To succeed in E-Governance understanding deeply the current and future reality are important. After initial study it was found that the 99%(ICT) employees are illiterate of computer and related technology. In Order to bridge this gap, training is provided to the employees.

The problem factors for implementation of E-Governance are:

- a. Staff retention.
- b. Strict rules and regulation.
- c. Poor infrastructure.
- d. People misconception.

A. *Staff retention*

In Orissa Government service sector staff structure is no feasibility for E-Governance. So more developed staff infrastructure require for Governance. Create new competencies so the people are developed with skills, knowledge and attitude.

B. *Strict rules and regulation*

E-Governance requires government to adapt strict rules and regulations which are designed by top authority in secretarial level.

C. *Poor Infrastructure*

Communication network structures are very poor. Now Internet service providers provide high speed network and Internet facility but cost is very high.

D. *People misconception*

People have misconception about automation of Government office. So need to have positive attitude about automation.<sup>[3]</sup>

*Implementing E-Governance*

Providing new staff training is more essential. The requirement policy should base the attitude person for above purpose. Due to shortage and increased pressure for government the E-Governance is implemented with reengineering on the process improvement, in this situation how far it will solve the purpose of E-Governance. The competency level of the self is a big question, providing the training does not ensure rise in competency level as required. To handle the Govt rules not to have more people itself put a challenge of maintenance at later point of time.<sup>[5]</sup>

*Technology Platform*

In E-Governance project the electronic component is provided by combination of computers and communication. The initial exercises in E-Governance were essentially the same. Government department posted publicly available document on we to reduce printing and mailing cost. Email was first used for internet co-ordination of operation and customer feedback with regional language. Government adopted the uses it turned to co-ordinate projects. Email links and internet document also based on the method the public can follow up with question or suggestion about Government material. Next phase involves selling over internet by taking orders via electronic forms. Payment procedures maintaining through credit card system. Here on going investment success plan for change management necessary.<sup>[6]</sup>

*Guideline Principle of E-Commerce*

According to organization for Economic Co-operation and Development visualize 10 guiding principles of E-commerce:

- a. Commitment: Proclaim feasible goals to provide financial supports.
- b. Right: access privacy and confidentiality to all users.
- c. Clarity: Adopt measurement standard for electronic service delivery.
- d. Time: Provide long term time frame and avoid artificial deadline.
- e. Objective: Set criteria network performance and users satisfaction.
- f. Resource: High skill personnel to design implement and operate facilities.
- g. Co-ordinates: use common look and feel and document content control.

- h. Accountability: Be accountable for electronic service quality and quantity.
- i. Active citizenship: active use incorporation suggests improvement.<sup>[6]</sup>

## V.CONCLUSION

Implementation of E-governance in global business will be automatically through but in reality computer and communication system may be accepted by the employee. In global business environment in Asia Pacific zones strategy and policy should be clearly maintained so that the people will be able to understand and also try to improve the process to aware knowledge to people about current global business scenarios. So success of E-governance depends upon people mostly and up to certain extent process and technology. That's computer system can only smooth the process and technology but awareness of global environment essential. It helps to create positive mind of people about E-Governance.

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