



# **FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES**

**COURSE:BA.LL.B**

**Semester : VIII th**

**SUBJECT: Cyber Law**

**SUBJECT CODE: BAL-805**

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# Lecture-15



## E-Governance

**Definition:** E-governance, expands to **electronic governance**, is the integration of **Information and Communication Technology (ICT)** in all the processes, with the aim of enhancing government ability to address the needs of the general public. The basic purpose of e-governance is to simplify processes for all, i.e. government, citizens, businesses, etc. at National, State and local levels.

In short, it is the use of electronic means, to **promote good governance**. It connotes the implementation of information technology in the government processes and functions so as to cause **simple, moral, accountable and transparent governance**. It entails the access and delivery of government services, dissemination of information, communication in a quick and efficient manner.

### Benefits of E-governance

- Reduced corruption
- High transparency
- Increased convenience
- Growth in GDP
- Direct participation of constituents
- Reduction in overall cost.
- Expanded reach of government

Through e-governance, the government plans to **raise the coverage and quality of information and services provided to the general public**, by the use of ICT in an easy, economical and effective manner. The process is extremely complicated which requires, the proper arrangement of hardware, software, networking and indeed re-engineering of all the processes to facilitate better delivery of services.

### Types of Interactions in E-Governance

1. **G2G (Government to Government):** When the exchange of information and services is within the periphery of the government, is termed as G2G interaction. This can be both horizontal, i.e. among various government entities and vertical, i.e. between national, state and local government entities and within different levels of the entity.
2. **G2C (Government to Citizen):** The interaction amidst the government and general public is G2C interaction. Here an interface is set up between government and citizens, which enables citizens to get access to wide variety of public services. The citizens has the freedom to share their views and grievances on government policies anytime, anywhere.
3. **G2B (Government to Business):** In this case, the e-governance helps the business class to interact with the government seamlessly. It aims at eliminating red-tapism, saving time, cost and establish transparency in the business environment, while interacting with government.
4. **G2E (Government to Employees):** The government of any country is the biggest employer and so it also deals with employees on a regular basis, as other employers do. ICT helps in making

the interaction between government and employees fast and efficient, along with raising their level of satisfaction by providing perquisites and add-on benefits.

E-governance can only be possible if the government is ready for it. It is not a one day task, and so the government has to make plans and implement them before switching to it. Some of the measures include Investment in telecommunication infrastructure, budget resources, ensure security, monitor assessment, internet connectivity speed, promote awareness among public regarding the importance, support from all government departments and so forth

E-governance has a great role to play, that **improves and supports all tasks performed by the government department and agencies**, because it simplifies the task on the one hand and increases the quality of work on the other.

**SELF-TEST QUESTIONS**

S.NO	Question	Option (a)	Option (b)
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

Answers: 1-(),2-(), 3-(),4-(),5-()