

## Role of E-Governance in different field

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### **Abstract**

*Today E-Governance platform is the biggest and powerful revolutionary. E-governance means presenting government services to people over internet so that awareness of all government schemes are cascaded among the people and can be widely spread from the people's base location.*

*This platform is the solution of all minor and major development of our Country.*

*As Nowadays, technology is at the tip of the finger of every individual. Each one of us is now connected with each other socially over internet. So considering the interest among the youth of internet, government of India had introduced all the basic & necessary schemes over the internet of ruling party's portal so that the information, guidelines and the eligibility criteria can be widely spread among the people and eligible citizen can take benefit of the schemes.*

*Earlier whenever government were launching there schemes there was lack of awareness among the people as there were only physical contact was the only medium to know about the schemes, lack of awareness was mostly found among the rural area people.*

*Since now technology is rapidly growing and widely spreading over Rural & Urban area people and this is the fastest, easiest and cost-effective way of spreading knowledge. The deceleration of government schemes can be easily shared within the time and people will not loose faith in the ruling party to whom they trustfully voted.*

*Few E-Government schemes that many of us are aware of:*

- *DigiLocker.*
- *National Scholarship Portal.*
- *Aadhaar.*
- *Filing and payment of taxes.*
- *Common Entrance Test.*

*And many more, knowing the fact that if citizen are educated with government schemes, then the town, the city, the country will be most likely to be a developed country because schemes are introduced for the people wellness. And to make it more accessible the schemes are introduced to the people via multiple mediums such as: Facial Awareness, Awareness via Websites, and Awareness via introducing multiple mobile apps. People are just need to fill up the form either physically or digitally to participate in the schemes.*

**Keywords:** *E-governance, Traditional awareness vs. Digital awareness, Knowledge Transfer via E-platform, Statistical Analysis, Big data.*

## **Introduction**

E-governance is for the development of our country. E-governance is about the use of information technology to raise the quality of the services that government delivers to citizens.

In our country e-governance has connected each of us on this platform, where we cannot separate anyone. In today's time, we can access all the schemes that the government of India introduced, that is, people from urban to rural areas of India can understand the every figure and use their claims. In today's time, e-governance has covered every single field, whether it is small or big.

"E-governance connected all the people of our country so that we cannot differentiate between any people."

## 1. Literature Review

The research on e-governance main aim is to develop better transparency between public and government. For better growth of country, e-governance study is important for all.

Sayantan Khanra. <sup>[1]</sup> study research on identify the unique dimension of e-government ecosystem and maturity models of e-Governance. Also discuss on existing online services and their models.

Shows the different maturity models of e-governance based on practitioners and academicians.

Tassabehji, Rana. <sup>[2]</sup> focus on the security between e-governance and citizen. There should be transparency between the citizen and our e-government, so that whatever services the government is providing to the people, there should be transparency and there should be trust.

Abdullah Fath-Allah<sup>1</sup> , Laila Cheikhi<sup>1</sup> , Rafa E. Al-Qutaish<sup>2</sup> , and Ali Idri<sup>1</sup>. <sup>[3]</sup> the study focus is on maturity models of e-governance and comparison between 25 e-government maturity models, what are the things that are different. Also compared the all weaknesses and strengths of all 25 e-government maturity models.

Singh, Monika & Sahu, G.. (2018). <sup>[4]</sup> this paper shows the cumulative volume of different areas of e-governance and subareas like literacy level, user acceptability, legal and digitalization.

Singh, Rubee. (2018). <sup>[5]</sup> it has been focused in the paper that e-governance is the main part of the development of country. Also discussed about the impact and challenges of e-governance. Shows the relationship between e-governance boundaries by ICT and cloud computing.

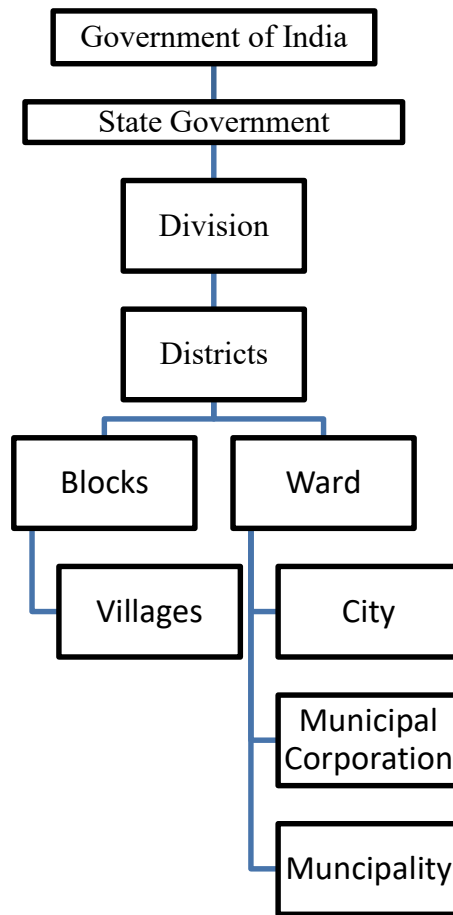
SAMEER SACHDEVA. <sup>[6]</sup> the strategy of e-governance has been explained, how the strategy of e-governance has been created in India and their issues.

POONAM SHARMA <sup>[10]</sup> discussed about need of transformation, how to change the traditional government into e-government. Through e-governance,

we can improve the quality and image of our India; we can also improve the economic, political and administrative levels.

## 2. Research Methodology

Firstly we will discuss about Indian Government Administrative Hierarchy-



**Figure 1**

Above diagram shows the hierarchy of Indian government administrative body. Now days administrative body of government follow e-governance platform for every information.

According to diagram, Government of India launches any policies or scheme via e-platform, then it is conveyed to state governments. State government transfer to every division at a same time using e-platform. Then divisions

convey all rules, regulations about scheme etc. to districts for future implementations.

Now after districts, all informations are cascaded to all blocks and wards.

Using e-platforms, we can transmit information in very short time comparing to traditional way. Where people have no awareness and information about government schemes. E-governances take little time to reach from one corner of India to the other.

### **Indian Public sector**

#### **Following are some fields of Rural Development Programs of India-**

- Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojana
- Deendayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushalya Yojana
- Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana
- Prime Minister Rural development fellow scheme
- Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana
- Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana
- Antyodaya Anna Yojana
- Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas
- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin
- National Rurban Mission (NRuM)
- The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)
- Samagra Siksha Abhiyan

#### **Following are some Urban planning and development fields -**

- Information Services
- Land Records and Information
- Mining and minerals
- Oil & Gas

- Property Taxation
- Employment Programme of urban poor
- Scheme to Augment City Buses & Urban Green Mobility
- Towns of Export Excellence

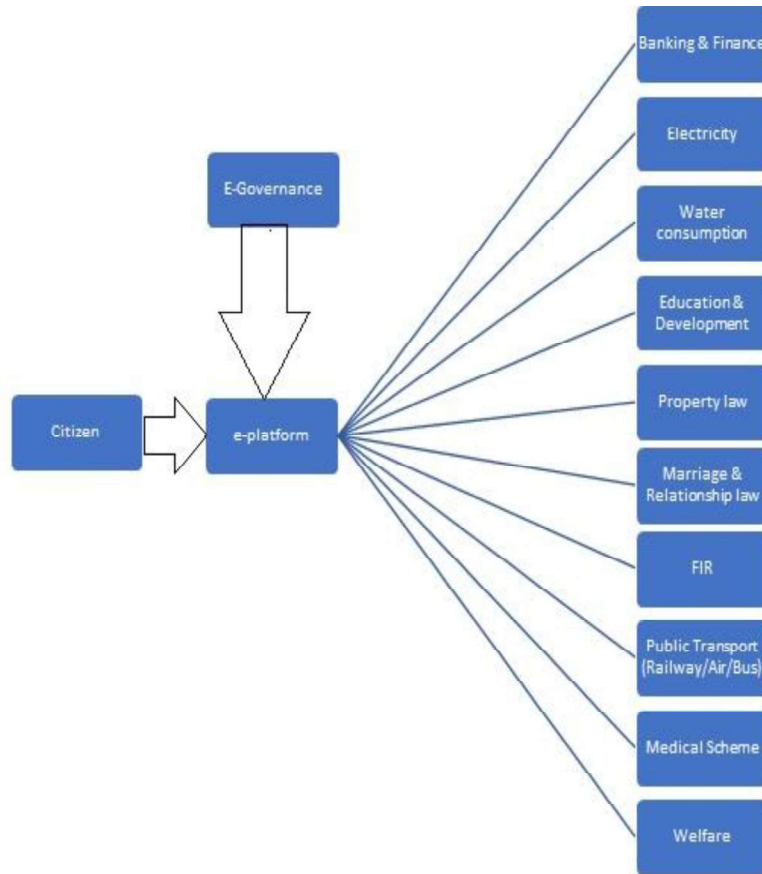
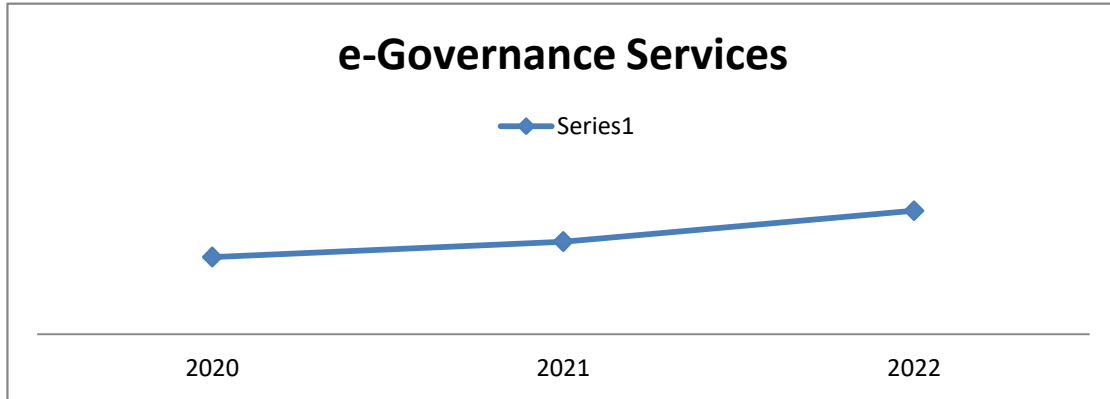
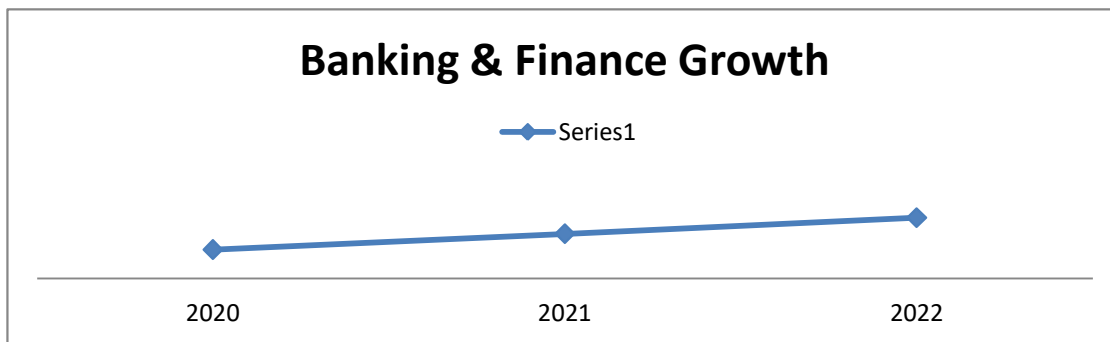


Figure 2

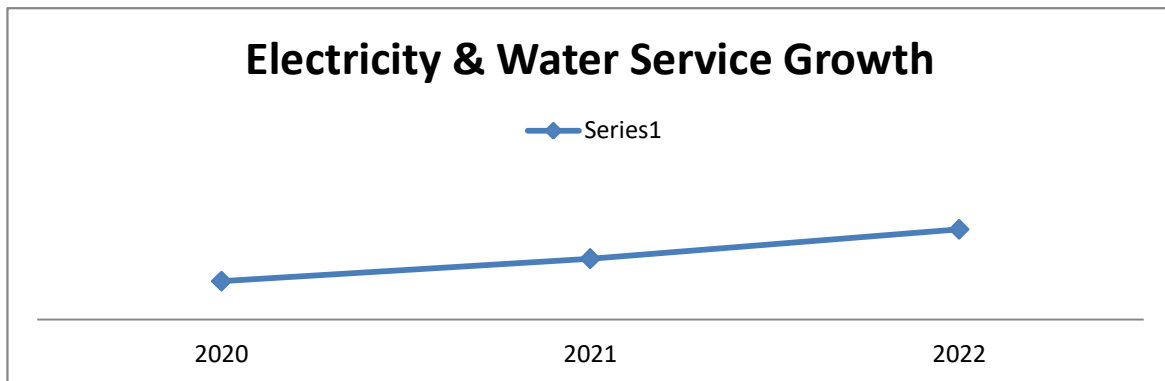
**Statistical Graph data analysis** of different services provided by government through e-platform.



**Figure 3**



**Figure 4**



**Figure 5**

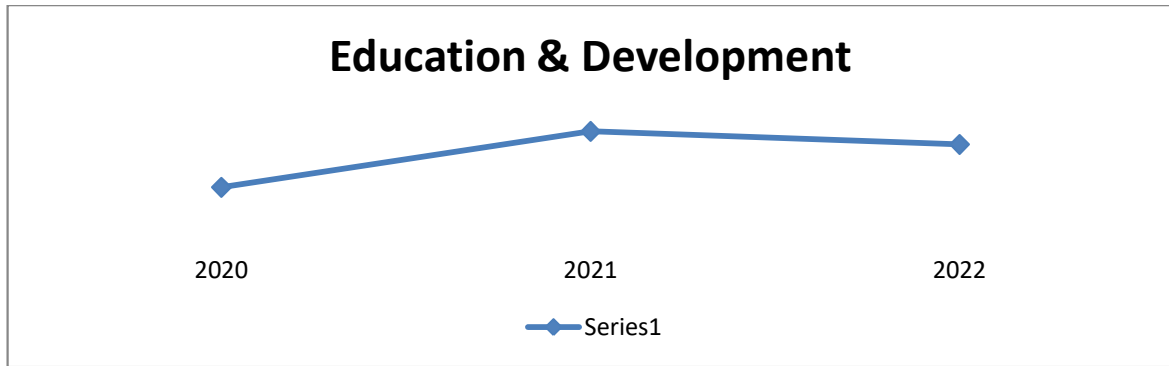


Figure 6

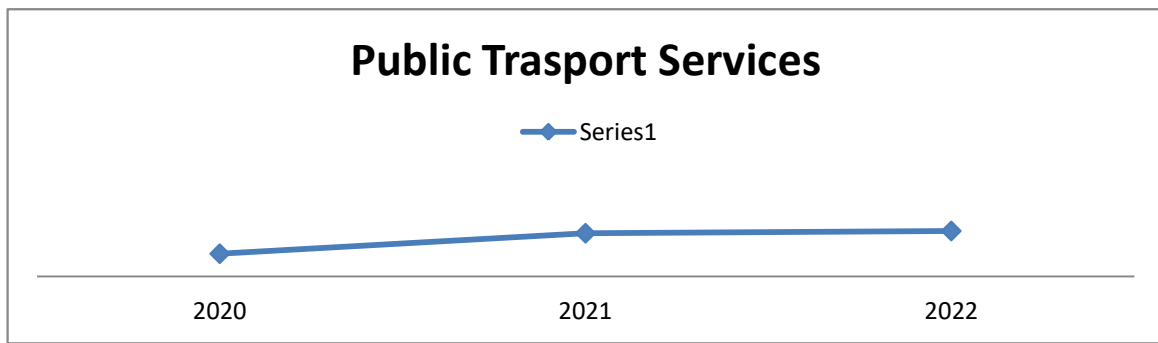
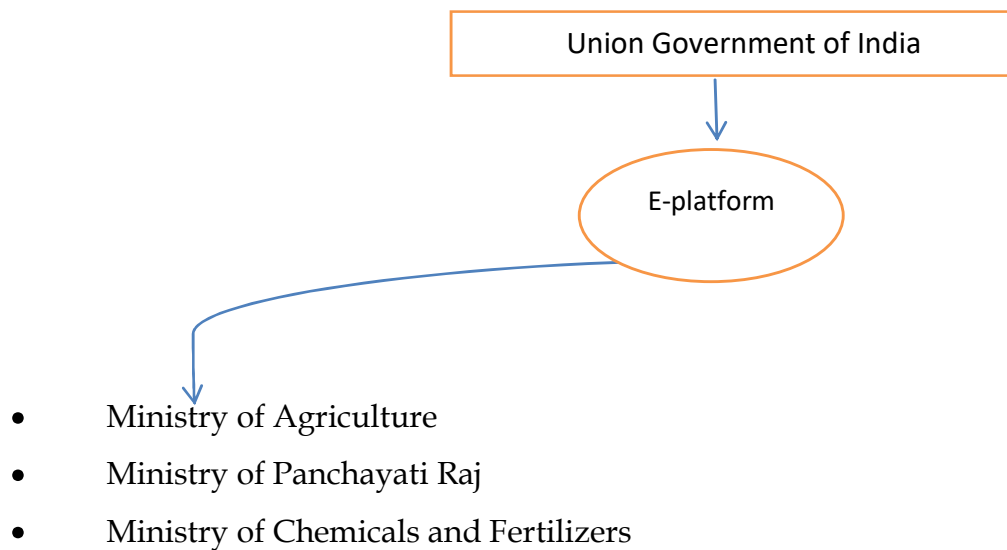


Figure 7

Not only government public sector is digitized .The Indian government itself has converted its sector into digitization.





- Ministry of Civil Aviation
- Ministry of Coal
- Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
- Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
- Ministry of Co-operation
- Ministry of Corporate Affairs
- Ministry of Culture
- Ministry of Defence
- Ministry of Earth Sciences
- Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
- Ministry of External Affairs
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Food Processing Industries
- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- Ministry of AYUSH
- Ministry of Heavy Industries
- Ministry of Home Affairs
- Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Women and Child Development
- Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
- Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
- Ministry of Labour and Employment
- Ministry of Law and Justice
- Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
- Ministry of Mines

- Ministry of Minority Affairs
- Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
- Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
- Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
- Ministry of Power
- Ministry of Railways
- Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
- Ministry of Rural Development
- Ministry of Science & Technology
- Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
- Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
- Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
- Ministry of Steel
- Ministry of Textiles
- Independent Departments
- Independent Agencies/Bodies
- Intelligence

The ministry of India has gradually turned its entire body of its ministry towards the online platform. In few years, the government of India has able to reach 30-40 percent of its ministry's body online, but in the future its progress is going to be very fast.

### **Data Managing and Analytics Processing**

Now we will discuss that our Government of India has huge information and data, so what handling they use to manage and process it. For the result, we use the concept of Big Data, today our Government of India also processes one of its uses of data through this Big Data concept, along with its analysis, and it also manages the security.

Big data works on large and complex data sets for analyzing, processing, and management. Data that are collected by the government are secured with end to end encryption.

In e-governance, Big Data is the stream of e-data which collected by different fields of government via e-platform. To manage its large, complex and unstructured data, the government analyzes data using different technologies of big data, processes and keeps it secure, for which the concept of big data is like a boon.

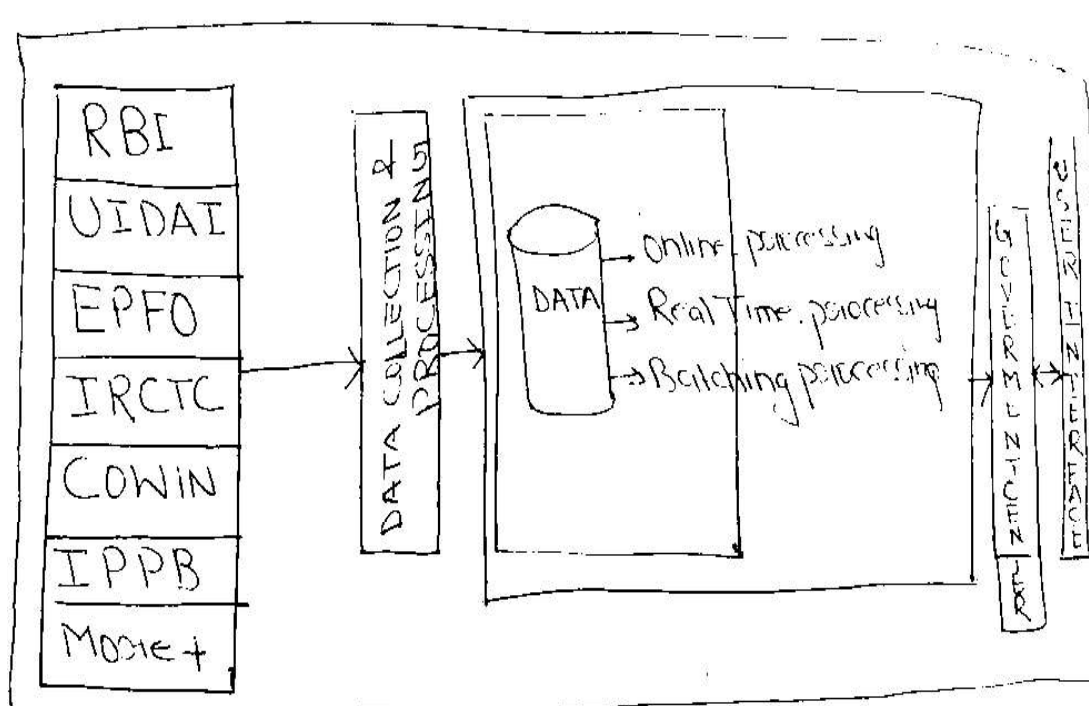


Figure 8

**Discussion:**

This paper is an attempt to take a study of current research undertaken in the area of e-governance. It has both theoretical and practical contributions. The study contributes to the development and the implementation of e-government by local governments. Review of literature shows that even there are many supporting factors for implementation of e-governance; they require a lot of

attention and improvement. From different geographical context, all supporting factors are driving e-governance whereas; in few cases there are limitation and need to be overcome.

### Conclusions:

E-governance initiatives are the sophisticated idea to transform the awareness about government related schemes among public. Also we are now starting to see change in government institutions, their working process, more knowledge about schemes, standard operating procedure, etc. All these trends have a long way to go. We need to develop far more sophisticated systems for capturing and measuring the impact of e-governance by properly analyzing the data over the time.

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