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E-GOVERNANCE AND ITS IMPACT ON EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

E-governance defined as provision of government facilities and Information to the public using electronic means. These applications are the result of latest advancements of E-Governance.

E-government refers to the delivery of government information and services via the Internet or other digital means to citizens or businesses or other governmental agencies. Other names of E-governance are Electronic Government, Digital Government, Electronic Governance, one-stop government, and online government.. United Nations (www.unpan.org) definition (AOEMA report): *"E-government is defined as utilizing the Internet and the world-wide-web for delivering government information and services to citizens."*

E –Government is important factor for developing and also for developed countries because Information Technologies can enhance the Revolution of work culture by serving a variety of ends, better delivery of government services to citizens, improved government interactions with Business and industry, citizen empowerment and more efficient government management

Keywords: *E-governance, , Advantages of governance Limitations, education impact ,governance e Commerce, categories.*

I.   INTRODUCTION

Conception of E-Government
The concept of E-government occurred at the beginning of 1996 in central Florida to apply some concepts and procedures in its departments, but the official birth of this concept derived in the beginning of 2001 during a specialized conference held in Italy, which contributed to the growth of the idea of the digital government, helping it spread remarkably. In all over the world there are many countries they already are taking the facilities of e-government as central in public sector operations. However, e-government is a very vast tool for developed countries because of establishment of ICT infrastructure and networks. ICT has a great potential in the socioeconomic development processes of developing countries.. Many significant resources are being mobilized to develop, implement and promote the use of e-government, and also many innovates alternatives are being explored around the world.

E Government is associated with computer applications and the Internet and the World Wide Web, but also includes other ICT applications, such as cellular telephone, satellite communication and geographical information systems and many more. E-government describes the use of information and Communication technology (ICT) to support the operations of government.

II.   INTENTS OF E-GOVERNMENT

The aim behind the e-government is delivering better services and better government. To support this vision, the government started a long term initiative to implement e-government.
1.   **Improve Service delivery:**Using the new technology of the information serve citizens and facilitate procedures of government foundations and non-governmental organizations.
2.   **Performance Reason:**Due to this features it achieves greater administrative and security control in order to ensure the speed, security, confidentiality and regularity of the procedures and the flow of information by aggregating all activities at one electronic site.

3. **Excellence in Economic Growth:** Provide a suitable environment for supporting the economic growth by applying the concept of e-commerce in its various aspects (sales, purchasing, advertising, auctions, etc) .

4. **Save time and money:**To create better opportunities for complementary performance between the various units and government institutions by restructuring the business world and developing new methods of implementing the tasks to make them more effective, also raising and developing the performance level of human resources.

5. **Multiple access channels:** Citizens, businesses, and other partners can get government services through internet, mobile phones which is almost available in developing countries such as Libya rather than access to the internet

6. **Anywhere, anytime:** All government services, which can be practically andlegitimately delivered electronically, are available anywhere (at home, at work, inschools, in libraries, and other convenient community locations), anytime (24 hours day, seven days a week) (Rose, (2005).

7. **Easy feedback to government:** Reddick, (2005) Electronically delivered servicesallow easy interaction, collaboration, and feedback between government and itscustomers (citizens, businesses, and other partners) on content, quality, andsatisfaction.

III.   CATEGORIES OF E-GOVERNMENT

It may be classified into four main categories:

Category	Abbreviation
GOVERNMENT TO CITIZEN	G2C
GOVERNMENT TOGOVERNMENT	G2G
GOVERNMENT TO BUSINESS	G2B
GOVERNMENT TO EMPLOYEE	G2E

Government-to-Citizens (G2C):
 It is a relationship between government and citizens. It provides appropriate support for citizens anywhere and at any time. It helps to increase citizen participation as stakeholders in the governance process, which may lead to increasedpublic confidence and strengthen the relationship between the government and its citizens Jones et al., (2004).

Government-to-Business (G2B):
It is an electronic transaction between government and business organization.

Services can reduce government's burden on businesses by eliminating the redundant collection of data and better leveraging e-business technologies for communication Moon, (2002).

Government-to-Government (G2G):
It is an interrelationship of government itself. The main motive is enhancing the corporation between government agencies at different flats.

E-Government services make it easier for local and regional governments to meet reporting requirements and participate as full partners with the central and federal government in citizen services.

Government to employee (G2E):
It is an interaction between government and individual.It increases the productivity for both government as well as employee.G2E services includes information on government rules, polices and civil rights and also e –mail and e learning capabilities.

IV.   E-GOVERNMENT PLUSES

The concept of e-government is emerging the benefits of ICTthroughthe internet to improve the services of government. The remunerations are identical for both countries that isdeveloping and also developed. E-Government has many advantages in various areas including:

a.   Economical advantages

There is an economical benefit for citizen and government because money, time and efforts are saved and also increase accountability.it provides job prospects in new areas, like data entry, programming, follow-up information security, operating and maintenance of electronic infrastructure, etc.

- Supportive economic development programs by easing economic transactions between
- Individual and government.
- Provide job opportunities in new areas, such as data entry, programming, follow-up information security, operating and maintenance of electronic infrastructure, etc.
- Merge the efforts of all parties of the economic process, through a single portal, instead of dispersing efforts, as it happens in the traditional government
- Open new investment channels, through the integration between e-government and e-commerce applications (E-Commerce), using the same techniques, (online purchase, sale and online transactions)
- Positive use of the human capabilities and re-using them in other locations within the electronic environment, which will help in productive activities and fields.

b.   Administrative advantages

From governmental perspective, one of the major assistance is administrative advantage for general public.

- Services are available 24/7 so, that participation of citizen is increasing in decision making.
- Using ICT in government department reduce the errors and achieve economic benefit (saving time, money and effort)
- Excluding bureaucracy from the routines of traditional government.
- Functionality is improved through the concept of ElectronicManagement (E-Management).
- Principle of transparency is achieved with the use of electronic government.

c.   Social advantages

Online Government is also playing important role in public sector. Participation of citizen is increased by usage of technology in their daily life. From customer or citizen perspective, government is fulfilling their demand in 24 hours a day and 7 days a week.

- Social communication is facilitating and speeding up with the use of electronic applications such as e-mails, and using of social network sites like orkut, Facebook and twitter.
- By taking advantage of network video conference is done, without reaching the location and activating various social activities.
- A civilized societyis build to understand and implement the latest technology and raise the performance. A civilized society is also called an information society

V.   E-GOVERNMENT MINUSES

All inventions are come with somepositivesandnegatives impacts. E-government are also has some negativity. The dependence on electronic devices is increased by performing a lot of human life activities can lead to the emergence of some disadvantages, which can include:

a.   Unemployment

The opportunitiesprovided by information technology and computerscience, are very limited, only qualified candidates appeared.This leads to the creation of problems in the labor market in many disciplines, including relying on the state and the private sector to absorb surplus labor employment.The dispute comes with those that are not prepared for rehabilitation because of the conventional working systems

b. Social Termination

The dependence on the implementation of activities through cyberspace, where the communication by default is performed through the computer screens and not through the interaction of spatial real, will inevitably lead to the creation of jobs performed from their homes, which reduces the chances of contact. There becomes a loss of a significant part of the social relations that typically arise in public places, during shopping, education, work, etc.

c. Privacy is lost

The distributed database containing information of various departments such as personal, social, financial. .With the advancement of technology (ICT), numbers of hackers are increasing day by day. So that confidentiality of information is lost.

d. Loss of Safety

The completion of transactions, especially cash payments made by the citizens through the gates of e-government may raise suspicion and doubt of the success and recording operations. When a person pays the electricity bill electronically they get a voice or electronic message showing payment, which may not be considered an official document when compared to a receipt received upon payment directly (face to face) to the Department.

e. E-Governance and its impact in Education Sector

 India has one of the largest higher education systems in the world. even with having the leading higher education system, the quality of education, is not the most excellent. Now a days, our education system is messy But as has been reported by NASSCOM(National Association of Software and Service Companies) in its 2004 report, out of 3 million graduates and E-governance process brings transparency in the system. it provides Empowerment of faculties, students & encouragement of their participation in governance.

VI. CONCLUSION

People are always looking for new ways to make their lives easier. People often look to technology as a tool in the simplification of their lives. The newest technology allows people to access the Internet through their mobile devices. Once on the Internet, consumers are able to conduct the same business that they would be able to conduct on their own personal computer. So E-governance play significant role to obtain this. e-Gov is a potentially vast research field E-commerce also taking the advantage of E Governance.. So both government and citizens are benefiting with the advent of this newest form of technology. At this point in time, the biggest winners seem to be the citizens who realize that this version of government is in its earliest stages .After all, E-Governance is a technology that is supposed to make our lives easier, not cause more headaches.

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