

# **An Examination of the State of E-Government Implementation in the Indian Higher Education System**

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## **Abstract**

The objective of the research paper is to the assessment of E-Governance practices specifically in India with a view to identify common critical opportunities and challenges and to formulate strategies and tactics for addressing the same. This paper research contributes to the study and analysis of the initiatives undertaken and challenges being faced in E-Governance implementation in India in Education Sectors. A conclusive report stating the implementation of E-Governance in college education system in India. The fourth chapter discusses the implementation factors of E-Governance on the college education system in India.

**Keywords:** ICT, E-Governance, Internet, IOs, Capacity Building, Automation

## **Introduction**

E-Governance in its narrowest sense is about the application of ICT's for improving government services and government business. The overall impact of E-Governance at the all level is simply efficient government. Like all other internet enabled applications, such as e-commerce, E-Governance has become a global phenomenon and an essential required feature of all governments in both the developed and developing societies. To this end, all governments have mounted initiatives that seek to strengthen their institutional capacities to meet the diverse and varying problems and challenges that it poses to their national social and economic development. Besides lagging their counterparts in the developed world in their adoption and use of the new technologies, developing countries are seriously constrained by the severe resource

scarcities amidst a multitude of development needs, such as poverty, unemployment, lower literacy, economic issues, health etc. which they must attend to. Despite of these problems a number of E-Governance initiatives have been mounted in different countries. Some of these have been very successful while others have been less successful. Successful or not, all these initiatives have valuable lessons for those intending to mount similar projects. Furthermore, the more successfully implemented projects can provide best practice cases for other developing countries and can be replicated with minor adjustments at a considerably reduced cost to such countries.

### **Role of ICT in E-Governance**

E-Governance is the process of transformation of the relationship of government with its constituents the citizens, the businesses and between its own organs, through the use of tools of information and communication technology (ICT). The purpose to adopt ICTs is to give an opportunity to citizens, so they can get involve in decision making process. The aim is to carry regarding better access, accountability and efficiency in the delivery of government information and services. Information and communication technology (ICT) is seen as posing great potential for development in developing countries. However, it has also been substantiated that developing countries require to tie-together ICT in order to support development. ICT is believed to bring great prospects for developing economies and their communities. Since the so-called knowledge-based economy is driven by ICT, governments of developing countries need to make substantial investment in all sectors to ensure all its key sectors instigate growth and development. E-Governance has potential to provide all government information and services online to the public and private sector, an e-governance initiatives and innovations will ensure a more democratic, transparent and accountable framework for the public and private apparatus to operate in. The governments of developing countries, therefore, need to play a crucial role in establishing a suitable environment for e-governance. India is a developing country has far potentiality to take benefit of ICT but it also lacks the basis of democracy and thus environment for innovations and initiatives. This paper attempts to explore the scope to which ICT is used by middle or

Research paper

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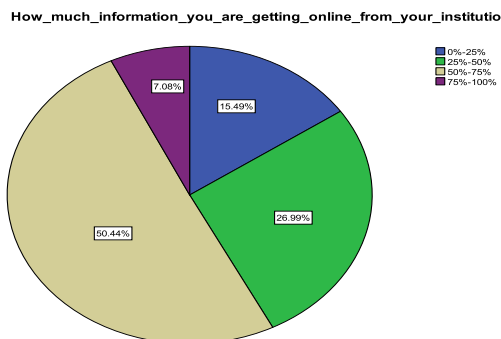
intermediate organizations in India and to establish if intermediate organizations (IOs) have potential to obtain benefits of ICT and instigate growth towards knowledge-based economy. Technology Barriers Lack of architecture integration and Infrastructure. A lack of back-end infrastructure, governance sand their employees will face the problem and unable to perform transactional activity and further stages.

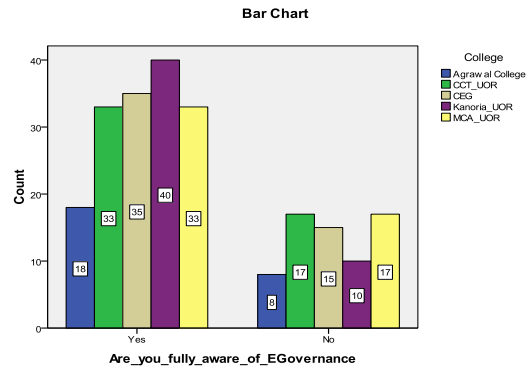
**Current Scenario of Implementation of E-Governance in Higher education system in India**

For the purpose to analyze the current status of E-Governance in Education area especially in University of India. To find out the current implementation of E-governance in specific to India’s Higher Education system we conduct a detailed survey report based on questionnaire and according to their survey report we are just trying to represent the current scenario of E-governance in India, also the details of that survey has been represented in the form of chart, table hereby as under:

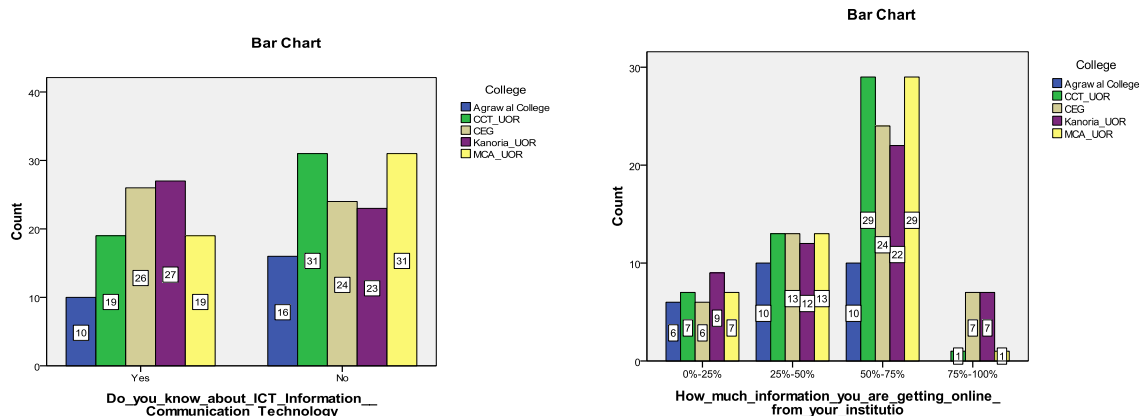
Comparison between perceptions of students from 5 colleges:

Statistics		
How_much_information_you_are_getting_online_from_your_institutio		
N	Valid	226
	Missing	0
Mean		2.4912
Std. Deviation		.83927





Symmetric Measures					
		Value	Asymp. Std. Error <sup>a</sup>	Approx. T <sup>b</sup>	Approx. Sig.
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	-.024	.068	-.355	.723 <sup>c</sup>
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	-.024	.068	-.359	.720 <sup>c</sup>
N of Valid Cases		226			
a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.					
b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.					
c. Based on normal approximation.					



**CONCLUSION:**

Objective of E-Governance is, to help government in managing its operations at various phases of Governance. It should aim at making the entire process of governance simple or according to computer lingua, user friendly. E-Governance should not add any complexities legal or technical to the process of Governance. E-Governance should achieve maximum possible transparency in the governance. It will make government authorities more responsive and accountable. E-Governance should also strengthen the roots of democracy by participating people in the process of governance as well as decision-making. This would encourage concept of direct democracy as well as decision-making. This would encourage concept of direct democracy. In current scenario a common man has to approach to the government, but in E-Governance government should reach out to the common man. Secondly the procedural delays in the current system are irritating. All these and other drawback of the current system should be addressed and rectified in the E-Governance.

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