The conversion of e-governance to e-government implies transformation of all government departments to electronic form and connecting each of it by networking. Thereafter information will be freely accessible and automatically exchangeable amongst the departments depending on their usage. Today- e-governance is limited to few departments, but there is strong need for it’s to cover all the departments. There is likelihood that citizen’s torture and corruption are if not completely removed then at least minimum required levels would be achieved. Thus, e-government is the medium of good governance. Available statistical information will accordingly be correct. Thus e-governance will disprove age old presumption about statistics that it is half true and half false.

INTRODUCTION

Human Life is built around work; whether one likes it or hates it but work is an essential part of life. Numerous and varied are the activities that the human being undertake during his lifetime and long indeed is the list of the roles that one has to play in the theatre of life. The human being is inspired by love, patriotism, sympathy, humanity and similar sentiments.

In the initial stage, human being was moving from one place to another for similar reasons. From the point of view of achieving greater satisfaction, they started at a particular place. Needs continued to increase slowly and slowly. The changing time also required to say. It resulted in formation of villages. Population gradually increased, leading to formation of Towns, District, City and Metropolitan’s such creation led to formation of the country having specific geographical boundaries on earth. As a result, structure was required to govern the country. The structure to govern is government.
The emerging needs of the society resulted in economic systems. The basic economic systems are broadly placed in four categories as under:

(a) Capitalism is a system where individuals are free to own property and business enterprises to compete freely in the market. However, in modern capitalist economy, restrictions on freedom are places to ensure that the society is not held to ransom by few powerful capitalists.

(b) Socialism is the philosophy of the government seeking to create more opportunities or the under-privileged classes and to end inequality based on birth so that society can be rebuilt on the foundation of co-operation instead of competition, incentive or profit.

(c) Communism is a system where controls of economic power vests in State Means of production are socialized and private property is abolished with the object of ending the exploitation of the poor by the rich.

(d) Mixes system is a combination of State ownership and control of business and private enterprises. It aims at blending together the best of control, socialism or communism with the best of free enterprises in capitalism.

The forms of the Government have been changing from dynasty present democratic system. Democratic Government to consider as the vest form of governance since it is by the people, for the people and of the people. With a view to give it a legal form, Constitution is made adopted by the Government of a country.

There were days when the doctrine of laissez faire was widely accepted as the guiding principle of the economic activity. The State was expected to concern itself only with the problems relating to the maintenance of law and order. Principal was based on the assumption that very individual acting as a rational being tries to get the greatest satisfaction from life for him and in this process contributes towards the greatest possible satisfaction to the society. The later development shook the public faith as it threatened to push society on a road that led to the greatest good of a small number of people. This led the
State to revise its ideas and role in relation to govern the nation and economic activity. The idea came that it can no longer be a passive spectator to the unjust domination of the economy by a few who virtually held the society to the unjust domination of the economy by a few who virtually held the society to ransom. After independence, under the constitution role of the Government is divided in 3 segments, namely Legislature, Judiciary and Executive. The role Government has increased particularly owing to population growth. Today Government tries to fulfill all needs of the citizens. Thereby trying to lead it higher through development in International arena.

In this background, legislature instead imbibing good culture started formulating laws of every kind. As a result, there are so many law; rules and regulations which have become so cumbersome that it is difficult to even remember their names leave aside their contents/detailed provisions Under all such laws the responsibility of compliance lies solely on the citizens.

So far as the role of the executives is concerned it only oversees whether the laws are complied with or not. Executive is not accountable at all particularly for overlooking non-compliance while all privileges and protection are provided to them in the laws. It resulted in exploitation of citizens, which has multiplied over the year. Human Rights Commission has brought out illegal acts of the executive.

Technological advancement has changed the scenario. This changed from is ‘e’ (i.e. electronic). The use of technological advancement was made for the purpose of defense in the beginning in US. Later is being largely used in the business and is known as computerization. Computerization is used in every field of business from maintaining book of accounts, recording transactions, production, control, payroll and marketing. In the area of banking it is known as CBS; Life Insurance Corporation of India has termed it as IVRS. Mobiles are developed and all messages are sent using SMS. Business is conducted through e-commerce i.e. business electronically. Reservations in Airlines and Railways all started to make use of electronics. Medical science is also largely using it.
Government dose governance of the nation. Gradually electronics is being used for Governance. As a result we have moved towards e-governance. In the last few years’ roots of e-governance are seen in India. With the use of IT (technology involving exchange of information electronically), Government can reach public at large as well as in wide geographical areas very conveniently. The use of IT the improves the efficiency of the Government; Communication becomes cost effective besides bringing transparency in the working of various departments. Distance education has become possible due to IT. It is in this context that the Managing Director of Microsoft India opined that with the use of strong technical system, Central and State Government will be able to provide large number of services to the citizens.

Under e-governance land & property records are maintained on computers. A number of States have issued Jot Bahi etc. of agricultural land as Prepared on computer systems. Nagar Nigam generates Municipal Tax bills and Water bills through computers. Voting is done using electronic voting machine.

E-GOVERNANCE OF INDIA

So for as adoption of e-governance in our country is concerned, first of all Department of Company Affairs (DCA) Government of India introduced it and known as MCA 21. As a result, Office of the Registrar of Companies which was earlier the front office is today’s back office. Most of the company’s forms are now submitted on-line i.e. in the electronic form. On the portals, prescribed forms are filled in and uploaded. Thereafter Chalan is printed to deposit money in the designated back account. Lot of information relating to companies like Directors, annual reports, addresses are available on the web site and can be accessed. Steps have further been taken to adopt the e-governances by the income Tax Department. Income Tax returns can be submitted on-line. Further use includes information relating to Death and birth, to Nagar Nigam whereby Certificate can be generated automatically without human intervention. In this form the old age will go.
The use of e-governance is increasing. It is used in judiciary, known as 3-justice. The portal that has started functioning is www. Ejustice.org.in Even Supreme Court has got its web site www.supremecourtofindia.nic.in wherein we can get registered and receive password for future use. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland and Uttar Pradesh have started using e-governance in some of the areas.

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OUT SIDE OF INDIA

Singapore, Canada, Switzerland etc. have provided their citizen help portals like ‘Help line’ where information regarding various departments is available. To increase voter’s turn out U.K.’s Electoral Commission is making voting easier e-using (Electronics).

NEED

In e-government Post office, Government Accounting, Vehicle registration all will do electronically. The basis of Budget will become scientific. The comp ration of budgeted targets with actual will result in better planning. Census conducted every 10 year will no longer be required as it could easily be accessible whenever needed.
through birth and death registration. With a click of the mouse, citizens will be able to get information concerning any department. Information may be provided through SMS or e-mail to the citizen. E-governance can also be used in implementing programs relating to literacy, education, environment, society, culture etc. India must Endeavour to bring e-governance and thereafter e-government. E-government should be used to ensure social justice, bring national self sufficiency and to become world leader.

CONCLUSION

Adoption of e-government will enable the government to achieve the objectives enshrined in the Preamble of the Constitution. Transparency will come in the working of the Government. It is most likely that corruption will substantially be reduced if not abolished. E-government is also a worldwide phenomenon; it will most suit to our country to give justice to everyone.

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