E-Governance in Higher Education

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Abstract

Electronic governance is the effective use of information and communication technologies to improve the current governance system and thus provide better services to citizens. The impact of modern technology on higher education can be achieved through a good higher education system because higher education is necessary for the overall development of a nation. Educational institutions may have a variety of requirements, including computerization and process management, such as registration, admission to study, and so on. In this paper, an attempt was made to discuss the concept of e-governance and its use in the higher education sector.

Key words: E-governance, Information and communication, higher education

Introduction

E-government is the use of public sector information and communication technologies to improve information and service delivery, to encourage citizen participation in decision-making and to make government more responsible and transparent. Electronic governance involves new styles of leadership, new ways to discuss and decide on policies and investments, new ways to access education, new ways to listen to citizens and new ways to organize and provide information and services.

It is the application of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) to strengthen administration and management in the higher education system in India. The quality of education has improved over the past three decades due to the dramatic increase in the number of faculties and universities and their privatization.

The effective use of IT services in the education sector can greatly improve the efficiency of the existing system, reduce costs and increase transparency in the operation of the different departments.

The eGovernment process ensures the transparency of the system, so eGovernment initiatives in the field of higher education can reduce bad practices to a large extent. This type of initiative can provide a better interface and opportunity for students, parents, teachers and administrative administration.

In general, education has become so profitable that quality is lost in the increase in the number of professional institutions with quota and politicization systems that add fuel to the waste system, thus increasing graduate unemployment without relief. To alleviate their suffering in the country’s labor market, the disadvantages of the higher
education system underscore the need for reforms to make it useful and beneficial for all concerned.

Government policy is ready to open the higher education sector to private providers. Either through public-private participation or through direct foreign investment in higher education. If India is to become a global economic power, it is essential to nurture this sector of higher education in urban and rural areas. (Kapoor and Kelkar: 2013)

E-Governance in Higher Education

India has one of the largest higher education systems in the world. Despite the larger system of higher education, the quality of education in general can not be considered the best. Technical and vocational education in India has grown considerably in recent years, with a large increase in the total number of institutions providing higher education. On the one hand, this growth promises to produce more skilled young people to meet the needs of growing Indian industry and, on the other hand, represents a great challenge for government agencies such as UGC, AICTE, NCVT. NCTE, PCI, MCI, INC, DCI, etc. and State Councils of Technical Education to maintain and improve the quality of education that is transmitted through these new and existing professional and technical institutes. But as reported by NASSCOM (National Association of Software and Service Companies) in its 2004 report of 3 million graduates and doctoral students added to the labor force in India each year only 25% of technicians and 10-15% of non-technical graduates can be employees increasing the IT, and another point of the sector is a very serious situation. This lack of knowledge, qualities and skills desired by employers. From youth this can lead to problems like unemployment or underemployment. What detention will lead to his disapproval and, therefore, his crime which will result in an increase in crime and other antisocial activities. (Shrivastava, Raizada and Saxena: 2014)

Now, one day. Our education system is messy, to say the least. It is characterized by poor technical and professional institutions with infrastructure and qualified teachers, school absenteeism, outdated programs, inadequate infrastructure, unemployed graduates and many other problems. The scenario was further aggravated by the lack of effective and real-time monitoring mechanisms and widespread corruption in the government. The regulatory bodies that help this lower quality institute start and stay functional without bothering to maintain any quality. Bodybuilding of a large number of fake universities and institutions that are not recognized and of inferior quality, fake technical distribution certificates, diplomas, diplomas and doctorates. fraudulently, without being caught, is also another result of such a disordered system.

The need for E-Governance in Higher Education

If the quality of our higher education system needs to be improved so that these institutes are truly world class, there is no alternative to introducing e-government in this field at the fastest pace possible. The implementation of e-governance in technical and professional institutes will enable effective real-time monitoring by the government / regulatory body and other interested parties, their own addresses,
parents and society, which makes them more effective. Will oblige to maintain quality and be more responsible. The electronic government process ensures the transparency of the system. As a result, eGovernment initiatives in the field of higher education will contribute to reducing corruption to a large extent. The introduction of e-governance in higher education is one of those concepts that can enable the governing bodies to manage the progress of the education plan across the country and better serve the stakeholders. Electronic governance is becoming a global phenomenon that is increasingly attracting the attention of citizens in the community, including politicians, economists, policymakers and policymakers, among others.

Electronic governance in higher education will enable various stakeholders to control the improvement of operational efficiency in various key processes such as grants, certificates of use, approval processes, feedback mechanisms, etc. With greater visibility and greater operational efficiency, the Indian Higher Education System (IHS) was established not only to meet the needs of students, but also to combat potential competition from foreign universities.

To eliminate duplicate procedures, there must be consolidated information about each university to track its performance. Online administration tools can allow universities or universities to submit documents online for approval. All agencies should coordinate internally to provide details of the common group. This would greatly reduce unnecessary duplication of work at the university. Apart from this, there may be a number of other services that can be provided with the introduction of such a type of government.

**Benefits of E-Governance in Higher Education:**

The benefits of e-government in the education sector are increased efficiency, greater transparency and accountability for administrative education activities, easier and faster access to services, and lower costs for administrative services. The multifaceted benefits of e-government can be described as these points.

**Benefits for the university:**

1. Centralized access to information from anywhere.
2. Increase in the proportion of students enrolled.
3. Provide quality electronic services, electronic participation.
4. Increase clarity.
5. Inventive teaching tools.
6. Improved decision making. Private public participation.
7. Less paperwork.

**Benefits for students:**

1. Increase participation in education problems.
2. Personalized session start for each student.
3. Significant savings in time and effort costs.
4. Job opportunities.
5. The student can access virtual conferences and seminars.
(6) Students can solve their problems such as examinations, verification of results, etc.

Benefits for universities:

(1) The data can be easily accessed.
(2) Electronic data exchange with the university.
(3) Hidden operating cost savings.
(4) Generation of instant statistical reports.
(5) Useful for NAAC accreditation.

General education system:

(1) Long-term impact on the objectives of the organization.
(2) Improve the education system.
(3) Empowering faculties, students and encouraging their participation in governance. (Yathiraj and Sumanth: 2017)

Planning for effective administration of higher education institutions, increasing the global communication capacity, to achieve the world-class standard is necessary to have better collaboration and access to information available in all parts of the world are possible only by introducing in the education sector the electronic governance as security for the main standard. Comprehensive electronic governance improves the quality of higher education. Electronic governance can create transparency among universities, colleges and students, and bring new concepts of governance both in terms of needs and responsibilities.

Reference:

(4) http://en.m.wikipedia.org.