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Lect. 4

E- Government : is defined as transformation of (governance) processes (resulting form) the continual and exponential introduction into society of more advanced digital technologies.

Public administration is the study of public entities and their relationships with each other and with the larger world. During following that :-

- How public sector organizations are organized and managed.
- How public policy structures the design of government programs that we rely upon.
- How our states ,cities , and towns work with the federal government to realize their goals and plan for their future.
- How our national government creates and changes public policy programs to respond to the needs and interests of our nation.

Players of E-government and their expectations: Individuals and organizations interacting directly or indirectly with the government , this interactions can be named as Government – to – Government (G2G) ,Government –to – Business (G2B) , Government – to Employee (G2E) . And Government – to – Citizen. E-government promises to make government more efficient ,responsive , transparent and Legitimate .

Democracy and E-government : Democracy has been seen as most widely practiced form of governance . In a democratic nation ,all citizens are treated equally and every citizen is identified independent of race ,language , and gender .
 in E-government all the following branches of governments shared among and improving the administration .
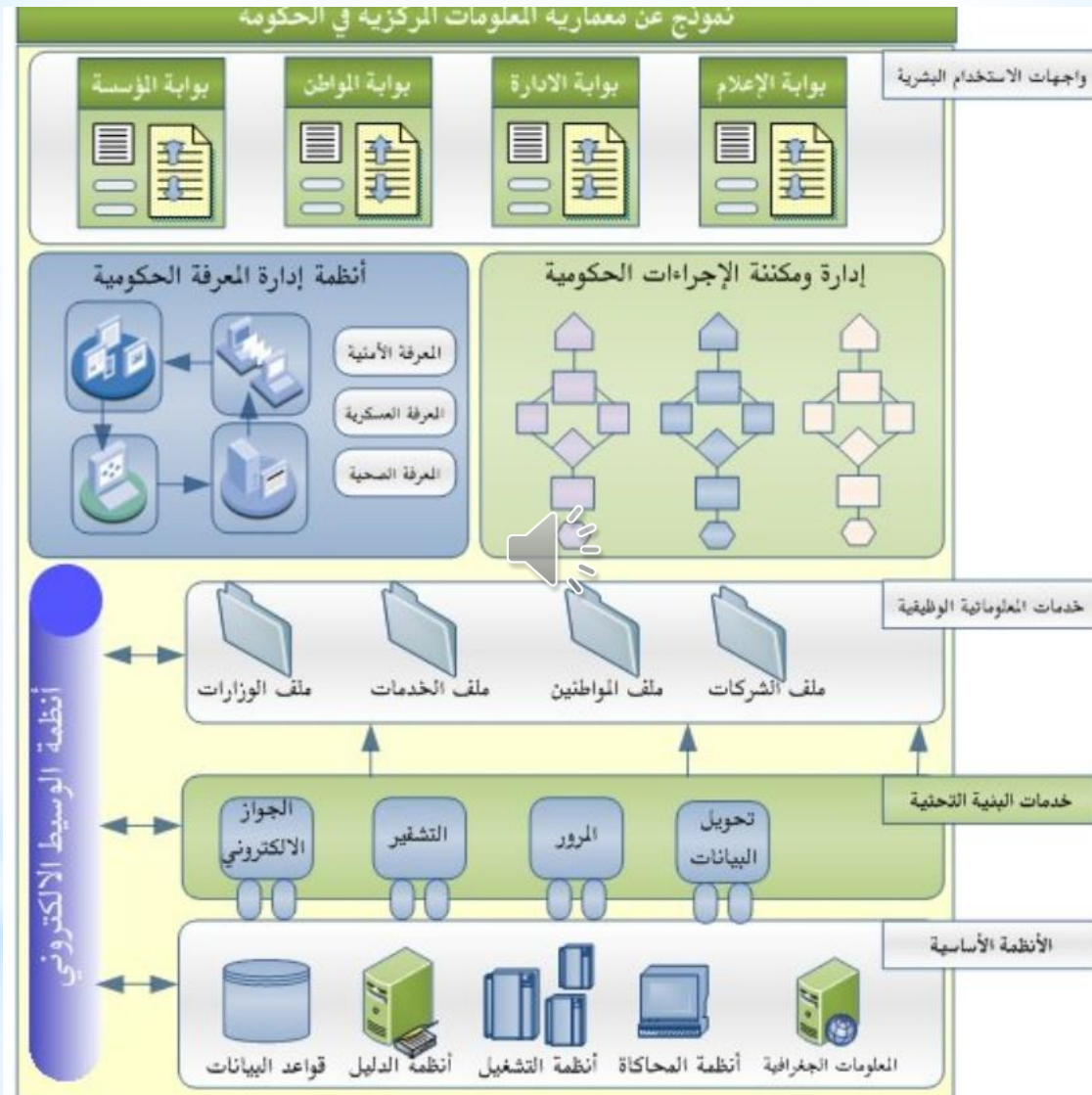-   Legislature – responsible for making policy in the form of laws.
-   Executive – for implementing the policy and law enforcement .
-   Judiciary – for resolving legal conflicts.
E-government is not a mere technological infrastructure or strategy but rather anew integrated style of Public Administration organization and operations.

Pillars of E-government :- the basic structure of e-government is constructed around the following four pillars:

1) leadership/vision :there should be long-term vision and committed leadership among the top-notch political and administrative sections of the government. Also collect all the actives and information services and interfaces in one place it is the officialdom government on internet.

2) Achieving continue connectivity with the people (24 hours in day 7 days in week and 365 days in year) with help to acceptance all the queries and services for the human .

3) Achieving quickness and effectiveness for connection between officinal government itself and for each one .

4) Achieving income in costs in all fields and   also increase more income from business government actives .

E-Government Model

Applications of E-government :

The most common applications of E-government services include those for :-

- Online public services delivery including transaction services (e-portals) e.g. certificates application ,tax payment , etc.
- Tele-consulting e.g. e-assistance .
- Tele – voting e.g. e-voting .
- E-forums e.g. message boards.
- On line opinion polls , job vacancies .
- Online statistical data ,GIS traffic information.
- ICT support for voluntary work and charities e.g. online communities.
- ICT in public and courts and ICT in policy making .

Questions:

Q1: Explain e-government and how differs
      from traditional ? Give 5 point .

Q2: give two applications for e-government
      with discussed ?

Q3: discussed one of pillars of E-government ?

Q4: what types of branches that interaction
      with government ?

Q5: Democracy and E-government ! Discuss
      relation between them ?