



## E-GOVERNANCE EDUCATION SYSTEM IN INDIA

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### ABSTRACT

E-Governance is expected to help deliver cost-effective and easy-to-access citizen services, and improve processing of transactions both within the government, and between the government and other agencies. It is beyond doubt that for the quantity and quality of output of our education system to substantially improve, there is no option but to introduce e-governance in this sphere. Electronic Governance (e-Governance) is the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) for the planning, implementation, and monitoring of government programs, projects, and activities. E-Governance is expected to help deliver cost-effective and easy-to-access citizen services, and improve processing of transactions both within the government, and between the government and other agencies. The scenario has been further worsened due lack of some effective & real time monitoring mechanism & widespread corruption prevalent in Govt. regulatory bodies that help such substandard institute to start & remain functional without bothering to maintain any quality at all. Mushrooming of a large number of unrecognized & substandard fake universities/institutions distribution fake technical certificates, diplomas, degrees & Ph.Ds, fraudulently, without being caught, is also another outcome of such a untidy system.

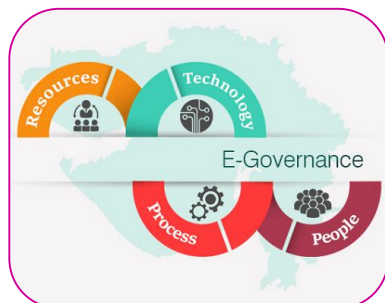
**KEY WORD:** E-Governance , Information and Communication Technologies (ICT).

### INTRODUCTION

E-Governance has to be implemented across different departments and organizations with a wide spectrum of activities and with varying levels of readiness for e-Governance. Achieving the desired results would, therefore, require the fullest political backing, a determined and resolute approach by all organizations and departments of Government as well as active and constructive participation by the public. It would require providing institutional and physical infrastructure for taking e-Governance initiatives across our cultural and regional diversities; more importantly it would require the creation of an environment that would encourage the adoption of ICT. Thus, apart from the technical requirement, success of e-Governance initiatives would depend on capacity building and creating awareness within government and outside it.

Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam, former President of India and a visionary in the field of e-Governance has aptly summarized the basic challenge lying before the country in this regard:

“e-Governance, has to be citizen-friendly. Delivery of services to citizens is considered a primary function of the government. In a democratic nation of over one billion people like India, e-Governance should enable seamless access to information and seamless flow of information across the state and central government in the federal set up. **No country has so far implemented an e-Governance system for one billion people. It is a big challenge before us.**”



Fields of e-governance-

1. e-administration: It refers to improving of government processes and of the internal workings of the public sector with new ICT executed information processes.
2. e-services: It refers to improved delivery of public services to citizens. Some examples of interactive services are- request for public documents, requests for legal documents and certificates, issuing permits and licenses.
3. e-democracy: It implies greater and more active citizen participation and involvement enabled by ICTs in decision-making process.

### **E-GOVERNANCE IN INDIA-**

Union Government has approved the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP), comprising of 27 Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) and 8 components on May 18, 2006 to give a boost to e- Governance initiatives in India. Moreover, three sector education, health and Public distribution system is under process on the cabinet. Department of Information Technology (DIT) and Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DAR&PG) has formulated the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP). The main vision of National e-governance Plan is:

“Make all Government services accessible to the common man in his locality, through common service delivery outlets and ensure efficiency, transparency & reliability of such services at affordable costs to realise the basic needs of the common man.”

### **E-GOVERNANCE IN EDUCATION-**

The Mission of the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) is to focus on Education sector that Provide greater opportunities of access to higher education with equity to all eligible persons and in particular to the vulnerable sections. It can be extended to various existing institutions, new upcoming institutions supported by State Governments and Non-Government Organizations/civil society to supplement public efforts aimed at removing regional or other imbalances that exist at present. The plan can initiate policies and programs for strengthening research and innovations and encourage institutions – public or private – to engage in stretching the frontiers of knowledge. NeGP can promote the quality of higher education by investing infrastructure and faculty, promoting academic reforms, improving governance and institutional restructuring

### **E-GOVERNANCE IN HIGHER EDUCATION-**

India has one of the largest higher education systems in the world .Despite having the largest higher education system, the quality of education, in general, cannot be claimed to be the best. Technical and vocational Education in India has seen enormous growth in recent years with a large increase in total number of institutes imparting higher education. On one hand, this growth promises to produce more skilled youth to fulfill needs of ever growing Indian industry and on the other hand it poses a huge challenge for the governing bodies like UGC, AICTE, NCVT, NCTE, PCI, MCI, INC, DCI etc and state technical education boards to maintain & improve the quality of education being imparted through these new & existing technical and Vocational institutes. But as has been reported by NASSCOM(National Association of Software and Service Companies) in its 2004 report, out of 3 million graduates and post-graduates added to the workforce in India every year only 25% of technical and 10- 15% of non-technical graduates are employable by growing IT, and other sector , points to is a very serious situation. This lack of knowledge, qualities & skills desired by the employers, from the youth, may lead to the problems like unemployment/underemployment, which detain will lead to their disapproval& hence their offense that will be reflected in terms of an increase in crime and other antisocial activities.

Now a days, our education system is untidy, to say the least. It is characterized by substandard technical and vocational institutions lagging good infrastructure and qualified teachers, teacher truancy, obsolete syllabi, inadequate infrastructure, unemployable graduates and a lot more other problems. The scenario has been further worsened due lack of some effective & real time monitoring mechanism & widespread corruption prevalent in Govt. regulatory bodies that help such substandard institute to start &

remain functional without bothering to maintain any quality at all. Mushrooming of a large number of unrecognized & substandard fake universities/institutions distribution fake technical certificates, diplomas, degrees & Ph.Ds, *fraudulently, without being caught, is also another outcome of* such a untidy system.

#### PRIVATE SECTOR MODELS IN HIGHER EDUCATION-

Recently, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has recommended four models of Public Private Partnership to the Planning Commission and according to an estimate; the country requires an investment of over US \$ 150 billion in the next 10 years. The four models proposed by the Planning Commission are in terms of basic infrastructure model.

- **Basic Infrastructure Model-** The private sector invests in infrastructure and the government runs the operations and management of the institutions in turn, making annualized payments to the private investor.
- **Outsourcing Model-** Private sector invests in infrastructure and runs operations and management and the responsibility of the government is to pay the private investor for the specified services.
- **Equity/Hybrid Model-** Investment in infrastructure is shared between government and private sector while operation and management is vested with the private sector.
- **Reverse Outsourcing Model-** Government invests in infrastructure and the private sector takes the responsibility of operation and management.

Colleges and universities will need to change radically in the coming years and first think social intranets may be a key to this transformation.

#### CONCLUSION-

E-governance initiates several programs and policies which promote the usage of ICT in education. It predicts that there are many benefits for both the students, learner and the teachers, including the promotion of shared working space and resources, better access to information, the promotion of collaborative learning and radical new ways of teaching and learning. The planning for efficient administration of educational institutions, increasing global communication skill, to achieve the world class standard, it is necessary to have a improved collaboration and access to information available in all the parts of the world are possible only by introducing IT in Educational Sector with e-governance as a security for maintaining standard. The organizational growth and developments are possible only by exploiting the facility of IT sector. Today the IT has become an integral part of life of the people in the world. India is one of the world leader in IT sector and therefore the talent in this field is in abundance. It is the time to apply the skills for the betterment of Indian education system as well. The implementation of e-governance education is merely to increase the productivity of players of the field and not to replace them. With the use of e-governance the players can be empowered to achieve more, at a faster pace and exercise greater creativity by reducing the amount of mundane and repetitive work.

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