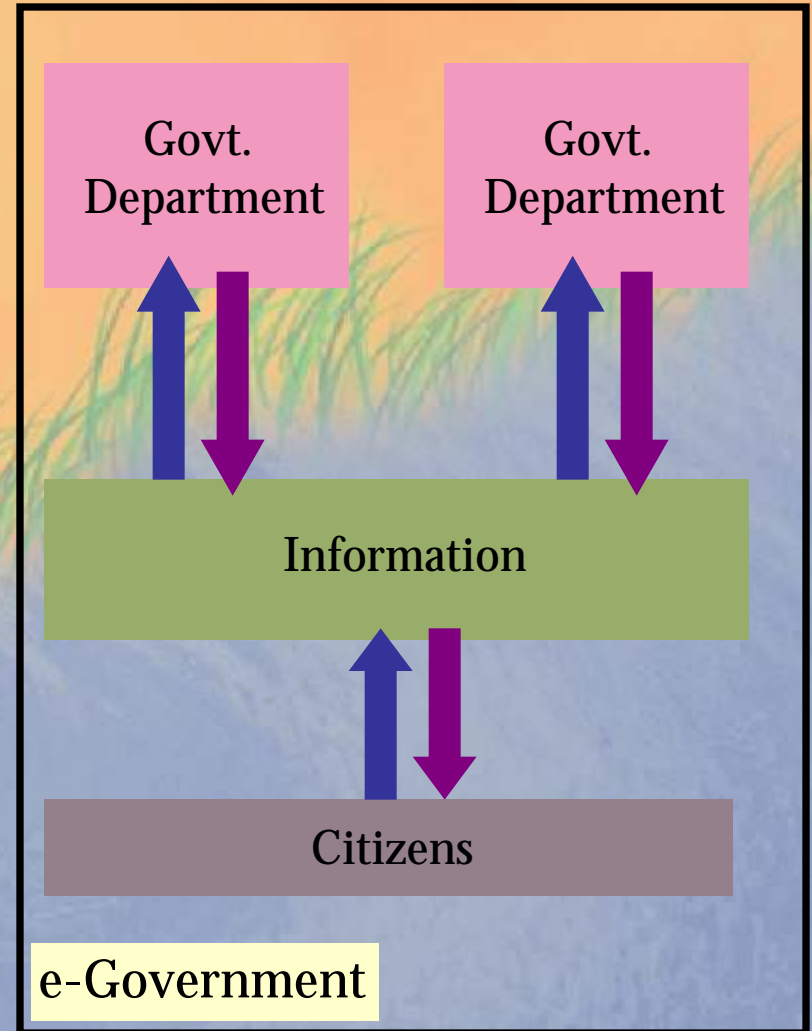
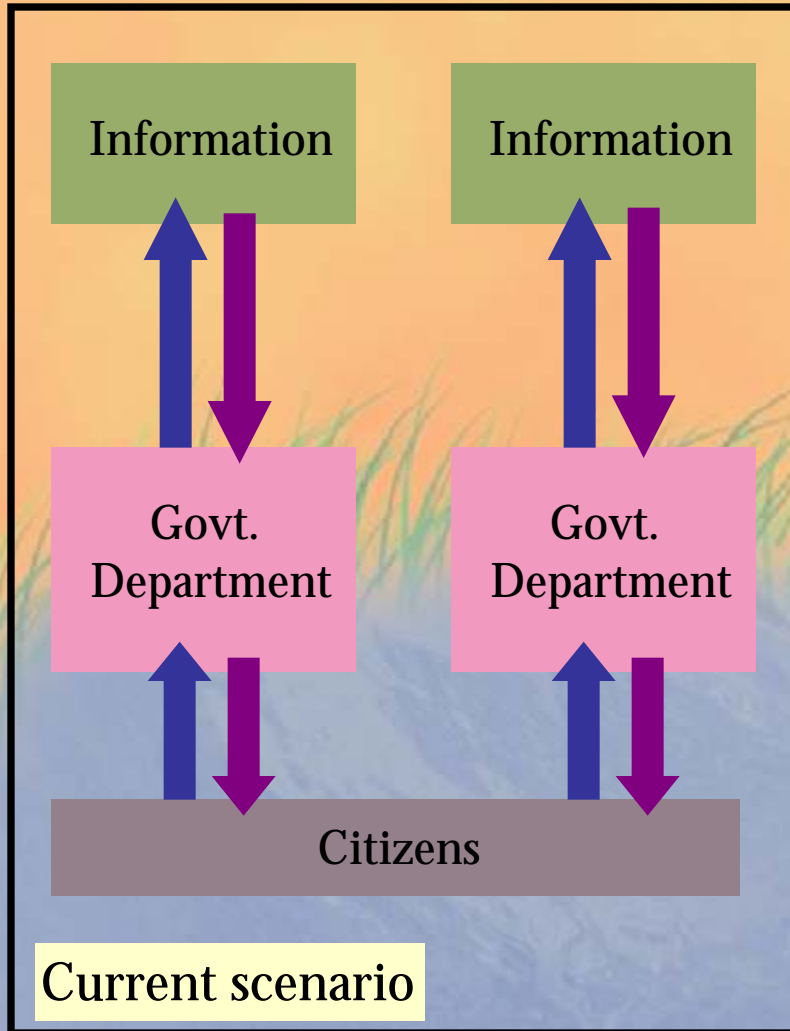


e-governance

e-governance is the use of IT, in particular Internet, to deliver public services in a much more convenient, citizen-oriented, cost-effective and altogether different and better way.

Just as e-business is transforming the private sector, e-government will transform the governance. However, the e-government transformation is costly and fraught with political, operational and technology risks.



- Cost effective service delivery
- Better accountability
- Better allocation of limited resources
- Minimal scope for corruption
- Transparency through easy access to Information
- Sharing of resources and better collaboration between Departments

**Service
Component**

Accessibility

Affordability

User- friendliness

**Technology
Component**

Reliability

Scalability

Interoperability

**Governance
Component**

Process
Re-engineering

Collaborations

Transparency &
Audit ability

Receipts

Information

Procurements

Payments

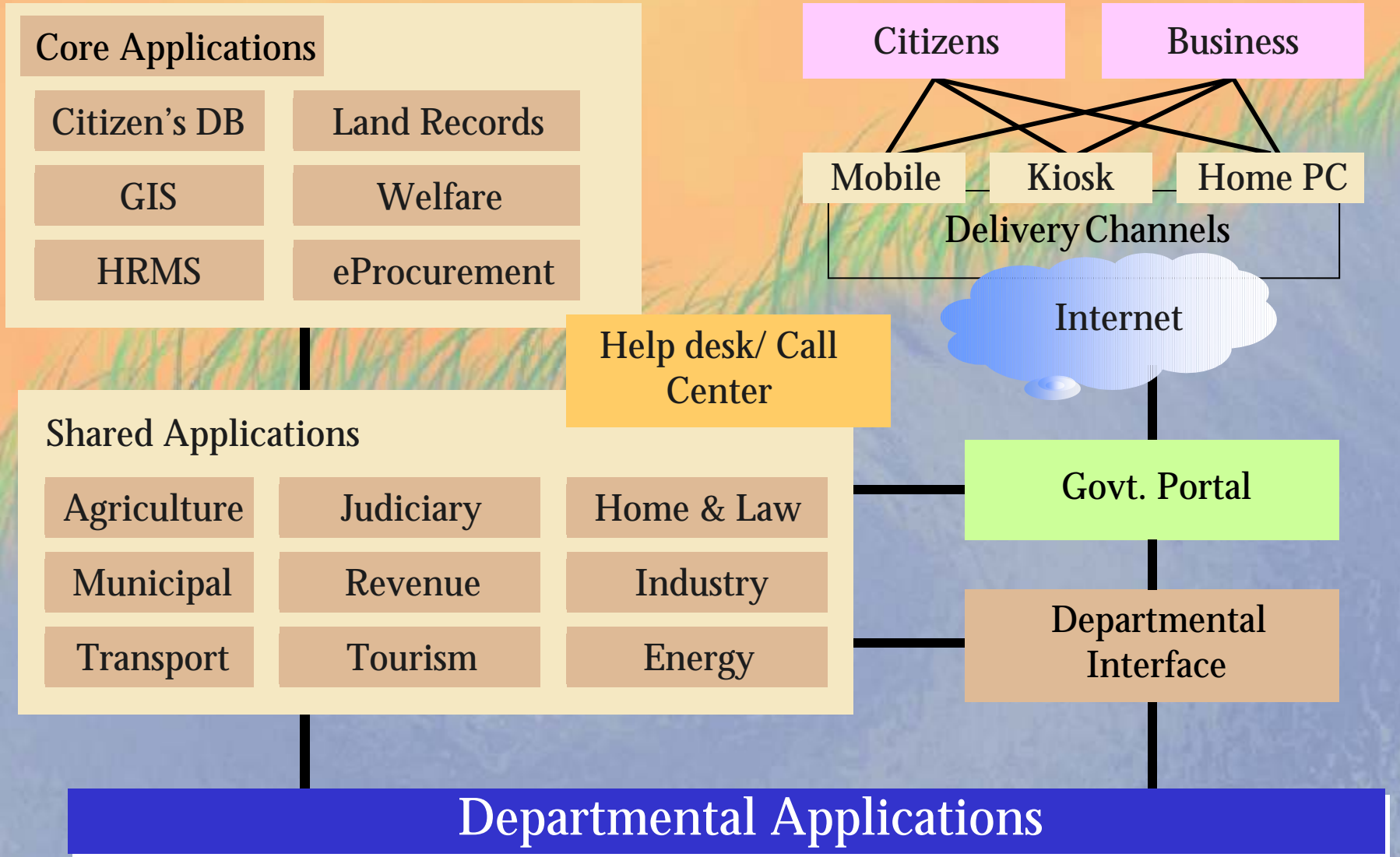
E-Governance

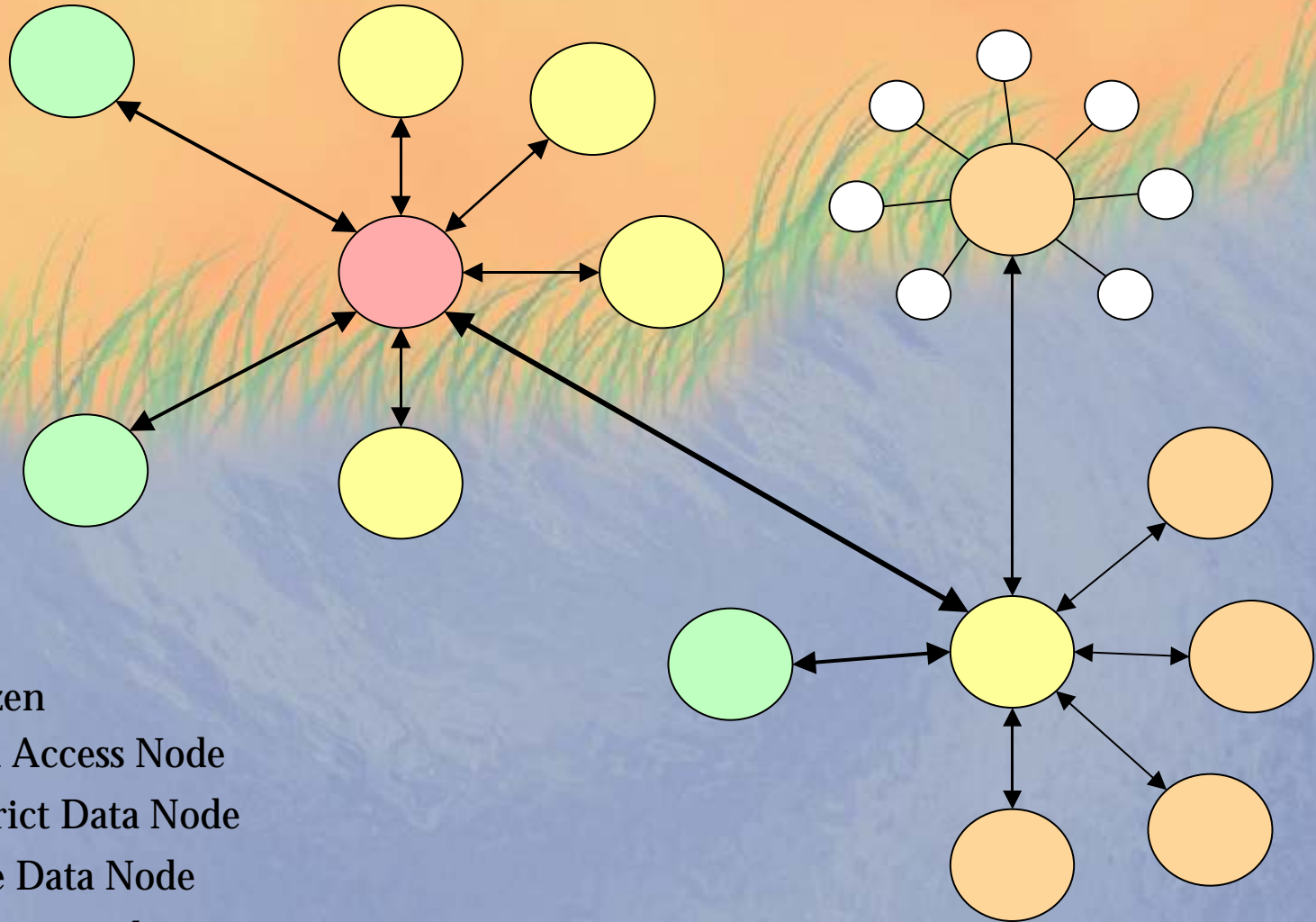
Resource Management

Grievance Redressal

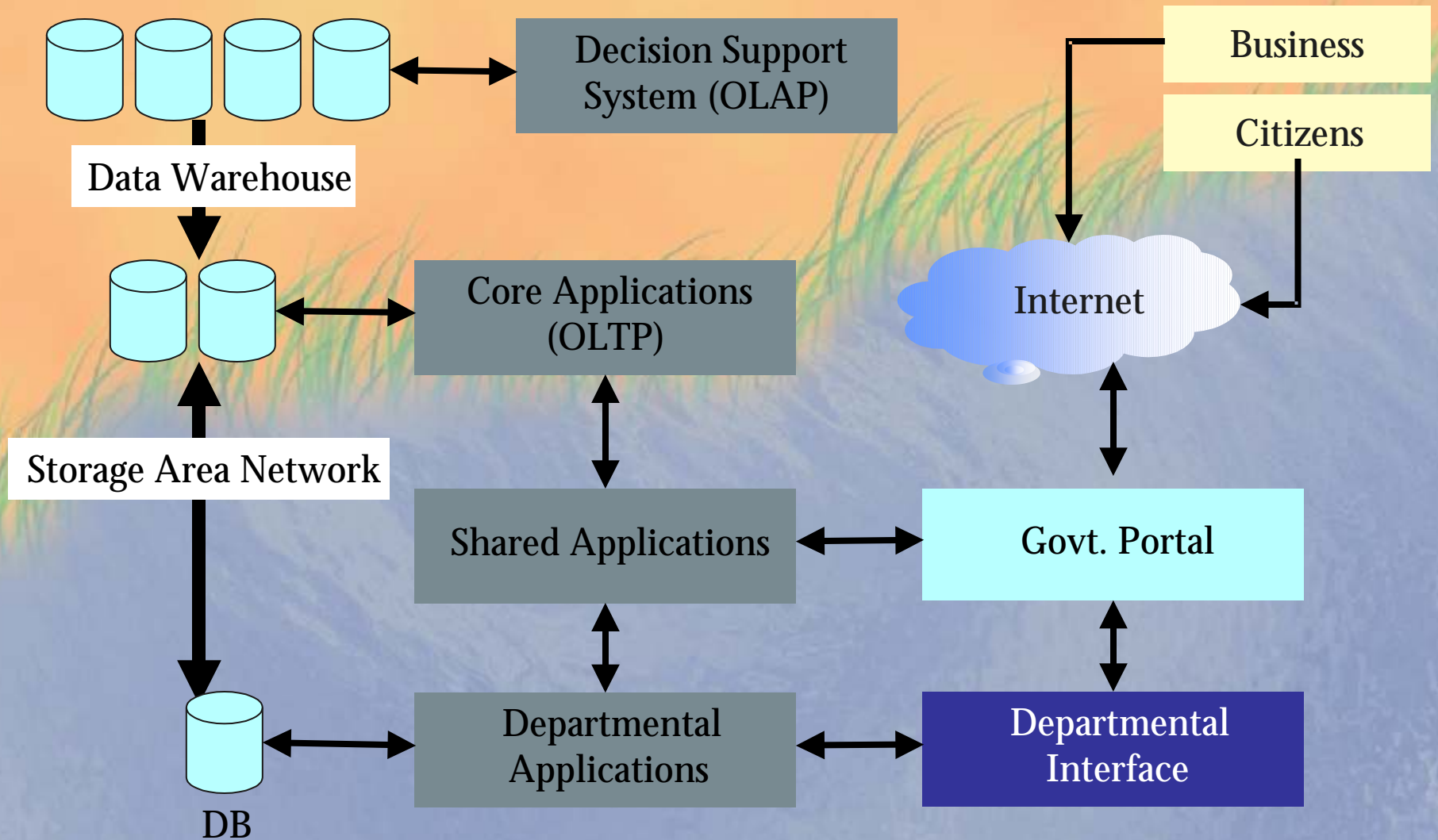
Decision Support

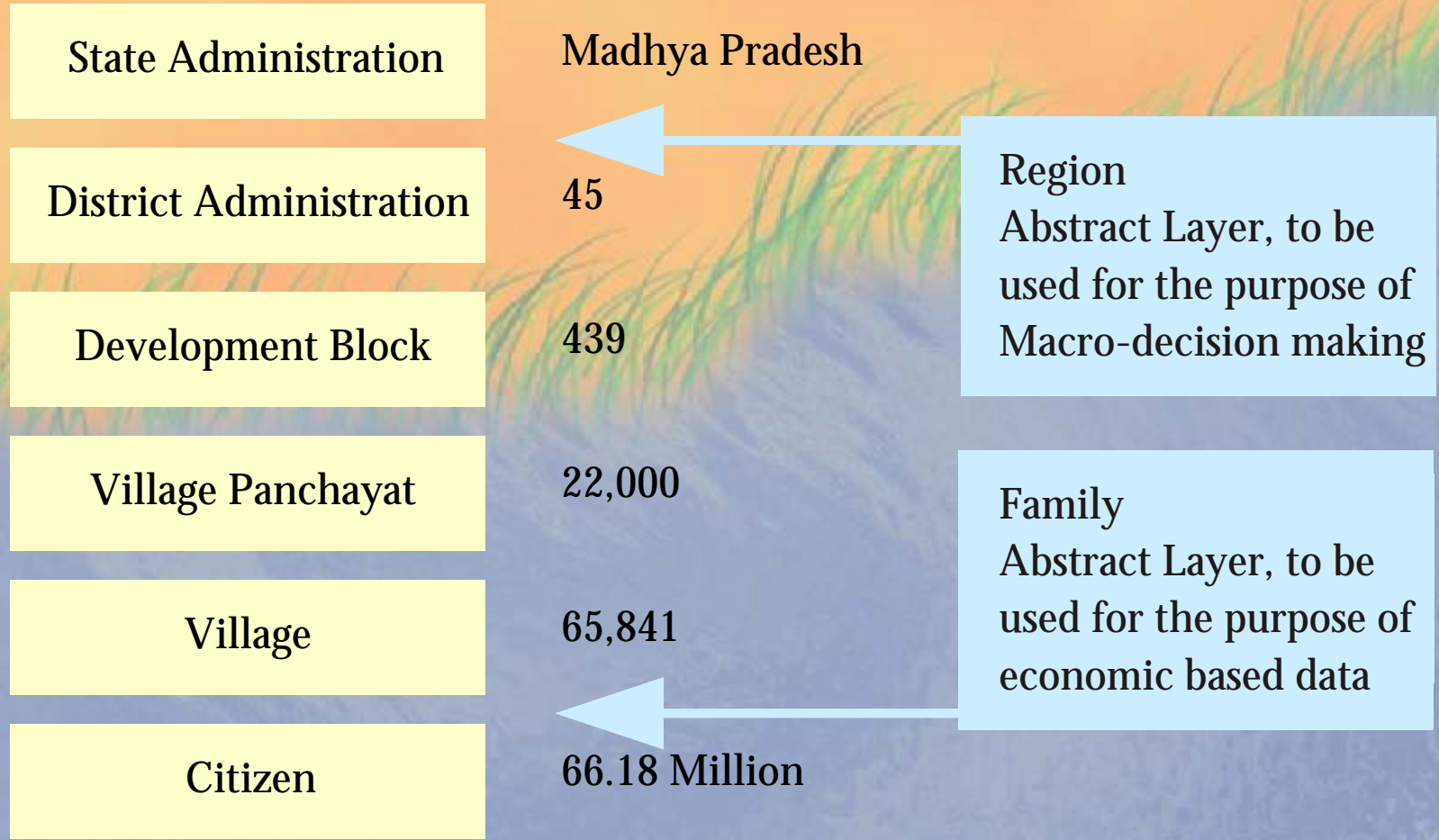
Human Data





- Citizen
- Data Access Node
- District Data Node
- State Data Node
- Decision makers

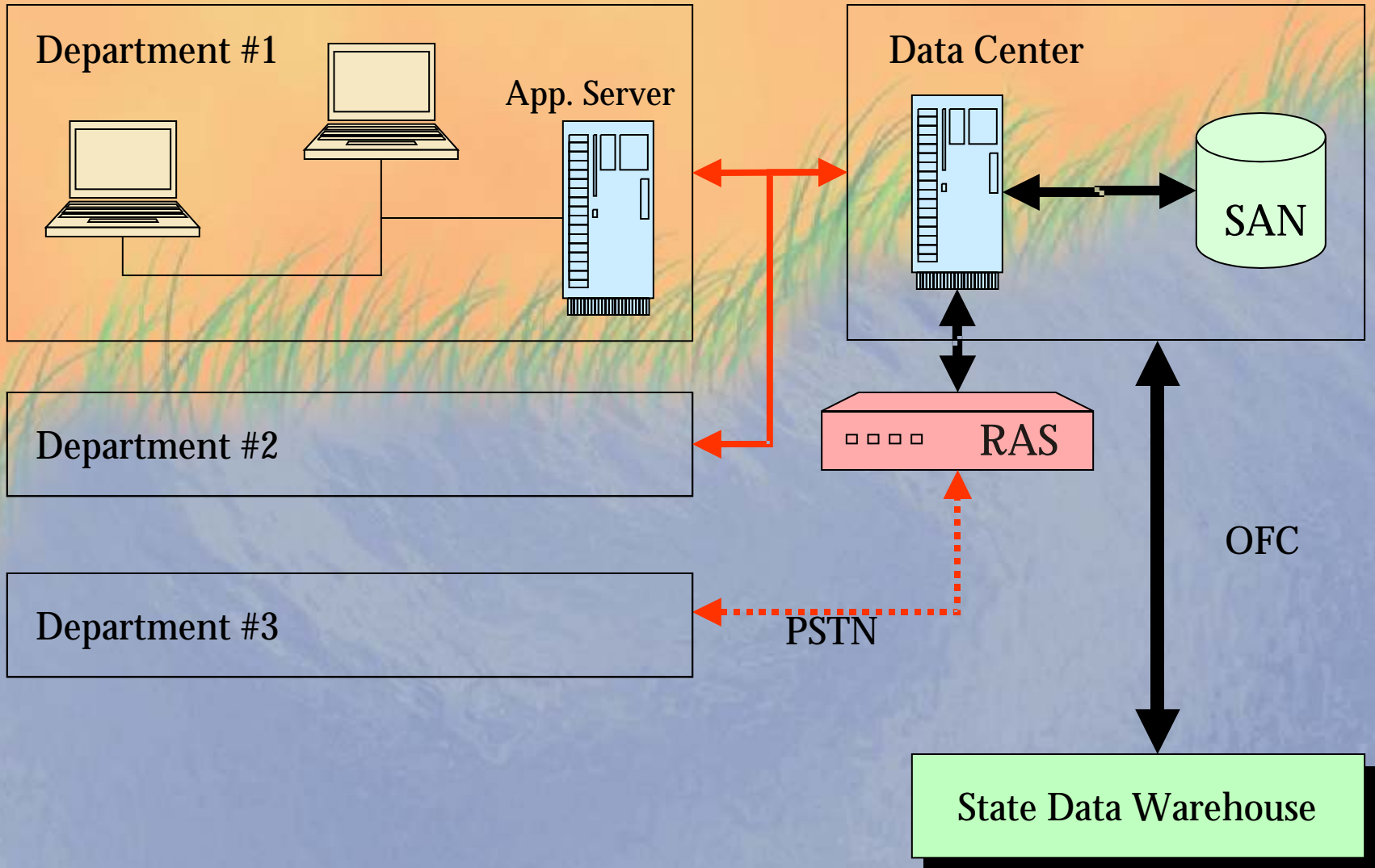




Based on 1991 Census

- Hedge against costly errors by limiting capital exposure
- Locally sustainable
- Takes care of localization
- Horizontal and Vertical scalability possible
- Automatic Redundancy of Network and data
- Lower up-front costs and Gestation periods
- District is the basic unit of governance

District - The basic unit



- Payment of utility bills
- Registration of Deeds, Vehicles etc.
- Registration and issue of Death/ Birth certificates
- Online evaluation and payment of Property Tax
- Micro-credit management
- Time-bound Grievance Redressal
- Market rate information for Agricultural sector