

E-Governance

Unit 2

E-governance model

E-governance model

- e-governance is defined fundamentally as applications of ICT to governance activity.
- this can be manifested in multifarious ways and models
- Models for e-governance, especially in the developing countries, are essential for a right perspective on e-governance implementation
- Models of digital governance are still evolving in developing countries. A few generic models have been shaped up, which are finding greater recognition and are being replicated
- These models are based on the inherent characteristics of ICT
- such as enabling equal access to

E-governance model

- de-concentration of information across the entire digital network, connecting all sources of information
- (information does not reside at any one particular node in the Digital Governance Models but flows equally across all the nodes)
- Hierarchy is inherent in the government departments.
- Equity based information flow may not be always compatible with government functioning.
- so, appropriate administrative reforms and some reengineering may be required before e-governance may be really implemented.
- models of governance are

E-governance model in Developing country

- 1) Broadcasting/Wider Dissemination Model
- 2) Critical Flow Model
- 3) Comparative Analysis Model
- 4) Mobilization and Lobbying Model
- 5) Interactive Service Model
- 6) E-Governance Maturity Model

- These are generic model of E-governance in Developing country
- These models exhibits several variations dependent on the local situation and the governance functions carried out through these models.

E-governance model in Developing country

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□ Various features of all e-governance models include the following;

□ Standard health services and information

Legislation and executions of laws

□ Access to government officials and their offices

□ Address on shared environmental challenges through the digital platform

Broadcasting/Wider Dissemination Model

- Principle-

- model of e-governance is based on the distribution of information which is essential for better governance.
- The work of the model is to reach a wider public domain through the use of ICT since this information is already in the public sphere.
- An informed citizen understands governance mechanism quickly and is in a position to make sober choices in exercising his responsibilities and rights
- unlocks up an alternative channel for people to gain access to data and

Broadcasting/Wider Dissemination Model

- Principle-

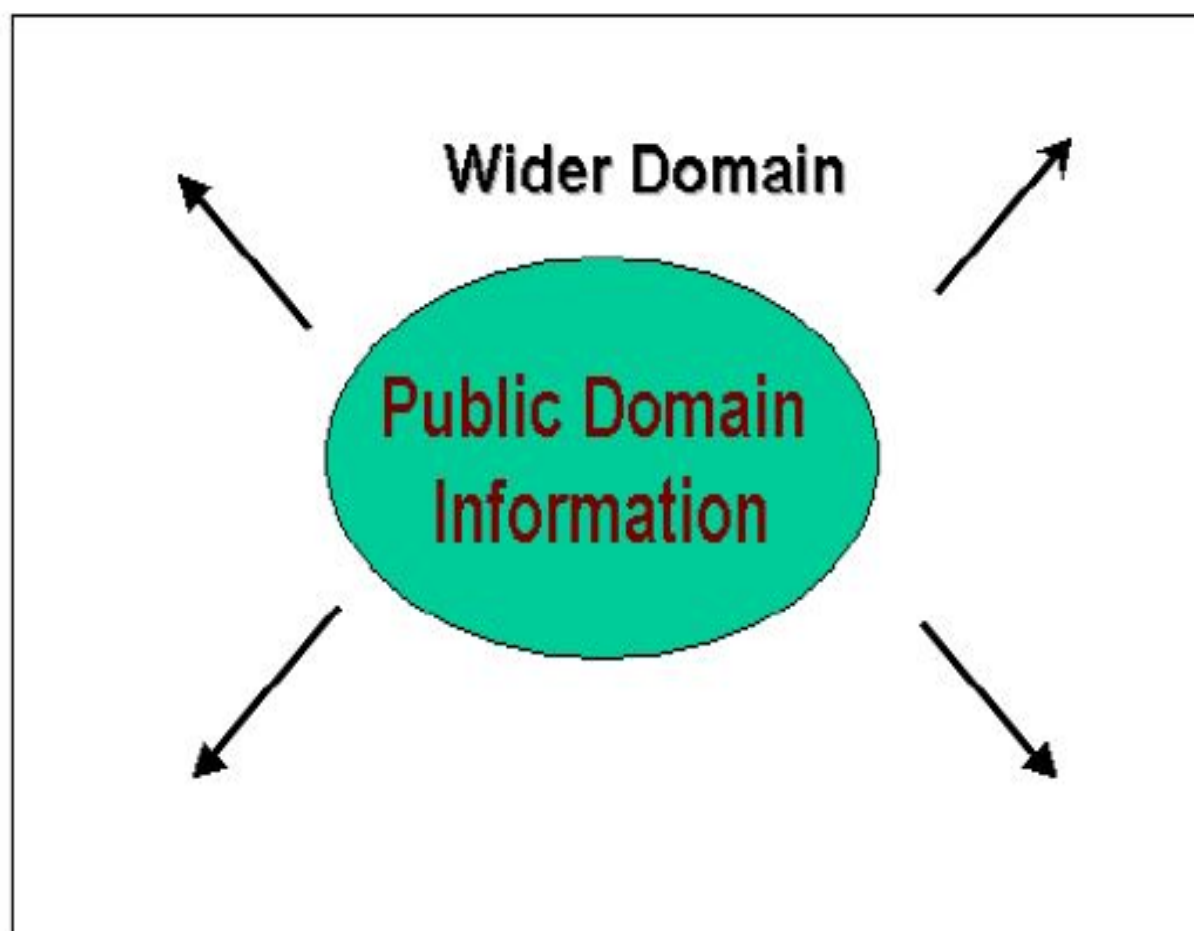
- there is a greater likelihood that the society in which the individuals are equally informed will ensure that the agenda and forms of governance are not biased to favor few
- The widespread application of this model gradually corrects the situation of information failure and provides people with the basic government-related information to come to a common understanding and decide upon the future course of action

Broadcasting/Wider Dissemination Model

- Principle-

Broadcasting / Wider Disseminating Model

Public Domain → Wider Public Domain



Broadcasting/Wider Dissemination Model

Applications of Wider Dissemination

Model :

- Putting into the public domain, the names, contacts and address of government officials
- Posting government legislations and laws into online platforms for easier access
- Making significant judicial statements/ judgments that are vital to citizens online
- Availing information about plans of the government such as budgets, security conditions, and expenditures online

Broadcasting/Wider Dissemination Model

Evaluation of Wider Dissemination

Model :

Pros:

- If national governments aggressively adopt this model, they will effectively create an environment that enhances participation of its people in domestic matters.

- This model is the very first move in achieving e-governance platforms since it facilitates free flow and access to information to all parts of the society hence can be referred as the building block of digital governance

Broadcasting/Wider Dissemination Model

Evaluation of Wider Dissemination

Model :

Cons:

- This model is not useful when the government controls the information being put in the public domain.
- Also, the model is pointless when free flow of important content is not encouraged.
- It is the sole responsibility of civil societies and government organizations to ensure that this model becomes successful.

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Broadcasting/Wider Dissemination Model

Successful projects based on the wider model of e-governance :

Brazil:-

- The official National E-government website provides comprehensive information about the government as well as integrates citizens to the E-government

South Africa:-

- a network called the Chapter 2 Network which is a center to clear communication and information for social justice. This network distributes information about research and political intelligence, support campaigns and legislation

Broadcasting/Wider Dissemination Model

Successful projects based on the wider model of e-governance :

South Africa:-

- Earth Negotiations Bulletin- is a network service that keeps citizens around the globe aware of international environmental negotiations, decisions, and processes.
- It's of primary value to governments and the people especially in the developing countries so as to record international decisions and take the necessary precautions .

**THANK
YOU!**

Any Queries?