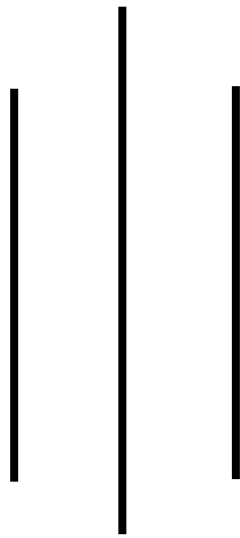


A REPORT BASED ON THE E-GOVERNANCE OF CHINA



Presented to Surya Bam sir

Bhaktapur Multiple Campus

Date of submission: 28 November, 2020

The report researched and written by Sujita Jonchhe (Roll No: 35) and
Nikita Rijal (Roll No: 22)

Executive summary:

The Chinese government build up the project for the highly effective e-government and makes the existing information accessible to all citizens. Many problems such as fundamental contradiction between the leaders occur during promotion of e-governance. The insufficient bandwidth of network results in slow speed internet communications. There was even the lack of sufficient finding. Somewhere in china, the ICT infrastructure distribution were not even and also IT literacy was low. Chinese leaders also emphasize the importance of providing a better quality of public service to their citizens and its goals seems to be different compared to other western countries.

Contents:

1.0 Introduction. 1

2.0 Discussion. 1

2.1 Case Study. 1,2

3.0 Conclusion. 2

4.0 Reference List. 3

1.0 Introduction:

Electronic governance or E- governance is the application of IT for delivering government services, exchange of information, communication transactions, integration of various stand-alone systems between government-to-citizen(G2C), government-to-business(G2B), government-to-government(G2G), government-to-employee(G2E) as well as back-office processes and interactions within the entire government framework.

Some of the examples of e-governance are: -

e-tender box (ETB) system, e-procurement system, etc.

With the help of e-governance, government services are made available to citizens in a convenient, effective and transparent manner. The three target groups that can be distinguished in governance concepts are government, citizens and business or interest groups.

2.0 Discussion:

On this report, main motive is about the study of e-governance in the context of china. Application of e-governance is taking place all over the world. Similarly, china is also moving forward for the development of e-governance.

E-governance has made a great achievement in China and played a major role in improving administrative institutions and provision of public service. In China, the application of e-governance increased since the year 2001. Below is a brief case study and history about the development of e-governance in China.

2.1 Case study:

In the age of information expansion, the Chinese government has actively encouraged and invested in the growth of the Internet to capture the technology's vast commercial potential.

The "PRC Interim Regulations Governing the Management of International Computer Networks" issued in February 1996 is marked as the beginning of systematic regulations of the Internet in China. Then, the Internet Boom in China was centered in state- sponsored strategies as "informatization" which was viewed as critical for China's future growth and international competitiveness. On April 18, 1997, the first national meeting of the National Informatization Work Conference was held in Shenzhen.

In November 2001, China's State Economic and Trade Commission published the " Tenth Five-year Plan of Industrial Structure Adjustment". Among the adjustments the major

was "to promote industrialization by informatization ". After realizing informatization and recognizing the potential political challenges brought by the Internet, Chinese government focused the way to use Internet to enhance government performance and reduce tension between government and the citizens.

As a strategy to improve information economy, the Chinese government offices in the early 1990s demands all government offices to move online, starting with an information-carrying website as a first step. Three so called "Golden" projects launched in 1993 (even before the direct full connection to Internet in China) became the roots of e-government in China. These "Golden" projects were the Golden bridge project, the Golden Card project and the Golden Customs project.

On January 22, 1999, China Telecom and the State Economic and Trade Commission's Economic Information along with the Information offices of 48 central government departments officially started the Government Online Project. This project was to establish a basis for the development of e-governance in China. This initiative signaled the beginning of a rapid growth place in the "gov.cn" names that are used for government sites in China. On May 18, 1998, World Telecom day, only 145 gov.cn sites existed but within few months of Government Online Project, the number climbed to 1470 sites representing 720 governmental departments. By 2002, the year of e-governance, more than 220 million government departments offered electronic services.

In January 2002, the China Internet Network Information Centre (CNNIC) semi-annual report counted 5,864 gov.cn domain names and number increased to 7,796 by following year.

3.0 Conclusion:

Thus, the report discusses the development of e-governance in the People's Republic of China (PRC). It says that, in China, the applications of e-governance increased since 2001. This could prove especially helpful to those citizens who are living in the less developed regions and provinces lacking e-governance delivery of public services if China formulates effective e-government policy for integrating and sharing e-governance application across provinces and local government.

4.0 References

- 1.Saugata, B., and Masud, R.R. (2007). Implementing E-Governance Using OECD Model(Modified) and Gartner Model (Modified) Upon Agriculture of Bangladesh. IEEE. 1-4244-1551-9/07
- 2.Garson, D.G. (2006). Public Information Technology and E-Governance. Sudbury, MA: Jones and Bartlett Publishers.
3. *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication*, Volume 9, Issue 4, 1 July 2004, JCMC948, <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1083-6101.2004.tb00297.x>

