



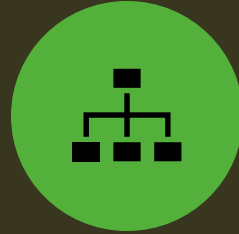
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E-governance



INTRODUCTION TO E-
GOVERNANCE



TYPES OF E-
GOVERNANCE



COMPONENTS OF E-
GOVERNANCE



ADVANTAGE AND
DISADVANTAGE OF E-
GOVERNANCE



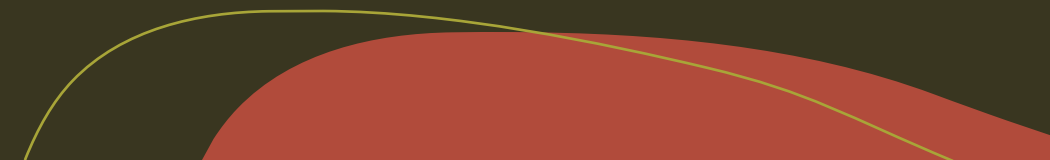
SCOPE OF E-
GOVERNANCE IN NEPAL



GOVERNMENT'S STEPS
FOR IMPLEMENT OF E-
GOVERNANCE IN NEPAL

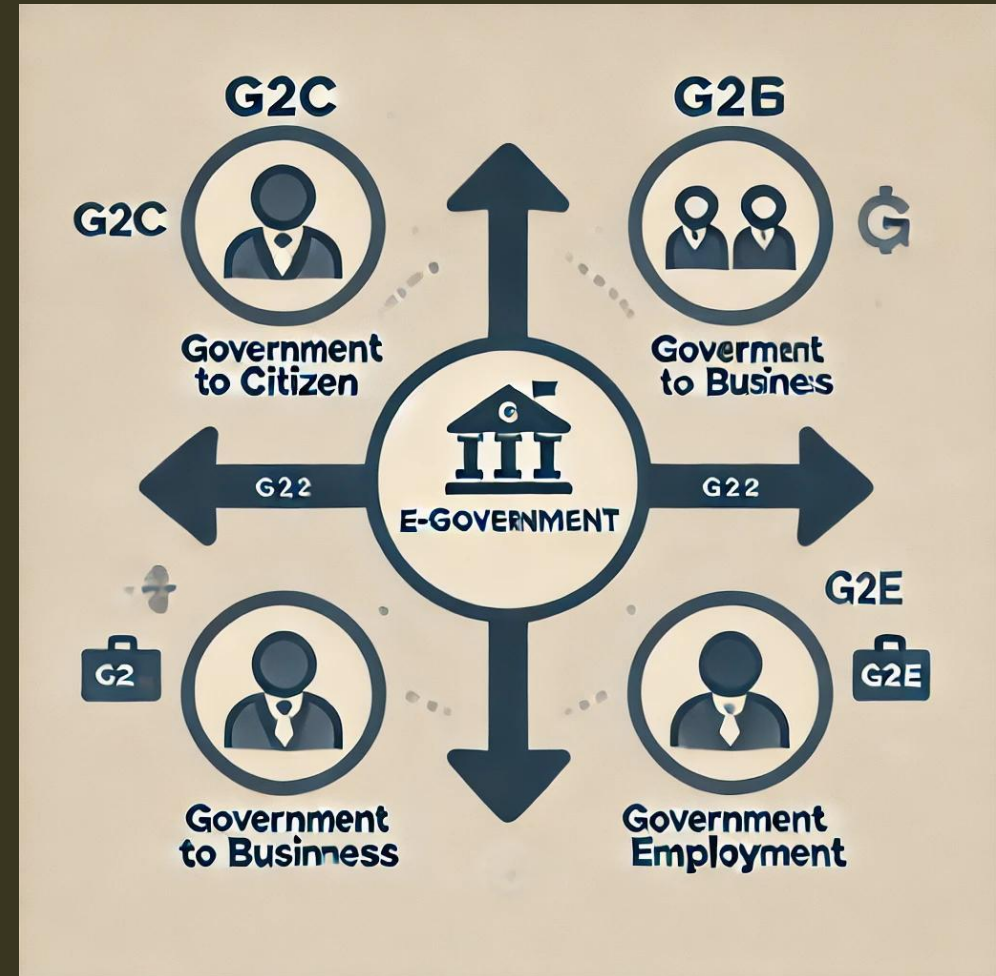


Introduction to E-governance

- E-governance (Electronic Governance) is an online service, where government interact with citizens and offer service.
 - Offers service to citizens, businesses and other government department by using information and communication technology (ICT).
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Types of E-governance

1. G2C (Government to Citizen)
2. G2B (Government to Business)
3. G2G (Government to Government)
4. G2E (Government to Employee)



G2C (Government to Citizen)

- This involves direct services offered by the government to citizens, allowing access to information, online services like applications, licenses, or filing taxes.
- Example: E-passport services, e-tax filing.

G2B (Government to Business)

- Facilitates online interactions between government and businesses for regulatory processes such as permits, licenses, and taxation.
- Example: Online company registration, tax payments, procurement processes.

G2G (Government to Government)

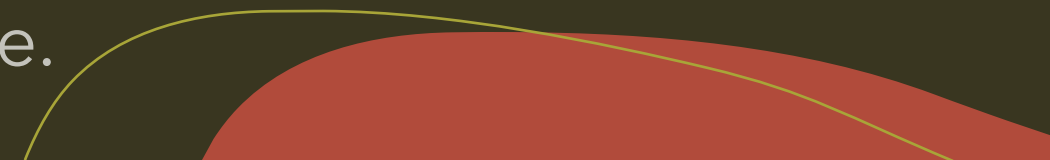
- Involves communication and information exchange between different government agencies to improve inter-departmental efficiency.
- Example: Integrated databases, national security systems.

G2E (Government to Employee)

- Digital services provided by the government to its employees for management of payrolls, recruitment, and performance evaluation.
- Example: E-payroll systems, internal portals for government employees.

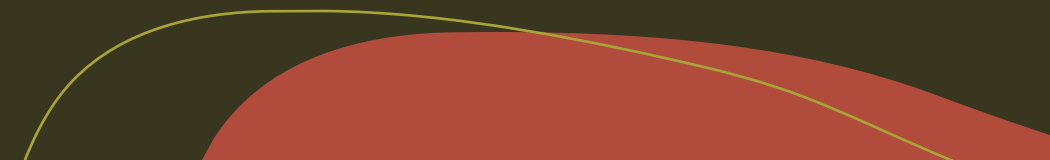


Advantage of E-governance

1. Faster communication.
 2. Quick feedback.
 3. Less paper work.
 4. Easily accessible.
 5. Live monitoring process.
 6. Less chance of corruption .
 7. Better integration of data and service.
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Disadvantage of E-governance

1. Poor IT literacy.
 2. Loose of electricity in rural areas.
 3. Privacy problems.
 4. Lack of communication between different department.
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Components of E-governance

E-Governance typically revolves around four core components that enable smooth digital interactions:

1. **Citizen:**

- The primary users of government services. E-Governance . focuses on improving the public's access to these services through digital platforms like portals or mobile apps.

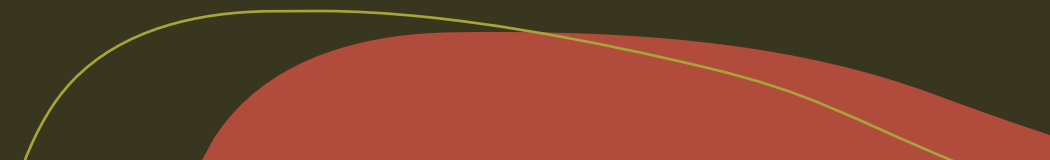


Government Agencies:

- These include the various departments responsible for public administration. ICT helps them automate processes, share data, and collaborate efficiently.

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3. Businesses:

- The interaction between businesses and the government is made easier through e-services. E-governance helps streamline the registration processes, payment of taxes, and permits
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4. Technology Infrastructure:

- This is the backbone that makes e-governance possible. It includes the hardware (servers, networks) and software (databases, platforms) necessary to deliver services online.

Scope of E-governance in Nepal

- The scope of E-governance in Nepal refers to the various areas and opportunities where digital technologies can be used to improve governmental processes, services, and interactions with citizens. The key areas include:
 1. **Citizen Services:**
 - E-governance can streamline services such as applying for licenses, paying taxes, or reducing bureaucracy and corruption.
 2. **Digital Infrastructure:**
 - Expansion of internet connectivity and ICT infrastructure to remote areas for better access to e-governance services.

3.Digital Literacy:

- The scope also involves training government employees and educating the public to ensure smooth usage of e-governance systems.

4.Public Administration:

- It enables better coordination among government agencies, improving efficiency in decision-making and resource management.



3. Public Participation:

- It can enhance civil engagement by enabling citizens to provide feedback, participate in online forums, or vote through digital platforms.

4. Efficiency and Cost Reduction:

- Streamlined processes through automation and digitization, reducing paperwork and improving efficiency.
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5. Transparency and Accountability:

- E-governance tools such as online portals and real-time data sharing can make government operations more transparent and reduce the risk of corruption.

In Nepal, e-governance is expected to bridge the gap between rural and urban populations, improve access to services, and make government processes more efficient and citizen-centric. The government has initiated various projects like the National e-Governance Master Plan (NeGMP) to promote these objectives.

Government's step for Implementation of E-governance in Nepal

1. Formulation of Policies and Frameworks:

- Nepal has developed policies like the National Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Policy and e-Government Master Plan to guide e-governance implementation.

2. Launch of Online Services:

- The government has introduced several online services, including e-passports, e-taxation, and online business registration, to improve service delivery.

3. Establishment of Digital Infrastructure:

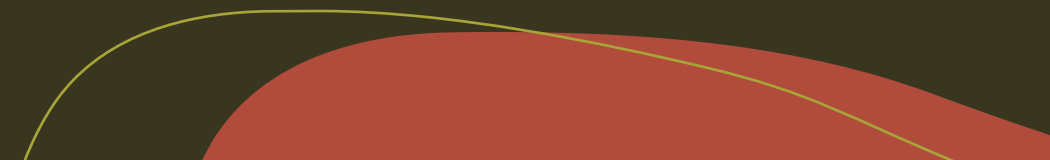
- Initiatives such as the expansion of broadband internet access and the creation of data centers have been key steps in building a foundation for e-governance.



4. Education and Awareness:

- Digital platforms for e-learning and raising awareness about rights and services among the public.

These efforts are helping improve governance and socio-economic development in Nepal.



MCQ

1. What does E-governance refer to?

- A) Government services via physical offices
- b) Use of electronic means to deliver government services
- c) Privatization of government services
- d) International trade regulations

2. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of E-governance?

- A) Increased transparency
- b) Faster service delivery
- c) Increased corruption
- d) Cost savings

3. Which of the following is a key feature of E-governance?

- A) Manual paperwork
- b) Online public participation
- c) Face-to-face meetings with officials
- d) Long queues at government offices

4. The National e-Governance Master Plan (NeGMP) in Nepal was introduced to:

- a) Build highways
- b) Promote digital government services
- c) Provide free internet to citizens
- d) Establish new government offices

5. Which of the following is an example of an E-governance service?

- A) Online tax filing
- b) Manual tax forms
- c) Physical cash payments
- d) Posting letters to government offices

6. What is one challenge facing E-governance in Nepal?

- A) Lack of political will
- b) Poor infrastructure
- c) High levels of digital literacy
- d) Too many services available online

7. Which of the following is a goal of E-governance?

- A) Reduce citizen participation in governance
- b) Improve the efficiency of government processes
- c) Make government services more expensive
- d) Encourage corruption in government offices

8. Which technology is commonly used in E-governance systems?

- A) Typewriters
- b) Fax machines
- c) The internet
- d) Walkie-talkies

- 9. How does E-governance promote transparency?
 - a) By keeping all information private
 - b) By sharing government information online
 - c) By making services more complicated
 - d) By limiting access to government data
- 10. Which sector can benefit the most from E-governance in Nepal?
 - a) Agriculture
 - b) Education
 - c) Healthcare
 - d) All of the above

ANSWERS

1. B
2. C
3. B
4. B
5. A
6. B
7. B
8. C
9. B
10. D