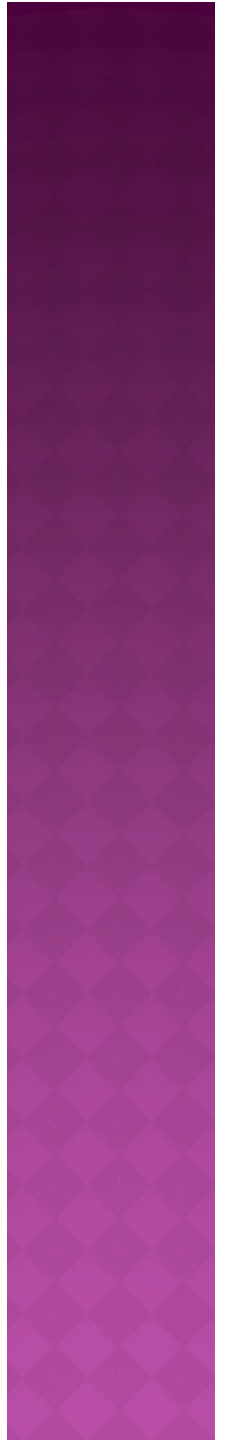


# E-GOVERNANCE SMART CITY GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM(GIS)



# E-GOVERNANCE



# E-GOVERNANCE

- ◉ E-Governance expands to Electronic Governance.
- ◉ Application of **ICT**(Information and Communication Technology) for delivering government services.
- ◉ Enhancement of traditional government.
- ◉ Delivers **SMART** government.
- ◉ **S**-Smart
- ◉ **M**-Moral
- ◉ **A**-Accessible
- ◉ **R**-Responsive
- ◉ **T**-Transparent

# PURPOSE OF E-GOVERNANCE

- ◉ To promote good governance.
- ◉ To simplify government procedures.
- ◉ To access to government services.
- ◉ To enhance ability to address public needs.

# MODELS OF E-GOVERNANCE

- ◉ G2C(Government to Citizens)

- Between government and citizens.
- Example: online driving license system,NID Pre-Enrollment system etc.

- ◉ G2G(Government to Government)

- Exchange of Information between government agencies.
- Interactions may be diplomatic ties, economic alliance etc.
- Improves efficiency in data sharing.

- ◉ G2B(Government to Business)

- Between government and business organizations.
- Example: Nepal Trade Information Portal, OCR eservices etc.

- ◉ G2E(Government to Employees)

- Interaction between government and employees.
- Support transactions such as payroll and pension plans.

# BENEFITS OF E-GOVERNANCE

- ◉ Revenue Growth
- ◉ Enhances transparency, efficiency and accountability
- ◉ Cost reduction
- ◉ Greater convenience
- ◉ Expands reach of governance

# DRAWBACKS OF E-GOVERNANCE

- ◉ Cyber-security Risks
- ◉ Privacy concerns
- ◉ Digital illiteracy
- ◉ Cost of implementation and maintenance
- ◉ Legal and regulatory challenges





THANK YOU!

