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National E-Governance Plan In Modern Era

The National E-Governance plan is the most significant initiative taken in India during the last decade to mainstream ICT in Governance at both central and state levels. Governance in India owes its origins to the in house development of applications during the 1970s and 1980s in defense, economic planning, census, tax administration and elections. Subsequently, massive efforts were made during the 1980s by the national informatics centre (NIC) to connect all the district headquarters in the country through a VSAT network. However, all these efforts were mainly government centric with the primary objective of exploiting information and communication technologies (ICTS) for automating internal government functions. Citizen centricity with a focus on improving delivery of services to the citizens was of not the primary goal during this period. In the late 1980s, a few computerization initiative in the government started making an impact on citizen services. The most prominent among these was the computerization of the passenger reservation of the system by Indian Railways.

E-governance during this period received a major thrust with the launch of NICNET in 1987, followed by the launch of DISNIC that aimed at computerizing all the districts offices in the country (Ind administrative reforms commission 2008). During the 1990s. several government departments at both central and state levels launched projects aimed at deploying ICTS for improving services to citizens.

In this paper, I discusses how NEGP has performed against its original aims and objectives and the challenges that the various mission mode projects (MMP) under it have faced during their implementation. I also discuss how its effectiveness and citizen-centricity in terms of delivery of public services can be improved through adoption of new and innovative technologies and progress.

National e-governance plan :-

The national e-governance plan (NeGP) is the most significant initiative taken in India during the last decade at both central and state level. It lays emphasis on creating the eight governance and institutional framework within the country, establish the core it infrastructure, and implement a number of mission model projects at the central, state and integrated levels. The original

vision of NeGP was to "make all government services accessible to the common man in his locality through common service delivery outlets and ensure efficiency, transparency and reliability of such services of affordable costs to realize the basic needs of the common man.

Governance structure under NeGP :-

NeGP has conceptualized a well0defined governance structure to ensure its implementation as a comprehensive and integrated plan cutting across various central line ministries and state governments.

At the highest level, there is a committee headed by the prime minister to provide the overall leadership for the implementation of the NeGP.

A national e-Governance advisory group headed by the minister of communications and it has been constituted to seek views of the various stakeholder and deliberate on the policy issues and interventions needed to mainstream ICT in governance in the country. An apex committee on NeGP chaired by the cabinet secretary has also been constituted to monitor its implementation, provide policy directions and resolve and interministerial issues.

For the actual conceptualization, financial approvals and implementation of the MMPS the respective ministries and departments are responsible deity serves as the secretarial for the apex committee in managing the NeGP and provides technical advisory and appraisal services to the various departments implementing the mmPs. It is also responsible for implementing the core infrastructural and other technical support components of the plan.

Components under NeGP :-

The NeGP consist of eights components the three main core components consist of state wide Area Networks (SWANS) state data centers (SDCS). All these three projects are being implemented by deity. The other five components comprise standards awareness and communication, capacity building assessment, and research and development deity playas pivotal role in these areas as well.

Mission Mode Projects Under NeGP :-

The 31 MMPS under the NeGP consist of 11 central, 7 integrated and 13 state projects. The 11

central MMPS are as follows.

- 1) Banking
- 2) Insurance
- 3) MCA 21
- 4) Income Tax
- 5) Central Excise
- 6) National Id /UID
- 7) Passports
- 8) Immigration and Visa
- 9) Pensions
- 10) E-office
- 11) Posts

Out of the 11 central MMPS mentioned above 10 have gone live and are offering services to their stakeholders. However, not all service under their defined service categories may be operational.

1) National Land Records Modernization Programmes (NLRMP):-

It aims at comprehensive computerization of land records, integration of registration and mutation processes, automatic updation of land records etc under 16 service categories.

- 2) Commercial Taxes.
- 3) Transfer
- 4) E-District
- 5) Treasuries
- 6) Municipalities
- 7) Police-crimp and criminal tracking and Networking system.
- 8) Agriculture
- 9) Gram Panchayats
- 10) Employment Exchanges.
- 11) Health education and pds.

Out of the 13 states MMPS four MMPS is Ncrmp Trans-

port e-District (Pilot) and commercial taxes have gone live and are delivering various services. Two MMPS treasuries and municipalities have become live partially. Three MMPS CCTNS Gram Panchayats and Agriculture are under implementation and Employment exchange MMP is get to be launched. The three new MMPS are under conceptualization stage.

The 7 integrated MMPS are follows.

- 1) India Portal
- 2) National service Delivery Gateway (NgDG)
- 3) Common service centers (CSC)
- 4) E-courts.
- 5) Electronic data Interchange (EDI) for trade.
- 6) E-Biz
- 7) E-procurement

Cross cage comparative analysis Issues & challenges in Implementation of NeGP.

Conclusions:-

NeGP has achieved no-table successes after six years of its implementation. However, several projects under NeGP still lack. Clear focus on outcomes & face number of challenges that have prevented them from becoming fully operational & effective in terms of delivering services to the people as per original vision of NeGP at this critical juncture, there is a need for enhancing the effectiveness & speed of implementation of these MMPS to make there more outcome oriented Interventions focused on BPR, adoption of new & innovative technologies such as cloud & mobile platforms, localization, e-authentication & Aadhar integration in service delivery, capacity building, change management & empowering the key stakeholders can go on long of NeGP and in realizing its original vision

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