Journal of Advances and Scholarly Researches in Allied Education
Vol. 16, Issue No. 6, May-2019, ISSN 2230-7540

Economic Impact of E-Governance with Special Reference to Bihar

Anshu[1]* Dr. S. Reema Naidu[2]

[1] Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science, Patna Women's College, Patna, Bihar

[2] Ph.D Holder, Madras University, Chennai, Tamil Nadu

Abstract – This paper looks at the governance of corporate networks and the effects of governance on the efficiency of networks. Three specific e-governance models, or shapes, are produced with an emphasis on their distinct structural characteristics. Propositions are formulated to analyze the criteria for each form's efficacy. Then it addresses the tensions implicit in each form, followed by the position that management should play in resolving these tensions.

Finally, it examines the evolution of government. However, there is still a major gap between the acclamation and attention networks received and the information we have regarding the overall operation of networks, considering much improvement achieved by scholars researching networks of organizations across the past 15 years and more. We relate to the mechanism through which such network situations contribute to different network-level effects by network functioning. Knowing the workings of networks is critical because it is only then that we can properly explain why networks deliver such effects, regardless of whether networks are the products of bottom-up processes or are the outcome of strategic decisions taken by network members or government officials.

Key Words: Network, Governance, Organization

----------X----------

INTRODUCTION

Public government, controlled by hierarchical systems based on the ideals of logic that ruled the twentieth century, has not reacted to the changing demands of the present period. E-governance, a conceptual change from conventional public policy methods, involves the distribution of government facilities and knowledge to the public through electronic means. A change in the standard of service offered to people has been brought on by this modern model. It has culminated in the governing mechanism becoming transparent; saving resources by delivering facilities from a single window; simplifying procedures; enhancing office and record management; minimizing corruption; and enhancing the dealing staff's mindset, actions and job handling ability.

The two concepts e-government and e-governance are separate and interchangeable with each other, although the important difference between e-government and e-governance is often used alternatively. E-government is understood as the use of digital and communication technology (ICT) to encourage more efficient and cost-effective government, facilitate more accessible government services and allow greater public access to knowledge, and render government more responsive to people, where governance is a wider concept covering the institutional arrangements of the state, decision-making processes. Egovernance is the usage of ICT to involve people by consultation and input by the state, civil society and democratic institutions to facilitate their greater involvement in the governance process of these institutions. Therefore, e-government can be seen as a branch of e-governance, and its key emphasis is on enhancing administrative performance and reducing administrative corruption.

The strategy is an effort to lay the groundwork and provide momentum for the long-term creation of the country's e-government. It suggested developing effective governance and administrative structures at the middle, state and local levels to provide a governance atmosphere that is citizen-centered and business-centered. The Government has accepted the strategy and overall program material in principle; the approach to execution and the framework of governance. While endorsing the programme, it was noted that: the age of weight must be provided for the consistency and pace of execution of procurement procedures for IT

services; the incorporation of an effective mechanism to empower states for rapid adoption; the provision of services to people through a single window should be promoted; the provision of services wherever and wherever feasible;

E-Governance helps to automate protocols and make it easy to view government records. Other projected advantages of e-governance include service quality , efficient implementation of services, standardization of services, improved service usability, and greater openness and accountability. Strong governance, according to OECD e-book2, has eight key attributes, i.e. Participation, openness, quality and effectiveness, responsiveness, responsibility , fairness and inclusiveness, the rule of law, productive and successful governance. If both of these properties revolve around ICT, the creative concept of e-governance as in Figure 1 can be clarified. This suggests that e-Governance has many of the above-mentioned characteristics as well as creative knowledge and communication systems for efficient and effective governance in every field that guarantees that abuse is reduced, that minority viewpoints are taken into account and that the voices of the most disadvantaged in society are heard in decision-making. It is therefore responsible for society's current and potential needs. Figure-1 demonstrates a conceptual model for e-Governance that describes the partnership between people, government and services obtained by people by knowledge and communication technologies, accompanied by the core features of good governance.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

(i) To determine the economic effect of Bihar's e-governance.

(ii) To determine the position of Bihar's e-governance.

(iii) To test the reach of Bihar's e-governance.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

In Bihar, the e-governance concept is feasible.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Several government records and studies have been analyzed in the latest study work to determine the economic effect of e-governance in Bihar.

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF E-GOVERNANCE

When government projects are conceived, return on investment is not the primary objective, as they are mostly driven to achieve operational efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery. But with governments working on tight budgets, especially in the case of developed countries such as Bihar, there is a rising need for their expenditure objectives to be re-examined. In addition, e-government systems are subject to review to figure out whether they offer the payoff as advertised or not. In e-governance, there are three types of situations that require assessment. The first is the e-environment; the second is the measurement of the success of an e-governance initiative or project; and the third is the cumulative effect of e-governance on the operation of general government , economic growth and public service.

Despite all the unusual situations in Bihar, the satisfaction index for VICTORY efficacy is exceptionally strong at about 90 per cent. This ingenuity in tax administration reforms won it the Oracle Excellence Award at the 2006 World Summit in the category of 'IT against odds.' In 2003, the effective introduction of Project SARTHI was instrumental in enhancing the confidence of people in the government to represent people. The quick , effective, time-bound and creative project has proven to be the role model in the state of Rajasthan for similar e-governance projects. SPARK is a Kerala Government web-based Personnel Administration and Accounts Software covering more than 3.25 lakhs. The centralized automated computerized workers and payroll information system has allowed the government to automatically access data about any employee, attain the highest degree of accountability in communicating with personnel, enforce rules more effectively, etc. Precise and automated payroll management is facilitated on the payroll side. It also ensures that the laws and regulations are applied uniformly to all staff, avoiding complaints and achieving better employee relationships.

IISFM is a MIS solution developed and implemented for the Food Corporation of Bihar (FCI) by the National Informatics Centre (NIC). The aim of this system was to improve the ITC and improve the online inventory management system for stocks. The framework is being used to render food stocks more accessible and to curb mismanagement. The project was a joint winner of the 2006-07 Computing Society of Bihar e-Governance Awards in the G2G / G2E division. As development authorities lack direction in the fields of preparation and implementation of e-governance programs, it has been shown that e-government efforts more frequently experience delays and deficiencies. In the absence of criteria, the expenditure in egovernance appears to yield below par results too. In order to address the challenges associated with preparing and execution of e-governance initiatives, it is also important to have relevant regulations, protocols and requirements clearly set out. In addition , it is important that there is a system in place to maintain consistency with the protocols, standards and requirements laid down. E-governance can radically change the face of governance, especially in a large country such as B, despite some reservations and potential negative consequences of implementing and

designing egovernance, including the disintermediation of government and its citizens, impacts on economic , social and political factors, vulnerability to cyber attacks, and disruptions to the status quo in these areas.

Bihar has several award-winning e-governance ventures, facing weak facilities, poverty , illiteracy, linguistic superiority and all the other factors. Successful Indian government promotion schemes are a boosting element in providing their residents with better services. 81 percent of people record decreased corruption, 95 percent deem e-governance costs manageable and 78 percent support quick delivery of services, according to Skoch consultancy New Delhi7. We can therefore say that eGovernance is the key to "good governance" for developing countries such as Bihar to minimize corruption, to provide their citizens with effective and effective or quality services.

FORMS OF E-GOVERNANCE

E-governance types may be divided into two distinct dimensions based on a study of the literature on entire networks (rather than dyad-based network relationships; cf. Provan, Fish, and Sydow 2007), along with our own detailed findings. Second, it can or may not be brokered through e-governance. Networks will, at one stage, be entirely controlled by the organisations that make up the network. To rule the network, each entity must connect with any other organization , resulting in a dense and highly decentralized form.

This is what shared governance is called. At the other end, with little clear organization-to-organization contacts, the network can be heavily brokered, save for organizational problems such as market transition, consumers, service details, and the like. Instead, e-governance, operating like a strongly structured network intermediary or lead agency, will take place by and by a specific entity on matters that are essential for overall network management and sustainability. A single entity might take on certain main governance tasks at the mid-range, while leaving others to representatives of the network.

Alternatively, members of the network can split governance duties between separate subsets or network members' cliques, with no single agency assuming significant governance tasks. In brokered networks, a second differentiation on governance may be created by reflecting on whether the network is regulated by the member or externally regulated.

Participant-governed networks are, as discussed below, governed, at one extreme, either jointly by the participants themselves (i.e. shared), or at the other extreme, by a sole participant in the network who plays the function of a lead entity. As mentioned below, centrally regulated networks are regulated by a Central Network Administrative Organization (NAO), which may be either collectively formed by representatives of the network or required as part of the mechanism of network creation. There are some primary structural features in both of these types, which we describe below. For a number of purposes, and type is used in operation, and no one model is uniformly superior or successful. Instead, each type has its own unique strengths and disadvantages, resulting in findings that are likely to rely on the chosen form.

While many or all network participants may be interested in cooperative, user governance, there are many circumstances that might not be conducive to such autonomous, mutual self-governance. The inefficiencies of shared governance can, in particular, imply that a far more structured solution is desired. In industry, lead organization governance frequently exists in vertical, buyer-supplier relationships, particularly where there is a single strong, frequently big, buyer / supplier / funder and many weaker and smaller supplier / buyer / resource recipient organizations. In the extreme, e-governance may occur through what we refer to as a "lead organization."

In their attempts to accomplish network objectives, a lead organization performs administration for the network and/or promotes the actions of participant groups, which may be loosely associated with the objectives of the lead organization. The lead agency can subscribe on its own to the cost of network administration, accept resource donations from members of the network, or seek and monitor access through grants or government funding to external funding. Depending on what seems to be most productive and appropriate, or may be mandated, frequently by an external source of funding, the function of the lead agency may arise from the members themselves.

CONCLUSION

This paper presented a analysis and discussion of corporate network governance, presenting a justification for researching this under-researched subject and distinguishing between three fundamental modes of e-governance. First, by addressing the essential features of each type of governance; second, by describing a variety of vital contingency elements that are likely to clarify the efficacy of governance; third, by addressing the tensions inherent in each process and how these tensions may be handled in a network sense; and fourth, by examining the tensions inherent in each type and how these tensions could be handled in a network context.

We may not doubt that the performance of networks can, in part, be a feature of the behavior of individual network participants, or that individual participants, independent of the mode of

governance, may benefit from network participation. Our basic point, however, is that the type of e-governance adopted and the management of tensions relevant to that type are crucial for explaining network performance while concentrating on jointly produced, network-level data. There is also a lot of analysis to be done to improve and validate the hypothesis of network-level operations, mechanisms, and effects. This paper can be used as a starting point to understand what e-governance is, what forms it takes, how it progresses, and how it may matter in particular.

REFERENCES

1. Acevedo, Beatriz, and Richard Common. 2006. Governance and the management of networks in the public sector—Drugs policy in the United Kingdom and the case of cannabis reclassification. Public Management Review 8:395–414.

2. Agranoff, Robert, and Michael McGuire. 2003. Collaborative public management: New strategies for local governments Washington, DC: Georgetown Univ. Press.

3. Ahuja, Gautam. 2000. Collaborative networks, structural holes, and innovation: A longitudinal study. Administrative Science Quarterly 45:425–55.

4. Alter, Catherine, and Jerald Hage. 1993. Organizations working together Newbury Park, CA: Sage.

5. Baker, Wayne E., and Robert R. Faulkner. 1993. The social organization of conspiracy: Illegal networks in the heavy electrical equipment industry. American Sociological Review 58:837–60.

6. Brandes, Ulrik, Patrick Kenis, and Dorothea Wagner. 2003. Communicating centrality in policy network drawings. IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics 9:241–53.

7. Brass, Daniel J., Joseph Galaskiewicz, Henrich R. Greve, and Wenpin Tsai. 2004. Taking stock of networks and organizations: A multilevel perspective. Academy of Management Journal 47: 795–817.

8. Burn, Shawn M. 2004. Groups: Theory and practice Toronto, Ontario: Thomson-Wadsworth.

9. Burt, Ronald S. 1992. Structural holes: The social structure of competition Cambridge, MA: Harvard Univ. Press.

10. Chaskin, Robert J., Prudence Brown, Sudhir Venkatesh, and Avis Vidal. 2001. Building community capacity New York: Aldine de Gruyter.

11. Coleman, James S. 1990. Foundation of social theory Cambridge, MA: Harvard Univ. Press.

12. Daguerre, Anne. 2000. Policy networks in England and France: The case of child care policy 1980–1989. Journal of European Public Policy 7:244–60.

13. DiMaggio, Paul J., and Walter W. Powell. 1983. The iron cage revisited: Institutional isomorphism and collective rationality in organizational fields. American Sociological Review 48:147–67.

14. Doz, Yves L. 1996. The evolution of cooperation in strategic alliances: Initial conditions or learning processes? Strategic Management Journal 17:55–83

Corresponding Author

Anshu*

Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science, Patna Women's College, Patna, Bihar