

An Introduction of E – Governance in Tamil Nadu : A Study

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Abstract: *The Tamil Nadu E-Governance Agency is the entity that facilitates e-governance efforts in Tamil Nadu. As part of the e-governance initiative, a large part of government records like land ownership records have been digitized. All major administrative offices like local governance bodies and various government departments have been computerized.*

Key Words: *E - Governance, Digitized, Information Technology, Dissemination of Information, Communication Technology.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Vision to fulfill the vision of Good Governance using the tools that information technology provides, such that working within Government becomes transparent and efficient, with concomitant transparency and efficiency in delivery of services to our Citizens.

The mission of TNeGA is to improve the quality of life of our Citizens through efficient delivery of Government Services using the tools of Information Technology, and to create cost effective, scalable solutions for Governance, making full use of Emerging Technologies.

1.1 DEFINITION

E-governance, expands to electronic governance, is the integration of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in all the processes, with the aim of enhancing government ability to address the needs of the general public. The basic purpose of e-governance is to simplify processes for all, government, citizens, businesses, etc. at National, State and local levels.

In short, it is the use of electronic means, to promote good governance. It connotes the implementation of information technology in the government processes and functions so as to cause simple, moral, accountable and transparent governance. It entails the access and delivery of government services, dissemination of information, communication in a quick and efficient manner.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

All the available literature pertaining to the research study is reviewed.

3. OBJECTIVE:

- To study finding the function of E - Governance in Tamil Nadu

4. METHODOLOGY:

The present study is descriptive in nature and is based on document analysis.

4.1 E-SEVAI

Government is working with the vision to deliver all services online to the Citizens even in the remotest corner of the state through Arasu e-Sevai centres. Arasu e-Sevai centres are functioning with the objective of providing unified access to e-Services of different Government Departments on a common platform across the State.

The Arasu e-Sevai centres are run by agencies like Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies (PACCS), Village Poverty Reduction Committee (VPRC), Tamil Nadu Arasu Cable TV Corporation Ltd (TACTV), TACTV Franchise, International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) and Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs). Currently there are 12,649 Centres with 13,088 counters functioning across the State.

5. BENEFITS OF E-GOVERNANCE:

- Reduced corruption
- High transparency

- Increased convenience
- Growth in GDP
- Direct participation of constituents
- Reduction in overall cost.
- Expanded reach of government

Through e-governance, the government plans to raise the coverage and quality of information and services provided to the general public, by the use of ICT in an easy, economical and effective manner. The process is extremely complicated which requires, the proper arrangement of hardware, software, networking and indeed re-engineering of all the processes to facilitate better delivery of services.

6. TYPES OF INTERACTIONS IN E-GOVERNANCE:

When the exchange of information and services is within the periphery of the government, is termed as Government to Government interaction. This can be both horizontal, i.e. among various government entities and vertical, i.e. between national, state and local government entities and within different levels of the entity.

The interaction amidst the government and general public is G2C interaction. Here an interface is set up between government and citizens, which enables citizens to get access to wide variety of public services. The citizens have the freedom to share their views and grievances on government policies anytime, anywhere.

In this case, the e-governance helps the business class to interact with the government seamlessly. It aims at eliminating red-tapism, saving time, cost and establish transparency in the business environment, while interacting with government.

The government of any country is the biggest employer and so it also deals with employees on a regular basis, as other employers do. ICT helps in making the interaction between government and employees fast and efficient, along with raising their level of satisfaction by providing perquisites and add-on benefits.

E-governance can only be possible if the government is ready for it. It is not a one day task, and so the government has to make plans and implement them before switching to it. Some of the measures include Investment in telecommunication infrastructure, budget resources, ensure security, monitor assessment, internet connectivity speed, promote awareness among public regarding the importance, support from all government departments and so forth E-governance has a great role to play, that improves and supports all tasks performed by the government department and agencies, because it simplifies the task on the one hand and increases the quality of work on the other.

7. DISADVANTAGES IN E – GOVERNANCE :

The disadvantage concerning e-government is the lack of equality in public access to the internet, reliability of information on the web, and hidden agendas of government groups that could influence and bias public opinions.

Potential implications of implementing and designing e-government, include disinter-mediation of the government and citizens, impacts on economic, social and political factors, vulnerability to cyber attacks and disturbance to the status quo in these areas.

Once the government begins to develop and become more sophisticated, the citizens will be forced to interact electronically with the government on a larger scale. E.g This could potentially lead to a lack of privacy for civilians as their government obtains more and more information on them.

Although large amount of money is spent on the development and implementation of e-government the outcomes and effects of trial internet-based governments are often difficult to gauge or unsatisfactory.

An e-government site that provides web based access and support often does not offer the potential to reach many users including those who live in the remote areas, have low literacy levels and exist on poverty line incomes.

Feel free to contact E-SPIN for E-Government infrastructure and application security protection, security monitoring; infrastructure and application availability, performance and monitoring solution.

8. CONCLUSION:

In Tamil Nadu, it is tough task to accomplish goals of implementing e-governance and transforming India which goes far beyond computerization of separate back office operations. Implementation of e governance will require basic change in work culture and goal orientation, and simultaneous change in the existing processes. It is necessary to create a culture of maintaining, processing and retrieving the information through an electronic system and use that information for decision making. It will need skilled navigation to ensure a smooth transition from old processes and manual operations to new automated services without hampering the existing services. This can be realized by initially moving ahead in smaller informed initiatives in a time bound manner and avoiding large and expensive steps without understanding the full social implications.

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