

- Information and technology act, 2000

## Unit 2 (e-governance)

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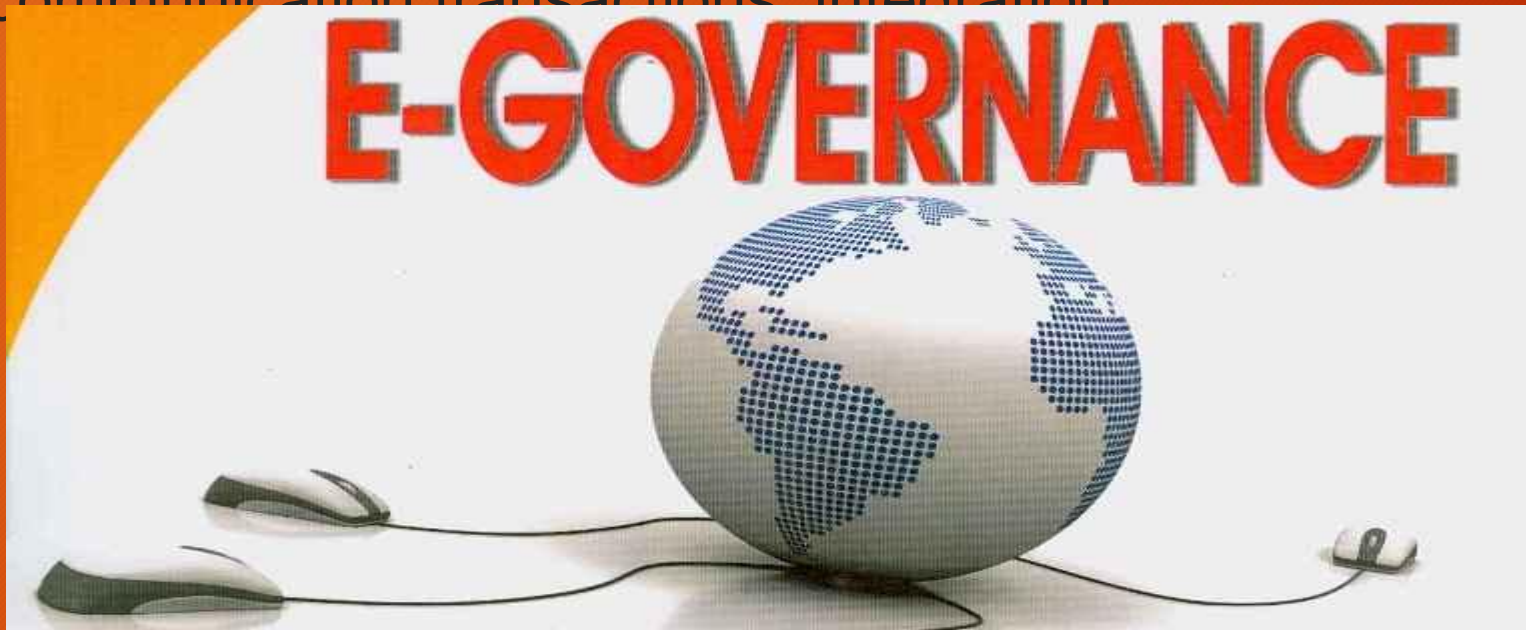
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# What is e-governance

- **Electronic governance** or **e-governance** is the application of information and communication technology (ICT) for delivering government services, exchange of information, communication transactions, integration



# IT act, 2000 (Chapter 3)

- **Section 4-**
- Legal recognition of electronic records.
- Where any law provides that information or any other matter shall be in writing or in the typewritten or printed form, then, notwithstanding anything contained in such law, such requirement shall be deemed to have been satisfied if such information or matter is-
  - rendered or made available in an electronic form, and
  - accessible so as to be usable for a subsequent reference.

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- Sections-5

**Legal recognition of <sup>1</sup> [electronic signatures].**--Where any law provides that information or any other matter shall be authenticated by affixing the signature or any document shall be signed or bear the signature of any person, then, notwithstanding anything contained in such law, such requirement shall be deemed to have been satisfied, if such information or matter is authenticated by means of <sup>1</sup> [electronic signature] affixed in such manner as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

*Explanation.*--For the purposes of this section, "signed", with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, shall, with reference to a person, mean affixing of his hand written signature or any mark on any document and the expression "signature" shall be construed accordingly.

# Section 6-

- **Use of electronic records and <sup>1</sup> [electronic signatures] in Government and its agencies.--**(1) Where any law provides for--

(a) the filing of any form, application or any other document with any office, authority, body or agency owned or controlled by the appropriate Government in a particular manner;

(b) the issue or grant of any licence, permit, sanction or approval by whatever name called in a particular manner;

(c) the receipt or payment of money in a particular manner,  
then, notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, such requirement shall be deemed to have been satisfied if such filing, issue, grant, receipt or payment, as the case may be, is effected by means of such electronic form as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government.

(2) The appropriate Government may, for the purposes of sub-section (1), by rules, prescribe--

(a) the manner and format in which such electronic records shall be filed, created or issued;

(b) the manner or method of payment of any fee or charges for filing, creation or issue any electronic record under clause (a)

# Section 6A

- **Delivery of services by service provider.-**
- -(1) The appropriate Government may, for the purposes of this Chapter and for efficient delivery of services to the public through electronic means authorise, by order, any service provider to set up, maintain and upgrade the computerised facilities and perform such other services as it may specify, by notification in the Official Gazette.  
*Explanation.--*For the purposes of this section, service provider so authorised includes any individual, private agency, private company, partnership firm, sole proprietor firm or any such other body or agency which has been granted permission by the appropriate Government to offer services through electronic means in accordance with the policy governing such service sector.

# Continue...

- (2) The appropriate Government may also authorise any service provider authorised under sub-section (1) to collect, retain and appropriate such service charges, as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government for the purpose of providing such services, from the person availing such service.  
(3) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), the appropriate Government may authorise the service providers to collect, retain and appropriate service charges under this section notwithstanding the fact that there is no express provision under the Act, rule, regulation or notification under which the service is provided to collect, retain and appropriate e-service charges by the service providers.  
(4) The appropriate Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify the scale of service charges which may be charged and collected by the service providers under this section:  
Provided that the appropriate Government may specify different scale of service charges for different types of services.

# Challenges in e-governance

## CHALLENGES FACED

- Clarity about objective
- Provided services
- Misconception about information transparency
- Localization
- Security threats & legal issue
- Maximum use of infrastructure
- Standardization





# Benefits of e-governance

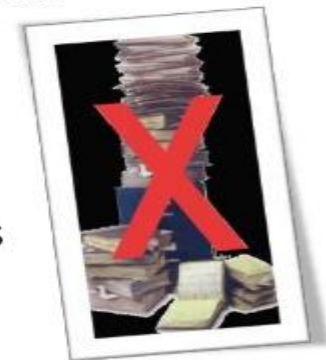
- Speed. Technology makes communication swifter. ...
- Saving Costs. ...
- Transparency. ...
- Accountability. ...

## BENEFITS of e-governance

- Cost effective
- Speed, efficiency & convenient
- Minimum use of hardcopy



- [ENVIRONMENTAL BONUS]**
- Increases interest of citizens
  - Easily accessible



# Conclusion

- The early life of e-governance initiatives has already seen a shift in understanding, from the view that increasing access to services by putting them on the web was all that was needed, to a more sophisticated notion of a transformed public realm. ICTs of course only enable this transformation, they do not create it and hence the social and political norms in any areas will determine the outcome of the 'e-governance' systems.