

The effect of E-government and information technology on the life of people in lagged countries

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Abstract

The E-Government aims to offer Services in both Public and Private Sectors of our country's community. By using ICT tools, time and cost can be reduced, eradicating routine and bureaucracy. This Research Paper Will Discuss E-Government topics and it will analyze its developing program for Countries like Afghanistan, India, & South Africa, Estonia. A metadata-analyze of these data has been collected by the countries previously mentioned. An E-Government is availability has been also performed, focusing on the developing nations which have significantly enhanced their relative positions. ICT can play a key Role in the Development and Economy Growth of Developing Countries. Political, Cultural, and Socio-Economic Development and behavioral decision rest today on the ability of access, gather, analyze and use of information communication Technology. E-Government and ICT Strategies together can put into effects these Developments in the Developing Countries.

Keywords: E-government, information and communication technologies developing nations, administration

1. Introduction

E-democracy builds on e-government and focuses on the actions and innovations enabled by ICTs combined with higher levels of democratic motivation and intent" Clift (2003). The concept of electronic governance chosen by the Council of Europe covers the use of electronic technologies in three areas of public action; relations between the public authorities and civil society; functioning of the public authorities at all stages of the democratic process (electronic democracy); the provision of public services (electronic public services). E-governance is defined as the, "application of electronic means in (1) the interaction between government and citizens and government and businesses, as well as (2) in internal government operations to simplify and improve democratic, government and business aspects of Governance." Backus, (2001) [1]. The application of electronic links means the interaction between government and citizens and government and businesses, as well as in internal government operations to simplify and improve democratic, government and business aspects of Governance. The study is divided into two parts, theoretical and practical implementations of E-Governance. The chapter is an analysis and introduction to the E-Governance, good governance before e-governance, the framework of e-governance, global and regional trends of e-governance development, ICT tools for good governance, ICT's can also be applied to existing forms of citizen participation, Implementation and its problem, methods to solve ICT and e-government. The second section is a Literature review of the implementation of e-governance and there related studies description and advantages and disadvantages of those studies are discussed. The Third section is a study on ICT and e-government practices in Afghanistan & India, ICT and e-government practices in Estonia & South Africa, ICT and e-government practices in Afghanistan.

2. Materials and Methods

In May 2019, literature and reviews were collected on the

differ aspect about the in ICT and e-government practices in Afghanistan & India, ICT and e-government practices in Estonia & South Africa, ICT and e-government practices in Afghanistan were confined to internet searches using search engines provided by Google throughout the world. The literature review found some published & some unpublished like reports of research papers and thesis within the past thirty- two years.

3. Results and Discussion

According to Basu, S. (2004) [2], E-governance is more than just a government website on the Internet. The strategic objective of e-governance is to support and simplify governance for all parties; government, citizens and businesses. The use of ICTs can connect all three parties and support processes and activities. In other words, in e-governance electronic means support and stimulate good governance. Therefore, the objectives of e-governance are similar to the objectives of good governance. Good governance can be seen as an exercise of economic, political, and administrative authority to better manage affairs of a country at all levels. It is not difficult for people in developed countries to imagine a situation in which all interaction with government can be done through one counter 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, without waiting in lines. However to achieve this same level of efficiency and flexibility for developing countries is going to be difficult. The experience in developed countries shows that this is possible if governments are willing to decentralize responsibilities and processes, and if they start to use electronic means. This paper is going to examine the legal and infrastructure issues related to e-governance from the perspective of developing countries. Particularly it will examine how far the developing countries have been successful in providing a legal framework.

According to Pathak, *et al.*, (2007) [9], reports the results of a survey of 400 respondents in Ethiopia about factors generating corruption and the potential of e-Governance to

mitigate corruption. It is suggested that e-Governance can help not only in weeding out corruption but also in the establishment of sounder government citizen relationships in Ethiopia. While e-Governance cannot cure all the structural factors that breed corruption in the society, strategic implementation of e-Governance can help improve the critical variable in combating corruption-government citizen relationships. It is argued that while e-Governance initiatives can make important contributions to improving public services they can best do so by helping improve overall relationships between governments and citizens

According to Heeks, R., & Molla, A. (2009) ^[5], his study argues reflects a lack of knowledge about how to undertake impact assessment of ICT4D projects. The paper seeks to fill this gap by providing guidance on how to undertake impact assessment of such projects. The guidance here is not so much in terms of specific data-gathering methods, but in terms of 'frameworks': ways of understanding ICT4D projects and organizing knowledge about them. The Compendium is arranged in three sections: Overview – explains the basis for understanding impact assessment of ICT4D projects, and the different assessment frameworks that can be used Frameworks – summarises a series of impact assessment frameworks, each one drawing from a different perspective Bibliography – a tabular summary of real-world examples of ICT4D impact assessment. The authors classify impact assessment frameworks into six categories: Generic: general frameworks usable in assessment of any development project Discipline-Specific: assessment drawing from a particular academic discipline Issue-Specific: assessment focused on a particular development goal or issue Application-Specific: assessment focused on one particular ICT4D technology Method-Specific: assessment centred on a particular approach to data-gathering. Sector-Specific: assessment centred on an individual development sector. This set of frameworks can be used by ICT4D practitioners, policymakers and consultants to understand the impact of informatics initiatives in developing countries.

According to Kalsi, *et al.*, (2009) ^[6], the rapid development, deployment and proliferation of the new and emerging information and communication technologies (ICTs) herald new opportunities for growth and development in countries around the world. Governments worldwide are seeking to harness the potential offered by these new technologies to create new dimensions of economic and social progress. The present paper discusses the need for transformation from traditional governance to e-governance. In addition, it tries to focus on the factors for good governance. This paper specifically addresses the e-government initiatives that have a direct impact on the citizens and in which the citizens derive benefit through direct transactions with the governmental services.

According to Pathak, *et al.*, (2008) ^[10], many developing countries are now realizing the need for e-Governance in order to provide customer-focused, cost effective, and easy to use services for citizens and businesses and to improve the internal workings of government. Fiji and Ethiopia are two such countries where, in spite of political instability and other governance related problems, e-Governance initiatives are in progress. This study, using a structured questionnaire, explores the perceived role of e-Governance in reducing corruption amongst 400 respondents each from Fiji and Ethiopia. The results of the study support the

hypothesis that e-Governance is positively related to improved government–citizen relationships and corruption reduction. The study also suggests that while e-Governance initiatives can make important contributions to improving public services they can best do so by helping improve overall relationships between governments and citizens.

According to Kannabiran, G., Xavier, M. J., & Banumathi, T. (2009) ^[8], Proactive economic policies combined with the ICT revolution of the past decade have brought about many changes in managing businesses and organizations in developing countries like India. The prowess achieved through this revolution has also led to exploitation of ICT for better governance and rural development. As a result, several ICT projects have been initiated to foster improved governance and facilitate rural development by appropriately linking public and private institutions. RASI (Rural Access to Services through Internet) is one such government-private initiative to promote e-governance and ICT enabled rural development. Our longitudinal research is to analyze the factors related to access to and usage of the services offered through this project in Erode district of the state of Tamil nadu in India. Data for this empirical research was collected through survey and interviews during two time periods. Our findings show that the project has largely deviated from its objectives due to lack of government support, non-scalable technology and ownership issues. Based on our findings, we provide a set of recommendations to policy makers and implementing agencies.

According to Shin, S. (2008), his study has shown what e-government means, or what success factors of e-government are. Yet, their focus has been mainly on developed countries as it was difficult to deal with e-government in developing countries that show meager development. While recent development of e-government in developing countries makes it possible to analyze its implementation and identify success and failure factors, empirical studies that examine unique requirements or conditions of e-government in developing countries are still scanty. In this study, by conducting a survey on success factors of e-government, targeting 109 ICT experts and public officers from 53 developing countries who participate in e-government projects of their countries, we tried to identify core success factors of e-government in developing countries and find unique meanings and implications for developing countries in achieving successful e-government. By the factor analysis, 6 success factors are identified: changes in work process, technical/human resources, organizational culture/values, vision/strategy/internal leadership, external/financial support, and laws/regulations/policies. The multivariate regression analysis shows that 'changes in work process' and 'technical/human resources' are the important factors. 'External/financial support' and 'organizational culture/values are also determining factors recognized as unique challenges to developing countries. In conclusion, we found that developing countries need to satisfy certain unique requirements, while fulfilling some conditions that are similarly required for developed countries to achieve successful e-government.

According to Kalvet, T. (2012) ^[7], Estonia is seen as a remarkable success story in the context of e-government. Several studies that have mapped the major factors affecting the evolution of e-government in Estonia are mainly grounded in information systems theory; even if public-private partnerships are examined, their treatment remains

too general. The current article argues for the importance of public procurement for innovation. Several risks were avoided due to the high competencies of local suppliers, a lack of legacy infrastructure, and a supportive environment for 'ethical hackers. The importance of the framework and the success factors is illustrated by a case study on e-voting. According to Chen, Y. N., *et al.*, (2006) [3], the fact that more and more governments invest heavily in e-government design and implementation, e-government has become an evolving and important research area in the IS field. Most, if not all, currently published e-government strategies are based on successful experiences from developed countries, which may not be directly applicable to developing countries. Based on a literature review, this study summarizes differences between developed/developing countries. It identifies key factors for a successful e-government implementation and proposes an implementation framework. As a demonstration, we follow the guidance of the proposed framework in conducting a case study to analyze the implementation strategies of e-government in developed and developing countries.

5. Conclusion

This Implementation of E-Governance in developing Nations can potentially increase quality, efficiency, transparency, and accountability of Educational System, economic problems, Develop Business across the world and possible good Governance in developing countries. ICT has contributed immensely to social and economic improvements and increasing access to a higher quality of life. ICT incorporate electronics technologies and techniques used to manage information and knowledge, including information handling tools used to produce, store, process, distribute and exchange information. ICT has the potential to increase access to training in different fields worldwide through online courses and the use of distance learning tools. ICTs have an important part to play in connecting the separation amongst created and creating nations. While it is impossible to trust that ICTs alone can give the "silver shot" that will explain the difficulties confronting the global advancement group, the solidly trusts that ICTs hold enormous undiscovered potential as an empowering agent of improvement.

6. References

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