Innovations in E-commerce and E- Governance.

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Abstract

*For a long yearsago e-Commerce and e-Government applications have made major impacts in their respective, private and public sector. Few yearsago, wedistinguish of thetwo phenomena. Governments and public sector organizations around the world arerelying on information and communication technologies(ICTs) to reform the functionality of the system and provide enhanced service delivery methods for their citizens living around. E-governanceincludes the effectivenessuse of ICTs, specially the Web-based online applications, for betterand effective governance and service delivery. Indian government, and other global counterparts, is using ICT and E-governance as to improve the governance services to their citizens and to expandgovernance modernization programmes worldwide. This article shows anoverview of the E-governance scenario in India. It also observes the capability and willingness of the government torender E-services in respect of differentfactors like telecommunication infrastructure, human capital and webpresence. On thebasis of the assessment, the factors which hinder the E-initiatives development and the obstaclesfor the successfulimplementation are observed. These barriers are furthercategorized into the three dimensionsthat determine the E-governance readiness. The study "**Innovations in e-commerce and e-governance"**alsoreports on more accurate findings from an ongoing empirical investigation and also to clarify our understanding of similaritiesand differences between e-Commerceand e-Governmentand their latest innovations.*

Keywords:E-governance, E-commerce, Information and communication technologies (ICTs)

1. Introduction

Separate needs, utilities and rules are used in E-Commerce and E-Government. While private-sector companiesuse e-Commerce applications mainly to simplify processes, service quality enhancements as well as cost and labor savings, the public sector companies utilize e-Government applications as instruments for establishing an information technology(IT) architecture, fostering cultural change, and hiring/retaining expert labor. Furthermore, ease of use and usability were prominent in both e-Commerce and e-Government. Some differences were detected in areas such as electronic record keeping, where the public sector emphasized the legal liability issue as a main concern and driver, whereas the private sector focused on the technical issues. Differences were found in the level and complexity of process architecture between the sectors. E-Commerce redesigns were found to be far more complex than those in e- Government. Also, while speed of transaction was an essential element of e-Commerce, it was less important in e-Government. In today's world, things which are not dynamic are considered less in demand. The rise of e-Governance has been one of the most striking developments towards increased deployment of IT by governments. The e-governance initiatives have come a long way since the nineties when they were launched. Government of India established the Department of Electronics in 1970. The establishment of the National Informatics centre (NIC) in 1977 was the first major step towards e-Governance in India. However, the main thrust for e-Governance was provided by the launching of NICNET in 1987 – the national satellite-based computer network which was extended via the State capitals to all district headquarters by 1990.

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