



Unit – 03:

- Architecture and models of e-Governance, including Public Private Partnership (PPP).
- Need for Innovation and Change Management in e-Governance.
- Critical Success Factor, Major issue including corruption, resistance for change.
- E-Security and Cyber laws".

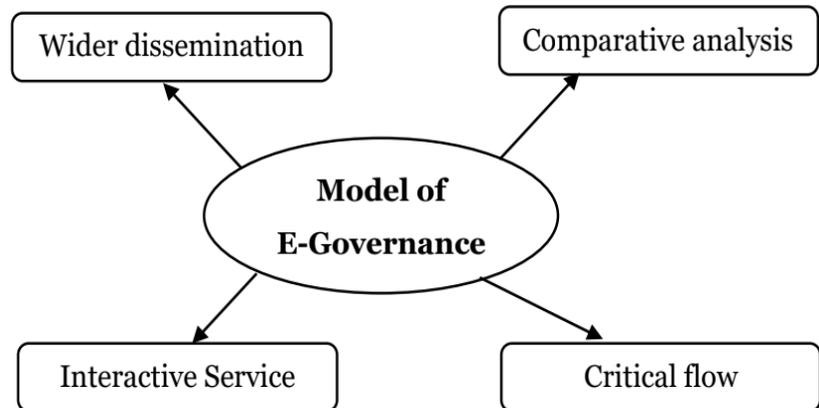
Questions to be discussed:

1. Define architecture and model of E-Governance in details.
2. What is Public Private Partnership? Write its advantage.
3. What is innovation and change management in e-governance? Why we need?
4. What is critical success factor? Explain in brief.
5. Write short notes on:
 - a. E-Security
 - b. Cyber Laws



Architecture and models of e-Governance:

- The model of e-governance can be used to guide in designing e-government initiative depending on the local situation and governance activity that are expected to be performed.
- There are four model of e-governance:
 1. Wider dissemination model
 2. Comparative analysis model
 3. Critical flow model
 4. Interactive service model



Wider dissemination model:

- It is based on the wider dissemination of the government information available to the public on the basis of ICT.
- This model uses:
 - To make available online the govt. plan and schemes
 - To make available online the name and address of the officers at local, state or central

Critical value information:

- This model provides critical value information to the public by using ICT.
- This model uses:
 - To provide online information of corruption to any minister
 - To provide any information to NGO

Comparative analysis model:

- It is based on principle of providing comparative govt. information to the public.
- This model uses:
 - To examine historical plan to avoid error to frame new plan
 - On the basis of previous knowledge to decide future action

Interactive service model:

- It is based on the principle in democracy, public should participate in the decision process of the govt.
- This model uses:
 - To arrange online debate on economic issue
 - To take online public opinion.

Public Private Partnership (PPP):

- PPP stands for Public Private Partnership.
- Where public sector and private sector are involved to operate organization is called PPP.
- In PPP, both public sector & private sector are contributes same amount in the business.
- It is a long-term partnership between a government and private sector.
- These schemes are also referred as P³, PPP or P₃.



Advantages of PPP:

- ❖ Minimize the time to complete the project.
- ❖ Sharing of Project Risks.
- ❖ Increased Efficiency.
- ❖ Innovation.

What is innovation and change management in e-governance?

- It is a systematic approach to transformation of an organization's goals, processes or technologies.
- The purpose is to implement strategies for effecting change and helping people to adapt to change.
- It is an approach to shifting teams and organizations from a current state to a desired future state.
- It can produce sudden and dramatic changes to the way business is done and the way consumers experience changes to the products and services made by the companies.

Need of innovation and change management:

- ❖ Company introduces refinements to its products so that consumers adapt in steps.
- ❖ If you don't change in product than customer can change your company.
- ❖ Everyone can wants a new design or product.
- ❖ Change and innovation affects the way in which the company adapts to changing market conditions and changes in consumer behavior.

What Are Critical Success Factors(CSF)?

- Critical success factors are the elements of an organization that are vital to its success.
- The concept of CSF are also known as Key Results Areas or KRAs.
- It was first developed by management consultant D. Ronald Daniel.
- There are four types of Critical Success Factors:
 1. Industry factors
 2. Environmental factors
 3. Strategic factors
 4. Temporal factors

What is e-security?

- E-Security stands for Electronic Security.
- Electronic security system means an assembly of electronic equipment and devices.
- It includes access control and closed circuit television, that for its main purpose detects threats, intrusions, or security violations that jeopardize the safety of life or property.
- Devices Commonly Used for Electronic Security is:
 - ❖ CCTV Cameras
 - ❖ Access Control Systems
 - ❖ Automated Alarms

What is Cyber Laws?

- Cyber laws are also known as internet laws or digital laws.
- The Cyber laws that govern the use of the internet and other digital technologies.
- Cyber laws are the laws that address issues such as hacking, identity theft, and online fraud.
- Citizens are prevented from sharing private information with strangers online by cybercrime laws.
- The IT Act 2000, which was passed and revised in 2008 to cover many types of offenses under Indian cyber law, has been in effect since the establishment of cyber laws in India.