PREFACE

History and the timelines that mark its passage, stand witness to an oft-quoted adage – ‘Nothing is constant, except change’. In today’s world, the most significant catalyst is, the use of ICT and more over the Internet, The combined form of both can be utilized to offer various forms of e-initiatives like e-Governance. With a humble beginnings of e-Governance over two decades ago in many parts of the world, has inarguably changed some of the most fundamental constrictions that limited communication and global outreach. Besides creating an instant medium that allows for real-time social and personal interaction across continents, the potential of the Internet as a tool to offer e-Governance for wealth-creation and ubiquitous education have been readily accepted. As far as Uttarakhand is concerned still a lot of work has to be done in the form of implementations and practical realizations to offer better e-Governance.

The concept and system of governance is very slow to absorb the benefits of information technology in Uttarakhand. The obvious prospects for improvement by merging government procedures with today’s Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), leading to an enhanced governmental model of good e-initiatives like e-Governance, have been realized by more than a handful of nations, and the gains are clearly visible.

This thesis is a study in a phased approach towards realizing and analyzing the strategies of e-Governance and to survey the present status achieved by Uttarakhand state among various states of India. This study will serve the Uttarakhand society with a relevance of some proposed new e-Governance. This study describes a phased strategy for realizing and implementing e-initiatives in a better way after analyzing the impacts of current running forms of e-Governance. This study explains what is meant by e-Governance. It starts with the definition of e-initiatives & e-governance, and then presents a general review of e-Governance model with several case studies and examples. Technology aspects are discussed, followed by an expert opinion and analysis on e-Governance inside the state. Finally, a description is given of what steps have to be taken to set up a policy on future e-Governance and how implementation projects can be selected for best desirable results. The obstacles and necessary
government policies are discussed with examples and case studies. The research work is compiled in 7 chapters.