APPENDICES
BIBLIOGRAPHY
Bibliography

1. FICCI Survey on Understanding of Private Higher Education in India, 2006


4. IMPACT OF EGOVERNANCE PROJECTS ON BUREAUCRACY AND ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY by Santhosh Shabeer Babu Cherooli Parambil

5. E-government interoperability A Comparative analysis of 30 countries by CS Transforms white papers.

6. National e-governance plan by government of India

7. E-GOVERNANCE IN INDIA – PROBLEMS AND ACCEPTABILITY

1. Dr. Sanjay Kumar Dwivedi, 2. Ajay Kumar Bharti

8. “ENABLING e-GOVERNANCE” INTEGRATED CITIZEN RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK – THE INDIAN PERSPECTIVE By Vineet Agrawal, Manish Mittal, Lavanya Rastogi


16. Service excellence in e-governance issues: An Indian case study, JOAAG VOL. 1

17. IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY OF E-GOVERNMENT PROJECTS IN INDIA by IIM Ahmedabad


24. Ministry of Education Website: http://www.education.nic.in


32. http://meghdit.nic.in
35. http://indiaegovernance.blogspot.in
PAPER PUBLICATIONS
Indian Journal of Applied Research
Journal for All Subjects

Editor-In-Chief
Dr. A. Kumar
Director, College Development Council (CDC)
Director, Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC)
Professor in Management,
Department of Business Administration, Faculty of Management,
Bhavnagar University,

Editorial Advisory Board

Dr. S. R. Pathaka
Maharashtra

Dr. S. M. Ramasamy
Gandhinagar

Dr. M. M. Ghodil
Kurukshetra

Dr. S. Ramasesh
Tamil Nadu

Dr. Ramesh Kanimozhi
Nagpur

Dr. B. Rajasekaran
Trivandrum

Dr. A. N. Saraswathy
Tiruchirapalli

Dr. R. R. Thomas
Cochin

Dr. G. Selvakumar
Salem

Dr. Agnivesh Ratan Gosh
Bhubaneswar

Dr. Sharan K Sharma
Uttar Pradesh

Dr. Buddhikant Joshi
Uttarakhand

Prof. (Dr.) B. Anandampillai
Puducherry

Advertise Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>BW (Unique Color)</th>
<th>Fare Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full inside</td>
<td>₹ 6000</td>
<td>₹ 1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Page</td>
<td>₹ 5000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subscription Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Discount</th>
<th>Amount Payable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One Year (12 issues)</td>
<td>₹ 3400</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>₹ 3400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Year (24 issues)</td>
<td>₹ 6800</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>₹ 6120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three Year (36 issues)</td>
<td>₹ 7200</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>₹ 5760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five Year (60 issues)</td>
<td>₹ 12000</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>₹ 8400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can download the Advertisement / Subscription Form from website www.injar.in. You will require to print the form. Please fill the form completely and send it to the Editor, INDIAN JOURNAL OF APPLIED RESEARCH along with the payment in the form of Demand Draft/Cheque at Par drawn in favour of INDIAN JOURNAL OF APPLIED RESEARCH payable at Ahmedabad.

1. Thoughts, language vision and example in published research paper are entirely of author of research paper. It is not necessary that both editor and editorial board are satisfied by the research paper. The responsibility of the matter of research paper/article is entirely of author.
2. Editing of the Indian Journal of Applied Research is processed without any remuneration. The selection and publication is done after recommendations of at least two subject expert referees.
3. In any condition if any National/International University desires accepting the research paper published in IJAR, then it is not the responsibility of Editors, Publisher and management.
4. Only the first author is entitled to receive the copies of all co-authors
5. Before re-use of published research paper in any manner, it is compulsory to take written permission from the Editor-IJAR, unless will be assumed as violation of copyright.
6. All the legal undertaking related to Indian Journal of Applied Research is subject to Ahmedabad Jurisdiction.
7. The research journal will be sent by normal post. If the journal is not received by the author of research paper than it will not be the responsibility of the Editor and publisher. The amount for registered post should be borne by author of the research paper in case of second copy of the journal.

Editor,
Indian Journal of Applied Research
8-A, Banas, Opp. SLU Girls College, New Congress Bhavan, Paldi,
Ahmedabad-380006, Gujarat, INDIA
Contact: +91-9824007654 E-mail: editor@ija.in
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Page No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Antibacterial activity of Bauhinia tomentosa Linn</td>
<td>S. Jasmine Mary, Dr. A. John Merina</td>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>1-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Impact of Personal Loan Offered by Banks and Non-Banking Companies in Coimbatore City</td>
<td>Dr. A. Vinayagamoorthy, M. Somasundaram, C. Sankar</td>
<td>Commerce</td>
<td>3-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sustainable Rural Development: A Case Study of Kalewadi Nirmal Gram, District Satara (Maharashtra)</td>
<td>Dr. Anandrao S. Patil</td>
<td>Commerce</td>
<td>7-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Financial Performance of Cadila Pharmaceuticals Ltd. &amp; Cipla Pharmaceutical Ltd</td>
<td>Archana J. Bhoot</td>
<td>Commerce</td>
<td>11-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The Role Of Advertisement In Buying Behaviour</td>
<td>Dr. K. Krishnakumar, K. Radha</td>
<td>Commerce</td>
<td>13-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Business Performance Effectiveness with the Aid of Total Quality Management</td>
<td>Dr. Vipul Chalotra</td>
<td>Commerce</td>
<td>16-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Women Entrepreneurial Success-Key Indicator Analysis</td>
<td>Dr. S. Valli Devasena, Priyadarshini</td>
<td>Commerce</td>
<td>18-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Mentoring: A Tool For Lifelong Learning In Organizations</td>
<td>Dr. Sandeep Tandon, Mrs. Shelleka Gupta</td>
<td>Commerce</td>
<td>20-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>“E-Governance Initiatives in Gujarat- A Case Study”</td>
<td>Prof. Priyank Gokani, Prof. Dr. H. N. Pandya</td>
<td>Computer Science</td>
<td>29-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Impact of Carpet Weaving Activity on Rural Poor: (A case study on migrated weavers' households in West Bengal)</td>
<td>Chittaranjan Das, Dr. Swarup Kumar Jana</td>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>31-33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Role of Finance Commission in Fiscal Transfers in India</td>
<td>Prof. P. Dhiraviyam</td>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>34-37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Human Resource Practices in Banks Some Myths and Realities</td>
<td>Dr. K. Kaliyamurthy, **Mrs. J. Shymala Devi</td>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>38-41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Employer-Employee Relationship In Co-Operation</td>
<td>Dr. Rohit N. Desai</td>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>42-43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Industrialization And Sustainable Development</td>
<td>Pallavi C. Vyas</td>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>44-46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Impact Of Teacher Absenteeism On The Quality Of Education At Government Elementary Schools</td>
<td>Dr. Praveena, K. B</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>47-49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Relevance of Remote Sensing and GIS in Water Resources Engineering</td>
<td>Kaushikkumar R. Mayani, V. M. Patel</td>
<td>Engineering</td>
<td>50-51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Optimization of the Irrigation Water Efficiency</td>
<td>Kiran R. Shah, PROF. A. Laliani</td>
<td>Engineering</td>
<td>52-54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Corporate Social Responsibility- An Analytical Case Study</td>
<td>Soheli Ghose</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>55-57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>The story of colour</td>
<td>Kashyap Parikh</td>
<td>Fine Arts</td>
<td>58-59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Impact of Dietary Intake of Pregnant Women on Neonatal Outcome in North Chennai</td>
<td>Sudha S</td>
<td>Home Science</td>
<td>60-62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Some Initiatives of Rural Development through Rural Tourism and Mgnreg</td>
<td>Prof. D. Gunaseelan</td>
<td>Hotel Management</td>
<td>63-66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Innovative Methods in English Language Teaching</td>
<td>K. Rajkumar, Dr. P. Nagaraj</td>
<td>Literature</td>
<td>67-69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Authors</td>
<td>Section</td>
<td>Page Range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Leadership in Management</td>
<td>Dr.A.Jayakumar K.Kalaiselvi</td>
<td>Management</td>
<td>70-72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Leadership Styles in Organizations an Empirical Study</td>
<td>Dr.S.Saraswathi</td>
<td>Management</td>
<td>73-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>A Study of Job Stress Among Working Women in Government &amp; Non Government Organization</td>
<td>Hetal M. Patoliya</td>
<td>Management</td>
<td>76-77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Achievement Evaluation Of Regional Rural Banks In India</td>
<td>Bind Kumar Tiwary</td>
<td>Management</td>
<td>78-81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Human Factors to Minimize the Human Error and Improving Patient Safety</td>
<td>Sanjay Saproo, Dr. Sanjeev Bansal, Dr. Amit Kumar Pandey</td>
<td>Management</td>
<td>82-86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Wealth Maximization in TATA Power Company Limited – An Empirical Study</td>
<td>R.Muruga Ganesh, Dr.A.Somu</td>
<td>Management</td>
<td>87-89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>An Issues In Carbon Accounting Practices In India</td>
<td>Mr. Akhilesh N Shukla</td>
<td>Management</td>
<td>90-92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Motivation Of Employees In Public And Private Educational Institutions</td>
<td>T. Srinivasarao, Dr.S. Teki(Doms), Dr. M Venkatasubba Reddy</td>
<td>Management</td>
<td>93-95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>The Gap Analysis Of Hospitality Services: A Case Study</td>
<td>Dr. N. Ramanjaneyalu, Mr. Kiran Koppad</td>
<td>Management</td>
<td>96-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Causes Of Stress And Affect Of Stress Indicators On Level Of Stress Among The Women Employees In It Sector</td>
<td>Sathyapriya.J, Dr.P.Amuth alakshmi, B.Aparna</td>
<td>Management</td>
<td>101-105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Social Marketing Effect on Knowledge and change in Attitude for prevention of STI/HIV/AIDS among Trucker’s in Odisha</td>
<td>Mr. Prasanta Kumar Parida</td>
<td>Marketing</td>
<td>106-107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Rate Pressure Product In Type 2 Diabetic Cardiac Autonomic Neuropathy</td>
<td>Dr Rishu Segan</td>
<td>MEDICAL SCIENCE</td>
<td>108-109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Evaluation of rapid precurarisation technique using Rocuronium and Atracurium</td>
<td>Dr. Kalyani S. Konday, Dr. Daisy V. Jokhi</td>
<td>Medical Science</td>
<td>110-113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Prevalence Of Subclinical Thyroid Dysfunction In General Population: Focus On Tsh Co-Relation With Bmi</td>
<td>Dr. Kalyan Gaud, Ms. Shilpa Jaiswal</td>
<td>Medical Science</td>
<td>114-115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Static Sphere Of Dust Of Uniform Density Using Isotropic Line Element</td>
<td>Dr.M.A.Gaikwad</td>
<td>Science</td>
<td>116-117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Role of Political Parties in Urban Development</td>
<td>Dr. N.M. Sali</td>
<td>Social Science</td>
<td>118-119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Home range and habitat selection of Grey francolin (Francolinus francolinus) using radiotelemetry.</td>
<td>Sarita Rana</td>
<td>Zoology</td>
<td>120-122</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Gujarat is pioneer in E-governance implementation compare to other states in India. Gujarat has implemented wide range of E-governance projects. When it comes to e-governance, there is no doubt that Gujarat is one of the top states in the country in this regard. Not only is the basket of services offered to citizens huge, but the results have also been tangible and widespread. Be it citizen-centric services or services for businesses in the state, Gujarat is one of the few states that not only has a clear e-governance charter, but is also strong on its policy footing. The last decade has seen a gamut of e-governance activities across the state and while some of them are still undergoing the transition from implementation to utilization, others are full blown projects that are providing a variety of services to the citizens of Gujarat. There are quite a few elements that Gujarat has got right in its journey to a well e-governed state. While it has a lot to do with clear policies, it is also about having a well defined vision. Vision, for any e-governed state, necessarily has to percolate from the top. In that regard, Gujarat has been lucky as its leadership, with the CM at the forefront, has always believed in the potential of e-governance and how it can change the matrices of governing a state.

E-governance

"When ICT is used in governance, things move faster as idle levels are eliminated," said K.R. Gururaja Rao, Chairman and Managing Director, Gujarat Informatics Ltd.

The outcome of all these diverse factors has been singular and the end result is a better governed state. The difference lies in the fact that this result has been brought about in multiple and well-thought out ways. Gujarat as a state seems to have understood that e-governance cannot be brought about by applying one formula to everything and that a state data center or a SWAN network are not the answers to every e-governance need. E-governance requires more engineering in order to fit into a system. Above all, Gujarat has understood that e-governance is primarily about reach. All initiatives, at the end, need to penetrate to the furthest corners in order to make a difference.

The state began thinking about e-governance long before the Government of India woke up to the prowess of IT. Back in 1999, when governance using technology was still a concept either in minds of enthusiasts or on the planning pages of the government, Gujarat embarked on its IT journey.

The state’s initial steps towards becoming IT governed commenced with the formation of an IT Cell under the General Administration Department in 1999. A significant move in the same year was the establishment of Gujarat Informatics Limited (GIL), the nodal agency for IT development in the state. GIL has played an instrumental role in advising the government both in terms of policies and the implementation of various projects.

Then came the establishment of the Department of Science and Technology in 2002. Since then, it has been a rapid journey. The State Wide Area Network (SWAN) was set up in 2001-2002 and it was soon followed by a server farm and the State Data Center.

With infrastructure projects well on their way, the IT Policy that was initially outlined in 1999 underwent a revamp in 2006 and it is all set to be revised again in 2011. Gujarat has managed to scale up fast.

Over the years, the state has struggled to make the e-governance transition from informative to interactive to transactional. The ultimate step, that of transformation, doesn’t seem far off.

Another crucial thing that the Government of Gujarat (GoG) recognized was that initiating e-governance in the state necessarily involved a massive amount of change. Consequently, it brought into place a few enabling mechanisms to manage this change. Under this mechanism, all departments were required to prepare an IT action plan. Earlier 1% of state budget were towards IT-related activities. This rose to 3% of the state government’s budget in 2005.

Another substantial step was the nomination of a Chief Information Officer (CIO) in every department. Various technical people were also deputed as systems managers to bridge the talent gap for the smooth implementation of technical projects.

Framework approach

"We are not following the project approach, we are following the framework approach." This statement by Dr. Neeta Shah, Director (e-governance), GIL, is actually the success mantra behind the state’s e-governance policies.

What it basically implies is that projects are not taken up in silos, rather the entire framework is taken into account before implementing a project. Most e-governance initiatives in the past have had limited impact as the projects were implemented in isolation. One department was not aware of the steps or plans of other departments and there was little or no coordination and information was stagnant.

For any e-governance initiative to be completed, the projects need to talk to each other. It is crucial to avoid any duplication of work and simplify processes for citizens. For such an approach to be translated into implementation, you not only need a sophisticated IT infrastructure but you also need to reassemble the process through which the system operates. Apply that equation to any Indian state government and you have a mammoth task on hand.
Engineering change
For every project initiated in the state, Business Process Re-engineering (BPR) was undertaken by departments that were delivering the project. Sometimes, this BPR exercise would involve the complete strata of administration including the leadership.

This included conditioning and training departments to enable them to provide services sans glitches. More often than not, the whole set-up and earlier processes needed to be displaced but if careful assessment of the scenario required such a massive shift, then the shift did take place. The second part of this reengineering process was training and capacity building. The GoG, to this end, introduced a number of training and certificate courses to create an IT-enabled workforce. There is a College to Career program that is being run in partnership with Microsoft and TCS. There is also a Project Invite (Initiative to Nurture a Vibrant Information Technology Ecosystem) being run collaboratively by GIL and IBM.

There are a few certification tests like the NAC Test which is NASSCOM’s certifying program to identify a talent pool for the ITES/BPO industry in Gujarat.

The road ahead
Despite being among the best governed states in the country, Gujarat has ambitious plans on the anvil. If you peek at the pipeline you would see quite a few ambitious new projects lined up and almost all existing ones about to undergo substantial scaling up.

Be it the state data center or the SWAN network or the e-gram projects, they are already in the process of expanding both their scope and reach. Gujarat has also doled out some unique IT initiatives like e-voting and plans on taking these things to the next level together with some new projects that are being lined up. However, there are a few things that these projects have in common. They all are geared for one eventual result, which is the integration and seamless delivery of services to citizens through the use of technology.

Initiative Projects by Gujarat
GSWAN
- Connecting 7 Districts on 8 Mbps, 18 Districts on 4 Mbps and 1 District with 2 Mbps to State Center at Gandhinagar using leased circuits provided by BSNL. Reliance and Tata Tele Services.
- Connecting 225 Talukas to 26 District HQ on 2 Mbps leased circuits.
- Interconnecting more than 3600 District and Taluka level GoG offices.
- Average 70 departmental offices at District locations and 5 offices at Taluka Locations have been connected to GSWAN.
- Facilitates uninterrupted and easy IP based Video-conferencing between various GoG offices.
- Over 20015 E-mail IDs created for Government officers all over the state.
- Over 255 Websites are hosted for various departments.
- 14 Mbps Internet Bandwidth terminated at GSWAN State Centre amongst 5000 Internet Users.
- Facilitates uninterrupted and easy IP based video-conferencing between various GoG offices.

SWAGAT Online
Swagat project has been hosted on every 4th Thursday of the month in the presence of Chief Minister Narendra Modi in the Jansampark Department of his Chief Minister Office. In his presence with all the department heads and the district representatives, the grievance of the common man are addressed through Video conferencing and solutions are provided online to the common man immediately. All the department heads try to find the solution to the common man’s problem in the best possible way. Of the Applications received, justice to 92.45% is done by the mutual united initiative since the implementation.

E-Dhara
E-Dhara enchains complete Computerization of Land Records across the state. Elimination of Manual Records, computer controlled mutation process and self sustainability are the leading objectives of e-Dhara system.

Health Management Information System
HMIS is to build trust and confidence for the general hospitals in the hearts of the citizen of the state by providing efficient and quality health services through IT application. They streamline the Operations with improved Patient care and effective Administration and Control. HMIS project was conceptualized by the department of health & family welfare to ensure the quality health care by IT application to provide standard clinical & diagnostic tools, hospital management tools and internet of managing information at the state level so as to ensure online review & monitoring. The Project is undertaken by Department of Health and Family welfare.

E-City
The Project undertaken by Revenue Department of GOG, Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation is the first Municipal Corporation in India to facilitate better performance of the delivery of municipal services like birth and death registration, building plan, primary health and education, city cleanliness, water supply, sewage, road, street-lights, parks and garden through e-governance to citizens of the city. For this Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation has established six City Civic Centers located in five zones of Ahmedabad city and also created forty-three ward civic offices all these interconnected via intranet/Internet connectivity. Citizens have the facility to pay through net/bank/ cyber café.

E Gram – Vishwagram
On the Birthday of Subhash Chandra Bose on 23rd January, CM Narendra Modi launched the e-Gram Vishwagram Project from Haripura, the place where Subhash Chandra Bose had given call for freedom. This Project Initiates e-Gram Project connecting 13716 Gram Panchayats and 6000 Citizen Common Service Centres as a part of the eGram connectivity Project. Some features of e-Gram Project are Video conferencing facilities at all villages, issuing the documents and certificates, application forms for various development and welfare schemes. Also 7/12 certificates to the farmers from panchayats. VSat communication technology based broadband connectivity, free of cost communication between panchayats, common service facilities, advantages of Internet and cyber connectivity and electricity-telephone bills, visa, E-postal services and many more facilities are provided through the online e-Gram project webs.

Home Department
The portal of Home Department – www.home.gujarat.gov.in – covers total 70 individual websites, including that of the Home Department, all its HCDs like Anti Corruption Bureau, Prohibition & Excise, IG Prisons etc. and Gujarat Police (DGP, Commissionerate, DSPs, Armed Unit, Training, Human Rights etc.), Port & Transport Department, Commissioner Transport and all RTOs & ARTOs. It is completely Dynamic (Unicode based) Web-Portal & Websites based on CMS (Content Management System) and having Online Updating Facility, User Interaction to the various Applications and Database, Search Engine enabled features, Online Complain and User Feedback facility.

REFERENCES
E-governance is these days become so much popular for good performance and as we know educational sector is growing day by day and it needs various systems for making tasks smooth. So here with I am going to represent “A NOVEL E-GOVERNANCE SYSTEM FOR EDUCATIONAL SECTOR – STUDENT UNIQUE ID” Student Unique ID is a unique in its kind of e-governance system. Student Unique ID provides various facilities to government and citizens also. Student Unique ID (SUID) as its name suggest provides a unique ID for student of India. In this system student has to register them selves for getting SUID. This system provides a Unique ID to each and every student who registers them selves with this system. This system keeps record of every student of India on regular update basis. Student has to update their profile as and when they improve their academic profile. As this is a Student Unique ID system this system works better for placements also for students of India. By implementing this system government can close down employment exchange department of India because the data which is being provided by this system is helpful for every placement agency and HR of various industries and for government also. This system helps government in improving quality of education and ratio of education in India. Because this system provides percentage of education for each and every branch, state etc. Student Unique ID system is going to improve educational system of India by various aspects like quality of education, placement for students.

**ABSTRACT**

E-governance is these days become so much popular for good performance and as we know educational sector is growing day by day and it needs various systems for making tasks smooth. So here with I am going to represent “A NOVEL E-GOVERNANCE SYSTEM FOR EDUCATIONAL SECTOR – STUDENT UNIQUE ID”. Student Unique ID is a unique in its kind of e-governance system. Student Unique ID provides various facilities to government and citizens also. Student Unique ID (SUID) as its name suggest provides a unique ID for student of India. In this system student has to register them selves for getting SUID. This system provides a Unique ID to each and every student who registers them selves with this system. This system keeps record of every student of India on regular update basis. Student has to update their profile as and when they improve their academic profile. As this is a Student Unique ID system this system works better for placements also for students of India. By implementing this system government can close down employment exchange department of India because the data which is being provided by this system is helpful for every placement agency and HR of various industries and for government also. This system helps government in improving quality of education and ratio of education in India. Because this system provides percentage of education for each and every branch, state etc. Student Unique ID system is going to improve educational system of India by various aspects like quality of education, placement for students.

**E-governance In India**

The actual term governance comes from an ancient Greek word, keber-non, which means to steer. In current usage, to govern means to steer, to control, and to influence from a position of authority. According to Former Secretary General of the United Nations: Kofi A. Annan, “Good governance is perhaps the single most important factor in eradicating poverty and promoting development.” Therefore, governance is an exercise of power for steering social systems, as well as a process by which organizations are directed, controlled, and held to account to their society. It is a set of the systems and processes concerned with ensuring the overall direction, effectiveness, supervision and accountability of an organization. E-Governance involves new styles of leadership, new ways of debating and deciding policy and investment, new ways of accessing education, new ways of listening to citizens and new ways of organizing and delivering information and services. E-Governance is defined as “E-governance is the application of information & communication technologies to transform the efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability of informational & transactional exchanges with in government, between govt. & govt. agencies of National, State, Municipal & Local levels, citizen & businesses, and to empower citizens through access & use of information.” In other words e-Governance is the implementation and delivery of government services through the information communication technology to provide Transparent, Effective, Efficient, Responsive and Accountable governance to the society.

**Introduction to SUID**

SUID stands for Student Unique Identification. We know that education is important for our society. Student who are studying in our country are not aware with various procedures of their fields they have so many doubts and confusions and when they are not getting proper solutions it leads them to take wrong decision or misunderstanding which is not good. By implementing this system Government and Citizen both will have so many advantages but among of them few I have listed here.

About concept of SUID I would like to share that we should have Unique Identification No. In this system has to register them selves with all the details of their academics and personal details. Regarding uniqueness of no. we need to get bio-metric image of particular student and current photograph of the student.

**Features of SUID**

1. **Centralized Management of Student’s Data**

   By applying this system in educational sector we can centralize data of student of whole country. Which can help us in so many ways. It supports a culture of inquiry within the school system, enabling teachers to identify groups of students who are struggling and organize interventions to drive better academic performance. Enables more accurate monitoring of student achievement. For example, analyzing students' report cards against their standardized test scores helps administrators understand teacher learning needs in order to improve assessment practices. Significantly reduces manual workload. For example, tracking cohorts of students is now an instant, automated process, saving at minimum two days' work per school.

2. **Centralized Agency for Placement**

   By having this system we can remove the whole employment exchange...
department and the department for this system can work for the placement of the students and because it is centralized where the private and government sector units can directly contact this agency and get better candidate for them. By this agency students also get one reliable agency for placement and they do not need to register themselves to any other agency for employment.

3) Improvement in Quality of education
By implementing this system in educational sector the authority can get an idea about in which area or subject students are not doing well and at which point we need to improve our education system. Because here we are getting everything online and updated regularly so government can get any kind of data and based on that they can come to any fruitful conclusion and can take any decision in favor of education system.

4) Transfer of institutions become easy
Here in this system of SUID (Student Unique Identification System) every student are getting a unique SUID so when any student wants to change his institute he just need to apply at particular institute with his unique Identification no. and that institute will check whether student is eligible in his institute or not if he is then they will give the approval to student and student will apply to appropriate center for changing of institute with approval of institute. So this way transferring from one institute become very easy for student.

5) Student can update their academic record online
Student Unique Identification System is having very important feature that student can update their academic records by showing their document proofs at authorized centers of Student Unique Identification System. So in advantage student can get placement related information if they are eligible and government can get exact figure of students in various faculties like Management, Computer Science, Science, Medical, Engineering etc.

6) Automated Government Reporting
The solution has also enabled schools to automatically generate Ministry of Education reports, which in some cases used to take days for administrators to review. The reports are now pre-populated with data, which saves days of work per school. “The time-savings are certainly impressive,” comments Diane Findlay. “However, the most significant result is the ability to see data from a perspective that is more meaningful. The technology has allowed us to use data in a more sophisticated manner, driven by what we need to know rather than what we can easily acquire.”

7) Benefits of a standardized approach
Since all the members of SUID for Success utilize a shared set of analytical tools, the solution also makes it easier for them to work together, and provides a greater degree of consistency when reports need to be submitted to Ontario’s Ministry of Education.

8) Automated, high-detail analytics
As a further example of how the solution saves time and effort for school boards, SUID for Success provides reports that can track cohorts of students from grade nine to graduation. With a traditional approach, this type of analysis would take one full-time employee at least two days for each school. Extrapolated across an entire school board, this adds up to a significant amount of time saved. SUID for Success also enables school boards to process large data-sets at a very fine level of detail—often down to the individual students.

Diane Findlay continues: “As an example, we want to see not only the percentage of students who are meeting standards, but also the movement of each student across the entire board. Our solution allows us to see who moved up and who moved down instead of just looking at overall numbers. We can visualize the data in a way that uncovers significant trends within large data-sets. We could never have afforded the resources to do this manually, and it facilitates a much richer conversation than simple overall results could afford.”

Conclusion
Now by all above discussion we came to one conclusion that if education ministry of our country seriously thinks to implement this system in educational sector then this system can deliver so many advantages to citizens as well as government too. So from above advantages and other points we can say that this system is very beneficial.

REFERENCES
(1) http://www.ibm.com | (2) http://uidai.gov.in (aadhar card system reference)