COMPARATIVE STUDY OF E-GOVERNANCE
U.S.A. V/S CHINA

A PROJECT REPORT
ABHINAV VERMA
AMRITHA ANIL
ASHI BHARDWAJ
DISHA VARSHNEY
NIPUNIKA SRIVASTAVA
RITVIK SINGH RAUTELA
SOUMYA JAIN

A.S.N. SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL,
MAYUR VIHAR – I
TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE

I. INTRODUCTION

II. OBJECTIVE

III. ADVANTAGES

IV. DETAILED STUDY OF U.S.A.

V. DETAILED STUDY OF CHINA

VI. CONCLUSIONS

VII. BIBLIOGRAPHY
INTRODUCTION

What Is E-Governance?

Governance may be an activity of governing/controlling a country by its Government.

Accordingly E-governance may also involve governing of a country, organisation, company or a household, however with the help of Information and Communication Technology (ICT).

E-governance therefore means the application of ICT to transform the efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability of exchange of information and transaction:

➢ between Governments,

➢ between Government agencies,

➢ between Government and Citizens

➢ between Government and businesses

E-governance also aims to empower people through giving them access to information.
Objective of E-Governance

The object of E-Governance is to provide a SMART Government. The Acronym SMART refers to

**Simple, Moral, Accountable, Responsive, and Transparent Government.**

**S** - The use of ICT brings simplicity in governance through electronic documentation, online submission, online service delivery, etc.

**M** - It brings Morality to governance as immoralities like bribing, red-tapism, etc. are eliminated.

**A** - It makes the Government accountable as all the data and information of Government is available online for consideration of every citizen, the NGOs and the media.

**R** - Due to reduced paperwork and increased communication speeds and decreased communication time, the Government agencies become responsive.

**T** - With increased morality, online availability of information and reduced red-tapism the process of governance becomes transparent leaving no room for the Government to conceal any information from the citizens.

These objects of E-Governance are achievable with the use of ICT and therefore the concept is very alluring and desirable.
ADVANTAGES OF E-GOVERNANCE

Following are the advantages of E-Governance:

1. **Speed** - Technology makes communication speedier. Internet, Phones, Cell Phones have reduced the time taken in normal communication.

2. **Cost Reduction** - Most of the Government expenditure is appropriated towards the cost of stationary. Paper-based communication needs lots of stationary, printers, computers, etc. which calls for continuous heavy expenditure. Internet and Phones makes communication cheaper saving valuable money for the Government.

3. **Transparency** - Use of ICT makes governing process transparent. All the information of the Government would be made available on the internet. The citizens can see the information whenever they want to see. But this is only possible when every piece of information of the Government is uploaded on the internet and is available for the public to peruse. Current governing process leaves many ways to conceal the information from all the people. ICT helps make the information available online eliminating all the possibilities of concealing of information.
4. **Accountability** - Once the governing process is made transparent the Government is automatically made accountable. Accountability is answerability of the Government to the people. It is the answerability for the deeds of the Government. An accountable Government is a responsible Government.

**U.S.A.**

Information technology (IT) advancements have been at the center of a transformation in how the private sector operates—and revolutionized the efficiency, convenience, and effectiveness with which it serves its customers. The Federal Government largely has missed out on that transformation due to poor management of technology investments, with IT projects too often costing hundreds of millions of dollars more than they should, taking years longer than necessary to deploy, and delivering technologies that are obsolete by the time they are completed. We are working to close the resulting gap between the best performing private sector organizations and the federal government.

The Office of E-Government and Information Technology (E-Gov), headed by the Federal Government’s Chief Information Officer (CIO), develops and provides direction in the use of Internet-based technologies to make it easier for citizens and businesses to interact with the Federal Government, save taxpayer dollars, and streamline citizen participation.

**Highlights**

- Enhancing and Strengthening the Federal Government’s Cybersecurity (June 12, 2015)
Benefits to Citizen Involvement

- Due to e-governance relevant information is more readily available to the public.

- Governmental programs become less expensive and more efficient.

- Most citizens to become part of the political process without leaving the comfort of their home.

- Increases the number of people willing to be involved in democracy and voice their opinions due to the instant access to the government.

- Building trust between the citizens and the state.

US Internet Users and Penetration, 2008-2014 (millions and % of population)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Internet Users (millions)</th>
<th>Penetration (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>203.2 (66.8%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>211.7 (68.9%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>221.0 (71.2%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>229.2 (73.2%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>236.9 (74.9%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>244.1 (76.5%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>250.7 (77.8%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: An Internet user is a person of any age who uses the Internet from any location at least once per month. Source: eMarketer, February 2010.
Increment in internet users in U.S.A

E-Gov Prospective Future

The focus of technological implementation during each generation has faced a new and difficult sets of challenges. Previously Size and cost and function caused there to be a small focused use of computers. As computer became cost efficient and versatile there was difficulty dealing with the management of the new technology. As we move to the current generation the issue is privacy and security. Since technology permeates our society and all of our lives are within the digital spectrum a whole new dimension of vulnerabilities is now needing to be addressed.

Currently the focus majority of the government application has been the increase in efficiency and information and communication technologies. In the future this trend will continue. Recently increased emphasis has been placed in democratic engagement.

As new technology is developed new rules and policies have to be crafted, and old policies adapted, each time adding another layer of complexity to integration and potentially mitigating benefits from embracing new technology. Many government agencies have struggled to adjust to the adoption of digital data. Other agencies struggle to control the flow of information such as security and police organizations not sharing information, and the controversial gathering of too much information. If e-governance in the United States is to advance the demand more sophisticated technological solutions for encryption, information sharing, and interactive communication will need to be addressed. Eventually E- government will just be government as the use of technology is the norm.
Within China, government leaders are using information technology to drive efforts both to accelerate decentralized public administration and at the same time to enhance government’s ability to oversee key activities. Motivated by an explicit desire to modernize and make more competitive the Chinese economy, Chinese leaders mean by administrative reform is a key to resolving the apparent contradiction between administrative decentralization and government oversight. Chinese e-government initiatives can be best understood as vehicles intended to support economic development through an increasingly transparent and decentralized administration. Same time provides the central government the information and ability to efficiently monitor and potentially steer economic activity at a more abstract level.

- The Chinese government’s use of Internet technology most often serves to impede free speech, open society, and progressive thought. Human rights groups including Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International have expressed concern that the Chinese government uses Internet technology as a tool for suppression.
- Less discussed are government programs like Safe Beijing, which seek to increase the use of Internet technology as a tool to promote citizen-state interaction and to increase the availability of social services through what is known as "e-government," which refers to web-based interaction between government officials, citizens, and businesses. While e-government has become standard in the Western world, it is also a valuable tool for developing country governments to become more efficient and responsive.
- Although China is not among the top 50 in the United Nation's 2012 ranking of national e-government performance -- it ranks 78th -- Chinese leadership has increasingly encouraged e-government programs, which have outpaced China's economic and demographic peers. In 2012, a U.N. survey labeled China's e-government gains "impressive."
China's embrace of e-government is particularly interesting because e-government has the power to inform and empower Chinese citizens, yet China currently controls what is almost certainly the world's most sophisticated Internet monitoring apparatus.

China's long-term and sustainable economic success hinges on government transparency that helps provide a level playing field for both foreign and domestic business.

Increment in internet users in China

**Reaching the Countryside**

- Chinese e-government may also help address the staggering disparity between rural and urban Chinese. Many commentators argue that the large gaps between rural and urban income, services and infrastructure in China.
- Some of the world's most drastic -- can be addressed by closing the "digital divide" between the two regions.
- Between 2005 and 2010, each "Number 1 Central Document" -- an annual policy directive released by the party's powerful Central Committee -- has mentioned the "informization" of rural China as a primary goal.
- By increasing Internet availability and supporting rural e-government, Chinese leaders hope to quickly improve state administered services in rural China.
## COMPARISON

### Why e-governance? (Purposes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>United States—Management reform</th>
<th>China—Administrative reform</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Improving efficiency of government agencies</td>
<td>1. Accelerating administrative reform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- reduce costs and layers of organizational processes</td>
<td>- transformation of government functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- restructuring the relationship among state, business, and citizens (more transactions among them)</td>
<td>- reengineering government processes - enhancing transparency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Improving government to business (G2B)</td>
<td>2. Promoting economic development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- reducing friction of G2B interactions</td>
<td>- stimulate economic progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- procurement</td>
<td>- attracting more foreign direct investment (FDI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- streamline compliance practices</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Improving service to citizens and enhancing governance</td>
<td>3. Increasing the supervising capacity of the Central Government</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- citizen-centric e-government
- empowers individual citizens
- increase social inclusion and citizen participation
- increase social inclusion and citizen participation

- strengthening surveillance and monitoring
- putting the local government under the central authority

COMPARISON BETWEEN AMERICAN & CHINESE WEBSITES
E-governance websites of the U.S

E-governance websites of the China
BIBLIOGRAPHY

- https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/e-gov
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-Governance_in_the_United_States