

# MEASURING PERCEPTION OF LECTURERS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF E-GOVERNANCE IN GUJARAT STATE

Dhimen Jani<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Rajeev Jain<sup>2</sup> and Bhautik Patel<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar, Mewar University, Rajasthan, India

Email: jani.dhimen@gmail.com

<sup>2</sup>Dean & Head, Department of Management, University of Kota, Rajasthan, India

Email: rajeevjain@uok.ac.in

<sup>3</sup>Assistant Professor, D.N. Institute of Business Administration, Anand, Gujarat, India

Email: bhautik29patel@gmail.com

## ABSTRACT

*This paper examines the perception of lecturers of south Gujarat region for application and awareness of e-governance. The data was collected in Nov-Dec.12 from various colleges of south Gujarat affiliated to Veer Narmad South Gujarat University. The study revealed that most of the respondents believed that implementation of ICT in Gujarat state fall between fair to good.*

**Keywords:** E-governance, Gujarat State, Lecturers

## INTRODUCTION

Information communication technologies have great impact over good governance in India; still majority of the area is untapped. E governance is the use of information and communication technologies to support good governance. It is also considered application of information and communication technology to transform the efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability of informational & transactional exchanges with government and government agencies of national, state, municipal and local level citizens and business to empower citizen through access & use of information. The term e-governance includes Government to Citizen (G2C) refers to connecting citizens by talking, supporting accountability, listening to need of citizen, supporting democracy and by improving services. G2C involves e-citizen, e-transport, e-medicine, e-education, e-registration etc. Another term is C2G that is, Lecturers to Govt. which includes interaction of citizen with the govt. It includes e-democracy. Third point is G2G, govt. to govt., generally referred to as e-administration involving process by cutting cost, improving performance etc. it includes e-police, e-court, state wide networks etc. G2B is govt. to business another term associated with e-governance specifically includes e-taxation etc.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Van de Walle, Roosbroek, & Bouckaert, 2008; Welch, Hinnant, & Moon, 2004, trust and citizens satisfaction have declined because of citizens have lost confidence in govt. sector. It is believed that US govt. failed to protect the interest of citizens within American Democracy and govt. is responsible for the same.

E-government is “the combined service power of the traditional governmental practices that utilizes information and communication technology (ICT) to disseminate, retrieve, and store information or services” (Brueckner, 2005, p. 7).

As far as India is concerned economic growth in last one decade has been fastest, probably in the world. However majority of the people in India, still facing the problem clean water, sufficient power supply, decent health services etc. (Castro & Chopra,2000; Jayal & Pai, 2001)

An influential literature within development economics emphasis to the concept of basic human need (Little, 2003) For decades, certain ethnic groups (e.g. African Americans, Hispanics, Native Americans, etc.) have been disadvantaged; as a result, these minority groups struggle to become equally represented in society (Waters & Eschbach, 1995)

## SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY

This study is expected to explore the perception of lecturer towards e-governance. On the basis of study, awareness can also be found about lecturer for e-governance. It will also measure the impact of demographical factors on e-governance.

## LIMITATION OF STUDY

The study is limited to only 90 samples. The results may not apply to Gujarat state or country.

## STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

This research is specially intended towards identification of lecturers towards awareness and perception towards e-governance. According to several research conducted in India, suggested in brief India is much far away from application of e-governance. Secondly there is there any significant impact of demographical factor of lecturer on the perception towards e-governance?

## OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH

1. To identify the perception of lecturers of south Gujarat region towards application of e-governance.
2. To measure the impact demographical factors on awareness of e-governance

## HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

### Null Hypothesis

H1: There is no significant impact of demographical factors on the awareness e-governance.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY****Sources of Data**

Primary data is collected through structured questionnaire by face to face interview. While secondary data is collected from various websites of institutions like Govt. of India and related institutions.

**Sampling Plan**

Population – Valsad, Navsari, Bilimore, Surat etc.

Sampling Unit – Lecturers/Asst. Prof.

Sampling Method – convenient Sampling Method

Sample size – 90

**Statistical tools & techniques applied**

There are several techniques available to analyze data and to draw a conclusion. For this purpose chi-square is used to judge the phenomena.

**DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION****Age wise Perception of Lecturers**

What is your Age? \* How do you rate implementation of ICT in Gujarat State?

## Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.361	1	.021

Interpretation – 90 Lecturers taken as a sample and evaluated that there is insignificant difference between age group of Lecturers and their perception towards e-governance. The data was analyzed by using chi-square goodness of fit test. The null hypothesis was rejected  $\chi^2$  df(2) = 5.361,  $p < 0.05$ . There is a significant difference between age group of lecturers and their perception towards e-governance.

**Gender Wise Perception of Lecturers**

What is your Gender? \* How do you rate implementation of ICT in Gujarat State?

## Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	38.864 <sup>a</sup>	1	.000

Interpretation – 90 Lecturers taken as a sample and evaluated that there is insignificant difference between educational qualification of Lecturers and their perception towards investment in e-governances. The data was analyzed by using chi-square goodness of fit test. The null hypothesis was rejected  $\chi^2$  df(2) = 38.864,  $p < 0.05$ . There is a significant difference between gender of Lecturers and their perception towards e-governance.

**Income Wise Perception of Lecturers**

What is your Income PA? \* How do you rate implementation of ICT in Gujarat State?

## Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	47.312 <sup>a</sup>	1	.000

Interpretation – 90 Lecturers taken as a sample and evaluated that there is insignificant difference between income of Lecturers and their perception towards e-governances. The data was analyzed by using chi-square goodness of fit test. The null hypothesis was rejected  $\chi^2$  df(1) = 47.312,  $p < 0.05$ . There is a significant difference between income of Lecturers and their perception towards e-governance.

**Marital Status Wise Perception of Lecturers**

What is your Marital Status? \* How do you rate implementation of ICT in Gujarat State?

## Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	13.026 <sup>a</sup>	1	.000

Interpretation – 90 Lecturers taken as a sample and evaluated that there is insignificant difference between marital status of Lecturers and their perception in e-governances. The data was analyzed by using chi-square goodness of fit test. The null hypothesis was rejected  $\chi^2$  df(1) = 13.026,  $p < 0.05$ . There is a significant difference between marital status of Lecturers and their perception towards e-governance.

**Occupation Wise Perception of Lecturers**

What is your Occupation? \* How do you rate implementation of ICT in Gujarat State?

## Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	38.864 <sup>a</sup>	1	.000

Interpretation – 90 Lecturers taken as a sample and evaluated that there is insignificant difference between occupation of Lecturers and their perception towards e-governances. The data was analyzed by using chi-square goodness of fit test. The null hypothesis was rejected  $\chi^2$  df(1) = 38.864,  $p < 0.05$ . There is a significant difference between occupation of Lecturers and their perception towards e-governance.

**CONCLUSION**

Measuring perception of Lecturer towards E-governance was carried out during Nov. 2012. It has revealed that different demographical (age, gender, income etc.) factor have impact on the perception of lecturers of South Gujarat Region. None of the lecturer was of the opinion that implementation of ICT in Gujarat State is very poor as well as poor. 70% of the respondents (63 out of 90) mentioned that they agree with fair implementation of ICT in

Gujarat State, while 30% of the respondents (27 out of 90) believed that there is good implementation of ICT in Gujarat State.

## REFERENCES

1. Van de Walle, S., Roosbroek, S. V., & Bouckaert, G. (2008). Trust in the public sector: Is there any evidence for a long-term decline? *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 74(1): 47-64.
2. Brueckner, A. (2005). E-government: Architectures for digital government. *Bulletin of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, 31(2), 7-8.
3. Castro & Chopra, 2000; Jayal & Pai, 2001
4. Jayal, N.G. and Pai, S. (2001) Governance, Poverty, and Development: An Introduction, in: *Democratic governance in India*, Gopal Jayal, N. and Pai S. (Eds.), Sage Publication, New Delhi, 11-31
5. Little, D. (2003) *The Paradox of Wealth and Poverty: Mapping the Ethical Dilemmas of Global Development*. Westview Press, Boulder, Colorado.
6. Waters, M. C., & Eschbach, K. (1995). Immigration and ethnic and racial inequality in the United States. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 21(1), 419-446.