

# E-GOVERNMENT

## INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTIONS

**1ST** It brought forward mechanical production, the steam engine and gave way to urbanization. The backbone of societal economy started to shift from agriculture to industry

**2ND** It came with the emergence of greater scientific advancement and mass production, electricity, methods of communication, the automobile and airplane. Industry was now the backbone of societal economy

**3RD** Also considered the Digital Revolution, it was enabled through semiconductors, mainframe computing, personal computing, internet and high-level automation. Shift from industry to service and knowledge work

**4TH** It is characterized by the merger of technologies that blurs lines between the physical, digital and biological. These changes will transform systems of production, management and governance

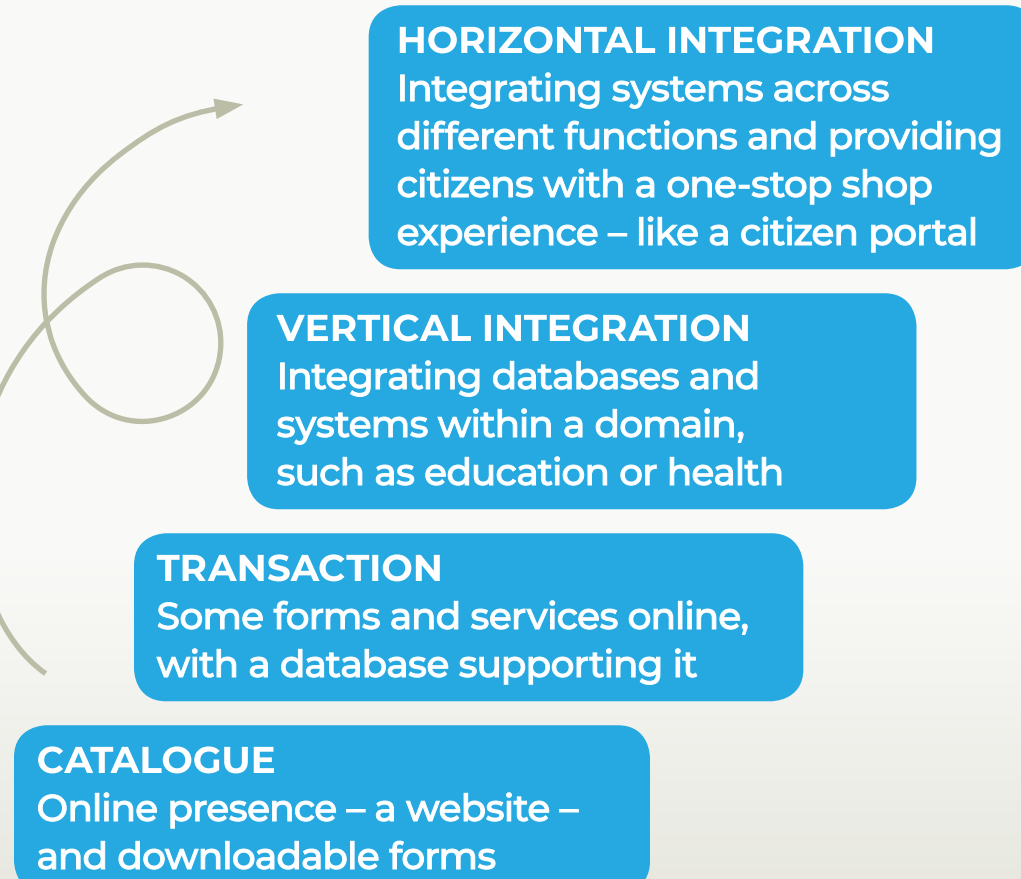
## GOALS OF E-GOVERNMENT

- ✓ Providing citizens additional and more efficient means to engage with the state, so that society can focus on productive tasks rather than compliance with bureaucracy
- ✓ Making that possible in a way that citizens' safety, freedoms and integrity are not infringed upon

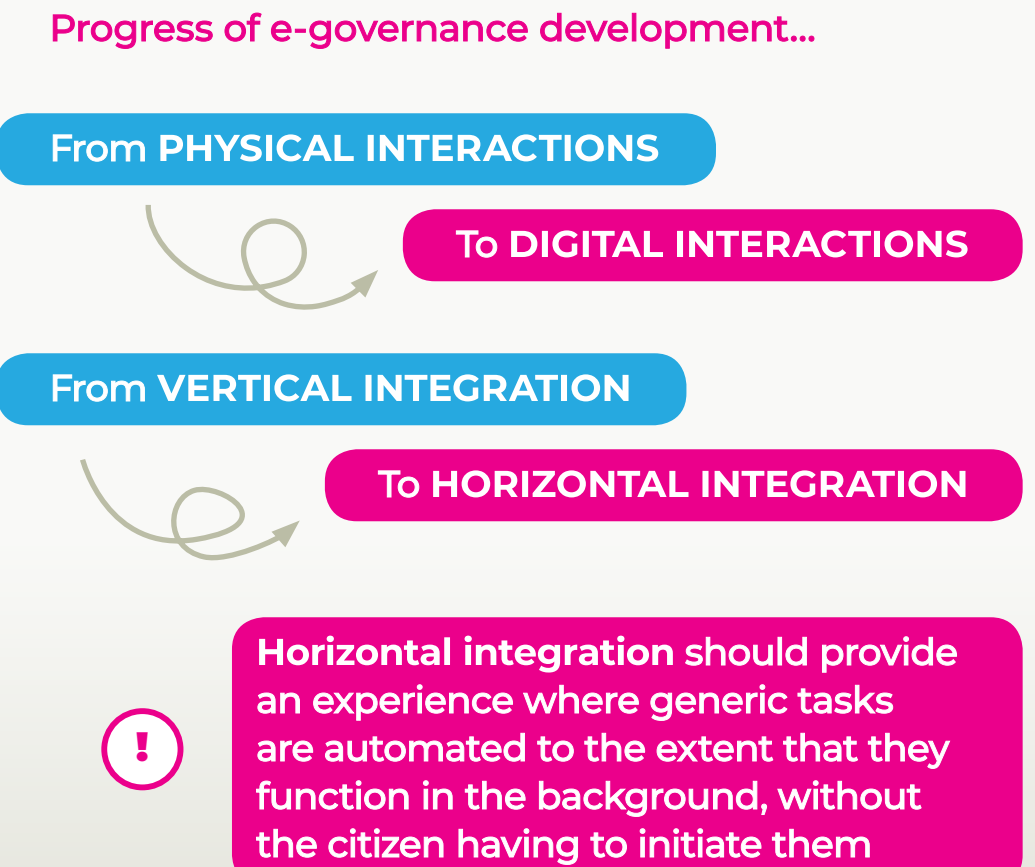
## ROLE OF GOVERNMENT & PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

- LEADERSHIP**  
Developing and projecting the overall vision of governance – and as a result e-governance
- ENVIRONMENT**  
Providing an environment for public sector organizations to innovate and digitalize their operations
- IMPLEMENTATION**  
Keep in mind that e-governance doesn't have an ending

## EVOLUTION OF DIGITAL PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION



## THE FUTURE OF E-GOVERNANCE



## KEY ENABLERS OF E-GOVERNANCE

Citizens need to be able to use e-services without restrictions in comparison with physical and analogue use – to securely authenticate themselves online and provide digital signatures that carry the same weight as handwritten signatures

### DATA, DATABASES AND GOVERNMENT REGISTRIES

- Data will be shared among government entities and across domains
- Protecting the integrity and confidentiality of data is essential
- These challenges require implementing means within policy and technology

### INTEROPERABILITY AND SECURE DATA EXCHANGE

- Interoperability favours a distributed architecture where each organization maintains their independence and data
- Data that is managed by specific organizations, and other entities will need a standardized framework for access

### DIGITAL IDENTITY

- Secure Authentication** means that access to services, portals, or information systems can be made in a secure way
- Digital Signatures** are based on consent and proof of desire

