Electronic Innovation and Government

Name

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Electronic innovation involves security contractors who have specialized in control and industrial security solutions. E-government is digital services supplied within the government using information and communication technologies. It allows a high level of performance in government tasks, refining processes, improving the quality of public services, and bringing citizens closer to the government (Kitsios et al., 2009). The electronic government uses now the modern Information and Communication System (ICT) to deliver public services to citizens and businesses that offer privacy problems such as data security and democratic access in the e-society. Besides, ICT transforms the structure and procedures of government organizations that allow the exchange of information among citizens, businesses, and arms of government. This paper is aimed to discuss electronic innovation to the government.

Undoubtedly, different scholars have tried to reach different solutions that can improve the development of e-government solutions. So far there have been several innovations and solutions that have been introduced so far, which include management frameworks that put more emphasis on legal frameworks relating to the e-government potentials (i.e digital signatures). Regarding to e-government progress made so far, different scholars emphasize on the technological adoption and development through different approaches such as theories (Innovation Diffusion Theory) etc., which have grounded the adoption framework in realization that an innovative environment provide potential strengths in its adoption (Kitsios et al., 2009). Ideally, the measures and policies put in place governing electronic innovation are geared towards ensuring that there is efficiency and effectiveness in the public sector performance as well as the productivity rates, which also triggers the social-economic and political aspects.

E-government allows one to access the services online through the phones connected to the internet. Innovation in E-government has played a paramount role in public administrations development focusing on user satisfaction and flexibility on services.ICT has subsidized much on the public sector to analyze government strategies for accountability and accessibility to citizens on public administration and willingness for economic development. Our today’s systems offer solutions to education, and state organizations. Accessing the work of Kitsios et al. (2009), the utilization of the internet by the government in the whole world has displayed the growth of businesses. E-government holds a large range of services to citizens for registering to government services such as health care, and education. Citizens receive online alerts for government procurement, opportunities, and support.

The introduction of information technologies has converted the relationship between citizens and businesses. These technologies distribute government services to the citizens as well as enlightening businesses, industries, and citizen's authorization. In the last decade, the quality of service in the public sector has contributed to being of impact more so on citizen's life. The dissemination of personal computers in the early years provided information technology system that introduced the use of this technology to the government agencies (Kitsios et al., 2009). The use of ICT in government section and administration is costly and time-consuming and the government has decided to de-grade performance of e-government. This is the common barrier that affects e-government services to the customers. Poor relations and communication among functional departments lead to structural issues in the organization.

The role of innovation to e-government deliberates on aspects of technology to comprehend government progress in social diffusion. It has improved government processes and services from the initial process. E-government as an innovation type in public sectors it makes services less expensive and more accessible. Innovation in public services is observed as an aspect to increase performance. Notably, ICT provides gears for innovative interaction between citizens and government as a way of giving public services. All levels of government offer services online in the G2B and G2C. Both these services open a sharing tradition and formation of related services. Additionally, these services are further charged under the authority of the government where the merchant gives a fee structure for a certain service and then is approved by the governing board.

Notably, based on the findings associated with E-government as innovation, the public sector is seen as a unique and independent organization, where its key mission is all about the delivery of goods and services to the people as well as businesses. The “E” which forms the electronic parts refers to the application of information and communication technology in streamlining the above processes (Kitsios et al., 2009). Ideally, the e-government leads to conclusion that the technological innovation is triggered by the changes or need for changes in the government processes which is considered to be ideal innovation for the public domain. Additionally, this can be classified as incremental processes as well which is as a result of emerging technology and innovation. Based on the theoretical aspects that justify existing E-Government implementations there are several characteristics that can be deduced from this. One of such fundamental characteristics include the e-government as innovation aims at boosting efficiency in public administration without calculating or considering the required costs on the added value that will be generated from enterprises or public sector. Secondly, existence of e-government and its implementation is driven by technology which is geared towards meeting end-users expectations and bringing efficiency and productivity to the public domain. Lastly, it is important to note that national economic growth is solely based on e-government strategies put in place as a result of innovations which are parts of the strategic plans of the government.

In conclusion, electronic innovation and the government has brought about technological changes such as the application of digital services, which have led to efficiency and productivity in service delivery. Such electronic innovation have facilitated to a high level of performance in government tasks, refining processes, improving the quality of public services, and bringing citizens closer to the government.

References

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