25 hour class

No. of questions

$9-10 \rightarrow 10\%$

easy $\rightarrow$ 3
Moderate $\rightarrow$ 4 $\Big\}$ (6-7) can be attempted.
Difficult $\rightarrow$ 3

Approach to G.S.

① Note making

150 Page
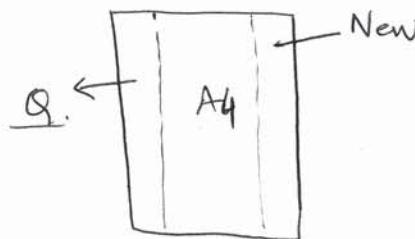
② (i) Class Note
Solve given questions
Previous year questions.

③ Theme based syllabus

$\rightarrow$ Group $\rightarrow$ Telegram

$\rightarrow$ Books and Materials
$\rightarrow$ Class Notes
$\rightarrow$ ICT Book
$\rightarrow$ Questions by sir.
$\rightarrow$ Test series

<u>ICT</u> :

→ 25–30 hrs

ICT : Information and communication technology.

<u>ICT Syllabus</u> :

→ Applications of <u>ICT</u> in the field of <u>networking</u>, <u>e-Education</u> and
      v tools
 <u>e-governance</u>

 <u>Main Syllabus</u>

 (i) ICT Tools ⎤
       ⎥ → PYQs
 (ii) Networking ⎥
       ⎥
 (iii) e-Education ⎥
       ⎥
 (iv) e-Goverance ⎦

① <u>ICT Tools</u>
 → Hardware Tools
 → Software Tools
 → Printers / Monitors

② <u>Networking</u>
 → Network Tools
 → Network Models
 → Internet
 → Cloud Computing
 → Super computers
 → Blockchain Tech.
 → Network Security

③ e-Governance

→ What is e-gov?

→ Background

→ NeGP 1.0/2.0
  (National e-Gov Programme)

→ Digital India Programme

→ Imp. central/state gov. e-Gov. Projects

④ e-Education

→ various forms of e-Education

→ Pedagogy

→ Creative Commons

→ Future of workplace.

→ Important ~~e-governance~~ e-Education related projects.

<u>from e-gov:</u> ④

→ objectives/Advantage/Disadvantage — 01.

→ NeGP 1.0/2.0 ——————— 01/02.

→ [Digital India Programme ——— 01/02]

           Q2 — D.I.P. (Vision & pillars)

              ↳ Programme

<u>from e-Education</u>

    02/03 questions · ⟶ ② can be attempted.

① → Types of e-educations – adv./disadvantage

② → Pedagogy / Any other topic.

③ → <u>e-Education related Programmes</u> :

      → NMEICT.

      → SSA

      → Any other new development.

→ Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) based tools and their applications in Engineering such as networking, e-governance and technology based education.

e-Governance

What is e-Governance ?

→ e-Governance means; electronics based Governance.

\# ancient time → hunter based governance.

British governance → 'rule of law'.

central → PM
State → CM
District → DM
Block → BDO
Gram → Grampradhan

→ e-Governance means electronic form of governance that uses information and communication technology such as wide Area Network (WAN), internet, at various level of government for the purpose of people welfare.

e-governance also means government process Re-engineering using information technology to simplify and make the govt. processes more efficient and also more effective.

Smart governance

e-governance also means smart governance

S : Simple : Use of ICT brings simplicity

M : Moral : Morality to Governance

A : Accountable : Makes the government accountable

R : Responsive : less paper work means more responsive.   less paper work & more real work.

Responsible : Technology can convert irresponsible govt. into responsible government.

T : Transparent : Process of governance becomes transparent leaving no room for the government to hide any information from the citizen

Pillars of E-Governance

less use of paper & pen

To bring the process on online mode ← Process

People → To connect gov. & citizen

e-governance

Use of technology for simplicity in governance ← technology

Resource → To computerize departments and also to bring more resource for citizen use
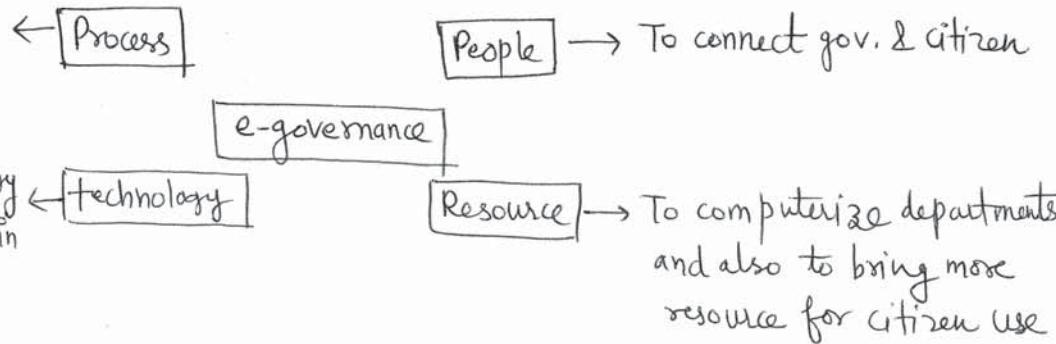
Objectives of e-Governance

① e-governance brings information. Information brings empowerment

② e-governance brings transparency between govt. and citizen

Transparency → Trust

Trust → Good citizen-govt. relation

Good relations brings good governance.

③ e-Gov. increases Gov - citizen interactions.
More interaction means more participation in the governance.

④ e-governance makes govt. & citizen more accountable & responsible

⑤ e-Governance reduces corruption

⑥ e-Governance reduces cost and time delay of a project.

⑦ e-Governance brings good governance. Good governance means maximum welfare for the max. number of people.

\# vision → larger goal (lifetime)
   ↳ objective → Immediate goal

Responsible → (जिम्मेदार)
accountable → legally. (जवाबदेही)

e.g. Balasore → train accident

Railway minister → Responsible.
Station master/engineer, ... → accountable

— accountability ↑ → corruption ↓

governance → process used by govt.