Role of Information & Telecommunication Technologies (ICT) in Public Services Delivery

Punjab Revenue Academy

Board of Revenue, Punjab

What are Information & Telecommunication Technologies (ICT)?

"ICT is an umbrella term that includes any communication devices, encompassing radio, television, cell phones, computer and network hardware, satellite systems and so on, as well as the various services and appliances with them such as video conferencing and distance learning."



Types of ICT

- Telecommunications products (such as telephones)
- Radio
- Television
- Internet/ World wide web
- Information kiosks and transaction machines
- Multimedia
- Office equipment such as copiers and fax machines

What are services?

- Services are intangible Products
- To lend tangibility, they need:
 - **≻**Reliability
 - **≻**Responsiveness
 - **≻**Assurance
 - **≻**Empathy
 - **≻**Tangibles



The gap between \rightarrow

Gaps that cause unsuccessful services' delivery

The landowner/ public/ stakeholder perception and management perception,

Management perception and service quality specifications,

Service quality specifications and actual service delivery,

Service delivery and external communication,

Perceived service and expected service.

Components ICT Framework

System software

Operating system

Input Device Output Device Storage Device

Memory Device

Hardware

Software

User

Network

Computer

Internet

LCD Projector

Operating Systems







Windows

Android

IOS

Management Information Systems (MIS)

01

It revolves around people, technology, organizations, and the relationships among them

02

It helps organizations realize maximum benefit from investment in personnel, equipment, & business processes

03

It is a people-oriented field with an emphasis on service delivery improvement with the help of information technology

is the use of information technology, people, and business processes to record, store and process data to produce information that decision makers can use to make day to day decisions





Major Components of MIS

Hardware

Software

Network Communications

Data

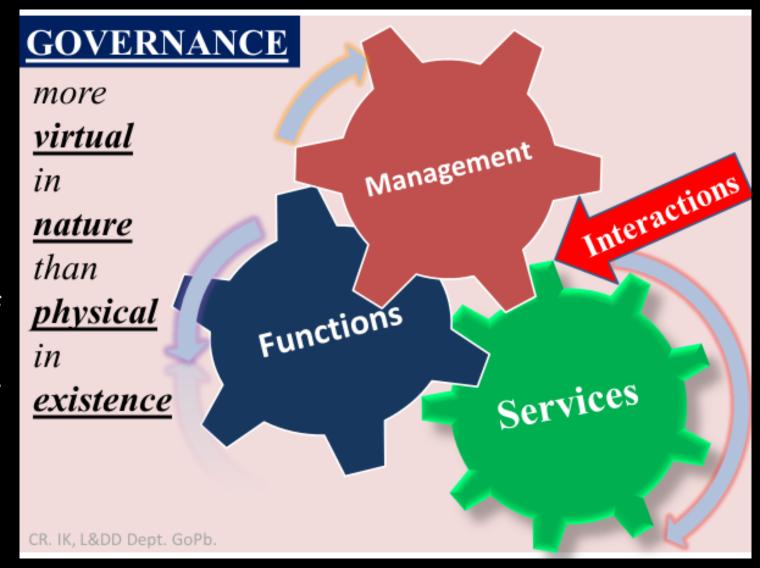
People

Processes

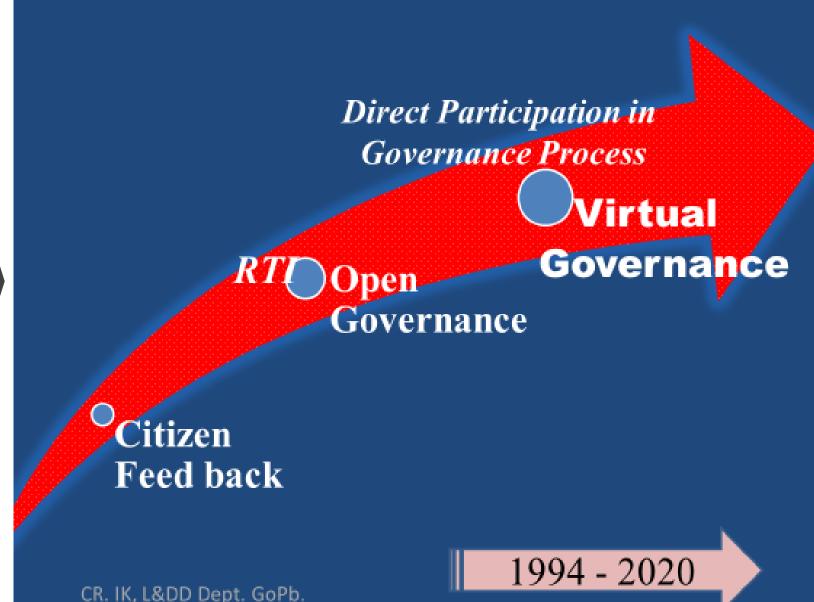
Each has a specific role, and all roles must work together to have a working information system

Governance?

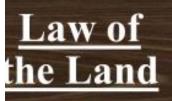
- ✓ It is process of delivering certain services
- ✓It is the process of interactions through the laws, norms, power or language of an organized society over a social system



Different Governance Models after the advent of ICT



CR. IK, L&DD Dept. GoPb.



· Codified Law

Service Delivery

• SOPs-extremely refined codification of rules- boundaries Just like electricity which is either "On" or "Off" or Binary Language: either "O" or "I"

CR.IK, L&DD Dept. GoPb

(Virtual)
Packets
of
Services

Automation

of

Public Services

can be made available

plenty with Pre-Programming of desired response,

constructed in some robust working business model

Total working days 220

1 working day

8 hrs

Virtual government means government at work equivalent to 5 years in 1 Year i.e. $73 \times 5 = 365$,

Actual Service delivery/ year 220/3

73 days

adding exponential growth to the square of 5^2 Yrs = 25 Yrs

i.e. "30 years work by end of 2nd year"

Disruptive Technologies

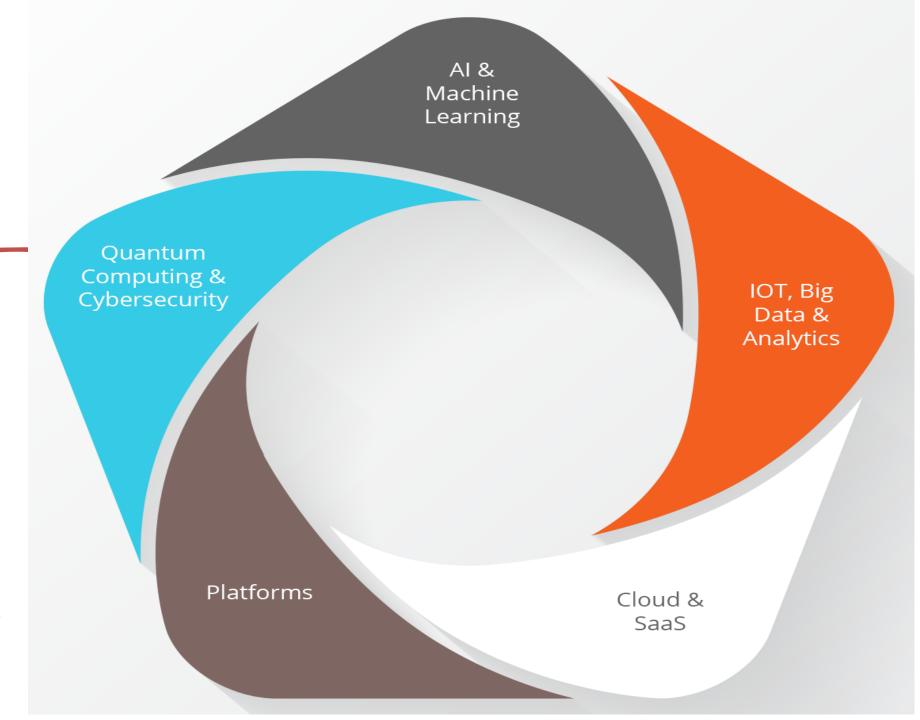
 \rightarrow I.T.

OR

 \rightarrow I.C.T.

OR

✓ Disruptive Technologies



Automation- Guiding Principle

Information technology applied

to an efficient operation

magnifies the efficiency,

whereas information technology

applied to an inefficient

operation magnifies the

inefficiency" Bill Gates

Automation-Guiding Principle

(Bill Gates)

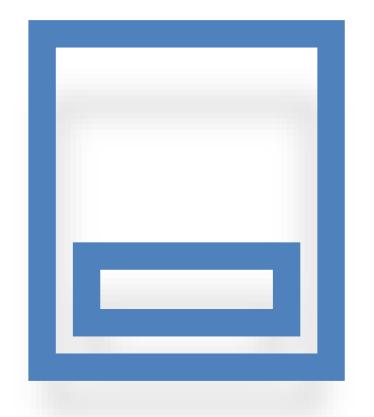
Information technology applied efficient operation to the efficiency, magnifies information whereas technology applied to an inefficient operation magnifies the **inefficiency**"

Self-Serving
Technologies (ATM etc.)

1.5 hrs/ 90 min/ 45 persons daily x 220 days= 9,900

300 persons daily x 220= 66,000

Demonstrable Model of Disruptive Technologies: 9211; & 9966)



Demonstration of 9212 System