

Mini-track title: E-Government: Past, Present, and Future

Track: E-Government

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Description:

E-Government is an emerging paradigm to deliver government services to citizens, businesses, and other stakeholders through the use of Internet and information and communication technologies (ICTs). E-Government is an extension of e-business applications to the public sector. Increased adoption and application of e-Government across countries is being propelled by its potential to offer not only a convenient service to citizens but also related benefits such as reduced transaction costs and enhanced operational efficiency. Further, e-Government can help to improve e-Governance. Consequently, e-Government is being increasingly regarded as a panacea for overcoming many of the shortcomings of the traditional government set-up.

Over years, e-Government development has transitioned from cataloguing, transaction processing to vertical and horizontal integration in both developed and developing nations. The evolution of e-Government from the informational interfaces of the yester years to the transformational applications of today has in large measures been influenced by many of the contingent environmental factors. The development of e-Government has not been uniform across the world. For example, there are only a few countries like Singapore, Canada and the U.S.A. which lead the e-Government initiatives across the world. Most nations are still struggling with their e-Government programs. Despite their tremendous transformational potential, the evidence about the success of e-Government efforts across various countries is mostly sporadic and diffused. Consequently, the full potential of e-Government remains largely unexploited.

Almost a decade after the first e-Government implementations in the world were initiated, it is an opportune time, in tune with the theme of the AMCIS 2009, to reflect on the past and present so that the future of e-Government can be charted out. There is a need to examine issues surrounding e-Government today and challenges for the future. The e-Government evolutionary models of the past may have become redundant in the face of rapidly changing technological options.

The objective of this mini-track is to provide a forum for discussion and presentation of original research highlighting current issues related to technical, organizational, managerial and socioeconomic aspects of e-Government adoption, evolution, implementation and impact. We seek to invite papers that address various aspects of e-Government projects from a theoretical, conceptual, or empirical perspective to set the stage for future research direction in e-Government. Both quantitative as well as qualitative studies on e-Government from developed and developing countries perspectives will be encouraged.

Suggested topics: Contributed papers may deal with, but are not limited to:

- The development and implementation of e-Government.
- Frameworks for successful e-Government implementation
- Social and economic impacts of e-Government
- Effect of socio-economic factors in e-Government implementation and adoption
- Cross country comparisons of e-Government projects
- E-Government projects in developing countries and developed countries
- Enablers and inhibitors of e-Government success
- Models of electronic service delivery
- Frameworks for e-Government evaluation
- E-Government and E-Governance
- E-Government readiness of government and citizens across countries
- Role of technological and regulatory environment in e-Government implementation
- E-Citizen and e-democracy
- Emerging e-Government issues
- E-government using mobile technologies