Repository Based on E Governance

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Abstract- *E-Governance play a vital role between people and government. The main aim of this project is to act as a bridge between people and service provider to visualize the complete details around Trichy. This project provide various services such as government sectors, education, private concerns, hospitals, tourist places and Emergency Contact Numbers. This project communicates between people and the service provider, to accumulate the complete details from service provider and visualize it to users. People can access their business related information where ever and when ever need. The objective of the project is to provide a Transparent, Effective, Efficient, and Responsive to the society. E-governance serves to the society for searching a particular information. The Matchmaking Algorithm is used.*

Keywords- Information Technology, E- governance, Social Services, Transparent, Effective, Efficient

I. INTRODUCTION

The actual term governance comes from an ancient Greek word, kebernon, which means to steer. In current usage, to govern means to steer, to control, and to influence from a position of authority.
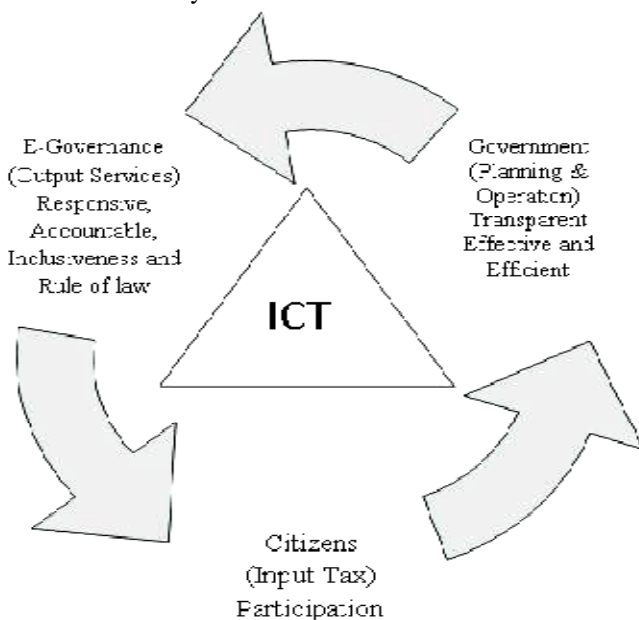

Figure 1. Conceptual Model of e-Governance

According to Former Secretary General of the United Nations: Kofi A. Annan, "Good governance is perhaps the single most important factor in eradicating poverty and promoting development." Therefore, governance is an exercise of power for steering social systems, as well as a process by which organizations are directed, controlled, and held to account to their society. It is a set of the systems and processes concerned with ensuring the overall direction, effectiveness, supervision and accountability of an organization. E-Governance involves new styles of leadership, new ways of debating and deciding policy and investment, new ways of accessing education, new ways of listening to citizens and new ways of organizing and delivering information and services.

e-Governance is defined as "E-governance is the application of information and communication technologies to transform the efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability of informational & transactional exchanges with in government, between govt. & govt. agencies of National, State, Municipal & Local levels, citizen & businesses, and to empower citizens through access & use of information". In other words e-Governance is the implementation and delivery of government services through the information communication technology to provide Transparent, Effective, Efficient, Responsive and Accountable governance to the society.

Good governance has eight major characteristics i.e. Participation, Transparency, Effectiveness and efficiency, Responsiveness, Accountability, Equity and inclusiveness, Rule of Law, as for the effective and efficient governance. If all these properties revolve around the ICT will explains innovative definition of e-governance as in figure1. This means e-Governance has all the above properties as well as innovative Information and communication Technology for the effective and efficient governance in any sector which assures that corruption is to be minimized, the views of minorities are taken into account and that the voices of the most vulnerable in society are heard in decision-making. It is also responsible to the present and future needs of society. A conceptual model for e-Governance is shown in figure-1 which explains about the interrelation between citizens, government and the services accessed by the citizen's through information and communication technology followed by the major characteristics of good governance.

1.1 E-GOVERNANCE: MAJOR ISSUES IN INDIA

Countries like India people are poor and infrastructures are not up to the mark. Under such condition it becomes very difficult to provide government services to the people. There are number of reasons for that 2.1 Poverty: Internet access is too expensive for the poor in developing countries like India. Installing the necessary telephone lines needed for internet or email access is equally unaffordable in most poor countries. In India, each telephone connection may cost as much as Rs30,000 in urban areas and Rs70,000–80,000 in villages, which is unaffordable by most low income families. It is also very expensive to gain internet access in India: it may cost about Rs25 per hour in cities and Rs150–1200 per hour in rural areas.

1.2 LANGUAGE DOMINANCE

The dominance of English on the internet constrains the access of non-English-speaking population. It is found that of all the web pages in the world, about 84 percent are in English followed by 4.5 percent in German, 3.1 percent in Japanese, 1.8 percent in French, 1.2 percent in Spanish, 1.1 percent in Swedish, 1 percent in Italian and less than 1 percent in all other languages. In the case of India, 95 percent of the population does not speak English. Due to such overwhelming dominance of English over these communication channels, computers and the internet are quite useless in Indian villages, and the use of local languages does little to alleviate the problem due to the poor literacy level mentioned earlier.

1.3 E-GOVERNANCE: ACCEPTABILITY IN INDIA

*E-Governance is a way to solve the social as well as economical problems exists in the developing countries like India. Deepak Ghaisas, former Chairman NASSCOM Product Forum and CEO India Operations estimate "23 percent of government spending goes on defense, while 46 percent of it on governance. If a small fraction is spent on technology, namely to streamline the processes. It will really boost the domestic tech industry". According to WEF Global Information Technology Report, India ranks 24th out of 134 countries with 5.38 score in accessing and overall priority of ICT. Therefore there is tremendous potential for e-Governance to provide exponentially benefit to their citizens and maximize return on government investment. Which represents the growth of e-Governance in India is quite encouraging. The policy-makers in India tend to justify the adoption and expansion of e-governance on the grounds that it costs less, reduces waste, promotes transparency, eliminates corruption, generates possibilities to resolve rural poverty and inequality, and guarantees a better future for citizens in other words

government tends to portray e-governance as the panacea for all ranges of problems confronting India, therefore Indian Government has set the target of delivering at least 25 percent of its dealings and services electronically. To achieve the target Indian Government has decided to boost computer density by making computers easily affordable; to increase connectivity by improving the telecommunication based on optical fiber networks.

*Indian government has taken major initiatives to setup institutions for making policy, control and account deployment of e-Governance which will provide effective and efficient services. One of the most important initiatives undertaken by the central government is the Information Technology Act (2000), which is to regulate cyberspace and define offences and penalties related to information technology (IT) such as tampering with computer source documents, breach of confidentiality and privacy, publication of false digital signatures and so on.

* Freedom of Information Bill that requires all public authorities to maintain information and records, and appoint Public Information Officers to assist citizens in gaining access to such information.

* Ministry of Information Technology (MIT) plays a crucial role in facilitating e-governance by reinforcing knowledge based enterprises, encouraging coordination among users, adopting procedures based on international standards, promoting the internet and introducing it education.

* The Government has also decided to establish a National Institute of Smart Government in order to enhance capacity-building in e-Governance at all administrative levels.

* Centre for Electronic Governance to promote IT and e-governance in the country which is to identify the appropriate forms of ICT necessary for better service delivery, to conduct training for generating it awareness among government officials and to help state governments in implementing policies and reforms based on best e-governance practices.

II. RELATED WORKS

Schware And Robert[1] discuss about There is an impression that India is world class in information technology (IT). This is mainly due to the success of India's software industry and contribution of people of Indian origin in IT revolution in the United States. The fact that IT sector in the country has increased at an incredible rate of 35% per year for the last 10 years reinforces the view that India is world class in IT. At the same time, India remains a poor country both in

terms of the per capita income (PCI) and the human development index (HDI). As per 2004 Human Development Report, India is among the countries with the worst disparities between their gender related development index (GDI) and HDI values. Although the per capita income in the country during the last 10 years has increased at the rate of 4.1% per year more than 250 million people still live below the official poverty line. While some have benefited from tremendous economic growth over the last decade, however, for India's poorest, there has been very little to celebrate. There is no doubt that inequality in income and inequality in various infrastructure facilities such as access to clean drinking water, decent housing, proper healthcare, good education, etc., is rising in the country.

Upadhyaya [2]states that E-Governance is an Application of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in the Government Process to achieve effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and accountability in providing services to citizens. E-Government provides interactions between Government to Government (G2G), Government to Employee (G2E), Government to Citizens (G2C) and Government to Business (G2G). It enables people to make best use of automated administrative processes that are accessible on-line. Governments worldwide are in rethink mode vis-a-vis systems, process and procedures in order to deliver efficient and cost effective services online. E-government, which is the result of e-governance, promises the continuous optimization of Service Delivery, Public participation and Governance by transforming internal and external relationships through technology, Internet and New Media.

Vandana Gupta and Ajay Sharma [3]describe a methods E-governance has become the key to good-governance in a developing country like India. To be at par with developed countries, the Government of India had made out a plan to use Information Technology extensively in its operation to make more efficient and effective and also to bring transparency and accountability. However, for successful implementation of E-Governance, government officials have to realize that E-Governance is no longer a matter of choice, but an absolute need of the day. Cooperation from government officials and staff will be crucial in realizing the goals of modernizing this nation through E-Governance. While the developed countries have been able to benefit greatly from the wide use of Information Technology, many developing countries are still grasping to make sense of how IT fits into their problems. The trend is true in the case of E-Governance also. In every developing country, E-Governance has been talked about a lot; some government offices have even taken innovative steps towards certain E-Government projects. Since this is a new

concept for government officials who are used to familiar methods of work, the growth of E-Governance is met with resistance and fear, among other infrastructural problems. This paper deals with the problems and challenges of E-Governance, reasons of E-Government Project Failures, current status of E-Governance related initiatives in India and future prospects of E-Governance in India.

Whitson, T. L[4] states that The Department of Energy's (DOE) Scientific and Technical Information Program (STIP) has successfully reinvented the way in which DOE collects, organizes, archives, disseminates, and uses scientific and technical information in the performance of research and development (R&D). Through a suite of innovative Web-based products conceived and developed by the Department's Office of Scientific and Technical Information (OSTI), information and resources resulting from the Department's R&D activities, as well as worldwide information needed by the research community, are readily available to all users in a fully integrated E-Government environment.This suite of products is accessible publicly at <http://www.osti.gov>.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

Proposed system integrates all the e-governance services in a single access point.

The user can access the required information in a single page. No need to go for different pages.

ADVANTAGES

This system has the complete information of government sectors

Identity the location of all the government sector with ease

It provides an integrated service framework that achieve a seamless co-operation among government agents to provide prompt customized service

Efficient for the user

IV. METHODOLOGY

1. ADMINISTRATION

Administration is a way of management of any working system supervised by an administrator. In any democratic system the administration may be governed by a structured body name as government. The term Governance is basically the responsibility of a Government which includes

each and every processes performed by the government body. The main activity of the government is to control the working of different departments for example Finance, Health, Education, Agriculture, Employment etc. All these activities are now maintained efficiently by using ICT. The transformation of the working from conventional methods to modern methods of Information Technology (IT) is now known as E-Government. The use of ICT in government activities have given a new idea of governance knows as E Governance.

This module provides various type of Registration form for user and E-governance information. This information is highly secured. The authenticated user only can modify the registered information

2. COLLECTING DATASET

- Collect all the data about
  - ➢ Hospitals
  - ➢ Education
  - ➢ Government Sectors
  - ➢ Banking
  - ➢ Entertainment
  - ➢ And Others

This module provide facility to enter the above information and also store these information in a database

3. UPLOAD DATA

- ➢ Upload all the collected data in a web server
- ➢ Admin can Upload data and they can import photos also
- ➢ Premium user also can Upload any new information

4. SEARCHING DATA

This module provides searching facilities based on their need.
- ➢ User search and get the data from the server
- ➢ Admin can able to see the searching details of the user with time and date

Match Making Algorithm

This algorithm summarizes possible Matchmaking possibility and collects information about their usage in server, their evaluation or reasons why they got discarded.

The following are the expected results from match making algorithm. They are:
- ➢ Knowledge on different matchmaking approaches and how well they work in different application areas.
- ➢ Implementation of an extensible set of matchmaking algorithms that can be employed as external services in the server.

DEGREES OF MATCH

Four degrees of match are defined between a them:

Exact:

- If outA is an equivalent concept to outQ or outA is a superclass of outQ
- In case of a superclass relationship, it is assumed that the service provider has agreed to support *every* possible subclass of outA

Plugin:

- If outA Subsumes outQ
- The relation between outA and outR is weaker as compared to the previous case since subsumption is indirectly inferred by the reasoner
- It is assumed that the provider has agreed to support *some* sub-concepts of outA
- We hence infer that outA can be *plugged in place of* the required outR

Subsume

- If outQ Subsumes outA
- The set of individuals defined by the concept, outA, is a subset of the set of individuals defined by the concept outR

Fail: If none of the above conditions are satisfied

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Algorithm 1 PROCEDURE match(outA, outQ)
 1: if outA = outQ then
 2:     return Exact
 3: else if outQ superclass of outA then
 4:     return Plugin
 5: else if outQ subsumes outA then
 6:     return Plugin
 7: else if outA subsumes outQ then
 8:     return Subsumes
 9: else
10:     return Fail
11: end if
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V. SIMULATION AND TEST BED

IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

The proposed model is implemented in .NET Environment. The Primary language are ASP.NET and MYSQL .The proposed model is developed using ASP.NET web services and create the database using MYSQL.

WORL FLOW

Step 1: Create Admin page

- Collect all the dataset about government sectors, hospitals, education, tourist places and emergency numbers
- Store all the data in database.
- View all the details in administrator.
- Add the new details in database
- View the user registered list
- Details of the user upload data list and
- User searched data list with date and time

Step 2: Create User page

- View the details of government sectors, hospitals, education, tourist places and emergency numbers
- User only see the details cannot able to edit it
- Register the new user
- The registered user can upload the new data in a database
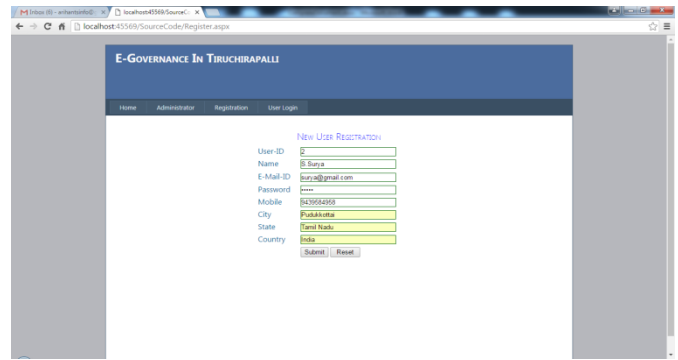
VI. SAMPLE SCREEN SHOT
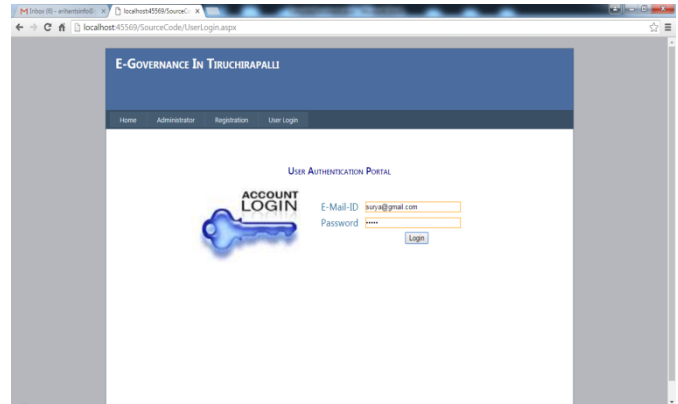

Fig.2. main page

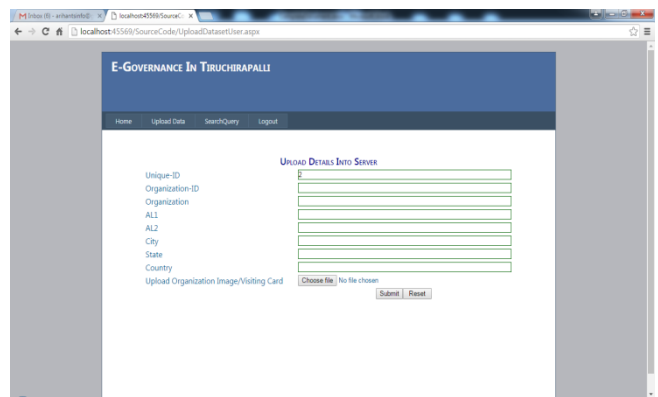Fig .3. Registration portal

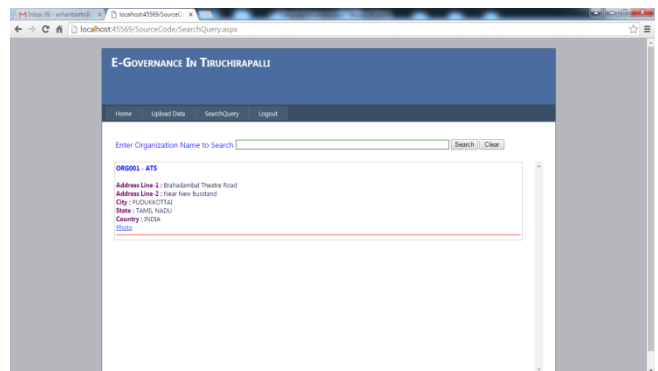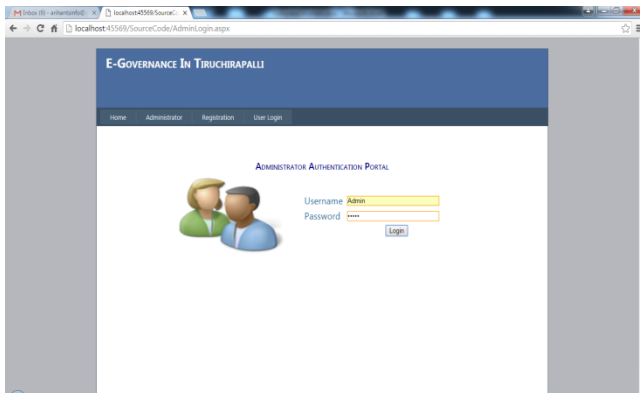Fig .4. User Login

Fig .5. Upload Data

Fig.6. Search Query

Fig 7.Admin Login

VII. CONCLUSION

This system mainly Created a bridge between people and service providers, so that they can easily access the system and attain details more perfectly without any delay. we describe the service oriented framework called E-Governance, to provide services to people. We implemented actual social services using web services it manages the life cycle of government social services. Finally we conclude that framework is suitable for government and non profitable ngo's sites for providing service to the people.

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