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A Survey of e-Government Portal for Public Welfare

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ABSTRACT: Today Government provides following schemes i.e. food insurance subsidy, draught subsidy, agriculture subsidy for those who are applicable for the government schemes. But the corruption occurs in those types of schemes and the money can't get to the peoples or those people who are in the category of the schemes or subsidy. It overcome all those problems that can related to the government schemes .It has been creating an application, in that application we can register the information of the peoples. The application automatically finds that who are applicable for which scheme and then it will automatically allocate the scheme for the applicable people. Usually most of the peoples have no idea about the government schemes. Therefore it has been create the application that can be useful for those people who don't have any idea of the government schemes as well as it is useful for those peoples who are in under the government schemes.

KEYWORDS: E-governance, Information and Communication Technologies, ICT.

I. INTRODUCTION

It is creating a portal for the peoples who are not getting the schemes of the government. In that is creates an application in that application they are registering the people and getting the information of the people. The application automatically analyse the information of the people and which of the scheme is suitable for that people and the people perfectly applicable for that scheme. Then it automatically sends the SMS as well as mail and letter via speed post and it will call the people that he is applicable for that scheme. Because of this application peoples gets the benefit from the government through schemes. And the corruption decreases, this application also beneficial for the government also. Security is the important issue in this project. It provides network security to this project. The identification of citizens via state-issued documents is nowadays one of the core activities of most of theworld's public admin[1]. E-government is evolving into seamless integration which is a primary focus for many countries. With this premise we proceed to measure and understand the E-government quality with reference to the Middle East region[3].The recent development of the in information Technology and network(ITC's) have developing significant increment in Electronic Government (e-Gov.) services, allowing high social involvement transparency and democracy [3]. E-Government is to changing the existing government system .E- Government or Electronics Government.The system aim at supporting government to citizen transaction alongside promotion of the trust.

II. EXISTING SYSTEM

E-government appeared as a term in the literature and practice in the mid to late 1990s.1 *E-participation* became a reference term later, after the turn of the century.2 (*E-democracy* was for some years an equivalent term but has more recently given way to *e-participation*; differences between the exact meanings of the two terms are nonetheless discernible.) Interestingly, in the US *e-government* was never used with the same frequency as it was in the EU; the term *digital government* was preferred.However, *e-government* has occasionally been used in the literature to refer to e-participation, or as a super-term to cover both areas, resulting in fuzzy definitions of both terms. Abstracting from several definitions from international organizations. consulting companies, and the academic and research community, we can define the governance system as the union of the political. the society-to-political system interface, which includes interactions through processes of public policy analysis, formulation, and selection; and the society-to-administrative system interface, which includes interactions through the public-service provision process, covering both internal and external communications: government to government (G2G), government to citizens (G2C), and

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government to businesses (G2B). We can identify the use of ICT in these two interfaces respectively as e-participation and e-government (see Figure 1).

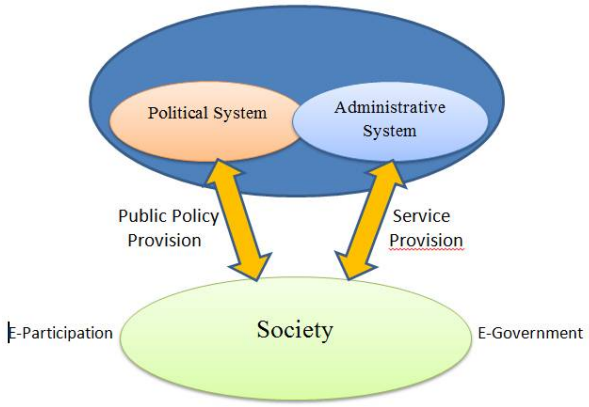

Figure 1. The two major interfaces between society and the governance system.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

In this paper, we developed the web application for reduce the applying process of the service of government. In the paper, single admin which is Gramsevak that control all services which is provided by the Indian government for villages. Admin (Gramsevak) plays important role in the application which control all the information of citizen like that personal information, Documents (Pan card / Adhar card/ Annual income) and service related information. When admin put any new services then application automatically count the which citizen is applicable for service according to his personal information and documents which store in the database and the term & conditions of the services. When the admin get shortlist citizen the admin send the email or SMS to the shorted citizen. When citizen receive mail then citizen open his personal account and apply for the service that is not need to submit is personal document and information. After Successful then admin receive the email according service.
Then admin done the next process:

A. Admin Server:
Admin play's important role in the application which control all the application .Here admin have authority to change the services accordingly to the citizen. In that admin add the new services which provided by the Indian government. Admin provide all the information related services with term and condition and management of the database which contain the personal information and the documentation of the citizen.
Following fig. shows architecture of the system:

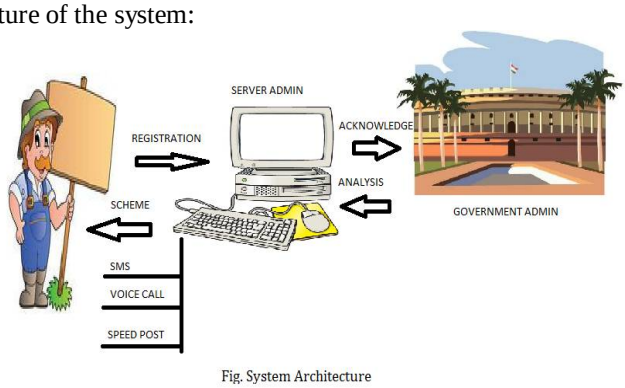

Fig.2 System Architecture

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Another important role of the admin is the send Email and SMS to the particular citizen which is applicable for the government service.

B. User :
User have their own account in the application. User use their personal account for the applying particular service. User have authority to change in own documentation like adhar card or pan card , income etc. User also take the back of the system.

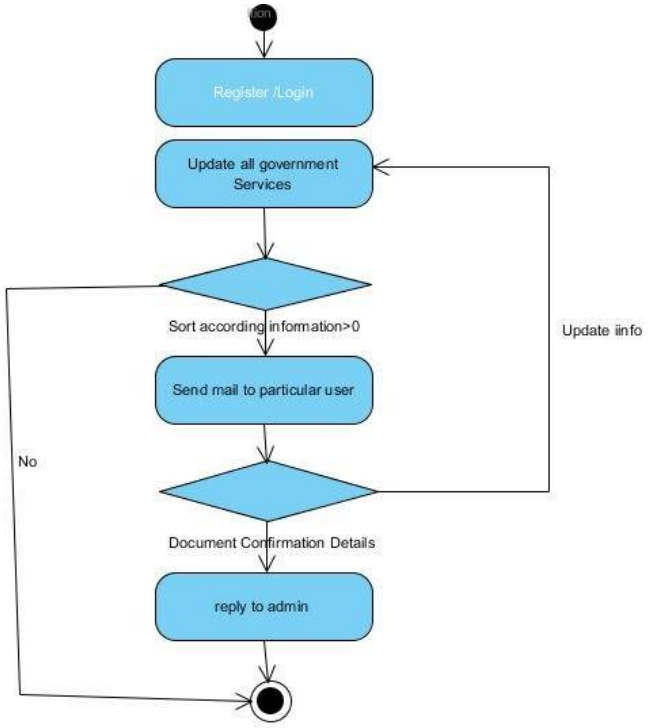

Fig.3 Flow Diagram of proposed system

C. Security Centre:
In proposed system we are detecting the intrusion through many thing like integrity, checking currently running processes. These all activities are performed by admin. The first activity is file integrity. We are detecting intrusion through file integrity. In file integrity concept if any user delete the file or modify file or insert file into specific document then by using our system we can detect it. If any file delete or modify of insert into specific folder then that file will save in folder which is specified by client. Then file integrity log send to server. Server send the integrity of that file to the clients email id.

Figure 3. File Integrity

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IV. FUTURE SCOPE

The goals and objectives of this study were decided and research was done accordingly. Since in depth studies in these areas have long term socio-economic dimensions, benefits to both citizens and public sector organizations and repercussions, the scope of the investigations can be further expanded as follows: (1) Researcher has studied Government-to-Citizen(G2C) e-Governance services delivered by e-Governance projects for problems and prospects of ICT in e-Governance, Moreover, more research could be carried out in the same area and with the same methodology while concentrating on the projects dedicated to the Government-to-Business (G2B) and Government-to-Government (G2G) services. (2) Researcher has studied perception of officials and IT Heads from public sector organization at national, state and local level about drivers and barriers in ICT based e-Governance; further research can be taken to study other stakeholders like private partners involved in e-Governance project implementation and employees in public sector organizations. (3) The future research could be of comparative nature. The identified factors as barriers and drivers for ICT based e-Governance can be compared on use of e-Service and citizens satisfaction to use e-Service so as to indicate the aspects that need extra effort to enhance the usage of e-Services for e-Governance projects.

V. CONCLUSION

This paper suggests three modes of information technology use and then asserts that citizens, firms, and public servants use e-government basically in the utilitarian mode where these stakeholders find their equilibrium or focal point. Despite rosy rhetoric of transformational and participatory e-government, e-government is used largely by citizens and public servants who are willing to take advantages of efficiency and material incentives. Information search, service delivery (transaction), one-way interaction, media interaction are commonly preferred. Major political parties and like-minded groups will use information technology in the solitary mode. They are targeting at their supporters and members regardless of their ambitious slogans and mottos. Finally, minor parties and issue-based activity groups with self empowered incentives utilize information technology in the participatory mode. This argument does not, however, mean that e-government should not be transformationaland/or participatory in a general sense.

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