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E-GOVERNANCE IN SOUTHERN STATES OF TAMILNADU TOWARDS WHOLE OF INDIA GOVERNMENT (WOIG)

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ABSTRACT: -

E-Governance and development are seen as synonyms today. All over the world, India government has most efforts and money on E-Governance initiatives. Governments are transforming from traditional service providers to e-service delivery providers. A head in ICT service providers, India's effort are considerable. Face book, Tweeter, Instagram, and YouTube, and other social media's role as powerful election canvassing in the year of 2014 parliament election shows the country advancement in using ICT tools for development. The E-government survey 2016 of United States that the country has nearly 66%-92% of utilization of the E-Government development initiatives which places the country in the transactional stage of E-Governance development. Reaching all over the India government stage has been the ultimate objective of the E-Governance vision of the country. With more than 75% E-Government utilization of the e-government development states like Telungana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamilnadu are emerging as leaders closely followed by other states. There are many methodology used to increase the efficiency of E-Governance. One of them Data Ware Housing and Data mining. Proper and accurate data can provide the information to better support for the government decision, and also provides the enhanced services for peoples. My research explores the E-Governance initiatives of these states and suggests possible solutions for the challenges identified.

KEYWORDS: *E-Governance, ICT, E-Governance Plan of India Government, Data Mining.*

I INTRODUCTION: -

E-Governance is the application of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to deliver government services and exchanges of information communication transactions within government, between government and their national or state or municipal agencies or citizens. Models of E-Governance are as follows: Government to Government (G2G), Government to Citizen (G2C), Government to Business (G2B) and Government to Employee (G2E). E-Governance applications are available in various government departments among world. It has benefits such as speed, efficiency and convenience etc. But there are many challenges available while implementing E-Government services. These are categorized as front-end and back-end challenges. Front-end challenges are lack of awareness, high illiteracy level, inadequate power supply in rural areas, unavailability of user-friendly interfaces and etc. Back-end challenges are lack of systems integration within and across various

government sectors, deployment of technology without proper process and etc. Our vision is to implement effective E-Governance without any challenges.

The E-government survey 2016 of United States that the country has nearly 66% - 92% of utilization of the E-Government development initiatives which places the country in the transactional stage of E-Governance development. Reaching all over the India government stage has been the ultimate objective of the E-Governance vision of the country in the transactional stage of e-governance maturity model. With more than 75% E-Government utilization of the e-government development states like Telungana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamilnadu are emerging as leaders closely followed by other states; the path to the achievement of WoIG is not very long. Our vision is to implement effective E-Governance without any challenges.

II. E-Governance

E-Governance involves collection of technology based process that involves high level interaction in between government and citizens are hereby having highly improved delivery and delivery and public services [14].

E-Governance is based on the effective utilization of information and communication technologies [ICT] with major objectives of making public representatives more transparent, accountable and effective by providing improved information and service delivery and enhanced participation of people in day to day activities [18].

'E' in e-Government stands for much more than electronic and digital world. 'E' indicates"

- Efficient- Can implement it right way with the goal to achieve maximum output with minimum effort and /or cost.
- Effective- Can implement to the right thing
- Empowerment – Active role in governance process.
- Enterprise- Initiative and innovation
- Enhanced – Enhanced user interface by providing 24x7x365 access to government based services.
- Environment friendly – It is used achieved through paperless governance.

The advancement in ICT over the years along with internet provides effective medium to establish the communication of people with the government here by playing major role in achieving good governance goals. The information technology is playing major role in assisting the government to provide effective governance in terms of time, cost and accessibility.

In a leading country in India, with a substantial number of people living below poverty line, low literacy, inadequate infrastructure, budgetary constraints etc., the challenges before the successful e-governance development are more. But India has proved one among has proved to be one among the aspiring leaders in the e-governance development. That is because of the efforts and interest shown in e-governance progress. India has the largest young population that forms one third of country's total population. Ready to learn new things, ready to experiments new things are the characteristics of the young India. The increased of mobile phones opens the door for mobile computing. E-Governance initiatives with focus to mobile seva, including the features of cloud computing must be consider for wider spread and usage. Appropriate policies, creating pro e-governance environment, incorporating citizen participating in all levels of e-governance development, horizontal integration of systems which in the near futures enables the straight up combination of systems are the need of the hour for India's voyage towards booming e-governance progress.

III. Data Mining

Data mining is among the most important tools that is used in the knowledge discovery process. It can be considered the heart of the KDD process. It is an analytical process that is designed to discover the hidden information from data warehouses. Data mining is described as the "Use of algorithms to extract the information and patterns derived by the KDD process" [9]. Given a medical/healthcare database, Data mining can generate

new e-governs improvements by providing:

Automated prediction of trends and behavior: The process of finding predictive information in the databases. A typical example is predicting the satisfaction of a responder (i.e.) many responders satisfied for getting new license quickly through online. At the same time most of the responders not satisfied on applying for changing name, address or any other issue in license. So, ICT should improve these types of services to get high satisfactory level from user's perspective. Data mining uses the past data and classifies the e-governs to the corresponding analysis. Automated discovery of previously unknown patterns: Data mining mines through databases and finds hidden patterns. An example of pattern discovery is error-detection, like finding fraud authorizations and inconsistent data in medical insurance.

Role of Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) are important in development and economic growth of India. ICT performs information and knowledge transfer to individuals for economic and social empowerment. ICT helps to enhance Electronic Governance in India through wireless communication. It provides data storing and retrieving, instantaneous transmission and processing of information faster than previous manual systems, speeding up the government service processes, making decisions judiciously, increasing transparency and imposing accountability.

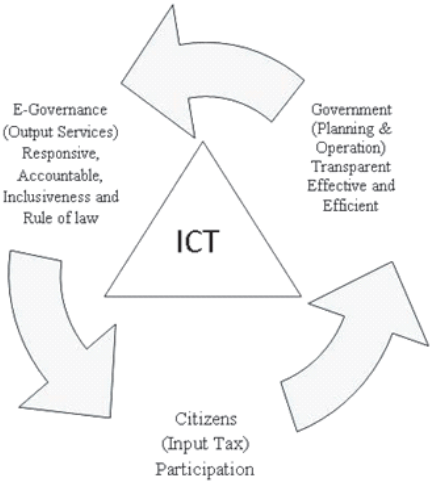

Figure 1.1 Conceptual model of E-Governance

A conceptual model for e-governance is shown in Figure 1.1. In which the interrelation between citizens, government and the services accessed by the citizens through the information and communication technology followed by the major characteristics of good governance are explained.

3.1 National e-Governance Plan (NeGP)

National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) is an initiative of Government of India for making all governmental services are available to citizens of India through electronic media. NeGP is formulated by Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DEITY) and Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) in 2006. The vision of NeGP for improving delivery of government services to citizens and business is following:

"Make all government services accessible to the common man in his locality, through common service delivery outlets and ensure efficiency, transparency and reliability of such services at affordable costs to realize the basic needs of the common man."

3.2 NeGP Mission Mode Projects

The National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) approved by Government that comprises 31 Mission Mode

Projects (MMPs) and 8 Support Components. The NeGP Mission Mode Projects for central government, state government and integrated MMP are given below:

3.3 Central Mission Mode Projects

The Central Mission Mode Projects are given below:

- Banking
- Central Excise
- Income Tax
- Insurance
- MCA 21
- National Citizen Database
- Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration & Tracking
- Pensions
- e-Office
- Post
- Passport

3.4 State Mission Mode Projects

The State Mission Mode Projects are given below:

- Agriculture
- Commercial Taxes
- e-District
- Employment Exchange
- Land Records
- e-Municipalities
- Health
- Education
- Public Distribution
- Road Transport
- Treasuries
- Crime and Criminal Tracking Networks
- e-Panchayats

3.5 Integrated Mission Mode Projects

The Integrated Mission Mode Projects are given below:

- Common Services Centre's
- e-Biz
- e-Courts
- e-Procurement
- e-Trade
- National Service Delivery Gateway
- India Portal

IV. Data Mining technique in E-Governance

There are various data mining techniques available with their suitability depends on the domain application. Statistics provide a strong fundamental background for qualification and evaluation of results. However, algorithms based on statistics need to be modified and measured before they will apply to data mining.

4.1Classification of Data Mining Technique

Some of the data mining technique will discuss as they are very useful in e-governance organization.

4.2 Rule Induction

Rule induction; is the process of extracting useful 'if then" rules from data based on Statistical significance. A Rule based system constructs a set of if –then-rules.

Knowledge represents has the form IF conditions THEN conclusion this kind of rules consists of two parts. And contain set of rule antecedent (conditions satisfied) contains some conditions about the value of predictor fields where as the rule consequent (Next part) contains a prediction about the value of a goal attributes. An accurate to calculate Prediction of the value of the value of a goal attribute will improve decision-making process. Next conditions prediction rules are very popular in data mining; they represent discovered knowledge at a high level of abstraction.

Rule Induction Method has the potential to use retrieved cases for predictions.

4.3DECISION TREE

It is a knowledge demonstration formation consisting of nodes and twigs organized in the form of a tree such that, every internal non-leaf node is labeled with values of the attributes. The branch as coming out from an internal node is labeled with values of the attributes in that node. Every node is labeled with a class (a value of the goal field). Tree based models which include classification and deterioration trees, are they common implementation of induction modeling. Decision tree models are best suited for data mining. They are in expensive to construct, easy to interpret; easy to integrative with data base system and they have comparable or better accuracy in many applications.

There are many Decision tree algorithms such as HUNTS algorithm (This is one of the earliest algorithm), CART, ID3, C4.5

V. CONCLUSION

In this paper, various algorithms we have collect to E-Governance plan which is implemented state and central government from Rural and Urban areas and use decision tree to derive various set of fields for warehouse data for machine learning. Various best trained data sets make that algorithm to find the best accuracy result from in public peoples. Also I propose to use WEGA TOOL among other related tools that the algorithm can better solve future implementation work.

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