PORTAL FOR GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

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ABSTRACT

The main goal of the project "Online Portal For Government Schemes" is to create an online portal for citizens in rural and urban areas to apply for government schemes. So, the citizen or consumer must request the appropriate documentation for the specific scheme so that government officials can view and process the application, as well as share their thoughts about why it was approved or rejected. The government is currently launching several schemes for people on a daily basis, however due to the application process; they are not reaching the interested candidates. However, by using this platform, citizens will be able to apply for their desired schemes and receive feedback on them. Using this portal, the citizens build trust in the government as the process is very transparent. The transparency can be concluded from the fact that after the candidate applies for the particular scheme, the application process can be easily tracked by the applicant time to time, and also the user receives the final status of the application stating whether the application is accepted or rejected that too with proper explanation. Further, it also lets the citizens know where their taxes are being used, which again builds trust in the government from people and avoids misutilisation of the government funds.

Keywords - E-government, Schemes, HTML Based Project, Portal, Database.

I. INTRODUCTION

E-governance which is also known as electronic governance is basically the integration of ITC or Information and Communication Technology, which has the sole purpose of increase the government ability to address and work upon the needs of the citizens. It aims to promote good governance in terms of moral, simple, accountable and transparent government. There are several benefits of E-governance such as expand reach of government, growth in GDP, good level transparency, and reduction in overall cost. Thus through it, the government basically plans to increase the coverage, quality, and quantity of the information and services provided to the citizens. There’re many types of interaction in E-governance like G2G, G2C, G2B and G2E.

All this is possible only if the government takes the initiative; also it is not a single day plan. Therefore it must be well pre planned before finally implementing it and all the measures such as telecommunication infrastructure, internet speed, budget, security, and awareness must definitely be taken into the consideration. But recently it has been seen that, e-commerce market is getting expanded and it is e-governance that is making efforts to some extent in order to expand e-commerce. It seems a little true though, as both of them require sales and marketing to some extent. But strictly speaking, e-commerce is not sole purpose of e-governance, as the task of government
According to the institutional approach, digital adoption will bring about change in government not just in terms of legal force behind these approaches since they have the power to regulate human contact and ICT use. Newly built IT firms have been a fascinating phenomenon in literature reviews over the last ten years. Technological determinism, social determinism, and an integrated approach are the dominant research ideas in this area.

The fact that counts at the end are what we gained or what the advantages are, so here are the few advantages of e-governance:

- **Speed** - It is true that technology has made communication speedier. Phones, the internet (3g/4g), apps have made communication simpler and easier. Transparency - As we have already discussed regarding this point, the system is so transparent that people have again started building trust in the government and its schemes. Reduced cost - A few years ago, all the stages of work were supposed to do in paper mode only, but all thanks to technology which has bought a significant revolution in technology and most of the things go digital reducing the production of paper, thus saving a lot of costs as well as protecting the environment. Accountability - It is rightly said that a responsible government is a responsible government. As we know that government is of the people and by the people, therefore it is the right of every citizen to know where the funds of government are being used and also the answerability for the deeds of the government.

The primary motive of e-governance is not only to form the process of work within the government institutions, but also to improve various services and collaboration with the citizens, professional community, non-profit and non-governmental organizations such as churches, political parties, various associations, and public interest groups. It has been seen that e-government do promise and fulfill the steps to make the government more responsive, efficient, and transparent, brings new business opportunity, and is also creating a quickly growing goods and services opportunities. Thus it can be concluded from all the above points that e-governance is a great initiative taken by the government, considering the problems of ruler and urban people, bringing up the solution of that particular problem that too in a quick and efficient manner. The faith and trust of Indian citizens in government seems to get stronger with every new initiative taken by the government for the common man, one such solid example for the same is e-governance.

**II. LITERATURE REVIEW**

The IT field has been indispensable to both public and private organisations. Newly built IT firms have opportunities to provide services while also increasing accountability. They've become used to the constant changes in working conditions. New requirements, demands, and aspirations for IT solutions are increasingly being created by citizens and service providers, putting pressure on IT agencies to improve their programmes and services. The organisational context's wind carries over to various e-government initiatives. Other government agencies should be considered by pressed public sector organisations. This offers a means of increasing cooperation and facilitating system and service interoperability. A thorough understanding of and ability to manage information systems and processes is required for the initiative to succeed. Higher management is often worried about the digitalization of government and the improvement of public e-services; however, the public has gained interest in participation and open data. People and organisations that generate value through e-services will electronically mediate public e-services. Public e-services are progressing well, but they face many obstacles, such as determining the needs and desires of users. The concept relates to the transformation of a public administration network and the adoption of an open system of government. The government can no longer devise solutions for waste and emissions, public health issues, and other issues; however, the government can work closely with other stakeholders. The use of emerging technologies in public services is critical in helping to find the best solutions to social problems. As a result, the government will boost public administration efficiency by making greater use of e-public services. As a result, public institutions must improve the importance of their decisions and coordinate their cultural boundaries. Information technologies have the ability to alter how government works and how it interacts with people, corporations, and other governments. The ICT method, which relates to the use of electronic or digital governance, will kick-start governmental changes. In the 1980s, the evolution of personal computers greatly reduced the size and expense of data processing in government departments. The Internet and electronic networks opened up new avenues for public service in the 1990s. In today's e-government, the use of social media and the creation of digital technologies has resulted in better organisational and structural improvements. Organizational developments involving information technology have been a fascinating phenomenon in literature reviews over the last ten years. Technological determinism, social determinism, and an integrated approach are the dominant research ideas in this area.

According to the institutional approach, digital adoption will bring about change in government not just in terms of technology, but also in terms of meaning, organisational forms, and institutional processes. Institutions are the legal force behind these approaches since they have the power to regulate human contact and ICT use. Interdependence of social institutions and interactions between individual actors are governed by institutional
intermediate mechanisms. The basic principle of this theory is that human and organisational behaviour have consequences. In the meantime, social and technological theory considers the organisation as a social and technological structure made up of two complementary structures, such as social and technological systems. In order to turn inputs into outputs, technical systems require processes, functions, and technologies. People, relationships, compensation schemes, and privileges are all part of the social structure. After the adoption of modern technology, these old social and technical ideologies provide the environment for successful organisational change. As can be seen from the fig. tree 1, Levitt's theories of organizational theory are highly intertwined, making Levitt one of the founders of this theory.

In terms of social and professional education in government agencies, ICT is one of the social system's elements, and the influence of new technology cannot be completely understood unless the systems, individuals, traditions, and institutions remain unchanged. It is thought that the e-Government launch's victory is still uncertain. When comparing the public and private sectors, it is clear that determining the form of management for public sector entities faces more obstacles and difficulties than implementing new technology successfully in the private sector. After looking at how e-procurement is used in UK local government, the report emphasizes the role of political and economic organizations in the creation and implementation of e-Government solutions like e-procurement.

III. FORMULATION OF PROBLEM:

Recruiting

Many employers use Internet technologies to advertise job openings. To further read the details about the positions available to job seekers, visit the company web portal or the job bank database. People can take advantage of applying for jobs and submitting online, for multiple openings, in one sitting. Employers can resume applications and screens for people that match key terms related to job openings, reduce unproductive and ineffective aboveboard applications and resume presentations.

Information

www.turkphysiotherrehabil.org
The students are greatly benefited by using this portal as it helps many aspirants who aspire to seek knowledge or want a job in government sector can study and research on the required topic that may be asked in any examination or interview.

IV. REQUIRED TOOLS

This section will give information about the tools and technologies that will be required in creation of the online portal.

CPU: i3 or i5 GHz Processor or Above

CPU SPEED: 1.7 GHz – 2.7 GHz or Above

OS: Windows, IOS, Android

RAM: 2 GB or above

GRAPHICS CARD: NVIDIA GeForce/ Radeon 8500+

TEXT EDITOR: Notepad, Visual Studio Code, Brackets etc.

GRAPHICS DESIGN: Photoshop

WEB BROWSER: Chrome, Mozilla Firefox etc.

DATABASE: MySQL

E-Government Portal Recommended Requirements:
Bracket, CSS, HTML, JavaScript, jQuery, MySQL

V. FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS

Feasibility analysis is an enhanced capsule version of the entire analysis and design processes. It begins by classifying the definition of the problem. It is to determine whether the application is eligible. Once the acceptance problem arises, the analyst will develop a logical model of the application. Feasibility analysis has 3 parts.

Operational feasibility:
If sufficient support is provided for the application from management and users, then users were involved in the planning and development of the application.

Will the application give bad results in any field?
This application has been implemented in colleges as there is adequate support from management as well as users. Since it is developed in Python, the required operations are performed automatically.
Technical feasibility:

The language used in the development of the application is Java 7 or above and Windows.

Financial and Economic Feasibility:

The developed application if installed will bring a lot of benefits to college and other organizations. The application can be operated in all existing hardware and software, thus there is no need for any additional hardware or software.

COMPLETE WORK PLAN LAYOUT

The ultimate goal is to build a web-based interface for people to apply for and retrieve information for government-sponsored schemes while also submitting the necessary documentation. Using this platform, government officials can process the application and provide their opinion on which conditions any portal should be approved or denied on the website.

In the current situation, the government is implementing different types of schemes for people, but due to the application process, these schemes are not accessible to the average person. Thus, with the aid of this portal, it has become easier to learn about the schemes and to apply for them.

Segment I

As this portal is about various schemes bought by government for people, so the schemes will be basically of two types. The first one will contain only information about schemes and its purpose is only for public knowledge.

The second type in addition, along with information will have the option to apply for jobs also for certain schemes only. Then defining milestones that include project planning, execution, and initiation of closure. Managing project risks means keeping backup plans ready to prevent stalled project conditions.

Segment II

So after segment I we will work on segment II in which we work on actual backend programming.

This is how our homepage will look like in which all government related information will be provided. This is how our registration form will look in which the job seekers can easily register for any government schemes.

A glimpse of a random scheme after the completion of online portal for government schemes. The data of all the schemes will be refreshed every day; also there will be no delay in announcement and displaying of any scheme.

All the schemes displayed will be central government schemes and interested one can refer to our other site for state government schemes.

We will soon launch mobile app too. This website will be updated on daily basis. Website will run on any platform.

VI. CONCLUSION

The e-government literature is a meticulous explanation of public benefit in relation to organizational reform, public e-service, and e-government initiative implementation. We tried to build the element-specific quirks found for each organizational element so that technically motivated organizational improvements can be seen more clearly in public sector organizations. Based on a thorough study of general organizational literature, organization, and e-government literature, the characteristics of the changes were established. The above discussion has come to the conclusion that public service needs significant changes, but that continuing changes in social standards can also push digitalization. We should be aware of the importance of certain other variables both within and outside public sector organizations that must be considered. These are the institutional, organizational, and inter-organizational factors that can either enable or hinder OT. The e-government transition method can vary depending on the country and other countries, but the most important factors are technology adoption and the Levitt model mechanism. Social hurdles, financial hurdles, technological hurdles, and organizational hurdles are the four challenges and barriers that affect e-government change success.
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