

EGOVERNANCE IN PANCHAYATI

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Abstract-

The “e-Governance in Pachayatis” is a system which provides the e-Governance service at Panchayat level accessible to the citizens. Using this system any citizen can know what and all the Govt. Schemes available for Children, Women, Disabled People, Labour, etc. Based on this information, a citizen can register and apply for the scheme to get benefit from the Govt. The Govt. representative Officer will verify the necessary documents for the applied scheme and approves the request. A citizen can view all available schemes as well he/she can know the status of their request through this portal.

Using this system citizens can easily know that what schemes are available by the Govt. and what documents are necessary to submit to get the scheme benefits etc., This system will reduce the time and risk to the citizens compare with manual system. The project performs intended function with required precision. The Citizens, Schemes information files can be stored in centralized database which can be maintained by the system. Authentication is provided for this application only registered users can access

I.PROBLEM DEFINITION

- ❖ Existing system is a manual System.
- ❖ Existing System has no facility providing the info of Case information Schedule dates.
- ❖ Existing System has no facility generation of reports.
- ❖ This System does not provide case status representation to the schemes information and eligible criteria details.

- ❖ In the existing system, the citizen has to make a call or personally meet to the particular officer to know the schemes details. After that he has to apply manually for the eligible scheme.

II.REQUIREMENT ENGINEERING

I. Requirement Analysis:-

The development of this new system contains the following activities, which try to recover the problems from the previous system:

- ❖ Facilitate the citizens to easily know that what schemes are available by the Govt. and what documents are necessary to submit to get the scheme benefits otherwise was purely manual.
- ❖ Basic and advance admin facilities like backup/recovery of data, generating various reports etc.
- ❖ Provides a single online platform for processing of the project become very simple following the existing manual method without changes and suitable validation is provided for the easy and correct access of users
- ❖ The project maintenance is very easy and modifications can be made in the existing system in future. All data will locate as centralized.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

II. Requirement Gathering:

Non-functional requirements tend to be stated in terms of constraints on the results of tasks which are given as functional requirements (e.g., constraints on the speed or efficiency of a given task), a task-based functional requirements statement is a useful skeleton upon which to construct a complete requirements statement. That is the approach taken in this work. It can be helpful to think of non-functional requirements as adverbially related to tasks or functional requirements: how fast, how efficiently, how safely, etc., is a particular task carried out by a particular system.

Non-functional requirements are often called qualities of a system. Other terms for non-functional requirements are "constraints", "quality attributes", "quality goals", "quality of service requirements" and "non-behavioral requirements". Qualities, that is non-functional requirements, can be divided into two main categories:

1. Execution qualities, such as security and usability, which are observable at run time.
2. Evolution qualities, such as testability, maintainability, extensibility and scalability, which are embodied in the static structure of the software system. The non-functional requirements are

1. Accessibility
2. Availability
3. Scalability
4. Portability
5. Robustness

In this system citizens can view the schemes details by opening the site. If he is eligible, he will apply for a scheme after that directly he knows the status of his application. User Friendliness is provided in the application with various controls provided by system Rich User Interface. The system makes the overall project management much easier and flexible. It can be accessed over the Intranet. The Citizens, Schemes information files can be stored in centralized database which can be maintained by the system. Authentication is provided for this application only registered users can access

After analyzing the requirements of the task to be performed, the next step is to analyze the problem and understand its context. The first activity in the phase is studying the existing system and other is to understand the requirements and domain of the new system. Both the activities are equally important, but the first activity serves as a basis of giving the functional specifications and then successful design of the proposed system. Understanding the properties and requirements of a new system is more difficult and requires creative thinking and understanding of existing running system is also difficult, improper understanding of present system can lead diversion from solution.

The system after careful analysis has been identified to be presented with the following modules:

- 1) Administrators
- 2) Panchayati Officers
- 3) Citizens (General Public)
- 4) Web Registration
- 5) Search
- 6) Status
- 7) Authentication

Administrator

Administrator is a super user treated as owner of this site. He can have all the privileges. The admin services are some reusable components for the PAS and common services like user authentication, user service role mapping and user management.

Administration can keep track the following tasks:

- Manage schemes categories
- Manage sub-sections in schemes
- Create employees
- Approve citizen registration request

Panchayati Officers

The working employee on a Panchayati is called as Panchayati officers. They can perform different functionality on the Panchayati. He/She will receive the request from citizen and approve/reject the request.

Citizens (General Public)

Citizens also have to participate in this system. They can view latest schemes and sub-sections in home page.

Citizen can perform the following tasks:

- Application Form to submit scheme to the officer
- Approved Schemes
- Pending Schemes
- Update Profile
- Change Password

Web Registration

The system has a process of registration. Every user (Officer, Citizen, etc.) need to submit his complete details in the form of registration. Whenever a user registration completed they will be able to access the application and can

perform their own tasks. By using user id and password member can log into the system.

Authentication

Authentication is nothing but providing security to the system. Here every must enter into the system throw login page. The login page will restrict the UN authorized users. A user must provide his credential like user Id and password for log into the system. For that the system maintains data for all users. Whenever a user enters his user id and password, it checks in the database for user existence. If the user is exists he can be treated as a valid user. Otherwise the request will throw back.

- Storage overhead at the server, partly due to the newly inserted sentinels and partly due to the error correcting codes that are inserted.
- The client needs to store all the sentinels with it, which may be storage overhead to thin clients (PDAs, low power devices etc.).
- Transmitting the file across the network to the client consume heavy bandwidths.

IV.File/Database Design

Tbl LoginMaster:

Column Name	Data Type	Allow Null
Login_Id	Int	Not Allowed
Username	Varchar(25)	Allowed
Password	Varchar(25)	Not Allowed
Role_Id	Int	Allowed
Active	Int	Allowed

Tbl_MainSchemes:

Column Name	Data Type	Allow Null
Scheme_Id	Int	Not Allowed
Scheme_name	Varchar(25)	Allowed
Scheme_type	Varchar(25)	Allowed
Scheme_description	Varchar(300)	Allowed

Tbl_ChildSchemes:

Column Name	Data Type	Allow Null
<u>_ChildSchemes_ID</u>	Int	Not Allowed
<u>ChildSchemes_name</u>	Varchar(50)	Allowed
<u>ChildSchemes_type</u>	Varchar(50)	Allowed
<u>ChildSchemes_description</u>	Varchar(300)	Allowed
<u>Sponserd_by</u>	Varchar(25)	Allowed
Schemes_Id	Int	Allowed

a) Report Generation:

Report generation is an application whose purpose is to take data from a source such as database , here in this project XML

stream is use to produce a document in a format which satisfies particular human readership .

In this we are generating the report of all modules which shows the activity of modules and with the help of report we concentrate the activity of all modules.

The Admin module is creating a report with regarding to the citizen application and allotted various schemes to them as well as generating officers report.

Municipality officer is responsible for creating report of citizens eligibility to relative schemes and send that report to admin otherwise reject citizen application with a reason.

Also generating the report of citizen Registration which shows the status of their request as well as their information.

V.TESTING

Software testing is a critical element of software quality assurance and represents the ultimate review of specification, design and coding. In fact, testing is the one step in the software engineering process that could be viewed as destructive rather than constructive.

A strategy for software testing integrates software test case design methods into a well-planned series of steps that result in the successful construction of software. Testing is the set of activities that can be planned in advance and conducted systematically. The underlying motivation of program testing is to affirm software quality with methods that can economically and effectively apply to both strategic to both large and small-scale systems.

Manual Testing is still very important and widespread because some kinds of tests cannot be automated. Moreover, some complicated faults are found by means of manual testing techniques only.

Manual testing plays an important role in Business critical applications and in applications where functionalities change quite often

VI.Implementation

In the implementation phase the designs are translated into the software domain. Detailed documentation from the design phase can significantly reduce the coding effort.

Implementations are conversion of the basic application into a complete replacement with a computer system. It is the process of converting a new system design into operational one.

It is the stage of the project when the theoretical design is turn into a working system. The main stages in implementation are careful planning, design of methods to achieve the changeover, training of staff in the changeover procedures and system testing.

Once the software is developed for the system, testing is carried out. Tasks involved in the implementation process are planning, that is deciding on the methods and time scale to be adopted. Once the planning has been completed, the major effort is to insure that the software is working properly. Planning, training and testing are the preparatory activities of implementation

VII.CONCLUSION

The proposed project is a single centralized framework. To overcome the problems in existing system developed this application data should maintain in centralized database. By this any where the authorized persons can view their information either it is personal or

business matters by based on their roles and permissions. The system providing facility to the user (Visitor or Tourist) through this system that he can make a request to the system based on his required property.

This project is solely an attempt to reduce manual dependencies and to provide a smooth interface between citizens of country and the functioning apex (the government) undertaking the main right which provides the e-Governance service at Panchayatis level accessible to the citizens. Using this system any citizen can know what and all the Govt. Schemes available for Children, Women, Disabled People, and Labor etc.