Collision of ICT for Cloud Computing in e- Governance

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Abstract: In this paper we discuss the many different wire free services in new & future government technology and produce the fast technologies services in few seconds and deliver the services fast and cost effective in mobile-government services. Mobile-Government is a subset of e-government. E-government is the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) to improve the activities of government sector organizations like IT sector for example "National information center". In this technology we can reduce the manual work and reduce the time complexity. If we used these services then government takes many more benefits and reduce the all brokers who has enter in the mid of all poor peoples and take benefits. In the case of m-government, those ICTs are limited to mobile or wireless technologies like cellular phones, and laptops and PDAs (personal digital assistants) connected to wireless local area networks (WLANs). Mobile and wireless technology support to government work process in different sector. Mobile-Government can help make public information and government services available anytime and anywhere.

Introduction:

The terms "government" and "governance" are currently in widespread use, sometimes interchangeably. It is important to develop a distinction between the two. Government is an institutional superstructure that society uses to translate politics into policies and legislation. Governance is the outcome of the interaction of government, the public service, and citizens throughout the political process, policy development, program design, and service delivery. Governments are specialized institutions that contribute to governance. Representative of governments seek and receive citizen support, but they also need the active cooperation of their public servants. Governance is the outcome of politics, policies, and programs. [1]

E-Government (from electronic government, also known as eGov, digital government, online government or in a certain context transformational government) refers to government's use of information technology to exchange information and services with citizens, businesses, and other arms of government. E-Government may be applied by the legislature, judiciary, or administration, in order to improve internal efficiency, the delivery of public services, or better processes of democratic governance. The primary delivery models are Government-to-Citizen or Government-to-Customer (G2C), Government-to-Business (G2B) and Government-to-Government (G2G) and Government to its employees (G2E). The most important anticipated benefits of e-Government include improved efficiency, convenience, and better accessibility of public services. The word 'e-Government' is in itself a self-understanding phrase. 'e' being small we can say 'e-Government' as providing better Governance by use of ICT tools. As wireless communication systems evolve, service quality and capacity are of primary importance. To ensure reliable communication over a mobile radio channel, a system must overcome multipath fading, polarization mismatch, and interference. The trend towards low power hand held transceivers increases all of these challenges. Even as more spectrums is allocated, demand for higher data rate services and steadily increasing numbers of users will motivate service providers to seek ways of increasing the capacity of their systems. [2]

Scope of E-Government in Different Areas:

While e-government encompasses a wide range of activities like online voting, ATM, AADHAR, online banking, National Information center, online shopping, etc..., we can identify four distinct areas. These include government-to-government (G to G), government-to-citizens (G to C), government to employee (G to E), and government to business (G to B). Each of these applications helps to every field. So we can say that e-Government is an electronic government and it is represents the all features of electronics machines. However, some common goals include improving the efficiency, reliability, and quality of services for the respective groups. In many

respects, the government to government (G to G) sector represents the backbone of e-government, the Government to Citizens (G to C) sector represents the backbone of Citizens, the Government to Business (G to B) sector represents the backbone of the business and finally Government to Employee (G to E) sector represents the backbone of the employee. It is felt that governments at the union, state and local level must enhance and update their own internal systems and procedures before electronic transactions with citizens and business are introduced. Government to government e-government involves sharing data like Sending and Receiving the data and conducting electronic exchanges between various governmental agencies. [3] There are number of advantages with government-to-government initiatives. One benefit with this is cost savings, which is achieved by increasing the speed of the transactions, reduction in the number of personnel necessary to complete a task, and improving the consistency of outcomes. Another advantage, which flows from this, is improvement in the management of public Resources.

Challenges for E-Government in India:

The governments both –the Union and the states must make earnest efforts to complete the daunting, but formidable task of quicker and effective E-government programs by: [3]

1.   Making a policy choice in favor of computerization to overcome radically the even if it requires huge investments for the purchase of hardware and software.
2. Serious efforts would be required to mobilize resources for this arduous job. One way to deal with the situation could be that governments enter into arrangements for leasing of computers. This would reduce initial heavy capital investments. There are a large number of agencies which would like to fund the leasing to the departments.
3. Supplying information to the public in a language that they understand and are comfortable with, and generally, it is the local language. As, technology is available by which transliteration from English into other languages can be made. Therefore, the problem is manageable provided there is enough motivation to do this onerous task;
4. Changing the mindset of the government employees who are used to working only in the manual mode. This is a big task and needs patience and careful planning. Workshops, seminars, and training programmed are required to be organized to spread awareness among the employees at all levels;

E-Government Strategies for Problem Solving:

E-Government provides many opportunities to improve the quality service to the citizen. Citizens should be able to get services or share information in minutes or hours and per seconds, versus today's standard of days or weeks. Citizens, businesses and state and local governments should be able to file required reports without having to hire accountants and lawyers. Government employees should be able to do their work as easily, efficiently and effectively as their Counterparts in the commercial world. [4]

An effective strategy will result in significant improvements in the federal government, including:

1.   Simplifying delivery of services to citizens.
2.   Making working easy it possible for citizens, businesses, other levels of governments working employees to easily share the information and get service.
3.   Simplifying government agencies business processes and reducing the costs through mobile and wireless technology.
4.   Build easy to find, easy to use, one stop points-of-service that make it easy for citizens to access high-quality government services.

Reducing Overlap and Redundancy to Make It Easier for Citizens to Get Service and to Reduce Costs: One of the most significant findings of the problem to reduce the manual work and it is reduce the time and cost of lots of papers and other manual work architecture. E- Governance technology architecture describes how an organization performs its work using people, business processes, data, and technology. Since E-Government opportunities affect how agencies do their work and employ technology, it was necessary to evaluate the projects identified against the current framework architecture. In this framework we can reduce the cost of accessories and in this framework we can share the data and knowledge of all working process…

Electronic Service Delivery: Governments can query, inform, and transact with the public over electronic networks. Since the citizen began to use the Internet for leisure and business, governments have been progressively migrating their service delivery onto electronic platforms. In the early days of the Internet this was justified as a great source of cost-savings. Many programs that involved information outreach were experiencing cost escalation as publishing, printing, and distribution costs continued to rise. The shortcoming of this solution was the "digital divide" - only those with Internet connections could access the digitized documents. If most of the distribution went to government departments, other governments, businesses, or professionals, they already had or could readily acquire an Internet connection. [5]

Advantages of Wireless Technology in e-Governance: Wireless development in the communication systems to everywhere and in this networking has given rise of the new technology and to

the wireless networks in this system. And the flexibility of wireless communication system has enabled us to use personal assistance devices to be used anywhere. And advantages as follows: [6]

1. **Completes the access technology:** The each customer commonly use more than one access technology to the service various parts of their network and during the migration phase of their networks, when upgrading occurs on a scheduled basis.
2. **Where cable and fiber cannot:** The nature of wireless communication system doesn't require wires, cables and any other pipelines data/voice/video pipeline. Such as, the system will carry information across geographical areas that are prohibitive in terms of distance, cost, access, or time.
3. **Involves reduced time to revenue:** many companies can generate revenue in less time through the deployment of wireless solutions than with comparable access technologies because a wireless system can be assembled and brought online in as little as two to three hours.
4. **Broadband access:** The wireless communication system has commonly competes with and complements existing broadband access. Wireless technologies play a key role in extending the reach of cable, fiber, and DSL markets, and it does so quickly and reliably. It also commonly provides a new technology.

Disadvantages of Wireless Networks Technology in e- Governance:

The development in the communication systems and the networking has given rise to the wireless Communication networks. Which can provide the no secure connections? The ease and flexibility of wireless communication has enabled us to use personal assistance devices to be used anywhere. This has enabled the mankind to excel in every field of the life, but at the same time it has many threats as well. And some disadvantages as follows. [7]

1. **Security threats to Wireless Networks:** Besides all the comforts of the life wireless networks poses serious security threats. The main reason is the signals are spread in the air and it is convenient for the hackers to catch wireless signals. Wireless networks require very tight security so that the unauthorized users cannot exploit the information.
2. **Major disadvantages of wireless technology:** Wireless networks are a public frequency network therefore its interface is highly risky to be used for official private information. The speed and the viability of the wireless signals drop as more and more users use the same frequency.

3. Types of Unauthorized Access to Wireless Networks: The unauthorized access to the wireless signals is really common to use. The various types of unauthorized access are malicious association, accidental association, ad hoc networks, and nontraditional networks, man in the middle attack, identity theft and denial of service. When a user turn on its PC, and he or she receives unauthorized signals from a neighboring building. User might not even signals are emerging and make use of it are have a clue from where they are emerging and make use of it , then we can call it accidental association. When a person uses crackers to access the password of the wireless network it is termed as malicious network. [7]

Conclusion:

Wireless communication networks are providing secure services and better to perform better services. Wireless technologies can help to improve the working process in electronic government services. It is provide the fast and newly services to government which can help to growth and development of our India and our societies. It is very useful to improve our government. These technologies have very impressive and developed services to our government technology. In this paper we discussed the scope of wireless communication technology, advantages and disadvantages of wireless communication e governance services, reducing overlap communication services, strategies of wireless networks in e- Governance etc., which can perform the better services in e-Governance. So if we used these technologies can help to improve our working processes and its process very fast process.

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