

An analysis on impact of e-governance in Chennai metropolitan City

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Abstract

The present study was conducted in certain regions of Tamilnadu in order to analyse the impact of e-governance on rural development in India . The main aim of the research is to study the methods of e-governance in detail. In this regard, the study has made an attempt to examine the influence of legislations and policies on e-governance. Towards the end of the study, it is revealed that there is a significant change in the awareness about the exploitation of environmental resources due to these installations. This research paper will discuss in detail about the people's awareness in Tamilnadu about the e-governance. The survey which was conducted among general public also stated that the there is a significant change in the awareness of people due to the influence of environmental law. This may be due to the impact of e-governance policies of the Government. The results reveal that general public mostly are aware of the the concept of e-governance. E-governance includes new styles of initiative, better approaches for discussing and choosing arrangement and speculation, better approaches for getting to training, better approaches for tuning in to residents and better approaches for sorting out and conveying data and administrations. E-administration is commonly considered as a more extensive idea than e-government, since it can achieve an adjustment in the manner residents identify with governments and to one another. This paper makes an attempt to create an awareness among general public about the impact of e-Governance in Chennai Metropolitan City.

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I. INTRODUCTION:

Chennai is the state capital of Tamil Nadu, India's Metropolitan territory is fourth biggest city, by economy and populace. The city coordinated as a business center point of the state and has a various exhibit of monetary parts and is known for its car industry verifiably and rich IT segment.(Dr.M., M., and B. 2017) As of late, Chennai has risen as an electron-ic fabricating center in South Asia, Chennai is known as the Detroit of Asia. The city represents 60 percent of India's car sends out, which drives it to be called as 'The Detroit of Asia'. Chennai has been labeled as the Banking Capital of India, for its lively financial culture and exchanging. Chennai leads in the human services segment and is viewed as the Health Capital of India(Saharan et al. 2019). Chennai has been perceived as the main city in India to receive and in the execution Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) arrangement because of advancement of pedestrianization. Chennai organization has been granted with the lofty worldwide SUSTAINIA AWARD.(Nila et al. 2012) Chennai won the GLOBAL WATER LEADERS AWARD - 2015 for optimizing its creative versatility plan in answer for the satisfaction of the water shortage according to Census 2011.

Chennai is positioned as a main regions in Tamilnadu for Concrete lodging rooftops about 77%.Houses with shower and waste offices of 97%. Chennai with its solid nearness in arranged condition has scored the main position as "MOST LIVEABLE CITY" in India according to Institute for Competitiveness, 2012. India today positioned Chennai as the "Best City" for two back to back years (2014 and 2015) in its Best Cities Survey for its perfection and advancement in parameters like use on instruction, wrongdoing rates, monetary development and venture age. Chennai is one of the city has been chosen in the rundown of 100 shrewd urban communities and furthermore in the FIRST LIST out of 20 urban areas under Urban

Development Ministry Smart City Mission. The Corporation of Chennai has chosen three urban areas – T.Nagar, Sholinganallur and Mylapore to create as a savvy city under Urban Development Ministry 'Brilliant City Mission' which was propelled by Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 21 June 2015. Chennai Corporation chose three Cities to create as a Smart City as they arranged into three unique center points, Such as T Nagar Mylapore Sholinganallur, Commercial center. - Cultural center point. IT center.Be that as it may, depending exclusively on the reports of experts has orderly issues.

Population will in general increment and develop in substantial scale a very long time by years thus more natives will move to urban communities which thusly needs to satisfy the framework offices become hard and hard. As India's urban populace meets the 31% of the all out populace, which as a turn contributes over 60% of India's (GDP). According to the evaluation report 2011 it is anticipated that urban India will contribute almost 75% of the national GDP by 2030. It is evaluated, that the Indian urban communities could achieve 843 million quantities of individuals by 2050.(Knight-John, n.d.).

II. OBJECTIVE:

The primary objective of this research paper is to create awareness about consequences faced by general public due to e-governance and the secondary objective is to study in detail about the difficulties faced due to e-governance and the governmental policies relating to easy governance.

III. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

1. The Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA), in the past known as the Madras Metropolitan Development Authority (MMDA), is the nodal arranging office of Chennai in the Indian province of

Tamil Nadu. The CMDA directs the Chennai Metropolitan Region, spread over a territory of 1,189 km² (459 sq mi) and spreads the regions of Chennai, Thiruvallur and Kancheepuram.(Madon 2009)

2. The CMA falls in three Districts of the Tamil Nadu State viz. Chennai District, some portion of Thiruvallur District, and part of Kancheepuram District. (Saith, Vijayabaskar, and Gayathri 2008)
3. The degree of the Chennai District (canvassed in Chennai Municipal Corporation zone) is 176 sq.km and involves 55 income towns in five Taluks viz. (I) Fort-Tondiarpet Taluk, (ii) Perambur-Purasawalkam Taluk, (iii) Egmore-Nungambakkam Taluk, (iv) Mambalam-Guindy Taluk and (v) Mylapore-Triplicane Taluk (Joly et al. 2015)
4. New development in territories under the CMDA needs their endorsement to begin work(Matanoek 2014).On the off chance that you visit the Corporation of Chennai, you will undoubtedly hear notices of and references to 'AE2'. (Hsueh 2019)
5. counts of the careful water and bond proportion required for development work, age of diagrams to screen the advancement of work, keeps an eye on the nature of strengthened concrete cement, and furthermore the conclusion of tenders and issue of work orders. (Van Reijswoud and De Jager 2007)
6. The AE2 isn't a logarithmic recipe however a local official! AE2 is Corporation slang for Assistant Executive Engineer (AEE), an architect who is in charge of an assortment of assignments that incorporate leading studies of the site, planning spending plans for the development of new resources, getting these financial plans authorized, giving out contracts, observing crafted by

temporary workers and paying their bills(Grange 2011).

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

This paper used both primary and secondary information which are collected from the general public through the simple random sampling method. The research paper is done in both doctrinal and non-doctrinal method. The questions related to the awareness of people about the impact of e-governance on chennai people and the difficulties faced by them had also been taken into account. The survey was limited to 1625 samples because of the time constraint. The primary sources of information are taken from the books and statutes and the secondary sources of information are taken from the articles of the journals, working papers, thesis and presentation papers. The analysis of the survey is done by using chi-square, percentage test and frequency test. The dependent variables are effectiveness of digital India implementation and awareness about E-Governance. The independent variables are name, qualification, gender, occupation, monthly income.

V. HYPOTHESIS:

H0: There is no significant change in the awareness of people about e-governance due to influence of governmental policies.

Ha: There is a significant change in the awareness of people about e-governance due to influence of governmental policies.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION:

TABLE.1: EFFECTIVENESS OF DIGITAL INDIA IMPLEMENTATION

Do you agree that digital India is effective in it's implementation?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly agree	149	9.2	9.2	9.2
Valid Strongly disagree	277	17.0	17.0	26.2

Disagree	382	23.5	23.5	49.7
Agree	331	20.4	20.4	70.1
Neutral	486	29.9	29.9	100.0
Total	1625	100.0	100.0	

Out of 1625 respondents, 149 had strongly agreed, 277 had strongly disagreed, 382 had disagreed, 331 had agreed, 486 had given neutral opinion on the statement that digital India is effective in its implementation.

TABLE.2: AWARENESS ABOUT E-GOVERNANCE

Do you agree that yet people should be given awareness about e-governance

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly agree	156	9.6	9.6	9.6
Strongly disagree	254	15.6	15.6	25.2
Disagree	448	27.6	27.6	52.8
Agree	359	22.1	22.1	74.9
Neutral	408	25.1	25.1	100.0
Total	1625	100.0	100.0	

Out of 1625 respondents, 156 had strongly agreed, 254 had strongly disagreed, 448 had disagreed, 359 had agreed, 408 had given neutral opinion on the statement that yet people should be given awareness about e-governance.

TABLE.3: QUALIFICATION AND EFFECTIVENESS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Educational Qualification. do you agree that digital India is effective in its implementation?

Crosstab

Count		55. do you agree that digital India is effective in its implementation?					Total
		Strongly agree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Neutral	
5. Educational Qualification	SSLC	16	55	39	30	54	194
	HSC	25	64	101	57	75	322
	UG	59	97	150	129	267	702
	PG	32	42	67	85	66	292

illiterate	6	10	11	10	8	45
Others	11	9	14	20	16	70
Total	149	277	382	331	486	1625

Out of 1625 respondents, most of the SSLC respondents had strongly disagreed, most of the HSC respondents had disagreed, most of the UG respondents had given neutral opinion, most of the PG respondents had agreed, most of the illiterates had disagreed and the others had mostly agreed for the statement that digital India is effective in its implementation.

The reason could be due to neighborhood governments are being pushed to move from papers and records to "e-administration" frameworks, or programming arrangements that improve and streamline work processes with the goal that administration authorities can designate their time astutely and be increasingly proficient at work.

TABLE.4: CHI-SQUARE ANALYSIS:

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	87.864 ^a	20	.000
Likelihood Ratio	83.205	20	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	.417	1	.518
N of Valid Cases	1625		

a. 1 cells (3.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.13.

Moreover, the value of Pearson chi-square test is 0.000 which is less than 0.005. Hence, the alternate hypothesis is proved. Thus, there is a significant change in the awareness of people about e-governance due to influence of governmental policies.

TABLE.5: QUALIFICATION AND AWARENESS ABOUT E-GOVERNANCE:

Educational Qualification * Do you agree that yet people should be given awareness about e-governance

Crosstab

Count

		56.do you agree that yet people should be given awareness about e-governance					Total
		Strongly agree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Neutral	
5.Educational Qualification	SSLC	24	40	43	46	41	194
	HSC	32	55	109	50	76	322
	UG	78	105	175	151	193	702
	PG	13	33	92	79	75	292
	illiterate	5	10	11	11	8	45
	Others	4	11	18	22	15	70
Total		156	254	448	359	408	1625

out of 1625 respondents, most of the SSLC respondents had agreed, most of the HSC respondents had disagreed, most of the UG respondents had given neutral opinion, most of the PG respondents had disagreed, most of the illiterates had agreed and disagreed equally and the others had mostly disagreed for the statement that yet people should be given awareness about e-governance.

This is because of the reason that not all administration authorities at the Corporation of Chennai know about PCs and the web; many like to print out residents' objections from different diverse e-administration programming arrangements and manage these on paper.

TABLE.6: CHI-SQUARE ANALYSIS:

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	48.562 ^a	20	.000
Likelihood Ratio	50.666	20	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	7.568	1	.006
N of Valid Cases	1625		

a. 1 cells (3.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.32.

Moreover, the value of Pearson chi-square test is 0.000 which is less than 0.005. Hence, the alternate hypothesis is proved. Thus, there is a significant

change in the awareness of people about e-governance due to influence of governmental policies.

I. CONCLUSION:

Coordination is a troublesome undertaking by and large, however particularly for such a substantial and complex association like the CoC. Every division plays out a particular assignment and is required to facilitate with a few other government offices to complete work. Truth be told, the undertaking is daunting to the point that numerous authorities and offices want to overlook it. Potentially in light of the fact that information is so inadequate and can't be utilized for arranging, or the insufficiency of HR, the Corporation of Chennai depends vigorously on experts to set up their task recommendations and reports.

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