Abstract:

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has recently advanced the state-of-art results in an ever-growing number of domains. However, it still faces several challenges that hinder its deployment in the e-government applications both for improving the e-government systems and the e-government-citizens interactions. In this paper, we address the challenges of e-government systems and propose a framework that utilizes AI technologies to automate and facilitate e-government services. Specifically, werst outline a framework for the management of e-government information resources. Second, we develop a set of deep learning models that aim to automate several e-government services. Third, we propose a smart e-government platform architecture that supports the development and implementation of AI applications of e-government. Our overarching goal is to utilize trustworthy AI techniques in advancing the current state of e-government services in order to minimize processing times, reduce costs, and improve citizens' satisfaction.

**Existing System:**

Recently, many countries have adopted e-government services in various departments and many autonomous applications . While there are several studies conducted for enhancing e-government services, only a few of them address utilizing recent advances in AI and deep learning in the automation of e-government services. Therefore, there is still an urgent need to utilize state-of-the-art AI techniques and algorithms to address e-government challenges and needs.

In contrast, implementing e-government applications still faces several challenges, including the following:

Trust: trusting online services depends heavily on a couple of factors including, the citizens trust in the government itself, the quality of the online services, and the personal believes (e.g., there still a large number of citizens who prefer to handle paper applications rather than web services).

Lack of experts: implementing high-quality online services requires the establishment of the right team of experts that covers all involved practice areas from web development to security and privacy.

Inaccessibility: several third world countries still face significant issues on accessing the internet and its services.

Security: state-of-the-art security measures are required to secure e-government applications and the citizen's privacy.

**Proposed System:**

In this paper author describing concept to automate government services with Artificial Intelligence technology such as Deep Learning algorithm called Convolution Neural Networks (CNN). Government can introduce new schemes on internet and peoples can read news and notifications of such schemes and then peoples can write opinion about such schemes and this opinions can help government in taking better decisions. To detect public opinions about schemes automatically we need to have software like human brains which can easily understand the opinion which peoples are writing is in favour of positive or negative.

To build such automated opinion detection author is suggesting to build CNN model which can work like human brains. This CNN model can be generated for any services and we can make it to work like automated decision making without any human interactions. To suggest this technique author already describing concept to implement multiple models in which one model can detect or recognize human hand written digits and second model can detect sentiment from text sentences which can be given by human about government schemes. In our extension model we added another model which can detect sentiment from person face image. Person face expressions can describe sentiments better than words or sentences. So our extension work can predict sentiments from person face images.