

*A Project Report on*

**E-HOUSING SYSTEM OF ANDHRA PRADESH GOVERNMENT**

Submitted in partial fulfilment for the completion of course

E-GOVERNANCE (SWE1012)

in

**M.Tech (SE)**

*By*

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**21MIS0123**

**Submitted to**

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## **E-HOUSING SYSTEM OF ANDHRA PRADESH GOVERNMENT**

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**Under The Guidance Of Prof. Dhinesh Babu L D**

### **VIDEO LINK:**

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ktl\\_f5xtaYQpPuWoFZ6joBKZ3neSdObc/view?usp=drivesdk](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ktl_f5xtaYQpPuWoFZ6joBKZ3neSdObc/view?usp=drivesdk)

### **ABSTRACT:**

Andhra Pradesh government is allotting houses for BPL people. To apply for that, the process follows - Apply through volunteer, And the volunteer applies through AP official portal. There are some problems and flaws in the official portal by which the process is not user friendly and inaccurate. Chief Minister of AP has appointed some government officials to take Survey. These officials have to take survey for people who do not own house. These officials have to check them correctly and make a note of the Beneficiary name, Details of their family, Aadhar details, Mobile numbers, and Their bank account details manually. So to record all the information of the people, It takes a lot of time and paper work, as well as integrity issues and they cannot keep track of missing information. By losing information, It would be a problem for both the beneficiaries as well as government officials. Hence through this project the process of collecting information from public and allotting houses based on their social and financial status is automated using an E-portals.

## INTRODUCTION:

The Andhra Pradesh government has taken a remarkable step towards providing safety and shelter to people in need by deciding to provide dwellings to those who are below the Below Poverty Line (BPL). Volunteers must obtain the necessary documents and enter the information onto the official AP portal in order to apply for these houses. This method involves several steps. Despite the project's noble objectives, there are certain problems and inefficiencies with the way it is now set up. Our top goals are to address any issue completely and guarantee that everyone enjoys a seamless, user-friendly experience. The intricacy of the current system indicates that there are serious issues preventing the housing distribution process from being as successful and efficient as it may be. Issues ranging from disparities in applicant validation to a deficiency of clarity in the application procedure necessitate immediate attention and resolution. Furthermore, manually entering beneficiary data by government employees is a time and resource waster and increases the possibility of mistakes and inaccuracies.

Through the use of technology, our project aims to improve accountability, speed up procedures, and increase transparency inside this system. In order to develop a reliable and user-centered E-Housing Allotment System, our goal is to locate and resolve the underlying causes of the current issues. Applicants will be able to submit their information, have their backgrounds checked, and monitor the status of their applications in real time using this web-based portal. Many important stakeholders may profit significantly from the use of our method. Volunteers and government workers will have less paperwork and administrative labor to complete, and the application process will be more transparent and user-friendly. The government will benefit from more decision-making authority, better departmental cooperation, and increased efficiency.

Our main goal is to seamlessly integrate technology and governance to optimize the housing distribution process, thereby empowering citizens and government officials. We seek to create a more just and inclusive

society in which housing is a fundamental human right and is

accessible to all by reducing the gap between supply and demand.

## **LITERATURE SURVEY:**

**Al-Khoury and Alzoube<sup>(1)</sup> (2018)** assess smart cities by considering the potential benefits, challenges, and directions for future urban development within the framework of the digital revolution. The authors use both real data and previously published studies to anticipate how technology will affect cities in the future. They also highlight the ways in which smart technologies can be used to improve living conditions and encourage sustainability in metropolitan settings.

**Al-Sharafi and Baharom<sup>(2)</sup> (2017)** A comprehensive review of the literature on the adoption of electronic governance is given by Al-Sharafi and Baharom, who also offer significant theoretical insights. Their extensive study provides a solid foundation for comprehending user attitudes and behaviors regarding electronic services and illustrates the numerous factors influencing the acceptance of e-government initiatives. This paper is a helpful resource for scholars and

policymakers who want to increase the effectiveness and usage of e-government solutions.

**Alshamaila et al.<sup>(3)</sup> (2017)** examine the use of cloud computing by small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in northeastern England. They provide a multi-perspective paradigm that aids in understanding the variables influencing cloud adoption. Through their empirical investigation, the authors hope to shed light on the nuances and complexity of technology adoption in organizational contexts by identifying the key elements that both encourage and hinder small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) from adopting cloud computing. Their research advances our knowledge of the adoption process and offers practitioners, scholars, and legislators useful data to encourage cloud adoption and innovation in small and medium-sized enterprises.

**Hasan and Bao<sup>(4)</sup> (2018)** offer a useful, practical set of

recommendations in their systematic review of the literature on citizens' acceptance of e-government services, in addition to a thorough description of the results of previous studies. The writers conduct a thorough analysis of empirical research, spotting recurring themes and patterns in the adoption of e-government research and offering insights into the variables affecting public opinion and behavior. Their meta-analysis advances our knowledge of the adoption process and offers practitioners and legislators practical suggestions for boosting the efficacy of e-government programs.

**Islam and Kwak<sup>(5)</sup> (2019)** examine the adoption and diffusion of e-government services in Bangladesh, offering a comprehensive analysis of the factors influencing citizen engagement with electronic services. The factors influencing public involvement with electronic services are thoroughly examined by Islam and Kwak<sup>(5)</sup> (2019) in their study on the adoption and dissemination of e-government services in Bangladesh. The authors used empirical research to identify key components of e-government adoption and spread,

which shed light on the opportunities and difficulties of e-government implementation in developing countries. The authors' research will assist practitioners and policymakers better understand how citizens utilize and evaluate these services, which will improve the performance of e-government initiatives in Bangladesh.

**Janssen et al<sup>(6)</sup> (2017)** The advantages, obstacles to adoption, and fallacies related to open information and open government projects are examined by Janssen et al. Their analysis provides insights into tactics for fostering accountability, transparency, and citizen involvement using open data, thereby deepening our awareness of the benefits and pitfalls connected with open government programs.

**Kaur and Kant<sup>(7)</sup> (2019)** With the intention of finding the critical factors influencing project performance, Kaur and Kant conduct an empirical analysis to investigate the difficulties associated with acceptance as well as implementation of e-government initiatives in India. Their research provides insightful information about the technological, organizational, and environmental

aspects influencing the uptake and execution of e-government initiatives in India. The authors offer practitioners and politicians helpful advice on how to increase the efficacy and sustainability of e-government projects in India by outlining important success criteria and obstacles.

**Khan and Qureshi<sup>(8)</sup> (2017)** examine the factors impacting Pakistan's adoption of electronic government from the perspective of the citizen. Through empirical research, they find significant aspects impacting individuals' opinions and intentions on the use of e-government services. The study offers comprehensive insights into the unique opportunities and challenges linked to the implementation of e-government in Pakistan. This contributes to the existing literature and carries implications for both policymakers and practitioners.

**Kulkarni and Papanna<sup>(9)</sup> (2018)** In evaluating the variables impacting the uptake of e-government services, Kulkarni and Papanna provide a thorough analysis of the literature and suggest a direction for further research. The authors stress the need for more research and identify

the critical factors influencing the adoption of e-government using data from a variety of sources. Their assessment deepens our comprehension of the nuances and difficulties associated with e-government deployment by offering guidance for further research and useful implications for practitioners and legislators.

**Rahman and Islam<sup>(10)</sup> (2018)** provide a comprehensive study of Bangladesh's e-government initiatives, examining the growth, challenges, and prospects for electronic governance in the country. By integrating empirical data and previously published material, the authors offer a perceptive analysis of the adoption and impacts of e-government services in Bangladesh, highlighting areas in need of more research and legislative action.

**Rana et al<sup>(11)</sup> (2017)** Through a systematic review of previous research, Rana et al. examine how citizens embrace a digital government system and provide a cohesive picture of the adoption process. The authors identify important elements influencing citizen adoption behavior and offer a conceptual framework for comprehending the intricate

interactions between variables influencing adoption decisions by combining the results of several investigations. Their research advances our knowledge of how

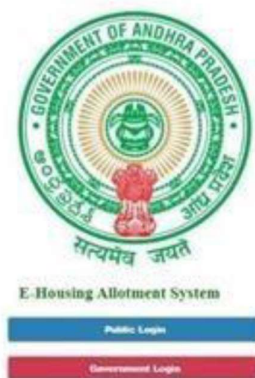
## **ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN ASPECTS:**

Applications for government-allotted houses are accepted from citizens below the poverty line (BPL) through the E-housing module, which provides an easy-to-use online platform centered on housing projects. Citizens must wait until the housing plan is operational before starting the application procedure. Citizens can easily submit their applications by filling out a short form with their choices and basic facts once the

citizens interact with e-government services and provides policymakers and practitioners with useful advice on how to enhance both citizen satisfaction and service delivery.

program is operational and accessible. Additionally, they can choose to save a copy of their application for their records in the future. After a citizen is assigned a residence, they will get an email asking them to visit the portal interface to confirm the assignment. There are two logins available for our portal. These are:

- Public login/ E-Housing employee
- Government login/ E-Housing admin





## E-Housing Allotment System

### Public Login

311751505406

[Forgot Password](#)

[Sign in](#)

Don't have an account

[Sign up](#)



## E-Housing Allotment System

[Home](#)

[Status](#)

[Queries](#)

[About Us](#)

[Logout](#)

### Housing Form

Name (same as in Aadhar)	<input type="text"/>
Aadhar Number	<input type="text"/>
Husband/Father's name	<input type="text"/>
Temporary Address	<input type="text"/>
Mobile Number	<input type="text"/>
Place	<input type="text"/>
Age	<input type="text"/>
Caste (SC/BC/ST)	<input type="text"/>
Annual Income	<input type="text"/>
Ration Card Number	<input type="text"/>

[Reset](#)

[Next Page](#)



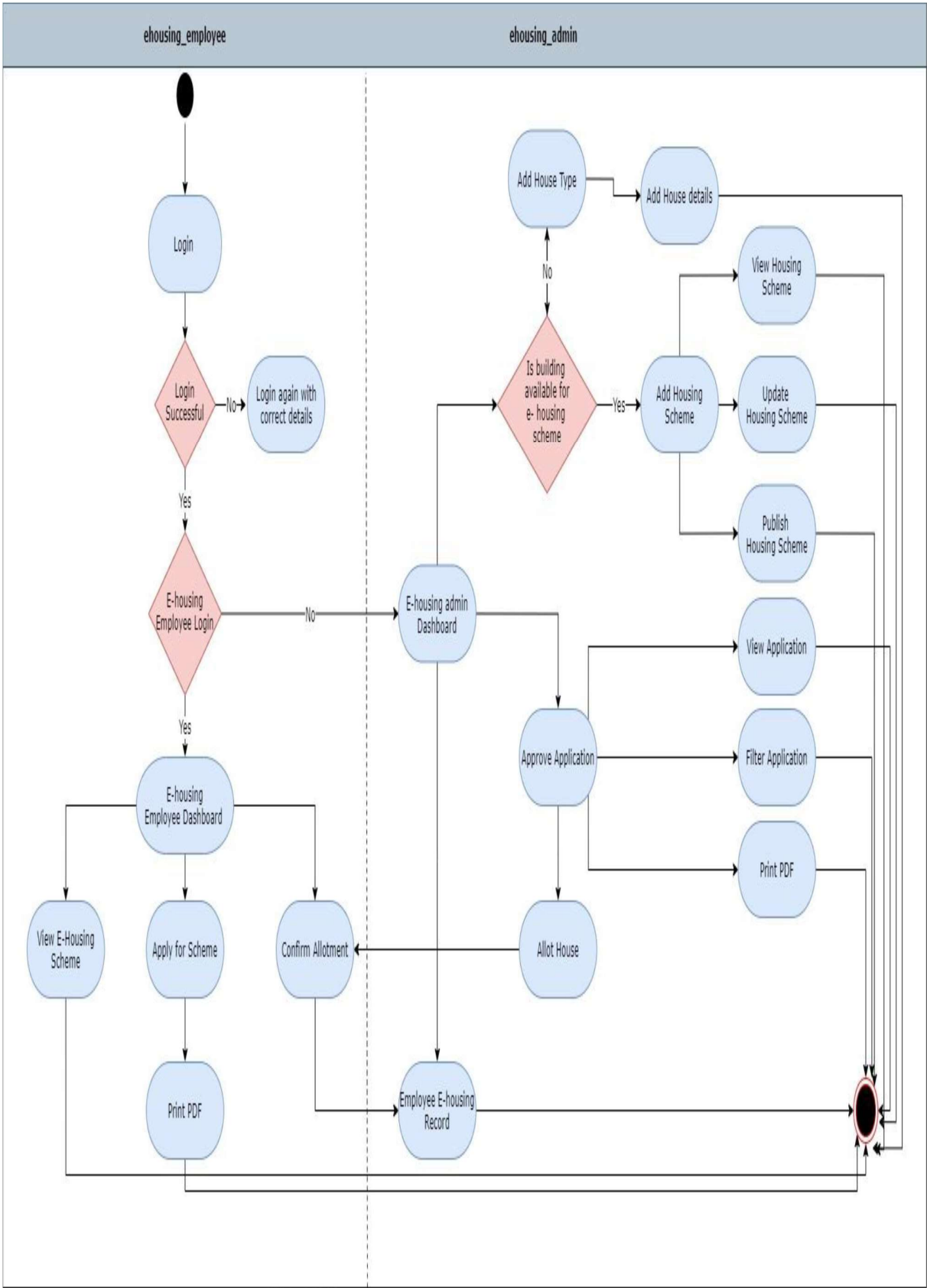
## DESIGN:

## USE CASE DIGRAM:



E-Housing Use Case Diagram

ACTIVITY DIAGRAM:



E-Housing Activity Diagram

## CODE:

### Main menu:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Public login</title>

<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="govt_home.css">

</head>

<body>

<div>

<table width="100%" class="header">

<tr>

<td></td>

<td align="left"><h2>E-Housing Allotment System</h2></td>

</tr>

</table>

</div>

<br>

<div class="nav" align="left">

<table width="100%">

<tr>

<td><a href="govt_home.html">Home</a></td>

<td><a href="govt_status.html">Status</a></td>

<td><a href="govt_queries.html">Queries</a></td>

<td><a href="govt_aboutus.html">About Us</a></td>

<td align="right"><a href="main.html">Logout</a></td>
```

```

</tr>
</table>
</div>
<div class="content">
<table align="center" width="70%">
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><h3>Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister YS Jagan Mohan Reddy has
announced that people who don't have an own house in the state would be
given free house pattas. He discussed with the government and decided to
give 25 lakhs house pattas to the people who don't have own house. He
decided to give 1.50cent per beneficiary; He also said that before this, scams
in the construction of houses in cities will be investigated. He also said that
by eliminating corruption, the government will allot houses for free to the
poor.</h3></td>
</tr>
</table>
</div>
<center><a href="govt_status.html"><input type="button" name="status"
value="View Status"></a></center>
</body>
</html>

```

### Public form :

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Housing Form</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="public_form.css">

```

```
</head>

<body>

<div>

<table width="100%" class="header">

<tr>

<td></td>

<td align="left"><h2>E-Housing Allotment System</h2></td>

</tr>

</table>

</div>

<br>

<div class="nav" align="left">

<table width="100%">

<tr>

<td><a href="public_home.html">Home</a></td>

<td><a href="public_status.html">Status</a></td>

<td><a href="public_queries.html">Queries</a></td>

<td><a href="public_aboutus.html">About Us</a></td>

<td align="right"><a href="main.html">Logout</a></td>

</tr>

</table>

</div>

<div class="form">

<table align="center" width="60%">

<form action="form.php" method="post">

<tr>
```

```
<th colspan="2"><h2 align="center">Housing Form</h2></th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td colspan="2"><input type="text" name="aname" placeholder="Name
(same as in Aadhar)" required></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td colspan="2"><input type="text" name="anum" placeholder="Aadhar
Number" required></td> </tr>
<tr>
<td colspan="2"><input type="text" name="hname" placeholder="Husband
Name/Father name" required></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td colspan="2"><input type="text" name="address"
placeholder="Temporary Address" required></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td colspan="2"><input type="text" name="number" placeholder="Mobile
Number" required></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td colspan="2"><input type="text" name="place" placeholder="Place"
required></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td colspan="2"><input type="text" name="age" placeholder="Age"
required></td>
```

```
</tr>

<tr>
<td colspan="2"><input type="text" name="caste" placeholder="Caste
(OC/BC/Sc/ST)" required></td> </tr>

<tr>
<td colspan="2"><input type="text" name="income" placeholder="Annual
Income" required></td>

</tr>

<tr>
<td colspan="2"><input type="text" name="ration" placeholder="Ration
Card Number" required></td>

</tr>

<tr>
<td align="center"><a href="public_form.html"><input type="button"
name="reset" value="Reset"></a></td>

<td align="center"><input type="submit" name="next" value="Next
Page"></td>

</tr>

</form>

</table>

</div>

</body >

</html

>
```

## Government Status :

!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Government Status</title>

<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="govt\_status.css">

<script type="text/javascript" src="govt\_status.js"></script>

</head>

<body>

<div>

<table width="100%" class="header">

<tr>

<td></td>

<td align="left"><h2>E-Housing Allotment System</h2></td>

</tr>

</table>

</div>

<br>

<div class="nav" align="left">

<table width="100%">

<tr>

<td><a href="govt\_home.html">Home</a></td>

<td><a href="govt\_status.html">Status</a></td>

<td><a href="govt\_queries.html">Queries</a></td>

<td><a href="govt\_aboutus.html">About Us</a></td>

<td align="right"><a href="main.html">Logout</a></td>



```

</tr>
</table>
</div>
<div class="form">
<table align="center" width="60%">
<form>
<tr>
<th colspan="4"><h2 align="center">Housing Status</h2></th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>311751505400</td>
<td><a href="5400.html"><input type="button" name="View"
value="View"></a></td> <td><select name="status">
<option value="Status" selected>-Status-</option>
<option value="Approve" class="approve">Approve</option>
<option value="Reject" class="reject">Reject</option>
</select></td>
<td><input type="button" name="Update" value="Update"
onClick="valid()"></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>311751505401</td>
<td><a href="5401.html"><input type="button" name="View"
value="View"></a></td> <td><select name="status">
<option value="Status" selected>-Status-</option>
<option value="Approve" class="approve">Approve</option>
<option value="Reject" class="reject">Reject</option>

```

```

</select></td>

<td><input      type="button"      name="Update"      value="Update"
onClick="valid()"></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>311751505402</td>

<td><a      href="5400.html"><input      type="button"      name="View"
value="View"></a></td> <td><select name="status">

<option value="Status" selected>-Status-</option>

<option value="Approve" class="approve">Approve</option>

<option value="Reject" class="reject">Reject</option>

</select></td>

<td><input      type="button"      name="Update"      value="Update"
onClick="valid()"></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>311751505403</td>

<td><a      href="5400.html"><input      type="button"      name="View"
value="View"></a></td> <td><select name="status">

<option value="Status" selected>-Status-</option>

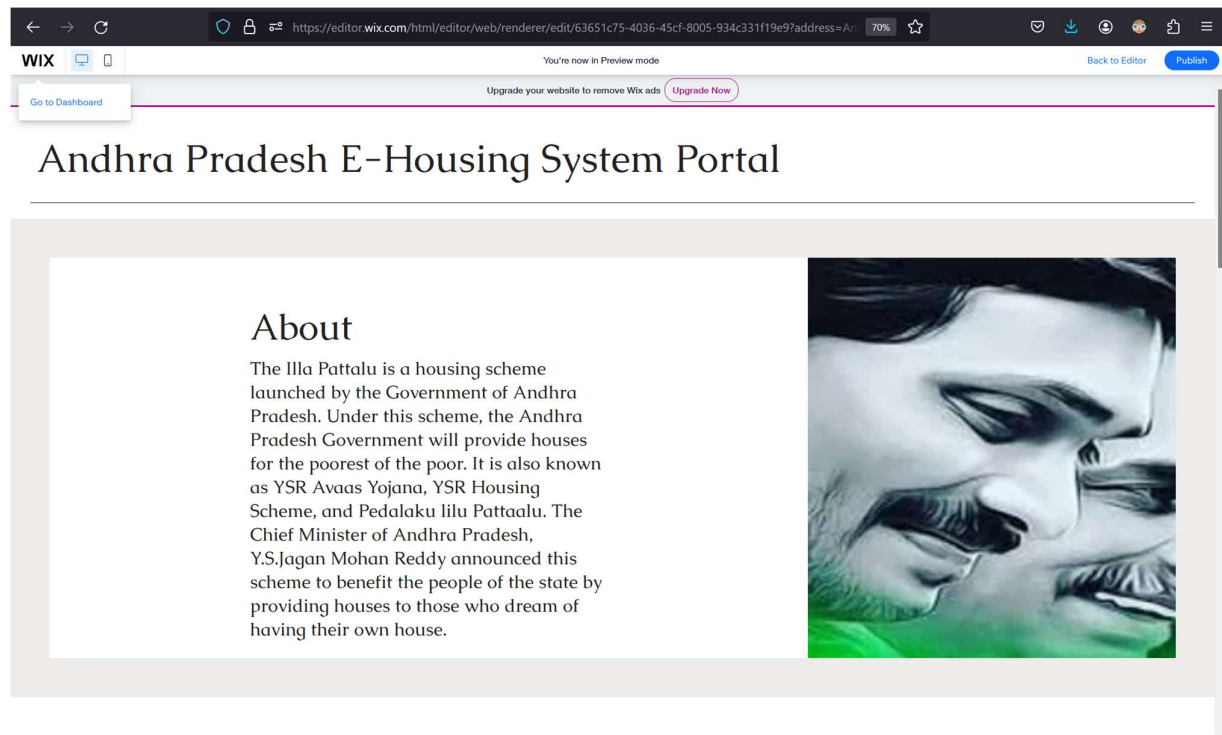
<option value="Approve" class="approve">Approve</option>

<option value="Reject" class="reject">Reject</option>

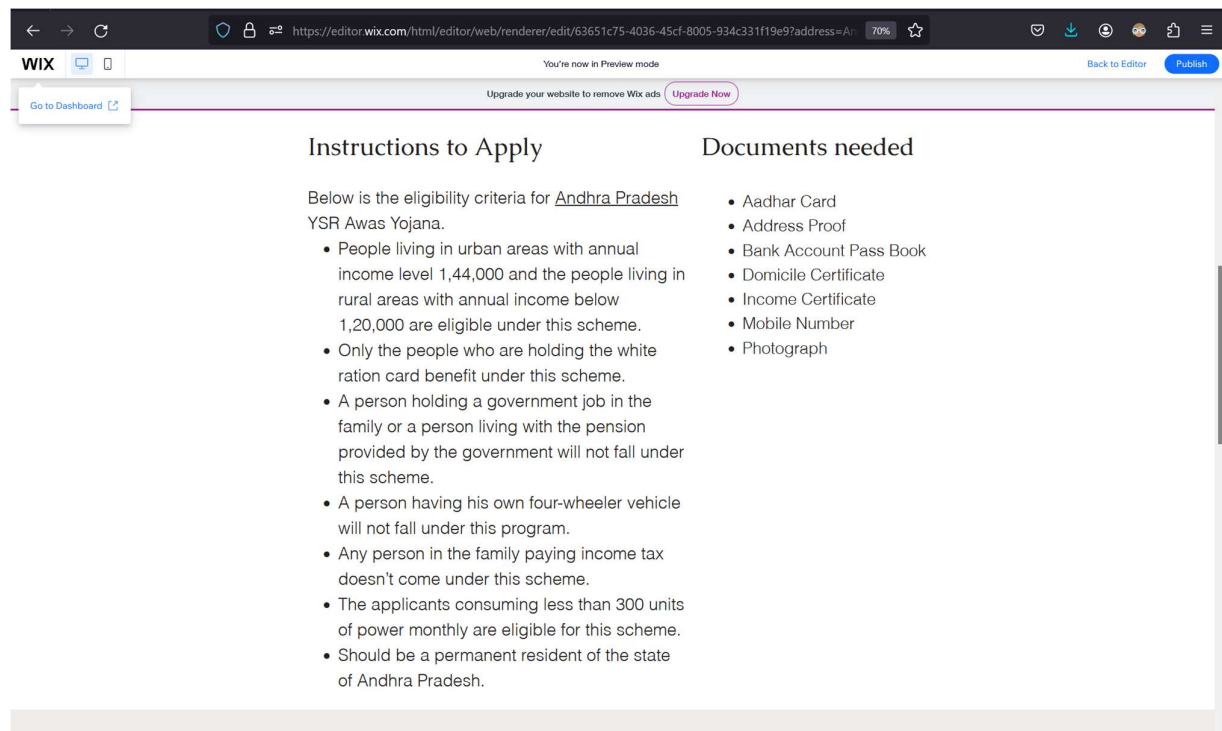
```

## OUTPUT SCREENSHOTS:

### HOME PAGE:



### INSTRUCTIONS PAGE:



WIX

←

→

↺

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🔗

🔧

☰

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# Application Submission

---

Please complete the form to apply for the scheme.

First Name

Last Name

Phone \*

Email Address \*

Aadhar number

Enter a number

White ration card number

Enter a number

Pan card number

Enter a number

Caste certificate number

Enter a number

Income certificate number

Enter a number

Residency certificate number

Enter a number

Submit

# BACKEND DATABASE TABLE:

Dashboard?×

Let's set up your business

2/3 completed

Setup

Home

Getting Paid

All Payments

Apps

Site & Mobile App

Inbox

Customers & Leads

Contacts

Forms & Submissions

Community

Loyalty Program

Referral Program

Business Email

Marketing

Analytics

Automations

Settings

CMS

Developer Tools

Forms & Submissions

Contact 3

WIX APP COLLECTION

More Actions

Default view

+ New View

Default view

Refresh order

Manage Fields

Sort

Filter

Q Search

	T First Name	T Last Name	T Phone	T Email	# Aadhar number	# White ration car...	# Pan card number
1	Pranay	G	9499678904	pranay@gmail.com	397788000234	76574577	6784844898
<div>+ Add Item</div>							

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Because the e-housing system provides improved access to housing services and expedites administrative procedures, the AP government takes advantage of it. Residents can now more quickly and effectively apply for housing, receive updates on the progress of their applications, and obtain information connected to housing through the use of electronic platforms and online portals. Furthermore, the e-housing system has reduced the likelihood of bias and corruption by enhancing

accountability and transparency in the allocation of housing resources. Many important realizations and their consequences for upcoming e-governance projects are brought to light in the debate around the introduction of the e-housing system. Above all, the e-housing system's success demonstrates how crucial stakeholder involvement and user-centered design are to ensuring that government organizations and the general public both accept and use electronic platforms. Second, by adding data analytics and feedback

mechanisms, the e-housing system's capacity to recognize patterns, address citizen requirements, and enhance service delivery over time may be strengthened even more. In conclusion, continued investments in cybersecurity, capacity building, and digital infrastructure are necessary to maintain the long-term benefits and feasibility of e-governance projects in the housing sector.

### **CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT:**

To sum up, the e-housing system implemented by the AP government is a significant step in the direction of bettering housing services and promoting efficacy, openness, and citizen-centric governance. The utilization of digital platforms and web portals has streamlined administrative processes, expanded accessibility to housing data, and improved transparency in the allocation of housing resources. This project's successful conclusion offers as an illustration of how e-governance initiatives may address important societal issues and enhance public sector service delivery at the same time.

To optimize the future utility and impact of the e-housing system, a number of adjustments can be investigated. Regular user feedback and usability assessments should be incorporated into the system to guarantee long-term user happiness and pinpoint areas that require improvement. Furthermore, by incorporating cutting-edge technologies like machine learning and artificial intelligence, the system's capacity for data analysis, predictive modeling, and customized service delivery can be improved. By attempting to extend the e-housing system's reach to underserved and rural areas through community outreach initiatives and mobile applications, all residents can have equitable access to housing services. Sufficient investments in technology, capacity building, and stakeholder engagement are necessary to fully fulfill the promise of the e-housing system to improve the standard of living of Andhra Pradesh citizens and revolutionize housing governance.

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