

AUTOMATING REVIEWS FOR E-GOVERNMENT SERVICES WITH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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ABSTRACT

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has recently advanced the state-of-art results in an evergrowing 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, we 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 for 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.

1 INTRODUCTION

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has been around for some decades in several theoretical forms and complicated systems; however, only recent advances in computational powers and big data have enabled AI to achieve outstanding results in an ever-growing number of domains. For example, AI has tremendously advanced the areas of computer vision medical applications natural language processing reinforcement learning, and several other domains. AI can be defined as the ability of a computer to imitate the intelligence of human behavior while improving its own performance. AI is not only robotics but rather an intelligent The behavior of an autonomous machine describes the brain of the machine and not its body; it can drive a car, play a game, and perform diverse sophisticated jobs. AI is an _eld that falls at the intersections of several other domains, including Machine Learning Deep Learning Natural Languages Processing Context Awareness, and Data Security and Privacy Figure 1 illustrates the intersections and relationship of AI _eld with related _elds. Machine Learning (ML) is the ability of an algorithm to learn from prior data in order to produce a smart behavior and make correct decisions in various situations that it has never faced before. ML algorithms are enabled by training a computational model, which is the process of exposing an algorithm to a large dataset (e.g., citizens' demographics) in order to predict future behaviors (e.g., employment rates). The process of learning from prior datasets is known as supervised learning. Unlike traditional ML algorithms, Deep Learning, a subfield of ML, has emerged to outcome the limitations of prior ML algorithms. Deep learning can be defined as a mapping function that maps raw input data (e.g., a medical image) to the desired output (e.g., diagnosis) by minimizing a loss function using some optimization approach, such as stochastic gradient descent (SGD) [9]. Deep learning algorithms, inspired by the neural networks in the human brain, are built with a large number of hierarchical artificial neural networks that map the raw input data (inserted at the input layer) to the desired output (produced at the output layer) through a large number of layers (known as hidden layers), and thus the name deep learning. The hidden layers are responsible for the actual mapping process, which is a series of simple but nonlinear mathematical operations (i.e., a dot product followed by a nonlinear process). The main advantage of deep learning is that it does not require feature engineering. Despite the fact that deep learning has improved the state-of-art results in several domains, it is still evident that e-government applications face several challenges regarding adapting deep learning First, given the recent and rapid advances in the deep learning domain, it is becoming more difficult to and experts of this technology who are capable of developing efficient and reliable AI applications, especially in third-world countries. Second, the development lifecycle of AI projects, especially deep learning, has introduced a new set of development challenges. In particular, traditional software development focuses on meeting a set of required functional and non-functional requirements; in contrast, deep learning development focuses on optimizing a speci_c metric based on a large set of parameters, which is done in an unsystematic search approach. Third, integrating AI and deep learning applications in e-government services requires strong policies and measures on

data security and privacy. However, there are still challenges that hinder the creation of concrete standards for data security and privacy, including citizen-government trust, transparency, and other technical difficulties related to developing and implementing secure systems.

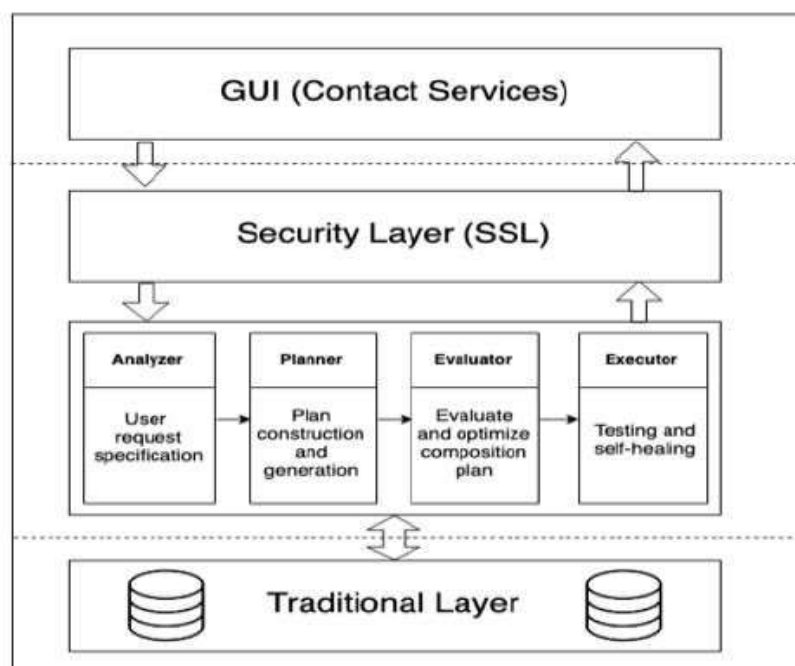
2 EXISTING SYSTEM

Recently, many countries have adopted e-government services in various departments and many autonomous applications. While there are several studies conducted for enhancing 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 people's 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 with 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.

3 PROPOSED SYSTEM

In this paper, the author describes the concept to automate government services with Artificial Intelligence techniques such as a Deep Learning algorithm called Convolution Neural Networks (CNN). Government can introduce new schemes on the Internet and people can read news and notifications of such schemes then people can write an opinion about such schemes and these opinions can help the government in taking better decisions. To detect public opinions about schemes automatically we need to have software like human brains that can easily understand the opinion that people are writing in favor of positive or negative. To build such automated opinion detection author is suggesting building CNN model which can work like human brains. This CNN model can be generated for any service and we can make it work like automated decision making without any human interactions. To suggest this technique author already describes the concept to implement multiple models in which one model can detect or recognize human handwritten digits and the second model can detect sentiment from text sentences that can be given by humans about government schemes. In our extension model, we added another model which can detect sentiment from a person face image. Person face expressions can describe sentiments better than words or sentences. So our extension work can predict sentiments from personal face images.

4 SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



5 IMPLEMENTATION

USER: Generate Hand Written Digits Recognition Deep Learning Model: using this model we are building CNN based handwritten model which takes digit images as input and then predicts the name of the digit. CNN model can be generated by taking two types of images called train (train images contain all possible shapes of digits humans can write in all possible ways) and test (Using test images train model will be tested whether it's giving better prediction accuracy). Using all train images CNN will build the training model. While building the model we will extract features from train images and then build model. While testing also we will extract features from the test image and then apply the trained model on that test image to classify it. Generate Text & Image Based Sentiment Detection Deep Learning Model: using this module we will generate text and image based sentiment detection model. All possible positive and negative words will be used to generate text-based sentiment model. All different types of facial expression images will be used to generate image based sentiment model. Whenever we input text or image then a training model will be applied to that input to predict its sentiments. Upload Test Image & Recognize Digit: By using this module we will upload text images and apply the trained model to recognize digits. Write Your Opinion About Government Policies: using this module we will accept the user's opinion and then save that opinion inside the application to detect sentiment from opinion. View Peoples Sentiments From Opinions: using this module users can see all user's opinion and their sentiments detected through the CNN model. Upload Your Face Expression Photo About Government Policies: using this module user will upload his image with a facial expression which indicates whether the user is satisfied with this scheme or not. Detect Sentiments From Face Expression Photo: using this module different users can see the facial expression image and detect sentiment which is uploaded by past users

6 CONCLUSION

With the recent advances in AI and deep learning technologies, more government agencies are starting to use such technologies to improve their systems and services. However, a large set of challenges hinder the adoption of such technologies, including the lack of experts, computational resources, trust, and AI interpretability. In this paper, we introduced the definitions of artificial intelligence and e-government, briefly discussed the current state of e-government indices around the world, and then proposed our solutions to advance the current state of e-government, considering the Gulf Countries as a case study. We proposed a framework for the management of government information resources that help manage the e-government lifecycle end-to-end. Then, we proposed a set of deep learning techniques that can help facilitate and automate several e-government services. After that, we proposed a smart platform for AI development and implementation in government. The overarching goal of this paper is to introduce new frameworks and platforms to integrate recent advances in AI techniques in the e-government systems and services to improve the overall trust, transparency, and efficiency of e-government.

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