Detailed Table of Contents

data on e-governance. Its main aim is to provide the comprehensive overview big data in e-governance. E-government is still struggling to move advanced level of development. Current e-government applications handle only structured data and sharing between the applications is also difficult.

Chapter 3

There are many tools and techniques that can support management in the information security field. In order to deal with any kind of security, authentication plays an important role. In biometrics, a human being needs to be identified based on some unique personal characteristics and parameters. In this book chapter, the researchers will present an automatic Face Recognition and Authentication Methodology (FRAM). The most significant contribution of this work is using three face recognition methods; the Eigenface, the Fisherface, and color histogram quantization. Finally, the researchers proposed a hybrid approach which is based on a DNA encoding process and embedding the resulting data into a face image using the discrete wavelet transform. In the reverse process, the researchers performed DNA decoding based on the data extracted from the face image.

Chapter 4

Technological development in the past decade has motivated governments in developing countries to focus on leveraging new technologies for efficient and effective public service delivery. M-government has been singled out as one of the fundamental aspect for socio-economic growth in developing countries. Therefore, this study aims at investigating the factors that influence individuals in adoption of new technology, specifically m-government in the context of developing countries. Precisely, this study was to present and empirically validate a research model based on user behavior that examine m-government acceptance in developing countries and

inspect the moderating role of facilitating conditions on m-government adoption. The research model was tested using data from 248 respondents from Kenya, surveyed between August and September 2011. The results indicated that the proposed model explained a variance of 60.5 percent of behavior intention to use m-government. In addition, facilitating conditions were found to be a crucial spur to m-government acceptance in developing countries.

Chapter 5

The Smart Government is the advanced e-Government which has been indicated as an emerging global trend in public service delivery. The utilization of Smart Government mobile service is having various numbers of challenges including complexity of different technologies, and reducing duplication among existing and new systems in the application field. In order to get over these challenges, an integrated, an innovative and common system architecture is required to design for the mobile services of Smart Government. Hence, this study designed and proposed "A Smart Government framework for mobile application services" to integrate common parts of the application service. The research covered mobile application service components, and centered on mobile G2C and C2G interactions in the front-office application domain. In addition, the Federal Enterprise Architecture Framework is used, and designed architecture followed up recommendations are proposed for decision makers, government officials, researchers who related to ICT and e-Government.

Chapter 6

Cloud Computing is becoming a rapidly accepted and deployed paradigm both by individuals and organizations alike. The government of various countries is also moving its services to cloud to offer better and just in time services to the users. This chapter explores the basic concepts of Cloud Computing, which includes the main features of Cloud Computing, the cloud deployment models, the services offered by the cloud, motivations behind adoption of cloud by organizations, in general and by the Government, in particular. We also lay an insight into the various Cloud Computing initiatives taken by the Government of India to facilitate its citizens with easy access to information/services.