

Citizen Perspectives on Government Policy

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ABSTRACT_ The concept of **citizen Opinions on Government Policies** is based upon public citizens "playing an active role in the process of view policies which is uploaded by government . Citizen opinion is nothing but Citizen generated content. Any citizen can post their opinion(ideas) and view other citizen ideas, if like the ideas means vote for their ideas.

The main goal of the project is rating the articles. which means the articles rating should depend upon the Public votes.

1.INTRODUCTION

Public opinion, an [aggregate](#) of the individual views, attitudes, and beliefs about a particular topic, expressed by a significant proportion of a [community](#). Some scholars treat the aggregate as a synthesis of the views of all or a certain segment of society; others regard it as a collection of many differing or opposing views. Writing in 1918, the American sociologist [Charles Horton Cooley](#) emphasized public opinion as a process of interaction and mutual influence rather than a state of broad agreement. The American political scientist [V.O. Key](#) defined public opinion in 1961 as "opinions held by private persons which governments find it prudent to heed."

Subsequent advances in statistical and [demographic](#) analysis led by the 1990s to an understanding of public opinion as the [collective](#) view of a defined population, such as a particular demographic or [ethnic group](#). The influence of public opinion is not restricted to politics and elections. It is a powerful force in many other spheres, such as [culture](#), fashion, literature and the arts, consumer spending, and marketing and [public relations](#). Theoretical And Practical Conceptions In his [eponymous treatise](#) on public opinion published in 1922, the American editorialist [Walter Lippmann](#) qualified his observation that [democracies](#) tend to make a mystery out of public opinion with the declaration that "there have been skilled

organizers of opinion who understood the mystery well enough to create majorities on election day.” Although the reality of public opinion is now almost universally accepted, there is much variation in the way it is defined, reflecting in large measure the different perspectives from which scholars have approached the subject. Contrasting understandings of public opinion have taken shape over the centuries, especially as new methods of measuring public opinion have been applied to politics, commerce, [religion](#), and social activism.

2.LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 Walter Lippmann (1922):

- **Title:** Public Opinion
- **Abstract:** Lippmann's seminal work addresses the complexity of public opinion in democratic societies. He argues that while democracies often mystify public opinion, skilled organizers can effectively shape majority views, particularly during elections. This work underscores the intricate dynamics between media, public perception, and political outcomes.

2.2 Charles Horton Cooley (1918):

- **Title:** Social Process

- **Abstract:** Cooley emphasizes public opinion as a process of interaction and mutual influence. He argues that public opinion is not merely a state of broad agreement but a dynamic and continuous process shaped by social interactions and communication.

2.3 V.O. Key (1961):

- **Title:** Public Opinion and American Democracy
- **Abstract:** Key defines public opinion as “opinions held by private persons which governments find it prudent to heed.” This work highlights the practical significance of public opinion in democratic governance, suggesting that policymakers consider these opinions when making decisions.

2.4 Elisabeth Noelle-Neumann (1993):

- **Title:** The Spiral of Silence: Public Opinion – Our Social Skin
- **Abstract:** Noelle-Neumann introduces the "spiral of silence" theory, which posits that individuals may withhold their opinions if they perceive they are in the minority, leading to a skewed representation of public opinion. This work explores the social pressures that influence public expression and opinion formation.

2.5 James S. Fishkin (1995):

- **Title:** The Voice of the People: Public Opinion and Democracy
- **Abstract:** Fishkin advocates for deliberative democracy, where public opinion is formed through informed discussion and debate. He suggests that traditional polling methods may not accurately capture the considered views of the populace and calls for more interactive approaches to gauging public sentiment.

3.PROPOSED SYSTEM

The most critical section of the project plan is a listing of high-level product requirements, also referred to as goals. All of the software product requirements to be developed during the requirements definition stage flow from one or more of these goals. The minimum information for each goal consists of a title and textual description, although additional information and references to external documents may be included. The outputs of the project planning stage are the configuration management plan, the quality assurance plan, and the project plan and schedule, with a detailed listing of scheduled activities for the upcoming Requirements stage, and high level estimates of effort for the out stages

3.1 IMPLEMENTATION

1. Admin:

The admin is maintained by the all the details of the articles. Admin view the which article have the more votes and which article have the less votes and which is top article to be viewed. Admin view the votes for the particular article.

2. User:

User is the main role in this project. User post their article and view the others articles. If the user likes the others article means vote that article. If the user also see the top articles.

3. Government Policy:

The Government announce the policy , public view that policy and command about that policy and vote for that policy. The good policy have a more number of votes and have the good commands that policy become a very popular.

4.Post Article:

The user want to post the article means use this post article option. In that any type of article to be posted. Users to be posted their own ideas about anything.

The Post article have the login details for example Voter_ id, pancard number and email address.

5.View Article:

The user want to view all the articles. If the user likes the articles means save that article and vote for that article. If the user can also see top articles only

depend upon the votes. Which article have the more number votes that article to be a top article.

4.RESULTS AND DISCUSSION



FIG 4.1 citizen login

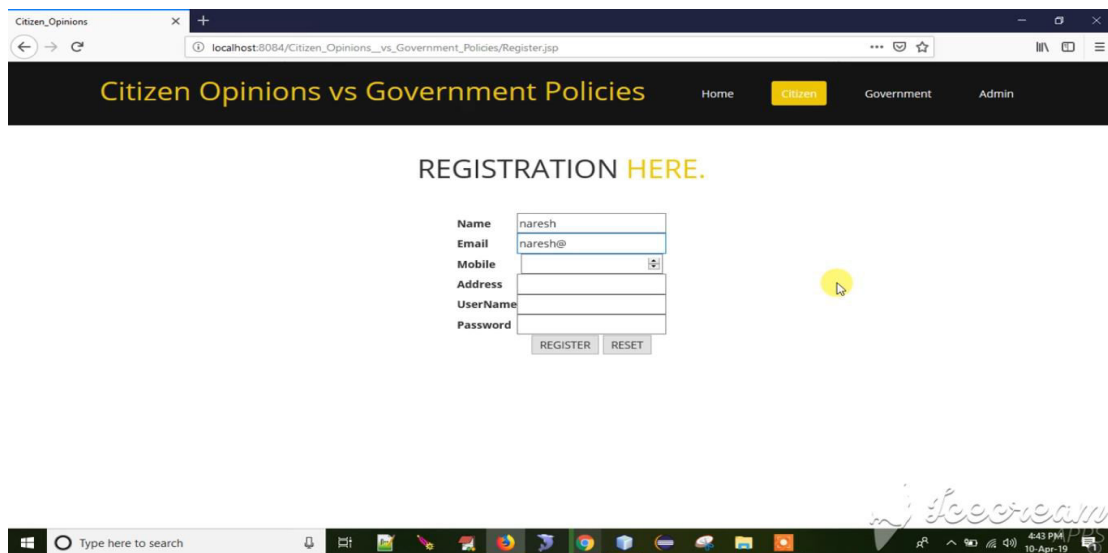


Fig 4.2 registration here

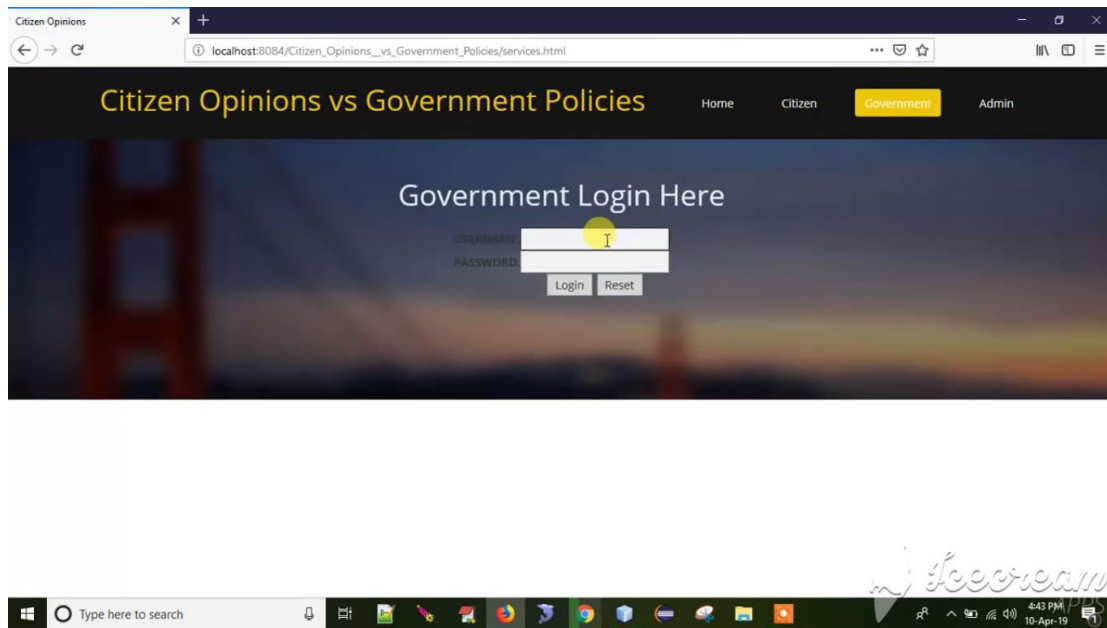


Fig 4.3 government login here

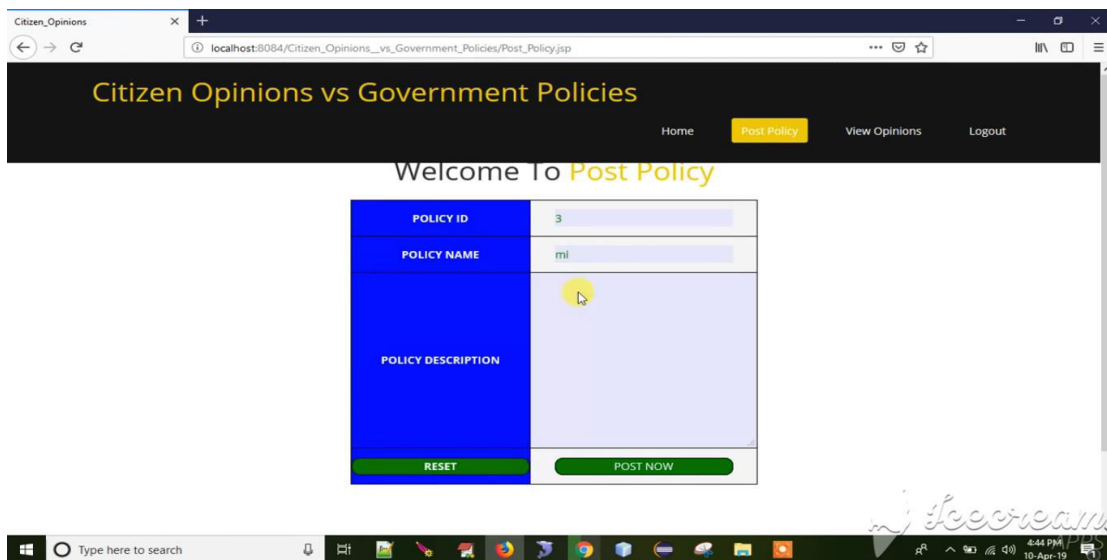


fig 4.4 post policy

CITIZEN	POLICY ID	POLICY NAME	POLICY TYPE	VIEW OPINION..
kishangadicherla@gmail.com	1	mgnregs	positive	nice policy.. I will support to the government for this policy thank you for introducing useful policies for the public.
kishangadicherla@gmail.com	1	mgnregs	neutral	there is a change to corruption bu the contractors
naresh@gmail.com	3	mission bhagiratha	possitive	this scheme will useful for the public
naresh@gmail.com	2	mession kakathiya	negtive	this is the very bad scheme

fig 4.5 public opinions

5.CONCLUSION

The link between the public opinion and public policy is **fundamental** to political representation.

The current **empirical** literature tests a general model in which policy is considered to be a function of public **preferences**. The major findings include: the impact of public opinion is substantial; salience enhances the impact of public opinion; the impact of opinion remains strong even when the activities of **political** organizations and elites are taken into account; responsiveness appears not to have changed significantly over time.

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