Internet Usage in Urban–Rural area with e-Commerce and e-Banking

Numan Mohsin   Satya Prakash Mishra   Neeraj Sahu

ABSTRACT

This paper present how the different users Internet usage in urban–rural area with e-commerce, and e-banking and these activities in remote areas, information technology might serve as a substitute for urban collection. We survey the technology comparison between the rural and urban we found the rural area users are not more aware but in urban area users are more aware and efficient use the technologies e- system so we are required the e-education in rural area   The outcomes results shows in form of percentage of internet uses for village and district level and this results are efficient and accurate. These result calculated by numerical computational software MATLAB 7.14

Keywords

Internet, Rural, Urban, e-commerce, e-banking

1. INTRODUCTION

Internet, the every expanding technology, serves as one-stop point for all the needs of academic community, be it information, education, communication, or research. It provides access to galaxies of internet service round the clock (24X7) and sources at a click. These galaxies of internet service and sources have attracted a large number of people from all over the world towards the internet. According to internet World Statistics, the population of internet users worldwide is 42.4% of the world's population uses the Internet. According to the International Telecommunication Union about 3.2 billion people.
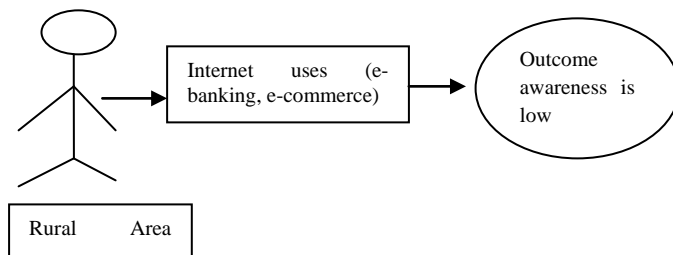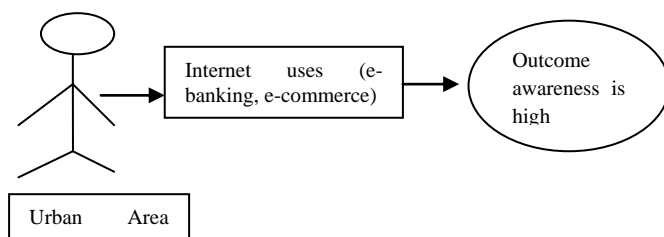

Figure 1: rural area users

Figure 2: urban area users

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

In (2000) C.R.C.E. gave Secretele comerului electronic.Ghid pentru exportatori-întreprinderimici imijlocii, [4] ,In 2002 Bucur, C.M. gave Comer electronic [1],In 2002 Anghel, L.D. gave Business to business marketing [2].

In 2007 Gay, R. Charlesworth, A., Esen, R. gave Online marketing [3],In 2008. Lai, L.S.; Turban, E Groups gave formation and operations in the Web 2.0 environment and social networks [4].

In 2011 Anghelu, N., gave Comerul electronic [5], In 2012. Mâranu, R. gave Etapele Comerului electronic [6].

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this paper we can use the research methodology in four steps:-

3.1 Data Collection

We collect the data from various resources just like social media banking transaction and various commercially organization. These data help to give various type data with electronic system.

3.2 Data Analysis

We analysis the data from various heterogeneous resources with rural and urban collection.

3.2.1 Rural Analysis

We analysis data from rural collection the awareness outcomes are less compare to urban collection.

3.2.2 Urban Analysis

We analysis data from urban collection the awareness outcomes are efficient and accurate compare to rural collection.

3.3 Data Processing

We process data from matlab 7.14 software with numerical percentage of computational then we see the rural collection accuracy of percentage is less then compare to urban data collection.

The accuracy is a measure of the degree calculated value to its actual value. The percent error is the ratio of the error to the actual value multiplied by 100.

$$\% \, error = \frac{error}{actual \, value} \times 100$$

3.4 Data Outcome

We calculate % error or accuracy percentage of rural and urban collection with the help of the formula is given data processing steps. The percentile of the accuracy calculated with numerical computational matlab 7.14 software.

4. EXPERIMENTAL RESULT

We calculate the experimental result from randomly selected data set S={d_1, d_2, d_3,…….. d_n} Where d_1, d_2, d_3,…….. d_n are randomly selected datasets. The datasets downloaded from very large UCI KDD datasets we select only 16 datasets

d_1, d_2, d_3, d_4, d_5, d_6 , d_7, d_8, d_9, d_{10}, d_{11}, d_{12}, d_{13}, d_{14}, d_{15}, d_{16}

Table-1 Accuracy percentage for rural correction

Datasets	Frequency datasets	Accuracy Percentage
d_1	50	48
d_2	100	45
d_3	150	43
d_4	200	41
d_5	250	38
d_6	300	35
d_7	350	32
d_8	400	29
d_9	450	27
d_{10}	500	25
d_{11}	550	24
d_{12}	600	21
d_{13}	650	19
d_{14}	700	14
d_{15}	750	13
d_{16}	800	10

Table-2 Accuracy percentage for urban correction

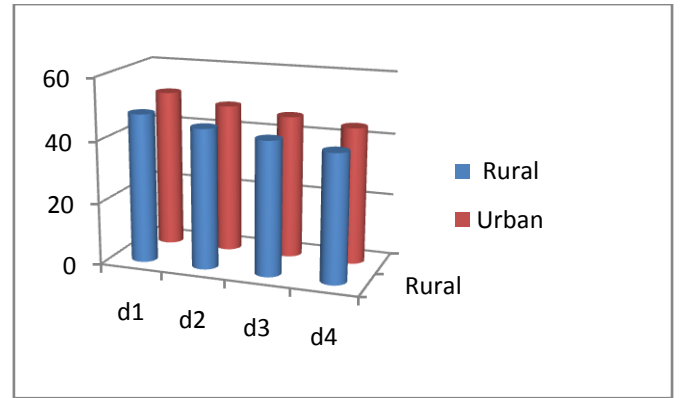| Datasets	Frequency datasets	Accuracy Percentage
d_1	50	51
d_2	100	48
d_3	150	46
d_4	200	44
d_5	250	41
d_6	300	38
d_7	350	35
d_8	400	32
d_9	450	34
d_{10}	500	31
d_{11}	550	28
d_{12}	600	25
d_{13}	650	22
d_{14}	700	17
d_{15}	750	16
d_{16}	800	13

Figure 3: Describe accuracy percentage of rural and urban for dataset d_1, d_2, d_3, d_4
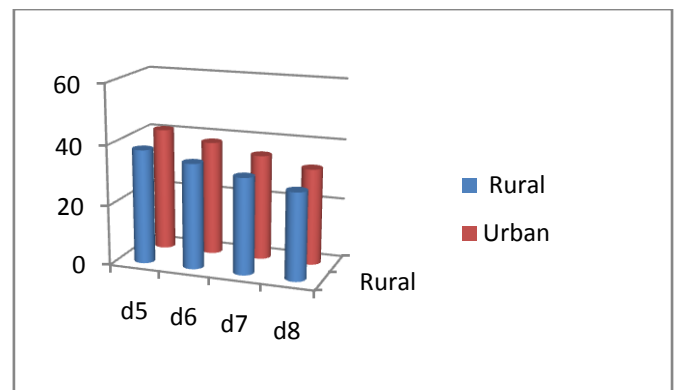

Figure 4: Describe accuracy percentage of rural and urban for dataset d_5, d_6, d_7, d_8
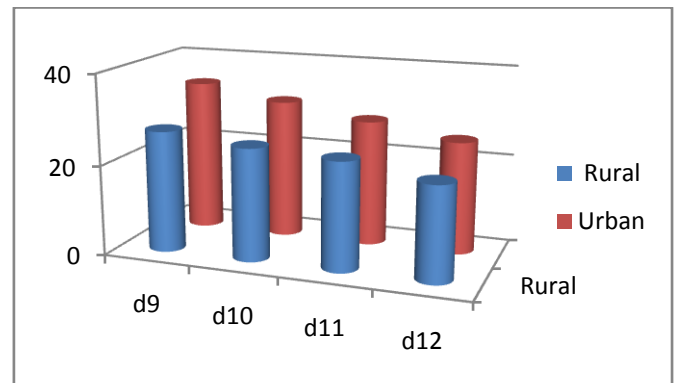

Figure 5: Describe accuracy percentage of rural and urban for dataset d_9, d_{10}, d_{11}, d_{12}
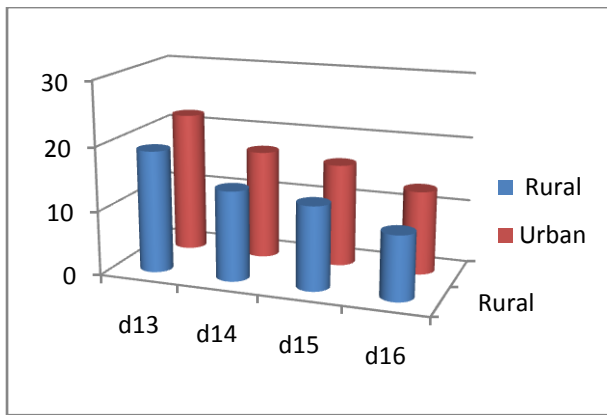
Figure 6: Describe accuracy percentage of rural and urban for dataset d_{13}, d_{14}, d_{15}, d_{16}

In figure 3 Describe accuracy percentage of rural and urban for dataset d_1, d_2, d_3, d_4

In figure 4 Describe accuracy percentage of rural and urban for dataset d_5, d_6, d_7, d_8.

In figure 5 Describe accuracy percentage of rural and urban

for dataset d_9, d_{10}, d_{11}, d_{12}

In figure 6 Describe accuracy percentage of rural and urban for dataset d_{13}, d_{14}, d_{15}, d_{16}

5. CONCLUSION

This paper we conclude different users Internet usage in urban–rural area we find out urban area accuracy percentage are efficient and accurate compare to rural area it means the urban area have more aware with technology and we required e- system, e-technology, e-education in rural area to make efficient and accurate this model is provide better compare between the rural and urban collection.

6. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

7. REFERENCES

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