Abstract

Data processes run by states, governments and the like have been a great deal and as old as the modern human history. Data had always been important. Tons were collected and siloed, but never in the past had its importance been felt as much as it had been when the last crisis broke out in 2008. Because these tons of data either, as some were redundant and occupying large spaces with huge storage costs, were not useful given the processing power and due to outdated mind-sets, or were not even the tiniest portion of the data necessary to do analysis, the experts realised.

With the advances in the digital world dealing with data has become easier. Combined with the urgent needs and demands from the bottom up and top down there now is more enlightened and educated perception of data and whatever its extensions are, and its / their potential use, though a little bit late. In the late 90s, however, things were not as computerised and Data\textsuperscript{exve} (DataExhaustive) was not as Big as it is today, and manual operations dominated the automated ones. There were definitely inefficiencies in Data\textsuperscript{exve}. Still, even then, there were attempts to improve these processes.

This work focuses on one of those early attempts, in an effort to give a conceptual framework of how data management by public institutions can be handled by centralising rather than sharing the sparse individual databases throughout a national data system by visiting an almost two decade old design.