

Department of Electronics & Information Technology (DeitY)
Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Government of India



Digital India
Power To Empower



“E-Governance is an essential part of our dream of

Digital India.

The more technology we infuse in Governance,
the better it is for India.”



Shri Narendra Modi

Hon'ble Prime Minister of India



“Digital India is more for the poor and underprivileged. It aims to

bridge the gap

between the digital haves and have-nots by using technology for citizen.”



Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad

Hon'ble Minister of Communications & IT
Government of India



**LARGEST DEMOCRACY
AND OLDEST CIVILIZATION
HAS TAKEN A STEP TOWARDS
BEING THE SMARTEST NATION**

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The making

OF DIGITAL INDIA

There are three vision areas and nine pillars to implement the Digital India programme. Digital India is a

rich, complex programme that cuts across multiple ministries and departments.





Digital India

OVERVIEW



Digital Technologies, which include Cloud Computing and Mobile Applications, have emerged as catalysts for rapid economic growth and citizen empowerment across the globe.

Digital technologies are being increasingly used by us in everyday lives, from retail stores to government offices. They help us connect with each other and also share information on issues and concerns faced by us. In some cases they also enable resolution of those issues in near real time.

Hon'ble Prime Minister envisions transforming our nation and creating opportunities for all citizens by harnessing digital technologies. His vision is to empower every citizen with access to digital services, knowledge and information.

Digital India is the NEXT BIG THING that India is witnessing. It aims at profoundly touching the lives of everyone with the transformation travelling the paths of both rural and urban India.

The initiative is powered by three key vision areas and nine strong pillars that shall pave the way for all round implementation by 2019. Digital India sets pace for a makeover that shall change the face of the entire nation, impacting cities, towns, villages everywhere.

This pace and energy will also permeate all current and future e-governance projects and take them towards true citizen centricity.

Digital India will bridge the stark differences between digital “haves” and digital “have-nots” to ensure that government services reach every household in order to create a long-lasting developmental impact.

It will bring in greater thrust to promote inclusive growth that covers electronic services, products, devices and job opportunities.

It will facilitate an enabling environment for electronic manufacturing on a much larger scale to match the growing needs of the country.

The Government of India has approved the ‘Digital India’ programme with the vision to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. The focus is to bring transformation to realize:

“Digital India: Power To Empower.”



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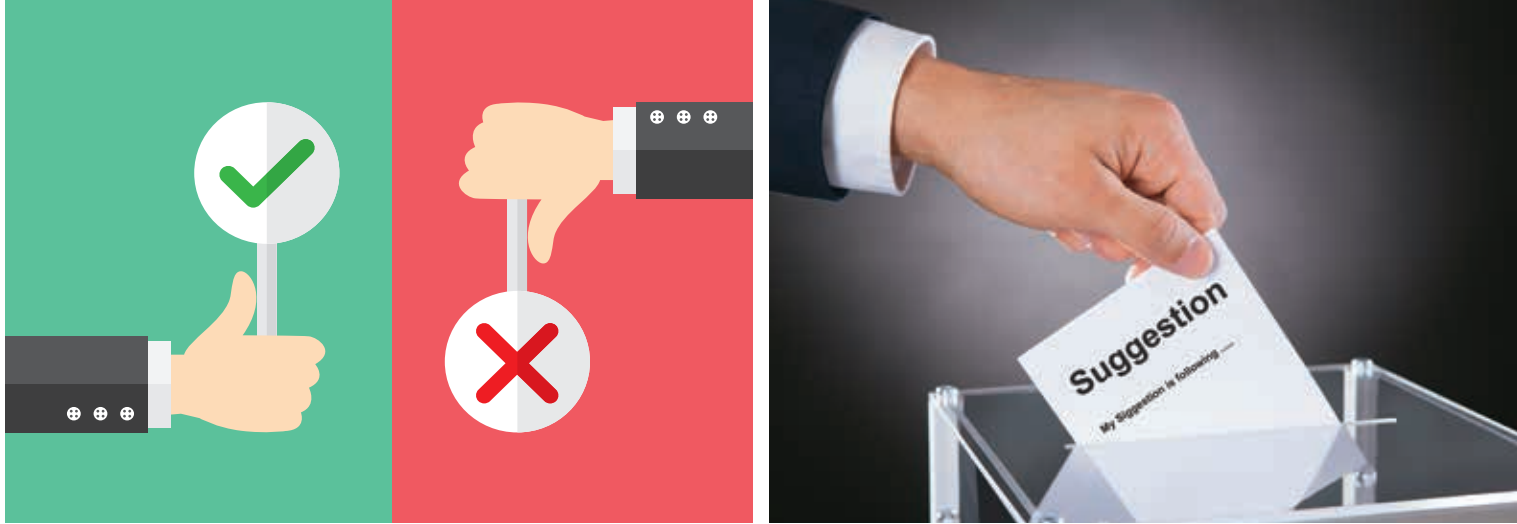
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Digital India

HOW WILL IT BE REALIZED?





IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH

Digital India shall follow a participative implementation structure: By this we mean that it shall invite suggestions from all stakeholders namely citizens, government and industry and derive the best from them to form innovative solutions.

The implementation shall be done in several bits and pieces with each element being very crucial at its own place. Every module shall have its own completion timeline and a unique implementation plan.

A collaborative approach towards achieving the vision shall be followed by completing each module and thus contributing to the larger picture. Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) shall be responsible for overall coordination of the project.

All the initiatives under this programme, including establishing and expanding core ICT infrastructure, delivery of services etc. have definite targets for completion.

A majority of the initiatives are planned to be realized within the next three years. Some of the initiatives planned for early completion (“Early Harvest Programmes”) and citizen communication initiatives (“Information for All”) are already up and live.

The Digital India programme aims to pull together many existing schemes. These schemes will be restructured, re-focused, and implemented in a synchronized manner. Most of them only require process improvements with minimal cost implications.

The coming together of programmes under one common “Digital India” brand emphasizes their transformative impact.

DeitY has already launched a digital platform named as “MyGov” (mygov.in) to facilitate collaborative and participative governance.

Moreover, several consultations and workshops have been organized to discuss the implementation approach of the vision areas of Digital India.

Digital India

VISION

- Digital India: Vision At A Glance
- Vision Areas Of Digital India





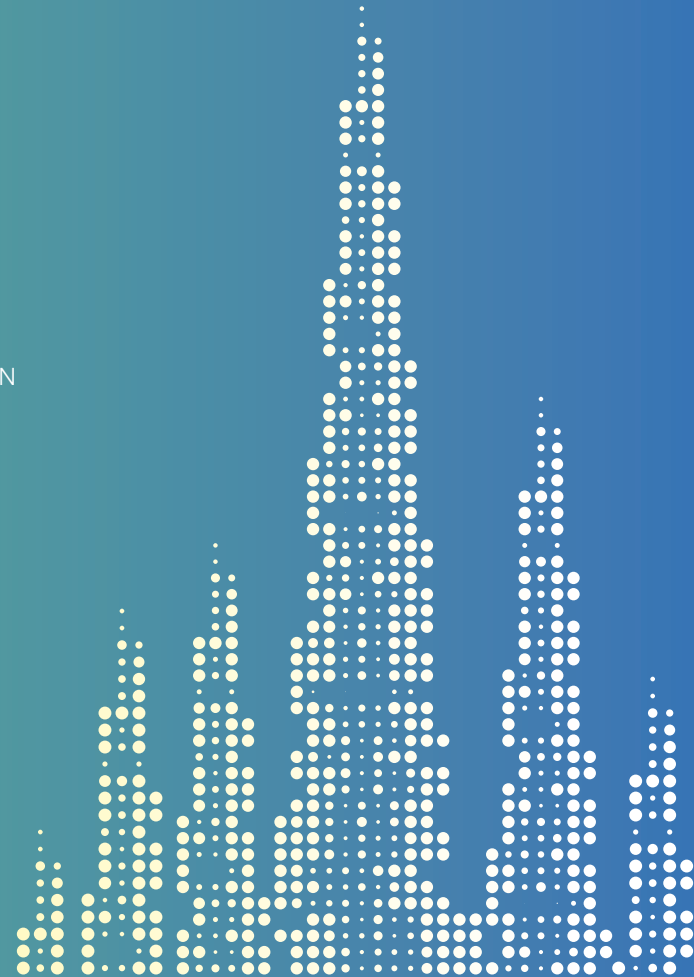
DIGITAL INDIA



DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE AS A UTILITY TO EVERY CITIZEN

GOVERNANCE & SERVICES ON DEMAND

DIGITAL EMPOWERMENT OF CITIZENS



VISION
AREA

1

Digital

INFRASTRUCTURE AS A UTILITY
TO EVERY CITIZEN



HIGH SPEED INTERNET
AS A CORE UTILITY



CRADLE-TO-GRAVE
DIGITAL IDENTITY



PARTICIPATION IN DIGITAL
& FINANCIAL SPACE
THROUGH MOBILES & BANKING



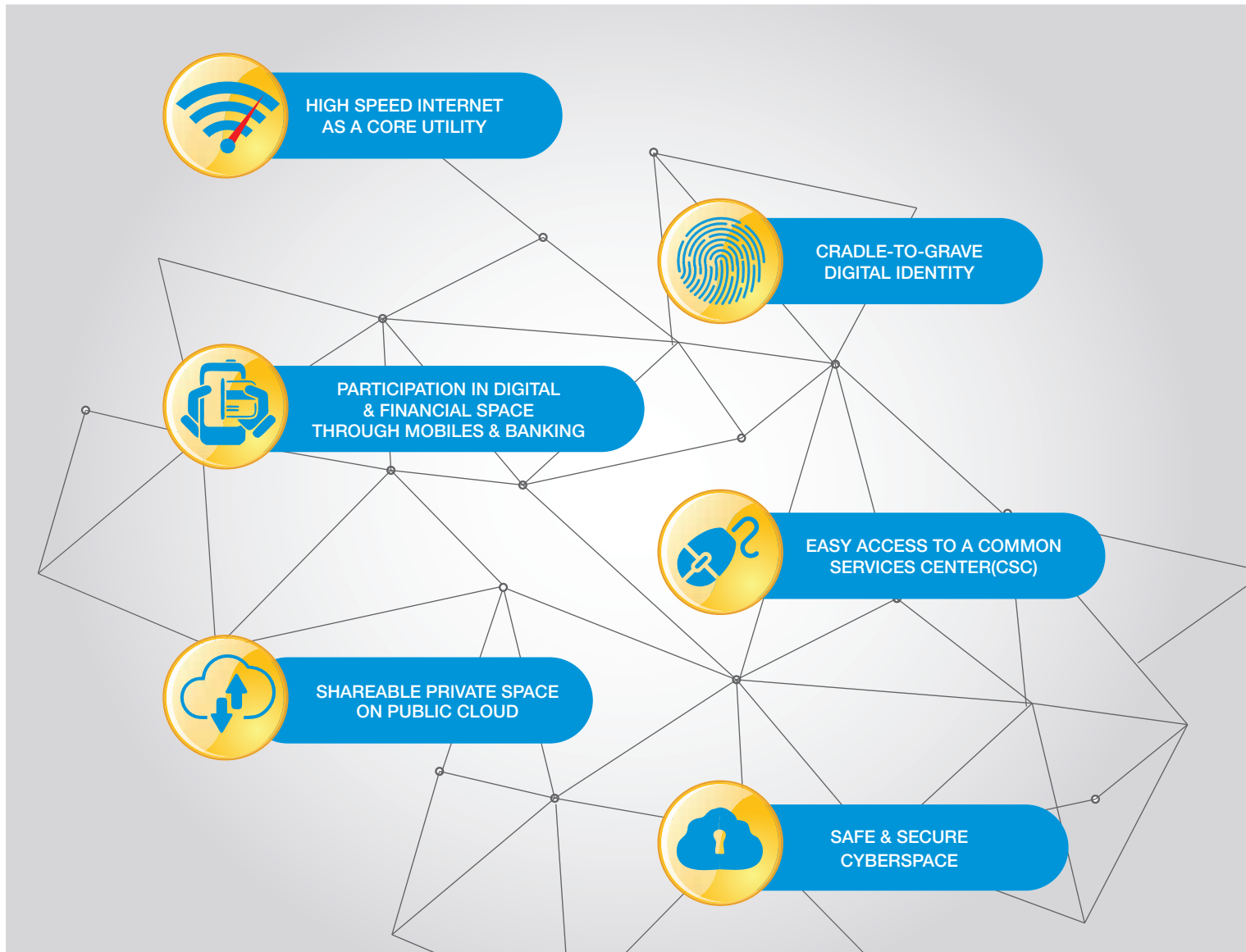
EASY ACCESS TO A COMMON
SERVICES CENTER(CSC)



SHAREABLE PRIVATE SPACE
ON PUBLIC CLOUD



SAFE & SECURE
CYBERSPACE



VISION
AREA

2

Governance

AND SERVICES
ON DEMAND



VISION
AREA

3

Digital

EMPOWERMENT OF
CITIZENS

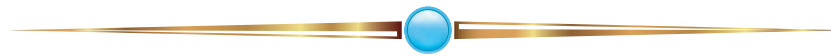


VISION
AREA

1

Digital

INFRASTRUCTURE AS A UTILITY
TO EVERY CITIZEN



A well connected nation is a prerequisite to a well-served nation. Once the remotest of the Indian villagers are digitally connected through broadband and high speed internet, then delivery of electronic government services to every citizen, targeted social benefits, and financial inclusion can be achieved in reality.

One of the three areas on which the vision of Digital India is

centred is “digital infrastructure as a utility to every citizen”. A key component under this vision is high speed internet as a core utility to facilitate online delivery of various services. It is planned to set up enabling infrastructure for digital identity, financial inclusion and ensure easy availability of common services centers.

It is also proposed to provide citizens with “digital lockers”



which would be shareable private spaces on a public cloud, and where official documents could be stored for easy online access. It is also planned to ensure that the cyberspace is made safe and secure.

HIGH-SPEED INTERNET AS A CORE UTILITY

Information and communication technologies (ICTs) have the potential of not only bridging the great digital divide in the

country (in terms of easy and effective access to ICTs) but also of positively contributing to the growth of the economy, employment and productivity.

The emphasis is on providing high speed internet connectivity across the length and breadth of the country by deploying ICT infrastructure, optical fibre, and last-mile connectivity options offered by wireless technologies in a manner that is affordable, reliable and competitive. The plan of action is as follows:

FOCUS AREA	INTENDED OUTCOME
BROADBAND FOR RURAL AREAS	COVERAGE FOR 2,50,000 GRAM PANCHAYATS (GPs)
BROADBAND FOR URBAN AREAS	VIRTUAL NETWORK OPERATORS FOR SERVICE DELIVERY; MANDATORY COMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE IN NEW URBAN SETTLEMENTS AND BUILDINGS
UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO MOBILE CONNECTIVITY	GREATER NETWORK PENETRATION; COVERAGE FOR 55,669 UNCOVERED VILLAGES
NATIONAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE	INTEGRATION OF ALL EXISTING CORE ICT INFRASTRUCTURE LIKE NICNET, SWAN, SDC, NKN, AND BHARAT NET FOR GREATER EFFICIENCY AND SYNERGY INTO A “NATIONAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE” FOR USE BY CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS / AGENCIES
PUBLIC INTERNET ACCESS PROGRAMME UNDER NATIONAL RURAL INTERNET MISSION	COVERAGE FOR 2,50,000 GPs THROUGH COMMON SERVICES CENTERS (CSCS); RECASTING OF 1,50,000 POST OFFICES AS MULTI-SERVICE CENTRES



INDIA NOW

VIRTUALLY NON-EXISTENT BROADBAND CONNECTIVITY OPTIONS AT BLOCK PANCHAYATS LEVEL IN THE COUNTRY.

NEGLIGIBLE ACCESS TO INTERNET AT RURAL LEVEL AS SERVICES ARE NOT AVAILABLE OR AVAILABLE OVER COPPER WIRE AT VERY LOW SPEEDS.

DELIVERY OF e-GOVERNANCE AND OTHER SOCIAL SECTOR SERVICES LIKE E-HEALTH, E-EDUCATION, E-AGRICULTURE AND FINANCIAL INCLUSION ETC. ARE DIFFICULT IN RURAL AREAS DUE TO LACK OF BANDWIDTH.



SPOTLIGHT ON
BHARAT NET

INDIA NEXT

CONNECTIVITY OVER FIBRE UPTO 2.5 LAKH GRAM PANCHAYATS IN THE COUNTRY.

CONNECTING 600 MILLION RURAL CITIZENS.

DIGITAL CONNECTIVITY TO OVER 7.5 LAKH GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS AT GRAM PANCHAYAT LEVEL INCLUDING SCHOOLS, PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES ETC.

INTERNET ACCESS AT EVERY NOOK AND CORNER OF THE COUNTRY.

ON DEMAND CONNECTIVITY EVERYWHERE AND ANYTIME ALONG WITH ON DEMAND BANDWIDTH TO SUIT THE REQUIREMENTS.

A BOOST TO RURAL ECONOMY AS DIGITAL MARKET ACCESS AND KNOWLEDGE TO VARIOUS INDUSTRIES AT VILLAGE LEVEL.

SIGNIFICANT BENEFITS TO FARMERS DUE TO TIMELY AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION AT EVERY STEP OF THE FARMING CYCLE.

DECREASE DIGITAL DIVIDE ACROSS VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE SOCIETY AND THUS PROMOTING ALL INCLUSIVE GROWTH.

CRADLE-TO-GRAVE DIGITAL IDENTITY

A unique identity for every citizen is the foremost requisite for any nation and nothing can beat a paperless one. This not only identifies a person singularly but also saves him/ her from the hassle of carrying the identity card at all times with the constant fear of losing it and then going through the pain of applying for a duplicate one.

Aadhaar card has proven to be an answer to the long-awaited secured and lifelong digital identity that captures all facets of identity in an easy and affordable manner for every Indian citizen.

It is a 12-digit individual identification number issued by the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) on behalf of the Government of India that is unique, singularly sufficient, robust enough to disallow duplicate and fake records, easily and digitally authenticable in an inexpensive manner, and lifelong.

The verification of identity is done online with the help of authentication devices which connect to UIDAI's Central Identity Repository and return a 'yes' or 'no' response to the basic query, "Is the person who he/ she claims to be?", based on the demographic and biometric data available with UIDAI.

Aadhaar can be used by any application which needs to establish the identity of a resident and/or provide secure access for the resident to services/benefits/entitlements offered by the application.

Digital Identity spells convenience and is a time saver in the true sense. Three areas already enjoying the benefits are:

- Direct transfer of benefits (DBT) - LPG subsidy getting directly transferred to the beneficiary bank accounts – increasing transparency and efficiency in the system.
- Banking – Doing bank transactions such as balance enquiry, transferring money etc. has been made easy because of digital identity.

INDIA NOW

ABSENCE OF DIGITAL IDENTITY MAKES IT DIFFICULT FOR INDIVIDUALS TO TRANSACT ONLINE.

FOR ACCESS TO PUBLIC SERVICES, PHYSICAL PRESENCE (ONE OR SEVERAL VISITS TO GOVERNMENT OFFICES) IS REQUIRED WHICH IS COSTLY AND INCONVENIENT.

AS MORE AND MORE SERVICES ARE MADE AVAILABLE ONLINE, AN INDIVIDUAL MAY BE DEPRIVED OF THE BENEFITS OF THE DIGITAL REVOLUTION HAPPENING AROUND.

FEAR OF LOSING IDENTITY DOCUMENTS IN PHYSICAL FORM WHICH CAN LEAD TO DENIAL OF SERVICES/BENEFITS.



SPOTLIGHT ON
DIGITAL IDENTITY

INDIA NEXT

INDIVIDUALS CAN AVAIL ALL THE ONLINE SERVICES AND TRANSACT ONLINE.

REMOTE ACCESS TO SERVICES AND OTHER BENEFITS.

NO FEAR OF LOSING ONE'S DIGITAL IDENTITY.

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- Jeevan Pramaan – Relief to the old aged whose physical presence was required for “proof of life”.

The recently launched Jeevan Pramaan portal has bought a wave of relief to pensioners.

Before the launch of this service, a pensioner could obtain a life certificate only by being physically present in front of the authorized pension disbursement agency or through physical presence at the office he/ she served prior to retirement.

This posed to be a great challenge as it was time consuming and not always possible due to health constraints and pensioners getting relocated post retirement. This caused hindrance in having their rightful pensions credited to their accounts, causing them to suffer financially as most of them are dependent upon pensions to lead their life post retirement.

Jeevan Pramaan addresses this issue by streamlining and digitalizing the entire process and eradicating the need for physical presence to obtain life certificates thus helping the senior citizens of the nation in their old age. Over 1.75 lakh pensioners have already enrolled under this scheme within six months and the numbers are ever increasing.

PARTICIPATION IN DIGITAL & FINANCIAL SPACE THROUGH MOBILES & BANKING

If we could go back in time and halt over a decade ago, we would realize that mobile phones and tablets belonged to few fortunate ones residing in urban India; In villages and small towns the old style landline phone with a shrill ring was more common.

There has been a mobile revolution in last few years and through competitive pricing, soaring technology and advanced

features, it has now become a necessity and a must-have item of every household.

With the introduction of cheap internet data plans, the whole universe seems to be captured on the mobile screen, be it online shopping, ticket booking, online payments or connecting to different services by installing their applications.

Today as much as 80 percent internet users of India access internet through their mobile devices giving a huge opportunity to the government to spread e-governance in general and digital-cum-financial inclusion in particular.

In the mobile space, DeitY has launched Mobile Seva, a revolutionary whole-of-government mobile governance initiative, enabling government departments and agencies across the nation to deliver public services to citizens and businesses through mobile devices across various mobile-based channels such as SMS, USSD, mobile apps, and voice/ IVRS.

In the financial space, DeitY has collaborated with NSDL Database Management Limited (NDML), a wholly owned subsidiary of National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL), for providing PayGov, a centralized platform for facilitating all government departments and services to collect online payments from citizens for public services.

PayGov offers an end-to-end transactional experience for citizens who can opt from various payment options such as Net Banking (70+ banks), debit cards, credit cards, cash cards/ prepaid cards/ wallets, and NEFT/ RTGS, etc. Agriculture, Health.

The ‘Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana’ is a great initiative taken under digital india Programme to ensure financial inclusion



easily accessible for every citizen at affordable price. A national mission, it shall create possibilities for each household to have at least one bank account and special benefits such as zero balance, accidental insurance cover upto Rs. 1 lac and much more is being given along with it to incentivise Indians.

It also aspires to create financial literacy, and access to credit, insurance, remittance and pension facilities. It also envisages channelling all government benefits to the beneficiaries' bank accounts.

It has come to fore that the extensive distribution networks of telecom service providers as well as the actual coverage and connectivity provided by them have the potential of addressing the challenges facing smooth functioning of banking services in rural areas; such as availability of power, cash management, security and adequacy of cash-in/ cash-out points. Mobiles

can serve as a viable and effective complementary channel for financial inclusion.



EASY ACCESS TO A COMMON SERVICES CENTER (CSC)

In rural India, people often don't have easy access to public services and critical information. Some of them live in remote and distant locations which are often impacted by geographical, cultural and linguistic barriers. Information Technology truly brings them a new opportunity—the Digital Opportunity. It opens to them immense possibilities to access information and services. Now long-distance travel to far-away government offices is fast becoming a thing of the past. All this is being made possible in the rural setting through Common Services Centers (CSCs), which are internet-enabled service delivery centers for public as well as business services, implemented under the NeGP formulated by DeitY. The CSCs cover a wide spectrum of services including government, financial, social and private sector services in the areas of agriculture, health, education, entertainment, banking, insurance, pension, utility payments, etc.

This would ensure that the villagers had access to all services and facilities that e-governance aimed at providing for including the areas of agriculture, health, education, entertainment, FMCG products, banking, insurance, pension, utility payments, etc. This solution was implemented under the NeGP and

formulated by DeitY. The initial plan was to set up 1 lakh centers across 6 lakhs villages while the target has been over achieved and there are over 1,37,000 CSC's currently operational.

CSCs operate within a public-private-partnership (PPP) model and a 3-tier structure consisting of the CSC operator (known as the Village Level Entrepreneur or VLE), the Service Centre Agency (SCA) for establishing CSCs in a zone consisting of a few districts, and a State Designated Agency (SDA) for managing the implementation in the State.

CSCs enable government, private and social sector organizations to align their social and commercial goals for the benefit of the rural population in the remotest corners of the country through a combination of IT-based and non IT-based services.

Under the original CSC Scheme, a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) has also been formed, so that the Government can progressively migrate to an e-Governance platform and enable services through the network.

The CSC-SPV which is named as 'CSC e-Governance Services India Ltd' has been incorporated under the Companies Act 1956



on 16th July, 2009. The primary role of the CSC-SPV is to monitor the CSC Scheme and its outcomes on behalf of the government.

The initial target, as part of the original CSC Scheme, was to establish 1,00,000 CSCs in 6,00,000 villages in the ratio of one CSC for every 6 villages. Today, more than 1,37,000 CSCs are operational across the country. Under the proposed CSC 2.0 programme, it is planned to increase the number of CSCs to 2,50,000 (covering all panchayats) to facilitate easier access to CSCs for the citizens.

SHAREABLE PRIVATE SPACE ON A PUBLIC CLOUD

Easy and authentication-based access to a digital locker, i.e. a shareable private space on a public cloud, can greatly facilitate paperless transactions. DigiLocker, the beta version of which has already been launched by the Government, is a concrete step in this direction. DigiLocker provides a dedicated personal

storage space linked to each resident's Aadhaar number. DigiLocker can be used to securely store e-documents as well as store Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) link of e-documents issued by various issuer departments. The e-Sign facility provided as part of DigiLocker system can be used to digitally sign e-documents. DigiLocker will minimize the use of physical documents and will provide authenticity of the e-documents. It will provide secure access to government-issued documents. It will also reduce administrative overhead of government departments and agencies and make it easier for the residents to receive services.

To accelerate the delivery of cloud-based services, DeitY has launched the MeghRaj Cloud initiative. This would comprise several central and state clouds built on existing or new (augmented) infrastructure, following a set of common protocols, guidelines and standards issued by the Government of India.

INDIA NOW
CITIZENS NEED TO SUBMIT PAPER DOCUMENTS TO AVAIL
GOVERNMENT SERVICES.



SPOTLIGHT ON
DIGITAL LOCKER FOR
CITIZENS –
A GAME CHANGER

INDIA NEXT

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA WOULD PROVIDE A DIGITAL PRIVATE SPACE, I.E. DIGITAL LOCKER, TO EVERY CITIZEN.

THE 'DIGITAL LOCKER' WOULD ENABLE CITIZENS TO SAFELY STORE ALL THEIR IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS AND CERTIFICATES.

THE ELECTRONIC DOCUMENTS CAN BE SHARED WITH PUBLIC AGENCIES OR OTHERS WITHOUT THE NEED TO PHYSICALLY SUBMIT THEM. SUCH A 'DIGITAL LOCKER' WILL GREATLY IMPROVE CITIZEN CONVENIENCE AND USHER IN PAPERLESS TRANSACTIONS ACROSS THE ENTIRE ECOSYSTEM OF PUBLIC SERVICES.

IN SITUATIONS OF EMERGENCY AND DISASTER, E.G. FLOOD, STORM, FIRE, ETC, WHEN CITIZENS MAY LOSE PAPER DOCUMENTS, DOCUMENTS IN THE DIGITAL REPOSITORY WOULD BE ACCESSIBLE TO THEM ANYTIME, ANYWHERE TO AVAIL GOVERNMENT OR PRIVATE SERVICES.



“

Digital Locker sounds an amazing idea for easy, fast, authentic, secure, paper-less, go-green approach for govt certificates. More importantly, this initiative could cut middle-men & corruption in one-go. This Digital Locker will protect the common man from all sorts of corruption & discomfort!

”

DeitY has also issued two policy reports, “GI Cloud Strategic Direction Paper” and “GI Cloud Adoption and Implementation Roadmap” for encouraging adoption of cloud based services.

SAFE AND SECURE CYBERSPACE

Cyberspace is where all online digital assets, protocols, identities etc. reside and interact and transact. It is imperative that cyberspace be made safe and secure for all organizations and users.

The National Information Security Policy has been put in place to protect information and information-infrastructure in cyber space, build capabilities to prevent and respond to cyber threats, reduce vulnerabilities and minimize damage from cyber incidents through a combination of institutional structures, people, processes, technology and cooperation.

The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (ICERT/ CERT-In) of DeitY hosts a comprehensive “Security of PC” portal with guidelines and measures for users against risks and threats.

Further, a National Coordination Centre on Cyber Security has been proposed as one of the key projects under Digital India to provide safe and secure cyber space.

INDIA NOW

WIRELESS SECURITY IS NOT GIVEN AS MUCH IMPORTANCE AS WIRED NETWORK SECURITY.

CYBER CRIME INVESTIGATION IS AVAILABLE ONLY TO A FEW PERSONNEL IN THE POLICE FORCE.



SPOTLIGHT ON
CYBER SECURITY

INDIA NEXT

WIRELESS SECURITY WOULD BE VERY IMPORTANT.

CYBER CRIME INVESTIGATION TRAINING WOULD BE GIVEN TO ALL POLICE PERSONNEL.

CYBER WARFARE WOULD BECOME AS IMPORTANT AS CONVENTIONAL WARFARE. CYBER WARFARE POLICIES WILL BE FORMULATED.



“THE FOCUS SHOULD BE ON
minimum government
AND MAXIMUM GOVERNANCE.”



Shri Narendra Modi
Hon'ble Prime Minister of India



“GOVERNANCE SHOULD BE AIMED AT

digital government

IN FACT WHY NOT MOBILE GOVERNANCE. WE NEED TO FOCUS ON DIGITAL INDIA TO EASE BUSINESS THROUGH EASY GOVERNANCE. WITH A DIGITAL INDIA, THERE WILL BE EASY GOVERNANCE.”



Shri Narendra Modi

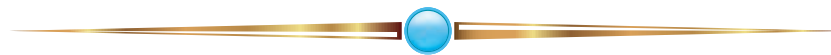
Hon'ble Prime Minister of India



VISION
AREA
2

Governance

AND SERVICES ON DEMAND



Over the years, a large number of initiatives have been undertaken by various state governments and central ministries to usher in an era of e-governance.

Sustained efforts have been made at multiple levels to improve the delivery of public services and simplify the process of accessing them. e-Governance in India has steadily evolved from computerization of Government Departments to initiatives that encapsulate the finer points of Governance, such as citizen-centricity, services orientation and transparency.

The National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) was approved in 2006 to take a holistic view of e-governance initiatives across the country, integrating them into a collective vision.

Around this idea, a massive countrywide infrastructure reaching down to the remotest of villages is being developed, and large-scale digitization of records is taking place to enable easy and reliable access over the internet.

The ultimate objective is to make all government services accessible to the common man in his locality, through common service delivery outlets, and ensure efficiency, transparency and reliability of such services at affordable costs to realise the basic needs of the common man”.

There are six elements that are crucial for ensuring that governance and services are made available on demand to all citizens and other stakeholders in the country.



SEAMLESSLY INTEGRATED SERVICES ACROSS DEPARTMENTS OR JURISDICTIONS.

Access to some services often also involves documents, approvals and clearances from authorities outside the department/ jurisdiction providing the service.

Today, the focus is on providing single window access to such services so that the citizens and businesses save time and effort across multiple departments or jurisdictions concerned, as exemplified by the e-Biz and e-Trade projects under NeGP.

At the core of single-window access systems is adherence to uniform standards for implementing all the separate pieces. In this regard, DeitY has notified e-governance standards which are available at <https://egovstandards.gov.in/>. Further, Open Application Program Interface (API) policy is also being finalized by DeitY.

The API policy sets out the Government's approach on the use of open APIs to promote software interoperability for all e-governance applications and systems and provide access to data & services for promoting participation of citizens and other stakeholders.

Policy on Adoption of Open Source Software for GoI has been notified which would encourage the formal adoption and use of Open Source Software (OSS) in Government Organizations.

As per this policy, all Government Organizations, while implementing e-Governance applications and systems, must ensure compliance of this policy and decide by comparing both OSS and Closed Source Software (CSS) options with respect to capability, strategic control, scalability, security,

life-time costs and support requirements.

Also, common platforms like MeghRaj Cloud Platform, Mobile Seva, PayGov and eSangam have been established by DeitY for the Departments and States for the purposes of interoperable and integrated services.

Aadhaar, too, will help in interoperability by providing an integration platform for all targeted services. This will enable sharing of data, platforms and services across agencies for more efficient functioning across departments and ministries.

SERVICES AVAILABLE IN REAL TIME FROM ONLINE & MOBILE PLATFORMS

The focus today is on designing e-Governance applications in such a way that the related information, services and grievance handling mechanism are accessible online on a real time basis and across all types of access devices such as desktop computers, laptops, tablets, mobiles, etc.

To ensure provisioning of high speed broadband connectivity at panchayat level, Bharat Net project is being implemented by the Department of Telecommunications (DoT). This aims to resolve the connectivity issues by taking gigabit fibre to all the panchayats in the country.

The Mobile Seva project of DeitY is a highly successful project that provides a common national platform to all Government departments and agencies at the central, state and local levels for providing mobile based services and mobile apps.

Over 1700 government departments and agencies across the country are using the mobile platform for mobile enabled

INDIA NOW
DIFFICULTY IN AVAILING GOVERNMENT SERVICES DUE TO LACK OF INTERNET CONNECTIVITY.



SPOTLIGHT ON
INTERNET AND MOBILE
CONNECTIVITY AS
CHANGE AGENTS

INDIA NEXT

USE OF MOBILE PHONE OR LAPTOP WOULD HELP IN CHECKING THE STATUS OF ENTITLEMENTS, BANK ACCOUNT DETAILS, ETC.

ACCESS TO INTERNET AND FOCUS ON DIGITAL LITERACY WILL ALSO HELP CITIZENS ASPIRE FOR BETTER JOBS AND IMPROVED QUALITY OF LIFE.

TEXT BOOKS WILL BE AVAILABLE IN THE FORM OF E-BOOKS WHICH CAN BE DOWNLOADED ON LAPTOPS.

CITIZENS MAY AVAIL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SERVICES FROM HOME BY ACCESSING THE SOFTWARE APPLICATIONS THROUGH INTERNET.

services. This initiative is amongst the winners of the 2014 United Nations Public Service Awards.

ALL CITIZEN ENTITLEMENTS TO BE PORTABLE AND AVAILABLE ON THE CLOUD

The flexibility, agility, cost effectiveness and transparency offered by the cloud technologies should be considered while designing and hosting of applications. The cloud platform can host online repositories for all possible entitlements thereby providing a single source of truth.

This includes areas like Public Distribution System, BPL entitlements, social sector benefits, LPG and other subsidies, etc. The platform can enable automated registration, maintenance and delivery of citizen entitlements under several government schemes. This will provide delivery for these entitlements on an anywhere, anytime basis.

A citizen moving to a new place shall not lose his/her

entitlements and will not have to go through a lengthy process to register and supply documents afresh to continue getting the benefits.

The plan is to leverage the cloud platform for addressing the portability issue towards ensuring continuity of citizen entitlements across the entire country.

A major milestone was achieved in October 2014 with the launch of provident fund portability through the Universal Account Number (UAN). Employees now need not worry about transferring the funds lying in their provident fund accounts when they change their locations.

DIGITALLY TRANSFORMED SERVICES FOR IMPROVING EASE OF DOING BUSINESS

Starting a business, dealing with construction permits, getting electricity, registering property, getting credit, protecting

INDIA NOW
CITIZENS NEED TO RE-SUBMIT DOCUMENTS TO AVAIL GOVERNMENT SERVICES WHEN THEY MOVE FROM ONE STATE TO ANOTHER.



SPOTLIGHT ON
ENTITLEMENTS ON
CLOUD

INDIA NEXT

CLOUD-BASED CENTRALISED SYSTEMS WILL ALLOW DIFFERENT STATES TO USE THE SAME APPLICATION INSTEAD OF SEPARATE ONES.

USING THESE CLOUD SYSTEMS, DATA FOR GOVERNMENT SERVICES RELATED TO PDS, TRANSPORT, EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT, ETC. WILL BE AVAILABLE ON A SHARED BASIS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

CITIZENS WILL NOT NEED TO REAPPLY AGAIN. THIS WILL SAVE THEM TIME AND EFFORT BESIDES BEING CONVENIENT.

CLOUD-BASED SYSTEMS WILL ALSO RESULT IN IT RELATED COST SAVINGS FOR THE COUNTRY.

investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts, resolving insolvency and other clearances etc. are the various experiences that define how easy or difficult it is to do business in a country.

Government services for businesses shall be digitally transformed for improving Ease of Doing Business in the country.

The existing MMPs under the NeGP shall be strengthened using latest tools and technologies:

- The e-Biz project provides integrated services (covering various central and state departments/ agencies) through a single window mechanism to all businesses and investors for setting up a commercial enterprise.
- The 'MCA21' MMP aims at providing electronic services for statutory requirements and other business related services.

- The e-Trade MMP facilitates foreign trade in India by promoting effective and efficient delivery of services by various regulatory/ facilitating agencies involved in foreign trade. This enables traders to avail online services from such agencies.

MAKING FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS ELECTRONIC AND CASHLESS

Electronic payments and fund transfers have the advantage of targeted and direct delivery to the intended beneficiaries without the involvement of middlemen who may otherwise subvert the system.

Similarly, online mechanisms for payment of fees for certain public services offer a transparent, friendly and expeditious channel to citizens for payments.

The Reserve Bank of India is making efforts to make India,

INDIA NOW
OPPORTUNITY AND COMPLIANCE COSTS FOR BUSINESSES
ARE SIGNIFICANTLY HIGH.

THE CURRENT PROCESS IS TIME-CONSUMING, EXPENSIVE
AND CUMBERSOME.



SPOTLIGHT ON
DIGITALLY
TRANSFORMED
SERVICES FOR
IMPROVING EASE OF
DOING BUSINESS

INDIA NEXT

THE e-BIZ PROJECT WILL TRANSFORM THE WAY WE DO BUSINESS BY PROVIDING EFFICIENT, CONVENIENT TRANSPARENT, AND INTEGRATED IT ENABLED INFORMATIONAL AND TRANSACTIONAL SERVICES TO INVESTORS, INDUSTRIES AND BUSINESSES.

THESE WOULD INCLUDE SERVICES IN THE AREAS OF INFORMATION ON FORMS AND PROCEDURES, LICENCES, PERMITS, REGISTRATIONS, APPROVALS, CLEARANCES, PERMISSIONS, REPORTING, FILING, PAYMENTS, ETC.

THE CORE CONCEPT OF e-BIZ LIES IN THE RADICAL SHIFT IN THE GOVERNMENT'S APPROACH, FROM BEING DEPARTMENT-CENTRIC TO CUSTOMER-CENTRIC, IN PROVIDING SERVICES TO THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY.

THE PROJECT ENVISAGES SETTING UP A GOVERNMENT TO BUSINESS (G2B) PORTAL TO SERVE AS A ONE-STOP SHOP FOR THE DELIVERY OF CONVENIENT AND EFFICIENT SERVICES TO THE INVESTORS AND WILL ADDRESS ALL THE NEEDS OF THE BUSINESSES AND INDUSTRIES, RIGHT FROM ITS INCEPTION AND THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE LIFE CYCLE OF THE BUSINESS.

which is currently one of the most currency-oriented nations in the world, into a cashless economy.

It is envisaged that all financial transactions above a certain threshold shall be made electronic and cashless. The resolve to disincentive cash transactions (as one of the ways to curb the flow of black money) is amongst the highlights of the Union Budget 2015-16 speech, wherein it has been conveyed that in view of RuPay debit cards now being accessible to a majority of Indians, it is proposed to introduce several measures that will incentivise credit or debit card transactions.

Further, there is also a move towards strengthening the implementation of Direct Benefits Transfer (DBT) by leveraging the "JAM Trinity" (Jan Dhan, Aadhaar and Mobile).

"Economic resources of the country should be utilised for the well-being of the poor. The change will commence from this point."

- Shri Narendra Modi, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India

INDIA NOW

CASH TRANSACTIONS ARE PAINFUL AND EXPENSIVE. THEY LEAD TO SEVERAL ISSUES LIKE THE COST OF PRINTING AND MANAGEMENT, TAX EVASION, INVOLVEMENT OF MIDDLEMEN TO TRANSFER THE FUND TO BENEFICIARIES, ETC.



SPOTLIGHT ON MAKING
FINANCIAL
TRANSACTIONS
ELECTRONIC AND
CASHLESS

INDIA NEXT

ALL FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS ABOVE A THRESHOLD VALUE WOULD BE MADE ELECTRONIC AND CASHLESS.

ONLINE MECHANISMS FOR PAYMENT OF FEES WILL ACT AS A QUICK AND TRANSPARENT CHANNEL FOR THE CITIZENS.

FINANCIAL INCLUSION WOULD BE STRENGTHENED THROUGH CASHLESS OR DIRECT BENEFIT TRANSFER USING MOBILE BANKING, MICRO-ATM'S, ETC.

WITH A BANK ACCOUNT, EVERY HOUSEHOLD WOULD GAIN ACCESS TO BANKING AND CREDIT FACILITIES.

WITH THE EFFECTIVE USE OF TECHNOLOGY, THE LOW INCOME GROUPS WILL ALSO HAVE ACCESS TO VARIOUS FINANCIAL SERVICES LIKE AVAILABILITY OF BASIC SAVING BANK ACCOUNT, ACCESS TO NEED BASED CREDIT, REMITTANCE FACILITY, INSURANCE, PENSION, ETC. THIS WILL ENABLE THEM TO COME OUT OF THE GRIP OF MONEYLENDERS, MANAGE TO KEEP AWAY FROM FINANCIAL CRISES CAUSED BY EMERGENT NEEDS, AND MOST IMPORTANTLY, BENEFIT FROM A RANGE OF FINANCIAL PRODUCTS.





LEVERAGING GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS) FOR DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEMS (DSS) AND DEVELOPMENT

Various government services can be offered in a better way by proper use of GIS technology in the e governance applications.

National Geospatial Information System (NGIS) is to be implemented to integrate geospatial data available with a number of organizations such as Survey of India, National Informatics Centre (NIC), National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) and Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) to develop a GIS platform for e-Governance applications.

DeitY is coordinating this effort as part of its overall coordination role for the Digital India programme. A brainstorming workshop involving practitioners and policymakers from the government and industry was organized on 20 Feb-2015 by DeitY in respect of the “use of GIS and space technologies under Digital India”, wherein a key recommendation was that an integrated cloud based federated GIS-DSS should be developed.

Another key recommendation was that State GIS should be established as a federated system for good governance, and that the work carried out in Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan could be referenced and leveraged for the purpose.

GIS IS AN IMPORTANT LEVER TO ACCELERATE GROWTH AND INCREASE FOCUS ACROSS DIFFERENT DOMAINS




Government

- Internal Security • Infrastructure
- Rural Development
- Financial Planning
- Agriculture • Land Records



Education

- Research
- Higher Education
- Technologies



Environment

- Climate • Water • Land
- Wildlife • Vegetation




Natural Resources

- Agriculture • Forestry
- Mining • Petroleum
- Pipeline



Utilities organizations

- Telecom • Power Management
- Water and Waste
- Gas Management • Electricity



Businesses

- Banking • Logistics
- Real Estate • Retail
- Media

VISION
AREA
3Digital
EMPOWERMENT OF CITIZENS

Digital connectivity is a great leveller. Cutting across demographic and socio-economic segments, Indians are increasingly connecting and communicating with each other through mobile phones and computers riding on digital networks.

The Digital India programme itself promises to transform India into a digitally empowered society by focusing on digital literacy, digital resources, and collaborative digital platforms. This also places emphasis on universal digital literacy and availability of digital resources/services in Indian languages.





UNIVERSAL DIGITAL LITERACY

Digital literacy assumes paramount importance at an individual level for truly and fully leveraging the potential of the Digital India programme.

It provides citizens with the ability to fully exploit the digital technologies to empower themselves. It helps them seek better livelihood opportunities and become economically secure.

The focus today is on making at least one person e-literate in every household. Core ICT infrastructure set up by the central and state governments, such as CSCs, can play a critical role in taking digital literacy to the remotest locations of the country.

To ensure that all panchayats in the country have high-speed connectivity, the Department of Telecom (DoT) has established Bharat Broadband Network Ltd. (BBNL) to roll out the Bharat Net.

BBNL will lay out the optic fibre cable terminating in each of the 2,50,000 gram panchayats in the country, providing 100 Mbps link to be used as information highway by all the stakeholders to ensure that digital inclusion reaches all villages across the country.

This will ensure digitization and connectivity of the local institutions, such as panchayat office, schools, health centres, libraries, etc.

The industry has also come forward to support the e-literacy goal through the National Digital Literacy Mission (NDLM) — also known as Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (DISHA)—initiated with the vision to empower at least one person per household with crucial digital literacy skills by 2020.

NDLM is an effort to complement government's vision to transform one from each household as digitally literate. CSC SPV (a company promoted by DeitY) has been designated as the central implementing agency.

Further, state-level agencies will be identified in each State/ UT for monitoring and smooth implementation by training centres/ CSCs. NASSCOM Foundation and CSC-SPV signed an MoU in October 2014 to accomplish the first phase goal for NDLM by making 10 lakh individuals in India digitally literate in 18 months.

This public-private partnership (PPP) will provide for a strong foundation towards the larger NDLM goal of making at least one person from every household across India digitally literate by 2020.

National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT), an autonomous society under DeitY, has identified more than 5000 facilitation centres across the country for training on courses which will equip a person to undertake e-Governance transactions through computers and other basic activities, like e-mail, browsing the internet, etc.

NIELIT has also signed MoUs with industry partners towards jointly conducting courses and online examinations on digital literacy.

SPOTLIGHT ON LIFE WITH NDLM

Van man Sandeep generates NDLM publicity in Wardha!

In the villages around Mohgaon in Wardha district of Maharashtra, Village level Entrepreneur (VLE) Sandeep Derkar is known as the van man.

His daily routine revolves around the van which he uses to move around the villages for 4-5 hours both in the morning and evening.

Sandeep's day starts at 6 o' clock in the morning when he

goes on rounds to villages around his NDLM centre in Mohgaon to generate publicity and mobilize villagers for registering under the NDLM scheme.

He uses a van for the purpose, which is not only self-sufficient but is also a major tool for advertising the scheme. The van has a big NDLM board fitted on the top along with two loud speakers.

The van also has a printer, scanner, two laptops and an Internet modem, through which Sandeep carries out registrations uninterruptedly. Moreover, he has also recently fitted a solar panel at his own cost so that he can be self-reliant and not depend on power supply in the villages, which sometimes plays truant.

From 6:00 A.M. to 10:00 A.M., Sandeep can be seen moving around in his van in any of the villages around Mohgaon, namely, Vaigaongond, Parodhi, Pipri, Jogingumpha, Shivanphad, Pimpalgaon, Saygwhan, Barkha, Paikmari and Samudrapur.

He talks about the scheme and its benefits and also carries out on-the-spot registrations. So far, he has registered around 655 beneficiaries, including 65 Anganwadi workers, 75 ASHA workers and 35 ration dealers.



INDIA NOW
GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS ARE NOT EASILY ACCESSIBLE.



SPOTLIGHT ON
ANYTIME, ANYWHERE
ACCESS TO OFFICIAL
DOCUMENTS

INDIA NEXT

CITIZEN RELATED DOCUMENTS WOULD BE AVAILABLE ELECTRONICALLY.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS MAY ACCESS THE DOCUMENTS ISSUED BY COLLATERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.

DOCUMENTS ISSUED TO THE CITIZENS WILL BE AVAILABLE TO THEM ANYWHERE ANYTIME, IN A STANDARD FORMAT WHICH CAN BE SHARED WITH AN AUTHORISED ENTITY.

THE DOCUMENTS MAY BE AVAILABLE IN LOCAL LANGUAGES AS WELL.

DOCUMENTS WILL BE ACCESSIBLE TO CITIZENS THROUGH WEB PORTALS AND MOBILE APPLICATIONS.

Throughout the day, Sandeep stays in his centre for providing Level 1 training to the beneficiaries. He also has three learning centres at Girad, Vaigaongond, and Samudrapur villages to carry out the training. In the evening after completing the training, Sandeep again ventures out to the villages with his van and stays mobile till 10 o' clock in the night.

UNIVERSALLY ACCESSIBLE DIGITAL RESOURCES

Digital resources are truly universally accessible when they are easily available and navigable everywhere and by everyone. Open resources have the advantage of being widely and inexpensively available and also being widely usable and customizable.

Digital resources created or implemented along these lines can be accessed everywhere compared to resources developed from proprietary systems. Owner departments and agencies have the responsibility of ensuring that their digital resources are of high quality so that access and customization are not problematic.

The National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy (NDSAP) requires government organizations to proactively release their datasets in an open format.

NIC, an agency of DeitY, implements NDSAP through an Open Government Platform for India i.e <http://data.gov.in>. The platform provides a single point access to all the open-format datasets published by different government departments.

DeitY is also formulating a policy on open APIs to make all the data and information provided by government organizations open and machine readable, which can then be consumed by other e-governance applications/ systems and the public.

DeitY is responsible for setting up the API standards and designing a gateway for seamless sharing of information amongst the various government agencies.

Digital resources are as useful as the manner in which they are rendered on the users' devices, which may be mobile phones, tablets, computers, or other devices.

These devices can access digital resources on websites based on varying support standards and also may or may not support differentiated styles of content presentation and layout.

In such cases, the content may not be rendered correctly on all devices. Conformance to DeitY notified standards for government data and application of the necessary style sheets and other server side solutions can help owner departments and agencies achieve this aspect of universal accessibility of their digital resources.

The Digital India programme is also committed to providing access to digital resources for citizens with special needs, such as those with visual or hearing impairments (which may be partial or complete), learning or cognitive disabilities, or physical disabilities which hinder operation of ubiquitous access devices such as phones, tablets and computers.

Adaptable e-Learning Accessibility Model for the Disabled (e-Saadhya) implemented by CDAC, Bangalore jointly with CDAC, Hyderabad.

Major achievement of this project is the development of a framework, namely 'e-Saadhya', which is an education framework for children with autism and mild mental retardation.

ALL DOCUMENTS/CERTIFICATES TO BE AVAILABLE ON CLOUD

Every citizen of India has some or the other legal / official document stored with some department/ institution of the government, in physical form.

The numerous physical documents is a huge administrative burden. Document storage with cloud system shall help in reducing the burden both for the department and the citizen. Furthermore, the digital system will help in easing the authenticity troubles confronted by the Government of India.

The provision of issuing multiple copies of the legal documents will be possible in easier manner. It can be any document eg. the income certificate, birth certificate, digitally signed education certificates, land records, driving licenses etc. which can be made easily accessible to the government departments one seeks to apply.

One can also e-share their documents with any registered agency or department. The access to government issued documents through this portal and mobile application will be hindrance-free.



As an example, when a citizen applies for a driving license, the RTO can issue the same and upload it on cloud in their designated repository with appropriate access protocols. The same document will be linked to the person's Aadhar Card.

AVAILABILITY OF DIGITAL RESOURCES/ SERVICES IN INDIAN LANGUAGES

India has a remarkable diversity in terms of languages written and spoken in different parts of the country. There are 22 official languages and 12 scripts. Knowledge of English is limited to a very small section of the population in the country. The rest often cannot access or comprehend digital resources which are available mainly in English.

DeitY has initiated the Technology Development for Indian Languages (TDIL) programme for developing information processing tools and techniques to facilitate human-machine interaction without language barriers, creating and accessing multilingual knowledge resources, and integrating them to develop innovative user products and services.

The programme also promotes language technology standardization through active participation in international and national standardization bodies such as ISO, UNICODE, World Wide Web consortium (W3C) and Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) to ensure adequate representation of Indian languages in existing and future language technology standards.

DeitY has also initiated the Localization Projects Management



Framework (LPMF) to help localize applications under the MMPs and other government applications.

DeitY is also formulating a new mission mode project named as e-Bhasha to help develop and disseminate digital content in local languages to India's largely non English speaking population. The disabled friendly content and systems are being developed as per accessibility standards.

COLLABORATIVE DIGITAL PLATFORMS FOR PARTICIPATIVE GOVERNANCE

Traditionally, digital platforms have been used by governments for dissemination of information and provision of services to citizens, albeit the communication has mostly been one-way.

Digital platforms, with necessary thrust from developments on

technology front, have come of age and can now facilitate government departments to have effective two-way communication and interaction with citizens. Platforms that are more collaborative facilitate greater participation from the users.

Instead of reaching out to citizens every now and then, government can be in touch with them round the clock through digital platforms which would facilitate participative governance.

The platform would provide a mechanism to discuss various issues to arrive at innovative solutions, make suggestions to the government, provide feedback on governance, rate the government actions/policies/initiatives, and actively participate with the government to achieve the desired outcomes.



Hon'ble PM has recently launched a nationwide digital platform named as "MyGov" (mygov.in) to facilitate collaborative and participative governance. DeitY also maintains a social media page on Digital India (facebook.com/OfficialDigitalIndia) which has over 2 lakh, thirty six thousand fans as on date.



INDIA NOW

DESPITE THE MULTI-FOLD INCREASE IN INTERNET USAGE IN INDIA, THERE IS NO ONLINE PLATFORM TO LEVERAGE THE IDEAS AND SKILLS OF CITIZENS IN THE GOVERNANCE PROCESS AT A NATIONAL LEVEL.



SPOTLIGHT ON MyGOV

(CONTD ON NEXT PAGE)

INDIA NEXT

A ONE OF ITS KIND PLATFORM FOR ENGAGING CITIZENS IN DECISION MAKING HAS GROWN TO A COMMUNITY OF OVER 9 LAKH CITIZENS INVOLVED IN 120+ TASKS AND 200+ DISCUSSIONS (AS OF JUNE 2015).

CITIZENS CAN EXPRESS THEIR IDEAS, CONTRIBUTE THEIR SKILLS, EXPERTISE IN POLICY-MAKING THROUGH MYGOV.

THE GOVERNMENT CAN CHANNELISE CITIZENS' TALENT AND CROWD-SOURCE CREATIVE INPUTS FOR THE SUCCESS OF PROJECTS THROUGH DISCUSSIONS, TASKS, POLLS AND TALKS.

PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION IN PILOT PROJECTS AND SCHEMES SUCH AS THE DIGITAL INDIA, SKILL INDIA, AMRUT, SMART CITIES, ATAL INNOVATION MISSION, BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO WOULD CONTINUE TO BE FACILITATED THROUGH MyGOV.

THE NAME, STRUCTURE AND THEMES OF PRIME MINISTER'S RADIO PROGRAMME, MANN KI BAAT HAVE BEEN CROWD-SOURCED THROUGH MyGOV.



INDIA NOW

DESPITE THE MULTI-FOLD INCREASE IN INTERNET USAGE IN INDIA, THERE IS NO ONLINE PLATFORM TO LEVERAGE THE IDEAS AND SKILLS OF CITIZENS IN THE GOVERNANCE PROCESS AT A NATIONAL LEVEL.



SPOTLIGHT ON MyGOV

(CONTD.)

INDIA NEXT

GRASS-ROOT CONSULTATIONS FROM VILLAGE LEVEL TO THE NATIONAL LEVEL FOR NEW EDUCATION POLICY AND OTHER ENVISIONED POLICIES WOULD BE CARRIED OUT THROUGH SURVEY.MYGOV.IN

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY, THE MOBILE APP OF THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE IS BEING DESIGNED AND DEVELOPED BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE.

IN COLLABORATION WITH INTEL, DST AND IIM-A, MyGOV IS HELPING START-UPS AND BUDDING ENTREPRENEURS "INNOVATE FOR DIGITAL INDIA" WITH INNOVATE.MYGOV.IN

MAKING SWACHH BHARAT MISSION A PEOPLE-POWERED MISSION WITH SWACHHBHARAT.MYGOV.IN AND THE LAUNCH OF A DEDICATED MOBILE APP. CITIZENS CAN POST 'BEFORE' AND 'AFTER' PICTURES/VIDEOS AND NOMINATE FRIENDS AND FAMILY MEMBERS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE CAMPAIGN.

MyGOV WOULD SOON LAUNCH A PLATFORM FOR DRAFTING COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH PAPERS FOR POLICY-MAKING.

“ONCE WE DECIDE WE HAVE TO DO SOMETHING
we can go miles ahead.”



Shri Narendra Modi
Hon'ble Prime Minister of India



Pillars

OF DIGITAL INDIA

- The Nine Pillars of A Digital India
- Programme Management Structure





Nine Pillars

OF DIGITAL INDIA AT A GLANCE





BROADBAND HIGHWAYS



UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO
MOBILE CONNECTIVITY



PUBLIC INTERNET ACCESS
PROGRAMME



E-GOVERNANCE: REFORMING
GOVERNANCE THROUGH TECHNOLOGY



e-KRANTI: ELECTRONIC DELIVERY
OF SERVICES



INFORMATION TO ALL



ELECTRONICS MANUFACTURING
TARGET NET ZERO IMPORTS



IT FOR JOBS



EARLY HARVEST PROGRAMMES

PILLAR

1

Broadband

HIGHWAYS



This covers three components, as follows:

- Broadband for all (Rural): 2.5 lakh village panchayats would be covered under the Bharat Net by December 2016. [Nodal department: Department of Telecommunications (DoT)]
- Broadband for all (Urban): Virtual Network Operators would be leveraged for service delivery. Communication infrastructure would become mandatory in new urban settlements and buildings.
- National Information Infrastructure (NII) would integrate the existing network and cloud infrastructure in the country, such as State Wide Area Network (SWAN), National Knowledge Network (NKN), Bharat Net, Government User Network (GUN) and the MeghRaj Cloud to provide high speed connectivity and cloud platform to various government departments up to the panchayat level. There would be provision for horizontal connectivity to 100, 50, 20 and 5 government offices/ service outlets at state, district, block and panchayat levels respectively. [Nodal department: DeitY]



PILLAR

2 | Universal

ACCESS TO MOBILE CONNECTIVITY

This pillar focuses on network penetration and filling the gaps in connectivity/ network coverage in the country.

Around 55,669 villages in India do not have mobile coverage yet. As part of the comprehensive development plan for the

North East, work has been initiated to provide mobile coverage to such villages in the North East.

Mobile coverage to remaining uncovered villages would be provided in a phased manner. [Nodal department: DoT]



PILLAR

3

Public

INTERNET ACCESS PROGRAM



The two components of the Public Internet Access Programme are Common Service Centres (CSCs) and Post Offices as multi-service centres.

CSCs would be strengthened and their number would be increased from approximately 1,37,000 operational at present to 2,50,000 i.e. one CSC for each Gram Panchayat.

CSCs would be made viable and multifunctional delivery points of government and business services. [Nodal department: DeitY]

A total of 1,50,000 post offices are proposed to be converted into multi service centres. [Nodal department: Department of Posts]





INDIA NOW

POST OFFICES TODAY ARE A CENTRE FOR MAILS AND SOME FINANCIAL SERVICES ONLY, LEADING TO LIMITED APPLICABILITY OF THESE CITIZEN CENTRIC CENTRES.



SPOTLIGHT ON
POST OFFICES AS
MULTI SERVICE
CENTRES

INDIA NEXT

POST OFFICES WILL BE CONVERTED TO MULTI SERVICE DELIVERY CENTRES.

CITIZENS CAN NOT ONLY AVAIL TRADITIONAL POSTAL SERVICES AT THESE CENTRES BUT ALSO VARIOUS GOVERNMENT TO CITIZEN SERVICES, BUSINESS TO CITIZEN SERVICES, FINANCIAL INCLUSION SERVICES (JAN DHAN YOJNA) AND EVEN BUSINESS TO BUSINESS SERVICES.

CROSS DELIVERY OF VARIOUS SERVICES AND INFORMATION AT POST OFFICE COUNTERS.

ANOTHER CONVENIENT TOUCH POINT FOR GOVERNMENT TO INTERFACE DIRECTLY WITH CITIZENS NOT HAVING ACCESS TO INTERNET OR OTHER SMART DEVICES.

TRANSPARENT e-GOVERNANCE THROUGH GOVERNMENT'S OWN CHANNEL.

OPERATION OF CSC WITHIN THE POST OFFICES PROVIDING SUPPORT TO ENTHUSIASTIC ENTREPRENEURS IN THE VILLAGES.

OUTREACH TO LAST MILE OF INDIA WHERE POST OFFICES ARE ALREADY PRESENT.

POST OFFICES WILL BECOME THE HUB OF HINTERLAND DELIVERY CENTRES FOR VARIOUS E-COMMERCE AND OTHER CITIZEN CENTRIC BUSINESSES.

POST OFFICES ACTING AS SUPPORT BODIES FOR LOCAL SELF GOVERNANCE BODIES AT ALL LEVELS IN TERMS OF e-SERVICE DELIVERY.

e-Governance

REFORMING GOVERNMENT THROUGH TECHNOLOGY

Government Process Re-engineering (GPR) using IT to simplify and make the government processes more efficient is critical for transformation to make the delivery of government services more effective across various government domains, and therefore needs to be implemented by all ministries and departments. The guiding principles for reforming government through technology are:

- Processes and forms should be simplified and integrated; just the minimum and necessary information should be collected.
- Application submission and tracking should be electronic/online.
- Online repositories for various certificates, educational degrees, identity documents, etc. should be mandated

so that citizens are not required to submit these documents in physical form.

- Integration of services and platforms such as Aadhaar of UIDAI, PayGov India payment gateway, Mobile Seva platform and sharing of data through open application programming interfaces (APIs), and middleware such as national and state service delivery gateways should be mandated to facilitate integrated and interoperable service delivery to citizens and businesses.

All databases and information should be in electronic form and not manual. The workflow inside government departments and agencies should be automated to enable efficient government processes and also to allow visibility of these processes to citizens. IT should be used to identify and resolve persistent problems.



INDIA NOW	SPOTLIGHTS	INDIA NEXT
<p>CERTAIN SERVICES REQUIRE INTER-DEPARTMENTAL CONSULTATION WHICH MEANS PHYSICAL FILE MOVEMENT AND APPROVAL PROCESS. THIS AGAIN LEADS TO DELAY IN SERVICE DELIVERY TIME.</p>	<p>INTER-DEPARTMENTAL CONSULTATION</p>	<p>IMPLEMENTATION OF THE E-OFFICE MISSION MODE PROJECT IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS FOR A MORE EFFICIENT DECISION MAKING AND COMMUNICATION PROCESS.</p> <p>ADOPTION OF INTER-OPERABILITY AND OPEN STANDARDS IN DESIGN AND CODING (USING STANDARD COMMON APIS) FOR E-GOVERNANCE APPLICATIONS.</p> <p>INCREASING NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTORS IN THE SERVICE DELIVERY IN A CONSTRUCTIVE AND METHODOICAL MANNER.</p>
<p>WHEN ACCESSING ANY GOVERNMENT SERVICE, THE CITIZENS NEED TO PROVE THEIR IDENTITY AND ELIGIBILITY /ENTITLEMENT TO USE THE SERVICE TIME AND AGAIN.</p>	 <p>CITIZEN REGISTRATION AND PROFILING</p>	<p>INSTEAD OF ASKING CITIZENS TO PROVIDE THEIR SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS, THE CONCERNED DEPARTMENTS MAY SEEK THE NECESSARY INFORMATION FROM THE RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT/DIGITAL LOCKER.</p> <p>THE AADHAAR NUMBER CAN BE USED TO AUTHENTICATE THE DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS OF ANY CITIZEN. ALSO, THE STATE SRDH CAN BE REFERRED BY THE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT, TO DETERMINE THE ENTITLEMENT OF THE PROPOSED BENEFICIARY.</p>
<p>PAYMENT OF FEES INVOLVES CASH/CHEQUES/DEMAND DRAFTS,ETC. THE EXISTING SYSTEM OF FEE COLLECTION CAN BE IMPROVED UPON TO PROVIDE CONVENIENCE TO THE CITIZENS.</p>	<p>PAYMENT OF FEES</p>	<p>PROVISION FOR eWALLET SERVICES FOR MONETARY TRANSACTION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CITIZENS.</p> <p>FEE COLLECTION FACILITIES AT COMMON SERVICE CENTERS (CSCs).</p> <p>INTEGRATION OF SELF-SERVICE PORTALS WITH THE PAYMENT GATEWAY SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE NATIONAL PAYMENT SERVICES PLATFORM.</p> <p>PROVISION FOR ACCEPTANCE OF PAYMENT THROUGH AADHAAR INTEGRATED IMPs.</p>



INDIA NOW

CURRENTLY THERE ARE ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER OF ACCESS POINTS AND THERE'S SCOPE FOR IMPROVEMENT IN THE QUALITY OF SERVICE LEVELS

SPOTLIGHTS

SERVICE ACCESS POINTS

INDIA NEXT

THE CONSTRAINTS IN THE DELIVERY OF SERVICES DUE TO JURISDICTION, LOCATION AND RESTRICTION IN SERVICE TIMINGS WILL BE MINIMISED.

CERTAIN SERVICES HAVE MULTIPLE APPROVAL AUTHORITIES AT GEOGRAPHICALLY DISTINCT LOCATIONS WHICH CAUSE UNNECESSARY DELAY IN SERVICE DELIVERY AND INCONVENIENCE.



RE-DELEGATION OF POWER

DECENTRALISATION OF POWER AT LEVELS

SERVICES WHICH REQUIRE FIELD REPORTS AS A PRE-REQUISITE, INVOLVE MANUAL MOVEMENT FROM FIELD OFFICES TO CONCERNED OFFICES AND IN CERTAIN CASES THE CITIZEN HIMSELF NEEDS TO ENCLOSE THE FIELD REPORTS WITH THE APPLICATION FORM. THIS SIGNIFICANTLY DELAYS THE APPLICATION SUBMISSION PROCESS AND CAUSES HARASSMENT FOR THE PERSON WHO HAS TO REPEATEDLY VISIT THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICER FOR ISSUANCE OF THE REQUIRED FIELD REPORT.

FIELD REPORTS

THE FIRST STEP WILL BE TO ELIMINATE THE NEED FOR UNNECESSARY FIELD REPORTS THAT'RE REQUIRED TO BE SUBMITTED WITH THE APPLICATION FORMS.

A FACILITY FOR THE GOVERNMENT OFFICERS TO UPLOAD ALL THE REQUIRED FIELD REPORTS ONLINE.

INDIA NOW
 CITIZENS HAVE TO FILL A LARGE NUMBER OF FIELDS IN AN APPLICATION FORMS TO AVAIL THE SERVICES AND THE OPTIONS FOR APPLICATION SUBMISSION ARE LIMITED.



APPLICATION SUBMISSION

INDIA NEXT

OPTIMISATION OF DATA FIELDS IN APPLICATION FORMS BY CAPTURING THE MINIMUM REQUIRED FIELDS FOR THE APPLICATION PROCESS.

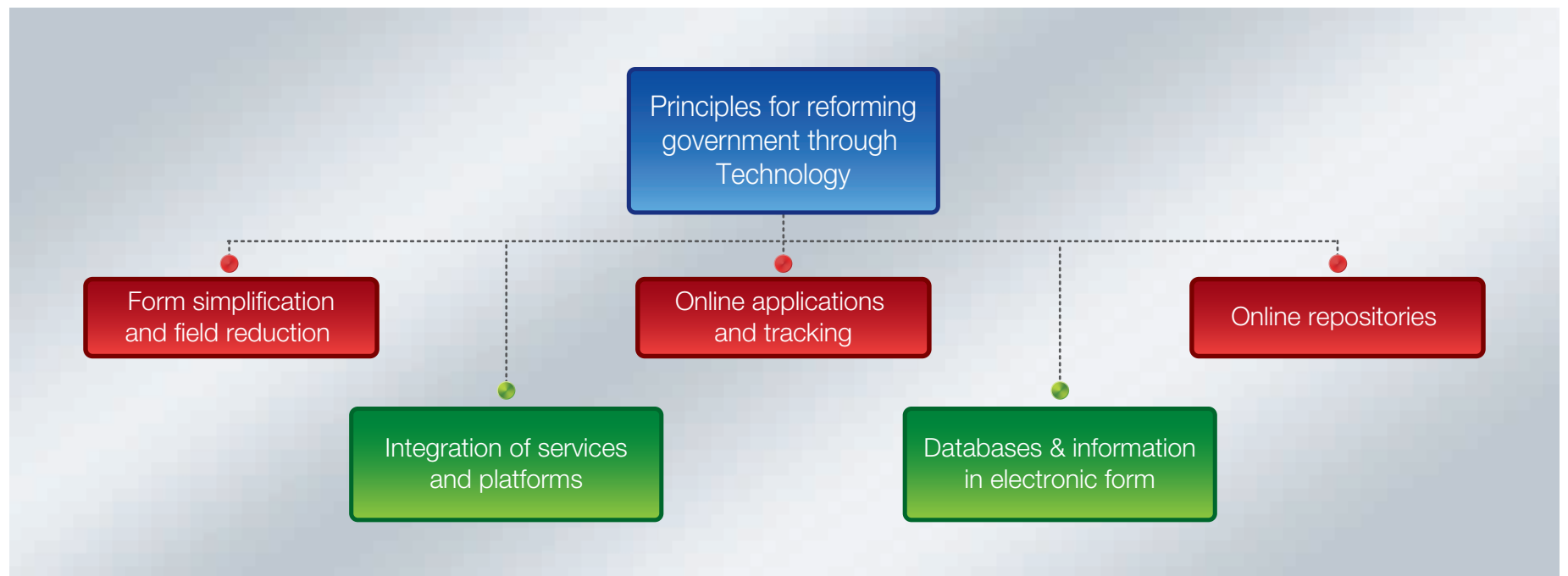
LINKING THE APPLICATION SUBMISSION PROCESS WITH THE EXISTING GOVERNMENT DATABASES TO PRE-POPULATE DATA IN APPLICATION FORMS

ACCEPTANCE OF DIGITAL SIGNATURE (ESIGN) AS A VALID SIGNATURE ON THE DOCUMENT, TO PREVENT THE UNNECESSARY PRINTING OF THE FILLED FORMS FOR SUBMISSION.

USAGE OF AADHAAR IDENTIFICATION TO AUTHENTICATE THE IDENTITY OF THE APPLICANT ONLINE.

THE FORMS WILL BE PROCESSED BY THE CONCERNED DEPARTMENT DIGITALLY AND THEY'LL ALSO PROVIDE AN ONLINE STEP-WISE STATUS OF THE APPLICATION TO THE APPLICANT.

FOR PAYMENTS RELATED TO THE PURCHASE/PROCESSING OF THE FORMS, THE DEPARTMENT SOFTWARE APPLICATION WOULD BE INTEGRATED WITH THE PAYMENT GATEWAY SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE NATIONAL PAYMENT SERVICES PLATFORM.



MISSION MODE PROJECTS



(MMPs)



e-Kranti (NeGP 2.0)

- Central Projects
- △ State Projects
- Integrated Projects

PILLAR

5

Electronic

DELIVERY OF SERVICES



Mission Mode Projects (MMPs): There are now a total of 44 MMPs under different stages of implementation, including the 13 new ones added under the e-Kranti/NeGP 2.0 framework.

- Technology for Education (e-Education): All schools will be connected with broadband.

Free Wi-Fi will be provided in around 2,50,000 secondary/higher secondary schools.

A programme on digital literacy would be taken up at the national level. Massive Online Open Courses (MOOCs) shall be developed and leveraged for e-education.

- Technology for Health (e-Healthcare): e-Healthcare would cover online medical consultation, online medical records, online medicine supply, pan-India exchange for patient information, etc.

Pilots shall be undertaken in 2015 and full coverage would be provided in 3 years.

- Technology for Farmers: This would facilitate farmers to get real time price information, online ordering of inputs and online cash, loan, and relief payment with mobile banking.
- Technology for Security: Mobile-based emergency services and disaster related services would be provided to citizens on real time basis so as to take precautionary measures well in time and minimize loss of lives and properties.
- Technology for Financial Inclusion: Financial inclusion shall be strengthened using mobile banking, micro-ATM programmes and CSCs/post offices.
- Technology for Justice: Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) shall be strengthened by leveraging several related initiatives/applications such as e-Courts, e-Police, e-Prisons and e-Prosecution.
- Technology for Planning: National GIS mission mode project would be implemented to facilitate GIS based decision making for project planning, conceptualization, design and development.

INDIA NOW

COMMON CITIZENS HAVE STARTED GETTING A RANGE OF e-SERVICES THROUGH MISSION MODE PROJECTS LIKE LAND RECORDS, AGRICULTURE, e-DISTRICT, COMMERCIAL TAXES, MCA21, PASSPORT, INCOME TAX, BANKING, PENSIONS, ROAD TRANSPORT ETC.

THE AVERAGE e-TRANSACTION COUNT FOR THESE MMPs IS MORE THAN 30 CRORES PER MONTH.

HOWEVER, ALL COMMON SERVICES ARE STILL NOT AVAILABLE AT THEIR FINGERTIP THROUGH MOBILE DEVICES.

MOST OF THE EXISTING ONLINE SERVICES STILL REQUIRE ONE OR MORE THAN ONE PHYSICAL VISIT(S) TO THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

THE MAJOR PROBLEMS IN e-GOVERNANCE CUTTING ACROSS MANY DOMAINS ARE LOW DEGREE OF GOVERNMENT PROCESS RE-ENGINEERING, LITTLE FOCUS ON INTEGRATED SERVICES AND SUBOPTIMAL USE OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES.



SPOTLIGHT ON e-KRANTI

INDIA NEXT

WITH THE TRANSFORMATION PRINCIPLES OF e-KRANTI NAMELY MANDATORY GOVERNMENT PROCESS RE-ENGINEERING IN EVERY MMP, CLOUD BY DEFAULT, MOBILE FIRST, FOCUS ON INTEGRATED SERVICES, MANDATORY STANDARDS AND PROTOCOLS, LANGUAGE LOCALISATION ETC, IT IS ENVISAGED THAT REVAMPED VERSION OF EXISTING MMPs AS WELL AS NEW MMPs WOULD DELIVER THE ELECTRONIC SERVICES TO CITIZEN, BUSINESS AND EVEN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS IN A TIME BOUND MANNER AND WOULD DO AWAY OR LESSEN THE PHYSICAL VISITS TO GOVERNMENT OFFICES FOR AVAILING SERVICES.

THE SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF e-KRANTI WOULD LEAD TO THE AVAILABILITY OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES AT THE FINGERTIP OF COMMON CITIZENS THROUGH MOBILE DEVICES.

THE MAJOR BENEFICIARIES WOULD BE COMMON CITIZENS WHO WOULD START AVAILING ONLINE SERVICES LIKE EDUCATION RELATED SERVICES THROUGH E-EDUCATION, HEALTHCARE SERVICES THROUGH E-HEALTH, FINANCIAL INCLUSIVE SERVICES LIKE BANKING, INSURANCE AND PENSIONS ETC.

FARMERS WOULD BE ANOTHER GROUP OF BENEFICIARIES WHO WOULD GET MORE NEED BASED AGRICULTURE RELATED SERVICES THROUGH MOBILE DEVICES.

THE INTEGRATION AMONGST GOVERNMENT APPLICATIONS AND DATABASES WOULD ENSURE INTEGRATED SERVICE DELIVERY.

- Technology for Cyber Security: National Cyber Security Coordination Centre would be set up to ensure safe and secure cyberspace within the country.

SPECIAL THRUST ON NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS PORTAL :

National Scholarships Portal (NSP) is envisaged to be a

one-stop solution to implement entire scholarship process:

Student application, application receipt, processing, sanction and disbursal for different central ministries, state governments and other agencies.

Ministries/Departments have implemented number of scholarship schemes under their jurisdiction such as



Pre-matric, Post-matric, Merit-cum-means/Top Class etc. These schemes follow different procedures, and handling the process manually leads to delay in disbursement and with the least transparency. A PMO initiative, National Scholarships Portal is designed to ensure disbursement of central government scholarship schemes through a single unified portal.

OBJECTIVES

- Ensure timely disbursement of scholarships to students
- Provide a common portal for various scholarship schemes of Central and State Governments
- Create a transparent database of scholars
- Avoid duplication in processing
- Harmonization of different scholarships schemes & norms
- Application of Direct Benefit Transfer

National Scholarships Portal
(Timings: 10:30 AM to 05:00 PM on all week days)

Home About Student Login Official Login Services Reports FAQs Complaints/Feedback

Ministry of Minority Affairs

Ministry of Tribal Affairs

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

- Department of Social Justice and Empowerment
- Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disability

Ministry of Human Resource Development

- Department of School Education and Literacy
- Department of Higher Education

Schemes

National Scholarships Portal

Ministries/Departments

- ✓ Ministry of Minority Affairs
- ✓ Ministry of Tribal Affairs
- ✓ Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
- ✓ Ministry of Human Resource Development

38487
Total Registrations

12674
Registrations With Aadhaar

1553
Applications Submitted

4
Participating Ministries

14
Registered Schemes

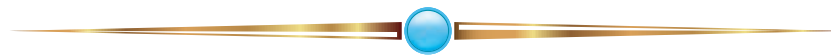


PILLAR

6

Information

FOR ALL



The screenshot shows the homepage of data.gov.in, the Open Government Data (OGD) Platform India. The header includes the logo, the Government of India emblem, and navigation links like Home, Catalogs, Metrics, Communities, Events, Announcements, Suggestions, Featured Apps, and Visualization Gallery. A search bar indicates 15,577 resources in 3,609 catalogs. A large teal banner promotes 'ACCESS APIs' with gear icons. Below the banner, statistics are displayed: 15,877 resources in 3,609 catalogs by 88 departments, viewed 3.59 million times and downloaded by 53,175 registered users. The main content area features an 'Announcements' section with a list of news items and a 'NOMINATED CHIEF DATA OFFICERS' section. The footer contains 'Recent Suggestions' (e.g., Indian Railway Booking Data), 'Feedback', and links to the Open Data Policy of India and the Open Data Implementation Guidelines.



The Open Data platform (data.gov.in) facilitates proactive release of datasets in an open format by the ministries/ departments for use, reuse and redistribution.

Online hosting of information & documents would facilitate open and easy access to information for citizens.

Government shall pro-actively engage through social media and web based platforms to inform and interact with citizens.

MyGov.in has been implemented as a platform for citizen engagement in governance. It is a unique citizen

engagement initiative, engaging with over 9 lakh citizens for enabling and empowering them to participate directly in policy formulation and program implementation.

The citizens participate in policy and execution through a “Discuss”, “Do” and “Disseminate” approach. 33 groups, 182 discussion themes, 166 tasks have been published.

Weekly newsletters are being sent to all registered users of MyGov. Online messaging to citizens on special occasions/ programmes has been facilitated through email and SMS.

PILLAR

7

Electronics

MANUFACTURING. TARGET NET ZERO IMPORTS



This pillar focuses on promoting electronics manufacturing in the country with the target of NET ZERO Imports by 2020 as a striking demonstration of intent. This ambitious goal requires coordinated action on many fronts, such as:

1. Taxation, incentives
2. Economies of scale, eliminating cost disadvantages
3. Focus areas – Big Ticket Items, FABS, Fab-less design, Set top boxes, VSATs, Mobiles, Consumer & Medical Electronics, Smart Energy meters, Smart cards, micro-ATMs
4. Incubators, clusters
5. Skill development, Enhancing PhDs
6. Government procurement
7. Safety Standards – Compulsory registration, Support for Labs and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

8. National Award, Marketing, Brand Building
9. National Centres – Flexible Electronics, Security Forces
10. R & D in electronics

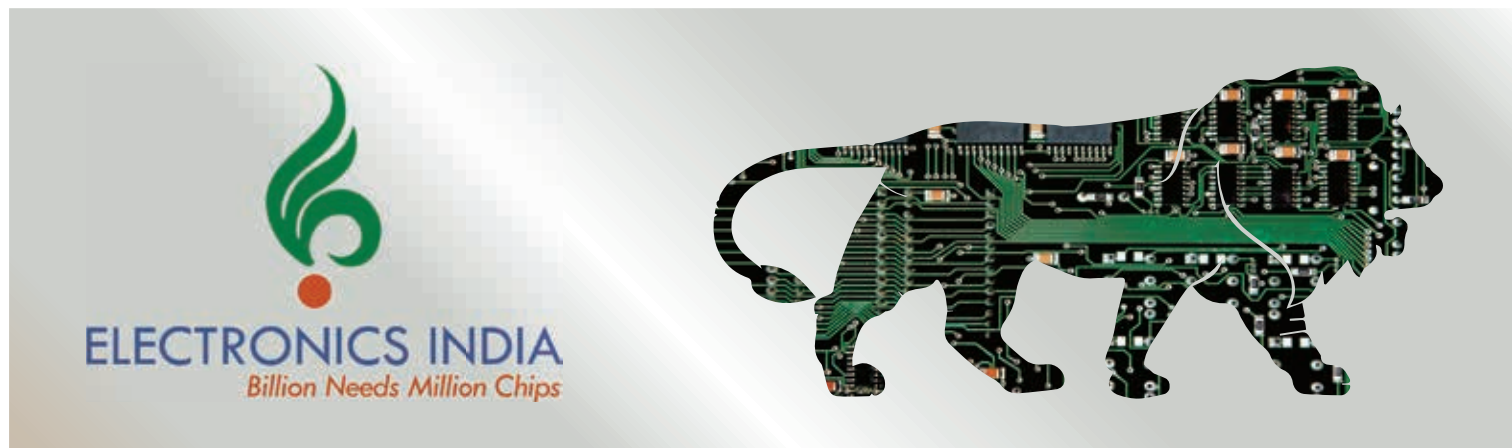
National Policy on Electronics (NPE)

The National Policy on Electronics (NPE) was brought out in 2012 towards creating a conducive environment to attract global and domestic investment in the Electronics System Design & Manufacturing (ESDM) sector in India. The highlights of the NPE initiative include:

- a) Subsidy of 25% of capital expenditure (20% in SEZs) is available under Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (MSIPs). All excise/ CVD paid on capital equipment is reimbursed.
- b) Electronic Manufacturing Clusters Scheme provides 5 per cent of the cost for development of infrastructure and common facilities in greenfield clusters and 75% of the cost for brownfield clusters.

- c) Preference will be given to domestically manufactured goods in government procurement.
- d) Government has accorded approval for setting up of two semiconductor wafer fabrication (FAB) manufacturing facilities in the country.
- e) Government will fund PhD students in universities across the country for research in industry specific needs to promote greater research in electronics and IT.
- f) Opportunities for skill-development for the private sector through two sector skill councils (telecom and electronics), wherein the government provides 75 - 100 per cent of training cost for industry-specific skills for skilled and semi-skilled workers.

For more information, log on to www.deity.gov.in/esdm



PILLAR

8

Information

TECHNOLOGY (IT) FOR JOBS



This pillar focuses on providing training to the youth in the skills required for availing employment opportunities in the IT/ITES sector. There are four components with specific scope of activities under this pillar:

- Under the first component, the target is to train one crore students from smaller towns & villages for IT sector jobs over 5 years. DeitY is the nodal department for this scheme.
- The second component focuses on setting up Business Process Outsourcing services (BPOs) in every north-eastern state to facilitate ICT enabled growth in these states. DeitY is the nodal department for this scheme.
- Under the third component, the focus is on training three lakh service delivery agents as part of skill development to run viable businesses delivering IT services. DeitY is the nodal department for this scheme.
- The fourth component focuses on training of five lakh strong rural workforce for the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) to cater to their own needs. Department of Telecommunications (DoT) is the nodal department for this scheme.

North East BPO Promotion Scheme (NEBPS)

The Indian BPO industry has witnessed significant growth over the past years and India has gradually emerged as one of the preferred BPO destinations globally.

Several factors including operational cost effectiveness, availability of skilled manpower and ever-increasing demand for employment opportunities have increasingly contributed to the growth of BPO industry in the country.

However, the BPO industry has largely been concentrated in and around large (Tier-I) cities where skilled manpower drawn from various parts of the country including NE Region seek employment.

In large (Tier-I) cities, the recurring manpower cost to the company is considered to be higher particularly keeping in view the relatively higher cost of residential accommodation and larger travelling distance for employees.

Thus, it would be prudent for a BPO Company to migrate to smaller (Tier-II/III) cities including those in North Eastern

Region, as it would result in significantly reduced manpower related expenses and thus making its operations far more profitable.

It is understood that key concerns for setting up of BPO operations in the North East Region are related to various issues including reliable internet connectivity and power supply. In the aforesaid background, it has been decided to give special attention to the establishment of BPOs in the North Eastern Region through appropriate incentives.

The scheme has been approved to incentivize BPO Operations in the North East Region (NER) for creation of employment opportunities for the youth and growth of ITITES Industry, by the establishment of 5000 seats, with capital support in the form of Viability Gap Funding (VGF).

The Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) has been designated as the Nodal Agency for implementation of the NEBPS. The RFP (Request for Proposal) inviting open bids has been e-published by STPI.

INDIA NOW
THE MAIN HURDLES ARE SECURING THE REQUIRED FUNDING AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES TO START A NEW CENTRE.



SPOTLIGHT ON PROMOTION
OF BPOs
IN THE NE REGION

INDIA NEXT

CITIZENS MAY APPLY FOR FUNDING UNDER THE NORTH EAST BPO PROMOTION SCHEME (NEBPS) AND GET 50% OF THE CAPITAL COST FUNDED.

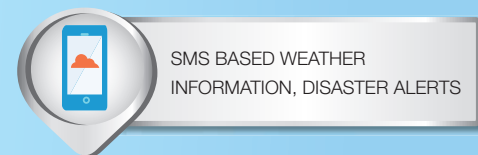
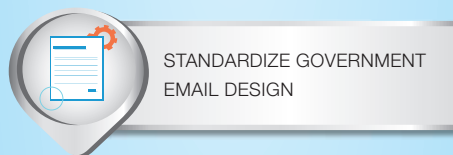
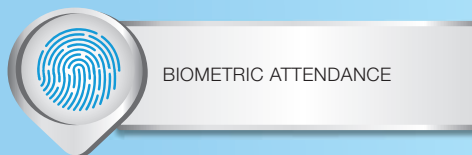
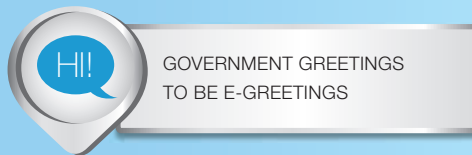


PILLAR

9

Early Harvest

PROGRAMMES



1. IT Platform for Messages: A mass messaging application has been developed by DeitY to cover all elected representatives and government employees. Over 88 lakh mobile numbers and 60 lakh email addresses are already part of this “sampark” database.

Hon’ble PM reached out to the registered users with his first message on 15th August 2014. Data collection and data sanitization are ongoing processes.

2. Government Greetings to be e-Greetings: A basket of e-greeting templates has been made available. Crowd-sourcing of e-greetings through the MyGov platform (mygov.in) has been done. Crowd-sourcing has also been used to create designs for Independence Day, Teachers’ Day and Gandhi Jayanti greetings. E-Greetings portal (egreetings.india.gov.in) has been made live on 14th August 2014.

INDIA NOW
THE PREVALENT TREND WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT WAS TO SEND PAPER GREETING CARDS OR USE FREE INTERNET-BASED e-GREETINGS SITES ON VARIOUS OCCASIONS.



SPOTLIGHT ON
e-GREETINGS

INDIA NEXT

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S E-GREETINGS PORTAL INCLUDES GREETINGS FOR VARIOUS OCCASIONS, INCLUDING DAYS OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.

THE PORTAL ALSO ADDRESSES THE SPECIFIC NEEDS OF GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS SAY HEALTH DAY, WOMEN'S DAY ETC.

AVAILABLE NOT ONLY TO THE GOVERNMENT, BUT TO ALL NETIZENS, WHO CAN PERSONALIZE THE GREETINGS AS PER THEIR CHOICE.

TO ENSURE SUSTAINED USER MOTIVATION AND ENGAGEMENT, THE e-GREETING PORTAL IS LEVERAGING MyGOV FOR ORGANIZING CONTESTS SPONSORED BY USER DEPARTMENTS FOR SUBMITTING DESIGNS FOR VARIOUS GREETINGS AND OCCASIONS.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS CAN LOG IN TO THE PORTAL USING THEIR OFFICIAL MAIL ID ("GOV.IN" OR "NIC.IN"). USERS REGISTERED ON MyGOV CAN ALSO LOG IN USING THEIR MyGOV LOGIN CREDENTIALS.

e-GREETINGS PORTAL IS NOW CROWD SOURCING DESIGNS FOR PERSONAL e-GREETINGS ON OCCASIONS SUCH AS BIRTHDAYS, ANNIVERSARIES ETC.



3. Biometric Attendance: The biometric attendance system will cover all central government offices in Delhi to begin with. Government employees will be able to mark their attendance from any of the central Government offices in Delhi.

Biometric Attendance System (BAS) rolled out in 579 Central Government offices in Delhi with 1.22 lakh employees. In addition, BAS rolled out in 1,365 Central Government organizations outside Delhi involving nearly 95,000 employees. Also rolled out in over half a dozen States across the country.

4. Wi-Fi in All Universities: All universities on the National Knowledge Network (NKN) shall be covered under this scheme. Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) is the nodal ministry for implementing this scheme.

Wi Fi connectivity in Allahabad University has been approved as Proof-of-Concept and further action is being taken for execution of this project. Action is also being taken to finalise the proposal for Wi Fi connectivity in 4 other Universities viz. Utkal University, Pune University, NEHU and Osmania University.

INDIA NOW
HOSTELERS USUALLY USE SLOW LAN CONNECTIONS AND STUDENTS HAVE TO VISIT CYBER CAFES FOR PROJECTS AND OTHER RELATED ACTIVITIES.



SPOTLIGHT ON
Wi-Fi IN UNIVERSITY

INDIA NEXT

AN ON-CAMPUS Wi-Fi FACILITY WOULD LESSEN THEIR BURDEN AND THEY WILL BE ABLE TO DO GROUP STUDIES EVEN OUTSIDE THE HOSTEL. STUDENTS WOULD EASILY BE ABLE TO COLLABORATE ON PROJECTS AND EVEN WITH STUDENTS FROM OTHER UNIVERSITIES. COLLABORATION IS THE KEY TO ENGAGEMENT IN TODAY'S CLASSROOMS.

SOME OTHER ADVANTAGES OF Wi-Fi UNIVERSITIES ARE:

LEARNING BEYOND THE CLASSROOM WALLS

PERSONALISED INSTRUCTION: TEACHERS CAN USE MULTIMEDIA TO ADDRESS DIFFERENT LEARNING NEEDS WHICH MEANS THAT EVERY STUDENT CAN LEARN AND EXCEL AT HIS/HER OWN PACE.

SAVINGS: Wi-Fi ELIMINATES CELLULAR USAGE CHARGES. RENTAL INTERNET MAY BE COSTLIER FOR ACADEMIC POPULATION AS MAJORITY OF THEM HAVE LIMITED DATA PACKS AND BALANCE. THE ON-CAMPUS Wi-Fi FACILITY WILL FACILITATE ENHANCED ACCESS TO RESOURCES.

GAMIFICATION: THERE ARE MANY EDUCATIONAL AND INTERACTIVE APPS AND GAMES FOR EVERYTHING THESE DAYS THAT MAKE LEARNING A FUN AND EXCITING.

INCREASED ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN STUDENTS AND FACULTY.

5. Secure Email within Government: Email would be the primary mode of communication within government. The government e-mail infrastructure would be suitably enhanced and upgraded. Upgradation of the infrastructure under Phase-I for 10 lakh employees has already been completed. Under Phase-II, infrastructure would be further upgraded to cover 50 lakh employees by March 2015 at a cost of Rs.98 Cr. DeitY is the nodal department for this scheme.

6. Standardize Government Email Design: Standardised templates for Government email would be prepared. This is being implemented by DeitY.

7. Public Wi-fi: Cities with a population of over 1 million and tourist centres would be provided with public Wi-Fi hotspots to promote digital cities. Scheme implementable by DoT and Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD).

8. School Books to eBooks: In line with the Government's Digital India initiative, the e-Basta has created a framework to convert all the school books into eBooks.

Implemented as a portal, e-Basta brings together 3 classes of stakeholders: the publisher, the schools, and the students, and provides them the following primary functionalities.

- Publishers can publish their e-content on the portal, for use by the schools.
- The schools can browse, select and compile their choice of resources from this pool, as a basta for different classes.
- Students can then download such bastas from the portal, and the schools can distribute them through media like SD cards, pen-drives, etc.



The e-Basta Advantage:


SCHOOLS

- Teachers can choose and bundle content according to their teaching preferences.
- A rich variety of resources – animations, audio books, videos, etc – to choose from.
- Quick access to updated editions of contents.
- Access to eBastas of other schools.

STUDENTS

- Reduce the burden of physical books.
- Easy access to structured resources created by school.
- Long-term reduction in cost.
- Access to richer resources – animations, audio books, videos, etc

9. SMS based weather information, disaster alerts: SMS based weather information and disaster alerts would be provided. DeitY's Mobile Seva Platform has been made available for this purpose. Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) (India Meteorological Department - IMD)/ Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) (National Disaster Management Authority - NDMA) would be the nodal organizations for implementing this scheme.



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- The schools can browse, select and compile their choice of resources from this pool, as a basta for different classes.
- Students can then download such bastas from the portal, and the schools can distribute them through media like SD cards, pen-drives, etc.



10. Khoya-Paya Citizen Centric Portal for Missing Children

This would facilitate real time information gathering and sharing on the lost and found children and would go a long way to check crime and improve timely response. The portal is being redesigned with the following features:

- Enhance citizen participation through mobile apps
- Mobile / SMS alert system for police (Child Welfare Officer)
- Better navigation plan for citizens
- Facility to integrate child services
- Using social media to popularize the system / web portal [Nodal departments: DeitY and Department of Women and Child Development (DoWCD)]

INDIA NOW
CITIZENS AND PARENTS HAVE TO RELY ON POLICE AND OTHER GOVERNMENT BODIES FOR REPORTING MISSING AND SIGHTED CHILDREN.



SPOTLIGHT ON KHOYA-PAYA
CITIZEN CENTRIC PORTAL
FOR MISSING CHILDREN

INDIA NEXT

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA WOULD PROVIDE A COLLABORATIVE PLATFORM FOR REPORTING MISSING AND SIGHTED CHILDREN FOR EVERY CITIZEN.

KHOYA-PAYA WILL ENABLE THE PARENTS OF THE MISSING CHILDREN TO IMMEDIATELY UPLOAD INFORMATION ABOUT THEIR CHILD EVEN BEFORE THE FIR IS FILED.

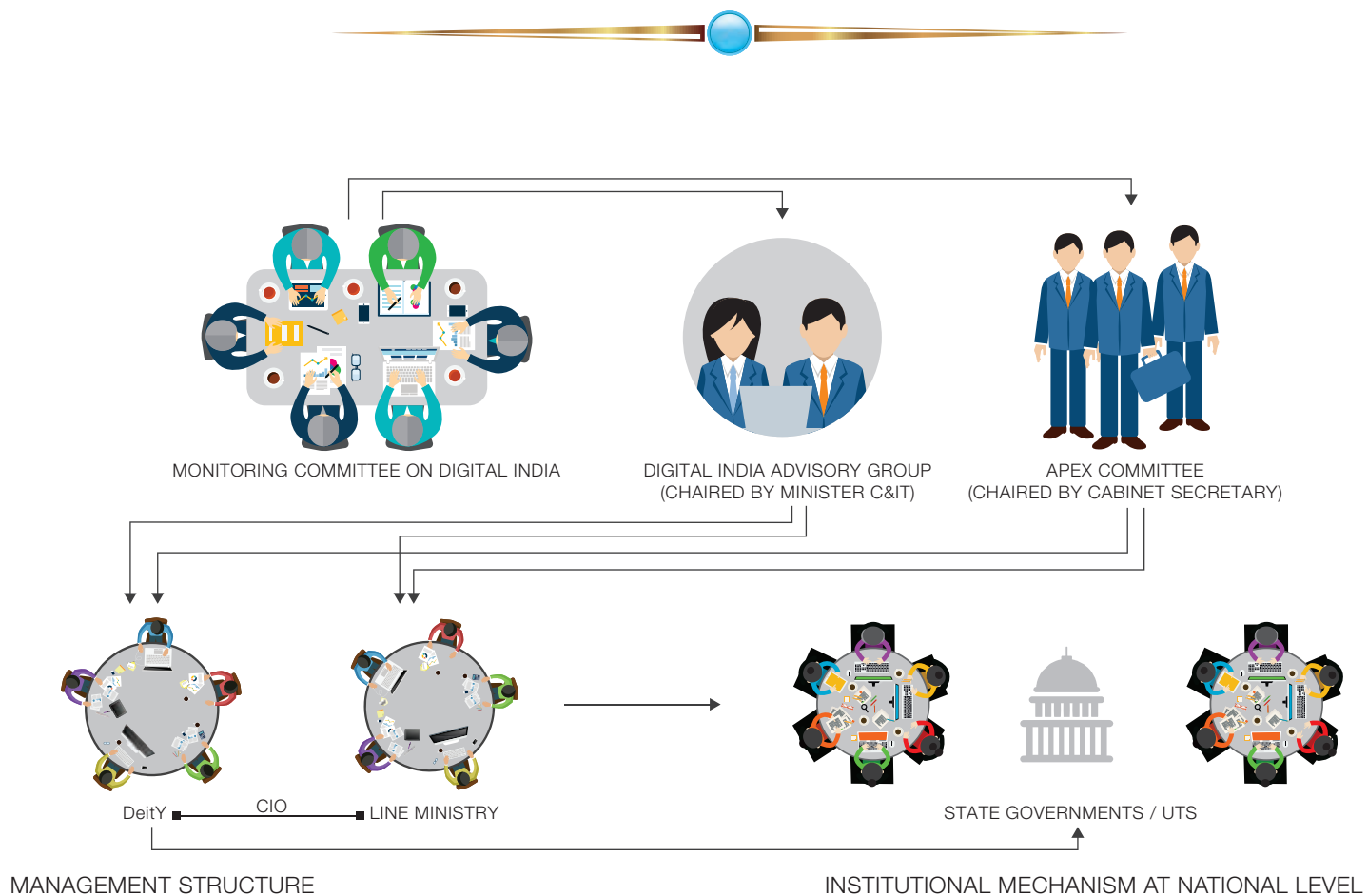
ANY CITIZEN CAN ALSO UPLOAD THE INFORMATION ABOUT THE CHILD SIGHTED IN SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES WITHOUT ANY LEGAL OBLIGATIONS.

CITIZEN CAN INTERACT WITH EACH OTHER WITH MUTUAL CONSENT.

PARAMETERISED SEARCH FOR MATCHING MISSING WITH SIGHTED CHILDREN AND VICE VERSA.

Digital India

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE



The structure for Digital India consists of a monitoring committee headed by the Prime Minister, an advisory group chaired by the Minister of Communications & IT and an apex committee chaired by the Cabinet Secretary.

The central ministries/ departments and state governments concerned would have the overall responsibility for implementation of various Mission Mode and other projects under the Digital India Programme.

“WE WANT HIGHWAYS.

we also want i-ways

(INFORMATION WAYS) FOR A DIGITAL INDIA.



Shri Narendra Modi

Hon'ble Prime Minister of India



Department of Electronics & Information Technology (DeitY)
Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Government of India



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JUNE 2015



Designed and published by



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