# The comprehensive title for this document is:

## Summary

\*\*"Digital India e-Governance Policy Initiatives: Frameworks, Guidelines, and Strategies for Effective Governance"\*\*  
  
This title accurately captures the essence of the content, which discusses various policy initiatives, frameworks, guidelines, and strategies under the Digital India program, aimed at promoting effective e-governance in India.

## FAQ

### Question:

* 1. \*\*What are the key principles of the e-Kranti framework, and how does it aim to transform e-governance in India?\*\*

### Answer:

Based on the provided context, the key principles of the e-Kranti framework are:  
  
1. \*\*Transformation and not Translation\*\*: All project proposals in e-Kranti must involve substantial transformation in the quality, quantity, and manner of delivery of services and significant enhancement in productivity and competitiveness.  
2. \*\*Integrated Services and not Individual Services\*\*: A common middleware and integration of the back-end processes and processing systems are required to facilitate integrated service delivery to citizens.  
3. \*\*Government Process Reengineering (GPR) to be mandatory in every MMP\*\*: To mandate GPR as the essential first step in all new MMPs without which a project may not be sanctioned. The degree of GPR should be assessed and enhanced for the existing MMPs.  
4. \*\*ICT Infrastructure on Demand\*\*: Government departments should be provided with ICT infrastructure, such as connectivity, cloud, and mobile platform on demand.  
5. \*\*Cloud by Default\*\*: The flexibility, agility, and cost-effectiveness offered by cloud technologies would be fully leveraged while designing and hosting applications. Government Cloud shall be the default cloud for Government Departments.  
6. \*\*Mobile First\*\*: All applications are designed/redesigned to enable delivery of services through mobile.  
7. \*\*Fast Tracking Approvals\*\*: To establish a fast-track approval mechanism for MMPs, once the Detailed Project Report (DPR) of a project is approved by the Competent Authority, empowered committees may be constituted with delegated powers to take all subsequent decisions.  
8. \*\*Mandating Standards and Protocols\*\*: Use of e-Governance standards and protocols as notified by DeitY be mandated in all e-governance projects.  
9. \*\*Language Localization\*\*: It is imperative that all information and services in e-Governance projects are available in Indian languages as well.  
10. \*\*National GIS (Geo-Spatial Information System)\*\*: NGIS to be leveraged as a platform and as a service in e-Governance projects.  
11. \*\*Security and Electronic Data Preservation\*\*: All online applications and e-services to adhere to security and electronic data preservation guidelines.  
  
These principles aim to transform e-governance in India by ensuring efficient, transparent, and reliable government services to citizens, promoting rapid replication and integration of e-governance applications, and leveraging emerging technologies to enhance citizen-centric services.

### Question:

* 2. \*\*How does the Indian government's policy on open source software adoption aim to ensure strategic control of e-governance assets and business continuity?\*\*

### Answer:

Based on the provided context, here is the answer to the question:  
  
\*\*How does the Indian government's policy on open source software adoption aim to en strategic control of e-governance assets and business continuity?\*\*  
  
The Indian government's policy on open source software adoption aims to en strategic control of e-governance assets and business continuity in the following ways:  
  
1. \*\*Formal adoption and use of Open Source Software (OSS) in Government organizations\*\*: The policy encourages the formal adoption and use of OSS in Government organizations, which ens that strategic control of e-governance assets remains with the Government.  
2. \*\*Compliance with the policy\*\*: Compliance with the policy ens that strategic control of e-governance assets would remain with the Government and would also en business continuity for the projects in the future from a technical perspective.  
3. \*\*Neutral guidelines to select software\*\*: The Framework suggests neutral guidelines to select software, which ens that the selection of OSS is based on merit and not influenced by proprietary interests.  
4. \*\*Process for induction of OSS solution\*\*: The Framework outlines a process for the induction of OSS solutions, which ens that the adoption of OSS is done in a systematic and transparent manner.  
5. \*\*Establishing enterprise security with OSS\*\*: The Framework highlights the importance of establishing enterprise security with OSS, which ens that the adoption of OSS does not compromise the security of e-governance assets.  
6. \*\*Unified software development for all major devices\*\*: The Framework suggests unified software development for all major devices using standards-based web browsers and localization, which ens that OSS solutions are compatible with different devices and platforms.  
7. \*\*Collaboration with key stakeholders\*\*: The Framework suggests collaboration with key stakeholders like industry, OSS communities, and academia, which ens that the adoption of OSS is done in a collaborative and inclusive manner.  
  
By ensuring strategic control of e-governance assets and business continuity, the Indian government's policy on open source software adoption aims to promote the effective use of technology in governance and deliver services electronically to citizens in an efficient, transparent, and affordable manner.

### Question:

* 3. \*\*What are the recommended guidelines and procedures for promoting and managing the adoption of open source software in e-governance systems in India?\*\*

### Answer:

Based on the provided context, the recommended guidelines and procedures for promoting and managing the adoption of open source software in e-governance systems in India are:  
  
\*\*Framework for Adoption of Open Source Software in e-Governance Systems\*\*  
  
1. \*\*Recommendations and procedures for promoting, managing, and enhancing the adoption of OSS in e-Governance Systems in India\*\*:  
 \* Impact of adoption of OSS in Government  
 \* Influencing factors  
 \* Mutual impact of Open Standards and OSS  
 \* Establishing enterprise security with OSS  
 \* Unified software development for all major devices using standards-based web browser  
 \* Use of localization  
2. \*\*Neutral guidelines to select software\*\*:  
 \* Process for induction of OSS solution  
3. \*\*Ecosystem to promote the adoption of OSS\*\*:  
 \* Required institutional mechanism  
 \* Collaboration with key stakeholders like:  
 + Industry  
 + OSS communities  
 + Academia  
  
These guidelines and procedures are outlined in Chapter 3 of the document, which provides a detailed framework for the adoption and use of Open Source Software in e-governance systems in India.

# The comprehensive title for this document is:

## Summary

\*\*"Digital India Initiatives: e-Kranti Framework and Open Source Software Policy"\*\*  
  
This title accurately captures the two main themes present in the table of contents, which are the e-Kranti framework as a digital initiative and the policy on adoption of open source software for the Government of India.

## FAQ

### Question:

* 1. \*\*What are the key components of the e-Kranti framework, and how do they contribute to the implementation of Digital India initiatives?\*\*

### Answer:

Based on the provided context, the key components of the e-Kranti framework and their contributions to the implementation of Digital India initiatives are:  
  
\*\*Key Components of e-Kranti Framework:\*\*  
  
1. \*\*Overarching framework for the implementation of e-Governance projects\*\*: Provides a comprehensive approach to implementing e-Governance projects, ensuring that they deliver outcome-based services to citizens, businesses, and the government.  
2. \*\*44 Mission Mode Projects (MMPs)\*\*: Deliver various domain-specific services, contributing to the transformation of e-Governance in India.  
3. \*\*Core ICT Infrastructure\*\*: Provides front-end, back-end, and middleware support, enabling the efficient delivery of e-Governance services.  
4. \*\*Capacity Building\*\*: Enhances the capabilities of government officials and stakeholders, ensuring that they can effectively implement and manage e-Governance projects.  
  
\*\*Contribution to Digital India Initiatives:\*\*  
  
\* Ens the delivery of efficient, transparent, and reliable government services to citizens, businesses, and the government.  
\* Addresses the limitations of existing e-Governance projects, such as the lack of process reengineering, use of emerging technologies, and metadata and data standards.  
\* Supports the implementation of Digital India initiatives, particularly Pillar 4 (e-Governance: Reforming Government through Technology) and Pillar 5 (e-Kranti - Electronic Delivery of Services).  
\* Contributes to the overall goal of transforming India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy.  
  
These components work together to en that e-Governance projects deliver outcome-based services, promoting transparency, accountability, and efficiency in government services, ultimately contributing to the success of Digital India initiatives.

### Question:

* 2. \*\*What are the objectives and policy statements guiding the adoption of open-source software for the Government of India, and how can government agencies comply with these policies?\*\*

### Answer:

Based on the provided context, here are the objectives and policy statements guiding the adoption of open-source software for the Government of India, and how government agencies can comply with these policies:  
  
\*\*Objectives:\*\*  
  
1. To provide a policy framework for rapid and effective adoption of OSS  
2. To en strategic control in e-Governance applications and systems from a long-term perspective  
3. To reduce the Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) of projects  
  
\*\*Policy Statements:\*\*  
  
1. Government of India shall endeavour to adopt Open Source Software in all e-Governance systems implemented by various Government organizations, as a preferred option in comparison to Closed Source Software (CSS)  
2. The Open Source Software shall have the following characteristics:  
 \* The source code shall be available for the community/adopter/end user to study and modify the software and to redistribute copies of either the original or modified software  
 \* Source code shall be free from any royalty  
  
\*\*Compliance:\*\*  
  
1. Government Organizations are required to adopt Open Source Software in all e-Governance systems implemented by them  
2. Compliance is mandatory  
3. Government Organizations shall en compliance by:  
 \* Publishing a policy framework for rapid and effective adoption of OSS  
 \* Incorporating OSS as a preferred option in RFPs  
 \* Ensuring compliance by government organizations  
 \* Establishing suitable support mechanisms for the available OSS  
 \* Actively collaborating with OSS communities in India and abroad  
  
Note: These answers are based on the provided context and may not be exhaustive, as the context only provides a snapshot of the policy document.

### Question:

* 3. \*\*What is the implementation strategy and approach for the e-Kranti framework, and how does it align with the broader objectives of Digital India?\*\*

### Answer:

Based on the provided context, here is the answer to the question:  
  
\*\*What is the implementation strategy and approach for the e-Kranti framework, and how does it align with the broader objectives of Digital India?\*\*  
  
\*\*Implementation Strategy:\*\*  
  
1. \*\*Leveraging common ICT infrastructure\*\*: Ministries/Departments/States would fully leverage the Common and Support ICT Infrastructure (e.g., GI Cloud, National/State Data Centres, Mobile Seva, State Wide Area Networks, Common Services Centres & Electronic Service Delivery Gateways).  
2. \*\*Revamping existing MMPs\*\*: The existing/ongoing MMPs would also be suitably revamped to align them with the principles of e-Kranti.  
3. \*\*Promoting e-governance through a centralized initiative\*\*: e-Governance would be promoted through a centralized initiative to the extent necessary, to en citizen service orientation, interoperability of various e-governance applications, and optimal utilization of ICT infrastructure/resources, while adopting a decentralized implementation model.  
4. \*\*Identifying and replicating successes\*\*: Successes would be identified and their replication promoted proactively with required customization wherever needed.  
5. \*\*Public-Private Partnerships\*\*: Public-Private Partnerships would be preferred wherever feasible to implement e-governance projects with adequate management and strategic control.  
6. \*\*Adoption of Aadhaar-based ID\*\*: Adoption of Aadhaar-based ID would be promoted to facilitate identification and delivery of benefits.  
  
\*\*Approach:\*\*  
  
1. \*\*Transformation and not Translation\*\*: The approach would focus on transforming government services rather than just translating them into electronic format.  
2. \*\*Integrated Services and not Individual Services\*\*: The approach would focus on providing integrated services rather than individual services.  
3. \*\*Government Process Reengineering (GPR) to be mandatory in every MMP\*\*: GPR would be mandatory in every MMP to en that government processes are reengineered to make them more efficient and citizen-friendly.  
4. \*\*ICT Infrastructure on Demand\*\*: ICT infrastructure would be provided on demand to en that it is available whenever and wherever needed.  
5. \*\*Cloud by Default\*\*: Cloud computing would be adopted by default to en scalability, flexibility, and cost-effectiveness.  
6. \*\*Mobile First\*\*: Mobile devices would be the primary mode of access for government services to en that they are accessible anywhere, anytime.  
  
\*\*Alignment with Broader Objectives of Digital India:\*\*  
  
1. \*\*Transforming India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy\*\*: The e-Kranti framework aligns with the broader objective of Digital India by transforming government services to make them more efficient, transparent, and citizen-friendly.  
2. \*\*Easy governance and good governance\*\*: The e-Kranti framework aligns with the broader objective of Digital India by promoting easy governance and good governance through the use of technology.  
3. \*\*Delivering government services electronically to citizens\*\*: The e-Kranti framework aligns with the broader objective of Digital India by delivering government services electronically to citizens through integrated and interoperable systems via multiple modes.

# The comprehensive title for this document is:

## Summary

\*\*"e-Kranti: Objectives, Principles, and Guidelines for Transformative e-Governance in India"\*\*  
  
This title accurately captures the essence of the document, which outlines the objectives, principles, and guidelines for the e-Kranti initiative, a transformative e-governance program in India.

## FAQ

### Question:

* 1. \*\*What are the key objectives of the e-Kranti initiative in India?\*\*

### Answer:

Based on the provided context, the key objectives of the e-Kranti initiative in India are:  
  
1. To redefine NeGP with transformational and outcome-oriented e-Governance initiatives  
2. To enhance the portfolio of citizen-centric services  
3. To en optimum usage of core Information & Communication Technology (ICT)  
4. To promote rapid replication and integration of e-Governance applications  
5. To leverage emerging technologies  
6. To make use of more agile implementation models

### Question:

* 2. \*\*What are the guiding principles of the e-Kranti initiative, and how do they impact e-governance projects in India?\*\*

### Answer:

Based on the provided context, the guiding principles of the e-Kranti initiative are:  
  
1. \*\*Transformation and not Translation\*\*: All project proposals in e-Kranti must involve substantial transformation in the quality, quantity, and manner of delivery of services and significant enhancement in productivity and competitiveness.  
  
2. \*\*Integrated Services and not Individual Services\*\*: A common middleware and integration of the back-end processes and processing systems are required to facilitate integrated service delivery to citizens.  
  
3. \*\*Government Process Reengineering (GPR) to be mandatory in every MMP\*\*: To mandate GPR as the essential first step in all new MMPs without which a project may not be sanctioned. The degree of GPR should be assessed and enhanced for the existing MMPs.  
  
4. \*\*ICT Infrastructure on Demand\*\*: Government departments should be provided with ICT infrastructure, such as connectivity, cloud, and mobile platform on demand.  
  
5. \*\*Cloud by Default\*\*: The flexibility, agility, and cost-effectiveness offered by cloud technologies would be fully leveraged while designing and hosting applications. Government Cloud shall be the default cloud for Government Departments. All sensitive information of Government Departments shall be stored in a Government Cloud only.  
  
6. \*\*Mobile First\*\*: All applications are designed/redesigned to enable delivery of services through mobile.  
  
7. \*\*Fast Tracking Approvals\*\*: To establish a fast-track approval mechanism for MMPs, once the Detailed Project Report (DPR) of a project is approved by the Competent Authority, empowered committees may be constituted with delegated powers to take all subsequent decisions.  
  
8. \*\*Mandating Standards and Protocols\*\*: Use of e-Governance standards and protocols as notified by DeitY be mandated in all e-governance projects.  
  
9. \*\*Language Localization\*\*: It is imperative that all information and services in e-Governance projects are available in Indian languages as well.  
  
10. \*\*National GIS (Geo-Spatial Information System)\*\*: NGIS to be leveraged as a platform and as a service in e-Governance projects.  
  
11. \*\*Security and Electronic Data Preservation\*\*: All online applications and e-services to adhere to security and electronic data preservation guidelines.  
  
These guiding principles of e-Kranti aim to transform e-governance projects in India by promoting integrated services, process reengineering, and the use of emerging technologies like cloud and mobile. They also emphasize the importance of language localization, security, and electronic data preservation in e-governance projects.

### Question:

* 3. \*\*What are the specific requirements for ICT infrastructure, cloud adoption, and language localization in e-governance projects under the e-Kranti initiative?\*\*

### Answer:

Based on the provided context, the specific requirements for ICT infrastructure, cloud adoption, and language localization in e-governance projects under the e-Kranti initiative are:  
  
\*\*ICT Infrastructure:\*\*  
  
\* ICT Infrastructure on Demand: Government departments should be provided with ICT infrastructure, such as connectivity, cloud, and mobile platform on demand.  
  
\*\*Cloud Adoption:\*\*  
  
\* Cloud by Default: The flexibility, agility, and cost-effectiveness offered by cloud technologies would be fully leveraged while designing and hosting applications.  
\* Government Cloud shall be the default cloud for Government Departments.  
\* All sensitive information of Government Departments shall be stored in a Government Cloud only.  
\* Any Government Department may use a private cloud only after obtaining permission from the Department of Electronics and Information Technology, which shall do so after assessing the security and privacy aspects of the proposed cloud.  
  
\*\*Language Localization:\*\*  
  
\* It is imperative that all information and services in e-Governance projects are available in Indian languages as well.  
  
These requirements are essential for the effective implementation and sustainability of e-Governance projects under the e-Kranti initiative.

# The comprehensive title for this document is:

## Summary

\*\*"India's Digital Governance Framework: e-Kranti Implementation Strategy and Cyber Security Policy"\*\*  
  
This title accurately captures the essence of the context, which includes various entities, initiatives, and themes related to digital governance in India.

## FAQ

### Question:

* 1. \*\*What are the key components of the implementation strategy for e-Kranti, India's digital governance framework?\*\*

### Answer:

Based on the provided context, the key components of the implementation strategy for e-Kranti, India's digital governance framework, are:  
  
1. \*\*Leveraging common ICT infrastructure\*\*: Ministries/Departments/States would fully leverage the Common and Support ICT Infrastructure, such as GI Cloud, National/State Data Centres, Mobile Seva, State Wide Area Networks, Common Services Centres, and Electronic Service Delivery Gateways.  
  
2. \*\*Revamping existing MMPs\*\*: The existing/ongoing MMPs would be suitably revamped to align them with the principles of e-Kranti, including scope enhancement, process reengineering, use of integrated and interoperable systems, and deployment of emerging technologies like cloud and mobile.  
  
3. \*\*State-specific projects\*\*: States would be given flexibility to identify, for inclusion, additional state-specific projects, which are relevant for their socio-economic needs.  
  
4. \*\*Centralized initiative\*\*: e-Governance would be promoted through a centralized initiative to the extent necessary, to en citizen service orientation, interoperability of various e-Governance applications, and optimal utilization of ICT infrastructure/resources, while adopting a decentralized implementation model.  
  
5. \*\*Replication of successes\*\*: Successes would be identified and their replication promoted proactively with required customization wherever needed.  
  
6. \*\*Public Private Partnerships\*\*: Public Private Partnerships would be preferred wherever feasible to implement e-Governance projects with adequate management and strategic control.  
  
7. \*\*Adoption of Aadhaar-based ID\*\*: Adoption of Aadhaar-based ID would be promoted to facilitate identification and delivery of benefits.  
  
8. \*\*Role assignments and responsibilities\*\*: Various Central Ministries/Departments and State Governments would be involved in implementing e-Kranti, with well-defined roles and responsibilities for each agency involved, and an appropriate programme management structure would be created.  
  
9. \*\*Apex Committee on Digital India programme\*\*: The proposed Apex Committee on Digital India programme, constituted with the Cabinet Secretary as its Chairman and Secretary, DeitY as its Member Convener, would oversee the e-Kranti programme, provide policy and strategic directions for its implementation, and resolve inter-ministerial issues.

### Question:

* 2. \*\*How does the National Cyber Security Policy 2013 relate to the implementation of e-Kranti, and what are the prescribed security measures that must be followed?\*\*

### Answer:

Based on the provided context, here is the answer to the question:  
  
\*\*How does the National Cyber Security Policy 2013 relate to the implementation of e-Kranti, and what are the prescribed security meas that must be followed?\*\*  
  
\* The National Cyber Security Policy 2013 notified by DeitY must be followed for the implementation of e-Kranti.  
\* Prescribed security meas, including cyber security, are essential for the implementation of e-Kranti.  
\* The policy guidelines and standards for cyber security will be laid down by DeitY, which must be adhered to by all agencies involved in the implementation of e-Kranti.  
\* Additionally, the "Cloud by Default" principle of e-Kranti emphasizes the use of government cloud for hosting applications and storing sensitive information, with private clouds only permitted after obtaining permission from the Department of Electronics and Information Technology, which will assess the security and privacy aspects of the proposed cloud.  
  
These security meas are crucial to en the integrity and confidentiality of citizen data and to prevent cyber threats to the e-Kranti initiative.

### Question:

* 3. \*\*What is the role of the Apex Committee on Digital India programme in overseeing the implementation of e-Kranti, and what are its responsibilities in terms of providing policy and strategic directions?\*\*

### Answer:

Based on the provided context, here is the answer to the question:  
  
\*\*What is the role of the Apex Committee on Digital India programme in overseeing the implementation of e-Kranti, and what are its responsibilities in terms of providing policy and strategic directions?\*\*  
  
The Apex Committee on Digital India programme, constituted with the Cabinet Secretary as its Chairman and Secretary, DeitY as its Member Convener, has the following role and responsibilities in overseeing the implementation of e-Kranti:  
  
1. \*\*Overseeing the e-Kranti programme\*\*: The Apex Committee will oversee the implementation of e-Kranti and provide policy and strategic directions for its implementation.  
2. \*\*Providing policy and strategic directions\*\*: The Committee will provide policy and strategic directions for the implementation of e-Kranti, ensuring that it aligns with the overall objectives of Digital India.  
3. \*\*Resolving inter-ministerial issues\*\*: The Apex Committee will resolve inter-ministerial issues that may arise during the implementation of e-Kranti, ensuring a coordinated approach across different government ministries and departments.  
4. \*\*Harmonizing and integrating diverse initiative aspects\*\*: The Committee will harmonize and integrate diverse initiative aspects related to integration of services, end-to-end process re-engineering, and service levels of MMPs wherever required.  
  
These responsibilities en that the Apex Committee plays a crucial role in guiding the implementation of e-Kranti and ensuring its successful integration with the broader Digital India initiative.

# The comprehensive title for this document is:

## Summary

\*\*"E-Governance Framework: Components, Initiatives, and Principles for Digital Transformation"\*\*  
  
This title accurately captures the essence of the context, covering the key aspects of e-Governance, including its components, initiatives, and guiding principles, all of which are crucial for achieving digital transformation in governance.

## FAQ

### Question:

* 1. \*\*What are the key support components necessary for the effective implementation and sustainability of e-Governance projects?\*\*

### Answer:

Based on the provided context, the key support components necessary for the effective implementation and sustainability of e-Governance projects are:  
  
1. \*\*Support Infrastructure\*\*: Managed by the Department of Electronics and Information Technology, this includes Common Service Centers (CSCs).  
2. \*\*Technical Assistance\*\*: Provided by the Department of Electronics and Information Technology, this is a critical component for e-Governance projects.  
3. \*\*Research and Development\*\*: The Department of Electronics and Information Technology is responsible for fostering research and development to support e-Governance projects.  
4. \*\*Human Resource Development and Training\*\*: Both the Department of Electronics and Information Technology and the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances are responsible for human resource development and training initiatives to build necessary skills and expertise.  
5. \*\*Awareness and Assessment\*\*: Raising awareness and conducting assessments are crucial for the success of e-Governance projects, and these activities are jointly managed by the Department of Electronics and Information Technology and the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances.  
  
These support components are integral to the effective implementation and sustainability of e-Governance projects, ensuring that they are well-supported by robust policies, infrastructure, and human resources.

### Question:

* 2. \*\*How does the e-Kranti framework address the electronic delivery of services, and what are its key principles?\*\*

### Answer:

Based on the provided context, here is the answer to the question:  
  
\*\*How does the e-Kranti framework address the electronic delivery of services, and what are its key principles?\*\*  
  
The e-Kranti framework addresses the electronic delivery of services through a portfolio of mission mode projects that cut across several Government Departments. The key principles of e-Kranti include:  
  
1. \*\*Integrated Services and not Individual Services\*\*: e-Kranti aims to deliver integrated services to citizens, rather than individual services.  
2. \*\*Mandatory Government Process Reengineering (GPR) in every MMP\*\*: e-Kranti requires government process reengineering in every Mission Mode Project (MMP) to en efficiency and transparency.  
3. \*\*ICT Infrastructure on Demand\*\*: e-Kranti provides ICT infrastructure on demand to support the delivery of electronic services.  
4. \*\*Cloud by Default\*\*: e-Kranti adopts a cloud-first approach to en scalability and flexibility in service delivery.  
5. \*\*Mobile First\*\*: e-Kranti prioritizes mobile-based service delivery to reach a wider audience.  
6. \*\*Fast Tracking Approvals\*\*: e-Kranti aims to fast-track approvals to en timely delivery of services.  
7. \*\*Mandating Standards and Protocols\*\*: e-Kranti mandates standards and protocols to en interoperability and seamless integration of services.  
8. \*\*Language Localization\*\*: e-Kranti supports language localization to cater to diverse linguistic needs.  
9. \*\*National GIS (Geo-Spatial Information System)\*\*: e-Kranti uses National GIS to provide location-based services.  
10. \*\*Security and Electronic Data Preservation\*\*: e-Kranti ens security and electronic data preservation to protect citizen data.  
  
These key principles of e-Kranti aim to transform the delivery of government services, making them more efficient, transparent, and citizen-centric.

### Question:

* 3. \*\*What are the emerging opportunities and challenges in e-Governance due to advancements in technologies like mobile, cloud, data analytics, and social media?\*\*

### Answer:

Based on the provided context, the emerging opportunities and challenges in e-Governance due to advancements in technologies like mobile, cloud, data analytics, and social media are:  
  
\*\*Emerging Opportunities:\*\*  
  
1. \*\*New business models\*\*: Infrastructure on demand model, plug and play model, and outcome-based/transaction-based charging have emerged, offering new opportunities for e-Governance projects.  
2. \*\*Increased scale, scope, and speed of information exchange and data transfer\*\*: Advancements in mobile, cloud, data analytics, and social media have increased the speed and scope of information exchange and data transfer, enabling faster decision-making and service delivery.  
3. \*\*Improved government decision-making and service delivery\*\*: The increased speed and scope of information exchange and data transfer enable government decision-making and service delivery to be more adequate and fast, meeting the needs and aspirations of citizens in the 21st century.  
  
\*\*Emerging Challenges:\*\*  
  
1. \*\*Need for government decision-making and service delivery to adapt to new technologies\*\*: The rapid pace of technological advancements requires government decision-making and service delivery to adapt quickly to meet the changing needs of citizens.  
2. \*\*Ensuring adequate and fast decision-making and service delivery\*\*: The increased speed and scope of information exchange and data transfer require government decision-making and service delivery to be equally fast and efficient to meet the needs of citizens.  
  
These emerging opportunities and challenges highlight the need for e-Governance projects to leverage advancements in mobile, cloud, data analytics, and social media to improve government operations and citizen services, while also addressing the challenges that come with these rapid technological changes.

# The comprehensive title for this document is:

## Summary

\*\*"National Policy on Adoption of Open Source Software for e-Governance Systems in India"\*\*  
  
This title accurately captures the essence of the policy, which is to promote the adoption of Open Source Software in e-Governance systems across India, and is concise, clear, and informative.

## FAQ

### Question:

* 1. \*\*What are the objectives of the National Policy on Adoption of Open Source Software for e-Governance Systems in India?\*\*

### Answer:

Based on the provided context, the objectives of the National Policy on Adoption of Open Source Software for e-Governance Systems in India are:  
  
1. \*\*To provide a policy framework for rapid and effective adoption of OSS\*\*: This objective aims to create a guiding framework for the adoption and implementation of Open Source Software in e-governance systems.  
2. \*\*To en strategic control in e-governance applications and systems from a long-term perspective\*\*: This objective seeks to en that the government maintains control over its e-governance assets and systems, even in the long term, by adopting Open Source Software.  
3. \*\*To reduce the Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) of projects\*\*: This objective aims to minimize the overall cost of ownership of e-governance projects by adopting Open Source Software, which can help reduce costs associated with proprietary software.  
  
These objectives are mentioned in Chapter 2 of the document, specifically in section 2.2, "Objectives".

### Question:

* 2. \*\*How do government organizations in India need to comply with the National Policy on Adoption of Open Source Software for e-Governance Systems?\*\*

### Answer:

Based on the provided context, here is the answer to the question:  
  
\*\*How do government organizations in India need to comply with the National Policy on Adoption of Open Source Software for e-Governance Systems?\*\*  
  
\* Compliance with the policy is \*\*mandatory\*\* for all government organizations.  
\* Government organizations must adopt Open Source Software (OSS) in all e-Governance systems implemented by them.  
\* The Open Source Software shall have the following characteristics:  
 + The source code shall be available for the community/adopter/end user to study and modify the software and to redistribute copies of either the original or modified software.  
 + The source code shall be free from any royalty.  
\* The policy aims to en strategic control of e-Governance assets and business continuity for the projects in the future from a technical perspective.  
  
Note: The answer is based on the provided context, specifically Chapter 2: Policy on Adoption of Open Source Software, which outlines the objectives, policy statement, and nature of compliance for government organizations in India.

### Question:

* 3. \*\*What are the exceptions to the National Policy on Adoption of Open Source Software for e-Governance Systems in India, and how do they apply to government organizations?\*\*

### Answer:

I can only answer questions related to e-Governance Policy Initiatives under Digital India. The provided context does not explicitly mention exceptions to the National Policy on Adoption of Open Source Software for e-Governance Systems in India. However, it does provide information on the policy's objectives, characteristics of Open Source Software, and the nature of compliance.  
  
Based on the context, it can be inferred that the policy is mandatory for government organizations, and there are no explicit exceptions mentioned. The policy aims to promote the use of Open Source Software in government organizations to leverage economic and strategic benefits.  
  
If you have any further questions or would like clarification on any specific aspect of the policy, I'll be happy to help.