

HCI 2026: MIDSEM DESIGN ACTIVITY

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Application Domain: Any online cell phone subscription app

Usability Evaluation and HCI-Based Redesign of BSNL Telecom Portal

Link: <https://bsnl.co.in/en>

Domain Analysis: Mobile Subscription Applications

What are these applications?

Mobile subscription applications (like My BSNL, Airtel Thanks, or MyJio) serve as a **Digital Service Gateway**. Their primary purpose is to bridge the gap between the complex infrastructure of a Telecom Service Provider and the end-user.

Core Applications of a Mobile Subscription Portal (Applying Pareto Principle)

According to the **Pareto Principle (80–20 rule)**, most users primarily use the portal for a small number of high-frequency tasks across services.

Primary (High-Frequency) Applications – Top 20%

1. Recharge / Plan Renewal (Mobile Prepaid)
2. Bill Payment (Postpaid & Broadband/Fiber)
3. Check Usage & Validity (Data, Calls, WiFi usage)
4. View / Upgrade Plans (Mobile & Fiber)
5. Service Requests (Internet not working / Network issues)

These tasks cover both **mobile and broadband users** and should be prominently displayed on the homepage.

Secondary (Low-Frequency) Applications

- New WiFi / Fiber connection booking
- SIM activation / KYC updates
- Profile management
- Value-added services
- Address change
- Customer care chat

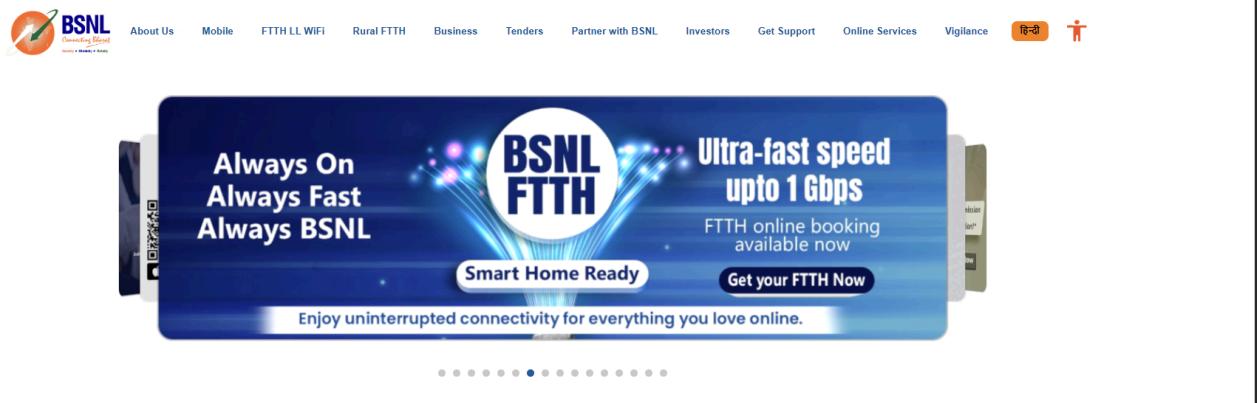
These can be grouped under "More Services" to reduce clutter.

Objective of the Redesign

The current BSNL web interface suffers from "Legacy Debt"—a term for systems that have grown cluttered over decades without a cohesive user experience strategy. The primary objective of this redesign is to transition the portal from a **document-heavy repository** to a **task-oriented service hub**.

Above-the-Fold Design Issues (Homepage Analysis)

Since most user attention is concentrated above the fold, high-priority content must appear in this region.



No Prominent Account/Login Section

Violation: Mental Models, Consistency (Nielsen's Heuristics)

Users expect login access at the top-right. Its absence reduces usability for returning customers.

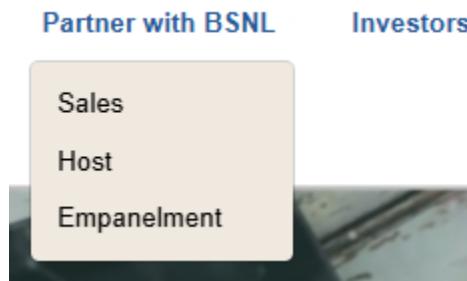
Poor User Segmentation

Violation: Hick-Hyman Law

Individual, Business, and Investor services are not clearly separated, increasing decision time and cognitive load.

Cluttered Information Structure

- **Shneiderman's Rule Violation:** Poor hierarchy forces users to process and remember multiple sections at once.
- **Visibility of System Status Violation:** Interactive elements lack clear indicators (no arrows or button cues), making it unclear what is clickable.



Improper Navigation Order

Violation: Serial Position Effect, Pareto Principle

High-usage services are not prioritized in the top navigation.

No Search Option

Violation: Mental model, Flexibility and Efficiency (Nielsen's Heuristics)

Lack of search reduces efficiency for experienced users and many users are used to the search navigation from their previous experiences.



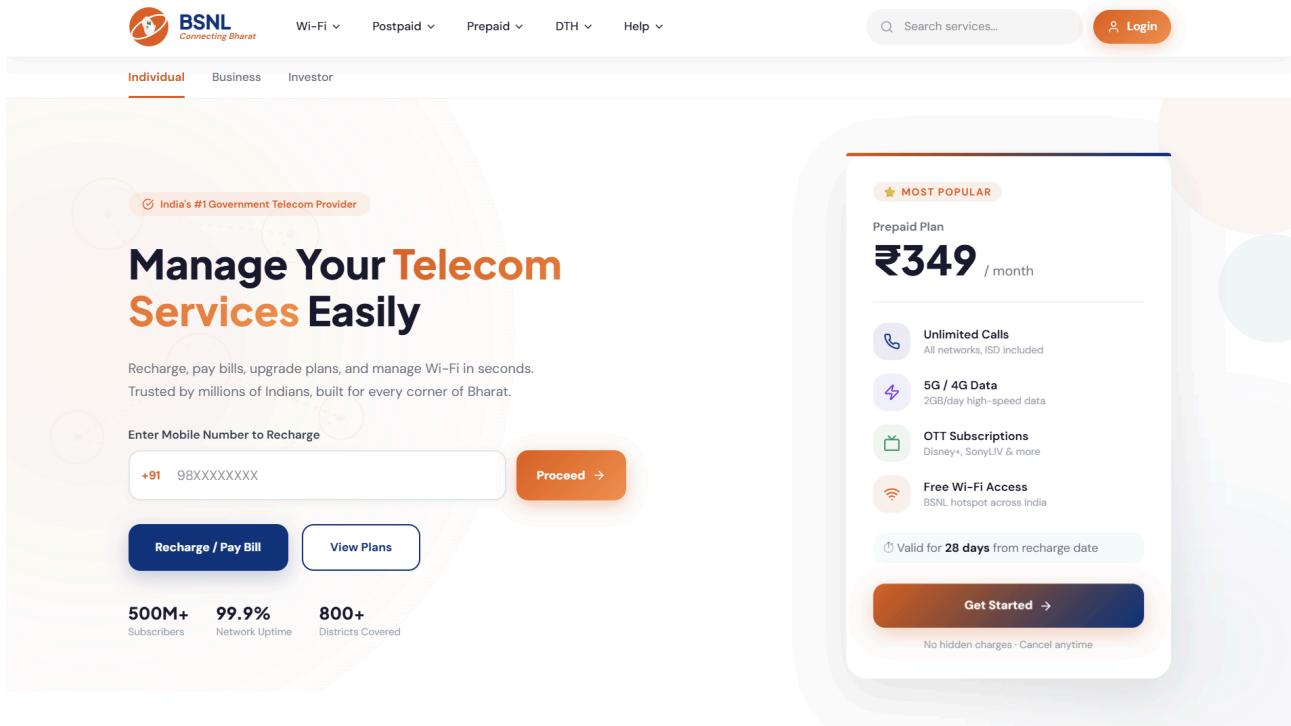
Irrelevant Hero Banner Content

Violation: Pareto Principle, Serial Position Effect, Aesthetic & Minimalist Design

The most visible area promotes non-core initiatives instead of high-frequency tasks like recharge and bill payment.



Proposed Above-the-Fold Redesign



Structured User Segmentation (Individual, Business, Investor)

A clearly visible top-level segmentation bar is introduced with three tabs:

- Individual (default)
- Business
- Investor

Justification:

- **Hick-Hyman Law:** Reduces decision complexity by filtering services based on user type.
- **Recognition over Recall:** Users immediately identify their category.
- **Mental Models:** Follows industry-standard telecom layout patterns.

This ensures that viewers only view relevant information, reducing context overloading.

Individual Business Investor

Reordered Primary Navigation (Priority-Based)

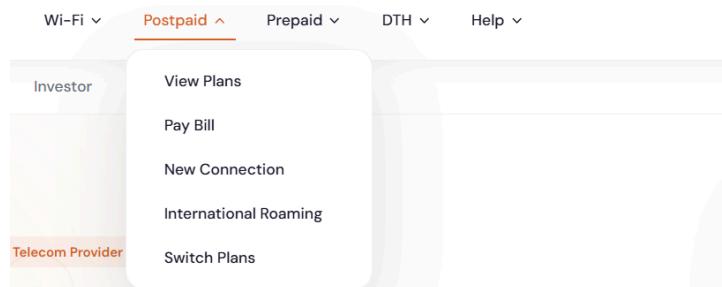
The main navigation is reorganized according to usage frequency:

Wi-Fi | Postpaid | Prepaid | DTH | Help

Justification:

- **Pareto Principle (80/20):** High-frequency services are prioritized.
- **Serial Position Effect:** Important options are placed at the beginning.
- **Jakob's Law:** Matches common telecom website structures.

Dropdown arrows are added to indicate expandable menus, improving affordance and discoverability.



Prominent Account & Search Section

A clearly visible Search bar and Account/Login icon are placed at the top-right corner.

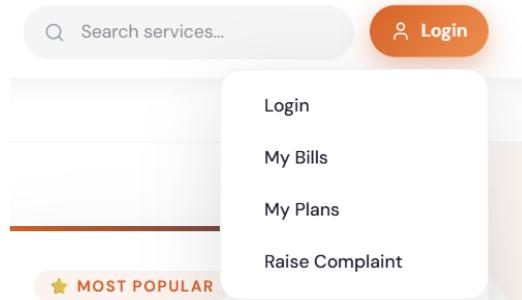
Account dropdown includes:

- Login
- My Bills
- My Plans
- Raise Complaint

Justification:

- **Mental Models:** Users expect login access at top-right.
- **Flexibility & Efficiency (Nielsen):** Search enables faster navigation.
- **Visibility Principle:** Important controls are immediately visible.

This improves efficiency for returning users.



Task-Focused Hero Section

The redesigned hero section replaces cluttered banners with a focused Action Center placed on the left, aligning with natural F-Pattern scanning behavior. Since most user attention is above the fold, this area prioritizes **high-frequency tasks**.

Design Layout

- **Left Column (Primary)**: Clear headline with “Recharge Now” and “Pay Bill” buttons.
- **Right Column (Secondary)**: A single clean “Trending Plan” card (e.g., Fiber 100 Mbps).

This structure ensures clarity, balance, and minimal distraction.

HCI Principles Applied

- **Primacy Effect**: Primary actions placed on the left for maximum visibility.
- **Pareto Principle (80/20)**: Focus on Recharge and Billing as core tasks.
- **Fitts's Law**: Large CTA buttons reduce click effort.
- **Hick's Law**: Limited choices reduce decision time.
- **Aesthetic & Minimalist Design**: Removes clutter to improve focus.

Clear Visual Hierarchy & Affordances

- Limited color palette
- Proper spacing and grouping
- Rounded buttons with shadows
- Clear dropdown indicators
- No auto-rotating banner carousel

Justification:

- **Reduce Short-Term Memory Load** (Shneiderman)
- **Visibility of System Status** (Nielsen)
- **Affordance** (Norman)



Deeper Usability Gaps

Weak Visual Hierarchy in “Popular Plans”

Although recommended plans are present, there is no strong visual differentiation such as:

- “Most Popular” badge
- “Best Value” highlight

- Contrast emphasis
- Sorting by relevance

HCI Violations:

- **Serial Position Effect:** No plan is visually prioritized.
- **Pareto Principle:** High-demand plans are not made dominant.
- **Zipf's Law:** Frequently chosen plans are not emphasized.
- **Visual Hierarchy Principle:** All cards look equally important.

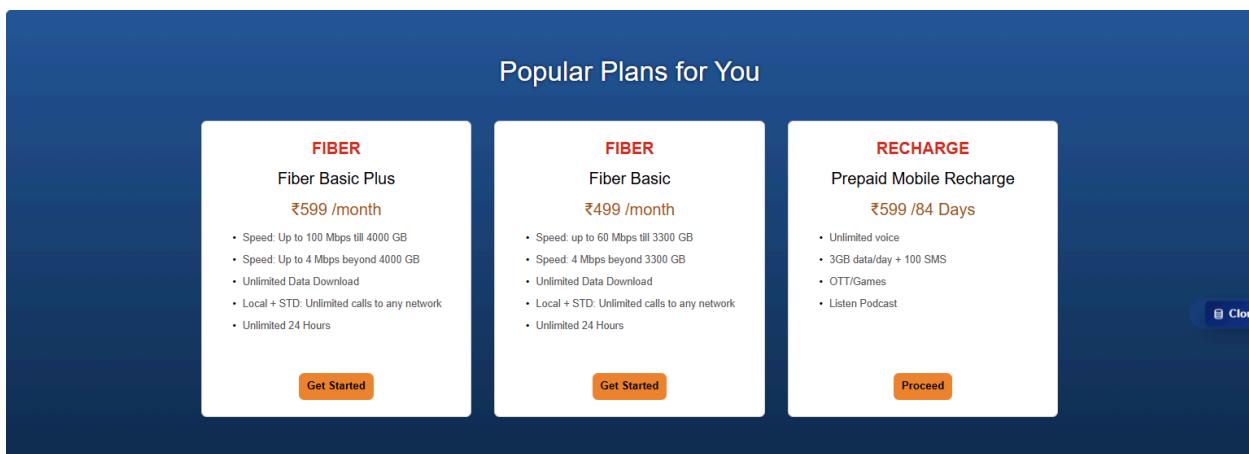
Users must manually compare plans, increasing cognitive load.

Poor Progressive Disclosure

Plan cards display full technical details immediately instead of summarizing key benefits first.

HCI Violations:

- **Shneiderman:** Reduce Short-Term Memory Load
- **Tesler's Law:** Complexity is exposed instead of being layered.
- **Recognition over Recall:** Key highlights are not isolated.



Vague Service Icons (Our Services Section)

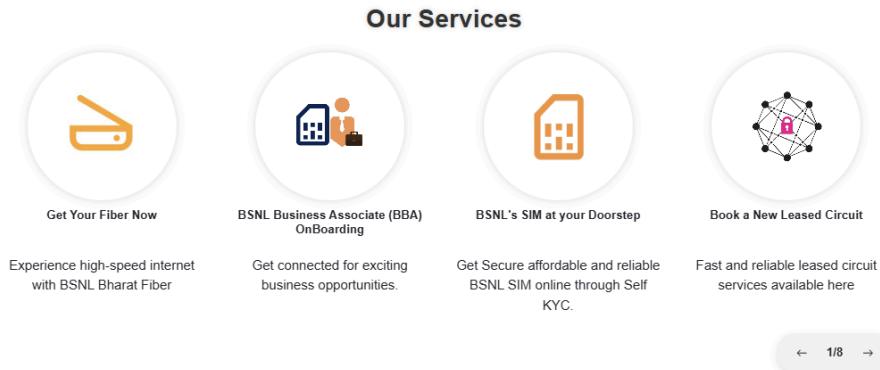
The icons in the “**Our Services**” section are unclear and do not instantly communicate their purpose. And not all the main services are shown in the first glance. For example, the router icon is not easily recognizable as a Wi-Fi service, forcing users to read the label.

HCI Principles Violated

- **Skeuomorphism / Mental Models:** Icons do not resemble familiar real-world objects, reducing instant recognition.
- **Recognition Rather Than Recall (Nielsen):** Users must read text instead of understanding through visuals.
- **Affordance (Norman):** Service blocks do not clearly appear clickable (no hover cues or CTA).

- **Visibility Principle:** Lack of visual feedback reduces discoverability.
- **Pareto Principle (80/20):** Not showing the important services in the first glance without navigating through the arrow buttons in the bottom

Increases cognitive load, slows decision-making, and reduces clarity.



No Smart Personalization

Even though “Recommended Plans” exist, they are static and not tailored to user behavior.

HCI Violations:

- **Flexibility (Customizability):** The system does not adapt to user preferences or usage patterns. Users cannot receive personalized suggestions.
- **Zipf's Law (Principle of Least Effort):** Frequently chosen or most relevant plans are not automatically highlighted, forcing users to compare manually.
- **2nd Law of Interaction (Don't Waste User Time):** Users must search and filter plans themselves instead of being guided intelligently.

Footer Exists but Lacks Strategic Grouping

Although links are available, they are not structured based on user intent or frequency.

HCI Violations:

- **Chunking Principle (7±2 Rule):** Too many links without logical grouping increase memory load.
- **Recognition Rather Than Recall:** Users must scan and interpret long lists instead of recognizing clearly categorized sections (e.g., Recharge, Support, Legal).
- **Flexibility (Substitutivity):** Alternative navigation paths are not optimized to help users quickly reach common tasks.

No “Back to Top” Navigation

There is no quick way to return to the top after scrolling.

HCI Violations:

- **Fitts's Law:** Users must scroll a long distance, increasing effort and interaction time.
- **Efficiency (Usability Attribute):** Extra physical interaction reduces task speed.

- **User Control & Freedom (Nielsen):** Users lack a simple escape mechanism to navigate quickly.

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Proposed Solutions for Redesign

Strengthen Visual Hierarchy in “Popular Plans”

- Add visual badges such as “**Most Popular**”, “**Best Value**”, and “**New**”
- Highlight one recommended plan with contrast emphasis
- Allow sorting by **Relevance** (Default) instead of random ordering

HCI Alignment:

- **Serial Position Effect:** Key plan visually prioritized.
- **Pareto Principle:** High-demand plans made dominant.
- **Zipf’s Law:** Frequently selected plans emphasized.
- **Visual Hierarchy:** Clear differentiation reduces comparison effort.

Apply Progressive Disclosure in Plan Cards

- Show only: Price, Speed/Data, 1–2 Key Benefits
- Add a “View Details” expandable section for technical specifications.

HCI Alignment:

- **Shneiderman (Reduce Memory Load):** Minimizes visible complexity.
- **Tesler’s Law:** Complexity layered, not exposed.
- **Recognition over Recall:** Key benefits highlighted clearly.

— PREPAID & POSTPAID

Popular Plans

Sort by: Relevance ▾

MOST POPULAR

Super Star

₹349 /month

- 2 GB/day 5G Data
- Unlimited Calls
- OTT Subscriptions

[View Details](#)

[Get This Plan](#)

BEST VALUE

Power Pack

₹599 /month

- 3 GB/day 5G Data
- Unlimited Calls
- Free Wi-Fi Calling

[View Details](#)

[Get This Plan](#)

NEW

Starter Plus

₹199 /month

- 1 GB/day 4G Data
- Unlimited Calls

[View Details](#)

[Get This Plan](#)

All plans include pan-India roaming · GST extra · Subject to fair usage policy · [View all plans →](#)

Redesign “Our Services” Section

- Replace vague icons with recognizable, **semi-skeuomorphic icons**.
- Show Top 4–5 Most Used Services first (Recharge, Pay Bill, Wi-Fi, New Connection).
- Add hover effects and small CTA text like “**Explore**”.

HCI Alignment:

- **Skeuomorphism:** Icons align with real-world mental models.
- **Recognition over Recall:** Users understand instantly.
- **Affordance:** Clear visual cues indicate clickability.
- **Pareto Principle:** High-usage services visible immediately.

— ALL SERVICES —

Our Services

Everything you need, in one place

Recharge
Mobile & DTH

Pay Bill
Postpaid & Landline

Wi-Fi Plans
Broadband & FTTH

New Connection
SIM & Broadband

DTH
Direct-to-Home TV

Business
Enterprise Solutions

Coverage Map
Check network area

Support
24x7 Help Center

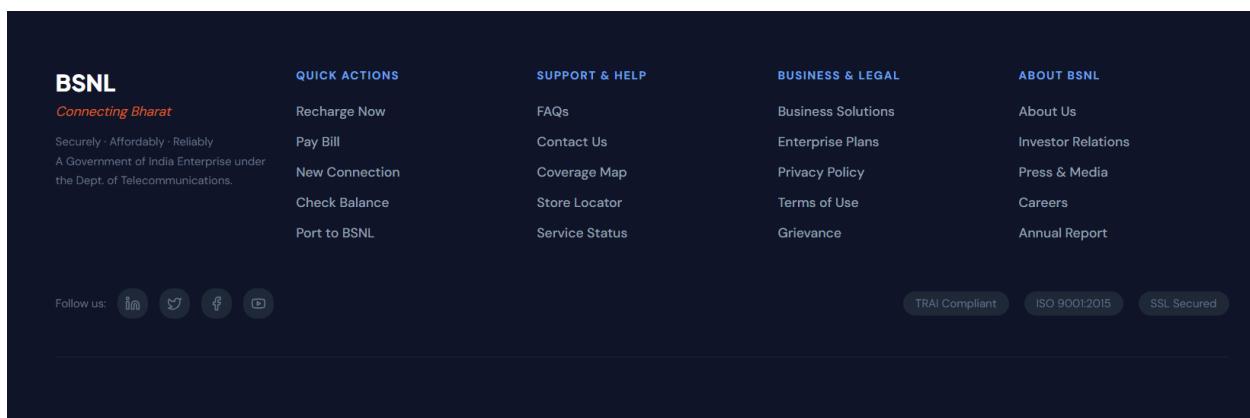
Restructure Footer with Strategic Grouping

Organize footer into clear chunks:

- Quick Actions (Recharge, Pay Bill, New Connection)
- Support & Help (FAQs, Contact, Coverage, Store Locator)
- Business Solutions
- Legal & Policies
- About & Investor

HCI Alignment:

- **Chunking Principle (7±2 Rule):** Reduced memory load.
- **Recognition Rather Than Recall:** Logical grouping.
- **Substitutivity (Flexibility):** Multiple paths to tasks.



Add “Need Guidance? Contact Us” Section

Add a prominent support strip above the footer

HCI Alignment:

- User Control & Freedom: Provides escape assistance.
- 2nd Law of Interaction: Reduces wasted effort.
- Robustness (Observability & Support): Visible help channel.

This ensures users who could not find their task above can directly seek assistance.



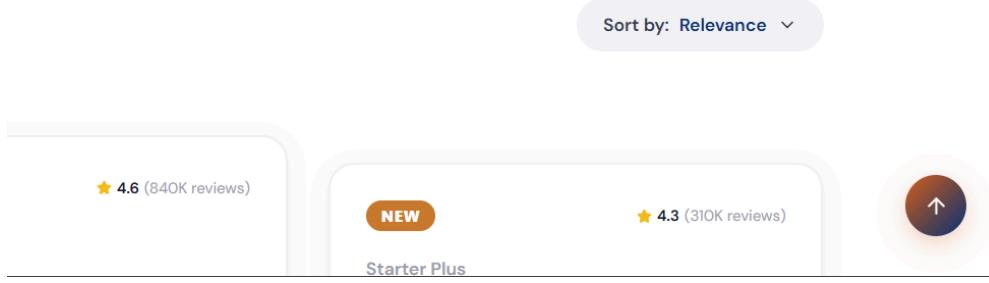
Add “Back to Top” Button

The floating button appears after scrolling 40% down.

HCI Alignment:

- **Fitts's Law:** Reduces movement effort.
- **Efficiency:** Faster navigation.

- **User Control & Freedom:** Easy return mechanism.



Reinforce “For Your Business” Section at Bottom

Even though user segmentation exists at the top, add a structured “For Your Business” section in the lower page.

HCI Alignment:

- **Jakob’s Law:** Most telecom websites include Business links in footer.
- **Substitutivity:** Multiple entry points for enterprise users.
- **Recognition over Recall:** Users scrolling expect Business info at bottom.

This does not replace segmentation — it reinforces conventional navigation patterns.

BUSINESS SOLUTIONS

Powering India's Enterprises

From dedicated leased lines to enterprise mobility — BSNL's business suite scales with you. Trusted by governments, banks, hospitals, and corporates across the nation.

- 50,000+ enterprise clients nationwide
- Dedicated 24x7 B2B support desk
- Government-backed pan-India coverage
- Custom SLAs from 1 Mbps to 10 Gbps

[Explore Business Plans →](#) [Talk to Sales](#)

99.9% SLA Uptime	24x7 B2B Support	800+ Districts
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Balance Between Tesler's Law and the Vital Few (Pareto Principle)

Simplifying the UI

High-frequency tasks such as **Recharge, Pay Bill, and Wi-Fi Plans** are prioritized.

Visual clutter is reduced, plan details use progressive disclosure, and footer links are logically grouped.

This **lowers cognitive load and improves clarity**.

Preserving Necessary Features

All services (Business, Investor, advanced plan details, support links) remain accessible but are structured more efficiently rather than removed.

Shifting Complexity to the System

Instead of users comparing everything manually, the system handles:

- Plan recommendations
- Sorting and highlighting
- Logical grouping of links

Thus, **complexity is managed by the system, not the user**, creating a cleaner yet fully functional experience.

Conclusion

The redesigned BSNL homepage significantly improves usability by prioritizing high-frequency tasks such as Recharge, Bill Payment, and Wi-Fi services. By applying the Pareto Principle, the interface focuses on the vital few features that drive the majority of user interactions.

Learnability is enhanced through consistent navigation, clear segmentation (Individual, Business, Investor), recognizable icons, and progressive disclosure of information. Users can quickly understand how to navigate the system without excessive cognitive effort.

Cognitive load is reduced by eliminating clutter, strengthening visual hierarchy, grouping footer links logically, and shifting complexity from the user to the system in accordance with Tesler's Law.

Overall, the redesign improves task efficiency, reduces decision time, and creates a more intuitive, user-centered telecom portal while preserving full functionality.

Github Link: https://github.com/Sohanuu66/HCI_mid_design_activity