



Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Government of India



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National Urban Digital Mission

Building cities that work for people

The image is a horizontal collage of three photographs. The left photo shows a man with a mustache, wearing a light-colored striped shirt, smiling and counting stacks of Indian Rupee banknotes. The middle photo shows a family of three: a woman in a pink sari, a woman in a purple sari, and a man in a light blue shirt, all smiling. The right photo shows a man in a blue and red jacket standing in a crowd, looking towards the camera. A semi-transparent grey bar with the word 'Localisation' in white text is overlaid across the bottom of the collage.

Localisation

Setup Base Product Localization

The main reason to Setup Base Product Localization is because UPYOG system supports multiple languages. By setting-up Localization, we can have multiple language support to the UI. So, that user can easily understand the UPYOG Operations

Before you proceed with the configuration, make sure the following prerequisites are met -

- Before Starting the Localization setup one should have knowledge on React and UPYOG Framework.
- Before setting-up Localization, make sure that all the Keys are pushed to the Create Api and also get prepared with the Values that need to be added to the Localization key specific to particular languages that is being added in the product.
- <https://upyog.niua.org/employee/language-selection>

Configuration Details

- Select a label which is need to be localized from the Product code. Here is the example code for header before setting-up Localization.
- As we see the above which supports only the English language, To setup Localization to that header we need to the code in the following manner.
- we can see below code is added when we compare with code before Localization setup.

```
{  
  
  labelName: "Trade Unit ",  
  
  labelKey: "TL_NEW_TRADE_DETAILS_TRADE_UNIT_HEADER"  
  
},
```

- Here the Values to the Key can be added by updating the values to the keys in create api using the postman application.

```
header: getCommonSubHeader(  
  {  
    {  
      labelName: "Trade Unit ",  
      labelKey: "TL_NEW_TRADE_DETAILS_TRADE_UNIT_HEADER"  
    },  
    {  
      style: {  
        marginBottom: 18  
      }  
    }  
  }  
)
```


Configuration Details

A new language is added in StateInfo.json

In MDMS, file **StateInfo.json**, under **common-masters** folder holds the details of language to be added.

<https://github.com/UPYOG-UPYOG/UPYOG-mdms-data/blob/master/data/pg/common-masters/StateInfo.json>

```
1 {
2   "tenantId": "uk", //<ReplaceWithDesiredTenantId>
3   "moduleName": "common-masters",
4   "StateInfo": [
5     {
6       "languages": [
7         {
8           "label": "ENGLISH",
9           "value": "en_IN"
10        },
11        {
12          "label": "हिंदी", // <ReplaceWithTheRequiredLanguageName>
13          "value": "hi_IN" // <ReplaceWithTheRequiredLanguageKey>
14        }
15      ]
16    }
17  ]
18 }
```

1. In UI the labels and master values that populates in dropdown or textboxes are added as a key for localization. For eg., when a user logs in, at the top of inbox page, a welcome message in English language shows as "Welcome User name". The text "Welcome" is English localization for the Key "CS_LANDING_PAGE_WELCOME_TEXT".
2. Need to add the role action for the api ,to authenticate with user can push the localisation-><https://github.com/nugp-digit/nugp-mdms-data/blob/master/data/pg/ACCESSCONTROL-ACTIONS-TEST/actions-test.json#L5074>
3. For all the labels or master value keys, localization should be pushed to the database through the endpoints for all the languages added in system. The SMS/Email are also added as keys for which values are pushed in all the languages to the data base.

Localization format for keys:

<https://www.getpostman.com/collections/d4b925913fb8d2c3a6e5>

```
1 {  
2   "code": "unique key referred ",  
3   "message": "Value to be shown in UI or send in SMS/Email",  
4   "module": "rainmaker-<modulename>",  
5   "locale": "<language key>"  
6 }
```

Sample of localization:

In Hindi language:

```
1 {  
2   "code": "CS_LANDING_PAGE_WELCOME_TEXT",  
3   "message": "आपका स्वागत है ",  
4   "module": "rainmaker-pgr",  
5   "locale": "hi_IN"  
6 }
```

Setting Up Default Language For SMS & Emails

1. For the languages added in the system if values are not pushed to database then for the labels or master data, key will appear in UI. If values for SMS/Email is missed to pushed the SMS/Email can't be received.

```
{  
  "code": "tl.en.counter.initiate",  
  "message": "Dear <1>, Your Trade License application number for <2> has been generated.  
Your application no. is <3> You can use this application number to know your application status.  
Thank You. UPYOG. \n\nNIUA ",  
  "module": "rainmaker-tl",  
  "locale": "en_IN"  
}
```

The placeholder <1>,<2>,<3> will be replaced by the actual required value which gives important information to the applicant.

For example: The message will be received by applicant as:

Dear Kamal, Your Trade License application number for Ramjhula Provisional Store has been generated. Your application no. is UK-TL-2020-07-10-002058 You can use this application number

1. Default language for SMS and Email can be set by:
 - a) Clicking on the choice language from available language button, in language selection page, which opens before login page.
 - b) In Citizen or Employee inbox page, the language can be selected from the drop down, which can be seen in right corner of inbox title bar.
 - c) If the language is not chosen by Citizen or Employee, then SMS/Email is received in default configured language. For example in a State if Hindi, English, Kannada are added as three languages in the system and out of these three languages if State decides that Kannada should be configured as default language then Kannada is set as default language in mdms. So when end-user does not choose any language then SMS/Email is send in Kannada language.
2. The selected language key is send as a parameter along with other required transaction parameter to the back end code.
3. In the back end, to send SMS/Email logic, language key is checked and based on the language key and SMS unique key, the message is fetched from the database.
4. The sms formats are approved by the sms provider and sms provider provides a unique template id which is appended to the sms for verification.



Thank You

“UPYOGal Transformation is more about humans than UPYOGal”

