# The comprehensive title for this document could be:

## Summary

"Digital India: e-Governance Policy Initiatives"  
  
This title effectively captures the main theme of the document, which is focused on the various initiatives and policies implemented by the Indian government to promote e-governance and digital transformation in the country. The use of "Digital India" in the title emphasizes the national scope and ambition of the policies and initiatives being discussed, while "e-Governance Policy Initiatives" provides a clear indication of the document's focus on the policy and regulatory aspects of digital transformation in India.

## FAQ

### Question:

* 1. What are the key principles for revamping existing projects and new e-Governance projects in India, according to the e-Kranti framework?

### Answer:

Sure! Here's a rewritten answer that's more concise and directly answers the question:  
  
The e-Kranti framework outlines 12 key principles for revamping existing projects and new e-Governance projects in India. These principles prioritize citizen-centricity, service orientation, integration, interoperability, efficiency, transparency, reliability, security, scalability, collaboration, inclusivity, and sustainability. By following these principles, the e-Kranti framework aims to improve the delivery of government services and enhance the overall citizen experience.

### Question:

* 2. What is the purpose of the policy on adoption of open source software for the government of India, and how will it ensure strategic control of e-Governance assets?

### Answer:

Sure, I'm happy to help! Based on the provided context, the purpose of the policy on adoption of open source software for the government of India is to ensure strategic control of e-Governance assets. The policy aims to promote e-Governance, citizen-centric services, and strategic control by encouraging the adoption of open source software in government organizations. This will enable the government to have control over the source code of software used in e-Governance projects, which is essential for ensuring the security and integrity of the system. Additionally, the policy promotes collaboration with OSS communities, establishes suitable support mechanisms, fosters innovation and cost savings, enhances transparency and accountability, supports the Make in India initiative, provides flexibility and scalability, reduces vendor lock-in, and aligns with the Digital India vision.

### Question:

* 3. What are the recommended guidelines for selecting software and inducting OSS solutions in e-Governance systems in India, according to the framework for adoption of open source software?

### Answer:

Sure, I'm happy to help! Based on the provided context, the recommended guidelines for selecting software and inducting OSS solutions in e-Governance systems in India, according to the framework for adoption of open source software, are:  
  
1. Neutral guidelines for selecting software: The framework suggests neutral guidelines for selecting software, including the use of open standards, interoperability, scalability, security, and total cost of ownership.  
2. Process for induction of OSS solutions: The framework outlines a process for inducting OSS solutions, including the evaluation of OSS options, assessment of compatibility with existing systems, and collaboration with OSS communities.  
3. Establishing enterprise security with OSS: The framework emphasizes the importance of establishing enterprise security with OSS, including the use of open-source security tools and collaboration with OSS communities to address security concerns.  
4. Unified software development for all major devices: The framework suggests the use of standards-based web browsers to ensure a unified software development experience across all major devices.  
5. Use of localization: The framework highlights the importance of localization in promoting the adoption of OSS in India, including the development of local language interfaces and the use of local talent pools.  
6. Institutional mechanism: The framework suggests the establishment of an institutional mechanism to promote the adoption of OSS, including the creation of an OSS cell and the appointment of an OSS champion.  
7. Collaboration with key stakeholders: The framework emphasizes the importance of collaboration with key stakeholders, including industry, OSS communities, academia, and government organizations, to promote the adoption of OSS.  
8. Capacity building, awareness, and training: The framework stresses the need for capacity building, awareness, and training for government staff to maximize the benefits of OSS adoption.  
9. Cost-effective support services: The framework highlights the importance of cost-effective support services to ensure the successful adoption of OSS, including the use of open-source support forums and communities.  
10. Continuous monitoring and evaluation: The framework suggests continuous monitoring and evaluation of OSS adoption to ensure its successful implementation and to identify areas for improvement.  
  
I hope this helps! Let me know if you have any further questions.

# e-Kranti Framework and Policy on Adoption of Open Source Software for Government of India. This title accurately reflects the two main topics covered in the document: the e-Kranti framework and the policy on adopting open source software for the Government of India. It also emphasizes the document's focus on providing a framework and policy guidelines for the government's adoption and implementation of open source software.

## FAQ

### Question:

* 1. What are the key components of the e-Kranti framework?

### Answer:

Sure, I'd be happy to help! Based on the provided context, the key components of the e-Kranti framework are:  
  
1. Core ICT Infrastructure: This includes GI Cloud, Data Centre, network connectivity, common platforms like Aadhaar, Mobile Seva, Payment Gateway, etc.  
  
2. Integrated Services: e-Kranti aims to provide integrated services and not individual services to citizens.  
  
3. Government Process Reengineering (GPR): e-Kranti emphasizes the importance of GPR in every MMP to ensure that the government's decision-making and service delivery are adequate and fast enough to meet the needs and aspirations of citizens in the 21st century.  
  
4. ICT Infrastructure on Demand: e-Kranti promotes the idea of ICT infrastructure on demand, where government departments can access ICT infrastructure such as connectivity, cloud, and mobile platforms on demand.  
  
5. Cloud by Default: e-Kranti advocates for cloud computing as the default option for hosting applications, with the flexibility, agility, and cost-effectiveness offered by cloud technologies.  
  
6. Mobile First: e-Kranti emphasizes the importance of designing and redesigning applications to enable the delivery of services through mobile devices.  
  
7. Fast-Tracking Approvals: e-Kranti aims to establish a fast-track approval mechanism for e-governance projects, where empowered committees can take all subsequent decisions once the DPR of a project is approved by the Competent Authority.  
  
8. Mandating Standards and Protocols: e-Kranti stresses the importance of mandating e-governance standards and protocols notified by DeitY in all e-governance projects.  
  
9. Language Localization: e-Kranti emphasizes the need for all information and services in e-governance projects to be available in Indian languages as well.  
  
10. National GIS (Geo-Spatial Information System): e-Kranti aims to leverage National GIS as a platform and service in e-governance projects to provide a geospatial framework for integrating and analyzing spatial data, enabling better decision-making, and improving the delivery of citizen-centric services.  
  
11. Security and Electronic Data Preservation: e-Kranti emphasizes the importance of ensuring the security and electronic data preservation of all online applications and e-services.  
  
These are the key components of the e-Kranti framework, which aim to transform and enhance the delivery of citizen-centric services through technology.

### Question:

* 2. What is the nature of compliance with the policy on adoption of open source software for the Government of India?

### Answer:

The nature of compliance with the policy on the adoption of open source software for the Government of India is mandatory, as it aims to optimize costs, ensure strategic control, and reduce the total cost of ownership. The policy defines open source software as software that makes its source code available for study, modification, and redistribution without any royalty. It is part of the Digital India program, which aims to make government services digitally accessible and efficient. Compliance with the policy will ensure that government organizations adopt open source software in their e-governance systems, leading to increased efficiency, transparency, and reliability of services at affordable costs. It will also promote collaboration and innovation in the development and implementation of e-governance systems in India, contributing to the long-term goal of digital transformation in India.

### Question:

* 3. How should exceptions to the policy on adopting open source software for the Government of India be handled?

### Answer:

When it comes to handling exceptions to the policy on adopting open source software for the Government of India, it's important to strike a balance between flexibility and upholding the principles of open source software. Here are some steps that can be taken:  
  
1. Assess the exception request: Carefully evaluate the request to determine if it's justified and aligned with the policy's objectives.  
2. Explore alternative solutions: If an exception is requested, consider alternative solutions that meet the policy's objectives.  
3. Document the exception: If an exception is granted, document the reason for the exception, the alternative solution adopted, and the person or team responsible for the decision.  
4. Ensure compliance: Ensure that the solution adopted complies with the policy's characteristics of open source software, such as the availability of source code for study, modification, and redistribution, and freedom from royalty.  
5. Review and update the policy: If exceptions are frequently granted, consider reviewing and updating the policy to reflect changing circumstances and ensure its continued relevance and effectiveness.  
  
It's essential to maintain a balance between flexibility and upholding the principles of open source software. The policy should be flexible enough to accommodate unique situations while ensuring that the principles of open source software are upheld. By following these steps, exceptions to the policy can be handled in a way that supports the policy's objectives while also accommodating exceptional circumstances.

### Question:

* 1. What are the potential challenges in implementing the policy on adoption of open source software for the Government of India, and how can they be addressed?

### Answer:

Sure, I'm happy to help! Based on the provided context, here are some potential challenges in implementing the policy on the adoption of open source software for the Government of India and ways to address them:  
  
1. Informal use of OSS: There is a lack of recommended OSS stacks with an ecosystem, leading to informal use of open technology based on personal preferences. To address this, identify and notify OSS stacks for adoption and reuse with support services in a formal way to mitigate the risks of informal use of OSS.  
  
2. Adverse impact of legacy systems: Policy makers and technical experts prefer to continue with legacy systems supplied by proprietary vendors due to a lack of awareness regarding the potential benefits of Open Source. To address this, create awareness among decision-makers from public agencies regarding the potential benefits of Open Source and ways to overcome the issues faced during the adoption of OSS.  
  
3. Limited commercial promotional efforts: There are limited commercial promotional efforts for Open Source Software. To address this, find ways to promote the adoption of OSS, such as creating awareness among decision-makers and identifying and notifying OSS stacks for adoption and reuse with support services.  
  
4. Lack of expertise: There is a lack of expertise on identified technologies, which can adversely affect maintainability, security, bug-fixing, interoperability, sustainability, and absorption of technology by experts. To address this, provide training and support to develop expertise on identified technologies.  
  
5. Compliance to security: There is a need to ensure compliance to security and sustainability of implementations. To address this, establish guidelines and best practices for ensuring security and sustainability in the adoption of OSS.  
  
6. Intellectual rights and legal issues: There are related intellectual rights and legal issues that need to be addressed. To address this, develop guidelines and best practices for ensuring compliance to intellectual rights and legal issues in the adoption of OSS.  
  
7. Ecosystem: There is a need to create an ecosystem for the adoption of OSS. To address this, establish partnerships with open source communities and organizations to create an ecosystem for the adoption of OSS.  
  
8. Sustainability: There is a need to ensure the sustainability of OSS implementations. To address this, establish guidelines and best practices for ensuring the sustainability of OSS implementations.  
  
9. Interoperability: There is a need to ensure interoperability between different systems. To address this, establish guidelines and best practices for ensuring interoperability between different systems.  
  
10. Cost: There is a need to optimize costs by exploring alternative solutions. To address this, establish guidelines and best practices for optimizing costs in the adoption of OSS.  
  
I hope this helps! Let me know if you have any further questions or concerns.

### Question:

* 2. How does the e-Kranti framework support the government's digital transformation agenda?

### Answer:

Sure, I'm happy to help! Based on the provided context, here's how the e-Kranti framework supports the government's digital transformation agenda:  
  
1. Emphasis on integrated services: By promoting integrated services, the e-Kranti framework helps to streamline government processes, reduce bureaucracy, and increase transparency and accountability. This supports the digital transformation agenda by making government services more accessible and efficient for citizens and businesses.  
  
2. Government process reengineering: By emphasizing the need for government process reengineering, the e-Kranti framework helps to identify and eliminate inefficiencies in government processes. This supports the digital transformation agenda by ensuring that government services are delivered in a timely and efficient manner.  
  
3. ICT infrastructure on demand: The e-Kranti framework's emphasis on ICT infrastructure on demand helps to ensure that infrastructure is available when needed, reducing wasteful expenditure and promoting sustainability. This supports the digital transformation agenda by making government services more efficient and cost-effective.  
  
4. Cloud by default: By advocating for cloud by default, the e-Kranti framework promotes scalability, flexibility, and cost-effectiveness in government services. This supports the digital transformation agenda by enabling government services to be delivered more efficiently and effectively.  
  
5. Mobile-first strategy: The e-Kranti framework's mobile-first strategy helps to ensure that government services are accessible to a wider audience, including those in rural areas. This supports the digital transformation agenda by promoting digital inclusion and accessibility.  
  
6. Fast-tracking approvals: By emphasizing the need for fast-tracking approvals, the e-Kranti framework helps to reduce bureaucratic delays and promote timely implementation of projects. This supports the digital transformation agenda by ensuring that government services are delivered in a timely and efficient manner.  
  
7. Mandating standards and protocols: The e-Kranti framework's emphasis on mandating standards and protocols promotes interoperability and ensures that services are delivered consistently across different platforms. This supports the digital transformation agenda by promoting seamless communication and collaboration between government agencies and citizens.  
  
8. Language localization: By emphasizing the need for language localization, the e-Kranti framework helps to ensure that government services are accessible to a wider audience, including those who may not be proficient in English. This supports the digital transformation agenda by promoting digital inclusion and accessibility.  
  
9. National GIS: The e-Kranti framework's emphasis on a national GIS (Geo-Spatial Information System) enables better decision-making and improves the delivery of services. This supports the digital transformation agenda by promoting data-driven decision-making and efficient service delivery.  
  
10. Security and electronic data preservation: By emphasizing the importance of security and electronic data preservation, the e-Kranti framework helps to protect data from unauthorized access and preserve it for future use. This supports the digital transformation agenda by promoting data security and ensuring that data is available for future generations.  
  
In summary, the e-Kranti framework supports the government's digital transformation agenda by promoting integrated services, efficient processes, scalable infrastructure, mobile-first strategy, fast-tracking approvals, mandating standards and protocols, language localization, national GIS, and data security and preservation.

### Question:

* 3. What is the role of stakeholder engagement in promoting the adoption of open source software in the Government of India, and how can stakeholders be effectively engaged?

### Answer:

Sure, here's a rewritten answer based on the new context:  
  
3. What is the role of stakeholder engagement in promoting the adoption of open-source software in the Government of India, and how can stakeholders be effectively engaged?  
  
Stakeholder engagement is crucial in promoting the adoption of open-source software in the Government of India. The following are some ways to effectively engage stakeholders:  
  
1. Identify key stakeholders: Identify key stakeholders in the government, industry, academia, and the OSS community who can contribute to promoting the adoption of OSS.  
2. Create awareness: Create awareness among stakeholders about the benefits of OSS, such as cost-effectiveness, transparency, and customization. This can be done through workshops, seminars, and training programs.  
3. Build capacity: Build the capacity of government staff to use and maintain OSS solutions. This can be done through training and hand-holding, backup and recovery mechanisms, and routine monitoring.  
4. Develop partnerships: Develop partnerships with industry, academia, and the OSS community to promote OSS and create an ecosystem that supports its adoption.  
5. Provide support services: Provide cost-effective support services to stakeholders to mitigate the risks of informal use of OSS.  
6. Encourage collaboration: Encourage collaboration among stakeholders to create a multiplication effect by reusing OSS solutions for other similar projects with customizations as per project requirements.  
7. Foster a supportive policy framework: Foster a supportive policy framework that promotes the adoption of OSS in the government. This can be done by creating guidelines and policies that support the adoption of OSS and provide incentives for its use.  
8. Address intellectual property rights and legal issues: Address intellectual property rights and legal issues related to the use of OSS to ensure that stakeholders are not discouraged from adopting OSS due to legal concerns.  
9. Showcase success stories: Showcase success stories of OSS adoption in other government agencies and countries to inspire stakeholders to adopt OSS.  
10. Continuously monitor and evaluate: Continuously monitor and evaluate the adoption of OSS to identify challenges and opportunities for improvement.  
  
By effectively engaging stakeholders, the Government of India can promote the adoption of open-source software, create a robust ecosystem to support its adoption, and achieve the potential benefits of OSS.

# E-Kranti: Transforming Citizen-Centric Services Through Technology.

## Summary

This title effectively captures the main objective of E-Kranti, which is to enhance and transform the delivery of citizen-centric services using technology. It also highlights the focus on integrated services, government process reengineering, ICT infrastructure, cloud computing, mobile-first design, fast-tracking approvals, mandating standards and protocols, language localization, national GIS, and security and electronic data preservation, which are the key principles of E-Kranti. Therefore, "E-Kranti: Transforming Citizen-Centric Services Through Technology" is a comprehensive title that accurately reflects the content and objectives of the document.

## FAQ

### Question:

* 1. What are the objectives of the E-Kranti initiative?

### Answer:

Sure, I'd be happy to help! Based on the provided context, the objectives of the E-Kranti initiative are:  
  
1. To enhance service delivery and efficiency across different sectors by leveraging technology.  
2. To provide integrated services to citizens through various thrust areas and subcomponents.  
3. To improve education, healthcare, planning, farming, security, financial inclusion, justice, and cybersecurity through technology.  
4. To establish a National GIS Mission Mode Project (MMP) for technology-based decision making.  
5. To implement pilot projects for e-Kranti in 2015 with full coverage aimed for within three years.  
  
These objectives align with the broader goals of the Digital India program, which aims to transform and enhance the delivery of citizen-centric services through technology.

### Question:

* 2. What are the key principles of E-Kranti?

### Answer:

Sure, I'm happy to help! Based on the provided context, the key principles of E-Kranti 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. In this regard, National Information Infrastructure (NII), which is at an advanced stage of project formulation, would be fast-tracked by DeitY.  
  
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. Any Government Department may use a private cloud only after obtaining permission from Department of Electronics and Information Technology, which shall do so after assessing the security and privacy aspects of the proposed cloud.  
  
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 shall 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 shall adhere to the security and data preservation policies and protocols as notified by DeitY.  
  
I hope that helps! Let me know if you have any further questions.

### Question:

* 3. What is the significance of the title "E-Kranti: Transforming Citizen-Centric Services Through Technology"?

### Answer:

Sure, here's a rewritten answer using the new context:  
  
The title "E-Kranti: Transforming Citizen-Centric Services Through Technology" accurately reflects the program's objectives of redefining NeGP with transformational and outcome-oriented e-governance initiatives, enhancing the portfolio of citizen-centric services, promoting rapid replication and integration of e-governance applications, and leveraging emerging technologies. The title highlights the significance of technology in transforming citizen-centric services, which aligns with the program's focus on integrated services, government process reengineering, ICT infrastructure, cloud computing, mobile-first design, fast-tracking approvals, mandating standards and protocols, language localization, national GIS, and security and electronic data preservation. Overall, the title provides a comprehensive and accurate representation of the E-Kranti program's objectives and focus areas.

### Question:

* 1. How does E-Kranti aim to enhance citizen-centric services?

### Answer:

Sure, here's a rewritten answer using the new context:  
  
1. How does E-Kranti aim to enhance citizen-centric services?  
  
E-Kranti, the Indian government's e-governance initiative, aims to enhance citizen-centric services by leveraging technology to transform service delivery. The program emphasizes integrated services, government process reengineering, ICT infrastructure on demand, cloud computing, mobile-first design, fast-tracking approvals, mandating standards and protocols, language localization, national GIS, and security and electronic data preservation.  
  
To achieve this, E-Kranti promotes the use of emerging technologies and agile implementation models. It also focuses on optimizing the usage of core ICT and promoting rapid replication and integration of e-governance applications.  
  
Furthermore, E-Kranti mandates government process reengineering 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 existing MMPs.  
  
Additionally, the program emphasizes the importance of ICT infrastructure on demand, cloud computing, and mobile-first design. It also stresses the need for fast-tracking approvals, mandating standards and protocols, language localization, national GIS, and security and electronic data preservation.  
  
Overall, E-Kranti aims to enhance citizen-centric services by leveraging technology to transform service delivery, promoting integrated services, reengineering government processes, providing ICT infrastructure on demand, and ensuring the security and preservation of electronic data.

### Question:

* 2. What are the key features of E-Kranti that make it different from other e-governance initiatives?

### Answer:

Sure, here's a rewritten answer using the new context:  
  
The key features of E-Kranti that make it different from other e-governance initiatives are:  
  
1. Transformational and outcome-oriented approach: E-Kranti aims to transform the delivery of citizen-centric services through technology-enabled governance, with a focus on outcomes that impact citizens' lives. This approach sets it apart from other e-governance initiatives that may focus more on automating existing processes rather than transforming the way services are delivered.  
  
2. Integrated services: E-Kranti emphasizes the integration of services and not individual services, ensuring a common middleware and integration of back-end processes and processing systems for seamless service delivery to citizens. This integrated approach ensures that citizens can access multiple services through a single platform, making it easier for them to interact with the government.  
  
3. Government process reengineering: E-Kranti mandates government process reengineering as an essential first step in all new projects, without which a project may not be sanctioned. The degree of GPR should be assessed and enhanced for existing projects. This emphasis on process reengineering ensures that the government's internal processes are streamlined and optimized before technology is introduced, making the delivery of services more efficient and effective.  
  
4. ICT infrastructure on demand: E-Kranti provides ICT infrastructure, such as connectivity, cloud, and mobile platform on demand, with the National Information Infrastructure (NII) being fast-tracked by DeitY. This ensures that the government has the necessary infrastructure to support the delivery of citizen-centric services, without having to invest in expensive hardware or software.  
  
5. Cloud by default: E-Kranti leverages cloud technologies for their flexibility, agility, and cost-effectiveness, making the Government Cloud the default cloud for government departments, with sensitive information stored only in a Government Cloud. This approach ensures that the government can scale up or down its technology infrastructure as needed, without being tied to expensive hardware or software.  
  
6. Mobile-first design: E-Kranti designs and redesigns all applications to enable delivery of services through mobile devices. This ensures that citizens can access services on-the-go, without having to be physically present at a government office.  
  
7. Fast-tracking approvals: E-Kranti establishes a fast-track approval mechanism for projects, empowering committees with delegated powers to take all subsequent decisions once the DPR is approved by the Competent Authority. This ensures that projects are implemented quickly and efficiently, without being bogged down by bureaucratic delays.  
  
8. Mandating standards and protocols: E-Kranti mandates the use of e-governance standards and protocols notified by DeitY in all e-governance projects. This ensures that all e-governance projects are consistent with each other and can be easily integrated with other government systems, making it easier for citizens to interact with the government.  
  
9. Language localization: E-Kranti ensures that all information and services in e-governance projects are available in Indian languages as well. This ensures that citizens who may not be proficient in English can still access and use government services.  
  
10. National GIS: E-Kranti leverages the National GIS (Geo-Spatial Information System) as a platform and service in e-governance projects. This enables better decision-making and improves the delivery of citizen-centric services, such as land records management, urban planning, and disaster management.  
  
11. Security and electronic data preservation: E-Kranti adheres to strict security measures and electronic data preservation guidelines for all online applications and e-services. This ensures that citizen data is protected and preserved, and that the government's digital assets are secure.  
  
These features distinguish E-Kranti from other e-governance initiatives by emphasizing transformation, integration, reengineering, and the use of emerging technologies to enhance citizen-centric service delivery.

### Question:

* 3. How does E-Kranti ensure the security and preservation of electronic data?

### Answer:

E-Kranti ensures the security and preservation of electronic data by mandating standards and protocols for e-governance projects, storing sensitive information in a government cloud, and following the National Cyber Security Policy 2013. Additionally, the program promotes the adoption of Aadhaar-based ID for identification and delivery of benefits, and involves various central ministries/departments and state governments in its implementation, with an appropriate program management structure in place.

# Roles and Responsibilities of Various Entities in Implementing e-Kranti Projects.

## Summary

The title accurately reflects the content of the document, which outlines the roles and responsibilities of various entities involved in implementing e-Kranti projects. It includes the names of the entities involved, such as line ministries or departments, state governments, DeitY, DAR&PG, Planning Commission, and Ministry of Finance, and highlights their respective responsibilities in various aspects of the project. Therefore, the title provides a clear and concise summary of the document's content, making it a comprehensive title.

## FAQ

### Question:

* 1. What are the roles and responsibilities of various entities involved in implementing e-Kranti projects?

### Answer:

Sure, I can help with that! Based on the provided context, the roles and responsibilities of various entities involved in implementing e-Kranti projects are as follows:  
  
1. Line Ministries/Departments: They are responsible for implementing assigned Mission Mode Projects (MMPs)/Components. They must prepare a detailed project document that outlines all aspects of the project, including services and service levels, project implementation team, process re-engineering proposed, change management plan, project management plan, timelines, etc. Additionally, they must determine services and service levels in consultation with actual users and form an Advisory Committee that includes users.  
2. State Governments: They are responsible for implementing State Sector MMPs under the overall guidance of respective Line Ministries in cases where Central Assistance is also required. They must analyze State-specific requirements and recommend project proposals for inclusions/deletions from the listed MMPs. They must also monitor e-Kranti implementation at the state level through an Apex Committee headed by the Chief Secretary.  
3. DeitY: DeitY serves as a facilitator and catalyst for the implementation of e-Kranti by various Ministries and State Governments. It provides technical assistance to Ministries and State Governments either directly or in collaboration with external professional Consultants. DeitY also serves as a secretariat to the Apex Committee and assists in managing the program. It implements pilot/infrastructure/technical/special projects and support components, including those indicated in Annexure. DeitY prepares a suitable template for preparing project documents that could be used by individual departments for preparing their detailed project reports.  
4. DAR&PG: DAR&PG continues to be responsible for Generic Process Re-engineering and Change Management, which are desired to be realized across all government departments. It focuses on a transformational approach in the Government Process Re-engineering (GPR) initiatives of various Ministries/Departments for upscaling NeGP to deliver services. DAR&PG promotes initiatives for Human Resource Development and Training and Awareness building.  
5. Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance: They allocate funds for implementing e-Kranti both in existing and new MMPs through Plan and Non-plan budgetary provisions and lay down appropriate procedures in this regard. They ensure that projects in the portfolio of e-Kranti are exempted from all budgetary restrictions and cuts so that the projects get implemented in time.  
  
I hope that helps! Let me know if you have any further questions.

### Question:

* 2. How will the services and service levels for e-Kranti projects be determined?

### Answer:

Given the new context, the question "How will the services and service levels for e-Kranti projects be determined?" can be answered as follows:  
  
\* The services and service levels for e-Kranti projects will be determined through a collaborative effort between various entities involved in the project, including line ministries/departments, state governments, DeitY, and DAR&PG.  
\* Each concerned department will form an Advisory Committee, which includes users, to determine the services and service levels.  
\* The Advisory Committee will work in a project mode within a tight, defined timeframe by preparing a detailed project document, either in-house or with the assistance of a Consultant.  
\* The project document should clearly spell out all important aspects of the project, including services and service levels, project implementation team, process re-engineering proposed, change management plan, project management plan, timelines, etc.  
\* The services and service levels will be determined based on the inputs received from the Advisory Committee and other stakeholders, and will be aligned with the overall goals of the e-Kranti project.  
  
I hope this helps! Let me know if you have any further questions.

### Question:

* 3. What is the role of DeitY in implementing e-Kranti projects?

### Answer:

Sure, I can help with that! Based on the provided context, the role of DeitY in implementing e-Kranti projects includes:  
  
1. Evolving and laying down standards and policy guidelines for the implementation of e-Kranti.  
2. Providing technical and handholding support to Ministries and State Governments for the implementation of e-Kranti.  
3. Undertaking capacity building, R&D, and other support initiatives for the successful implementation of e-Kranti.  
4. Serving as the secretariat to the Apex Committee and assisting it in managing the program.  
5. Implementing pilot/infrastructure/technical/special projects and support components, including those indicated in Annexure.  
6. Promoting initiatives for Human Resource Development and Training and Awareness building, in collaboration with DAR&PG.  
  
I hope that helps! Let me know if you have any further questions or if there's anything else I can assist you with.

# Mission Mode Projects: Enhancing Governance and Service Delivery in India.

## Summary

This title effectively captures the essence of the document's content, which focuses on the implementation and impact of Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) in India, specifically in relation to improving governance and service delivery. The use of "Mission Mode" and "Enhancing Governance" emphasizes the urgency and importance of the projects, while "Service Delivery" highlights the ultimate goal of improving citizen services.

## FAQ

### Question:

* 1. What are the 15 Mission Mode Projects under the e-Krant initiative in India, and which ministries or departments manage them?

### Answer:

Sure, I can answer questions related to e-Governance Policy Initiatives under Digital India. Here are the 15 Mission Mode Projects under the e-Krant initiative in India, along with the ministries or departments that manage them:  
  
1. EDI (E-Commerce) - Ministry of Commerce & Industry and the Department of Commerce  
2. E-Biz - Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion and the Department of Electronics and Information Technology  
3. Common Services Centres - Department of Electronics and Information Technology  
4. India Portal - Department of Electronics and Information Technology and the Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances  
5. E-Courts - Department of Justice and the Ministry of Home Affairs  
6. E-Procurement - Ministry of Commerce & Industry and the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals (DGS&D)  
7. National Service Delivery Gateway - Department of Electronics and Information Technology  
8. Financial Inclusion - Department of Financial Services  
9. National Geographical Information System - Department of Science & Technology  
10. Social Benefits - Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment as the leader and other welfare departments as co-owners  
11. Treasuries - Ministry of Finance  
12. Municipalities - Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation  
13. Gram Panchayats - Ministry of Panchayati Raj  
14. Commercial Taxes - Ministry of Finance  
15. Police - Ministry of Home Affairs  
  
I hope this information is helpful! Let me know if you have any further questions.

### Question:

* 2. What is the purpose of the National Service Delivery Gateway, and which department manages it?

### Answer:

The National Service Delivery Gateway is managed by the Department of Electronics and Information Technology. Its purpose is to provide a common platform for all government services, enabling citizens to access various services from a single point of contact. This is one of the 15 Mission Mode Projects under the e-Krant initiative in India, which aims to improve service delivery across different sectors in India by providing citizen-centric services through a single platform, streamlining government processes, implementing electronic workflow automation and electronic databases, enhancing transparency and accountability in governance, providing digital literacy and education to citizens, especially in rural areas, promoting financial inclusion and digital payments, and improving the delivery of various services such as health, education, and employment. These projects aim to enhance various aspects of governance and service delivery across different sectors at the state level, managed by specific ministries and departments.

### Question:

* 3. Which department manages the E-Courts project in India, and which other ministry is involved in its management?

### Answer:

Sure, I can help you with that!  
  
The department that manages the E-Courts project in India is the Department of Justice, which is part of the Ministry of Law and Justice. The Ministry of Law and Justice is responsible for the administration of justice in India, and the E-Courts project is one of its initiatives to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the court system in the country.  
  
The E-Courts project involves the use of technology to automate and streamline court processes, such as case registration, filing, and hearing. It also includes the creation of electronic case records and the provision of online access to court services for lawyers, litigants, and other stakeholders. The project aims to reduce delays and improve the quality of justice delivery in India.  
  
In addition to the Department of Justice, other ministries and departments involved in the management of the E-Courts project include the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, which provides technical support and infrastructure for the project, and the Supreme Court of India, which oversees the implementation of the project and provides guidance and direction to the lower courts.  
  
I hope this helps! Let me know if you have any further questions.

### Question:

* 1. How do Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) enhance governance and service delivery in India, and what are some of the challenges in their implementation?

### Answer:

Sure! Here's a rewritten answer:  
  
Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) enhance governance and service delivery in India by implementing technology-driven initiatives to improve service delivery and governance across multiple sectors at the state level. These projects are managed by specific ministries and departments, such as the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, the Department of Electronics and Information Technology, and the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.  
  
Some of the challenges in implementing MMPs include coordination and collaboration among different sectors and ministries, potential resistance to change and technology adoption, and ensuring effective implementation and service delivery at the state level.  
  
For instance, the National Service Delivery Gateway, managed by the Department of Electronics and Information Technology, aims to provide a common platform for all government services, while the E-Courts project, managed by the Department of Justice and the Ministry of Home Affairs, aims to improve the efficiency and transparency of the court system.  
  
Overall, MMPs have the potential to significantly improve governance and service delivery in India, but effective implementation and coordination among different stakeholders is crucial to achieving these benefits.

### Question:

* 2. What is the role of the Ministry of Finance in managing Mission Mode Projects, specifically the Treasuries and Commercial Taxes projects?

### Answer:

Sure, here's a rewritten answer that's more concise and focused on the specific role of the Ministry of Finance in managing Mission Mode Projects:  
  
The Ministry of Finance plays a significant role in managing Mission Mode Projects, specifically the Treasuries and Commercial Taxes projects. The Ministry is responsible for overseeing the implementation of these projects, ensuring their successful execution, and addressing any challenges that arise during their implementation.  
  
The Ministry of Finance's role in managing Mission Mode Projects includes:  
  
1. Overseeing the Income Tax project, which is handled by the Central Board of Direct Taxes.  
2. Managing the Treasuries project, which falls under the State Government Category of Mission Mode Projects.  
3. Overseeing the Commercial Taxes project, which is also a State Government Category project.  
4. Collaborating with different government departments and ministries to implement Mission Mode Projects.  
5. Addressing challenges faced in implementing Mission Mode Projects, such as improving the delivery of government services.  
6. Managing the Property Registration project, which falls under the State Government Category of Mission Mode Projects.  
7. Overseeing the e-Sansad project, which is handled by the Parliament of India, Lok Sabha Secretariat.  
8. Playing a significant role in the Common IT Roadmap for Para Military Forces, which is managed by the Ministry of Home Affairs.  
9. Managing the Banking project, which falls under the Department of Financial Services.  
10. Overseeing the e-Office project, which is handled by the Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances.  
11. Managing the Posts project, which is handled by the Department of Posts.  
12. Playing a crucial role in the Visa & Immigration project, which is overseen by the Ministry of Home Affairs.  
13. Overseeing the Central Excise project, which falls under the Department of Revenue and the Central Board of Excise & Customs.  
14. Managing the Pensions project, which is managed by the Department of Pensions & Pensioners Welfare and the Department of Expenditure.  
15. Playing a significant role in the National Citizen Database project, which is handled by the Ministry of Home Affairs, specifically the Registrar General of India (RGI).  
16. Managing the Agriculture project, which falls under the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.  
17. Overseeing the MCA21 project, which is handled by the Ministry of Company Affairs.  
18. Playing a crucial role in the Insurance project, which falls under the Department of Financial Services.  
19. Overseeing the e-Sansad project, which is handled by the Parliament of India, Lok Sabha Secretariat.  
  
In summary, the Ministry of Finance plays a vital role in managing various Mission Mode Projects, including the Treasuries and Commercial Taxes projects, and collaborates with different government departments and ministries to ensure their successful implementation.

### Question:

* 3. How does the National Service Delivery Gateway, managed by the Department of Electronics and Information Technology, contribute to improving service delivery across multiple sectors in India?

### Answer:

Sure, here's a rewritten answer:  
  
The National Service Delivery Gateway (NSDG) is a critical component of the Mission Mode Projects under the e-Krant initiative, managed by the Department of Electronics and Information Technology. It aims to improve service delivery across multiple sectors in India by providing a single platform for citizens to access various government services, reducing the need to visit multiple websites or physical locations. NSDG ensures that service level agreements (SLAs) are in place for all services, guaranteeing a certain level of service quality and timeliness. It also provides a citizen engagement platform that enables citizens to participate in the service delivery process, submit feedback, and track the status of their requests. Additionally, NSDG offers mobile governance services, enabling citizens to access services through mobile devices, and electronic forms for various services, reducing the need for physical forms and improving the efficiency of service delivery. It also provides a payment gateway that enables citizens to make payments online, reducing the need for physical payment methods and improving transparency. Furthermore, NSDG offers service analytics that enables government departments to monitor service delivery, identify bottlenecks, and improve service quality. Finally, it provides capacity-building programs for government officials, enabling them to effectively use technology to deliver services and improve the overall quality of service delivery.

# Policy on Adoption of Open Source Software for Government of India: Chapter 2

## Summary

The comprehensive title for this document could be:  
  
"Promoting Innovation and Collaboration: Adopting Open Source Software in the Government of India"  
  
This title effectively captures the essence of the document, which aims to promote the adoption of open source software in the Government of India. It also highlights the potential benefits of adopting open source software, such as innovation and collaboration. Additionally, it emphasizes the importance of open source software in the government sector, which is in line with the goals of the document. Overall, this title accurately reflects the content and purpose of the document, making it a suitable choice.

## FAQ

### Question:

* 1. What is the purpose of the Policy on Adoption of Open Source Software for Government of India?

### Answer:

Sure, I can help you with that! Based on the provided context, the purpose of the Policy on Adoption of Open Source Software for Government of India is to promote the adoption of Open Source Software in government organizations and to provide a policy framework for its rapid and effective adoption. The policy aims to ensure strategic control in e-Governance applications and systems from a long-term perspective and reduce the Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) of projects. Additionally, the policy defines Open Source Software as software that has certain characteristics, such as the availability of source code for study, modification, and redistribution, and freedom from royalty.

### Question:

* 2. What are the characteristics of Open Source Software as defined by the Policy on Adoption of Open Source Software for Government of India?

### Answer:

Sure, I'd be happy to help! The Policy on Adoption of Open Source Software for Government of India defines Open Source Software as having the following characteristics:  
  
1. The source code is available for the community, adopter, or end user to study, modify, and redistribute copies of either the original or modified software.  
2. The source code is free from any royalty.  
  
These characteristics ensure that Open Source Software aligns with the policy's objectives of promoting innovation and collaboration by making the software freely accessible and modifiable.

### Question:

* 3. What is the nature of compliance with the Policy on Adoption of Open Source Software for Government of India?

### Answer:

The nature of compliance with the Policy on Adoption of Open Source Software for Government of India is mandatory, as it is a policy that aims to promote the adoption of open source software in government organizations to optimize costs, ensure strategic control, and reduce the total cost of ownership. The policy is part of the Digital India program and the National Policy on Information Technology, 2012, and compliance with it is necessary to ensure that government organizations adopt open source software in their e-governance systems, which will promote collaboration, innovation, and cost savings. Non-compliance with the policy may result in the use of closed source software, which may lead to higher costs, lack of strategic control, and limited collaboration and innovation. Compliance with the policy will help to ensure that government organizations are aligned with the broader goals of the Digital India program and the National Policy on Information Technology, 2012, and will promote the use of open source software in the e-Governance domain within the country, which will help to leverage economic and strategic benefits.

# Sure! Based on the candidate titles and content you provided, a comprehensive title for this document could be:

## Summary

"Policy on Adoption of Open Source Software for Government of India: Promoting e-Governance, Citizen-centric Services, and Strategic Control through OSS Development and Adoption"  
  
This title effectively captures the main theme of the policy, which is the adoption of open source software in government organizations to promote e-governance, citizen-centric services, and strategic control. It also highlights the focus on OSS development and adoption, while differentiating it from closed source software.  
  
I hope this helps! Let me know if you have any further questions.

## FAQ

### Question:

* 1. What is the main reason why governments worldwide are promoting application development in open source software?

### Answer:

The main reason why governments worldwide are promoting application development in open source software is to enhance interoperability, innovation, competition, and citizen interaction, as well as to avoid vendor lock-ins and reduce costs. By adopting open-source software, governments can encourage collaboration and competition in the IT industry, leading to better quality services. Additionally, open-source software allows for the sharing and reusing of software projects, promoting software solutions and collaboration. Furthermore, governments can support new entrants from the Open Source model to create a level playing field between OSS and Closed Source Software. Finally, open-source software adoption can address security issues, lack of policy or framework, high cost of integration and migration, and dominance of existing marketing forces.

### Question:

* 2. What is the policy framework that GoI shall publish for rapid and effective adoption of OSS?

### Answer:

The policy framework that GoI shall publish for rapid and effective adoption of OSS includes several key components. Firstly, it will provide neutral guidelines for selecting software and inducting OSS solutions, ensuring that the process is fair and transparent. Secondly, it will address OSS licenses, ensuring that the licensing process is clear and straightforward. Thirdly, it will address security aspects, ensuring that OSS solutions are secure and reliable. Fourthly, it will promote unified software development, encouraging collaboration and consistency across different software development projects. Fifthly, it will support rapid application development, enabling quick and efficient development of software applications. Sixthly, it will address localization and OSS, ensuring that OSS solutions are adapted to meet the needs of different regions and languages. Seventhly, it will provide guidelines for device drivers, ensuring that OSS solutions are compatible with different hardware devices. Eighthly, it will provide procurement guidelines, ensuring that the procurement process for OSS solutions is fair and transparent. Lastly, it will outline the stages for the induction of OSS solutions, providing a clear roadmap for the adoption of OSS. Additionally, the policy framework will propose an ecosystem for OSS, fostering collaboration and innovation in the development and implementation of OSS solutions.

### Question:

* 3. What is the role of JS (e Governance), DeitY, in relation to the Policy on Adoption of Open Source Software for Government of India?

### Answer:

Sure, I'm happy to help! Here's a rewritten response to the question:  
  
The role of JS (e Governance), DeitY, in relation to the Policy on Adoption of Open Source Software for Government of India is crucial in ensuring the effective implementation of the policy framework. This includes ensuring compliance with the policy, establishing suitable support mechanisms for available OSS, promoting citizen-centric services through OSS, reviewing the policy as needed, and acting as a point of contact for all queries or comments related to the policy. By fulfilling these responsibilities, JS (e Governance), DeitY, can help facilitate the rapid and effective adoption of OSS in e-governance, ultimately leading to improved efficiency, transparency, and cost savings for the government.  
  
In addition, JS (e Governance), DeitY, can also play a role in capacity building and awareness programs for government staff to maximize the benefits of OSS adoption. This can include training programs on OSS usage, maintenance, and customization, as well as workshops and seminars to raise awareness about the total cost of ownership and the potential economic opportunities offered by OSS. By empowering government staff with the necessary skills and knowledge, JS (e Governance), DeitY, can help ensure a successful transition to OSS and promote sustainable e-governance practices in India.

### Question:

* 1. What are the advantages of open source software over closed source software in the context of government organizations?

### Answer:

Sure, here's a rewritten answer based on the new context:  
  
In the context of government organizations, open-source software offers several advantages over closed-source software. Firstly, open-source software is often available at no cost or at a lower cost than closed-source software, which can help government organizations save money on software licensing fees.  
  
Secondly, open-source software can be customized and modified to meet the specific needs of government organizations, whereas closed-source software may not be flexible enough to meet unique requirements. This customizability can help government organizations tailor software solutions to their specific needs, leading to more efficient and effective operations.  
  
Thirdly, open-source software is considered more secure than closed-source software as the source code is available for anyone to review and audit. This transparency allows for more accountability and can reduce the risk of security breaches.  
  
Fourthly, open-source software projects often have a large community of developers and users who can contribute to the software's development, provide support, and identify bugs. This community involvement can lead to faster development cycles and better software quality.  
  
Fifthly, open-source software can be more interoperable with other software systems than closed-source software, which can reduce integration costs and promote collaboration between different government agencies.  
  
Sixthly, open-source software can be modified to run on various platforms and devices, which can be beneficial for government organizations that may have diverse IT infrastructure.  
  
Seventhly, by using open-source software, government organizations can avoid vendor lock-in, which can happen when a single vendor provides a critical software solution that is difficult to replace.  
  
Eighthly, open-source software can promote collaboration between government agencies and with the public, as anyone can access and contribute to the software.  
  
Lastly, open-source software projects can have faster development cycles as the source code is available for anyone to review, modify, and contribute to. This can lead to more rapid innovation and better software quality.  
  
In summary, open-source software offers several advantages over closed-source software in the context of government organizations, including cost savings, customizability, security, community involvement, interoperability, flexibility, reduced vendor lock-in, improved collaboration, faster development, and better quality. These advantages can help government organizations achieve their goals more effectively and efficiently.

### Question:

* 2. What is the objective of the Policy on Adoption of Open Source Software for Government of India, and how will it be implemented?

### Answer:

Sure, I'd be happy to help! Based on the provided context, the objective of the Policy on Adoption of Open Source Software for Government of India is to promote the adoption of open source software in government organizations to optimize costs, ensure strategic control, and reduce the total cost of ownership.  
  
To achieve this objective, the policy will be implemented in the following ways:  
  
1. The 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:  
  
a. 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.  
  
b. Source code shall be free from any royalty.  
  
3. The policy shall be mandatory for all e-governance systems implemented by government organizations, making compliance obligatory.  
  
Therefore, the Policy on Adoption of Open Source Software for Government of India aims to promote the adoption of open source software in government organizations to achieve strategic control, reduce costs, and ensure efficiency, transparency, and reliability of services at affordable costs, and it will be implemented by adopting open source software in all e-governance systems, ensuring the software has certain characteristics, and making the policy mandatory for all e-governance systems.

### Question:

* 3. What is the significance of the Policy on Adoption of Open Source Software for Government of India in promoting e-governance and citizen-centric services?

### Answer:

Sure, here's a rewritten answer based on the new context:  
  
The Policy on Adoption of Open Source Software for Government of India is crucial in promoting e-governance and citizen-centric services by ensuring technological compatibility and availability of device drivers for OSS operating systems. The policy also promotes the development of applications and databases for citizen-centric services using open source software, which can be tailored to meet the specific needs of the government and its citizens. Additionally, the policy encourages collaboration with OSS communities in India and abroad, which can foster innovation and provide low barriers to entry for local industry.  
  
Moreover, the policy promotes better local capacity building, minimizes piracy, and provides wider choices for OSS-based solutions. This can help to enhance the freedom to use and reuse open source software, making necessary changes in the software as per any changes in requirements. The policy also helps to preserve foreign exchange and enhance competition, leading to better quality services and products.  
  
Furthermore, the policy promotes the use of open source software in government organizations, which can help to minimize the technological complexity in OSS usage. The policy highlights the importance of awareness, training, and capacity building for government staff in adopting open source software. Finally, the policy emphasizes the need for cost-effective support services for OSS, which can help to minimize the cost of software development and maintenance.