Chapter 6 National Action Plan

Approaches

A review of literature suggests that there are broadly three approaches to the evolution of National Action Plans, which are relevant to the Indian context as well. The three approaches are sketched below:

Approach 1

MOST – Mission, Objective, Strategy and Tactics. This approach involves statement of the mission, quantification of the goals to be achieved in a time span of five years and to prioritise the issues addressed in order to formulate optimal strategies. Most of the countries follow this route. Indonesia and most of the European nations have developed the National Action Plan along these lines.

Approach 2

Game Theory – This is a more realistic approach, which takes into account the fact that there are competitors and to survive one needs to out-think these competitors. This approach assumes that the strategy has to be made in a dynamic framework where one can develop a dominant strategy vis-à-vis the competitors and avoid dominated strategy in order to maintain leadership.

For instance, the new National Readiness Index, which has been evolved, has stated that the adoption of ICT by Governments should be given a higher weight as this explains direct and indirect productivity improvements and for a networked society. The rankings in 2001-2002 differ from 2002-2003 on account of a difference in the Index, which assigned a higher weight to e-governance. The dominant strategy could have components to encourage e-governance and increase supply of quality trained manpower.

Given India's distinctive capability, which is, its trained pool of manpower, any Action Plan needs to address these as core issues in order to maintain its competitive edge.

Approach 3

Learning Curve or the First Mover Advantage – The National Action Plan can reinforce first mover advantage through an identification of component plans like technological leadership, pre-empting geographical space and switching costs for the buyer.

FMA could be affected through the learning curve mechanism where accent on e-learning helps to develop technological leadership. For example, *Bhoomi* in

Karnataka and CARD in Andhra Pradesh are instances of technological leadership in the area of software implementation and logistics. These give first mover advantages in moving state-of-the-art e-governance in India. It takes time for the others to catch up with this and forms the basis for consulting experts to move ahead. The user should be aware that switching costs of using ICT are low or even negative, for instance, in way of avoiding corruption.

The National Action Plan will follow this wish-driven strategy which will be moderated on the basis of the research findings and strategic inputs to ensure that India retains its first mover advantage. The Action Plan derived so far is a result of this.

Objective

India's National Action Plan should be to provide a favorable environment for the Central and State Governments. It should encourage them to

- provide opportunity for marginalised sections to become part of the networked state
- to modernise public services
- to boost business productivity through e-commerce
- increase the number of citizens connected to the Internet and
- use the potential arising out of broadband and multi network access

Goal

To stimulate each state to have an 'E-State 2007' Plan and the Central Government to have an 'E-India 2007' Plan, as well as develop an all-India networked economy that aims at reshaping the regulatory environment for communication networks. These plans would lay out Statespecific objectives and goals to be achieved by 2007 along with strategies and tactics to achieve them just as the present Action Plan attempts to do.

Role of the Central Government in development of the Action Plan

- The role of the Central Government will be that of a facilitator but it could play a proactive role in facilitating States to achieve their E-State 2007 plans.
- 2. It should ensure that the Central and the State government departments come up with their plans for implementing e-governance. For instance, at the state level, case studies suggest that modernising public

services and bringing the marginalised sections within the networked economy can be socially viable though not necessarily financially viable. Therefore, facilitation of ICT requires subsidies earmarked for this specific purpose.

- 3. The Government could review and re-engineer currently prevailing government processes and systems with a view to remove bottlenecks and bring a qualitative change for providing efficient and transparent services to the citizens. Similarly, the government could look at state initiatives as listed in the case studies as best practices for other states. In other words, the government would provide knowledge sharing, interactive sessions, clustering approach for the development of state-level initiatives.
- Each State Government could list its fund requirements for E-state 2007 plan. The Government should prioritise funds for the States such that the marginal funds invested in the last state yield an acceptable social rate of return.

National Action Plan

To facilitate implementation of e-governance initiatives at the National and Sate level, the following need to be looked into:

 Three core mission-mode e-governance projects have to be identified by each State Government and at least 12-15 projects for the country as a whole, to be immediately implemented.

The three types of initiatives for each State Government are:

- 1. First, those involving modernisation of public service provisions like kiosks for payment of utility bills, toll tax collection, etc. Such services are financially viable in the medium term of 3-5 years and hence the fund requirement for this period has to be identified.
- 2. The second set of initiatives, like *Gyandoot* and *Information Village* serve a broader purpose of allowing access to the underprivileged and marginalized sections of society and hence the social profits are tremendous. Such initiatives need subsidies for sustenance.
- 3. Initiatives which become financially viable in the long run and have a large social impact. Therefore, the fund requirement for a long run period say around 10-12 years has to be identified.

- Once the project has been identified, then for each project, goals in terms of efficiency, transparency including marginalised sections, etc. must be spelt out. A Project Advisory Council to be set up for monitoring the projects with at least one representative from the Central Government, one from the State Government and one from a State which has successfully implemented the project. This group needs to be duly empowered to take decisions that are necessary for the successful implementation of the project.
- Based on Gap analysis, initiatives for each department must be perceived by the department. This must be broken in terms of MOST (Mission, Objective, Strategy, Tactics) for each department and spell out how the department plans to achieve these objectives.
- The National/State level projects should have supplementary budgets, wherever necessary and a fast track approval accorded.
- In order to ensure consistency and continuity in the state-level e-governance agenda, an e-governance committee should be set up under the Chief Secretary of the State. This committee would look at the agenda of all projects as well as special awareness programmes.
- State-level training for government employees is an important societal variable affecting e-preparedness and therefore must be one of the core agenda items.
- A clear command structure for overseeing the National/State level agenda is critical. The idea of forming a Task Force/ Core group could also be thought of if a clear command structure is not evolving in the initial stage.
- For each e-governance project, the Advisory Council should be encouraged to spell out critical success factors as well as critical bottleneck factors.

State Level Action Plan

Based on the quantitative analysis, priority areas which affect policy formulation, should be identified. The priority areas are arrived at based on weights obtained in the Principal Component Analysis.

The sub-indices are listed below along with the most highly correlated variables

Network Access – Information Infrastructure is highly correlated with the sub-index network access. In the

information infrastructure category it is the households that have connection to cable TV and telephones which influence the network access variable.

Network Learning– Factors, which influence this index the most, are:

- Schools and colleges that have access to internet
- Government employees covered in on-line training programs.

Network Society – The variables that are highly correlated with this sub-index are:

- providing on-line connection to people and encouraging households to own PC, phones, Internet
- Access to local language interface.

Network Policy–The more influential variables within this sub-index are:

- Existence of a sound IT policy,
- Dedicated ICT infrastructure, subsidised utilities to ICT firms.
- Also important are the provision of cyber laws and tackling of taxation issues in e-commerce.

E-Governance—The variables that would most affect this sub-index are:

- Special efforts: application in agriculture, health, transport and energy.
- Government preparedness having employees' records computerised and PERT charts for new projects and new ventures.

E-Services- Key variables are:

- E-procurement, land registration, stamp paper registration, utility billing.
- Establishment of a separate ministry for ICT and funds earmarked for HRD are also important.

These variables affect the composite index and hence, the Action Plan needs to look at these variables closely.

The following table looks at the key factors that the State governments have to tackle in order to improve their e-readiness score:

Status	States	Bottleneck Parameter	Sub-indicator	Key variables to be tackled by the State
Leaders	Karnataka , Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu	Network Access	Information Infrastructure	Teledensity & coverage of cable TV
	Andhra Pradesh	Network Access	Information Infrastructure	Teledensity & coverage of cable TV
	/ incline i recessi	Network Economy	-	Number of IT parks
			Information infrastructure	Teledensity
	Goa	Network Access	Internet Affordability	Average Price of Internet use
Aspiring			Hardware and Software	Hardware PC penetration
Leaders		Network Economy	-	Companies using IT park facility
	Gujarat	Network Access	Information infrastructure	Teledensity and coverage of cable TV
	Chandigarh	Network Economy	-	Employment in IT parks & number of companies using facilities provided by IT parks
	Delhi	Network Policy	-	Enabling policy, Issue of Intellectual Property Rights in IT policy & Sales Tax concessions to telecom/ICT companies
		Network Access	Information Infrastructure	Teledensity, coverage of cable TV, Internet Connections per 100 persons & cellular phone per 100 fixed lines
	West Bengal		Hardware and software	Hardware PC penetration
		Network Economy	-	Number of IT parks and employment in the IT parks in the state
		Network Access	Information Infrastructure	Teledensity, coverage of cable TV and Internet Connections per 100 persons
Exportants			Hardware and software	Hardware PC penetration
Expectants	Uttar Pradesh	Network Society	People and organisations online	Households accessing internet as a % of households having phone and having computers
			ICT in everyday life	Households with PC, phone and internet
		Network Economy	-	Number of IT parks
		Network Access	Information Infrastructure	Households with phone, coverage of cable TV and Internet Connections per 100 persons
	Kerala		Internet Affordability	Average Price of Internet use
		Network Economy	-	Number of IT parks and employment in the IT parks

Status	States	Bottleneck Parameter	Sub-indicator	Key variables to be tackled by the State
		Network Access	Information Infrastructure	Teledensity, households with phone, coverage of cable TV and Internet Connections per 100 persons
	Madhya Pradesh		Hardware and Software	Hardware PC penetration
		Network Economy	-	Number of IT parks, companies using facilities provided by IT parks, Employment in the IT parks
			Institutions access to ICT	Colleges and schools having access to internet and computer labs
	Punjab	Network Learning	Developing ICT at workforce	Number of registered training centres, government employees covered under online training programme
		Network Economy	-	Number of IT parks, employment and companies using facilities provided by the IT park
		Network learning	Developing ICT at workforce	Number of registered training centres, government employees covered under online training programme
		Network policy	-	Enabling policy, regulatory policy and legal policy
	Pondicherry	E-governance	Special Efforts	Application of ICT in agriculture, health, transportation
Average Achievers			Government Preparedness	Government employees records computerisation and e-governance projects successfully completed
		Network Economy	-	Number of IT parks and companies using facilities provided by IT parks
	Haryana	N. 16	People and Organisations online	Households accessing internet as a % of households having phone and having computers
		Network Society	Locally Relevant Content	Existence of Local language interface and websites in local languages
			ICT in everyday life	Households having PC, phone and internet
		Network Economy	-	No data available
		Network Access	Information Infrastructure	Teledensity, coverage of cable TV, Internet Connections per 100 persons
			Institutions access to ICT	Schools having access to internet
		Network Learning	Developing ICT at workforce	Registered training centres, government employees covered under online training programme
	Rajasthan	Network Society	People and Organisations online	Households accessing internet as a % of households having phone and having computers
			Locally relevant content	Existence of Local language interface and websites in local languages
		Network Economy	-	Number of IT parks, number of companies using facilities provided by the IT parks

_

Status	States	Bottleneck Parameter	Sub-indicator	Key variables to be tackled by the State
		Network Access	Information Infrastructure	Teledensity, coverage of cable TV, cellular phones per 100 fixed lines, Internet Connections per 100 persons
			Internet Affordability	Average Price of internet use
			Hardware and Software	Hardware PC penetration
		NT. 1.T	Institution's access to ICT	Schools with access to internet
	Andaman and Nicobar	Network Learning	Developing ICT at workforce	Government employees covered under online training programmes
	Islands, Chattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh and Orissa		People and Organisation's online	Households accessing internet as a % of households having phone and having computers
		Network Society	Locally relevant content	Existence of Local language interface and web site with local language
			ICT in everyday life and work place	Households having PC, phone and internet as % of total households
		Network Economy		Number of IT parks, Sales turnover of companies in IT parks, employment and companies using facilities provided by IT parks
		Network Access	Information Infrastructure	Teledensity, Coverage of cable TV, cellular phones per 100 fixed lines, Internet Connections per 100 persons
			Internet Affordability	Average Price of internet use
			Hardware and Software	Hardware PC penetration
			Institution's access to ICT	Colleges and schools with access to internet
	Uttaranchal and Meghalaya	Network Learning	Developing ICT at workforce	Registered Training centres, Government employees covered under online training programmes
Below Average		Network Society	People and Organisations online	Households accessing internet as a % of households having phone and having computers
Achievers			Locally relevant content	Existence of Local language interface
Achievers			ICT in everyday life and work place	Households having PC, phone and internet as % of total households
		Network Policy	-	Uttaranchal -Recruitment of IT professionals; Meghalaya- Sales tax concessions to Telecom/ ICT companies, incentives to software companies
		Network Economy	-	All variables
		Network Access	Information Infrastructure	Teledensity, Coverage of cable TV, cellular phones per 100 fixed lines, Internet Connections per 100 persons
			Internet Affordability	Average Price of internet use
			Hardware and Software	Hardware PC penetration
			Institution's access to ICT	Colleges and schools having access to internet, schools with computer labs
		Network Learning	Developing ICT at workforce	Registered Training centres, Government employees covered under online training programmes
	Tripura and Mizoram	Noturnal Sec.	People and Organisations online	Number of companies online, Households accessing internet as a % of households having phone and having computers
		Network Society	Locally Relevant Content	Local language Interface
			ICT in everyday life and work place	Households having PC, phone and internet as a % of total households
			Special Efforts	Rural connectivity, application of ICT in agriculture, health, transportation
		E-governance	Government Preparedness	Government Process Reengineering , existence of PERT chart, government employee records computerisation
			Infrastructure	Existence of government Intranet network
		Network Economy	-	All variables

Least Achievers Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Lakshadweep, Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim, Nagaland, Daman & Diu, Manipur, Dadra and Nagar Haveli

These states should initiate awareness campaigns and target all the indicators and sub-indicators

Central Ministry/Department Level Action Plan

The following table looks at the areas where the departments have been showing relatively better performance along with the areas of relatively poor performance:

A.	SSG I	S. No.	Name of the Ministry/ Department	Main Criteria	Key areas of relatively * poorer performance	Key areas of relatively* better performance
				IT/ E-Governance Preparedness	-	Scope of E-GovernanceImportance of IT
				IT Policy	-	 Action Plan-Status / Responsibilities Adherence Benefits of Action Plan IT Budgeting
	1	Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievance	People	-	 IT Training and Development policy Specialized Computer Training 	
				Infrastructure	-	Website infrastructure
			Processes	• Mode of processes	 Status of BPR Status of automation and integration Database and security mechanism 	
			Benefits	-	IT Benefits	
				IT/ E-Governance Preparedness	-	Scope of E-GovernanceImportance of IT
		2	Cabinet Secretariat	IT Policy	-	 Action Plan-Status / Responsibilities Adherence Benefits of Action Plan Responsibility of IT function
				People	Basic working knowledge of computers	 IT Training and Development policy Basic Computer Training Specialised Computer Training
				Infrastructure	Networking infrastructure	Hardware/ software infrastructure
				Processes	-	 Status of BPR Status of automation and integration Database and security mechanism
				Benefits		IT Benefits
				IT/ E-Governance Preparedness		Scope of E-GovernanceImportance of IT
				IT Policy		 Action Plan-Status / Responsibilities Adherence Benefits of Action Plan
		3	Ministry of Steel	People		• Specialised Computer Training
				Infrastructure		 Hardware/ software infrastructure Networking infrastructure
				Processes		 Database and security mechanism
				Benefits	-	-

*In relation to the average performance of all the ministries/departments.

S. No.	Name of the Ministry/ Department	Main Criteria	Key areas of relatively poorer performance	Key areas of relatively better performance
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness		Scope of E-GovernanceImportance of IT
	Department of Bio technology	IT Policy	• Adherence Benefits of Action Plan	• IT Budgeting
4		People		 Basic working knowledge of computers IT Training and Development policy Basic Computer Training Specialised Computer Training
		Infrastructure		 Networking infrastructure Website infrastructure
		Processes		 Database and security mechanism
		Benefits		• IT Benefits
		IT / E-Governance Preparedness		Scope of E-GovernanceImportance of IT
		IT Policy	Responsibility of IT function	 Action Plan-Status / Responsibilities Adherence Benefits of Action Plan
5	National Commission for SC/ST	People	Basic working knowledge of computers	 IT Training and Development policy Specialised Computer Training
		Infrastructure	• Hardware/ software infrastructure	
		Processes		Status of BPR
		Benefits	-	-
		IT / E-Governance Preparedness	+	-
		IT Policy		• Action Plan-Status / Responsibilities
6	Department of Women & Child Development	People		 Basic Computer Training Specialised Computer Training
		Infrastructure		• Hardware/ software infrastructure
		Processes	-	-
		Benefits		IT Benefits
		IT / E-Governance Preparedness		Scope of E-GovernanceImportance of IT
		IT Policy		-
7	Department of Tourism	People		 Specialised Computer Training
		Infrastructure		• Website infrastructure
		Processes		 Status of automation and integration
		Benefits	-	-
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness		Scope of E-GovernanceImportance of IT
8	Ministry of Civil Aviation	IT Policy		 Action Plan-Status / Responsibilities Adherence Benefits of Action Plan
0	ministry of civil Aviation	People		 Basic working knowledge of computers
		Infrastructure		• Networking infrastructure
		Processes	• Status of BPR	
		Benefits	-	-

Contd... SSG I

-

S. No.	Name of the Ministry/ Department	Main Criteria	Key areas of relatively poorer performance	Key areas of relatively better performance
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness		Scope of E-GovernanceImportance of IT
		IT Policy		· ·
9	Ministry of Textiles	People		 Basic Computer Training Specialised Computer Training
		Infrastructure		
		Processes		• Mode of process
		Benefits	-	-
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness		Scope of E-GovernanceImportance of IT
		IT Policy	IT BudgetingResponsibility of IT function	•
10	Department of Atomic Research	People		 Basic working knowledge of computers Basic Computer Training Specialised Computer Training
		Infrastructure	• Hardware/ software infrastructure	• Website infrastructure
		Processes	Mode of processesStatus of BPR	
		Benefits	-	-
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness		Scope of E-GovernanceImportance of IT
		IT Policy		• Responsibility of IT function
11	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	People		 IT Training and Development policy Basic Computer Training
		Infrastructure	-	-
		Processes	Status of BPRStatus of automation and integration	
		Benefits	-	-
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness		• Scope of E-Governance
12 Ministry		IT Policy		 Action Plan-Status / Responsibilities IT Budgeting
	Ministry of Coal	People	• Specialized Computer Training	Basic working knowledg
		Infrastructure		 Hardware / Software Infrastructure Networking infrastructu
		Processes		Database and security mechanism
		Benefits	-	• -

Chapter 6: National Action Plan

Contd... SSG I

226

S. No.	Name of the Ministry/ Department	Main Criteria	Sub Criteria where the Department has to Improve	Sub Criteria where the Department has done well
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness		Scope of E-GovernanceImportance of IT
		IT Policy		 Action Plan-Status / Responsibilities IT Budgeting
13	Department of Chemical and	People	Specialized Computer Training	51 5
15	Petrochemicals	Infrastructure	• -	-
		Processes	 Mode of processes Status of BPR Status of automation and integration 	
		Benefits	-	-
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness		• Scope of E-Governance
		IT Policy		 Action Plan-Status / Responsibilities Responsibility of IT function
14	Ministry of Mines	People	Specialized Computer Training	Basic Computer Training
		Infrastructure		Website infrastructureNetworking infrastructure
		Processes	• Status of BPR	Database and security mechanism
		Benefits	-	-
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness	Scope of E- Governance	• Importance of IT
		IT Policy	• IT Budgeting	Action Plan-Status / Responsibilities
15	Department of Fertilizers	People		 Basic working knowledge of computers Specialized Computer Training
		Infrastructure		Hardware/ software infrastructure
		Processes	-	-
		Benefits	-	-
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness		Scope of E-GovernanceImportance of IT
		IT Policy	-	-
16	Department of Official Languages	People	• Specialized Computer Training	Basic working knowledge of computers
		Infrastructure	-	-
		Processes	• Status of automation and integration	
		Benefits	-	-
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness	• Scope of E- Governance	• Importance of IT
	Ministry of Food and	IT Policy	-	-
17	Ministry of Food and Consumer Affairs	People		Basic Computer Training
	Consumer Analis	Infrastructure		Website infrastructure
		Processes		
		Benefits		Contd SSG I

Chapter 6: National Action Plan

-

S. No.	Name of the Ministry/ Department	Main Criteria	Key areas of relatively poorer performance	Key areas of relatively better performance
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness	Scope of E- Governance	
		IT Policy	•	 IT Budgeting
		People	Specialized Computer Training	•
18	Ministry of Disinvestment	Infrastructure	6	Website infrastructure
		Processes		• Mode of processes Status of BPR
		Benefits		_
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness		• Importance of IT
		IT Policy		
19	Department of Public	People	• Specialized Computer Training	•
	Enterprises	Infrastructure		• Hardware/ software infrastructure
		Processes	Status of BPR	•
		Benefits	-	-
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness	Importance of IT	• Scope of E-Governance
		IT Policy		 IT Budgeting
	Minister of Level and Level of	People	 Specialized Computer Training 	 Basic working knowledg of computers
20	Ministry of Law and Justice Legislative Department	Infrastructure	Hardware/ software infrastructure	
		Processes	Status of BPRStatus of automation and integration	
		Benefits	-	-
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness		• Scope of E-Governance
		IT Policy	• Adherence Benefits of Action Plan	• Responsibility of IT function
		People	• Specialized Computer Training	Basic working knowledg of computers
21 N	Ministry of Shipping	Infrastructure		 Hardware/ software infrastructure Networking Infrastructu Website Infrastructure
		Processes	Status of BPRStatus of automation and integration	
		Benefits	IT Benefits	
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness	• Scope of E- Governance	• Importance of IT
		IT Policy	• IT Budgeting	
22 1	Ministry of Power	People	burgerang	Basic working knowledg of computers
		Infrastructure	Networking infrastructureWebsite infrastructure	
		Processes	Mode of processesStatus of BPR	
		Benefits		

Contd... SSG I

228

S. No.	Name of the Ministry/ Department	Main Criteria	Key areas of relatively poorer performance	Key areas of relatively better performance
		IT / E-Governance Preparedness		Scope of E-GovernanceImportance of IT
		IT Policy	• Adherence Benefits of Action Plan	IT Budgeting
23	National Security Council	People	• Specialized Computer Training	Basic working knowledge of computers
		Infrastructure	• Networking infrastructure	
		Processes	• Database and security mechanism	
		Benefits	-	-
		IT / E-Governance		 Scope of E-Governance
		Preparedness		 Scope of E-Governance
		IT Policy	• Adherence Benefits of Action Plan	
24	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	People	-	-
	,		 Networking 	
		Infrastructure	infrastructure	
		Processes	• Mode of processes	 Status of automation and integration
		Benefits	-	-
		IT / E-Governance		• Scope of E-Governance
		Preparedness		Importance of IT
		IT Policy	 Action Plan-Status / Responsibilities Adherence Benefits of Action Plan 	
			 IT Budgeting 	
25	Ministry of Information & Broadcasting	People	 Specialized Computer Training 	 Basic working knowledge of computers
		Infrastructure		Networking infrastructureWebsite infrastructure
		Processes	• Status of BPR	
		Benefits	-	-
		IT / E-Governance	• Scope of E-	
		Preparedness	Governance	
		IT Policy		• IT Budgeting
26		People	-	+
26	Department of Legal Affairs	Infrastructure	-	-
		Processes	Mode of processes	
		Frocesses	 Status of automation and integration 	
		Benefits	-	
		IT / E-Governance		• Scope of E-Governance
		Preparedness		Importance of IT
		IT Policy	• Adherence Benefits of Action Plan	
	Department of Ocean Development	People	 Basic working knowledge of computers Basic Computer Training Specialized Computer Training 	
		Infrastructure	-	
		Processes	 Status of automation and integration 	
		Benefits	and integration	IT Ponofitz
		Denents		IT Benefits

Contd... SSG I

	Name of the Ministry/ Department	Main Criteria	Key areas of relatively poorer performance	Key areas of relatively better performance
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness	• Scope of E- Governance	
28	Department of Land	IT Policy	 Action Plan-Status / Responsibilities Adherence Benefits of Action Plan 	
20	Resources	People	• IT Training and Development policy	
		Infrastructure		-
		Processes	-	-
		Benefits	-	-
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness		• Scope of E-Governance
20	Ministry of Small Scale	IT Policy	Adherence Benefits of Action PlanIT Budgeting	
29	Industries and Agro and Rural Development	People	 IT Training and Development policy 	
		Infrastructure	-	-
		Processes	• Status of BPR	
		Benefits	-	-
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness	• Scope of E- Governance	
		IT Policy	•	
30	President's Secretariat	People	Basic working knowledge of computers	
50	Tresident's Sceretariat	Infrastructure	• Networking infrastructure	• Hardware/ software infrastructure
		Processes	 Status of automation and integration Database and security mechanism 	
		Benefits	IT Benefits	
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness	• Scope of E- Governance	• Importance of IT
		IT Policy	•	• Responsibilities of IT function
31 Departm Water Su	Department of Drinking Water Supply	People	 Basic Computer Training Specialized Computer Training 	
	water suppry	Infrastructure	• Networking infrastructure	
		Processes	Status of BPRStatus of automation and integration	
		Benefits		

Chapter 6: National Action Plan

Contd... SSG I

230

S. No.	Name of the Ministry/ Department	Main Criteria	Key areas of relatively poorer performance	Key areas of relatively better performance
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness	Importance of IT	Scope of E-Governance
		IT Policy	 Action Plan-Status / Responsibilities Adherence Benefits of Action Plan 	
32	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	People	 Basic Computer Training Specialized Computer Training 	
		Infrastructure	•	Networking infrastructure
		Processes	• Status of BPR	•
		Benefits	-	-
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness	• Scope of E- Governance	
	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	IT Policy	Adherence Benefits of Action Plan	
33		People	 IT Training and Development policy Basic Computer Training Specialized Computer Training 	
		Infrastructure	-	-
		Processes	• Status of BPR	
		Benefits	-	
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness	• Scope of E- Governance	
		IT Policy	• -	-
34	Ministry of Parliamentary	People	 IT Training and Development policy Basic Computer Training Specialized Computer Training 	
	Affairs	Infrastructure	Hardware / software infrastructure	Networking infrastructure
		Processes	 Status of BPR Status of automation and integration Database and security mechanism 	•
		Benefits		-

231

Contd... SSG I

Contd... SSG I

_

S. No.	Name of the Ministry/ Department	Main Criteria	Key areas of relatively poorer performance	Key areas of relatively better performance
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness	Scope of E-GovernanceImportance of IT	
		IT Policy	 Action Plan-Status / Responsibilities Adherence Benefits of Action Plan Responsibility of IT function 	
35	Department of Commerce - Supply Division	People	 IT Training and Development policy Specialized Computer Training 	
		Infrastructure	 Hardware/ software infrastructure Networking infrastructure 	
		Processes	 Status of BPR Status of automation and integration Database and security mechanism 	
		Benefits	-	-
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness		• Scope of E- Governance
		IT Policy	 Action Plan-Status / Responsibilities Adherence Benefits of Action Plan IT budgeting 	
36	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	People	 IT Training and Development policy Basic Computer Training Specialized Computer Training 	
		Infrastructure	-	-
		Processes	 Mode of processes Status of BPR Database and security mechanism 	
		Benefits	IT Benefits	
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness	Scope of E-GovernanceImportance of IT	
		IT Policy	 Action Plan-Status / Responsibilities Adherence Benefits of Action Plan IT Budgeting Responsibility of IT function 	
37	Indian Systems of Medicine & Homoeopathy	People	 Basic working knowledge IT Training and Development policy Basic computer training Specialized Computer Training 	
		Infrastructure	Networking infrastructure	
		Processes	Status of BPRStatus of automation and integration	
		Benefits	-	-

B. SSG II

Sl No.	Name of the Ministry/ Department	Main Criteria	Sub Criteria where Lacking	Sub Criteria where Exceeding
	·	IT/ E-Governance Preparedness	• Scope of e-Governance	• Importance of IT
	Ministry of NCES	IT Policy		 Action Plan-Status / Responsibilities Adherence Benefits of Action Plan IT Budgeting
1		People		IT Training and Development policySpecialized Computer Training
		Infrastructure		Networking infrastructure
		Processes	• Status of automation and integration	
		Benefits	-	-
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness		Scope of e-GovernanceImportance of IT
		IT Policy		IT BudgetingResponsibility of IT function
2	Ministry of Defence - Supply and Production Division	People	Training Training Training	 computers IT Training and Development policy Basic Computer Training
		Infrastructure	• Networking infrastructure	
		Processes		Status of BPRStatus of automation and integration
		Benefits		-
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness		Scope of e-GovernanceImportance of IT
		IT Policy		 Adherence Benefits of Action Plan IT Budgeting Responsibility of IT function
3	Department of	Training	• Specialized Computer Training	
	Telecommunications	Infrastructure		• Website infrastructure
		Processes	• Status of automation and integration	
		Benefits	-	-

Contd... SSG II

233

Chapter 6: National Action Plan

-

S. No.	Name of the Ministry/ Department	Main Criteria	K ey areas of relatively poorer perform ance	Key areas of relative better perform ance
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness		 Scope of e- Governance Importance of IT
4	Department of Industrial Policy and	IT Policy		 Action Plan-Status Responsibilities Responsibility of I function
	Promotion	People		• Specialized Computer Trainin
		Infrastructure	• Hardware/software infrastructure	
		Processes Benefits	 Status of BPR 	
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness		 Scope of e- Governance Importance of IT
		IT Policy		 Adherence Benefi of Action Plan Responsibility of I function
5	Planning Commission	People	• Specialized Computer Training	 Basic working knowledge of computers Basic Computer Training
		Infrastructure		 H ardware/ software infrastructure W ebsite infrastructure
		Processes	• Status of BPR	 Status of automati and integration
		Benefits		• Scope of e-
		IT / E-Governance Preparedness		• Scope of e- Governance
	-	IT Policy	Responsibility of IT function	 A dherence Benefi of Action Plan
6	Department of Science and Technology	People	• Basic computer training	• Specialized Computer Trainin
		Infrastructure		•
		Processes	 Mode of processes Status of automation and integration 	• Database/ securit mechanism
		Benefits	-	
		IT / E-Governance Preparedness		 Scope of e- Governance Importance of IT
		IT Policy	-	-
	Ministry of Social	People		-
7	Justice and Empowerment	Infrastructure	 N etw orking infrastructure W ebsite infrastructure 	
		Processes	 Status of BPR Database/ security m echanism 	
		Benefits		• IT Benefits
		IT / E-Governance Preparedness IT Policy	• Scope of e-Governance	• Importance of IT
8	Department of Food and Public Distribution	People	 Basic working knowledge of computers Basic Computer Training 	• IT Training and Development poli
		Infrastructure		• Networking infrastructure
			 Mode of processes 	• Database/ securit

Contd... SSG II

234

Sl No.	Name of the Ministry/ Department	Main Criteria	Key areas of relatively poorer performance	Key areas of relatively better performance
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness		Scope of e-GovernanceImportance of IT
9	Department of Finance and Economic Affairs	IT Policy	 Action Plan-Status / Responsibilities Adherence Benefits of Action Plan IT Budgeting 	ilities e Benefits of • Responsibility of IT function n
		People	-	-
		Infrastructure		• Website infrastructure
		Processes • Mode of processes		
		Benefits	-	-
		IT/ E-Governance	• Scope of e-Governance	
		Preparedness		
		IT Policy	-	-
	Ministry of	People	 Basic working knowledge of computers 	
10	Environment and	Infrastructure	Hardware/ software infrastructure	
	Forests	Processes	 Status of automation and integration Database/ security mechanism 	
		Benefits	IT Benefits	
	Department of Rural	IT/ E-Governance Preparedness	• Scope of e-Governance	
		IT Policy	 Action Plan-Status / Responsibilities Adherence Benefits of Action Plan IT Budgeting 	
11	Development	People	Basic working knowledge of computers	
		Infrastructure	-	-
		Processes	• • Status of BPR	
		Benefits	-	
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness		• Scope of e-Governance
	Ministry of Road Transport	IT Policy	Adherence Benefits of Action Plan	
		People	 Basic Computer Training Specialized Computer Training 	
12		Infrastructure	Networking infrastructureWebsite infrastructure	
		Processes	 Status of BPR Status of automation and integration Database/security mechanism 	
		Benefits	• IT Benefits	

Contd... SSG II

No.	Name of the Ministry/ Department	Main Criteria	Key areas of relatively poorer performance	Key areas of relatively better performance
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness	• Scope of e-Governance	
		IT Policy	 Action Plan-Status / Responsibilities Adherence Benefits of Action Plan IT Budgeting Responsibility of IT function 	
13 S	Department of Secondary and Higher Education	People	 Basic working knowledge of computers IT Training and Development policy Specialized Computer Training 	
		Infrastructure		Networking infrastructureWebsite infrastructure
		Processes	 Status of BPR Database/ security mechanism 	Networking infrastructure
		Benefits	-	-
		IT / E-Governance Preparedness	• Scope of e-Governance	
		IT Policy	 Action Plan-Status / Responsibilities Adherence Benefits of Action Plan Responsibility of IT function 	
	Ministry of Urban Development People Infrastructure	People	• IT Training and Development policy	
		Infrastructure	• Hardware/ software infrastructure	
		Mode of processes		
		Benefits	-	-
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness	Scope of e-GovernanceImportance of IT	
	Department of	IT Policy	 Adherence Benefits of Action Plan IT Budgeting 	
		People	 Basic Computer Training Specialized Computer Training 	
P	Personnel and Training	Infrastructure		• Networking infrastructure
		Processes	 Mode of processes Status of automation and integration Database/ security mechanism 	
		Benefits	=	=

C. SSG III

Sl No.	Name of the Ministry/ Department	Main Criteria	Key areas of relatively poorer performance	Key areas of relatively better performance
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness		Scope of e-GovernanceImportance of IT
	Department of	IT Policy		• Action Plan-Status / Responsibilities
1	So. Department And Criteria performance 1 Department of Commerce IT Policy	-		
	e o minier e e	Numerical performancePerformanceIT/ E-Governance.IT Policy.Processes.Benefits.IT Policy.Processes.IT Policy.Processes.IT Policy.Processes.IT Policy.Processes.IT Policy.Processes.IT Policy.Processes.Benefits.IT Policy.Processes.Benefits.IT Policy.Processes.Processes.Processes.Processes.IT Policy.Processes.Processes.IT Policy.Processes.Processes.IT Policy.IT Policy.I	-	
				Mode of processes
				• IT Benefits
			• Scope of e-Governance	Importance of IT
	Donartment of			 Action Plan-Status / Responsibilities IT Budgeting
2	-	People	0 0	
		Infrastructure	Networking infrastructure	
	1 Department of Commerce People Infrastructure Processes If / E-Governance Preparedness 2 Department of Information Technology People Scope of e-Governance 1 Department of Information Technology People Scope of e-Governance 3 Ministry of Small Scale Industries If Policy If Policy 3 Ministry of Small Scale Industries If Policy If Policy 4 Department of Company Affairs If Policy If Policy 4 Department of Company Affairs If Policy If Policy 4 Department of Company Affairs If Policy If Policy 4 Department of Company Affairs If Policy If Policy 4 Department of Company Affairs If Policy If Policy If Policy If Policy If Policy If Policy <td></td> <td>• Database/ security mechanism</td>		• Database/ security mechanism	
		Benefits	-	-
			• Scope of e-Governance	• Importance of IT
3		IT Policy	Responsibility of IT function	 Action Plan-Status / Responsibilities Adherence Benefits of Action Plan
	Industries	People		 Specialized Computer Training
		Infrastructure	-	-
		Processes		-
		Benefits	-	-
				Scope of e-GovernanceImportance of IT
		IT Policy		 Action Plan-Status / Responsibilities Adherence Benefits of Action Plan IT Budgeting Responsibility of IT function
4		People		Responsibilities Adherence Benefits of Action Plan Specialized Computer Training - Scope of e-Governance Importance of IT Action Plan-Status / Responsibilities Adherence Benefits of Action Plan IT Budgeting Responsibility of IT function Basic working knowledge of computers Networking infrastructure Status of BPR
		Infrastructure		• Networking infrastructure
		Processes	Status of automation and integration	• Status of BPR
		Benefits	<u>_</u>	-
			• Scope of e-Governance	• Importance of IT
		IT Policy		 Action Plan-Status / Responsibilities IT Budgeting
5	•	People	0 0	
		Infrastructure	• Networking infrastructure	
		Processes		• Database/ security mechanism
		Benefits	-	-

Contd... SSG III

-

Sl No.	Name of the Ministry/ Department	Main Criteria	Key areas of relatively poorer performance	Key areas of relatively better performance
		IT/ E-Governance	Scope of e-Governance	Importance of IT
		Preparedness IT Policy		
6	Department of Posts	People	Basic working knowledge of computers	 Basic computer training Specialized Computer Training
	1	Infrastructure	Hardware/ software infrastructureWebsite infrastructure	
		Processes	Status of BPR	
		Benefits	•	IT Benefits
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness	• Scope of e-Governance	• Importance of IT
	-	IT Policy		· ·
7	Department of Agricultural Cooperation	People	Basic working knowledge of computers	
	cooperation	Infrastructure		Networking infrastructure
		Processes	-	-
		Benefits	-	
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness	Importance of IT	• Scope of e-Governance
		IT Policy	-	-
		People	Basic working knowledge of computers	• Specialized Computer Training
8	Ministry of External Affairs	Infrastructure	Hardware/ software infrastructure	
		Processes	 Mode of processes Status of BPR Status of automation and integration 	
		Benefits	-	
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness		Scope of e-GovernanceImportance of IT
	Donastmont of Family	IT Policy	IT BudgetingResponsibility of IT function	
9	Department of Family Welfare	People	Specialized Computer Training	Basic working knowledge of computers
		Infrastructure	-	
		Processes		• Status of automation and integration
		Benefits	-	-
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness		Scope of e-GovernanceImportance of IT
		IT Policy	Responsibility of IT function	Action Plan-Status / Responsibilities
10		People	Basic working knowledge of computers	
10	Ministry of Labour	Infrastructure	Website infrastructure	Networking infrastructure
		Processes	 Status of automation and integration Database/ security 	
			mechanism	
		Benefits	IT Benefits	

Contd... SSG III

238

Sl No.	Name of the Ministry/ Department	Main Criteria	Key areas of relatively poorer performance	Key areas of relatively better performance
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness	• Importance of IT	• Scope of e-Governance
		IT Policy	 Action Plan-Status / Responsibilities Adherence Benefits of Action Plan Responsibility of IT function 	
11	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	People		 Basic working knowledge of computers IT Training and Development policy Specialized Computer Training
		Infrastructure	Networking infrastructure	
		Processes	Mode of processesStatus of BPR	• • Database/ security mechanism
		Benefits	-	-
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness	• Importance of IT	• Scope of e-Governance
	Department of Health	IT Policy	 Action Plan-Status / Responsibilities Adherence Benefits of Action Plan IT Budgeting 	
12		People		Specialized Computer Training
		Infrastructure	• Hardware/ software infrastructure	Networking infrastructure
		Processes	 Status of BPR Database/ security mechanism 	
		Benefits	-	
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness	Importance of IT	• Scope of e-Governance
	Department of	IT Policy	 IT Budgeting 	
		People	 Basic working knowledge of computers Basic computer training 	
13	Agricultural Research	Infrastructure	Website infrastructure	
	and Education	Processes	 Status of BPR Status of automation and integration Database/ security mechanism 	
		Benefits	-	
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness	• Importance of IT	• Scope of e-Governance
		IT Policy	 Action Plan-Status / Responsibilities Adherence Benefits of Action Plan IT Budgeting 	Responsibility of IT function
14	CSIR	People	 IT Training and Development policy Basic computer training 	Basic working knowledge of computers
		Infrastructure	•	• Networking infrastructure
		Processes	 Status of BPR Status of automation and integration 	

Contd... SSG III

Sl No.	Name of the Ministry/ Department	Main Criteria	Key areas of relatively poorer performance	Key areas of relatively better performance
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness	• Scope of e-Governance	• Importance of IT
		IT Policy	Adherence Benefits of Action Plan	
15	Ministry of Railways	People	 Basic working knowledge of computers Specialized Computer Training 	
		Infrastructure		Hardware/ software infrastructure
		Processes	 Status of BPR Database/ security mechanism 	
		Benefits	• -	-
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness	Scope of e-GovernanceImportance of IT	
		IT Policy	Adherence Benefits of Action Plan	Responsibility of IT function Hardware/ software
		People	Basic computer training	•
16	Department of Culture	Infrastructure		Hardware/ software infrastructure
		Processes	Status of BPRDatabase/ security mechanism	
		Benefits	IT Benefits	
		IT/ E-Governance Preparedness	Scope of e-GovernanceImportance of IT	
		IT Policy	 Action Plan-Status / Responsibilities Adherence Benefits of Action Plan 	IT BudgetingResponsibility of IT function
		People	• Specialized Computer Training	
17	Department of Animal Husbandry	Infrastructure	Networking infrastructureWebsite infrastructure	
		Processes	 Mode of processes Status of BPR Status of automation and integration Database / security mechanism 	
		Benefits	IT Benefits	

Methodology adopted for classification

For each of the SSGs, average scores were calculated. Further, we calculated the mean of the average score and the best score and similarly, mean of the average score and the minimum score for every criteria. For each of the departments / ministries, the performance scores in the sub-criteria were compared. Those who were found to be exceeding the Mean of the average and maximum were highlighted as those exceeding while those below mean of average and minimum SSG Score were put down as lacking. The table of the two extreme points for each of the subcriteria for each of the SSGs is as shown below.

	SSG I		SSG II		SSG III	
	High Limit	Low Limit	High Limit	Low Limit	High Limit	Low Limit
Scope of e-Governance	7	-22	9	-16	8	-11
Importance of IT	7	-19	7	-19	5	-8
Action Plan - status and Responsibilities	24	-33	22	-19	17	-17
Adherence and Benefits of Action Plan	17	-9	16	-10	16	-9
IT Budgeting	15	-14	12	-13	13	-14
Responsibility of IT Function	4	-6	3	-6	3	-4
Basic Working Knowledge of Computers	6	-7	8	-4	8	-4
IT Training and Development policy	14	-11	8	-7	9	-10
Basic Computer Training	11	-16	7	-5	9	-10
Specialised Computer Training	31	-17	22	-24	19	-24
Hardware / Software Infrastructure	8	-8	9	-4	7	-5
Networking Infrastructure	10	-12	6	-7	11	-15
Website Infrastructure	4	-11	3	-4	4	-4
Mode of Processes	3	-1	2	-1	3	-1
Status of BPR	7	-3	4	-2	5	-1
Status of Automation and Integration	7	-3	7	-3	7	-3
Databse and Security Mechanisms	6	-6	6	-4	5	-3
IT Benefits	16	-24	11	-13	16	-9