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

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

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S. No.	Name of the Ministry/ Department	Main Criteria	Key areas of relatively poorer performance	Key areas of relatively better performance
18	Ministry of Disinvestment	IT/ E-Governance Preparedness	• Scope of E-Governance	
		IT Policy	•	• IT Budgeting
		People	• Specialized Computer Training	•
		Infrastructure		• Website infrastructure
		Processes		• Mode of processes Status of BPR
		Benefits	-	-
19	Department of Public Enterprises	IT/ E-Governance Preparedness		• Importance of IT
		IT Policy		
		People	• Specialized Computer Training	•
		Infrastructure		• Hardware/ software infrastructure
		Processes	• Status of BPR	•
		Benefits	-	-
20	Ministry of Law and Justice Legislative Department	IT/ E-Governance Preparedness	• Importance of IT	• Scope of E-Governance
		IT Policy		• IT Budgeting
		People	• Specialized Computer Training	• Basic working knowledge of computers
		Infrastructure	• Hardware/ software infrastructure	
		Processes	• Status of BPR • Status of automation and integration	
		Benefits	-	-
21	Ministry of Shipping	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 knowledge of computers
		Infrastructure		• Hardware/ software infrastructure • Networking Infrastructure • Website Infrastructure
		Processes	• Status of BPR • Status of automation and integration	
		Benefits	• IT Benefits	
22	Ministry of Power	IT/ E-Governance Preparedness	• Scope of E-Governance	• Importance of IT
		IT Policy	• IT Budgeting	
		People		• Basic working knowledge of computers
		Infrastructure	• Networking infrastructure • Website infrastructure	
		Processes	• Mode of processes • Status of BPR	
		Benefits		

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S. No.	Name of the Ministry/ Department	Main Criteria	Key areas of relatively poorer performance	Key areas of relatively better performance
28	Department of Land Resources	IT/ E-Governance Preparedness	• Scope of E-Governance	
		IT Policy	• Action Plan-Status / Responsibilities • Adherence Benefits of Action Plan	
		People	• IT Training and Development policy	
		Infrastructure	-	-
		Processes	-	-
		Benefits	-	-
29	Ministry of Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural Development	IT/ E-Governance Preparedness		• Scope of E-Governance
		IT Policy	• Adherence Benefits of Action Plan • IT Budgeting	
		People	• IT Training and Development policy	
		Infrastructure	-	-
		Processes	• Status of BPR	
		Benefits	-	-
30	President's Secretariat	IT/ E-Governance Preparedness	• Scope of E-Governance	
		IT Policy	•	
		People	• Basic working knowledge of computers	
		Infrastructure	• Networking infrastructure	• Hardware/ software infrastructure
		Processes	• Status of automation and integration • Database and security mechanism	
		Benefits	• IT Benefits	
31	Department of Drinking Water Supply	IT/ E-Governance Preparedness	• Scope of E-Governance	• Importance of IT
		IT Policy	•	• Responsibilities of IT function
		People	• Basic Computer Training • Specialized Computer Training	
		Infrastructure	• Networking infrastructure	
		Processes	• Status of BPR • Status of automation and integration	
		Benefits	-	-

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