

National e- governance plan of india



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Need for e-governance for 1. 1 billion people in India, across a wide spectrum of sectors have been realized consistently. Initially the attempts towards implementation of e-government in India were focused on networking government departments and developing in-house government applications in the areas of defense, economic monitoring, planning and the deployment of IT to manage data intensive functions related to elections, census, tax administration etc. These applications during the 1970s, 1980s and early 1990s, focused on automation of internal government functions rather than on improving citizen service delivery.

Government of India started e-Governance program in country in the late 1990s. The Government approved the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP), comprising of 27 Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) and 8 components on May 18, 2006 to support the e-Governance initiatives in India. Department of Information Technology (DIT) and Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DAR&PG) have formulated the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP). Three main core components identified by the Plan: State Wide Area Network, State Data Center, and Common Services Centre.

The Government approved the SWAN Scheme for establishing State Wide Area Networks (SWANs) across the country in 35 States and Union Territories, at a total outlay of Rs. 3, 334 Crores over a period of five years. The aim is to create a secure government closed user group (CUG) network, for the purpose of delivering Government-to-Citizen (G2C) and Government-to-Government (G2G) services. State Data Centre (SDC) have been identified as one of the important element of the Core infrastructure components for supporting NeGP.

SDC provides key functionalities such as central repository of the state, secure data storage, online delivery of services, Citizen Information/Services portal, State Intranet portal, disaster recovery, remote management and service integration. The entire scheme involves an outlay of Rs. 1, 700 Crores. CSC involves a scheme for providing support for establishing 100, 000 broadband Internet enabled Common Service Centers (CSCs) in rural areas of the country.

The Scheme has been approved at a total cost of Rs 5, 742 Crores over 4 years, of which the Government of India is estimated to contribute with Rs 856 Crores and the State Governments with Rs 793 Crores. And any further resources would be mobilized from the private sector. The NeGP have 27 Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) comprising of 10 Central MMPs, 10 State MMPs and 7 Integrated MMPs spanning multiple Ministries/ Departments. Initially the government pegged the total outlay for all 27 Mission !! National E-Governance Plan Of India Mode Projects (MMPs) under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) at around Rs 40, 000 Crores.

Of this, Rs 10, 000 Crores have been spent on 14 projects, which have started functioning. This year(2011), three more projects would be approved, and by 2014 all projects are expected to start delivering services. The total outlay for the MMPs including the capital expenditure and lifelong operating expenditure is between Rs 30, 000 Crores to Rs 40, 000 Crores, of which Rs 10, 000 Crores has already been spent on activities such as digitizing government records and making them available for access by citizens through thousands of access centers.

And all the remaining projects are expected to go live by 2014. As, Huge funds have been apportioned for creation of the core infrastructure under the National e-Governance Plan. The establishment of information and communication-technology enabled Common Services Centers (CSCs) at village level was a step in this direction. Around 47, 000 CSCs have been established through public-private partnership across the country with the involvement of large corporates for any time delivery of government services to the rural masses. India will have 24 million rural internet users by end of 2011. '

A report points out that various government initiatives facilitated by NeGP (National eGovernance Plan), are increasingly maturing, and that this is a reason for the rise in number and consumption of internet users in rural India. The National Portal of India ([www. india. gov. in](http://www.india.gov.in)) is a Mission Mode Project under the National E- Governance Plan being implemented by National Informatics Center.

An attempt has also been made through this Portal to provide comprehensive, accurate, and reliable and one stop source of information about India and its various facets. The information in the Portal has been well classified into distinct modules, which are also interlinked at relevant places to provide the visitor with a holistic view. 'E-Governance: A perfect model for private public partnership. ' The government plans to take advantage of the private ublic partnership model for rolling out these projects under NeGP, which leads to various opportunities for vendors.

According to minutes of NeGP Review Meeting held at Lakshadweep on 10. 12. 2010. Honorable Administrator ordered setting up of LAN in offices such as Electricity, Animal Husbandry, Medical & Health, Fisheries, Education, Tourism, Co-operational, Panchayat and Port. So, the NeGP have proved to be a successful initiative by the government of india and have strengthen it`s governance system over the years.