

Plan

- What is Digital India-Visions of Digital India
- 9 Pillars of Digital India
- Aadhaar Card
- Final comments/opportunities

What is Digital India?

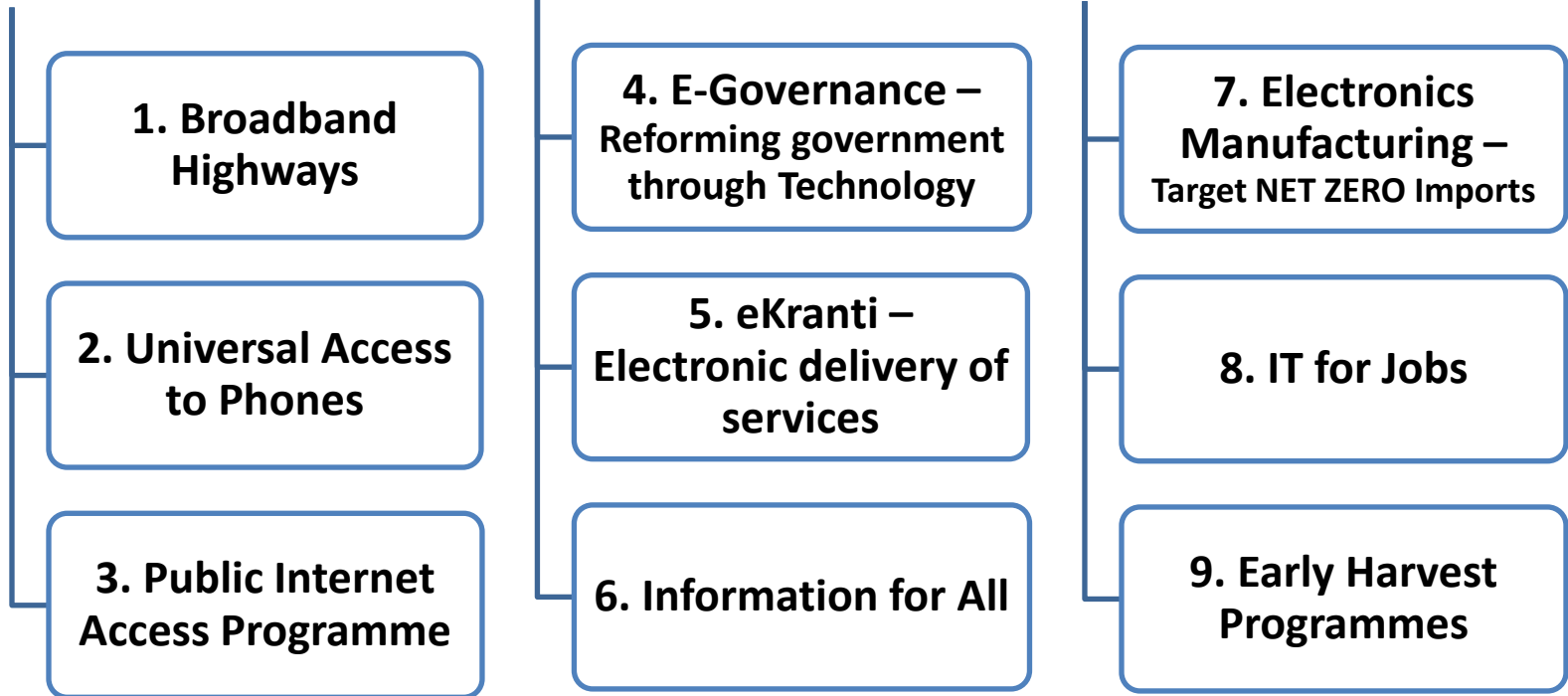
- It is an **Umbrella Programme** – covering many departments.
- The Programme:
 - Pulls together many **existing schemes**.
 - These schemes will be **restructured and re-focused**.
 - They will be **implemented in a synchronized manner**.
 - Many elements are only **process improvements with minimal cost**.
- The **common branding** of programmes as **Digital India** highlights their transformative impact.

Vision of Digital India

Centered on 3 Key Areas

- Digital Infrastructure as a Utility to Every Citizen
- Governance & Services on Demand
- Digital Empowerment of Citizens

Nine Pillars of Digital India



Pillar 1. Broadband Highways

Broadband for all Rural

- Coverage: 250,000 GP
- Timeline: December 2016
- CAPEX: Rs 32,000 Cr
- Nodal Dept: DoT

1yr: 50,000 GP

2yr: 100,000 GP

3yr: 100,000 GP

Broadband for all Urban

- Virtual Network Operators for service delivery.
- Mandate communication infrastructure in new urban development and buildings.

Changes in Rules to facilitate.

National Information Infrastructure

- Coverage: Nationwide
- Timeline: March 2017
- Cost: Rs 15,686 Cr
- Nodal Dept: DeitY

Integration of SWAN, NKN, NOFN. To be implemented in 2 years

Pillar 4. e-Governance: Reforming Government through Technology

- Government **Business Process Re-engineering** using IT to improve transactions
 - Form Simplification, reduction
 - Online applications and tracking, Interface between departments
 - Use of online repositories e.g. school certificates, voter ID cards, etc.
 - Integration of services and platforms – **UIDAI**, Payment Gateway, Mobile Platform, EDI
- **Electronic Databases** – all databases and information to be electronic, not manual
- **Workflow automation** inside government
- **Public Grievance Redressal** - using IT to automate, respond, analyse data to identify and resolve persistent problems – largely process improvements
- **To be implemented across government - critical for transformation.**

DIGITAL INDIA

Identity	Issues	Approx. Start year
National Registry of Citizens	Various document requirements and manual in nature. Often had inconsistencies	1951
Bank / Post office Account	Verification process ad-hoc and numerous bogus and ghost accounts	1947
High School/ University Mark sheets	Authentic to a certain extent but lack of standards in degree certificates caused several cases of frauds	1947
Government Service card	Authentic but this card provided support to people employed in public service	1947
Driving License	Could be issued from any state without much background validation. Several people had multiple driving licenses	1947
Ration Card	Was used to receive subsidies from government. Several bogus accounts and sometimes took over 2 years to get one	1947
Permanent Account Number (PAN Card)	Mostly used to track tax filings and high value transactions. People in the BPL do not file for tax and hence a huge majority do not have one	1961
Voter ID Card	Used as an identity to cast vote. This card is with good percentage of the eligible voters (95%), however several bogus cases have been reported.	1993
UIDAI (Aadhaar Card)	The core purpose of this body was to provide unique identification to every Indian citizen. OCI (Resident) are also eligible now.	2009

National ID program-UIDAI (Aadhaar Card)

Aadhaar Card- 12 digit, Biometric info (Fingerprints, eye scan), demography data



As of 30 April 2016-
100.9 [crore](#) or
1009 [million](#) Aadhaar
numbers have been
issued !!

World's biggest
biometric ID program

E-KYC and use of Aadhaar Card



A combination of Aadhaar number and (one or more) personal attributes used for ID authentication



e-KYC (KNOW YOUR CUSTOMER) SERVICES

Just Three Easy Steps:

- 1 Provide Aadhaar Number

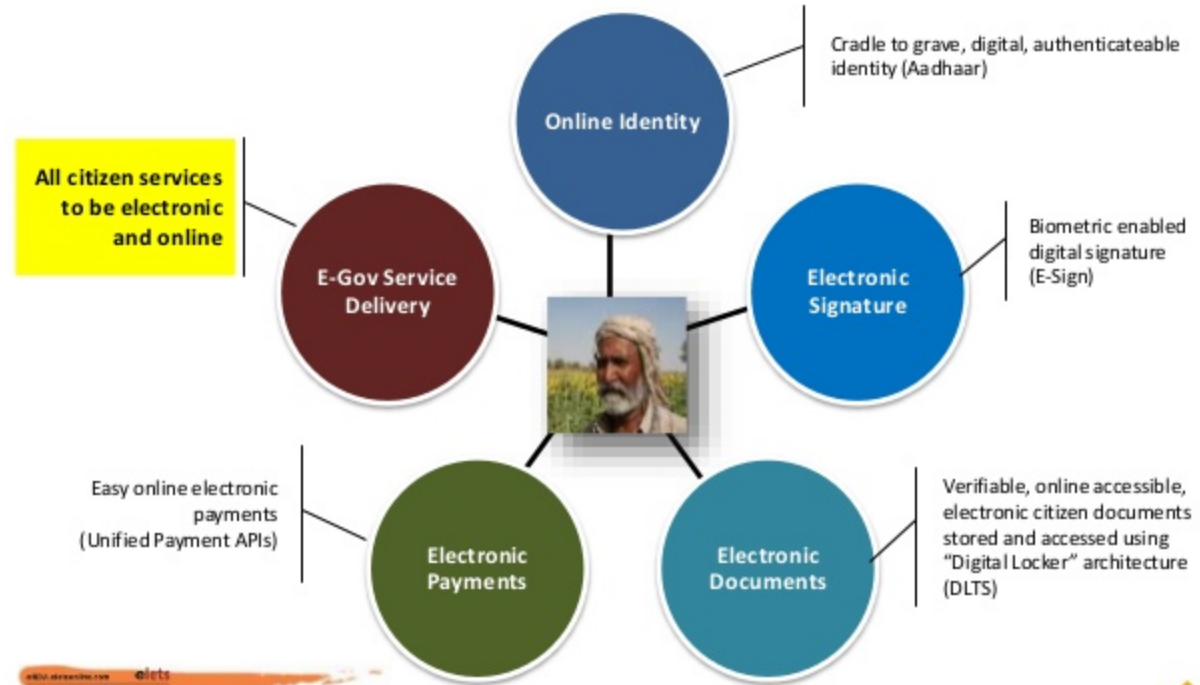
- 2 Provide Your Finger Print

- 3 Instant Validation with Aadhaar Database

Convenient + Faster

- Direct Benefit Transfer- subsidy, LPG
- ID for opening bank account
- Biometric attendance system (Govt)
- Aadhaar linked SIM (mobile phone) card /ration card
- Voter ID card connected to UIDAI

Aadhaar in Digital India





Estimated Costs and Impacts

■ Overall Costs of Digital India

- ~ Rs 100,000 Cr in ongoing schemes (only DeitY, DOT & not incl. those in other line Ministries)
- ~ Rs 13,000 Cr for new schemes & activities

■ Impact of Digital India by 2019

- Broadband in 2.5 lakh villages, universal phone connectivity
- Net Zero Imports by 2020
- 400,000 Public Internet Access Points
- Wi-fi in 2.5 lakh schools, all universities; Public wi-fi hotspots for citizens
- Digital Inclusion: 1.7 Cr trained for IT, Telecom and Electronics Jobs
- Job creation: Direct 1.7 Cr. and Indirect at least 8.5 Cr.
- e-Governance & eServices: Across government
- India to be leader in IT use in services – health, education, banking
- Digitally empowered citizens – public cloud, internet access

Challenges & Changes Needed

- **Program on this scale never conceived**
- **Each Pillar/program has own challenges**
- **Human Resource Issues**
 - **Ministries – Need a Chief Information Officer / Chief Technology Officer (CIO/CTO)**
- **Financial Resource Issues**
- **Coordination Issues**
 - Program covers many other departments
 - Need commitment and effort
 - Leadership and support critical for success

Useful links

<http://www.digitalindia.gov.in/>

<https://uidai.gov.in/>

<https://digilocker.gov.in/>

[**data.gov.in \(370 APIs\)**](https://data.gov.in)

Contact information-
rajeshthyagiqc@gmail.com