GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 780
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 07.02.2018

ACCESS TO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

780.   DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state: -

(a).   the salient features of the schemes implemented by the Government in the country to improve the access to information technology;
(b).   whether the Government has made any efforts to provide access to information technology to the people living in rural, hilly and far-flung areas of the country;
(c).   if so, the details thereof, State/UT wise including Chhattisgarh; and
(d).   the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for the decentralization of information technology in the country?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD)

(a) to (c):   Some of the key schemes implemented by Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Government of India to improve the access to information technology are as follows:

Common Services Centre (CSC) 2.0: The key objective of CSCs is to deliver various citizen centric services, such as, Government to Citizen (G2C), Business to Citizen (B2C) services, financial inclusion services, educational services, skill development services etc.

CSCs are internet enabled centres operated by local entrepreneur, called Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs). CSC has the capability in extending the information technology for access by the people, thereby, bridging the digital divide, with a particular emphasis on the provision of effective online services for the inclusion of the societies, thus digitally empowering the citizens, especially in rural & other inaccessible areas.

Till December, 2017, there are 2,71,311 Common Services Centres (CSCs) functioning across the country; among which, 1,73,853 CSCs are at Gram Panchayat (GP) level. The number of CSCs in the country (State/UT-wise) is shown in **Annexure-I.**

e-District MMP: The objectives of the e-District project are to ensure: end-to-end workflow to ensure delivery of e-Services by undertaking Business Process Re-engineering (BPR) of services, providing easy, anywhere and anytime access to Government services. This MMP is being implemented by State Governments/UT Administrations through their designated

agencies. Services Launch Status: e-District MMP: e-District services have been launched in 649 districts across 32 States / UTs. The state-wise status is shown in **Annexure-II.**

Mobile Seva Platform: Mobile governance(m-governance) aims to leverage wireless and new media technology platforms, mobile devices and applications for delivery of public information and services to all citizens and businesses. It aims at widening the reach of, and access to, public services to all citizens in the country, especially in the rural areas by exploiting the much greater penetration of mobile phones in the country. It also leverages the innovative potential of mobile applications in providing public services. Around 3830 Government departments and agencies integrated with the Mobile seva platform. The total number of services available to citizens and businesses over Pull SMS has reached 726. On the Mobile Seva AppStore, total 1034 live mobile Apps have been developed and hosted.

Unified Mobile Application for New-Age Governance (UMANG): Unified Mobile Application for New-Age Governance (UMANG) has been developed as a single mobile platform to deliver major Government services with Core Platform integrated with Aadhaar, DigiLocker, PayGov, Rapid Assessment System (RAS) etc. Citizens can access pan India Government services from the Central Government, State Governments, local bodies and their agencies and some important utility services from corporate. About 176 services from 33 departments and 4 States are available on UMANG platform.

Vikaspedia: Vikaspedia is a knowledge portal targeting specific country needs in the domain of social development. This multilingual portal is developed as a single-window access to information, products and services, with specific objective of reaching the 'un-reached' communities of India, especially poor. It catalyses the use of ICT tools for knowledge sharing, leading to development. Vikaspedia seeks to bridge the gap between the poor and development, by providing links to government, civil society groups / NGOs and private institutions. The ultimate goal is to create a service-oriented, people-friendly and demystified Information Technology (ICT) for Development in service of communities through country-wide collaborations.

(d): National Informatics Centre (NIC), an attached office of Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY), develops applications and provides ICT services for e-Governance of the country. NIC has its presence up to the level of districts though it's District Centres. In addition to this, MeitY provides State e-Governance Mission Team (SeMT) to States/UTs Government for giving technical support and specialized skills for e-governance and other initiatives.

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\multicolumn{5}{c}{STATE/UT-WISE STATUS OF CSCs AS ON 31st DECEMBER, 2017}
S. No.	State	No. of Gram Panchayat (GP)	Total No. of CSCs including GP	No. of CSCs at GP level
1	Andhra Pradesh	12917	7376	4168
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1814	71	56
3	Assam	2548	2892	2311
4	Bihar	8315	20976	13506
5	Chhattisgarh	10948	11856	8555
6	Goa	191	45	35
7	Gujarat	14085	13531	7576
8	Haryana	6205	8644	5489
9	Himachal Pradesh	3226	2731	2156
10	Jammu & Kashmir	4167	1897	1486
11	Jharkhand	4398	10573	6439
12	Karnataka	6021	5851	2954
13	Kerala	939	2318	1302
14	Madhya Pradesh	22771	19329	14213
15	Maharashtra	27977	29987	20684
16	Manipur	165	628	317
17	Meghalaya	1463	201	86
18	Mizoram	713	135	110
19	Nagaland	1203	146	116
20	Odisha	6804	7771	6349
21	Punjab	12922	6172	4043
22	Rajasthan	9883	13382	9156
23	Sikkim	176	30	25
24	Tamil Nadu	12507	8852	5019
25	Telangana	8687	5509	3165
26	Tripura	1157	427	361
27	Uttar Pradesh	59018	65788	41592
28	Uttarakhand	7957	4720	4233
29	West Bengal	3328	17063	8215
	State Total	252505	268901	173717
	Union Territory			
1	Andaman & Nicobar	260	52	23
2	Chandigarh	12	77	23
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	20	25	11
4	Daman and Diu	14	12	2
5	Delhi	0	2111	0

STATE/UT-WISE STATUS OF CSCs AS ON 31st DECEMBER, 2017				
S. No.	State	No. of Gram Panchayat (GP)	Total No. of CSCs including GP	No. of CSCs at GP level
6	Lakshadweep	10	7	3
7	Puducherry	98	126	74
	UT Total	**414**	**2410**	**136**
	GRAND TOTAL	**252919**	**271311**	**173853**

Annexure-II

e-District services launched / covered in 100% districts	
1. Andhra Pradesh (13/13)	17. Maharashtra (35/35)
2. Arunachal Pradesh (16/16)	18. Manipur (9/9)
3. Assam (27/27)	19. Meghalaya (11/11)
4. Bihar (34/34)	20. Mizoram (8/8)
5. Chandigarh (1/1)	21. Nagaland (11/11)
6. Chhattisgarh (27/27)	22. Odisha (30/30)
7. Dadra & Nagar Haveli (1/1)	23. Puducherry (4/4)
8. Delhi (11/11)	24. Punjab (22/22)
9. Goa (2/2)	25. Rajasthan (33/33)
10. Gujarat (33/33)	26. Sikkim (4/4)
11. Haryana (21/21)	27. Tamil Nadu (32/32)
12. Himachal Pradesh (12/12)	28. Telangana (10/10)
13. Jharkhand (24/24)	29. Tripura (8/8)
14. Karnataka (30/30)	30. Uttar Pradesh (75/75)
15. Kerala (14/14)	31. Uttarakhand (13/13)
16. Madhya Pradesh (51/51)	32. West Bengal (18/18)

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