

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All together 42,300 uncovered villages will be covered for providing universal mobile connectivity in the country. DoT will be the nodal department and project cost will be around Rs 16,000 Cr during FY 2014-18.
Public Internet Access Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The two sub components of Public Internet Access Programme are Common Service Centres and Post Offices as multi-service centres. Common Service Centres would be strengthened and its number would be increased from approximately 135,000 operational at present to 250,000 i.e. one CSC in each Gram Panchayat. CSCs would be made viable, multi-functional end-points for delivery of government and business services. DeitY would be the nodal department to implement the scheme. A total of 150,000 Post Offices are proposed to be converted into multi service centres. Department of Posts would be the nodal department to implement this scheme.
e-Governance: Reforming Government through Technology	<p>Government Business Process Re-engineering using IT to improve transactions is the most critical for transformation across government and therefore needs to be implemented by all ministries/ departments.</p> <p>The guiding principles for reforming government through technology are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form simplification and field reduction – Forms should be made simple and user friendly and only minimum and necessary information should be collected. Online applications, tracking of their status and interface between departments should be provided. Use of online repositories e.g. school certificates, voter ID cards, etc. should be mandated so that citizens are not required to submit these documents in physical form. Integration of services and platforms, e.g. UIDAI, Payment Gateway, Mobile Platform, Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) etc. should be mandated to facilitate integrated and interoperable service delivery to citizens and businesses. <p>Electronic Databases – all databases and information should be electronic and not manual.</p> <p>Workflow Automation Inside Government – The workflow inside government departments and agencies should be automated to enable efficient government processes and also to allow visibility of these processes to the citizens.</p> <p>Public Grievance Redressal - IT should be used to automate, respond and analyze data to identify and resolve persistent problems. These would be largely process improvements.</p>
e-Kranti - Electronic Delivery of Services	<p>There are 31 Mission Mode Projects under different stages of e-governance project lifecycle. Further, 10 new MMPs have been added to e-Kranti by the Apex Committee on National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) headed by the Cabinet Secretary in its meeting held on 18th March 2014.</p> <p>Technology for Education – e-Education: All Schools will be connected with broadband. Free wifi will be provided in all secondary and higher secondary schools (coverage would be around 250,000 schools). A programme on digital literacy would be taken up at the national level.</p>