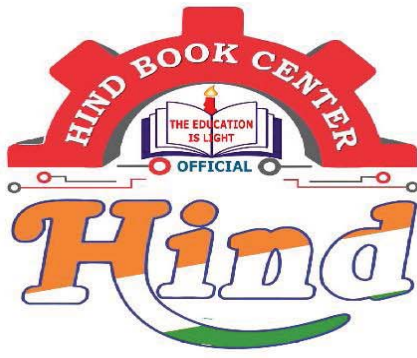




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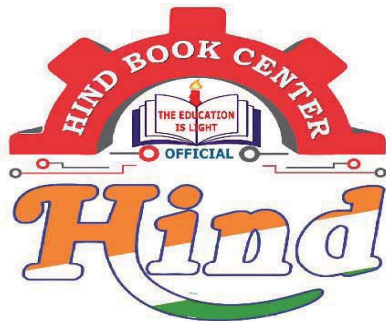
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# -: Information and Communication Technology -:

## Syllabus:

Application of ICT tools in the field of networking,  
e-Governance & e-education

- ① ICT tools
- ② Networking & its application
- ③ ICT application in e-Governance
- ④ ICT application in e-Education
- ⑤ current development in ICT

Marking: 9-10 questions

Saurabh Pandey sir: 9646269236

## Topic-1 Applications of ICT in e-Governance

- Governance is the procedure followed by the Govt.
- e-Governance means using ICT based technology to run the governance processes.
- In 2000, IT Act was passed. under this Act a new ministry MoICT was formed  
MoICT → min. of Information & communication Tech.  
3 department were under this ministry.
  - (i) Department of post
  - (ii) Deptt. of Information Tech.
  - (iii) Deptt. of communication

2015: MoICT → meITY: min. of electronics and Information tech.  
→ MOCB: min. of communication & Broadcasting

IT Act, 2000

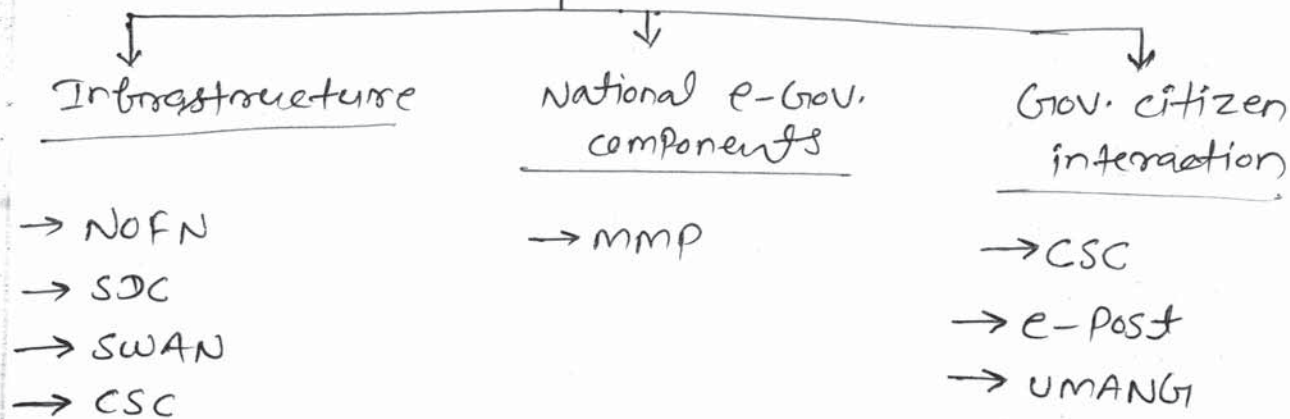
↓  
Information Technology Act, 2000:

IT Act that was introduced in parliament in year 2000 was a basic Act only and it did not have any punishment provision for those who violated IT Act. It also did not talk about the things like cyber crime, cyber fraud, e-commerce etc. since then not much changes have taken place in the IT Act but it requires update rapidly in the changing world.

## IT ACT Amendment, 2008:

- 66(A) was added in IT Act 2000.
- In year 2008, an amendment was introduced in IT act 2000. According to this amendment there will be consideration of criminal offence for any person who sends by means of digital media or communication device that is abusive or has menacing character, danger, insult, injury, hatred, trying to disturb the communal harmony or posting of images or videos related to child pornography and causing harm to the dignity of human is considered as a criminal offence.
- In 2017, The supreme court amended IT act and abolished clause A from section 66, saying that it is violation of our right to freedom of speech and expression which is our fundamental right.
- In 2005, RTI was introduced as fundamental right.
- In 2006: NeGP (National e-Governance Program) was introduced.
- NeGP was introduced in year 2006 that consisted of 27 mission mode projects (27 mmPs) 4 mmPs were added later on, making a total of 31 mmPs.
- NeGP also included large infrastructure dev<sup>t</sup>. national e-Governance components and changes in the framework for Government and citizen interaction.

# NeGP 2006



## # Infrastructure:

### ① NOFN: National optical fibre Network

- Under NOFN, target was to connect more than 20,000 Gram Panchayats were connected with optical fibre network to convert it into e-panchayat.
- Kerala became the 1st state where all Gram Panchayat were converted into e-panchayat

### ② SDC: State Data centre

- The SDC is a part of core infrastructure to support NeGP.
- The SDC is utilised for collecting & storing all the data & electronic delivery of services.

### ③ SWAN: State wide Area Network

- SWAN is a broadband network through which the data centers are connected upto district and block level with speed upto 100 mbps.
- The network is established using optical fibre network.

### ④ CSC: Common service center

- CSC are the Govt. citizen interaction point in the form of a kiosk (shop).

- These CSC can make available services to citizen through online medium
- There is min. charge for services. Each Gram Panchayat must have at least one CSC. while larger Gram Panchayat can have more than one CSC also.
- The CSC are operated in public private partnership mode.

## # National e-Governance components:

### mmp: mission mode project:

- mmps are those projects under NEGP that focuses on one aspect of electronic Governance.
- In this case mission mode means that the project will be launched in a fixed timeline and it will be on a priority basis.
- Initially 27 mmps were launched and in 2011 4 more were added making a total of 31 mmps.

mmps are divided into three parts:

- |                |                    |                   |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| ① central mmp  | ② state mmp        | ③ Integrated mmp  |
| eg. Income Tax | eg. commercial Tax | eg. Education csc |

## # Govt.-citizen Interaction:

### ① e-Post:

- post offices have large no. of centers across India. These post offices were connected with internet connectivity to convert it into e-post.
- The benefit of e-post office is to act as a nodal agency to provide govt services to the

citizen in an online mode.

→ e-post offices are brought under pillar No. 3 of Digital India programme to act as a Nodal agency and to provide services under "public internet Access ~~process~~ programme".

→ under e-banking IPPB (India Post Payment Bank) was initiated at post offices.

→ IPPB was developed by RBI & AIB (Association of Indian banks)

→ In IPPB, the postman collects the payment by door to door visit and transfer the payment through e-post and from there also a postman visits door to door to deliver the money.

→ IPPB provides an alternate banking system to post offices.

### Payment Banks:

— Payment banks are specialized banks that are used for retail transactions and the payment banks can have a deposit upto max 1 Lakh rupees. (Now 2 Lakh/-)

— Payment banks can be directly used for retail transactions without using any UPI

— Payment banks are not allowed to give loans, they can only take deposits.

— The Idea of Payment Banks were started with the aim of reaching deeper into backward areas.

eg Paytm Payment Bank

Airtel —" —"

India post —" —"

finco —" —" etc