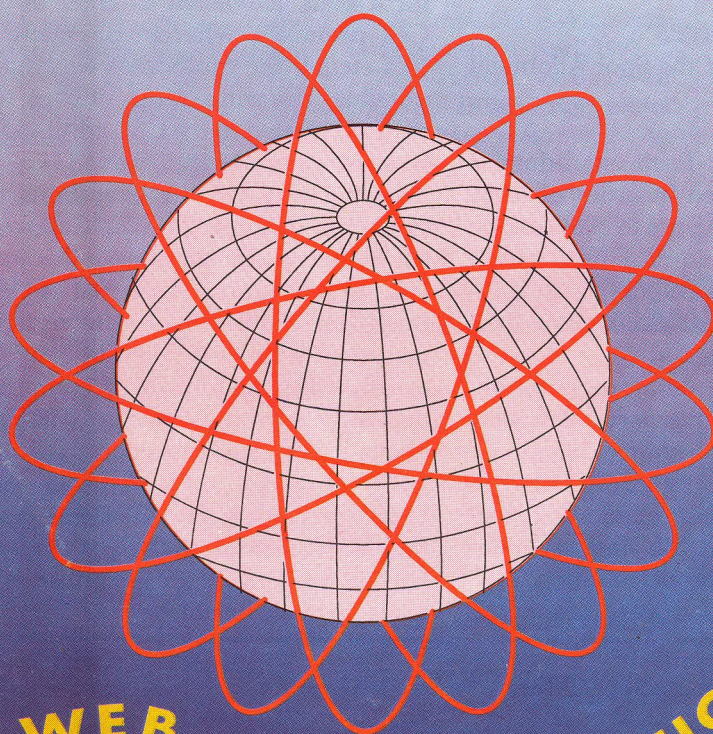


Informatics



World Wide Web for Internet Services on NICNET INFO HIGHWAY



WEB
SERVER ON NICNET

THIS ISSUE BRINGS TO YOU

AROUND THE NIC WORLD Page - 3

The news section

FEATURE Page - 4

NICNET Center for World Wide Web Service

PRODUCTS Page - 6

Data Broadcast Facility over NICNET

PROJECTS Page - 7

Computerization of Property Tax Collection
for MCD

IN THE LIMELIGHT Page - 8

A profile of the NIC Tonk District Centre

• • • and all our regular columns.

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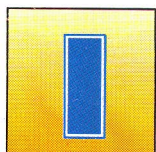
Subhash Kapoor



CET Cell Computerization in Karnataka

When people work with dedication, when they are confident of themselves, it is inevitable that they win recognition. The Karnataka State Unit of the National Informatics Centre took up the work of computerization of the State's Common Entrance Test (CET) Cell with the attitude so inherent in NIC --- the attitude which has won accolades time and again.

Dr Sivakumar Reddy, IAS, Special Officer, CET Cell, Government Of Karnataka, speaks of his NIC experience:



It gives me immense pleasure to acknowledge the significant contributions made by a team of computer professionals from National Informatics Centre, Karnataka State Unit, Bangalore, in the computerization of all functions of the Common Entrance Test Cell, including the year's Spot Allotment System (SAS) of seats in professional colleges in a smooth and transparent way.

Professional Attitude

But for the total dedication and exemplary devotion to duty of these young and dynamic people, the success of this project, and that too in record time, would not have been possible. The limitation of office working hours has never been a constraint for these professionals as they have, from the beginning, stayed back and worked wholeheartedly to complete tasks within their specified time frame.

National Informatics Centre, Bangalore, was involved from the initial stages in Technical Consultancy and Software Development for the Spot Allotment System of the CET Cell. For the first time in Karnataka, Optical Mark Reading (OMR) machine was used for reading, storing and analys-

ing the data of candidates and also for scanning and evaluation of answer scripts to arrive at the 1994 CET Merit List. It needs to be specially mentioned that the whole process of evaluation of answer sheets of about 68,000 candidates was completed in a very short time. Keeping track of several changes in the reservation policy, the CET Cell could announce results on time with the help of a flexible software system developed specifically for the purpose.

Salient Features

Salient features of the Spot Allotment System include:

□ **Registration:** Each candidate is initially registered in order of rank. This allows the SAS not to allot seats to candidates lower in rank until candidates of higher ranks are either allotted seats or are not willing to accept the seats available.

□ **Verification:** After registration, one has to get his/her documents verified against the computer data. Only valid changes can be incorporated in the database. Inbuilt checks and balances ensure that the data is maintained in tamper-proof condition.

□ **Allotment:** After verification, the

candidate is led to the Spot Allotment Counter where current vacancy position for all categories of colleges/courses is displayed on huge electronic display boards and TV monitors. The candidates are given reasonable time to select the course/college of their choice out of the existing vacancies, allotment made and admission orders issued on the spot.

Finishing Touch

This year, the CET Cell had arranged for a Bank Extension Counter at the Cell premises, wherein payment of fees etc. by the candidates was made possible. The entire range of bank operations related to the CET admissions was also computerized by NIC.

In this way, all the operations involved in running the CET Cell were computerized by the Karnataka State Unit of the National Informatics Centre. A large number of data security measures were also taken in order to avoid wilful distortion of computer data. Access to the database was limited to a few responsible persons only.

I place on record, the CET Cell's gratitude to NIC for all the help given and wish it success in all assignments it takes up in the future. ☺

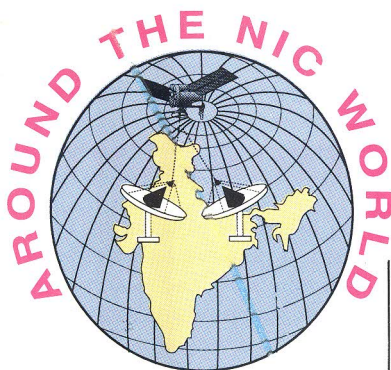
All correspondence for *Informatics* are to be addressed to its new NICMAIL400 address **NEWSLET**.

All *Informatics* Correspondents are requested to stop using NEWSLET!ROOT and NEWSLET!CIR for sending in matter or communicating with newsletter personnel in NIC Headquarters, New Delhi.

All postal correspondence are to be addressed to:

The Editor, *Informatics*,
National Informatics Centre,
Room No: 425, A-Block,
CGO Complex, Lodhi Road,
New Delhi - 110 003.

--- Editor ☺



WORKSHOP ON DIC COMPUTERIZATION

From our Orissa Correspondent

Bhubaneswar: A two-day workshop on *Computerization of District Industries Centre (DIC) on Small Scale Industries (SSI) sector* was organized at the NIC Eastern Regional Centre, NIC(ER), on October 21 and 22, 1994. Managers and Industry Promotion Officers of all DICs of Orissa attended the workshop. Mr T Ramachandru, IAS, Director of Industry, Cuttack addressed the participants.

Highlighting the successful implementation of projects such as SSIGIP (SSI Gone Into Production), DICMPR (DIC Monthly Progress Report) and CODASSIL (Computerization of DIC Activities at SSI units Level) in the Industries Directorate, NIC representatives requested the participants to make best use of computer resources in Bhubaneswar and other districts of Orissa.

Mr Ramachandru appreciated the work of NIC(ER) in promoting computerization. He also congratulated NIC for the successful implementation of projects for computerized monitoring of the activities of the SSI sector, at DIC level.

He informed that PCs have already been installed in nine DICs while the remaining DICs will get the machines very soon. He asked the participants to develop computer skills with the help of district-level NIC personnel.

A rigorous hands-on training session on the projects concerned was arranged for the participants.

A 38-year long wait!

From our Kerala Correspondent

NIC services rendered the impossible possible by creating a centralized database of the service details of employees of the Board of Revenue. Kerala Releasing the list of officers suitable for departmental promotions, generated from the central database, the Minister for Revenue, Government of Kerala, Mr KM Mani, said that about 20,000 employees would be promoted based on the list provided by NIC.

Earlier, the Minister had announced on the floor of the State Assembly that this work was pending for 38 years and now has been completed successfully with the help of computer services.

The National Informatics Centre was approached by the Board of Revenue for the creation of the centralized database of the service details of employees, and to subsequently prepare computer lists of employees suitable for promotion. Processing of data was to be carried out for all cadres right from the village assistants, LDC level and upwards.

FOR INFORMATICS IN AGRICULTURE

From our Local Correspondent

New Delhi: The National Informatics Centre, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Rural Development and Department of Fertilizers, is organizing a national conference on Informatics for Sustainable Agricultural Development, in April 1995.

The National Conference will cover the areas of Agricultural research, Agrometeorology, Agriculture Produce Marketing, Agricultural Extension, Animal Husbandry, Appropriate Irrigation, Credit and Co-operation,

Dairying, Environment and Forest, Fertilizers, Fisheries, Rural Development, Soil and Water Conservation, Watershed Development, Wasteland Development and other related areas. The Conference seeks to create awareness of the potential uses of informatics in agricultural development, to understand the informatics needs of users from these sectors; and to bring together various service producers essential for the development of the sector. (For information, contact at Email: moni@hub.nic.in)

NEW LAND RECORDS COMPUTER CENTRE

From our Assam Correspondent

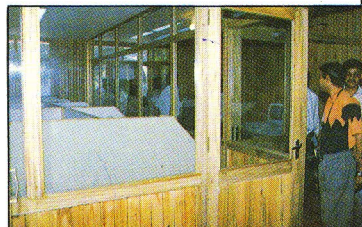
Guwahati: The Chief Minister of Assam, Mr Hiteswar Saikia inaugurated a Land Records Computerization Centre at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup, recently. The Centre has been developed with active support from NIC.

In his inaugural speech, the Chief Minister mentioned the disadvantages of a manual sys-

tem for land records maintenance. A computerized system will enable landholders to get their *patta* or Records of Right at the touch of a button, he said.

Speaking on the occasion, Mr Jatin Hazarika, Advisor to the Chief Minister, highlighted the sheer volume of land records data which makes proper maintenance difficult in a manual system.

Mr HN Das, Chief Secretary, Government of Assam, outlined the historical background of Land Records since the days of the Mughal Empire. Speaking on the utility of technology, which has made data processing possible even in regional languages, he lauded NIC's cru-



The new Land Records Computer Centre

DISNIC WORKSHOP

From our Punjab Correspondent

Jalandhar: The Punjab State Unit of the National Informatics Centre conducted a workshop on *DISNIC Applications and Success Stories*, at Jalandhar on December 5, 1994. The workshop was inaugurated by Mr SK Kakar, IAS, Deputy Commissioner, Jalandhar; and chaired by Ms Vini Mahajan, IAS, Additional Deputy Commissioner (General), Jalandhar.

The workshop primarily aimed at promoting close coordination between NIC and the District Administration by familiarizing the participants with the latest developments in the field of Information Technology, and the methods of access to this technology.

Specific objectives of the workshop included:

- Development of necessary information database at the district level for planning and decision making.
- Promotion of informatics culture at the district level, by organizing training programmes.
- Promotion of GIS techniques for planning.



Mr Hiteswar Saikia inaugurating the Centre

cial role in promoting computerization within the Government.

NIC has been entrusted with the responsibility of providing all necessary informatics services and support for the Lands Records Computerization Project initiated by the Rural Development Department of the Government of India.

C-WEB : Globetrotting for Information



he Minister of Commerce and Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, Mr Pranab Mukherjee inaugurated C-WEB, Centre for World Wide WEB Service through NICNET, on January 14, 1995. This has opened up a new and unique way of accessing the world of information, for every Indian.

Taking the World by Storm

Internet is a network of networks, which

has made the concept of Global Village come true faster than imagined by science fiction writers. Already spanning the entire globe, Internet is growing at the rate of one million users every month. Deemed to be the predecessor of Super Highways, this network has woven the whole world into a close-knit web known as the World Wide Web, or by its acronym WWW. Till recent times, Internet was thought to be the exclusive preserve of academic and research institutes. However, with its opening up for commercial applications, this network of

networks is on the verge of ushering in a digital gold rush. It now not only delivers its usual fare of education and health care services, electronic shopping and entertainment, and access to legal and medical databases; but has also made electronic commerce a reality. World Wide WEB servers have made it easy for its users to access data and information located on any of the computers connected to the Network. Friendly hypermedia user interfaces which allow one to browse through documents, images and audio files at the click of a button makes it the most attractive proposition. The Universal database of knowledge is at your command!

Access to Internet with Basis Web allows Users the facility of a wide range of unique features

- ❑ **Browsing:** Mosaic and Cello among the standard access and browsing tools from the clients
- ❑ **Searching:** Full-text queries from hypertext anchors, navigation through retrieved documents; phrase and proximity searching, intelligent search assistants
- all made possible by the Free Keyword Retrieval feature of Basis Plus, synergizing with the versatile navigation feature of the Web Server.
- ❑ **Display:** Hit-to-hit scrolling feature for display with a mere click of a button
- ❑ **Publishing:** A new way to publish intelligent document repositories of rich information on Internet together with advanced capabilities for retrieval and management.
- ❑ **Data Management and Validation:** Data integrity (part document loading) in updates and easy management of large repositories of retrieved documents.
- ❑ **Basis Plus Accessibility:** Direct access to Basis Plus files
- ❑ **Other Internet Services:** Telnet, FTP, Archie, WAIS, Gopher and Hytelnet
- ❑ Truly a browsing and searching Web that allows one to explore a seamless worldwide digital web of information

Access to WWW:

A new Proposition

Once again the National Informatics Centre has emerged a leader in bringing WWW to India. In collaboration with Information Dimensions Incorporation, the makers of BASIS PLUS, NIC has installed a basis web server, one of the most advanced in World Wide Web Server Technology, on its National Info Highway. Thus, it Users in India have not only been provided with access to Internet's WWW, but also have an access methodology at their disposal which incorporates every conceivable means of tapping the information.

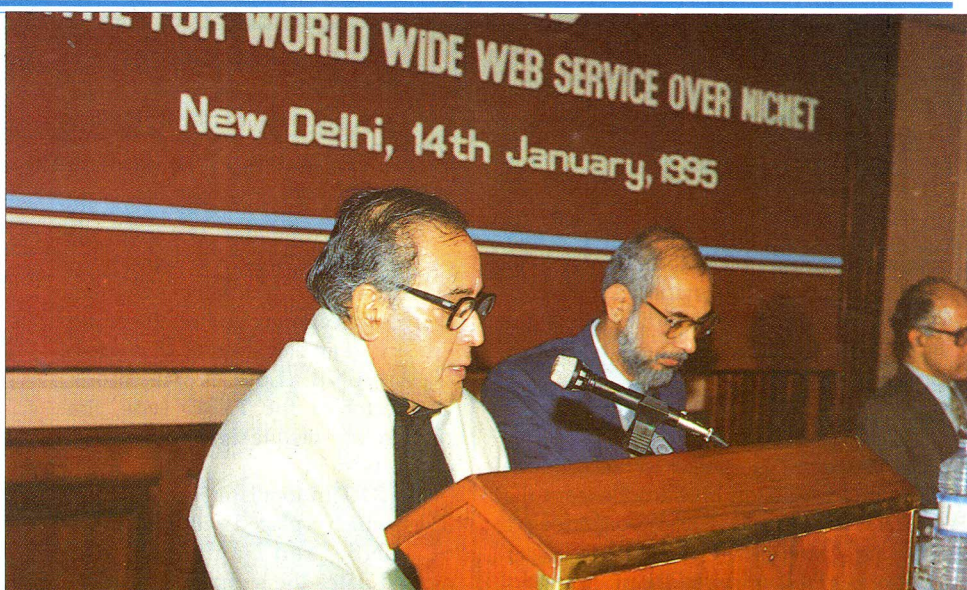
The implications are wide-ranging. NICNET has the widest reach in the Country with its more than 750 nodes, and also has a large number of Internet Users. Through its Ku band-based Info Highway, NICNET now makes multimedia access possible for its Users. It is the coming together of two entities for the maximum benefit to the maximum number. For on one hand WWW gives access to a wide range of information and services as never before, while on the other hand, NICNET reaches out to the nooks and corners of India providing its Users a wide range of access methodologies to the information treasure trove of Internet.

Boost for Electronic Commerce

The Basis Web Server on NICNET redefines the concept of information management not only for Research and Educational Network of NIC (RENNIC) Users in the scientific and academic community but also

for commercial users by harnessing the great potential of Internet. NICNET's connection to internet now makes Electronic Data Interchange, Electronic Funds Transfer and access to Trade Data Banks possible for its Users. NICNET Users will now have multimedia access to distributed Geographical Information Systems (GIS), legal information system and medical databases among others. And all this on a global basis! The establishment of the Basis Web Server adds a new dimension to EDI and Bibliographic services on NICNET. Internet is poised to become the prime carrier for electronic commerce. And NICNET has the most widespread access to Internet, for Indian Users.

In his inaugural speech, Mr Pranab Mukherjee summed it thus: *It gives me great pleasure to be associated with yet another milestone, the launching of C-WEB, the World Wide WEB Server on NICNET Info Highway. This is the first Web Server which has been commissioned in the Country. It is also one of the most sophisticated Web Servers in the world, because it represents a synergy between imported know-how and NIC's own research and development. The Basis Web*



Mr Pranab Mukherjee inaugurating C-WEB

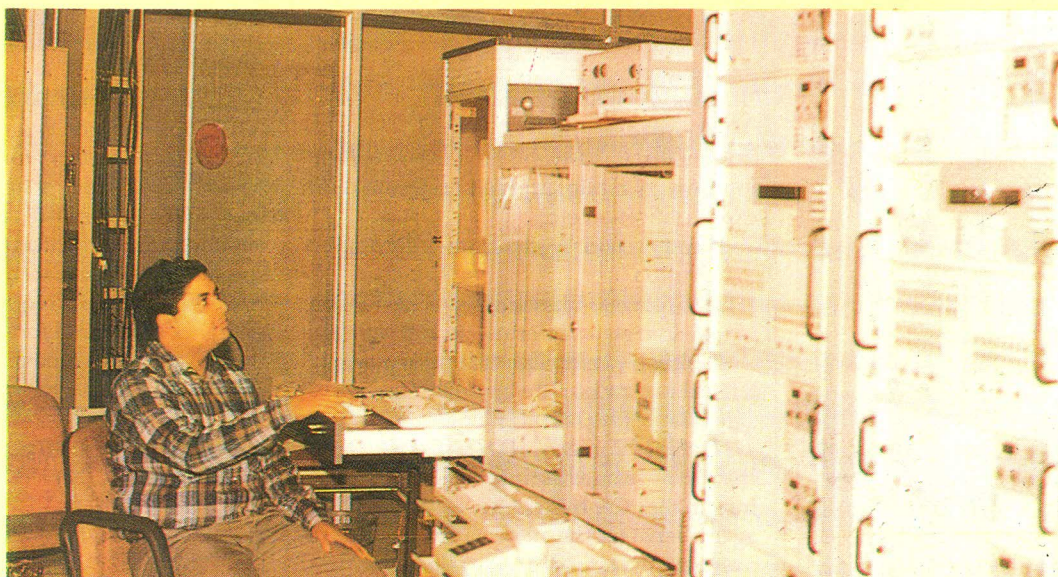
Server is based on the hypermedia navigation. The Web on NICNET has redefined the concept of information management not only for research and academic community, but also for commercial users.

For further information, please contact:

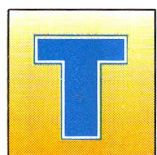
**C-WEB, National Informatics Centre
A-Block, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road,
New Delhi - 110 003.
Ph: 91-11-4364874, Fax: 91-11-4362489
Email: root@www.nic.in**

PHOTOTALK

*Data Broadcast System at the NICNET Info Highway hub station of the
National Informatics Centre, at its Headquarters,
CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi*



NIC to Launch Data Broadcast Facility Soon



he recent commissioning of the Ku Band-based NICNET National Info Highway has opened the doors for a wide variety of informatics services which could propel the Country to the very frontiers of Information Technology. And for the first time in India, NIC is now on the verge of launching the Satellite Data Broadcast Facility.

The Technology

Data Broadcast is similar to conventional radio and television broadcast except that digital data, instead of audio or video signals, are carried by the satellite RF signal. Special digital transmission and reception techniques are employed to enhance coverage and provide error-free delivery of the transmitted information.

The receiving equipment is a low-cost Receive-Only Very Small Aperture Terminal (ROV). The information transmitted in Data Broadcasting can be in the form of plain text, pictures or even multimedia presentations. While the plain text is displayed on normal VDU, multimedia presentations are possible in multimedia workstations.

With Data Broadcast Facility, linking remote sites to Delhi for one-way data transmission can now be done at one-third the annual cost of multiple point-to-point terrestrial links. Satellite transmission is reliable, the data is error-free, and the receiving equipment can be installed within an hour.

The ROV

The ROV, which is the distinguishing feature of data broadcast technology,



The ROV

basically consists of the following components:

➤ A small dish antenna, typically 60/90 cm in diameter. The small size of the antenna makes it window or even desktop mountable, wherever there is a clear view up into the southern sky, at an elevation of 45 degrees.

➤ An LNB (Low Noise Block) Converter of the TVRO type, that receives the satellite signals and down-converts them.

➤ An IDU (Indoor Unit) box weighing 3 kgs, which is placed within 60 metres of LNB and antenna. This demodulates the signal, corrects errors in the incoming data, separates (demultiplexes) the various data streams and forwards each to an RS 232 port for output. Each IDU has 1-4 ports which can be configured to receive any particular stream and can work at 50 bps to 64 kbps. At the receiving end, the User typically connects a PC with application-specific database and display software.

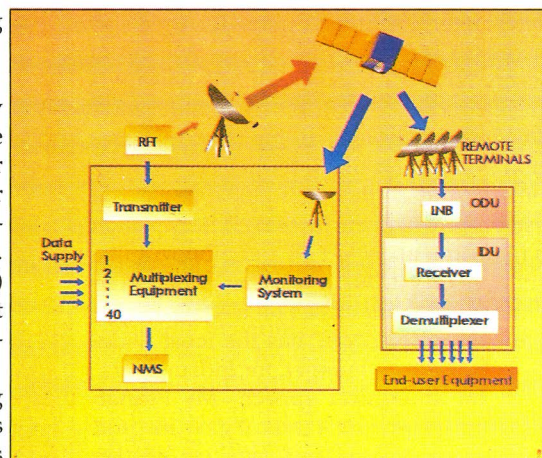
Applications

Any information that is required simultaneously at many sites over a wide geographical area is suitable for data broadcasting. The information can be provided directly by independent information agencies who are interested in real time and/or selective dissemination of information. Typical applications include:

- Distribution of Financial Information on share prices and exchange rates to brokerage houses, banks and financial institutions
- News Agency Transmission
- Fax Broadcasting
- Remote database updating from a central location in bibliographic services, credit card verification etc.
- Weather and Agriculture Information distribution
- Head office-to-branch office transmission of real-time status information and circulars
- Backbone relay for all-India paging, teletext and radio data broadcast networks

Interface for Broadcast

In data broadcasting, the National Informatics Centre will act as the relaying agent between the Information Providers on one hand and the Information Subscribers on the other. Potential



Block Diagram of Data Broadcast Hub

information providers will extend their data feed to the uplinking hub station at NIC Headquarters in Delhi. This can be done using the two-way NICNET National Info Highway or via telephone lines. The hub can accept up to 32 such independent streams at individually configurable rates of 50 bps to 64 kbps. The data received from multiple sources is multiplexed into one composite stream, encoded and upconverted into Ku-band.

Subscriber Management

The Information Provider will have full control over who can receive the data stream. Using the Network Management System, NIC will enable only those receivers specifically authorized by the Information Provider. Individual receiving stations can be enabled for up to any four data streams which can also be separately disabled on instructions from the Information Provider.

Getting your ROV

NIC places no restrictions on the procurement method for ROVs. These can be imported from manufactures, leased from IESL, Bangalore, or in some cases, obtained from the Information Provider. In special cases, these can be obtained from NIC. No formal frequency or sighting clearance is required for installation of these stations, but prospective Users should first check with NIC for the correct dish size.

For further information, please contact

TDPP Group, NIC, A-Block, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi - 110 003.

Tlx: 031 - 61274 NICS IN, Ph: 4360788, 4362628

Fax: 91-11-4362489, 4362628

Email: sumitro.sarkar @X400.nicgw.nic.in

Computerization of Property Tax Collection

Property Tax is one of the major sources of revenue for the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD). The rapid growth of Delhi has resulted in a manifold increase in the workload of the Property Tax Department of MCD. It was soon very clear that some form of an automated system would have to be introduced to cope with the increasing workload and ensure proper monitoring of the entire tax collection process. In response to the situation, MCD decided to go in for computerization of the entire tax collection process, and requested the National Informatics Centre to submit a proposal to this end. After conducting a thorough study of the existing system in the Property Tax Department, NIC came up with a suitable proposal for computerization. On the basis of this proposal, NIC was awarded a turn-key project for computerization of all property tax collection operations in all the 12 Zones of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

According to the Memorandum of Understanding signed between MCD and NIC, NIC's major responsibilities in the project included:

- Developing and implementing appropriate software
- Maintaining the Management Information System (MIS)
- Imparting training to MCD personnel for running the MIS

A Study of the Existing System

In order to get a better perspective of the project it is essential to be familiar with the existing manual system of property tax collection in the Capital. Delhi is divided into 12 tax zones, each of which are further divided into areas. Property tax is calculated on what is known as the Rateable Value (RV) of the property. The RV is calculated on the basis of an assessment, as laid down in the Delhi Municipal Corporation (DMC) Act, 1959. For this purpose, the inspector who does the survey notes down details such as the area of the land, the floor areas of the constructions, period of construction, details of tenancy, etc., and files these details

to the assessing officer concerned. The assessing officer, on his part, carries out the assessment and calculates the RVs per the procedures laid down in the DMC Act. The RV is then finalized after giving due consideration to any objections on the part of the owner. Property tax is levied on this RV according to tariffs that come into effect from time to time. The bill is then sent to the tax payer requesting him to pay his dues within a certain time period. In accordance with the rules, rebate is awarded to tax payers who clear their dues on time. Defaulters get demand notices directing them to make the payments or face penal actions. If the tax payer goes to court contesting the validity of penal actions, a judgement from the court is awaited before initiating any further action. Every year, a tax collection target is fixed for each zone and

RV; appeals of the tax payer for ratification of RV, mutation, etc. and their redressal; monitoring of court cases on disputed property assessments; and assessment of RV based on the recently introduced self-assessment scheme.

□ **The Collection Module:** This module takes into account components such as tax calculations, billings, receipt of payments, award of rebate, issue of demand notices, initiation of penal actions, printing of MIS reports, etc.

Plan of Implementation

As the components covered under the Collection Module comprises of 70 per cent of the workload of the Department, it was decided to implement this module in the Special Assessment Unit as the first phase of the project. In the second phase, the Collection Module will be implemented in all the zones of MCD. The third phase will consist of implementation and testing of the Assessment Module in the Special Assessment Unit; and the project will achieve completion with the final phase of extending the Assessment Module to all the zones of MCD. There is also a provision to link all these zones through networking.

Progress of the Project

The project has seen rapid progress. The first phase was completed within three months with the implementation of the Collection module at the Special Assessment

Unit. As a part of the second phase, data entry and billing for six major zones, comprising of 4 lakh properties, were completed by 1994. At this rate it is expected that implementation of the Collection Module will be achieved in at least two major zones by March, 1995. Work is already underway to begin data entry for the six remaining zones.

And all these have been possible only due to the support and co-operation extended by MCD. Special mention must be made of Mr VC Chaturvedi, IRS, Assessor & Collector, who went beyond his call of duty for the success of the project. ☞

Benefits of Computerization

Computerization of property tax collection has yielded rich dividends. The benefits are markedly visible:

♦ **Fast, error-free billing:** *The output of a billing clerk has jumped from from an average 100 bills per day to 1,000 bills per hour after computerization. Computer bills are accurate and error-free.*

♦ **Better service to tax payers:** *The net waiting time to make payments has been reduced drastically from an average of 15 payments an hour to 75 payments an hour after computerization.*

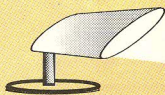
♦ **Improved monitoring:** *The computerized system provides various MIS reports such as status of collections and dues according to zone area and property. The collectors only have to press a key for the information necessary to plan recovery strategies.*

monitored on a month-to-month basis.

Proposed Computerized System

Manual management of an overwhelming process such as property tax collection is bound to be slow and cumbersome. NIC's proposed computerization project takes into consideration all facets of the process property tax collection and envisages an MIS with two basic modules:

□ **The Assessment Module:** This module comprises components such as filing of form-A3 (inspection details); assessment of



Tonk : On the fast Track

From our Rajasthan Correspondent

The District of Tonk in Rajasthan, surrounded by beautiful hills and caressed by the river Banas, is an erstwhile Nawabi State and a place of great historical importance. However, Tonk has fallen behind the times. Lacking proper communication links --- Tonk does not have a railway connection --- development has been very slow in all respects. Agriculture, the main source of livelihood, suffers from the same fate. Poverty, illiteracy and unemployment are some of the serious problems facing the District. And it is in this context that the science of informatics and NIC's services occupy a place of added importance for Tonk.

Organized Approach

In the six years since it first became operational in 1988, the NIC Tonk District Centre has strived tirelessly to lend a helping hand to the District Administration in developing and nurturing Tonk. From creating computer awareness amongst the District Officials to building up information databases, the NIC Tonk District Centre has left no stones unturned for the cause. NICNET has been a boon for information-starved Tonk, and NIC's GISTNIC has been a valuable source of information for



Gesture of Appreciation: Dr YS Murthy, DIO, Tonk, felicitated by Mr Badri Narain Sharma, Collector, Tonk, on Independence Day, 1994.

the District's common man. And NIC's efforts have not gone unnoticed. In an unprecedented gesture of appreciation, both the District Informatics Officer and the District Informatics Assistant of NIC were publicly honoured by the District Administration for the Organization's services for the cause of Tonk.

The approach adopted by the NIC Tonk District Centre is praiseworthy. It preferred to tackle each problem facing Tonk on an individual basis, and has achieved success in all its efforts.

Literacy

Realizing that illiteracy was a major cause behind Tonk's backwardness, the NIC Tonk District Centre, in consultation with the District Administration, decided to lend its services for the cause of the 100 percent Literacy Mission of the Government of India. To this end, NIC developed a wide-ranging Management Information System (MIS) to monitor the progress of the Mission. This was imperative as according to the 1991 census Tonk had 2,75,000 illiterates --- a figure too big to monitor through any manual system. The MIS incorporated facilities for compilation, processing and reconciliation of data. Up-to-date information could be provided to higher authorities. By feeding in data from the blocks, villages and tehsils, and analysing, monitoring and reviewing it through computers; a close watch could be kept on the overall performance of the Mission.

Communications

NICNET is an invaluable asset for Tonk. The District Administration utilizes this satellite-based computer-communication network to transmit and receive data from the State

Headquarters. NICNET also provides them with the much needed link to keep in touch with the rest of the Country. NICNET is being fruitfully utilized by several Departments such as Civil Supplies, Small Savings, Soil Conservation and Treasury. Now, with the inauguration of the Web Server on the NICNET National Info Highway, the District Administration and the general public will be able to go globetrotting in search of information.

NICNET also played a vital role in the Rajasthan State Assembly elections of 1993. The network was utilized to convey various messages to the State Election Officer's office in Jaipur. Counting results were also fed in through NICNET for consolidation.

Office Automation

The NIC Tonk District Unit has been largely successful in ushering in computerization in the working of various government departments.

SI and GPF: In 1991, the District Centre took up a project to computerize the process of maintenance of State Insurance and Group Provident Fund (GPF) Accounts of nearly 14,000 employees in the District. The end-target was to implement a computerized system which would be able to process and print annual premium receipts of GPF for a stretch of four years. Thanks to the support accorded by the Group Insurance Fund and State Insurance departments, an appropriate software was developed and successfully implemented for the purpose.

Population Census: The NIC Tonk District Centre was approached by the District Statistical Department for compilation of death and birth records.



NIC wins Recognition: Rajasthan Panchayat Raj Minister Mr Nathu Singh Gurjar honours Mr Ramesh Chand Jain, DIA, Tonk, on Republic Day, 1994.

Taking up the challenge of providing informatics services for this effort of national importance, the District Centre came up with a software package to feed the data and generate 20 different types of reports. And since 1990, the Statistical Department has been using this package for compilation of population census reports.

Cattle Census: For a district like Tonk, the cattle count holds as much importance as the human population. The NIC Tonk District Centre took up work for cattle census with the help of the Revenue Board, Ajmer. Data was collected and fed into the system with the help of *patwaris*. After due processing, this data was transmitted to the Revenue Board, Ajmer.

The success story of Informatics in Tonk stands out as an example of the utility of advanced technology in relatively backward societies. However, it is not the technology alone but the people behind it, who matter most. Special mention must be made of Mr BN Sharma, Collector of Tonk, who took upon himself the responsibility of ensuring that the people of Tonk benefit from the services NIC has to offer. Add to that the unwavering confidence of NIC professionals, and we have the right mix for success. ☺