



**NATIONAL INFORMATICS CENTRE**  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



## National Informatics Center

# Business, Government, Science – What Opportunities Does “Open” Bring to Society?

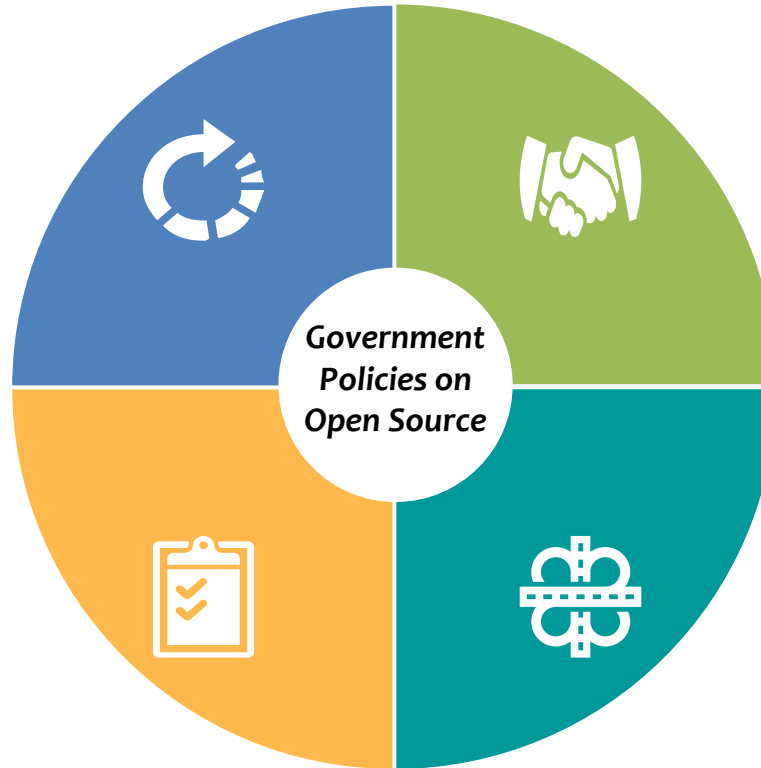
6<sup>th</sup> February 2020





# Government Policies on Open Source

Policy on Adoption of  
Open Source  
Software for  
Government of India



Policy On  
Collaborative  
Application  
Development by  
Opening the Source  
Code of Government  
Applications

Policy on Open  
Standards for  
e-Governance

Policy on Open  
Application  
Programming  
Interfaces (APIs) for  
Government of India



# Policy on Adoption of Open Source Software

## Policy on Adoption of Open Source Software for Government of India

### Objectives

- 1.To provide a policy framework for rapid and effective adoption of Open Source Software
- 2.To ensure strategic control in e-Governance applications and systems from a long term perspective
- 3.To reduce the total cost of ownership of projects

### Applicability

The policy shall be applicable to all Govt. Organizations under the Central Govt. & State Govt. that adopt this policy for following categories:

- 1.All new e-Governance applications and systems being considered for implementation
- 2.New versions of the legacy and existing systems

### Policy Statement

The Open Source Software shall have the following characteristics:

- 1.The source code shall be available for the community/ adopter/ end-user to study and modify the software and to redistribute copies of either the original or modified software
- 2.Source code shall be free from any royalty





# Policy on Collaborative Application Development

## Policy on Collaborative Application Development by Opening Source Code of Government Applications

### Objectives

Policy is designed with the objective of promoting

- 1.Reuse
- 2.Standardization and innovation
- 3.Quality improvement
- 4.Cost savings through collaboration and avoidance of duplication

### Applicability

Applicable to all software applications/ products

- 1.Whose IPR is held by ant Govt. entity and,
  - 2.Which the concerned Government entity considers suitable for making source code public
  - 3.Developed in-house or through an agency
- NOT Applicable which has security implications

### Policy Statement

- 1.Govt. will have full access rights of Custom-built software, any customizations code on COTS, add-on modules/plugin-ins and applications rolled out commercially
- 2.All government applications to be developed will be shared on Collaborative Application Dev Platform
- 3.The policy doesn't mandate already developed monolithic applications to open their source code
- 4.The policy doesn't restrict any entity's commercial interest in development or implementation support





# Policy on Open APIs

## Policy on Open Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) for Government of India

### Objectives

- 1.To ensure APIs are published by all Govt. organizations for all e-Governance applications
- 2.To enable quick and transparent integration
- 3.To enable safe and reliable data sharing
- 4.To promote and expedite innovation
- 5.To provide guidance to Govt. organizations in developing, publishing and implementation

### Applicability

The policy shall be applicable to all Govt. Organizations under the Central Govt. & State Govt. that adopt this policy for following categories:

- 1.All new e-Governance applications and systems being considered for implementation
- 2.New versions of the legacy and existing systems

### Policy Statement

The Open APIs shall have the following characteristics for publishing and consumption:

- 1.The relevant information being provided by all Govt. organizations through respective applications
- 2.All the relevant information and data of e-Governance applications shall be made available by Open APIs
- 3.All Open APIs to adhere to National Cyber Security Policy, and are stable and scalable
- 4.Each published API shall be provided free of charge and properly documented (including life cycle)
- 5.Govt. organizations shall have processes for information handling, authentication and authorization





# Experience with Open Source

## List of Business Information Systems (LOBIS)

Developed on FOXBASE which was a closed source

## Government Orders & Circulars (HP)

Implemented PDF/A (Open Source)

2008

## Integrated Software for High Courts (ISHiCo)

Developed on **PHP (Open Source)** and Oracle 9 database. Implemented **PDF/A** and **XML (Open Source)**

2012

## Application Development based on Open Source (Health)

### New Applications

1. Beneficiary Identification System (BIS – PMJAY)
2. Central Govt. Health Scheme (CGHS)
3. E-Hospital
4. Online Registration System (ORS)

2015

### Existing Applications

Reproductive & Child Health (RCH)

NOW

## Adoption of Open API and Open Standards in Health

### Open API

1. CGHS with Open Govt. Data (OGD)
2. e-Hospital with Mera Aspataal, e-Sushrut and e-Raktkosh
3. ORS with UMANG
4. RCH with ANMOL, PFMS and other applications

### Open Standards

Adoption of Open Standards (including FHIR) in various e-Health systems

### Open Source Platforms/Tools being used:

Java, PostgreSQL, Tomcat, Linux, Apache, WSO2, Kong, Tuleap



# Policy on Open Standards for e-Governance

## Policy on Open Standards for e-Governance

### Objectives

To provide a framework for selection of Standards to facilitate interoperability between systems developed by multiple agencies.

It provides organizations the flexibility to select different hardware and software for implementing cost-effective e-Governance solutions.

### Applicability

1. Interface and data archival level of all systems
2. All prospective e-Governance systems including businesses (G2G, G2B, G2E and G2C)
3. Adherence to Open Standards, in case of legacy and existing systems

### Policy Statement

Identified standard will qualify as OPEN STANDARD if it is:

1. Specifically documented and adopted by not-for-profit organization
2. Recursively open as far as possible and technology-neutral
3. Capable of localization support
4. Patent claims necessary to implement the identified Standard available on Royalty-Free basis for lifetime

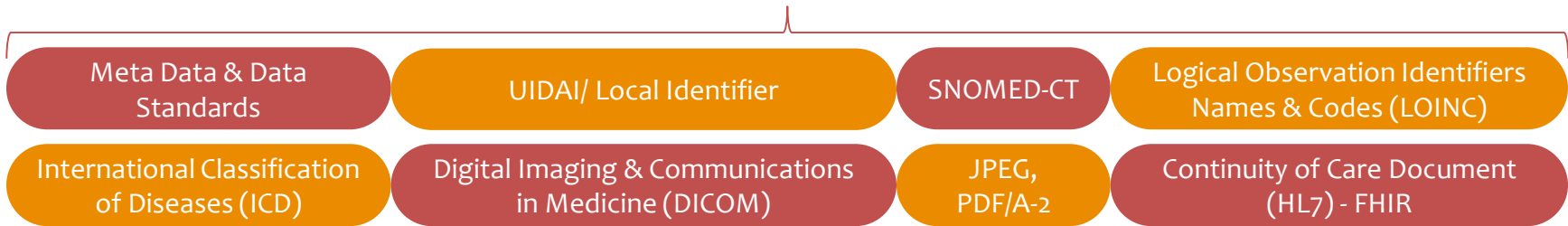




# Electronic Health Records (EHR) Standards

## 35 EHR Standards divided into 21 Categories

Identification & Demographics	Imaging	Data Privacy and Security
Patient Identifiers	Scanned or Captured Records	Information Security Management
Architecture Requirements	Data Exchange	Privilege Management and Access Control
Functional Requirements	Other Relevant Standards	Audit Trail and Logs
Reference Mode & Composition	Discharge Summary	Data Integrity
Terminology	E-Prescription	Data Encryption
Coding System	Personal Healthcare & Medical Device Interface	Digital Certificate







# Inspiring Digital Transformation

## The Power of Open Source inspiring Digital Transformation

### BUSINESS SENSE

Open source development can avoid licensing fees, eliminate R&D spends, and reduce cycle time, design, implementation and testing costs.

### IMPROVED QUALITY

Communities are faster/smarter than individuals. More experts iterating on a product promotes better quality assurance and bring more insights.

### NO LOCK-IN PROBLEM

Open source gives the freedom to modify and quickly adapt solutions in response to new market opportunities, thereby avoiding lock-in.

### TRANSPARENT

Community shares data and resources

### ADAPTIVE

Response to changing conditions

### COMMUNITY FOCUSED

Shared purpose and opinions

### INCLUSIVE

Collective and collaborative decision making

### FAST AND FLEXIBLE

Open source software are low cost, coupled with community's ability to rapidly customize software, endears open source solutions to users.

### COLLABORATION

Collaborative R&D is where really drives value. By fostering a sustainable, open community, open source projects enable innovation to flourish.

### AFFORDABLE & CUSTOMIZABLE

In open source software, source code is available for customization at reduced cost, and is always supported by an active developer community.



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# Thank You!

