State Resident Database (SRDB) Haryana Experience

DBT Workshop, New Delhi 22-Jul-2016

Accomplishments by Haryana

- Top ranking in Aadhar enrollment 109% in above 18 age group
- DBT/EBT covers 61 schemes in 13 departments amounting to Rs 32+ lakh beneficiaries
- Proposed to be increased to 73 schemes from 15 departments in 2016-17
- Savings arising from various schemes by weeding out ineligible beneficiaries
 - Kerosene Vs LPG 6 lakh beneficiaries
 - Social Pensions 1.5 lakh beneficiaries; Rs 201 Cr
 - Scholarship applications 40% reduction; Rs 110 Cr
- DBT Cell has been set up under the Finance Department with participation from IT Department

4-Pillar Information Model

SRDB consolidates different facets of resident data to provide next generation eGovernance services

Modelled on four key pillars of resident information , namely - **Resident, Location, Event and Organization Unit** with ability to integrate all elements in a progressive manner and keep them **UP-TO-DATE**

Built on open source platforms and is scalable to meet future needs

Resident	Location	Organization	Event
 Demographic details Family relationships Household information Uniquely identifiable information like UID No., License No., Passport No. Voter id, etc. Fully scalable to add more information, as requirements evolve. 	 Fully navigable address of a citizen from Country -> State -> District -> Locality -> Dwelling Unit. Updates in the citizen's location on account of transfers, change of address due to marriage etc. GIS Integration 	 Details of the organization including its name, location, address, concerned authorities etc. Organization structure of that particular organization like district offices, subsidiaries etc. 	 Any event happening with citizen viz. Marriage, Birth of child, Change of location, Death etc.

Four Pillars of SRDB

Design Philosophy

- Unified, central system that seamlessly links seamlessly with departmental service delivery application, without impacting it
- Assumes that there is scope for data to be updated and enriched; verification status maintained at data item level
- All data 'inter-linked'
- Focus on core demographic data items initially
- Duplicate data is maintained for the individual and constantly reconciled, application software
- Rich in-built MDM functionality
- Move away from document to data regime to keep in tune with the 'gateway' philosophy of GoI for inter-departmental exchange of data
- Maintains purity of data in the data base

SRDB Operations Structure



29 Integrated eServices Currently

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#	Dept.	Services	No. of services
1	Revenue (Certificates)	Backward Class, Economically Backward, Income Certificate (for Education), OBC, Residence, Rural Area, Scheduled Caste, SBC, Tapriwas, Vimukti Jati, Income Certificate for Other Purpose	11
2	Health	Birth Registration , Birth Certificate, Name inclusion in Birth Certificate, Corrections to Birth Record, Death Registration, Death Certificate, Corrections to Death Record	7
3	, j	Ladli Scheme, Old Age, Handicap/Widow/ Destitute Pension, Financial Aid to Destitute Children, Financial Aid to Kashmiri Migrants, Financial Aid to Non School Going Disabled Children, Dwarf Allowance, Eunuch Allowance	9
4	Forest	Application for permissions for felling of trees, Application for NOCs in respect of PLPA or Forest or Restricted lands	2

Targets for 2016-17

- Uploading of 100% Haryana residents data in SRDB
- Establishment of reliability of the data that is available in the SRDB to the extent of 80%, so that can be an established degree of confidence in service delivery
- Integration of online eServices of different departmental applications - from current 29 to 50 services
 - Police (verification), Health (patient record) and Revenue (certificate) services to be taken up on priority
- Deliver 10 proactive services for the under-18 age group, with the first 3 services to be launched on 1-Nov-2016

SRDB

State-wide Platform to Enable Departmental Effectiveness and Targeted Delivery of Services

Quick Overview

- Part of state funded Program to support the vision for creating a new paradigm for citizen service delivery
- Architected as technology neutral platform
- Serves as a state-wide Platform to Enable Departmental Effectiveness
- Targeted and personalized delivery of services to the citizen including all benefit schemes
- Started as an experimental initiative by State IT Dept. and operational since May 2015
- Complete "middle-ware" solution that provides an integration framework for government services
 - Compliant with Gol eGov standards
 - Developed on OSS (LAMP stack), Cloud enabled solution
 - Not just a PASSIVE database

Inorganic Data Upload

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Source		No. of Records Loaded		
Aadhaar (UIDAI/SRDH)		169 Lac		
Aadhaar (Dept. cross-seeding)		32.98 Lac		
Total Aadhaar Records		201.98 Lac		
Source	No. of Record SRDB	Dept. s Loaded in	New Aadhar from Dept. data	
Ration card (PDS)		1,59,83,982	24,35,101	
Social Pensions (Dept. of SJE)		19,53,482	5,98,155	
LPG (from oil companies – Indian Oil, Bharat Petroleum and Hindustan Petroleum)		35,92,119	0	
Scholarship (School Education)		15,77,387	1,06,890	
MGNREGA		5,25,421	1,58,011	
School Admission		22,36,205	0	
ITI		65,002	0	
Total			32,98,157	
Population of Haryana as per 2011 census 2,53,51,46				

Analysis of Departmental Data Sources

- $_{\odot}$ 94 Central Schemes 156 State schemes and 52 services analyzed
- $_{\odot}$ Includes 23 Departmental databases and level of Aadhar seeding
- o 63 data elements are available across all identified databases & schemes
- 87 data elements are required to meet all service delivery requirements
- Of this 53 data elements are required and available
- $_{\odot}$ 34 data elements are required but NOT available
- $_{\odot}$ 10 available data elements are not used in service delivery
- Aadhar seeded databases of School Children and Teachers, Higher & Technical Education, Employment Exchange, SC/BC Scholarships seem to be of good quality
- PDS is the single definitive source for establishing family relationship

Benefits and Learnings

• Benefits

 Three demonstrable instances of savings by weeding out ineligible beneficiaries using simple analytics (Kerosene, Social Pensions, Scholarships) saving an estimated Rs 340 Cr in total

Learnings and Challenges

- Even the 'cleanest' data requires cleaning!!
- Biggest challenge is non-standardization of location names (Village, Town and City); queries and analytics were not accurate
- Part data in Hindi and English; standardized translators were used decided that only names would be retained in English and Hindi and all others would be in English so as to improve search efficiencies
- Mix-up of data fields was a common problem
- Departments unable to provide data in incremental fashion