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National e-Vidhan Application (NeVA) Project

Why in Newspapers?

Recently, a delegation of MLAs from Gujarat visited the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly to learn about the 'new type of 'e-Vidhan system' for paperless proceedings.

Quick Issue?

- This system was adopted by the Uttar Pradesh State Legislative Assembly some time back.
- It is a 'Mission Mode Project' (MMP) under the 'Digital India Programme' launched by the Central Government.
- The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (MoPA) is the 'Nodal Ministry' for the implementation of this project in all 31 States/Union Territories with Legislatures.

Historical Background?

- Funding of 'e-Vidhan' is provided by 'Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs' and technical assistance is provided by 'Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology' (MietY).
- 'National e-Vidhan Application (NeVA)' funding 'Central Sponsored Scheme' i.e. 60:40 for Plain Region States, 90:10 for North Eastern and Hilly States and Union Territories 100% through.
- Project Objective: To bring all the legislatures of the country together on a single platform to create a huge data depository without the complexity of multiple applications.
- Paperless assembly or e-assembly is a concept of application of 'electronic medium' to facilitate the working of assembly.
- This method automates the entire process of law making, tracking of decisions and documents, exchange of information etc.
- In this technology, through 'Cloud Technology' (Meghraj), the deployed data can be accessed anytime, anywhere.
- Himachal Pradesh has already become the 'first digital legislature of the country'.

Other Key Facts?

Role of State Government in the implementation of e-Vidhan:

- A secretary level officer will be appointed by the state government as 'nodal officer' / 'representative' for e-Vidhan implementation in the state legislature.
- After three years, the amount required to run the e-Vidhan project in a 'mission mode project' will be borne by the state government.
- The state government will ensure capacity building for effective implementation of the 'e-Vidhan MMP module'.
- Maintenance and replacement of ICT equipment will be done after three years by the state government/legislature.

Likely Question Asked In Preliminary Exam

Que. India's first e-Vidhan mobile app has been launched in which state?

- (a) Himachal Pradesh (b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Assam (d) Uttar Pradesh

Answer: (a) Himachal Pradesh

INDIA'S LIFE EXPECTANCY

Why in Newspapers?

According to the data from the sample registration system (SRS), India's life expectancy at birth has reached 69.7 during 2015-2019.

Quick Issue?

- India's life expectancy is still below the global average of 72.6.
- Data suggests that under-five mortality and infant mortality may be one of the factors, making it difficult to increase life expectancy at birth in India.
- The difference between life expectancy at birth and life expectancy at one year or five years is highest in states such as Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, which have the highest infant mortality rates.
- Madhya Pradesh has the highest infant mortality rate of 43.

Other Key Facts?

Life expectancy

- Life expectancy is the average number of years remaining in life after a given age. It is an estimate of the average lifespan of a person. The criterion of its calculation depends heavily on which group is selected. Life expectancy at birth in countries with high infant mortality is highly vulnerable to high death rates in the first few years of life. In these cases, another way to calculate life expectancy is to measure it from the age of five to exclude the effects of infant mortality and to reveal causes of death from other causes.

Historical Background?

- Life expectancy at birth has increased by 20 years in India, from 49.7 in 1970-75 to 69.7 in 2015-2019.
- Among the states, Odisha witnessed the highest increase of 45.7 to 69.8.
- Odisha is followed by Tamil Nadu (increased from 49.6 to 72.6).
- Uttar Pradesh had the lowest life expectancy at the age of 43 in 1970-75 which has increased to 65.6 in 2015-2019.
- There is a significant difference in life expectancy at birth in urban and rural areas as well as in states.
- The life expectancy of urban women in Himachal Pradesh was the highest at birth at 82.3 years.
- Rural males in Chhattisgarh had the lowest life expectancy at birth, only 62.8 years.



- There is a difference of 8 years in life expectancy between rural and urban areas of Assam. It is followed by Himachal Pradesh with a gap of five years.
- Kerala is the only state where rural life expectancy at birth is higher than urban for both women and men.
- Bihar and Jharkhand are the only states where the life expectancy of men is higher than that of women in both urban and rural areas.

Likely Question Asked In Preliminary Exam

Que. Which of the following parameter is not used in preparing Human Development Index in India?

- (a) Life expectancy (b) Per capita income
(c) Education (d) Environmental condition of the country

Answer: (d) Environmental status of the country

