# SOCIETAL PLATFORM

**Mission Implementation Framework**
**Mission - Programmes - Solutions - Assets**

**This presents:**

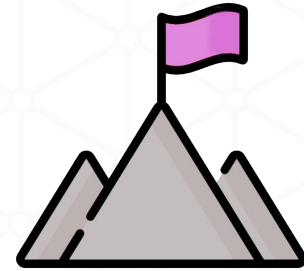An overview of how Societal Platforms are developed, with EkStep Foundation as an example.

**This is intended for:**

Social leaders and philanthropists looking to collaborate with various stakeholders to drive large-scale systemic programmes.
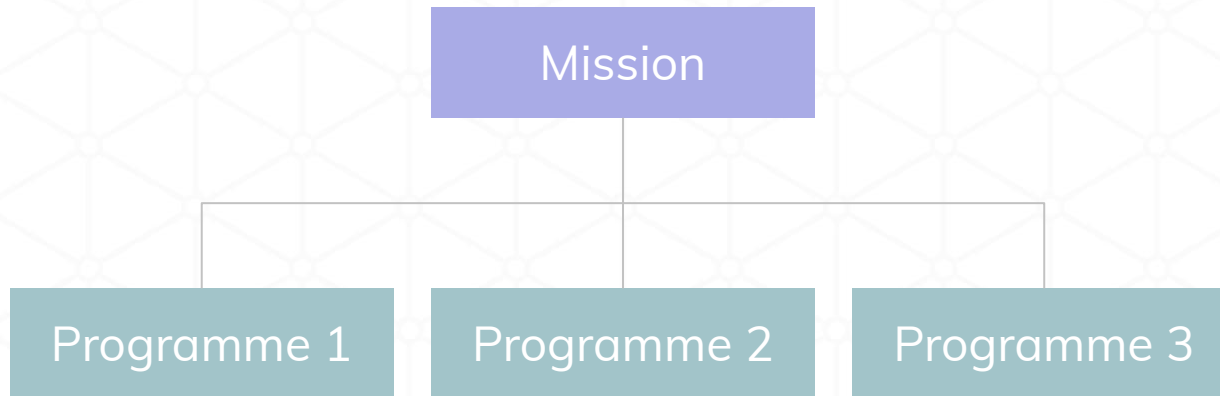
**Mission** is the goal an organization sets to achieve in its journey.

For example - *The societal mission of EkStep is to improve literacy and numeracy by increasing access to learning opportunities for 200 million children of India by 2020.*

The mission is operationalised through a number of programmes

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                    ┌─────────────┐
                    │   Mission   │
                    └──────┬──────┘
          ┌────────────────┼────────────────┐
   ┌──────┴──────┐  ┌──────┴──────┐  ┌──────┴──────┐
   │ Programme 1 │  │ Programme 2 │  │ Programme 3 │
   └─────────────┘  └─────────────┘  └─────────────┘
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A **programme** is a set of planned activities with predefined goals and objectives.

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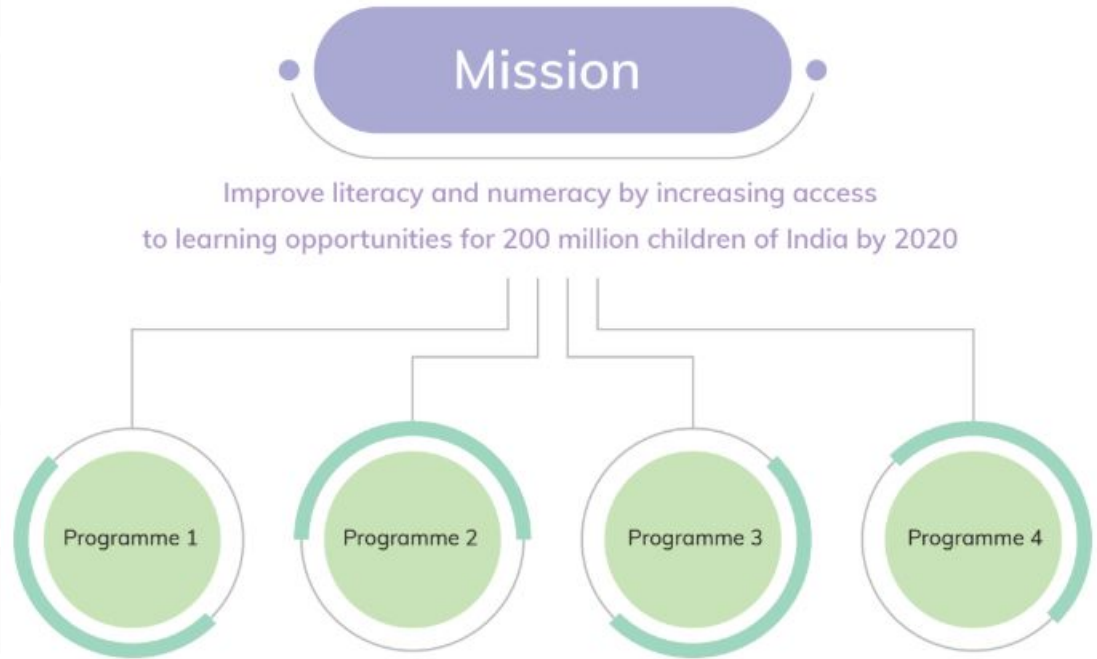
For Example -DIKSHA (Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing), a programme by the Ministry of Human Resources Development and National Council for Teacher Education(MHRD), focuses on providing an enhanced digital learning experience for teachers and learners.
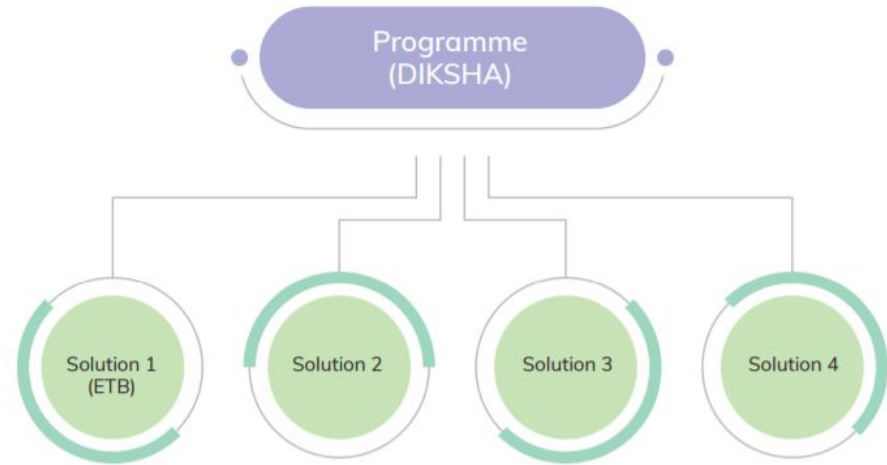
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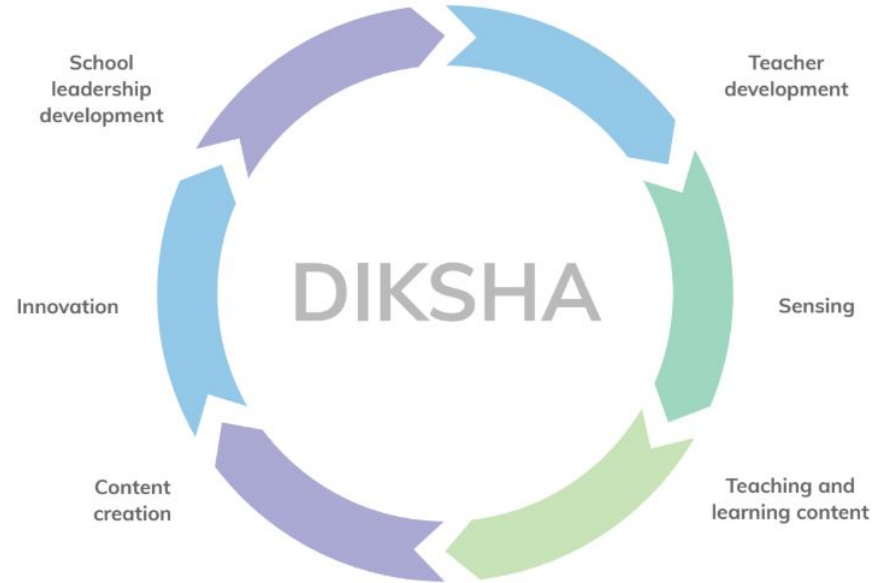
Some of the programme objectives include:

- Developing school leadership;

- Enabling content creation; and

- Making varied formats of resources available for teaching and learning.

Mission

Programme(s)

Solution(s)

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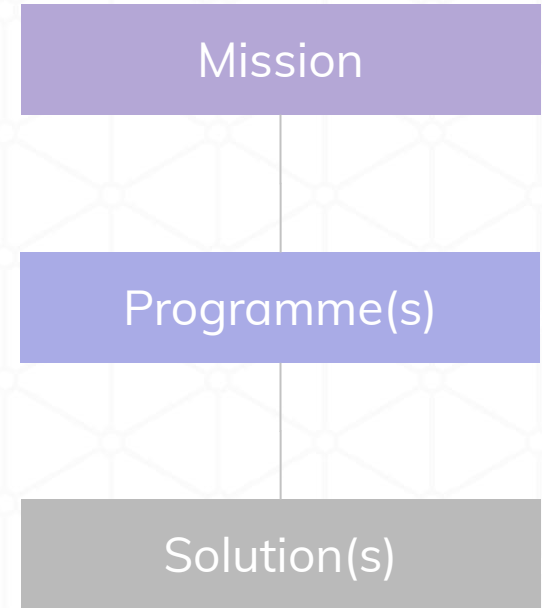
The programme incorporates several **solutions** to achieve the objectives. All the objectives, put together, address a set of problems.
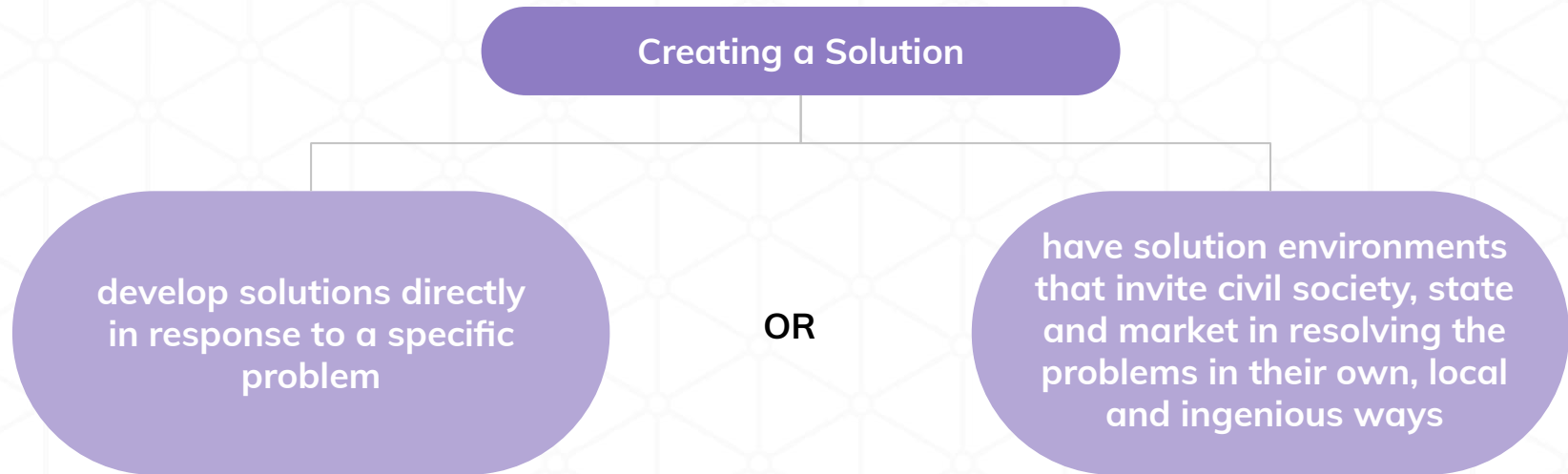
Creation of solutions is possible through two approaches.

**Creating a Solution**

**develop solutions directly in response to a specific problem**

**OR**

**have solution environments that invite civil society, state and market in resolving the problems in their own, local and ingenious ways**

Solution environments enable the creation of solutions by providing collaborative workspaces where the participating actors (civil society, state and market) are exposed to various resources.



Civil Society (Samaaj)

State (Sarkaar)

Market (Bazaar)
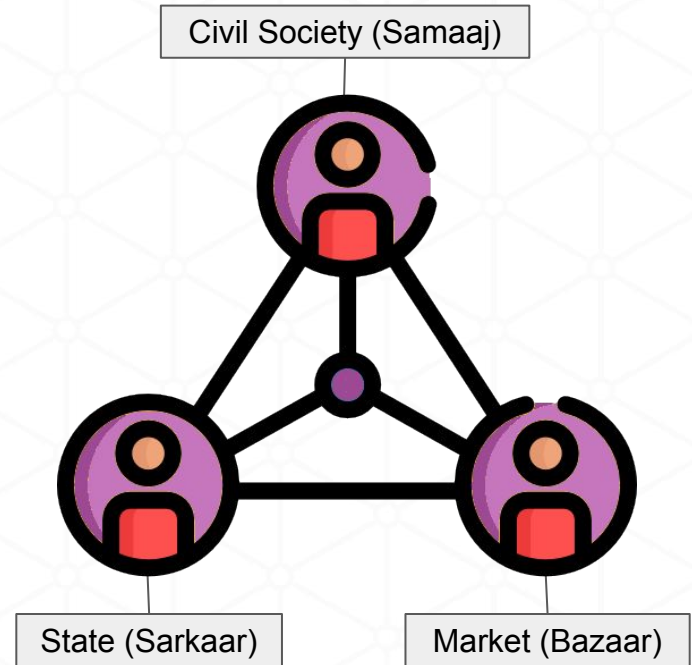
To provide the capability to develop solutions or power up the solution, resources need to be organised and leveraged. These resources are called assets.
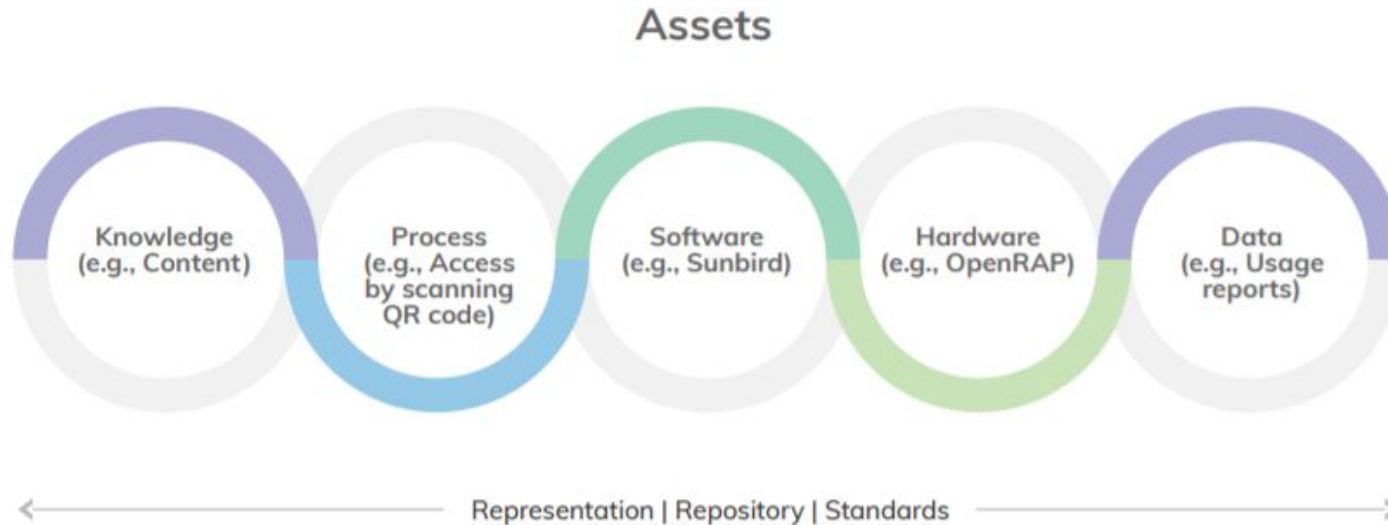
An **asset** is a valuable resource that can be used to provide future benefits.
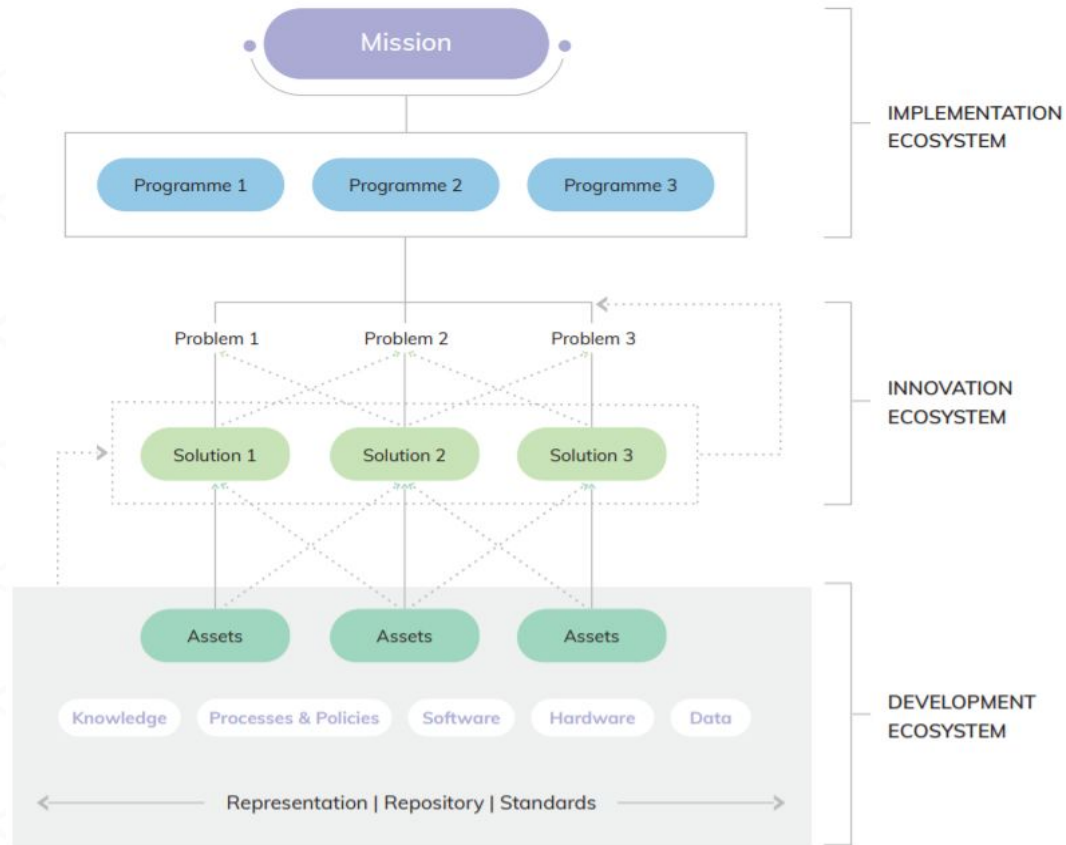
| Mission |
| Programme(s) |
| Solution(s) |
| Asset(s) |
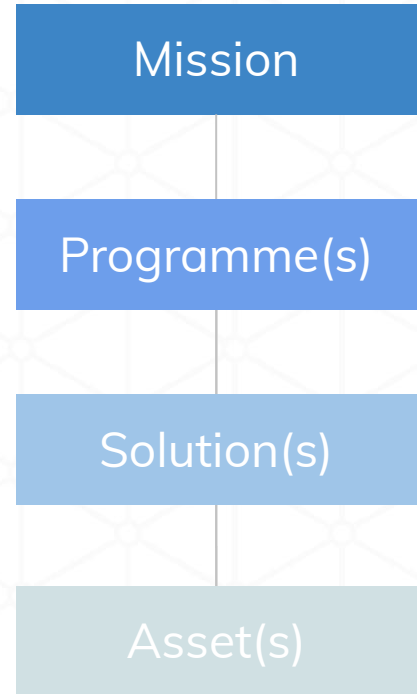
Assets can be of various types.

For example - The various types of Assets in the case of EkStep are -



Assets

Knowledge (e.g., Content) | Process (e.g., Access by scanning QR code) | Software (e.g., Sunbird) | Hardware (e.g., OpenRAP) | Data (e.g., Usage reports)

Representation | Repository | Standards

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