Impact of Digital India by 2019

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Abstract— The Digital India program has been propelled with an aim of changing the nation into a digitally enabled society and learning economy. The Digital India program would guarantee that Government administrations are easily accessible to citizens electronically reducing the paperwork. It would as well bring responsibility and transparency through the mandated delivery of services electronically; a Unique ID and e-Pramaan in view of credible and standard based interoperable and incorporated government applications and information basis. This paper endeavors to feature the effect of Digital India by 2019. It also expounds on the diverse possibilities of the program for the general population of the nation.

Index Terms— Digital India, Challenges, Opportunities, Effects, Fallouts, Expansion of IT sector, developing to developed.

1. Introduction

India, formally the Republic of India, the seventh-biggest nation by land, the second-most packed nation (with more than 1.3 billion individuals) after China, and the most populous democracy on the planet is a nation in South Asia. It has shown remarkable advancement in the field of science and innovation and is rising as one of the robust economies on the international platforms. Information and technology advancements have brought huge changes the improvement of the Indian society through information dissemination. Digital Technologies which incorporate Cloud Computing and Mobile Applications have developed as impetuses for fast financial development and citizen empowerment worldwide. Advanced innovations are in effect progressively utilized like never before now on an everyday basis from retail locations to government workplaces. They enable us to interface with each other and furthermore to share data on issues and worries at first glance.

They help to instantly resolve anomalies at the first stage of grievances. Digital India is a creative idea of Mr Narendra Modi's government. It is an initiative of government of India to incorporate the administration Departments and the general population of India. It aims to make Government administration accessible to citizens electronically by reducing paper work. The initiative consists plans to connect rural areas with high speed internet networks. It is an initiative to transform the country into digitally empowered knowledge economy. The program intertwines together a number of ideas and thought into a single, comprehensive vision so that each of them is seen a part of larger goal. It is coordinated by Deity, executed by the entire government- both at the centre and state. Electronic commerce denotes to 8 wide ranges of online business activities for products and services. E-commerce is the practice of electronic communications and digital information processing technology in business transactions to create, reform and redefine relationships for value creation and risk management between organizations and individuals. The project purposes to connect the 2.5 lakh villages across India through broadband highways, public internet access, universal access to mobile connectivity, e-governance, e-kranti, information for all, a sturdy electronic manufacturing regime, early harvest programs, and IT for jobs—conferred as the nine pillars of Digital India. The cost of this project is valued at Rs 1,13,000crore. The Digital India Advisory Group will be chaired by the Cabinet Secretary and monitored by the Prime Minister and his office. Today, the world has transformed from knowledge know-hows to techno knowledge savvy. Everything is available and accessible in one click. Digital India as well is a step by the government to inspire and connect Indian Economy to such a gen savvy world. The program tends to make Government administrations accessible to individuals carefully and delight in the most current data and mechanical advancements. It brings out different plans like E-Health, Digital Locker, E-Sign, and e-Education and so on and across the country grant entry. The program sees client and specialist organization similarly. The consumers will be benefited by way of saving time, money, physical & cognitive energy consumed in lengthy government courses. It also looks after public accountability through mandated delivery of government's services timely and electronically; a Unique ID and ePramaan based on authentic and standard based interoperable and integrated government applications and data basis. Digital India is a flagship dream project of the government for the citizens and Industries of India which could help in connecting the various past and present projects to bring India to the stage of global economies. It will attract investment in all product manufacturing industries. Andhra Pradesh is the first State to have opted this implementation. The Digital India project purposes to transform India into a digital economy with involvement from rural or urban areas and businesses. This will ensure that all government services and information are available everywhere, whenever, on any device that is highly accessible and secure. Digital India Project bridge the gap between the rural and urban India.

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1.1: Vision of Digital India initiative:

1.2: Key Projects of Digital India programme:

The Government of India has embarked upon following projects under the program.

1. **Digital Locker System** targets to minimalize the usage of paper work and enable sharing of e-documents across agencies. The sharing of the e-documents will be concluded through registered repositories thus warranting the authenticity of the online documents.

2. **MyGov.in** is employed as a platform for citizen engagement in governance, through a "Discuss", "Do" and "Disseminate" approach. The mobile App for MyGov would contain such features for convenience.

3. **Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) Mobile app** will be engaged by people and Government organizations for achieving the objectives of Swachh Bharat Mission.

4. **eSign framework** would enable citizens to digitally sign a document online by means of Aadhaar authentication.

5. **The Online Registration System (ORS)** has been launched under the eHospital application. This application offers necessary services such as online registration, payment of fees and appointment, online diagnostic reports, enquiring availability of blood online etc.

6. **National Scholarships Portal** is a one stop solution for scholarship right from submission of application, verification, sanction and disbursal to end recipient for every one of the grants offered by the GOI.

7. DeitY has agreed to an initiative named **Digitize India Platform (DIP)** for large scale digitization of records to facilitate efficient delivery of services to the citizens.

8. The Government of India has assumed an initiative viz. **Bharat Net**, a high speed digital highway to link all 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats of country. It will also be world's largest rural broadband connectivity project with optical fibre.

9. BSNL will lead **Next Generation Network (NGN)**, to supplant 30 year old exchanges, which is an IP based technology to bring about services like voice, information, mixed media/video and sorts of packet switched communication services.

10. BSNL has commenced large scale deployment of Wi-Fi hotspots all over the country. The user can latch on the BSNL Wi-Fi network by their mobile devices.

11. To deliver smooth services electronically and advance the way citizens and authorities transact each other, it is vital to have permeating connectivity. The '**broadband highways'** as one of the pillars of Digital India has been initiated by GOI. While availability is one rule, empowering citizens and encouraging smooth conveyance of services frames the other.

2. Objectives of the study:

I. To Study the idea of Digital India Programme.
II. To study the opportunities of the programme for the people of the country.
III. To study the impact of Digital India by 2019.

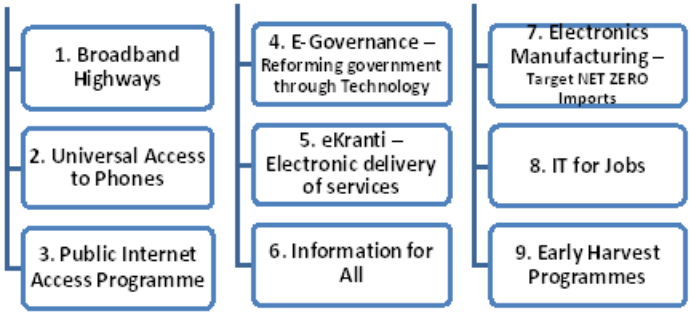
3. Research Methodology:

Secondary data has been used for the purpose of research. Variety of different magazines and journals has been utilized for conceptual clarity. Along these lines, the focus is to find out about the idea, its application and the effect on economy. In this manner qualitative data has been employed.

4. Analysis of the Objectives:

4.1 Concept of Digital India Program: Digital India pro gramme is consisting of following nine pillars.

NINE PILLARS OF DIGITAL INDIA



4.2 Opportunities of Digital India Programme:

Digital India programme has faced several challenges in its implementation phase but then again it sheds light on prospects mentioned below –

- Public accountability through mandated delivery of Government services electronically.
- Put an end to corruption system which plagues the intrinsic of the country.
- aims to reduce paper work to save trees & protect environment.
- National scholarship portal will put an end to scholarship process right from submission of student's application, verification, sanction and disbursal to end beneficiary for all scholarships provided by The Government of India.
- Upgrades rural population of the country in terms of tech knowledge. Knowledge and proficiency further leads to cashless transaction, financial inclusion.

4.3 Highlights of the progress in Digital India:

• Over 12,000 rural post office branches have been connected digitally and soon cashless banking would be a reality for them.

• 'Digital village' across the country will be a dream come true, by linking all schemes with technology. The 'digital village' would be powered by LED lighting, solar energy, skill development centres and e-services like e-education and e-health.

• Cashless transactions related to e-governance projects in the country have almost doubled in 2015, thanks to the Digital India Programme. According to official figures, electronic transaction aggregation and analysis layer (eTaal), 3.53 billion transactions took place in 2014, which almost hiked in 2015 to 6.95 billion.

• The liberal policies and aggressive focus on 'Make in India' have been significant in the resurgence of the electronics manufacturing sector.

4.4: Estimated Impact of Digital India by 2019:

A. <u>Economic impact:</u>

As indicated by experts, the Digital India design could help GDP up to $1 trillion by 2025. It can assume a key part of large-scale monetary factors, for example, GDP development, work age, work profitability, development in the number of organizations and income spillages for the Government.

According to the World Bank report, a 10% expansion in portable and broadband entrance builds the per capita GDP by 0.81% and 1.38% individually in the creating nations. India is the second biggest telecom showcase on the planet with 915 million remote endorsers and world's third biggest Internet advertise with very nearly 259 million broadband clients. There is as yet a gigantic financial open door in India as the tele-thickness in rustic India is just 45% where over 65% of the populace lives. Future development of media transmission industry as far as a number of supporters is relied upon to originate from provincial zones as urban territories are immersed with a tele-thickness of over 160%.

B. **<u>Social impact:</u>**

Social parts, for example, training, medicinal services, and saving money can't contact the natives because of obstacles and constraints, for example, mediator, absence of education, numbness, neediness, absence of assets, data and speculations. These difficulties have prompted an imbalanced development in the rustic and urban regions with checked contrasts in the financial and economic wellbeing of the general population in these regions. Present day ICT makes it less demanding for individuals to get access to administrations and assets. The infiltration of cell phones might be very valuable as a correlative channel to open administration conveyance separated from making of completely new administrations which may enormously affect the personal satisfaction of the clients and prompt social modernization.

The poor education rate in India is because of inaccessibility of physical foundation in country and remote territories. This is the place m-Education administrations can assume a vital part by achieving remote masses. As indicated by gauges, the computerized proficiency in India is only 6.5% and the web entrance is 20.83 out of 100 populace. The advanced India venture will be useful in giving constant training and somewhat address the test of absence of educators in instruction framework through brilliant and virtual classrooms. Instruction to ranchers, fisher men can be given through cell phones. The fast system can give the sufficient framework to online instruction stages like huge open online courses (MOOCs). Versatile and web keeping money can enhance the budgetary incorporation in the nation and can make win-win circumstance for all gatherings in the esteem chain by making an interoperable biological system and income sharing plans of action. Telecom administrators get extra income streams while the banks can achieve new client bunches causing most reduced conceivable expenses.

Factors, for example, a blossoming populace, poor specialist tolerant proportion (1:870), high baby death rate, expanding future, fewer quality doctors and a dominant part of the populace living in remote towns, bolster and legitimize the requirement for tele solution in the nation. M-wellbeing can advance development and improve the range of social insurance administrations.

Advanced stages can enable ranchers in know-how (to edit decision, seed assortment), setting (climate, plant security, development best practices) and market data (showcase costs, advertise request, coordinations).

C. <u>Environmental impact:</u>

The significant changes in the innovation space won't just conveyed changes to the financial framework, however, will likewise add to the natural changes.

The cutting-edge advances will help in bringing down the carbon impression by decreasing fuel utilization, squander administration, greener work environments and in this way prompting a greener biological system. The ICT part helps in effective administration and utilization of rare and non-inexhaustible assets.

Distributed computing innovation limits carbon discharges by enhancing versatility and adaptability. The vitality utilization can be diminished from 201.8 terawatt hour (TWh) in 2010 to 139.8 TWh in 2020 by higher selection of cloud server farms causing a 28% lessening in carbon impression from 2010 levels.

5. Conclusion:

Government will do well to take into account the recommendation of the Council on Digital Government strategies as entrusted in the OECD 2013 Ministerial Council Meeting while considering the agenda on " trust in Government: evidence, policies and decision making" at this stage of implementation of Digital India programme. The programme, which has been conceived at the behest of the highest level in political hierarchy, foresees inter-ministerial co-operation and collaboration towards the outline priorities with the expectation that relevant agencies across levels of Government would engage themselves in pursuing the Digital India agenda.

The elements of the Digital India programme accommodate all of the recommendation of the OECD referred above. So in the theoretical framework, the Digital India programme will be a state of the art network. How far the strategy would yield result in meeting the desired objectives would largely depend on factors which are outside the realm of technologies and tools for digitization. These are rooted in the organization maturity and commitment of the systems within the government and also dependent on public support, overcoming the shackles of historical and cultural traits and the installed wisdom which feels threatened with the transformation that will sweep them off their feet. For successful implementation of Digital India Programme involves lot of hindrances but in the present global context there is no second thought. Therefore it is highly expected to expedite the initiation of the digital India Programme.

A digitally empowered India can mend social and economic condition of people through development of non-agricultural economic activities apart from providing access to education, health and financial services. However, it is important to note that ICT alone cannot directly lead to overall development of the nation. The inclusive growth and development can be realized by supporting and augmenting elements like literacy, basic infrastructure, overall business environment, regulatory environment, etc.

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