

# Digital India: An Emerging Economy

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**Abstract-** It is a well-known fact that digital India is the outcome of many innovations and technological advancements. These transform the lives of people in many ways and will empower the society, economy in a pretty better manner. The Digital India drive is a dream project of the Indian Government to remodel India into a Knowledgeable, economically strong, digitally empowered society, with good governance for citizens by bringing synchronization and co-ordination in public accountability, digitally connecting and delivering the government programs and services to mobilize the capability of information technology across government departments. The 'Digital India' programme, an initiative of honourable Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi, will emerge new progressions in every sector of economy and generates innovative endeavours for geNext, and this campaign started by PM is very impressive in economic development. So, Digital India is a step by the government to inspire and connect Indian Economy to such a knowledge savvy world. The program targets to make Government services available to people digitally and enjoy the benefit of the newest information and technological innovations, and provide all services to people in paperless mode. Hence, an attempt has been made in this paper to understand Digital India – as a campaign where technologies and connectivity will come together to make an impact on all aspects of e- governance and improve the quality of life of citizens.

**Keywords -** Digital India, Digital Technology, E-governance, Innovations, Paperless.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Digital India is an ambitious programme to transform India into a digitally empowered economy. Our honourable Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi has introduced this programme from 1 July 2015. The motive behind this concept is to build participative, transparent & responsible system. It focuses on providing high speed internet services to its citizens & make services available in relative both for online & mobile platform. This programme has been envisaged and coordinated by the department of electronics and information technology in collaboration with central and state governments. Digital India mission's main aim is to bridge the connectivity gap between rural and urban areas. Digitization is an inclusive technique of preservation and access to knowledge contents, also it changes the ways in which collections are used and accessed. It is a social transformation started by the massive adoption of digital technologies to generate process, share and manage digital information. An attempt has been made in this paper to understand Digital India as a campaign where technologies & connectivity will come together for good governance. Digital India is **ekkranti** which is set to revolutionise the nation through electronic delivery of services

including e-education, e-healthcare and technology for planning.

## II. OBJECTIVES & IMPORTANCE

- Providing digital infrastructure as a utility to every individual.
- Providing information on government policies, services and programmes to citizens.
- Development of broadband highways across the country.
- Focuses on achieving the government stated target of zero imports.
- To provide transparency in economic transactions and proper regulatory environment.

## III. OPORTUNITIES FOR INDIA IN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

India is on the path to embracing digital technologies and following are the opportunities available:-

- The internet economy is expected to generate new market growth opportunities and job in near future.
- Embrace the opportunity as one of the leaders in the third industrial revolution.
- Digital India vision inspired us to unveil over Cisco smart city today.
- Digital technology can be helpful smart buildings, connected learning, smart work spaces and smart parking.
- Internet of things, internet of people and internet of process for India have a value of (about half a trillion U.S dollars) for the next 10 years.

## IV. KEY PROJECTS UNDER DIGITAL INDIA PROGRAMME

1. Digital Locker System: - aims to minimize the usage of physical documents and enable sharing of e-documents across agencies it provide safe custody of documents electronically.
2. Swachh Bharat Mission: - used by people and government organizations for achieving the goals of swachhbharat mission.
3. The Online Registration System: - this application provides online registration, payment of fees and appointment, online diagnostic report etc.
4. Bharat Net:- a high speed digital highway to connect all 2.5 lakh gram panchayats of the country .

5. Electronics Development Fund: - this policy aims to promote research and development, innovation and product development.
6. National Scholarship Portal: - this initiative aims at making the scholarship process easy. From submitting the application, verification, sanction, everything related to government scholarship can be done on this single portal online.
7. Universal Mobile Access: - in the coming years, network technologies like 3G, 4G and upcoming 5G will storm the speed. General public will access the online government services with the help of handheld devices. Nation is ready to be well-connected, efficient and more productive in every aspect.
8. Ekranti: - this kranti will fully focused on digital knowledge programme where education, health, rights, financial and many more services will be delivered on very high bandwidth. Physical boundaries no longer are a limitation when almost everyone and everything is a digital.
9. Electronics Manufacturing: - this milestone will create a huge base for electronics manufacturing in India with the aid of digital technologies and skills. The empowerment of manufacturing through the internet of things will enable intelligent workshops that demonstrate data driven operational excellence and decentralised production control system within and beyond the physical factory walls.
10. Information for All: - websites and mobile apps will convey data and realistic participation and through social media. Everything is connected through virtual networks. Swift work flow and no delays due to wait in queues.

#### V. INDIA LAGS BEHIND IN GLOBAL DIGITAL ECONOMY

India ranks 91 on the networked readiness index 2016, a key component of the world economic forum's. The global information technology report 2016. This report accesses the factors, policies and institutions that enable a country to fully leverage ICT for increase prosperity and crystalizes them into a global ranking of network readiness. Challenges in the way of digital India are:-

Telecom infrastructure, IT infrastructure in the form of apps, software is insufficient.

Illiteracy level is still high in India and similar share of youth is not enrolled in secondary education. Only 15 out of 100 household have access to the internet.

“Universal access” does not, however, guarantee a working network. Even in its major cities, India's mobile network so stressed that many times its broken, with call failures and drop a common complaint.

Integration of technology and language is one of the main challenge the mission would face in its implementation.

Cyber security is a major issue in the way of digital payments a wider adoption of digital payments will

invariably change the dimensions of risk, crime and security as well. Digital pickpockets pose a range of threats to individuals, institutions and economic stability itself.

#### VI. INDIA ON THE PATH OF DIGITILIZATION

Today digitalization can be seen as a tool of transformation which extends beyond over lifestyle to the way we transact across all sectors, be this communication, media, healthcare, retail and manufacturing. We are increasingly seeing the use of digital technology. The cabinet approved a blueprint for the digital India programme, which envisages all government services be delivered electronically by 2018. It will also provide high speed internet as a core utility down to the gram panchayat level. Actual programmes and road maps like **bharat net** and **national optic fibre network** (NOFN) have delivered quantifiable objectives and milestones. The fibre optic cables and the trenching have been covered around 80000 km during this time while optic fibre has reached till 24000 GPS. There are many projects under e-governance which are doing really well. E-passport, online land registration projects like **bhumi in Karnataka**, ration cards and food distribution services in some states are good examples. Land registration, college admissions, commercial tax department, driving licences, vehicle registration certificates and processing of intra-department files at the state secretariat have been digitised. Various projects like digi-locker, mygov.in, e sigh framework, swacch bharat mission mobile app, national scholarship portal, e-hospital, digitize India platform, bharat net, electronic development fund, centre of excellence on internet of things (IOT) have been formed under the digital India programme.

#### VII. ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS OF DIGITIZATION

During the last few decades, healthy living has become the major concern of society. There has been an increased focus on health related matters. There are many ecological benefits of digitization. Saving paper equates to saving trees and using less overall supplies, which could position an organisation ahead of its competitors in terms of its positive user sentiment. With digital documents and a document solution programme, organisation will no longer have to worry about using hours or even days of time looking for lost documents. Instead, everything will be available instantly via a computer search. Digitization can help organisation to take advantage of new technologies and allow staff to access records in and location it turns help in making ecological sustainable society as the person does not use vehicle to go here and there and it controls pollution.

#### VIII. ECONOMICAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS OF DIGITIZATION

By the process of digitization, knowledge to an ever greater amount is being produced, processed, communicated and preserved digitally. Digitization, despite being expensive at the initiative level such as

designing a website, scanning of documents, fast hardware, software packages and good connection etc., its saves much of the production cost and reasonable in comparison to the conventional form of distributing system of information. With the usage of digital technology, such as pricing, reliability, speed and ease of use determine the level of digitization, which in turn has a proven impact on reducing unemployment, improving quality of life and boosting citizens, access to public services. For digitization, a number of libraries, museums and publishers have been scanning their older documents and rare images for many years and made them available through World Wide Web.

#### IX. CONCLUSION

Digital India is one of the most exciting initiatives in the country. The programme focuses on e-governance solutions that leverage technology to improve the way the government interacts with citizens. It ensures benefits especially in the areas of broadband expansion, electronic manufacturing and e-governance. But there are many challenges in the way of digitization. It include lack of proper infrastructure, illiteracy, limited access to internet etc. government is making efforts to remove these hindrances by investment in digital infrastructure, improving digital literacy and providing online services to citizens. Tech giants from all over the world are willing to actively participate in this dream campaign. In nutshell, this programme is useful to every citizen success of this programme will make India digitally empowered and leader in usage of IT in delivery of services related to various domains such as digital marketing, health, education, agriculture, banking etc.. Let us all look forward for the successful implementation for this project for the brighter and prosperous India.

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