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Digitalistaion is a potent tool for making Revolutionised India

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ABSTRACT

Digital India is that the beginning of digital revolution. it's a dream which is made by the govt of India to make sure that government services are made available to citizens electronically, even in remote areas, by improving online infrastructure and by increasing Internet connectivity. The programme has one mission and one target that's to require nation forward digitally and economically. The initiative will enable people to urge engaged within the innovation process which is required by the economy to maneuver forward. But to implement this is often an excellent challenge. There are many roadblocks within the way of its successful implementation like digital illiteracy, poor infrastructure, low internet speed, lack of coordination among various departments, issue concerning taxation etc . These challenges got to be addressed so as to understand the complete potential of this programme. It requires tons of efforts and dedication from all departments of state also as private sector. If implemented properly, it'll open various new opportunities for the citizens of the country.

1. Introduction

Throughout the world, information and communication technologies (ICT) still proliferate at incredible speed. Digitalization is one among the foremost fundamental period of transformation we've ever witnessed. Digital India was a flagship programme launched by the Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi on 1 July 2015 - with an objective of connecting rural areas with high-speed internet networks and improving digital literacy. The vision of this programme is to rework India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. it's one among the most important step by government of India to motivate the citizen of the country and connect Indian economy to knowledge savvy world.

2. Review of literature

The author concluded that vision of digital India may be a huge step to empower nation. It's also said that implementation of nine pillars of the mission faced serious challenges in implementation SeemaDua (2017). The research highlights that increased digitalization reaped the gains in economies, societies and functioning of public sectors'. During 2011, Digitalization contributes to world economy a further $193 bn. and 6million jobs worldwide. "Digitization creates jobs, with a ten point increase within the digitization score resulting in a 1.02 percent drop by the unemployment rate. The new public governance approaches are required to be support a shift from citizen-centric approaches to citizen-driven approaches5. Improved service delivery and internal public sector efficiency should go hand-in-hand promotes economic process , societal equality and good governance with greater transparency, integrity and citizen engagement, if not it leads to economic and financial crisis.

3. Research Methodology

The data is secondary data collected from Journals, Magazine, Annual Reports, Recommendations of Councils, Web content of Government Organizations that relates to subject matter.

4. Objective of the study

1. To examine the concept of Digital India
2. To explore the various areas of Digitalization in India
3. To identify the opportunities in Digital India programme to tap the untapped opportunities.
4. To analysis the challenges that act as barriers to Digital India.
5. To describe the benefits of Digitalization in India that contributes to economic growth.

5. What is digital India initiative

Digital India initiative is an extended and transformed version of e-Governance project which is in situ since mid-1990s. Various e-Governance projects everywhere the country encompassing all the govt departments haven't been ready to cause desired results. Thus there was a requirement felt by this government to overhaul the present infrastructure of e-governance plan and also include additional objectives within the new initiative. Through the implementation of this scheme, the gap between government departments and other people generally would be minimized. Services and benefits provided by the govt would reach to the citizens in pace and without much hassle. it'll also ensure local electronic manufacturing and job creations for Indians. Therefore, to understand the target of creating India a 'Digital Society' and a 'Knowledge Economy', PM Narendra Modi envisioned the scheme of "Digital India" so on transform the whole concept of Governance by making it more transparent and accessible to the citizen. The Digital India initiative is being envisaged by Department of Electronics and knowledge Technology (Deity) but other ministries also are involved like Ministry of Communications & IT, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Ministry of Health et al. also.

.DIGITAL INDIA 'Digital India' is a central programme to make India ready for a knowledge-based future Vision Areas of Digital India

The Digital India programme is centered on three key vision areas:

1. Digital Infrastructure as a Utility to each Citizen**:** This includes to supply high speed Internet connectivity as a core utility for delivery of services to citizens. to supply digital identity that's unique, lifelong, online and authenticable to each citizen. Providi ng mobile and checking account enabling citizen participation in digital and financial space. quick access to a standard Service Centre. Shareable private space on a public cloud for each citizen

2. Governance and Services on Demand Seamless integration across departments or jurisdictions Ensuring availability of services in real-time from online & mobile platforms to form all citizen entitlements portable and available on the cloud To digitally transformed services for improving simple doing business Leveraging Geospatial Information Systems (GIS) for decision support systems & development

6. Discussion and analvsis

Indian telecom network is that the second largest within the world after China I' .The country has 971.01 million telephone connections, including 944.01 million wireless telephone connections. Overall tele-density within the country is 77.59%.Urban tele-density is 147.75%, whereas rural tele-density is 46.14%.The share of wireless telephones in total telephones is 97.22%.The share of personal sector in total telephones is 89.15%.Number of Broadband connections is 85.74 million.

The country has increased telephone connections' 4to 1036.57 million from 971.01 million, wireless telephone connections increased to 1011.05 million from 944.01 million. Tele-density within the country increased to 81.85% from 77.59%. the agricultural tele-density increased to 49.82% from 46.14%. the amount of Broadband connections increased to 131.49 million from 85.74 million at the top of November 2015.

The country has increased telephone connections'5 to 1124.41 million from 1036.57 million, Wirelesstelephone connections increased to 1099.97 million from 1011.05 million. Tele-density within the country increased to 87.85% from 81.85%. the agricultural tele-density increased to 52.97% from 49.82%. the amount of Broadband connections increased to 218.43 million from 131.49 million at the top of October 2016.

The change in telephone connections is 115.79%, Wireless telephone connection is 116.52% and broadband connections is 254.75% during 2014-15 to 2016-17. This percentage change in telecom indicators indicate that folks are going forward to Digital India initiatives of state of India.

Telecom Development Indicators

Sl. No.	Item		At the end of				
			March'14	March'15	March'16	December'15	November'16
1	Number of Telephones (In million)	Overall	933.02	996.13	1059.33	1036.57	1124.41
2		Wire line	28.50	26.59	25.22	25.52	24.44
3		Wireless	904.52	969.54	1034.11	1011.05	1099.97
4		Rural	377.78	416.08	447.77	434.23	465.20
5		Urban	555.23	580.05	611.56	602.34	659.22
6	Tele-density (Telephones per 100 persons)	Overall	75.23	79.36	83.40	81.85	87.85
7		Rural	44.01	48.04	51.26	49.82	52.97
8		Urban	145.46	149.04	154.18	152.57	164.13
9	%age share	Wireless	96.95	97.33	97.62	97.54	97.83
10		Public	12.87	10.07	10.26	10.12	10.42
11		Private	87.13	89.93	89.74	89.88	89.58
12	%age growth of Total Telephones – over previous year		3.90	6.76	6.34	6.75	8.47

Source: Government of India, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, Department of Telecommunication, Annual Report 2016-17

The Table shows that percentage growth of total telephones over the years to 8.47 from 3.90 during March 2014 to November 2016.

"ERNET India has been that specialize in addressing the ICT requirements of the highly deprived sections of the society just like the rural and remote school children, farmers and therefore the disab1ed'6 . The state-of-the art technologies promote the Digital India success.

"As consumers evolve in parallel and demand wide-spread seamless connectivity, it's inevitable that the house will eventually become their major hubs of cohesion". One-third of all Indian respondents are early adopters of technology, potential for smart devices and services than the other country across Asia pacific that begins digital transformation reception. Business in India is optimistic with 41% able to embrace the interoperability of services and applications' 7. there's an opportunities for the business to formulate unique strategies to enhance services, brand value with affordable pricing competition.

"In a brief span, Digital India has enabled the roll-out of the many new projects and products, covering the whole spectrum of e-governance within the country"".

7. Benefits of digital India programme

Digital India programme is that the beginning of digital revolution. it's an enormous initiative to empower people of the country. Main benefits of this programme are-

1. The digital India mission would make all the govt services available to people of country through common service delivery outlets. this is able to cause inclusive growth by enabling access to education , healthcare and government services to all or any the citizens of the country. People can recover advice on health services. Those that can't afford school/ colleges can get chance to online education.
2. There would be more transparency as all the info would be made online and would be accessible to citizens of the country.
3. E-Governance will help in reducing corruption and getting things done quickly.
4. Digital locker facility will help citizen to digitally store their important documents like Pan Card, passport, mark sheets etc.
5. It will help in getting things done easily. for instance once we got to open an account, we'll give official details of our digital locker, where they will verify our documents. By this we will save time and therefore the pain of standing in long queues for getting our documents would be reduced.
6. It will help in decreasing documentation and reducing paper work.
7. Digital India mission is away for cashless transactions.
8. It can help small businesses. People can use online tools to expand their business.
9. It can play a key role in GDP growth . consistent with analyst the digital India could boost GDP up to $1 trillion by 2025. consistent with International Bank for Reconstruction and Development report a tenth increase in mobile and broadband penetration increases per capita GDP by 0.81% and 1.31% respectively in developing countries.The programme would generate huge number of jobs in IT, electronics and telecommunication sector directly or indirectly.

8. Challenges

More than a year has been passed since Digital India mission has been announced but it is facing multiple challenges in successful implementation.

Few of the challenges are-

1. High level of digital illiteracy is that the biggest challenge within the success of digital India programme. Low digital literacy is vital hindrance in adaptation of technologies. Consistent with ASSOCHAM-Deloitte report on Digital India, November,2016, around 950million Indians are still not on internet.
2. Making Digital India scheme known and creating awareness among common masses about its benefits is additionally an excellent challenge.
3. it's a mammoth task to possess connectivity with each and each village , town and city. Connecting 250000 Gram Panchayats through National optical fiber isn't a simple task. the most important challenge is ensuring that every panchayat point of broad band is restored and functional. it's found that 67% of NOFN points are non functional even at the pilot stage.
4. A key component under this vision is high speed of internet as a core utility to facilitate online delivery of varied services . India has low internet speed. consistent with third quarter 2016 Akamai report on internet speed ,India is at the105th position within the world in average internet speed. This rank is that the lowest in entire Asia Pacific region .
5. consistent with ASSOCHOM- Deloitte report , the difficulty concerning taxation and regulatory guidelines have proved to road block in realizing the vision of Digital India. a number of the common policy hurdles include lack of clarity in FDI policies have impacted the expansion of ecommerce.
6. the most important challenge faced by Digital India programme is slow and delayed infrastructure development. India's digital infrastructure is comprehensively inadequate to tackle growing increase in digital transactions. India needs over 80 lakh hotspots as against the supply of about 31000 hotspot at the present to succeed in global level, consistent with ASSOCHOM-Deloitte report.
7. The private participation in government projects in India is poor due to long and sophisticated regulatory processes.
8. Many request proposals issued by government aren't picked up by competent private sector organizations since they're not commercially viable. Currently Over 55000 villages remain bereft of mobile connectivity because providing mobile connectivity in such locations isn't commercially viable for service providers ,ASSOCHAM-Deloitte report acknowledged .
9. 9. there's a good digital divide between urban and rural India. Till now funds haven't been deployed effectively to satisfy the value of infrastructure creation in rural areas.
10. India has 1600 languages and dialects. Non availability of digital services in local languages may be a great barrier in digital literacy.
11. Fear of cybercrime and breach of privacy has been deterrent in adoption of digital technologies. Most of the technology including cyber security tools are imported. We don't have requisite skills to examine these for hidden malwares . we've no top level experts for these high end jobs at the present . consistent with NASSCOM, India needs 1 million trained cyber security professionals by 2025. the present estimated number is 62000.High level of digital illiteracy: Digital illiteracy is prevalent in most of the towns and villages in India. Cities have adopted digitalization but limited to certain extent. Full fledged digitalization is cashless transaction on daily basis, use of internet services to get government certificates. This requires administration changes, Taxation changes and change in public mentality. So its a team work which includes citizen's responsibility and support to the new system

1. **Connectivity to remote areas:** It is a mammoth task to have connectivity with each and every village, town and city. The problem of connectivity is a complex issue because every state has different laws pertaining to its execution. Also it is challenging for the

central authorities to make a database where such a huge information can be stored.

2. **Compatibility with center state databases:** Every state has different internet protocols because every state is diversified. Diversified not only in the sense of religion but also in language. Hence software compatibility with the center is a crucial issue. Information shall be saved carefully.
3. **Cyber Crime:** There is cyber threat all over the globe and digital India will not be any exception. Hence we need a strong anti cyber crime team which maintains the database and protects it round the clock
4. **Inter Departmental Co ordination:** Within the government there are various departments which should be integrated. Integration has technical as well as corporate issue. Corporate in the sense self ego of the officers and staff of our government services are hurdle in the change. Also the middle man policy will be eliminated completely because of digital India, hence there will be imminent resistance from the working staff.
5. **Finance:** Though there are resources with India but there is a huge capital cost which is to be invested and the fruits of the investment will be received after few years.
6. **Net neutrality:** The issue is still on the table and we are blindly following the digital India. Net neutrality is must and we should make sure that digital India without net neutrality would be a great blow to entrepreneurs and citizens of India.
7. **Changing the mindset:** This point will come into picture when you have allocated the required resources and material but when it comes to implementing them, most of them will be hesitant to change. People are accustomed with years of same of practice that they are not ready to change.
8. **Exchange of information:** The information stored should also be used by other government offices. For example police, surveillance and other security issues can be easily resolved with digital India but its co ordination is a mammoth task. It is not only a technological question but also deals with the question of privacy and security.

9. Suggestions

Digital India campaign can't achieve success on its own. Policy changes are needed to form digital India a reality. Few of the suggestions are –

1. Digital literacy is initiative in empowering citizens. People should skills to secure their online data.
2. To make this programme successful, a huge awareness programme has got to be conducted. there's pressing got to educate and inform the citizens, especially in rural and remote areas, about the advantages of internet services to extend the expansion of internet usage.
3. Digital divide must be addressed.
4. Manufacturing content isn't government's strength. This mission needs content and repair partnerships with telecom companies and other firms.
5. PPP models must be explored for sustainable development of digital infrastructure.
6. Private sector should be encouraged for development of walk infrastructure in rural and remote areas. To encourage private sector, there must be favorable taxation policies ,quicker clearance of projects.
7. The success of digital India project depends upon maximum connectivity with minimum cyber security risks. For this we'd like a robust anti cyber crime team which maintains the database and protects it around the clock.
8. To improve skill in cyber security , we'd like to introduce cyber security course at graduate level and encourage international certification bodies to introduce various skill based cyber security courses.
9. There is need for effective participation of varied departments and demanding commitment and efforts. Various policies in several areas should support this goal.
10. For successful implementation , there must be amendments in various legislations that have for long hindered the expansion of technology in India.

10. Conclusion

The vision of digital India is grand. It's an enormous step towards building a much empowered nation. If successful, it transforms citizen access to multimedia information, content and services. However the goal remains distant since most of the nine pillars of digital India mission face serious challenges in implementation. It's imperative that focused persistent attention must tend to every and each pillar in order that this programme doesn't find yourself in failure. Actually we all should be mentally prepared for the change and be able to face the challenges in implementing this policy, only then it might be possible to form this vision a reality.

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