



A Study of Benefits and Challenges of Digital India

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ABSTRACT : Digital India is the start of advanced upset. A fantasy which is made by the Government of India to guarantee that taxpaying driven organizations are made accessible to residents electronically, even in remote zones, by improving on the web framework and by expanding Internet availability. The program has one strategic objective that is to take country forward carefully and financially. The activity will empower individuals to get occupied with the development procedure which is required by the economy to push ahead. Be that as it may, to execute this is an extraordinary test. There are numerous obstacles in the method for its effective usage like computerized ignorance, poor foundation, low web speed, absence of coordination among different offices, issue relating to tax collection and so on. These provokes should be tended to so as to understand the maximum capacity of this program. It requires a great deal of endeavors and commitment from all divisions of government just as private segment. Whenever implemented appropriately, it will open new doors for the residents of the nation.

Keywords : Digital, Infrastructure, Opportunities, Revolution, Roadblocks.

INTRODUCTION

Round the Globe, information and communication technologies (ICT) continue to proliferate at incredible speed. Digitalization is one of the most fundamental period of transformation we have ever witnessed. Digital India is 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. Transforming India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy is the vision of this programme. It is one of the biggest steps by government of India to motivate the citizen of the country and connect Indian economy to knowledge savvy world.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Various articles and research papers give a point by point knowledge about the job of advanced India and the ramifications of this task in India. Rani (2016) inferred that the advanced India venture gives a colossal chance to utilize the most recent innovation to reclassify India the standards of administration industry. It also brought up that numerous tasks may require some transformational procedure, reengineering, refinements to accomplish the ideal help level destinations. Midha (2016) presumed that digital India is an incredible arrangement to create India for information future however its inappropriate execution because of unavailability and resoluteness to imperative can prompt its disappointment. Despite the fact that advanced India program is confronting number of difficulties yet in the event that appropriately executed it can make

the best eventual fate of each resident. So we Indians should cooperate to shape the information economy. Gupta and Arora (2015) examined the effect of digital India venture on India's rustic segment. The investigation found that numerous plans have been propelled in digital India to support agribusiness division and business advancement in provincial zones. Digital India program has additionally made way for strengthening of country .

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The paper is based on the secondary data and the information is retrieved from the internet via research papers journals and expert opinions on the same subject matter.

OBJECTIVE OF THE CHAPTER

1. To studies the concept of digital India programmes.
2. To determine the importance of this programme.
3. To ascertain the challenges faced in implementation of this programme.
4. To find out practical solutions and innovative ideas to accomplish the vision of a digital India-a reality.

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 an Advantage to Every Citizen:It incorporates to give fast Internet availability as a center utility for conveyance of administrations to residents. To give advanced character that is long lasting, novel, on the web and genuine ready to each resident. Giving cell phone and ledger empowering resident interest in advanced and money related space. Simple access to a Common Service Center. Shareable private space on an open cloud for each resident.
2. Governance and Services on Demand: Stable incorporation across offices or purviews Ensuring accessibility of administrations progressively from online and versatile stages to make all residents privileges convenient and accessible on the cloud.To carefully change administrations for improving simplicity of working together Leveraging Geo spatial Information Systems (GIS) for choice emotionally supportive networks and advancement
3. Digital Empowerment of Citizens: Engaging residents through widespread advanced proficiency. To give general open advanced asset.Making accessible digital assets/benefits in Indian dialects. To give communitarian advanced stages to participative administration. Residents not required to truly submitting Govt. records/declarations.

NINE PILLARS OF DIGITAL INDIA PROGRAMME

Under Digital India programme, 9 key initiatives are in progress, which are as follows:

1. Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity: Aim is to increase network penetration and to provide mobile connectivity to 44000 villages by 2018 with investment of Rs. 16000 Crore.

2. E-Governance: IT would be used to make the delivery of government services more effectively. There would be integration of services and platform-UIDAI, Payment Gateway, Mobile Seva platform, Public redressal etc., through IT. All information would be available in electronic form.
3. Broadband Highways: Aim is to cover 250000 village Panchayats under National Optical Fiber Network (NOFN) by December 2016. Nationwide internet infrastructure (NII) would integrate the network and cloud infrastructure in the country to provide high speed connectivity and cloud platform to various government departments up to the Panchayats level.
4. E-Kranti: Main aim is electronic delivery of services to people be it education, health, financial inclusion or justice.
5. Public Internet Access Programme: One Common Service Centre (CSC) would be provided to each gram Panchayats and 150,000 Post Offices are proposed to be converted into multi service centers.
6. A website Information for All MyGov.in is launched by the government to facilitate a 2-way communication process between citizens and the government. It is a medium to exchange ideas or suggestion with government. The citizen would have open access to information through open data platform.
7. Electronics Manufacturing: Zero imports of electronics is focused by the government by 2020 through local manufacturing of items such as smart energy meters, micro ATMs, mobile, consumer and medical electronics. Government is also taking several steps to promote manufacturing and investment in electronics sector by providing clarity on taxation, incentives skill development etc.
8. IT for Jobs: Aim is to train 10 million people in towns and villages for IT sector jobs in five years. It also aims to provide training to three lakh service delivery agents as part of skill development to run viable businesses delivering IT services. Also it focuses on training of five lakh Rural Workforce on Telecom and related services and setting up of BPOs in each North-eastern state.
9. Early Harvesting Programmes: Wi-Fi installing facilities are being planned by government in all universities across the country. All books will be converted into e books. Email will be made the primary mode of communication within government. Bio metric Attendance System will be installed in all central government offices where recording of attendance will be made online.

BENEFITS OF DIGITAL INDIA PROGRAMME

Digital India program is the start of advanced era. It is a major activity to engage individuals of the nation. Fundamental advantages of this program are-

1. The digital India strategymakes all the taxpaying organizations accessible to individuals of nation through normal help conveyance outlets. This would prompt comprehensive development by empowering access to instruction, medicinal services and taxpayer supported organizations to all the residents of the nation. Individuals can show signs of improvement exhortation on wellbeing administrations. The individuals who can't bear the cost of school/universities can get opportunity to online instruction.
2. E-Governance will help in decreasing debasement and completing things rapidly.
3. Digital storage office will push resident to carefully store their significant records like Pan Card, identification, mark sheets and so on.

4. More straightforwardness will be there as all the information would be made on the web and would be open to residents of the nation.
5. It focuses at diminishing documentation and decreasing desk work.
6. It will provide help in completing things no problem at all. For example when we have to open a record, we will give official subtleties of our advanced storage, where they can confirm our archives. By this we can spare time and the problem of remaining in long lines for getting our reports would be diminished.
7. Digital India strategic away for cashless exchanges.
8. A key job can be assumed in GDP development. As per experts the digital India could support GDP up to \$1 trillion by 2025. As per World Bank report a 10 per cent expansion in portable and broadband entrance increments per capita GDP by 0.81 per cent and 1.31 per cent separately in creating nations.
9. It is a support for private companies. Individuals can utilize online instruments to extend their business.
10. The program would create tremendous number of occupations in IT, hardware and media transmission area legitimately or in a roundabout way.

CHALLENGES

Digital India mission has been announced since more than a year but it is facing multiple challenges in successful implementation. Few of the challenges are:

1. It is an incredible test making Digital India plot known and making mindfulness among normal masses about its advantages.
2. High degree of advanced ignorance is the greatest test in the achievement of computerized India program. Poor computerized proficiency is key element in adjustment of advances. As per ASSOCHAM-Deloitte report on Digital India, November, 2016, around 950 million Indians are still not using web.
3. The main segment under this vision is fast web as a center utility to encourage online conveyance of different administrations. India has low web speed. As per second from last quarter 2016 Akamai report on web speed, India is at the 105th position on the planet in normal web speed. This rank is the most minimal in whole Asia Pacific locale.
4. According to ASSOCHOM-Deloitte report, the issue relating to tax collection and administrative rules has demonstrated to barricade in understanding the vision of Digital India. A part of the regular approach obstacles remember absence of clearness for FDI strategies have affected the development of online business.
5. It is a huge assignment to have network with every single town, and city. Associating 250000 Gram Panchayats through National Optical Fiber isn't a simple task. The greatest test is guaranteeing that every panchayat purpose of expansive band is repaired and practical. It is discovered that 67 percent of NOFN focuses are non utilitarian even at the pilot arrange
6. Greatest test looked by Digital India program is moderate and deferred framework improvement. India's computerized framework is exhaustively insufficient to handle developing increment in advanced exchanges. More than 80 lakh hotspots are needed in India as against the accessibility of around 31000 hotspot at present to arrive at worldwide level, as indicated by ASSOCHOM-Deloitte report.

7. The private cooperation in government extends in India is poor due to long and complex administrative procedures.
8. The solicitation proposition gave by government are not gotten by equipped private part associations since they are not industrially practical. Right now more than 55000 towns stay denied of versatile network on the grounds that giving portable availability in such areas isn't financially reasonable for specialist organizations, ASSOCHAM-Deloitte report brought up.
9. There is a wide computerized separate segment among urban and country India. Uptill now reserves have not been sent successfully to meet the expense of framework creation in country regions.
10. India has 1600 dialects and lingos. Non accessibility of computerized benefits in nearby dialects is an incredible obstruction in advanced proficiency.
11. Fear of digital crime and rupture of security has been hindrance in selection of advanced innovations. A large portion of the innovation including digital security instruments is imported. We don't have essential abilities to investigate these for shrouded malware's. We have no top level specialists for these top of the line employments at present. As indicated by NASSCOM, India needs 1 million prepared digital security experts by 2025. The current evaluated number is 62000.

SUGGESTIONS

The success of Digital India campaign can't be done on its own. Changes in Policy are needed to make digital India a reality. Few of the suggestions are:

1. For the fruitful working, a monstrous mindfulness program must be led. There is squeezing needed to teach and illuminate the residents, particularly in provincial and remote regions, the advantages of internet providers to expand the development of web utilization.
2. Initial phase of Digital education in engaging residents. Individuals should realize how to make sure about their online information.
3. Private division should be energized for improvement of last mile foundation in country and remote zones. There must be good tax assessment approaches, faster freedom of tasks, to support private area.
4. Digital gap should be tended to.
5. Manufacturing substance isn't government's quality, these strategic substances and administration associations with telecom organizations and different firms.
6. The advanced India venture achievement relies on most extreme network with least digital security dangers. For the same we need a strong enemy of digital wrongdoing group which keeps up the database and secures it continuously.
7. To improve aptitude in digital security, digital security course have to be present at graduate level and urge universal confirmation entities to present different expertise based digital security courses.
8. Therequirement for compelling interest of different offices, requesting responsibility and endeavors. Different arrangements in various areas should fulfill this objective.
9. Effective execution demands, changes in different enactments that have for since a long time ago towards the development of innovation in India.
10. Investigation for PPP models for supportable improvement of computerized foundation.

CONCLUSION

Fabulous is the vision of computerized India. As an immense advance towards building a really enabled country. On the other hand that effective, the resident access is changed to interactive media data, administrations and substance. The objective is still far away as the vast majority of the nine mainstays of computerized India crucial confronting genuine difficulties in usage. It is basic that concentrated must be given to every column so the program doesn't wind up in disappointment. Actually we as a whole should be intellectually arranged for the change and should be prepared to confront the difficulties in implementing this approach, at that point when it is conceivable to make this vision a reality.

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