



## DIGITAL INDIA –A NEW CHANGE IN INDIAN ECONOMY

### ABSTRACT

160 million Jan Dhan Accounts, 130 Million Direct Benefit Transfer and 110 million insurance policies only in few weeks. It is the power of Digitalization .Even though India is known as a powerhouse of software, the availability of electronic government services to citizens is still comparatively low. The National e-Governance Plan approved in 2006 has made a steady progress through Mission Mode Projects and Core ICT Infrastructure, but greater thrust is required to ensure effective progress in electronics manufacturing and e-Governance in the country. The Digital India vision provides the intensified impetus for further momentum and progress for this initiative and this would promote inclusive growth that covers electronic services, products, devices, manufacturing and job opportunities. India in the 21st Century must strive to meet the aspirations of its citizens where government and its services reach the doorsteps of citizens and contribute towards a long-lasting positive impact. The Digital India Programme aims to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy by leveraging IT as a growth engine of new India Economy is going in a very positive Direction after launching make in India Plan of Indian Government .They focused on Digital India Plan to make India Economy more transparent and speedy. The Digital India project that aims to offer a one-stop shop for government services would use the mobile phone as the backbone of its delivery mechanism. The government hopes the Rs 1.13-lakh crore initiative that seeks to transform India into a connected economy to also attract investment in electronics manufacturing, create millions of jobs and support trade. Digital India Govt's Umbrella Branding of all past and new e projects and ideas to facilitate engagement with the Public promises access to internet ,phone and banking Infrastructure . Government of India has planning to focus to prepare India for a future Knowledge future .It not only help to government to the government in transparency but also helps to Indian people to upgrade in knowledge .It helps to create millions of jobs in Indian economy in IT ,and Electronics and communication sector



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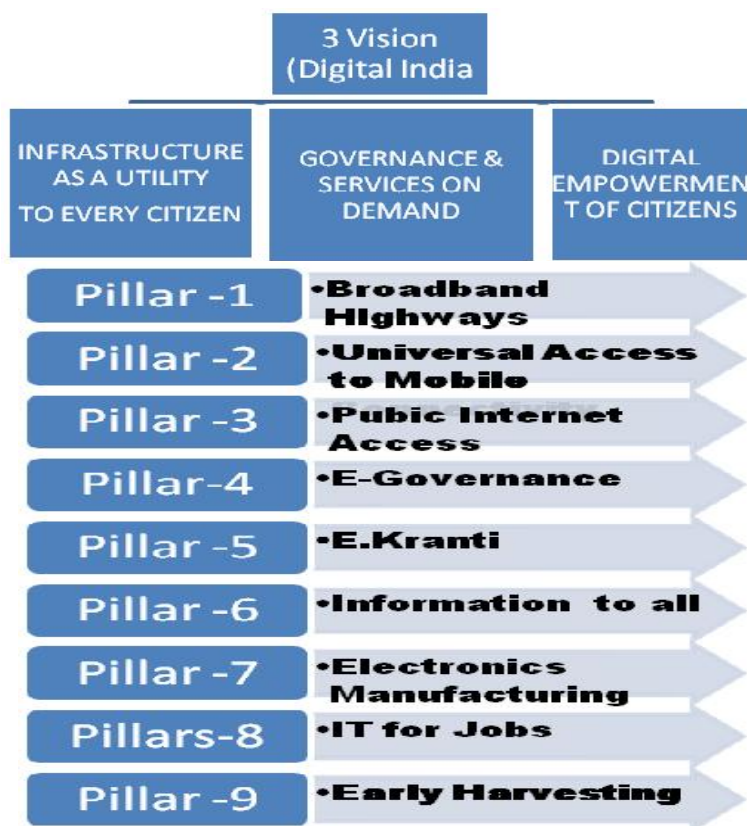
**KEYWORDS:** Digital India, e-Governance, government databases, Government schemes,

## INTRODUCTION

1986 was the year ,in which internet services in India has started ,from that year till today our country is growing at very high growth rate .earlier there is no transparency in government work even we were working on a very traditional system.20 years back when VSNL starts public internet access in India via dialup services it starts digitalization process. In 1996 some agencies TOI, Hindu and other starts its websites and Rediff.com launched; India's first cyber cafe launched in Mumbai. In 1999-2000 when parliament passes Information Technology Act 2000; foreign portals like Yahoo and MSN set up Indian sites; Baze.com launched based on the eBay model; Indya.com launched with Rs 4.5 crore campaign blitz; birth of online journalism:

Tehelka.com exposes cricket betting scandal; ITC launches e-Choupal initiative to take the internet to vil-lages; Railtel Corporation of India launched; NSE launches online stock trading; cable internet starts replacing dialup connections; 2000: Rediff IPO on NASDAQ; Sulekha.com legal entity founded in Austin, Texas. 2008 was the year in which India sets a world record by sending 10 satellites into orbit in a single launch for India telecommunication and internet services.

Indian GDP is increasing at 7-8 % average rate, but traditional method of governance was not giving the right signals to people so An E-governance plan was initiated in 2006 by the government, trying to connect government services to the public via telecom services. This did not meet expectations, and was soon let go of the caring the idea **PM Narendra Modi** on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2014 starts a new **"Digital India "**Programme in order to create Participate, transport and response government.



### 9 PILLARS OF DIGITAL INDIA

A Digital India is government of India Initiatives to ensure government services are made available to people online by increasing internet connectivity the vision of Digital India programme also aims at inclusive growth in areas of electronic Services, products, manufacturing and job opportunities etc. The vision of Digital India is centered on three key areas - (i) Digital Infrastructure as a utility to every citizen (ii) Governance & services on

demand (iii) Digital Empowerment of citizens. It aims to provide broadband highways, universal access to mobile connectivity ,public internet access programme, e-governance: Reforming government through technology, e-Kranti - Electronic delivery of services, Information for all, Electronics manufacturing: Target net zero imports, IT for jobs and early harvest programmers including Digital Locker, e-education, e-health, e-sign and national

scholarship portal etc to education, healthcare and other industry Impact of Digital India might be seen by 2019 so convert dream into reality approx Rs.4.5Lakh Crore. This will bring inclusive growth with a vision to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy .which focuses on

✧ “Digital India :Power to Empower “

✧ **IT + IT = IT** (Indian Talent + Information Technology =India Tomorrow )

## **OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY**

When I heard about the “**Digital India** “like the other people several questions comes in my mind like Announcement of any campaign or making the policy on papers will not make our economy strong the main objectives of this research paper is to get the answers of the following

- ❖ What is “Digital India Campaign and Programme?
- ❖ What are the objectives behind it?
- ❖ How it will be implemented?
- ❖ What is the cost of Implementation?
- ❖ How much will it impact on Economy?
- ❖ How many jobs will it be created?

The main objectives of the research paper are trying to get the answers of the above questions.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Research Type:-Descriptive

### **Type of Data/Data source used**

The study focuses is an attempt of extensive study, based on Secondary data collected from various other research paper, Books, Newspaper, Journal and Magazines article and Media reports

## **LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

Limitations of Each and every Study which will be based on secondary data as common because data is Secondary some of the Limitations of the Research paper is as follows

- ✧ The study is based on published data and information. No primary data is being collected.
- ✧ Every care has been taken to entice qualitative and correct data; still secondary data have collected for the purposes other than problem at hand.
- ✧ The objectives, nature and methods used to collect secondary data may not be appropriate to the present situation.
- ✧ 4. Secondary data may be lacking in accuracy, or they may not be completely current or dependable.

✧ 5. Time constraint remained the major limitation in the study

✧ 6. The biasness can always be there.

✧ 7. Before using secondary data, it is important to evaluate them on above mentioned factors. So, it consumes the same time as the primary data.

## **PILLARS OF DIGITAL INDIA**

An Umbrella shape of the Projects .It covers digitalization with the help of 9 pillars these pillars covers many important projects like National e-Governance Plan, National Knowledge Network, National Optical Fibre Network, digital cities, etc. which will help in digital inclusion in the country and empower the citizens to eradicate the digital divide.

### **Pillar No-1:-Broadband Highways (Internet for All):-**

Broadband highways first most important pillars of it .it will connect rural, urban and government department with the internet .Government .Government will spend Rs 5 Billion to build high speed broadband highways build high speed broadband highways.

### **Pillar No-2:- UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO MOBILE PHONES:-**

Mobile phone is the basic need of present time under this pillar mobile connectivity is provided to uncovered areas. Mobile phone connectivity is being provided to **42,300villages** in next 4years

### **Pillar No-3:- Public Internet Access mission -National Rural Internet mission:-**

**2,50,000 villages 1,50,000 Post offices** will be connected to provide better services to Indian people .Approx Rs.4750 budget program will finish coming 2-3 Years

### **Pillar No-4:- E-Governance: Reforming Government through Technology:-**

Department of Electronics and Information Technology (Deity) and Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) has formulated national E-governance plan(NeGP).Government of Both state and central has taken many initiatives to ensure government services are available to citizens electronically .Many government services like school certificates ,Voted ID ,Ration card ,online payment gateways and many other government databases ,Government schemes are easily available to information seekers .

**Pillar No-5:- E-Kranti Electronic****Delivery of Services:-**

The e-Kranti project provides electronic delivery of services to the citizens. The government has allocated ₹ 5 billion for the e-Kranti project which includes many sub-level projects discussed below:

S.No	Sub-Projects	Areas covered /Initiatives
1	Technology for Education (E-Education )	(1) All Schools connected with broadband (2) Free Wi-Fi in all schools (3) Digital Literacy Program (4) MOOCs –development pilot Massive online open courses
2	Technology for Health (E.Health)	(1) On Line Medical Consultant & Medical supply (2) On Line availability On Line records (3) Patient Information on a PAN Basis s
3	Technology for Farmers	(1) Real time Price information (2) On Line ordering of inputs (3) On Line Cash Loan, relief payment with mobile banking
4	Technology For Planning	(1) GIS Based Decision Making (2) National GIS Mission Mode Project
5	Technology for Security	(1) Mobile emergency Services
6	Technology for Financial Inclusion	(1) Mobile Banking (2) Micro-ATM Programme (3) CSCs/Post Office
7	Technology for Justice	E.Courts,E-Police E Jails,E.Prosecution
8	Technology for Security	(1) National Cyber Security Co-ordination Center

**PILLAR No-6:- INFORMATION FOR ALL**

Information is the backbone for planning and decision making it is useful for all (Citizen ,Industry and Government ) . Government will connect with citizen through social media and internet. it will make a two way communication medium for exchange ideas /suggestions with government

**Pillar No-7:- Electronics****Manufacturing:-**

India is currently importing electronic goods worth \$100 billion every year increased to 400Bn by 2020 .This pillar will targeting to reduce electronics good to zero by 2020 .A national policy on electronics was brought for electronics system Design & manufacturing (ESDM) sector in India .It includes

- 25% subsidy of capital Expenditures Under MSIPs
- Preference in govt. Purchasing to domestically manufactured

- More fund on Research in IT
- Approval for setting up to two semiconductor wafer Fabrication

**Pillar No-8 IT for Jobs:-**

This pillar focuses on providing training to the youth in the skills required for availing employment opportunities in the IT/ITES sector. There are eight components with specific scope of activities under this pillar

- ▲ Training to 1 Crore students from rural and urban areas over 5 years
- ▲ Establishment of BPO in every north east state
- ▲ Focusing on 3lakhs service delivery agents

Training of 5lakhs strong rural workforce for telecom service providers

**Pillar No-9:- Early Harvesting Programmes****Areas covered under Early Harvesting Programme**

- ◆ IT Platform for Messages
- ◆ Government Greetings to be e-Greetings
- ◆ Biometric attendance
- ◆ Wi-Fi in All Universities
- ◆ Secure Email within Government
- ◆ Standardize Government Email Design
- ◆ Public Wi-Fi hotspots

- ◆ School Books to be eBooks
- ◆ SMS based weather information, disaster alerts
- ◆ National Portal for Lost & Found children



### ADVANTAGES OF DIGITAL INDIA

It will give many opportunities to use latest technology by providing access to education, health, financial services etc. it will help in improving the social and economic condition of people living in rural areas.

- Digital India Plan increase GDP to 1 trillion by 2025. it also generates employment, GDP Growth, increased labor productivity and entrepreneur opportunities.
- It will generate 17 Million jobs directly and 85 million jobs indirectly. almost 100 million jobs will be created by the plan in next 5 years.
- Some sectors like education, healthcare, banking and many more sectors unable to reach out to rural areas. there are so many obstructions like information, awareness, poverty, illiteracy and ignorance.
- India is huge market for internet and mobile connectivity. 3<sup>rd</sup> largest market in internet users and 2<sup>nd</sup> place in wireless subscribers still there are a big scope in Indian digital market
- Digital India projects will provide real time education. Smart and virtual classroom will help to take challenges where there is lack of teacher's. Education to Farmers, fisherman can be provided with the help of projects.
- M. Health can promote innovation & increase the reach of healthcare services. On line medical access with many more features help in fighting from poor doctor ratio.
- Agriculture sector in India contributes 16% in India GDP while almost 51% in employment. it help our Farmers to know-How in various

agriculture activities like crop choice, seed variety weather, Plant Protection and market rate information.

- 2,50,00 Villages, 2,50,000 Education institutions will be connected through internet by 2019. almost 42000 villages where there is no mobile connectivity will be connected through Projects.
- Many service industries like banking, Insurance, Hospitality, Aviation, Railways need it as boosters because these service business will get maximum benefit from these projects.
- Digital Lockers will help citizens to store their important documents like PAN Card, Passport, Mark sheet, Degree & Certificates Digitally. Secure Access to Authenticity through AADHAR.
- E-Sign will help electronically signed the documents & National scholarship Portal help the students
- Reduced corruption, Quick Working, reducing paper work and increased efficiency of business more business opportunities in this sector.

### CHALLENGES FOR DIGITAL INDIA PROGRAM

**The Digital India Initiative is an ambitious project of the government. There is so many challenges for the completion of the project**

#### **Lack of coordination among departments**

It is very large project which including many departments so a strong and timely support is most important for the timely completion of the projects

**High cost of Implementation:** - A very high amount is required to implement the all project of DI plan. approx Rs. 1.13 Trillion (Including ongoing and new Projects)

**Infrastructure** :- National Optic Fibre Network (NOFN) Project is planning to build a high speed broadband highway. but still we need other supportive Infrastructure such as robust and large data center for managing a large data of entire country.

**Time Overrun:-NOFN** Project has been delayed several times and suffering two years so it also delayed other projects. Timely completion of the projects is most important for the successful of the projects.

**Participation of Private Players:-** so many regularities checks and long and delayed projects breaking entering private players in Digital India Projects. Private companies will play a crucial role in its success

## CORPORATE SUPPORT AND INVESTMENT IN DIGITAL INDIA

Indian Corporate will invest a huge investment in Digital India .RIL invest Rs. Rs 2.5 lakh crore as part of the initiative, adding that his company would roll out broadband networks across all states, Birla Group invest Additional Rs.7billion in next 5 years in electronics manufacturing and development of smart cities & 100 Arces Digital city in Mumbai.Bharti Aitel will Invest in excess rs.1trillion towards additional infrastructure.Vedanta Resources plc and Sterlite Technologies Ltd, will invest Rs.40,00 Cr for LCD Manufacturing in India project will generate 50,000 Employment .Many foreign Companies San Jose, California, Face book's CEO, Mark Zuckerberg expressed their support for digital India . Google committed to provide broadband connectivity on 500 railway stations in India. Microsoft agreed to provide broadband connectivity to five lakh villages in India and make India its cloud hub through Indian data centers'. Qualcomm announced an investment of \$150 million in Indian startups. Oracle plans to invest in 20 states and will work on payments and Smart city initiatives. Reliance Group (Anil) will Invest 10K Crore for Telecom space & cloud computing

**"Digital platforms help make the India of our dreams happen.", Ganesh Natarajan, CII/Zensar**

## CONCLUSION

Digital India is ambitious programme of Government of India. it was started to transform India into digital world ,empowered society and knowledge

economy .Government services will provided to citizen with the E-services (For policies implementation) and E-governance (For Government Department )as it will take speed in implementation as a economy will emerge with more transparency ,speedy implementation of government policies ,reducing corruption , more productivity ,less paper work ,more employment more informative way. Services like E-Kranti, My Gov.com many more portal services creates a knowledge economy .information is a backbone of speedy decision which helps in growth of economy. Millions of jobs, mobile connectivity, internet highway, on line information and many other things create a new India

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