

Make in India Digital: A Review

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ABSTRACT

Today, we cannot think of our life without technology. In the twenty-first century, one of the most essential technologies is the influence of digitization. It assists every person to communicate anytime anywhere. Digital India is a programme which has been started to change India into a digitally empowered society. It was launched on 1, July 2015 to ensure that government services are made available to people electronically by improving online infrastructure and by growing internet connectivity or by building our country digitally empowered in the field of technology. Digitalisation of India starts from the cashless society, where a pauper man to the industrialist are going cashless and trying the digital ways for the payments. India is going Digital as now our complete records can be stored digitally (Digi Locker) so that government can avoid frauds and other activities that are harmful. To make the India Digitalize to create a digital infrastructure like a high-speed internet, mobile phone, shareable private space on a public cloud, and creating a safe and secure cyber space as a utility to every Indian citizen with digital literacy.

Keywords: digitalization, digital india, social impact of digitalization, challenges of digitalization

I. INTRODUCTION

Digital India: Transforming the Nation in the Digital Age

In the 21st century, the digital revolution has taken the world by storm, reshaping the way we live, work, and connect. India, with its diverse population and vast geographic expanse, has embraced this transformation through a visionary initiative known as "Digital India." Digital India was officially launched by the Government of India on July 1, 2015, Digital India is a comprehensive program aimed at leveraging technology to empower citizens, improve governance, and drive economic growth. This initiative has not only been transformative but has also become a beacon of hope and progress on the global stage.

The Vision of Digital India

Digital India envisions a technologically empowered nation where every citizen has access to digital services and information, regardless of their location. The program aims to bridge the digital divide and transform India into a knowledge-based economy.

Objectives and Methodology of the Study

1. To understand the concept of Digital India.
2. To study the impact of digitalization on economy, society and environment.
3. To understand the challenges in the path of digitalization and the economic growth.
4. To review of digital India and the challenges in transforming India in to digital.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- Gupta and Arora (2015) studied the positive impact that Digitization of Indian economy will have on the growth and development of Rural Indian Sector.
- Priyadarsini and Vijayaratnam (2016) discussed about components of Digital India , adaption of 'look at Villages' policy and the smart villages driving towards smart India and the prerequisites of a smart villages cluster. Indian villages need to be more focused on basic things such as health care, sanity and education.

- Shamim (2016) studied about the concept of Digital India, initiatives taken by government to promote it, which are helpful in smart governance. The study also focused on social and government impact of digitalization. And finally challenges faced by digitalization are discussed.
- Sheokand and Gupta (2017) introduced the Digital India campaign and Indian economy.
- Kaul and Mathur (2017) analysed the importance of financial literacy. Impact of digitalization on a country can be accessed on the basis of its impact on the government, on the economy and the society.

The research paper is based on conceptual and review nature. Thus the research design is Explanatory Research. Here all data has been used secondary data and collected from various data sources like journal, websites, articles, websites.

III. COMPONENTS OF DIGITAL INDIA

1. **Broadband Connectivity:** One of the foundational pillars of Digital India is to ensure broadband connectivity reaches every corner of the country. Initiatives like Bharat Net have been launched to connect rural areas, providing internet access to even the remotest villages.
2. **E-Governance:** Digital India seeks to make government services more accessible and efficient through the digitization of processes. Initiatives like the Digital Locker, e-Hospital, and e-Scholarship have simplified access to government services and reduced bureaucratic hurdles.
3. **Digital Literacy:** To ensure that every citizen can participate in the digital revolution, Digital India promotes digital literacy through programs like PMGDISHA (Pradhan Mantri Garmin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan). This empowers people with the necessary skills to use digital technologies effectively.
4. **Universal Access to Mobile Phones:** The program aims to ensure that every Indian has access to a mobile phone, which serves as a powerful tool for communication, information, and access to services.
5. **Start-Up and Innovation:** Digital India encourages entrepreneurship and innovation in the tech sector. It has fostered a vibrant start-up ecosystem, helping India emerge as a global hub for technology-driven businesses.
6. **Cyber security:** As digital adoption increases, so do the concerns regarding cyber security. The program emphasizes the importance of protecting digital infrastructure and data through robust cyber security measures.

IV. IMPACTS OF DIGITAL INDIA

1. **Economic Growth:** Digital India has played a pivotal role in driving economic growth by fostering innovation, attracting investments, and creating jobs in the technology sector.
2. **Financial Inclusion:** Initiatives like the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, combined with digital payment platforms like UPI (Unified Payments Interface), have brought financial services to the unbanked and under banked populations.
3. **Improved Healthcare:** Telemedicine and digital health platforms have expanded access to healthcare services, especially in remote areas, improving healthcare outcomes.
4. **Education:** Digital initiatives in education, like SWAYAM (Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds) and NPTEL (National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning), have made quality education accessible to a wider audience, bridging educational gaps.
5. **Transparent Governance:** Digitalization of government processes has reduced corruption, increased transparency, and improved service delivery..

V. CHALLENGES AND THE ROAD AHEAD

While Digital India has made significant progress, challenges remain, including addressing the digital divide, enhancing cyber security, and ensuring data privacy. The program must also adapt to rapidly evolving technologies and harness emerging technologies like artificial intelligence and block chain.

In conclusion, Digital India is a transformative initiative that has propelled India into the digital age, making technology accessible to all and driving inclusive growth. With its vision of a digitally empowered India, the program continues to inspire hope and progress, showcasing the immense potential of a nation harnessing the power of technology for the betterment of its people.

VI. ADVANTAGES OF DIGITAL INDIA

"Digital India," launched in 2015, is a comprehensive initiative by the Indian government aimed at harnessing the power of digital technologies to transform the nation. This ambitious program has brought about numerous advantages and benefits, contributing to the overall development and progress of India. Here are some of the key advantages of Digital India:

- 1. Improved Access to Information:** Digital India has significantly increased access to information for citizens across the country. With the widespread availability of the internet and digital services, people can access news, educational content, government services, and much more with ease.
- 2. Enhanced Government Services:** The digitization of government services through initiatives like e-Governance and Digital Locker has streamlined administrative processes, reduced bureaucracy, and made it easier for citizens to access services like applying for passports, licenses, and certificates.
- 3. Financial Inclusion:** Digital India has played a pivotal role in expanding financial inclusion through the promotion of digital payment platforms like UPI (Unified Payments Interface). It has allowed people in remote areas to access banking and financial services conveniently.
- 4. Job Creation:** The program has fostered a thriving technology ecosystem, leading to the creation of numerous job opportunities in the IT and tech sectors. It has also encouraged entrepreneurship and innovation, leading to the growth of start-ups.
- 5. Economic Growth:** Digital India has contributed significantly to India's economic growth by attracting investments in the technology sector, supporting the growth of e-commerce, and promoting the export of software and IT services.
- 6. Education and Skill Development:** Initiatives like SWAYAM (Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds) and NPTEL (National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning) have made high-quality education accessible to a broader audience. Digital platforms also facilitate skill development and online courses.
- 7. Reduced Corruption and Improved Transparency:** Digitalization of government processes has reduced opportunities for corruption and increased transparency in various sectors, including taxation, subsidies, and social welfare programs.
- 8. Environmental Benefits:** The move toward a paperless, digital economy has ecological advantages by reducing the need for physical paperwork and promoting digital documentation.
- 9. Rural Development:** Digital India has reached rural areas through initiatives like BharatNet, which provides broadband connectivity to villages. This has empowered rural communities with access to online education, markets, and government services.
- 10. National Security:** Enhanced digital infrastructure and cyber security measures are critical for safeguarding national security, and Digital India has made significant investments in this area.
- 11. International Competitiveness:** The program has helped India become a competitive player in the global IT and technology market, leading to increased export revenues and international collaborations.

Digital India has brought about numerous advantages, ranging from improved access to information and government services to economic growth, job creation, and enhanced education and healthcare. It continues to play a pivotal role in India's journey toward becoming a digitally empowered and economically prosperous nation.

VII. GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES OF DIGITAL INDIA

The "Digital India" initiative encompasses a range of government programs and initiatives aimed at transforming India into a digitally empowered and connected nation. These initiatives span various sectors, from governance and education to financial inclusion and healthcare. Here are some of the key government initiatives under the Digital India umbrella:

- 1. Bharat Net:** Bharat Net aims to provide high-speed broadband connectivity to all gram panchayats (village-level administrative units) across India, especially in rural and remote areas. It is a critical component of bridging the digital divide.
- 2. E-Governance:** Various e-Governance initiatives have been launched to simplify and digitize government processes. This includes initiatives like e-Hospital, e-Scholarship, and Digital Locker, which make it easier for citizens to access government services and documents online.
- 3. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY):** This financial inclusion program seeks to ensure that every Indian household has access to banking and financial services. It includes the provision of zero-balance bank accounts, debit cards, and insurance coverage for vulnerable sections of society.
- 4. Aadhaar:** Aadhaar is a biometric identification system that assigns a unique 12-digit identity number to residents of India. It plays a crucial role in ensuring the efficient and targeted delivery of government services and subsidies.

5. **Unified Payments Interface (UPI):** UPI is a real-time payment system that enables individuals and businesses to make instant, secure, and digital transactions directly from their bank accounts. It has revolutionized digital payments in India
6. **Digital India Payments Limited (DIPL):** DIPL is a government initiative responsible for promoting digital payments and transactions across the country. It works to create a robust digital payments ecosystem.
7. **SWAYAM (Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds):** SWAYAM is an online platform that offers free courses and educational resources to students across India. It provides access to high-quality education and promotes lifelong learning.
8. **NPTEL (National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning):** NPTEL offers free online courses in various disciplines, particularly in science and engineering. It is aimed at enhancing the technical skills of students and professionals.
9. **Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (DISHA):** DISHA is a digital literacy program aimed at imparting digital skills and knowledge to individuals, especially in rural areas, to enable them to use digital devices and access online services effectively.
10. **Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA):** This initiative focuses on making 6 crore rural households digitally literate by providing training to at least one member of each household.
11. **Smart Cities Mission:** Under this mission, selected cities across India are being developed as "smart cities" with the integration of technology to improve infrastructure, services, and the quality of life for residents.
12. **National Digital Health Mission (NDHM):** NDHM aims to create a digital health ecosystem that enables the secure sharing of health-related information among healthcare providers, patients, and other stakeholders.
13. **UMANG (Unified Mobile Application for New-Age Governance):** UMANG is a single mobile app through which citizens can access a wide range of government services and information.

These are just a few of the many government initiatives under the Digital India program. The overall goal of these initiatives is to harness the power of digital technology to improve governance, enhance access to services, promote financial inclusion, and drive economic growth across India.

VIII. DATA AND CHART ANALYSIS

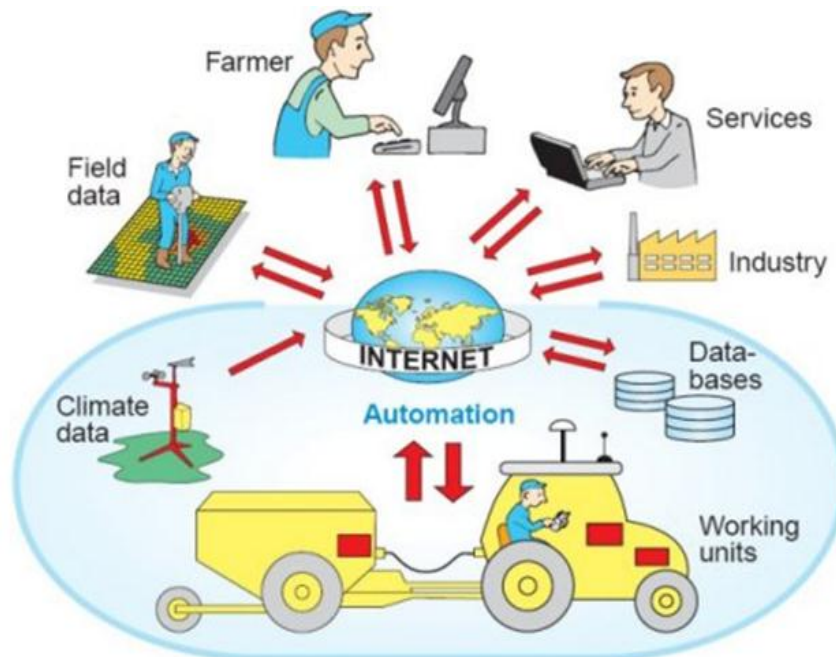


Figure 1:

Above this picture shows that the impact of technology on society is deep. It is both positive and negative. Technology has largely influenced every aspect of living. It has made life easy, but so easy that it may lose its charm someday. One can cherish an accomplishment only if it comes after effort. But everything has become so easily available due to technology that it has lost its value. There is a certain kind of enjoyment in achieving things after striving for them.

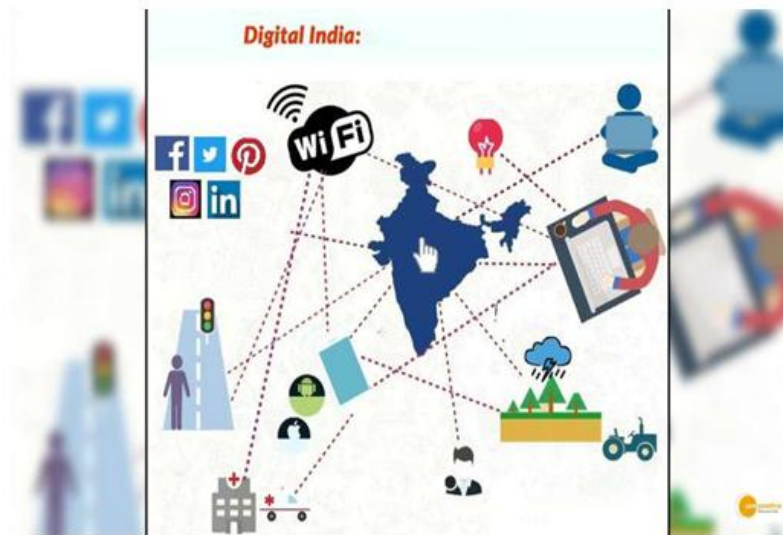


Figure 2:

The Indian government launched Digital India under the auspices of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology in order to transform India into a digitally empowered country. This campaign is open to the entire country. The campaign has shown foresight by improving online infrastructure and internet connectivity. India is on the verge of becoming a digital technology leader. Cloud computing and mobile applications appear to be the most important sources of economic growth as well as reshaping social systems. From a normal store owner to a government officer, today, everybody is using digital technology. It helps us to connect with everyone and share information or issues quite easily. So, here we will talk about the Digital India Programme and its impact.

IX. CONCLUSION

After this it is conclude that the Digital India initiative is the beginning of a digital revolution if once properly implemented; it will be created a numerous new opportunities for the citizens the India. The Government fully decides that these regulations create such an environment to transformation of digitalization.

Digitalization is the order of the day through the world. The initiative taken by the Government of India which has been discussed in the paper is self-explanatory. This Digitalization process will ensure transparency in the Government and at the same time will be minimised the corruption, which is great progress in the country. The Government should make extra efforts to literate the citizens and make aware of the benefits and uses of DIGITALIZATION. . Digital India campaign is a welcome step in shaping India of the 21st century powered by connectivity and the technological opportunity.

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