



## Digital India: Unleashing Prosperity

Onkar Singh

Assistant Professor

Department of Political Science

Government College, Derabassi

[salmanonkar1010@gmail.com](mailto:salmanonkar1010@gmail.com)

**Abstract-** Developments in the information and communication technology (ICT) have been taking place at a rapid pace. India in its E- literate resources is fast emerging as a major initiator in adoption of Digitalization. In past we had just government and governance while the future will be characterized by Digital system means electronic government and electronic governance. The bigger challenge for government of India is to interact and communicate with the public because of large population size, geographical area and cultural diversity. Government was in the need of a system that must provide help in easy, quick and efficient communication with the public and can provide better services to them. With the help of ICT, Government of India has changed its processes and policies from manual system to computerized system. The Digital India initiative is a dream project of Government to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. Digital India is the dream project of the government of India and a blessing for the citizens, could help in connecting the dots of various projects, past and present to bring India to a global platform. Now, India becomes the powerhouse of IT in the world.

**Keywords:** Digital India, ICT, Visions, Digital India initiatives, Pillars

## INTRODUCTION

Digital India is an initiative made by Government of India to interact easily and efficiently with the public. It is the electronic system which a government of India uses for providing efficient government services to public electronically by electronic modes for improving and making good interaction with the citizens. Digital India is a Dream project for making India Digitalized. Digital India is a program, Government of India launched for the development of a country. Government started this program for providing its services to the public under one roof like a “multiplex or a super stock market” of taking all government services anytime, anywhere and it cuts off the problem of visiting the service centres, timing problem as this program provides the services to public 24\*7 means 24 hours a day, 7 days a week without any holiday of Sunday or government holiday.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study the concept of Digital India
- To study the Visions of Government of India for the implementation of Project Digital India.
- To study the Pillars of Digital India for its implementation in India.
- To suggest some recommendation for future.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This Study is completely based on the Secondary sources of data. The data for this study is collected from journals, magazines, newspapers, published articles and from government websites

## ORIGIN OF DIGITAL INDIA

Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched digitalization system in the country on 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2015. The plan for making India digital is to connect rural Areas with high speed internet networks. Digital India is a program to prepare India for a Knowledge future. Digital India is an initiative made by the PM Narendra Modi to transform India into digital empowered society and knowledge economy. This program is an ambitious program of Government of India with a project amount of rupees 1,13,000 crores. This program is for preparing India knowledge based. The words of **PM Modi** for Digital India are “The more technology we infuse in Governance the better it is for India”. “Digital India is more for poor underprivileged. It Aims to bridge the gap between digital haves and have not’s by using the technology for the citizens” words of **Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad** (the Hon’able Minister of Communication and IT Government of India).

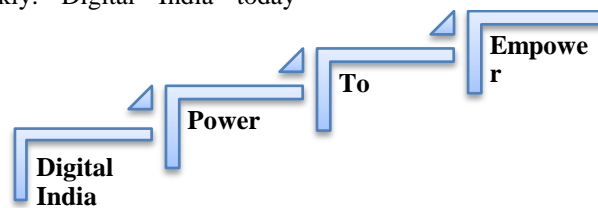
The components of Digital India are:

- Creating Digital infrastructure.
- Providing of services digitally.
- Digital literacy.

There are three Vision Areas and Nine Pillars for the implementation of digital program in India. Digital India is a complex program that reduces the manual working of

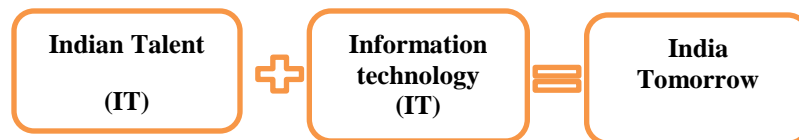
multiple departments. Digital India program is a use of computer technology and mobile applications for taking up of Government services quickly. Digital India today

becomes a major innovative program for the economic development of our country.



Digitalization system in India will not only makes changes in government processes, policies, increases but also brings about huge democracy in the economy of a country. This

vision of digital system is the development of a country through electronic technology and for creating more job opportunities.

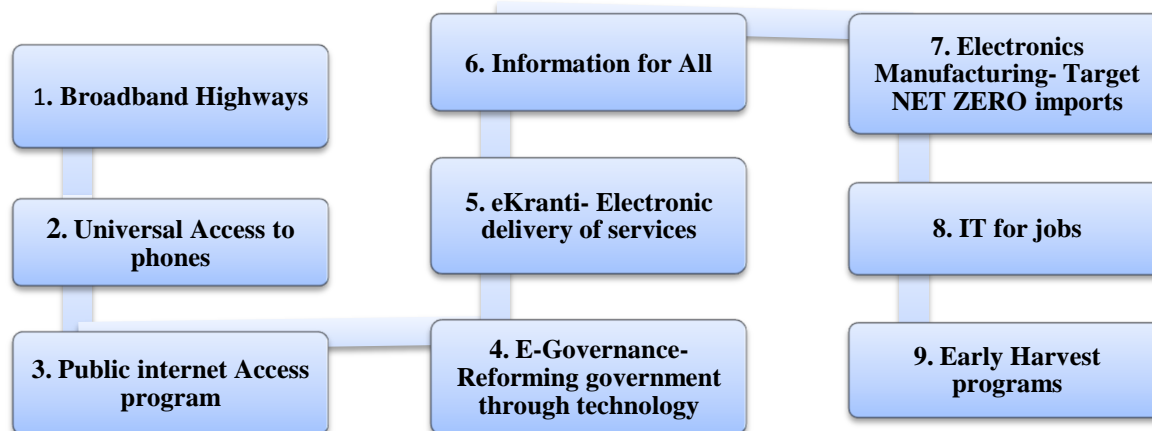


## VISIONS OF DIGITAL INDIA

Vision	Benefits
Digital infrastructure facility as utility to every citizen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High speed internet access.</li> <li>• Cradle to grave digital identity that is unique, lifelong, online and authenticable to every citizen.</li> <li>• Mobile phone and Bank account.</li> <li>• Easy access to common services centres within their locality.</li> </ul>
Governance and service on demand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Single window system for all citizens.</li> <li>• Availability of all government services under one roof.</li> <li>• Availability of online government services.</li> <li>• Availability of services for 24*7.</li> <li>• Electronic technology system</li> </ul>
Digital empowerment of citizens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digital literacy</li> <li>• Availability of all government services in Indian</li> </ul>

languages.

## PILLARS OF DIGITAL INDIA



**Broadband Highways:** The Government of India launched Digital India program with the vision of broadband networks all over the country in which government allocated 5 billion to connect high speed broadband highways for connecting all the villages, government departments, institutes and universities.

For fulfilling this pillar, the National optical fiber network (NOFN) is launched. Investment in this project is funded by Universal services obligation fund, it has set the process for connecting broadband networks to the country's 2, 50, 000 gram panchayats by year 2016.

Broadband	Components
Broadband for Rural	It provides access to 2.5 lakh village panchayats which covers under Bharat Net in December 2016.
Broadband for Urban	In this, Virtual network operators are used for providing the services to public.
National Information Infrastructure	NII integrates the cloud networks in the country, such as SWAN, NKN, Bharat Net, GUN and Meghraj to provide high speed internet connectivity.

**2. Universal Access to Phones:** In this Pillar, Government of India focuses on network connectivity and filling the gap in connecting the different areas of the country to mobile access or network with the help of internet coverage. In the past years, network technology like 2G was running in the country which was at one time becomes the most useful network connect but then there becomes a need for the further high speed connectivity to reach the maximum of areas within the country as in some of

the areas, there was no coverage for 2G networks. Government felt the need for the startup of new and modified network and for this they have started with 3G and 4G which we are using today for better and efficient mobile connectivity. But still, there is a need arise for the further more improved internet connectivity and for this government is focusing on 5G network connectivity in future period.

**3. Public Internet Access Program:** The two components of this pillar are common service centres(CSC) and Post office as Multi service centres. This Pillar focuses on connecting the National Rural internet mission. It consists of those technologies that support effective cost, security, services, connectivity that delivers remote access to any information or service available across the domain. This change in technology will open new doors of e-services to every citizen i.e. e-governance. E-Governance is an easy services delivery program government started for connecting with the public. Common Service centres are the centres that covers the local area for nearby places.it provides multi end point for service delivery. Its coverage is 2, 50,000 villages.

**4. E-Governance -Reforming Government through Technology:** E- Governance is a Re-Engineering process of

government business using IT to improve its processes and policies. This pillar is formed by government for transforming government to e-government and its governance to e-governance. E-Governance is the situation where the interaction with the government can be done through one counter, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week without waiting in queues at government offices. Each citizen can make a contact with government through a website where all forms, laws, news and other information will be available. This model of E-Governance could be put to three categories: G2G ,G2B ,G2C.

**Initiatives by Government of India:** The Government of India has been attempting continuously to provide citizens better services. Government of India launched various projects at Central and State level projects for the overall development of a country.

#### Central Level Projects

Divisions	Projects
Accounts informatics Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CPS</li> <li>• E-LEKHA and E-SAMARTH</li> </ul>
Agriculture informatics Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agri Marketing Informatics and Statistics Group</li> </ul>
Central information commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RTI-Annual Return Information System</li> </ul>

#### State Level Projects

Name of the State	Projects	Services offered
Madhya Pradesh	Gramsampark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gram paridrashya, samasya nivaran, gram prahari, women empowerment.</li> </ul>
Karnataka	MobileOne	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Income Tax Return</li> <li>• Railway enquiry, Ticket booking.</li> </ul>
Karnataka	KSPHC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• E-tendering, e-billing.</li> </ul>
Andhra Pradesh	e-Seva	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Registration of birth and death certificate, passport filling.</li> </ul>

**5. eKranti – electronic delivery of services:** eKranti means electronic delivery of services to public. This Kranti focuses on providing information and knowledge to people regarding health, farming, rights, financial services electronically with easy access.

Government of India has allocates 5 billion for eKranti projects in the country. It includes the following sub projects:

Projects	Services offered
e-Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>literacy programs and Wi-Fi connectivity in schools.</li> <li>Online graduate and master degree courses</li> </ul>
e-Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Online medical consultation</li> <li>Online medicine supply and records</li> </ul>
e-Farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Online availability of real time price information</li> <li>Online ordering of inputs and loan payment</li> </ul>

**6. Information for All:** The next pillar for implementation of Digital India project in India is availability of information for all. Two way communication system between government and citizens. Availability platform for open data makes easier for the citizens to take the benefit of all services under a single system of information. Government of India has launched a web based online site for public access for quicker and easier access and interaction. Government started [data.gov.in](http://data.gov.in) website for interacting with public. [MyGov.in](http://MyGov.in) is a website implemented by government of India as a platform for citizens to engage in governance.

**7. Electronic Manufacturing- Target Net Zero Imports by 2020:** This Pillar focuses on promoting manufacturing of electronics in the country and not to be imported from outside the country. This will promote and develops industrialization in India.. This fabulous aim can be achieved only by the coordination between the following actions: By making suitable changes in taxation system by the government for motivating the industrial sector for manufacturing electronics, development of Skills and talent, by enhancing and providing fund to PhD students in universities across the country for research in manufacturing of electronic.

**8. IT for Jobs:** This pillar focuses on providing training to youth for developing their skills required for jobs opportunities in IT sector. There are four components for completing this aim.

- First component is to provide training to youngsters to build them eligible for getting jobs in IT sector. The target for achievement of this aim is to train 1 crore

students from small towns, villages for IT jobs within a period of 5 years.

- The second component is to establish BPO's in every north eastern states to enable ICT growth in these sectors.
- The third component of this pillar is to train 3 lakh service delivery agents to run viable business delivering IT services.

IT parks are established by government of India in different states for the development of skills and talent of youth in the country like IT Park in Chandigarh, Bharat Electronics limited in Panchkula (Haryana).

**9. Early Harvest Programs:** This pillar focuses on the generation of short timeline projects which replaces manual services by transformation of manual services to e-services. These includes Wi-Fi in all schools, colleges and Universities., IT platform for messages, Public Wi-Fi hotspot, Biometric attendance ,Government greetings to e-greetings, SMS based weather information .

#### Suggestions

- Broadband networks are costlier as compared to cable networks. it is suggested to make them cheaper so as to make it easier for everyone to took the benefit of it.
- It is suggested that government should avail all the information which it provides at state level projects should be available in all languages, so as to make it easier for everyone to use it..
- It is suggested that government ensure young generation that after getting these training programmes they will

get jobs in sectors which will surely helps in reducing unemployment.

- Government should start charging higher taxation rates under the programme it started in Net Zero Import from 2020 so as to motivate industrial sector to establish all material in their own country avoiding importing from outside.
- Government information like e-filling of return, e-ticket, railway enquiry should be make available in easy languages and should make it that much simpler so every person either belongs to village or town or from city can easily get the benefit of it after pressing a single button.

## CONCLUSION

Digital India is a program that transforms India into digital India. This program was launched by PM Narendra Modi in 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2015. Digital India is power to empower which transforms manual system of Government into electronic system. Now, it becomes easier for the citizens to take the benefit of electronic delivery of government services. Digital India is an initiative made by Government of India to interact easily and efficiently with the public. It is the electronic system which a government of India uses for providing efficient government services to public electronically by electronic modes for improving and making good interaction with the citizens. The Digital India initiative is a dream project of Government to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. The government of

India has embarked upon an ambitious journey which has a vision to transform India into digital state where government will interact with citizens and businesses digitally. Few of these initiatives includes: Gyandoot, Akshya, MobileOne, e-Education, e-Health, e-Farming and many more. It can be concluded from the paper that Digital India program makes India a country with a knowledge economy.

Let us all look forward for the successful implementation for this project for the brighter and prosperous India and hope India will again called a Golden Sparrow.

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