Digital India

Dr.R. S Pawar
In Charge Principal, Professor,
ResearchGuide,Dayanand College ofCommerce, Latur

Dr.K. D Ausekar
Assistant Professor, Dayanand College ofCommerce,
Latur

Abstract

    Digital India is a flagship programme of Government of India.It was launched to ensure that the services of government should be made available to citizens electronically through improved online infrastructure as well as by increasing Internet connectivity. And alsomaking the country digitally empowered in the field of technology,with a vision to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge based economy. Digital India program launched in July 2015, by our Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi.It was a big step taken by government with a vision of transforming India into digitally empowered society. The motto of digital India programme "POWER to EMPOWER" is itself enlightening the vision of the programme that is to take nation forward digitally, economically, and efficiently. The main objective of Digital India programme is inclusive growth in areas of electronic services, products, manufacturing and job opportunities.It is enabler as well as beneficiary of other key Government of India schemes, like BharatNet, Make In India, Standup India, industrial corridors, Bharatmala and Sagarmala etc.

    The objective of this paper is to know more information related to Digital India Program. The main aim of this research paper is to analyze and study the Digital India Programme and to explore its various aspects. The study highlights the various steps taken by the Government.

KEYWORDS: - Digital India, Government,Electronically,Services

A. Introduction

The Digital India programme is a flagship programme of the government of India. It was launched on 1 July 2015 by our Prime Minister Shri NarendraModi. By having a vision of converting India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. Digital India is a Programme to prepare India for a knowledge future. . Itis one of the biggest step by government of India to motivate the citizens of the country and connect Indian economy to knowledge savvy world. Digital India is an umbrella programme that covers multiple Government Ministries/ Departments and it is being coordinated by the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY). 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. It will be implemented in phases from the current year till 2018 by the concerned line Ministries/Departments at the Central, State and Local Government levels .

B. Objectives of The Study

1. To study the concept of Digital India Programme.
2. To study the pillars of Digital India Programme.
3. To study the vision areas of Digital India Programme.
4. To study the initiatives under Digital India Programme.

C. Research Methodology

    This paper is descriptive and based on secondary data that have been taken from government official websites, internet, magazines, journal, and newspapers.

D.VISION AREAS OF DIGITAL INDIA

    The Digital India programme is centred on three key vision areas

1. Vision Area 1: Infrastructure as a Utility to Every Citizen

- High speed internet as a core utility
- Cradle to grave digital identity -unique, lifelong, online, authenticable
- Mobile phone & Bank account enabling participation in digital & financial space
- Easy access to a Common Service Centre
- Shareable private space on a public cloud
- Safe and secure Cyber-space

2.Vision Area 2: Governance & Services On Demand

- Seamlessly integrated across departments or jurisdictions
- Services available in real time from online &mobile platform
- All citizen entitlements to be available on the cloud
- Services digitally transformed for improving Ease of Doing Business
- Making financial transactions electronic & cashless
- Leveraging GIS for decision support systems & development

Aayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal (ISSN 2349-638x)
Peer Reviewed Journal   www.aiirjournal.com   Mob. 8999250451

38

3.Vision Area 3: Digital Empowerment of Citizens

- Universal Digital Literacy
- Universally accessible digital resources
- All documents/ certificates to be available on cloud
- Availability of digital resources / services in Indian languages
- Collaborative digital platforms for participative governance
- Portability of all entitlements through cloud

E. Nine Pillars of Digital India Programme

Pillar 1: Broadband Highways This covers three sub components, namely Broadband for All Rural, Broadband for All Urban and National Information Infrastructure.

a.Under Broadband for All Rural, 250 thousand village Panchayats would be covered by December, 2016. DoT will be the nodal Department and the project cost is estimated to be approximately Rs. 32,000 Cr.

b.Under Broadband for All Urban, Virtual Network Operators would be leveraged for service delivery and communication infrastructure in new urban development and buildings would be mandated.

C .National Information Infrastructure would integrate the networks like State Wide Area Network (SWAN), National Knowledge Network (NKN) and National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) along with cloud enabled National and State Data Centres. It will also have provision for horizontal connectivity to 100, 50, 20 and 5 Government offices/ service outlets at State, District, Block And Panchayat levels respectively.

Pillar 2: Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity

a. The initiative is to focus on network penetration and fill the gaps in connectivity in the country.

b. All together 42,300 uncovered villages will be covered for providing universal mobile connectivity in the country.

c. DoT will be the nodal department and project cost will be around Rs 16,000 Cr during Financial Year 2014-18.

Pillar 3: Public Internet Access Programme

a.The two sub components of Public Internet Access Programme are Common Service Centres (CSCs) and Post Offices as multi-service centres.

b. Common Service Centres would be strengthened and its number would be increased from approximately 135,000 operational at present to 250,000 i.e. one CSC in each Gram Panchayat.

c. A total of 150,000 Post Offices are proposed to be converted into multi service centres. The Department of Posts would be the nodal department to implement this scheme.

Pillar 4: e-Governance – Reforming Government through Technology

a. Government Business Process Re-engineering using IT to improve transactions is the most critical for transformation across Government and therefore needs to be implemented by all ministries/ departments.

b. The guiding principles for reforming government through technology are: a. Form simplification and field reduction.

- Forms should be made simple and user friendly and only minimum and necessary information should be collected.

- Integration of services and platforms, e.g. Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), Payment Gateway, Mobile Platform, Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) etc. should be mandated to facilitate integrated and interoperable service delivery to citizens and businesses.

c.Electronic Databases – all databases and information should be electronic and not manual.

d.Workflow Automation Inside Government – The workflow inside Government departments and agencies should be automated to enable efficient Government processes and also to allow visibility of these processes to the citizens.

e. Public Grievance Redressal - IT should be used to automate, respond and analyze data to identify and resolve persistent problems. These would be largely process improvements.

Pillar 5: e-Kranti (NeGP 2.0) – Electronic delivery of services

a.There are 31 Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) under different stages of e-Governance project lifecycle. Further, 10 new MMPs have been added to e-Kranti by the Apex Committee on National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) headed by the Cabinet Secretary in its meeting held on 18 March 2014.

b.Technology for Education – e-Education All Schools will be connected with broadband. Free wifi will be provided in all Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools (coverage would be around 250,000 Schools). A programme on digital literacy would be taken up at the national level. Massive Online Open Courses (MOOCs) shall be developed and leveraged for eEducation.

Aayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal (ISSN 2349-638x)
Peer Reviewed Journal   www.aiirjournal.com   Mob. 8999250451

39

c. Technology for Health – e-Healthcare E-Healthcare would cover online medical consultation, online medical records, online medicine supply, pan-India exchange for patient information. Pilots shall be undertaken in 2015 and full coverage would be provided in three years.

d. Technology for Farmers

This would facilitate farmers to get real time price information, online ordering of inputs and online cash, loan and relief payment with mobile banking. Technology for Security Mobile based emergency services and disaster related services would be provided to citizens on real time basis so as to take precautionary measures well in time to minimizes loss.

Pillar 6: Information for All

a .Open Data platform and online hosting of information and documents would facilitate open and easy access to information for citizens.

b. Government shall pro-actively engage through social media and web based platforms to inform citizens. MyGov.in has already been launched as a medium to exchange ideas/ suggestions with Government. It will facilitate 2-way communication between citizens and Government.

c. Online messaging to citizens on special occasions/programs would be facilitated through emails and SMSes. The above would largely utilise existing infrastructure and would need limited additional resources.

Pillar 7: Electronics Manufacturing – Target NET ZERO Imports

Target NET ZERO Imports is a striking demonstration of intent. This ambitious goal requires coordinated action on many fronts.

a. Taxation, incentives

b. Economies of scale, eliminate cost disadvantages

c. Focus areas – Big Ticket Items FABS, Fab-less design, Set top boxes, Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSATs), Mobiles, Consumer & Medical Electronics, Smart Energy meters, Smart cards, micro-ATMs d. Incubators, clusters

e. Skill development

f. Government procurement

Pillar 8: IT for Jobs

a. One Cr students from smaller towns & villages will be trained for IT sector jobs over 5 years. DeitY would be the nodal department for this scheme.

b. BPOs would be set up in every north-eastern state to facilitate ICT enabled growth in these states. DeitY would be the nodal department for this scheme.

c. Three lakh service delivery agents would be trained as part of skill development to run viable businesses delivering IT services. DeitY would be the nodal department for this scheme.

d. Five lakh rural workforce would be trained by the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) to cater to their own needs. Department of Telecom (DoT) would be the nodal department for this scheme.

Pillar 9: Early Harvest Programmes

a. IT Platform for Messages

A Mass Messaging Application has been developed by DeitY that will cover elected representatives and all Government employees. 1.36 Cr mobiles and 22 Lakh emails are part of the database.

b. Government Greetings to be e-Greetings

Basket of e-Greetings templates have been made available. Crowd sourcing of eGreetings through MyGov platform has been ensured. E-Greetings portal has been made live on 14 August 2014.

c. Biometric attendance

An AADHAR Enabled Bio-metric Attendance System (AEBAS) will be installed in all offices of the Central Government located in Delhi by 31st December 2014 and in other places by 26th January 2015.

d. Wi-Fi in All Universities

All Universities on the National Knowledge Network (NKN) shall be covered under this scheme. Ministry of Human Resource Development is the nodal ministry for implementing this scheme.

e. Secure Email within Government

f.. Public Wi-fi hotspots Cities with population of over 1 million and tourist centres would be provided with public wi-fi hotspots to promote digital cities. The scheme would be implemented by Department of Telecom (DoT) and Ministry of Urban Development.

g. School Books to be eBooks All books shall be converted into eBooks. The Ministry of Human Resource Development / DeitY would be the nodal agencies for this scheme.

h. SMS based weather information, disaster alerts SMS based weather information and disaster alerts would be provided. DeitY's Mobile Seva Platform is already ready and available for this purpose.

i. National Portal for Lost and Found children

Special Issue Theme :- Aatmanirbhar Bharat: Prospects & Challenges
(Special Issue No.126)   ISSN 2349-638x   Impact Factor 7.367

May 2023

a. This would facilitate real time information gathering and sharing on the lost and found children and would go a long way to check crime and improve timely response.

b. Department ofWomen and Child Development (DoWCD) would be the nodal departments for this project.

Initiatives Under Digital India Programme:

Some of the facilities provided under the initiative of Digital India are as follows:

1. Digi Locker:

Digital Locker facility helps citizens to digitally store their significant documents like PAN card, passport, mark sheets and degree certificates. Digital Locker offers secured access to Government issued documents. Its target is to eliminate the use of physical documents and allow the sharing of verified electronic documents throughout all the government agencies.

2. Attendance.gov.in:

Attendance.gov.in is a website, launched by PM NarendraModi to keep a record of the attendance of Government employees on a real-time basis. This initiative has started with implementation of a common Biometric Attendance System (BAS) in the central government offices located in Delhi.

3. MyGov.in:

MyGov.in is a platform to share inputs and ideas on matters of policy and governance. Digital India is a platform for Indian Citizens engagement in governance, through a 3D "Discuss", "Do" and "Disseminate" approach.

4. SBM Mobile app:(SWACHH BHARAT MISSION)

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) Mobile app is being used by people and Government organizations for achieving the goals of Swachh Bharat Mission.

5. E-Hospital:

The e-Hospital application provides important services such as online registration, payment of fees and appointment, online diagnostic reports, enquiring availability of blood online etc.

6. National Scholarship Portal:

National Scholarship Portal is a one-step solution for end to end scholarship process right from submission of student application, verification, sanction and disbursal to end beneficiary provided by the Government of India.

7.E-Sign framework:

E-Sign framework allows citizens to digitally sign a document online using Aadhaar authentication.

Findings of The Study

Digital India has considerably reduced the distance between Government and citizens. It has also helped in delivery of substantial services directly to the beneficiary in a transparent and corruption free manner. . The programme is centred on three key vision areas, namely digital infrastructure as a core utility to every citizen, governance and services on demand, and digital empowerment of citizens.It is build on nine pillars.And also Some of the facilities provided under the initiative of Digital India Programme. The overall goal is to ensure that digital technologies improve the life of every citizen, expand India's digital economy, and creating investment and employment opportunities and create digital technological capabilities in India.

Conclusion

Digital India is ambitious programme of the government having the objective of taking nation forward digitally and economically.. Digital India scheme can elevate India from all evils such as illiteracy, poverty, unemployment and this scheme will work like nectar for backward areas of India and will help in creating new India. This project makes easy the development of country by promoting e-services to all and many programs have been moved from planning phase to execution phase .several schemes have been adopted successfully. Services like Digilocker are now being used by four million users. This project makes easy the development of country by promoting e-services to all and many programs have been moved from planning phase to execution phase. The digital India program has impacted the development of our nation hugely.

References

1. Digital India, Department of Electronics and Information Technology, Ministry of Communication and IT, Press Information Bureau, 20 August 2014
2. Digital India Presentation, Department of Electronics and Information Technology, Ministry of Communication and IT, 14 August 2014
3. Digital India Programme: a public administration reformation initiative, Y K Dwivedi et al, Yojana, February, 2015.
4. Activities and Achievements 2014, Department of Electronics and Information Technology, MCIT, 2014.
5. http://www.careeranna.com/articles/digital-india/

Aayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal (ISSN 2349-638x)
Peer Reviewed Journal   www.aiirjournal.com   Mob. 8999250451

41