

## **Digital India**

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**Abstract:** Digital India is a campaign launched by government of India to ensure the internet connectivity in order to make government services to all citizens electronically. Its objective was of connectivity rural areas with high speed internet network and improving digital literacy. A digital advisory group chaired by ministers of communications and Information technology. The existing initiative on e-governance can be changed according to the requirement of society and enhance the delivery of the services to the people. It will truly helps in transformation of India from developing country to a developed country.

**Key Words:** Digital, E-governance, Government, Internet access

**Introduction:** Digital India is a campaign launched by government of India to ensure the internet connectivity in order to make government services to all citizens electronically. This was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 1 July 2015 i.e four year ago under motto of “power to Empower”. Its objective was of connectivity rural areas with high speed internet network and improving digital literacy. The vision of digital India programme is a Inclusive growth in areas of electronic services, product manufacturing and job opportunities. It is a time saving technique as it is efficient in reducing paper works. It also beneficiary for other schemes such as Bharat net, make in India UDAN- RCS, E-Karnti, start-up India and stand up India. This is monitored by the ministry of electronics and information technology, finance ministry. It was an initiative for developing skill and enhancing knowledge of every citizen especially of rural areas who are devoid of various facilities provided by government the main objective of it is to transform India in to digitally empowered society. Digital India focused on three key areas: Utility of Digital infrastructure, government and services on demand, digital empowerment of citizen. Digital India is an initiative which aims to provide government services to citizens online and connect villages to high speed internet network to improve governance.

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## Management Structure:

For effective management of this programme it consists of following management groups:

- A monitoring committee headed by prime minister.
- A digital advisory group chaired by ministers of communications and Information technology.
- An apex committee chaired by cabinet secretary

It requires the decentralisation of powers from central to state level implementing departments.

**VISION AREAS OF DIGITAL INDIA:** The vision of digital India programme is a Inclusive growth in areas of electronic services, product manufacturing and job opportunities. Main vision are following:

### **Digital Infrastructure as a core utility to every citizen:**

- Availability of high speed internet is necessary for delivering services to citizens. It is cradle to grave digital identity that is unique singularly sufficient, easily and digitally authenticable in a expensive manner.
- Government of India has provided a digital private space i.e digital locker that would enable to store all important documents.
- By digital India project bank account handling and financial management has become easier online transactions can be done through net banking, credit cards, debit cards etc.
- Mobiles phones are getting more popular in accessing any kind of information anywhere through internet. It is like a boon to people especially of rural areas who do not have the access to the higher technology.
- Common services centres are available to get internet connectivity. People in rural areas who don't have the services available at home can go to nearby CSC. Even they can learn the computer skills and undergo vocational trainings.
- It has made our educations system more efficient the proficiency of students in different areas are increasing day by day as the text books are now available in form of e-books.

- It has become helpful for the people who are aspiring for better jobs and improved their life.

## **Governance and services on demand:**

- Same services require the approval from various authorities so that effort is to provide such an access to the citizens that saves times and efforts across multiple departments.
- The ultimate aims were to make all government services accessible to common man in his locality and within the affordable costs.
- E-governance applications are designed in such a way that any information can be accessed on a real time basis and across any device such as laptop, computers, tablets mobile etc.
- Because of this high access to internet literacy level of citizens has been digitalized.
- It has improved the case of doing business in the country because the works involved is doing business like getting electricity, paying taxes, investing, dealing with construction permits ect. Can be strengthened by latest tools and technologies the E-biz project provides the integrated services through a single window.
- It was made the financial transaction electronic and cashless which reduces the efforts of investors.
- Pay government is a centralized payment gateway for all departments' and agencies of India.
- Geospatial information system (GIS) also putting a great support to enhance the research and development.

## **Digital empowerment of citizen:**

- Today people of India are communicating or interacting with each other a great use of mobile phones computer. Digital resources are just like a web now spread all over cities, town and villages. This emphasised our literacy level.
- Citizens are exploiting more and more technologies according to their needs and getting empowerment in themselves.
- Because of its core structure this digital literacy has been in remotest regions of our country and new that day is not so far when each person of our society would become literate.

- National institute of electronics and information technology has identified a large number of institutions which are giving training to teach the basic activities like e-mail, browsing internet etc. To support the e-literacy goal.
- Digital resources are universally accessible such that they can be used anywhere or by anyone even these devices are easily portable and inexpensively available.
- Documents are accessible in local languages also and can be accessed anywhere in different web portals and application
- Government has made the provisions to provide help of these devices to physically disabled people with various disabilities like visual or hearing impairment, learning disability etc.
- Citizens should not be asked to submit their documents or certificates by physically but educational institutional should ensure the availability of documents degrees etc. On their websites and students should have proper access to that. This will reduces a lot of useless efforts paperwork and saves time. All this online repositories should be hosted on a closed platform.
- Through the collaboration of various support services the information can be disseminated to the users within a round the clock even in remote region. In fact this is equally beneficially for users and its creator.

### **Approach for digital India programme:**

- Ministries/departments/states all are fully engaged in supporting the common and support Information Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure.
- States have also the provision for the inclusion of any additional state specific project.
- The existing initiative on e-governance can be changed according to the requirement of society and enhance the delivery of the services to the people.
- Public private partnership has made this project more feasible in application.
- The central, state and local government departments for the successful of its implementation.

### **Digital initiatives or benefits:**

Digital India has provided the lots of application which are effervescing day by day in every field whether it is education, agriculture, hospitals or railways etc. For example national scholarship portal, online laboratories, libraries, farmer portal, open data, Surgamya Pustkalya, Swatch Bharat, UDAAN UTS, UMANG, KISAN, Mobile sewa app and many more. Some of them can be briefly explained as:

**Aadhaar:** this is the unique identity number has been provided to every resident of India. This ensured the complete identification of a person as aadhar is linked to bank accounts, phone numbers and helpful in eliminating the identities and promoting transparency.

**Accessible India campaign mobile app:** this nationwide campaign is helpful in achieving the goal of inclusive society by providing the equal opportunities to person with disability.

**Agrimarket app:** This mobile application updates the farmer with the crop prices in the markets within 50 km distance of their own device locations.

**Beti bachao beti padhao:** this campaign aims to achieve the women empowerment by educating the girl child without any discrimination.

**Bharat interface for money (BHIM):** this app has made the transactions easy and quick. By this anyone can send money within same seconds to any mobile contact or other address.

**E-Biz:** e-biz is implemented by Infosys for carrying out the improvement in business making it fast and efficient by making the services available on online portals.

**Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (DISHA):** this can also be called as National Digital literacy mission. This scheme has been implemented to impart the IT Training to the citizens who do not have the knowledge of this area in order to increase the developmental process. This includes the angawadi workers or ration dealers.

**Farmer Portal:** this portal is helpful in exploring the information and techniques regarding the farming community i.e. agriculture animal husbandry and fisheries sector etc. Similarly a fertilizers monitoring system (FMS), crops insurance mobile app are formulated so that farmers also deal with new technologies and techniques.

**E-greeting:** it is an ecofriendly method of sharing the greeting by government on any national occasion or by the friends on any family occasion.

**E-pathshala:** this mobile app is very useful for all holds such as students, teachers, educators ect. As this provide an access to the textbooks informs of e-book and a variety of audio and videos learning material.

**National career service portal:** this has been developed for providing the various opportunities to the youths for aspiring best careers in their respective fields. It is beneficial for job seekers, job providers, skill providers, career counsellors etc.

**National knowledge network:** this project aimed at creating an innovative environment and multidisciplinary approach to our education system. Students can get the knowledge in different regards on a single topic. Its aims is to connect all the universities research institutes, laboratories, health centres etc. It is like a mission on education by using information, technology and communication.

**UTS App:** unreserved ticket through mobile applications app enables the users to book journey tickets, platforms tickets etc. These tickets can be paper or paperless. this reduces the unnecessary pain to stand in a row for hours for collecting tickets.

### **Pillars of Digital India:**

**Broadband of Highways:** this is a first pillars of digital India. It covers the three areas i.e Bread band for all – Rural, Broad band for all – Urban, National information infrastructure.

The dead line of completing this project was December 2016. A large number of cities and villages are connected by laying down the fibre optic cables which was a great challenge to government and a difficult task.

**Universal access to mobile connectivity:** its aim is to provide the universal access to mobile connectivity by covering all the villages and remote regions of our country. Ministry of tale communication has granted 16000 crore for 100 per cent mobile networks and this has to be achieved by 2018.

**Public internet access:** this access is provided for the convince of local community member who can't access high spread internet at home. this has the two main components: common services centres and post offices as multiservice centres. It includes the public libraries, community internet access at schools, mobile computer labs, wi-fi hotspot etc.

**E-Governance:** this provides the access to government services, exchange of information, integration of various system department of administration reform and public grievances in association with ministry of electronics and information technology conducts national e-governance conference every its objective is to improve standards of services.

**E-Kranti:** e-kranti works on the principle of transformation all the governments should be provided with ICT infrastructure. Fast mobile services should be replanted and redesigned according to requirements.

**Global Information:** global information system has the variety of definition which aims to deliver the knowledge globally on a defined context. This works on the principle of information for all i.e. services or information can be accessed by any citizen.

**Electronic manufacturing:** its target is of net zero imports by 2020. With the increase of population demand of electronic goods is also increasing. This requires the collaborations of various support services i.e. taxation, incentives, skill development, research and development in electronic etc. It is also a way to promote the research in electronics and IT department in different universities across the country.

**IT training for jobs:** this helps in availing the IT training for the youth so that they can get the job opportunities. It involves the training of peoples of smaller towns and villages. it has also focussed on setting up of BPO's and training services centres.

**Early harvest programmes:** it involves the various short time line projects such as IT platform for messages, biometric attendance, wi-fi all universities, secure e-mail within government, e-books or schools books as e-books etc.

**Conclusion:** Digital India will literally be a boon to our country if the projects and policies of this programmes continues at same growth or speed. India is the world's 2<sup>nd</sup> biggest users of internet today. Now the days are not so far when every citizen of India will be using internet all the facilities i.e. broad band highways, IT jobs, new electronic equipments, information access to all has made an amazing growth in the economy of India. It will truly helps in transformation of India from developing country to a developed country. As nation economy depends on the people of that nations.

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