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Indian Economy: Successful Marching towards E-Kranti

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ABSTRACT

In the present era of IT each and every nation is expected to apply digital techniques in every walk of life. To save time, money and energy all the transactions are now digitalized. It has become need of the time. This provides benefits to the service provider and its customers. After the era of globalization and liberalization after 1991, many innovations and technological advancements took place in India. All this resulted into 'Digital India'. The way of life has completely changed due to this digital revolution.

The digital transformation has changed lives of people in many ways. The society can be served in a better manner. Hon'ble Prime Minister of India Shri. Narendra Modi has taken initiative to have digital India. The idea behind this is to establish participative, transparent and responsive system. Through digitization government has achieved many things. New opportunities are created in terms of technology, jobs and transparency is created in filing of taxes.

The researcher has taken an attempt to understand and review the idea of digital India. The technology and connectivity will come together to make an impact on all aspects of governance. This was made to improve the quality of life of the entire society.

Keywords: Digitization, Digital India, Impact on Society, E-Kranti, Indian Economy.

INTRODUCTION

Digital initiative is expected to be adopted by all citizens of India. To implement the same in a practical way, government introduced the scheme of 'Digital India'. The basic idea behind the Digital India scheme was to eradicate bureaucratic method of working in government departments, to cut down corrupt practices and to streamline procedures in helping citizens. Corporate cloud computing and mobile applications have increased the possibility of speedy monetary development. This advance technology has strengthened the image of nation at universal level.

Government of India has a dream to provide all services to citizens electronically on their web portal. It is required to make the transactions smooth and transparent. It is the dream of Hon'ble prime minister to apply open door policy for all citizens. His aim and vision is to make available access to digital administration, availability of data and learning resources. All this will surely undergo drastic administrative change at urban and rural level.

Presently, the dimensions of world have undergone widespread changes. It has become techno learning classroom. Digital India is the phase where the administrators are keen on motivating all for information shrewd world. The aim is to make administration accessible to all individuals. It is also the need of the time to make available up to date and mechanically advanced data and information. The result is the schemes like Digital Locker, e-education, e-sign, e-health and son on.

The digitization is the advantage to the organizations and their clients too. The buyers are benefitted by saving in time, money and psychological stress and strain. The nation has become learning economy. The scheme of digital India provides facility to online availability of administrative services. The success of government lies in online taxation services.

Demonetization was aimed at eradication of corruption from its roots. This has created a positive impact on economy. Indian government is constantly encouraging citizens to go cashless. The idea is to adopt digital

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payments. The white and accounted money can definitely encourage the economy to grow economic conditions to its fullest extent. Digital payment system directly and indirectly helps national as well as international economy. Use of plastic money provides freedom and security to the citizens. It works on legal and technical grounds.

In terrorism funding and money laundering and all other illegal businesses cash transactions are involved. Digital payments system can discourage such illegal means. Government wants to link all transactions to 'Adhar Card" so as to keep watch on all transactions.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Siam (2006) has observed and studies the effects of E-Banking services on bank's profitability in Jorden. The study suggested that, e-banking services has created a completely negative impact on banking services and the profitability.

Kashier (2009) has observed factors determining use of internet banking amongst Egyptian citizens. The study showed that perceived use was the important factor of intention to continue internet banking facilities.

Singh (2016) has stated that, Indian government needs more banks providing many more facilities to build up social undertakings.

Joshi (2016) has explained about parameters for the use of versatile wallet.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To study the impact of digitization of Indian economy.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present research paper is based on secondary data. The entire study is of exploratory nature. Data is based on research papers, research journals and bulletins. The idea is to know more about the concept of e-kranti, its application in India and its overall impact on society.

IMPACT OF DIGITIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY

The digital India plan has encouraged Indian economy to greater extent. The GDP in 2025 will be $ 1 trillion. It is expected to generate employment, productivity of labour and growth of number of business and revenue avenues to the government.

Education, banking and healthcare cannot reach to our citizens in the expected manner as there are many limitations such as poverty, ignorance, illiteracy, role of middlemen, lack of information, lack of funds etc.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) makes it easy to access services and resources. Mobile services have become an additional channel for creation of new services. It has helped for the modernization.

The illiteracy in India resulted out of poor infrastructure in rural and village areas cannot support e-education. The e-literacy rate is just 6.5% which is very low as compared to developed nations. The lack of trained teachers, lack of virtual classrooms and real time education has resulted into e-learning related issues. Mobile applications and other sources can train farmers and fishermen very well.

Internet banking can improve the financial inclusion and can create better situation for the revenue sharing business models.

Digital platforms can assist farmers regarding weather conditions, crop choice, seed variety, plant protection, cultivation process etc. the process digitization involves digitization of books and. Preservation of knowledge for the future generations has become possible due to e-resources. For digitization a number of achieves, museums, libraries are made available through World Wide Web.

The process of digitization includes protecting preserving old and delicate documents. Digitization initiatives provides help to history of societies, cultures, languages and different nations.

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Users from all over world depend upon speed and ease digital access for many resources. Digitization has facilitated awareness, research and promotion, culture and knowledge. It has impact on happiness and satisfaction.

LIMITATIONS OR CHALLENGES IN DIGITAL INDIA:

Mass illiteracy and e-illiteracy is the main constraint in India in the process of e-kranti. Many of the citizens are unable to use cell phones. The simple infrastructure needed for digital ideas is lacking in India. The conditions are still better in cities. In rural areas the things are worst. Due to pressure of work, servers get loaded. Technical problems like filters, firewalls, bandwidth, anti-virus softwares and protection from hackers are main limitations in e-kranti.

Lack of political will, lack of political inter-departmental structure and co-ordination has created many issues. Cyber safety is a major concern. Many people find it risky to do transaction on line. Lack of proper training is also an issue. Training of masses is also a major concern.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Digitalization is a social transformation. It has improved rapidly in last few years. It provides opportunities for preservation of knowledge and knowledge contents. However, the digital conversion of print sources has improved rapidly in last two decades. The rapid digitization has manifold effects on society at large, economy and academics as well. Global access to information has become very quick.

But the fear of replacement of original knowledge by the digital one creates chaos. Digital files are not permanent. They need permanent maintenance. The organizations have to select the material carefully for digitization. Only useful items are to be digitized. Successful digital projects are the result of careful evaluation.

A digitally connected India can help in improving social and economic conditions of people. It provides access to education, health and financial services. It very significant to note that, ICT cannot directly make full-fledged development. The overall growth and development is possible through basic infrastructure, literacy, business environment etc. the digital revolution has begun. The digital India programme once implemented systematically, it can open a number of opportunities for the Indian people.

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