DIGITALIZATION IS A GRATITUDE MAP OF INDIA

Dr. M. Alagupriya, Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce,
E.M.G Yadava College for Women (Autonomous),
Thirupalai, Madurai, Tamil Nadu
Email: safiprijack100@gmail.com

Abstract

Digital India is a campaign launched by the Government of India to ensure that Government services are made available to citizens electronically by improved online infrastructure and by increasing Internet connectivity or by making the country digitally empowered in the field of technology. It was launched on 1 July 2015 by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. The initiative includes plans to connect rural areas with high - speed internet networks. Digital India is an umbrella programme that covers multiple Government Ministries and Departments. It weaves together a large number of ideas and thought into a single, comprehensive vision so that each of them can be implemented as part of a larger goal. It is to be implemented by the entire Government with overall coordination being done by Department of Electronics and Information Technology (Deity). It aims to provide the much needed thrust to the nine pillars of growth areas, namely, Broadband Highways, Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity, Public Internet Access Programme, e - Governance: Reforming Government through Technology, e - Kranti - Electronic Delivery of Services, Information for All, Electronics Manufacturing, IT for Jobs and Early Harvest Programmes. This study has the objective of indentifying and understanding the services of digital India and creates an awareness of Digitalization. It has been felt that a lot more thrust is required to ensure e - governance in the country promote inclusive growth that covers electronic services, products, devices and job opportunities. Moreover, electronic manufacturing in the country needs to be strengthened. In order to transform the entire ecosystem of public services through the use of information technology, the Government of India has launched the Digital India Programme with the vision to transform India into digitally empowered society and knowledge economy.

Key Words: Digitalization, Government of India

"INDIA WILL BE A GLOBAL PLAYER IN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY"

- Sundar Pitchai, Google

1.1. Introduction

Digital India is a campaign launched by the Government of India to ensure that Government services are made available to citizens electronically by improved online infrastructure and by increasing Internet connectivity or by making the country digitally empowered in the field of technology. It was launched on 1 July 2015 by Prime

Minister Narendra Modi. The initiative includes plans to connect rural areas with high - speed internet networks.

- Digital India is a Programme to prepare India for a knowledge future.
- The focus is on making technology central to enabling change.
- It is an Umbrella Programme – covering many departments.
- Each individual element stands on its own. But is also part of the larger picture.
- It is coordinated by Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY), implemented by the entire government.
- The weaving together makes the Mission transformative in totality

1.2. Digital India consists of Three Core Components

Figure.1. CREATION OF DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE

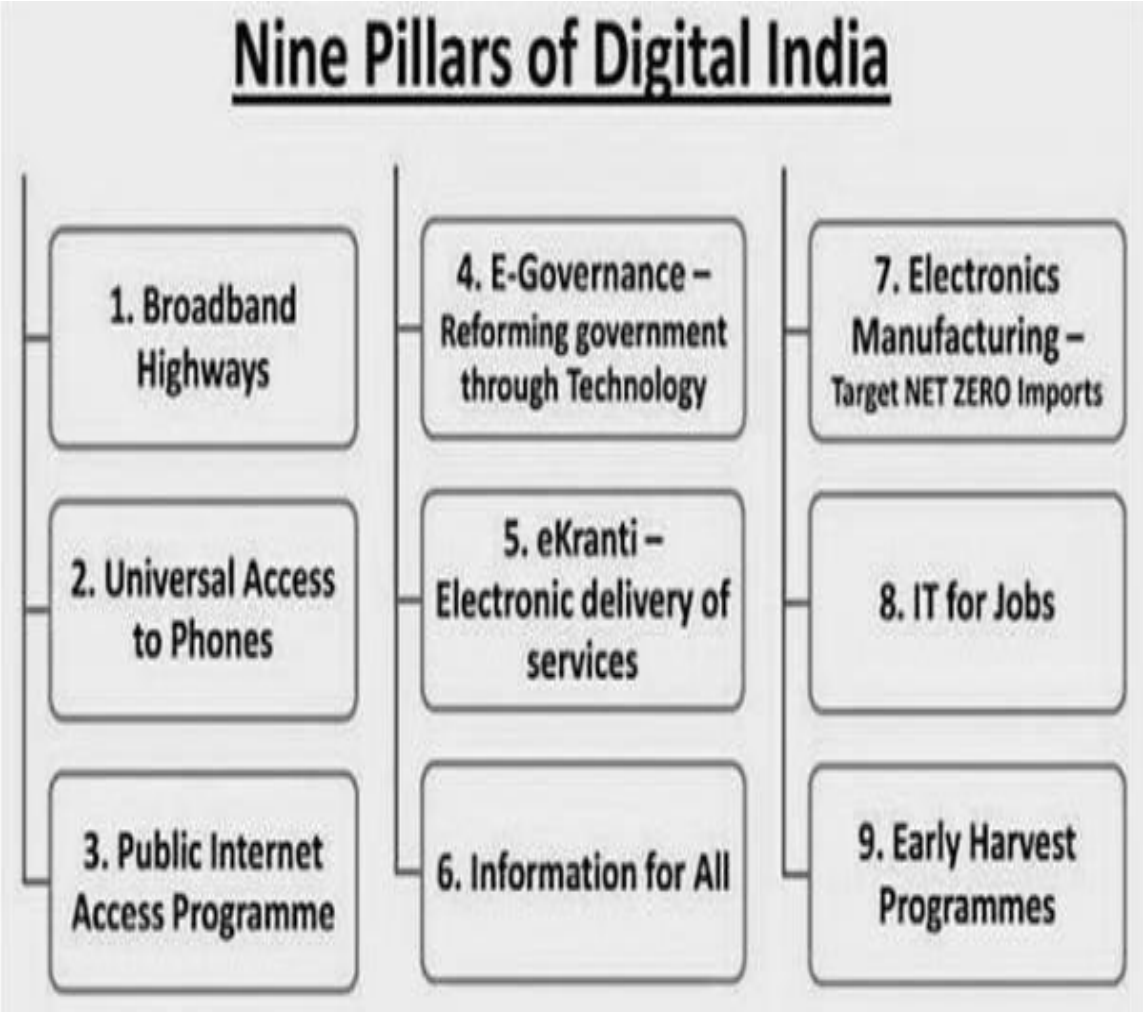
Figure.2. DELIVERY OF SERVICES DIGITALLY

Figure.3. DIGITAL LITERACY

1.3. Objectives

- ✓ To identify and understanding the services of digital India
- ✓ To create an awareness on Digitalization

Figure.4. NINE PILLARS OF DIGITAL INDIA



1.4. Broadband Highways

This covers three sub components, namely Broadband for All Rural, Broadband for All Urban and National Information. Department of Telegram (DoT) will be the Nodal Department and the project cost is estimated to be approximately Rs. 32,000 Crores Virtual Network Operators would be leveraged for service delivery and communication infrastructure in new urban development and buildings would be mandated.

1.5. Universal Access to Phones

The initiative is to focus on network penetration and fill the gaps in connectivity in the country. All together 42,300 uncovered villages will be covered for providing universal mobile connectivity in the country. DoT will be the nodal department and project cost will be around Rs 16,000 Cr during Financial Year 2014 - 18.

1.6. Public Internet Access Programme

The two sub components of Public Internet Access Programme are Common Service Centers (CSC) and Post Offices as multi - service centres. Common Service Centers 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. CSCs would be made viable, multi - functional end - points for delivery of business services. DeitY would be the nodal department to implement the scheme. A total of 150,000 Post Offices are proposed to be converted into multi service centers. Department of Posts would be the nodal department to implement this scheme.

1.7. E - Governance – Reforming Government through Technology

Government Business Process Re - engineering using Information Technology to improve transactions is the most critical for transformation across government and therefore needs to be implemented by all ministries. The guiding principles for reforming government through technology are:

- Forms should be made simple and user friendly and only minimum and necessary information should be collected.
- Online applications, tracking of their status and interface between departments should be provided.
- Use of online repositories e.g. school certificates, voter Identity cards, etc. should be mandated so that citizens are not required to submit these documents in physical form.

1.8. E - Kranti Electronic Delivery of Services

There are 31 Mission Mode Project (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 18th March 2014.

- **TECHNOLOGY FOR EDUCATION – E - EDUCATION -** All Schools will be connected with broadband. Free Wi - Fi will be provided in all secondary and higher secondary 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 e - Education.

- **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 3 years.

- **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 FINANCIAL INCLUSION -** Financial Inclusion shall be strengthened using Mobile Banking, Micro - ATM program and Common Service Centres or Post Offices.

- **TECHNOLOGY FOR JUSTICE -** Interoperable Criminal Justice System shall be strengthened by leveraging e - Courts, e - Police, e - Jails and e - Prosecution.

- **TECHNOLOGY FOR PLANNING -** National GIS Mission Mode Project would be implemented to facilitate Geographic Information System (GIS) based decision making for project planning, conceptualization, design and development.

- **TECHNOLOGY FOR CYBER SECURITY -** National Cyber Security Co - ordination Center would be set up to ensure safe and secure cyber - space within the country.

1.9. Information for All

Open Data platform and online hosting of information & documents would facilitate open and easy access to information for citizens. 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 or suggestions with Government. It will facilitate 2 - way communication between citizens and government. Online messaging to citizens on special programs would be facilitated through emails and SMSes. The above would largely utilize existing infrastructure and would need limited additional resources.

1.10. Electronic Manufacturing

Target *NET ZERO* Imports is a striking demonstration of intent. This ambitious goal requires coordinated action on many fronts like Taxation, incentives, Economies of scale; eliminate cost disadvantages and Skill development. Existing structures are inadequate to handle this goal and need strengthening.

1.11. IT for Jobs

Students from smaller towns & villages will be trained for Information Technology (IT) sector jobs over 5 years. DeitY would be the nodal department for this scheme. BPOs would be set up in every north - eastern state to facilitate Information and Communication Technology (ICT) enabled growth in these states. DeitY would be the nodal department for this scheme. 3 lakh service delivery agents would be trained as part of skill development to run viable businesses delivering IT services. 5 lakh rural workforces would be trained by the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) to cater to their own needs.

1.12. Early Harvest Programmes

- **IT PLATFORM FOR MESSAGES -** A Mass Messaging Application has been developed by DeitY that will cover elected representatives and all Government employees. 1.36 Crore mobiles and 22 Lakh emails are part of the database.

- **BIOMETRIC ATTENDANCE -** It will cover all Central Government Offices in Delhi and is already operational in DeitY and has been initiated in the Department of Urban Development. On - boarding has also started in other departments.

- **WI - FI IN ALL UNIVERSITIES -** All universities on the National Knowledge Network (NKN) shall be covered under this scheme. Ministry of HRD is the nodal ministry for implementing this scheme.

- **SECURE EMAIL WITHIN GOVERNMENT -** Email would be the primary mode of communication. Phase - I upgradation for 10 lakh employees has been completed. In Phase II, upgradation for nearly 50 lakhs employees. DeitY is the nodal department for this scheme.

- **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 DoT.

- **SCHOOL BOOKS TO BE EBOOKS -** All books shall be converted into eBooks. Ministry of HRD or DeitY would be the nodal agencies for this scheme.

- **NATIONAL PORTAL FOR LOST & FOUND CHILDREN -** 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.

1.13. Services of Digital India

Some of the facilities which will be provided through this initiative are Digital Locker, e - education, e - health, e - sign and national scholarship portal. As the part of Digital India, Indian government planned to launch Bonnet cleaning centers

1.14. Digital Locker

Digital Locker facility will help citizens to digitally store their important documents like PAN card, passport, mark sheets and degree certificates. Digital Locker will provide secure access to Government issued documents. It uses authenticity services provided by Aadhaar. It is aimed at eliminating the use of physical documents and enables the sharing of verified electronic documents across government agencies. Three key stakeholders of Digital Locker are Citizen, Issuer and requester.

Table.1.1. MAIN WORKINGS OF DIGITAL LOCKER

Particulars	Explanation
Store E - Documents	In Digital Locker, all government documents will be in the digitized format. Only personal documents should be scanned and uploaded. Secondly, some of the private cloud services are available on paid basis. Few banks also provide online storage space to premium customers but what if tomorrow you would like to close the account or no longer enjoy premium benefits. Cloud storage of Government can be relied upon in terms of security and availability
Anytime Anywhere Access	The users can access their documents anytime anywhere. No need to carry their documents. Therefore, Digital Locker brings convenience factor. Government is also planning to launch Mobile App shortly, which will further make it convenient to access the documents on the move
E - Sign	In layman terms, E - Sign is self - attestation or digital signature. It is the replacement of physical signature. The user can sign the document via Aadhaar linked digital signature. The users can also sign “Uploaded Documents” besides “Digital Documents”. The best part is E - Sign facility is Free whereas for digital signatures, users need to pay annual fees.

1.15. Attendance.gov.in

The government has launched the attendance system as part of its Digital India programme. To start with, it has decided to implement a common Biometric Attendance System in central government offices in Delhi. Employees mark attendance through biometric terminals installed at various central government offices. A six - digit attendance ID is generated from an Aadhaar number. Employees then enter the attendance ID on the screen of the biometric terminal and use the finger print scanner for authentication. So far, 148 central government organizations have opted for the system while fewer than 50,000 employees have registered for it

- **MyGov.in**

MyGov.in is a platform to share inputs and ideas on matters of policy and governance. It is a platform for citizen engagement in governance, through a "Discuss", "Do" and "Disseminate" approach.

- **SBM Mobile app**

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

- **E - Sign Framework**

eSign framework allows citizens to digitally sign a document online using Aadhaar authentication.

- **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.

- **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 for all the scholarships provided by the Government of India.

1.16. Conclusion

Our view on Digital India is as follows. India proposes to cover 55,669 villages of India which are not covered by mobile coverage by 2018 and empower our villages in the use of digitized India and benefit from it. Providing high speed mobile connectivity, providing government servicing, providing for electronic manufacturing and providing jobs to our youths are some of the priorities of GOI. The digitization helps in the reduction of court cases where our farmers wastes there time, money and effort. They spend not less than 100 days in a year either meeting village accountant or officials in revenue offices or lawyers or attend various courts. They also have to cough up huge amounts of money. All these can be avoided because of latest technology, satellite imaging, and digitalization. Farmers can be informed of the crop pattern that is suitable for the season, the rainfall for the year, the fertilizers and pesticides required can be got through the net. Students can use the net facilities to browse the best lectures online, and make the best use of it in the furtherance of studies. Non availability of teachers will not be a hindrance for their studies. By digitization requirement of employees with lower skill in data storage, can be met from these villages. Such jobs do not require higher technical skill and can be done even with qualification of matriculation. Many in the villages can work in the comfort of their home.

References

1. http://meity.gov.in
2. www.digitallocker.gov.in
3. http://www.nitinbhatia.in
4. http://indianexpress.com
5. www.livemint.com › Politics › Policy
6. https://www.google.co.in
7. https://www.quora.com
8. http://mhrd.gov.in/
9. Dr. M. Sampath Nagi published articles on "CYBER CRIME – AN OVERVIEW" in International Journal of Information and Computing Science, Volume 6, Issue 6, June 2019, E - ISSN: 09721347, Pg. No. 382 - 390, Impact Factor: 5.2, UGC Code: 22940, http://ijics.com/Volume-6-Issue-6-June-2019/.