AN OVERVIEW OF DIGITAL INDIA

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ABSTRACT

'Digital India' is a campaign launched by the Government of India. It was launched by the the Prime Minister of India Shri. Narendra Modi on 1 July 2015 with an objective of connecting rural areaswith high speed internet networks and improving digital literacy. It ensures that Government services are made available to citizens electronically by improving online infrastructure and by increasing Internet connectivity or by making the country digitally empowered in the field of technology.

VISION:

Digital India consists of three core components. These include:

- The creation of digital Infrastructure
- Delivery of services digitally
- Digital literacy

The vision of digital India programme is inclusive growth in areas of electronic services, products, manufacturing and job opportunities etchant it is centered on above three core components.

THE NINE PILLARS:

The Government of India (GOI) hopes to achieve growth on multiple fronts with the Digital India programme. Specifically, the government aims to target nine 'Pillars of the Digital India' that they identify as being:

1.   Universal Access to Internet

2.   Public Internet Access Programme

3.   E-Governance-Reforming Government through Technology

4.   E-Rant-Electronic Delivery of Services

5.   Information for All

6.   Electronics Manufacturing

7.   IT for Jobs

8.   Early Harvest Programme

 SERVICES:

The facilities which will be provided through this initiative are Digital Locker, E-Education, E-Healthier-Sign and National Scholarship Portal.

•   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 Aadhar. It is aimed at eliminating the use of physical documents and enables sharing of verified electronic documents across government agencies.

DIGITAL INDIA : THE POWER TO EMPOWER

WEBSITES:

www.attendence.gov.in is a website to keep a record of the attendance of government employees.

www.MyGov.in is a platform to share inputs and ideas on matters of policy and governance.

•   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:

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

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• E-HEALTHCARE AND E-EDUCATION:

Much of real India - Bharat - still lives in villages. Unfortunately, the past government's average spent on healthcare and education so far has been 1% and 3%, respectively, of the GDP.

The budget does a great job in recognizing the enormous opportunity that lies in improving healthcare and basic education access by using information technology. Use of telemedicine, virtual classrooms, Massive Open Online Courses and e-education can be the kick-starter to achieve size and scale to improve the primary healthcare network and basic education standards

• RURAL BROADBAND AND E-HIGHWAYS:

A pan India Programme called "Digital India" has been proposed in the Budget 2014 to bridge the divide between digital "haves" and "havenots". This would ensure Broadband connectivity at village level, improved access to services through IT enabled platforms, greater transparency in Government processes, consumption of local content and host of other services. The Rail Budget proposes to provide WiFion stations, premium trains and "Office on Wheels".An ambitious plan to integrate all government departments through eplatform will create a business and investor friendly ecosystem in India by making all business and investment related clearances and compliances available on a 24x7 single portal, with an integrated payment gateway.

ADVANTAGES:

Major advantages are creation of digital infrastructure, electronic manufacturing in native India Digital empowerment of native Indian people. The program also aims to eliminate all electronics imports from foreign countriesby 2020 and make India a electronics manufacturing super power

It will help in decreasing crime if applied on the whole It will help in decreasing documentation It will ostensibly create a lot of jobs It will boost to industries

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DISADVANTAGES

Digital India without a doubt is a very commendable project and deserves full support.as far no disadvantages could be noticed as it's a initiative we are talking about. But there some questions that might trouble a critic mind:

■ Will the initiative be genuinely inclusive?

■ Who will the vendors be?

■ How will corporates recover their costs?

SCOPE OF DIGITAL INDIA:

The overall scope of this programme is ' To prepare India for a knowledge future' . On being transformative that is to realize IT (IndiaTalent) + IT(Information Technology) = IT (India Tomorrow). Making technology central to enabling change. On being an umbrella programme, Digital India aims to cover many departments by incorporating Internet of Things(IoT) in common man's routine life. Any new revolution will take its own time to bring fruitful results. Since India's Backbone is Agriculture, it will be a prolonging process to make them utilize this opportunity to attain its target by every individual of the nation. If not today, the determined target will be attained tomorrow. It is possible too to reach its determined target since 'Digital India' speaks all about using Individual's Smart Phone is enough for any transaction in India.
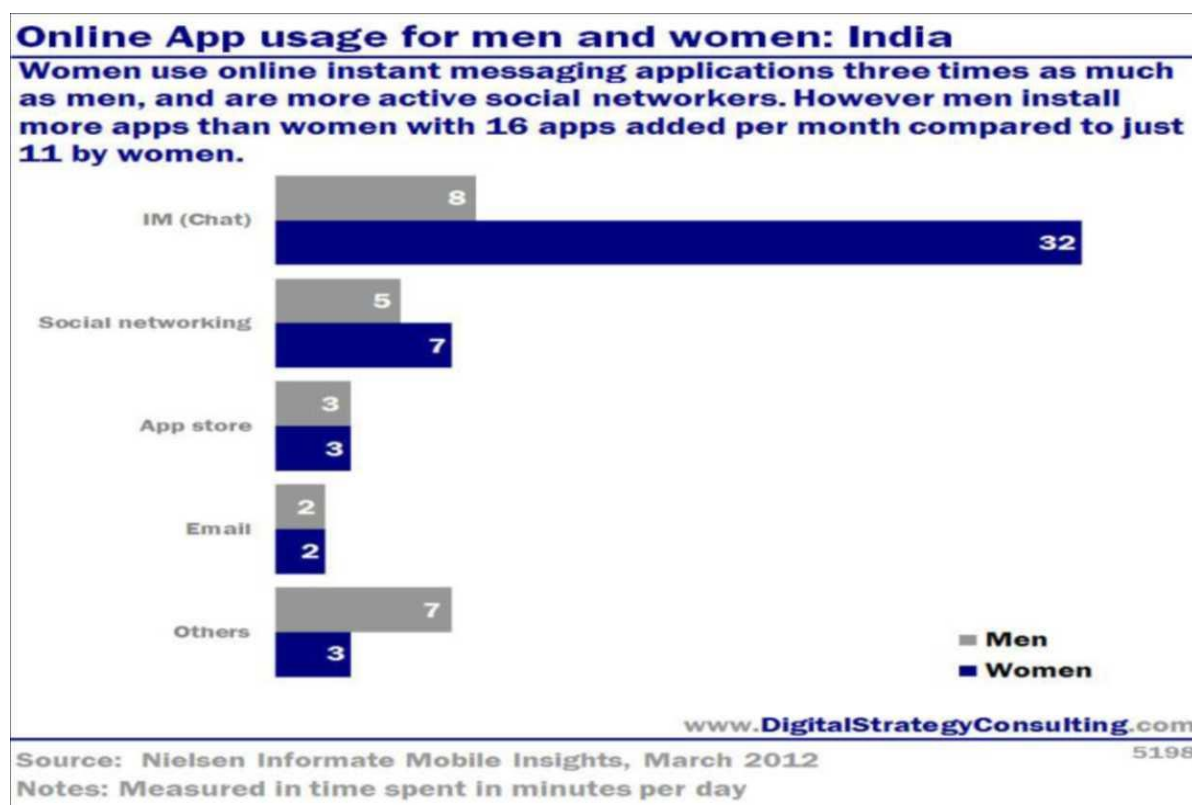
THE MAJOR PROECTS OF DIGITAL INDIA

S. NO.	PROJECT	WEBSITE
1.	Website of Digital India programme	http: //digitalindia.gov.in/
2.	DigiLocker - Register online to store e-documents	https://digilocker.gov.in/
3.	Website of National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology Delhi	http://delhi.nielit.gov.in/
4.	Multiplier Grants Scheme by Department of Electronics and Information Technology	http://deity.gov.in/content/multiplier-grants-scheme-mgs-dpl-innovation
5.	Website of National e-Governance Plan	https://negp.gov.in/
6.	E-Book of Department of Electronics and Information Technology	http://deity.gov.in/DeitY_e-book/index.html#page/1
7.	Online Student Information and Enrollment System of NIELIT	http://student.nielit.gov.in/
8.	Website of Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research	http://www.sameer.gov.in/
9.	Lodge Complaint with Department of Electronics and Information Technology	http://deity.gov.in/Complain t

| 10. | Website of National Digital Literacy Mission | http://www.ndlm.in/ |
| 11. | Website of Centre for Development of Advanced Computing | https://cdac.in/ |

Following picture indicates that various apps used by men and women in their daily usage. It proves that woman use apps at the highest rate comparatively with men in India. The bar diagram evidences that the various apps are used by women for instant messaging is used three times higher than men's usage.

Online App usage for men and women: India
Women use online instant messaging applications three times as much as men, and are more active social networkers. However men install more apps than women with 16 apps added per month compared to just 11 by women.

Source: Nielsen Informate Mobile Insights, March 2012
Notes: Measured in time spent in minutes per day

CONCLUSION:

The Digital India programme will pull together many existing schemes which would be restructured and re-focused and implemented in a synchronized manner.The common branding of the programmes as digital India highlights their transformative impact. We needinterventions across sectors for India to become a global knowledge hub by 2022. Our Prime Minister Narendra Modi is a very technology savvy leader and the country looks forward to his leadership to drive this next phase of revolution in innovation and technology with a renewed vision and vigor.

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