

# Digital India: A Digital Future

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*Abstract-* Calm Digital Revolution For over 10 years, Mobiles for Social Impact, Wireless for Communities, Empowering Women through Mobile, D Content (Enabling Development through Digital Content), an arbitrary look through the distributions of Digital Empowerment Foundation (DEF) and its different activities and grassroots endeavors for 'feasible data and correspondence innovation (ICT) arrangements', gives adequate confirmation that the account on computerized strengthening is certifiably not an ongoing marvel in India. For over 10 years, there has been a tranquil unrest occurring in the insides of the nation with ICT assuming a significant job as the empowering influence and furthermore as a troublesome power, how a typical can be enabled through an advanced right, and to respond to this inquiry, Digital India Program (DIP) was disclosed in August this year, the sheer endlessness of its vision set the world talking. Vision Digital India is clearing in its broadness, comprehensive top to bottom and visionary in its tallness.. A leader program of Prime Minister Narendra Modi, DIP's order is to lead India into turning into a carefully engaged society and information economy. The administration needed a program which could contact each individual of the 1.25 billion individuals in the nation and empower them to utilize innovation to improve an incredible nature and partake in administration.

*Keywords--* Digital India, IT, Banking, MSME

## I. INTRODUCTION

Prior, the emphasis was on creating e-administration for administrations, yet now Digital India Program is unmistakably more extensive, it is about residents, government, IT organizations, internet business, individuals and about utilizing innovation to enable individuals and give them a computerized personality and Digital Locker. This center has gotten a paradigmatic move the view of the business and the worldwide network in regards to India it is being hailed as a place that is known for enormous open doors in the advanced space. The Department of Electronics and IT (DeitY), Ministry of Communications and IT, Government of India, as the engineer of DIP, has a focal task to carry out in the general organizing and execution of the program.

## II. CURRENT SCENARIO OF TELECOM AND INTERNET SUBCIBERS IN INDIA

Before we examine about the Digital India Program it is important to view the Telecom and web supporter's information in light of the fact that the achievement of the Digital India Program relies on the Tele-thickness, Broadband infiltration and Telephone endorsers in India.

**Table 1: Telecom Subscribers (Wireless +Wire line)**

Total subscribers	Wireless Subscribers 914.92 Million	942.95 Million
	Wire line Subscribers- Million	
% change over the previous quarter		1.07%
Urban Subscribers		559.77 Million
Rural Subscribers		383.18 Million
Market share of Private Operators		87.87%
Market share of PSU Operators		12.13%
Teledensity		75.80
Urban Teledensity		146.24
Rural Teledensity		44.50

Source: "Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicator Report" 2014

According to the Table No .1 the telecom area in India has seen faultless development in the most recent decade after the private investment. The quantity of phone supporters in India expanded from 933.01 million toward the finish of Mar-14 to 942.95 million toward the finish of Jun-14, enlisting a development of 1.07% over the past quarter. This ponders year (Y-O-Y) development of 4.41% over a similar quarter - of a year ago. The general Tele-thickness in India expanded from 75.23 as on 31st March, 2014 to 75.80 as on 30th June, 2014.

**Table 2: Internet / Broadband Subscribers**

Total Internet Subscribers	259.14 Million
Narrowband subscribers	190.31 Million
Broadband subscribers	68.83 Million
Wired Internet Subscribers	18.55 Million
Wireless Internet Subscribers	240.60 Million
Total Internet Subscribers per 100 population	20.83

Source: "Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicator Report" 2014

According to the Table No.2, Total number of Internet endorsers has expanded from 251.59 million toward the

**Manuscript received November 16, 2015**

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finish of Mar-14 to 259.14 million toward the finish of Jun-14; there has been a quarterly development of 3.00%. Out of which Wired Internet supporters are 18.55 million and Wireless Internet endorsers are 240.60 million.

**III. PILLARS OF GROWTH AREAS UNDER DIGITAL INDIA PROGRAMME**

There are Nine mainstays of Digital India Program— Broadband roadways, Universal access to versatile availability, Public web get to program, E-Governance – transforming administration through innovation, E-Kranti – electronic conveyance of administrations, Information for all, IT for employments and early harvest programmes.

**Table 3: Nine Pillars of Growth Areas under Digital India Programme**

Pillars	Executions
Broadband Highways	Rural:250,000 gram panchayats to be covered by December2016 Urban: Virtual network operations for service delivery; communication infrastructure in new urban development and buildings Nationwide national information Infrastructure of March 2017
Universal Access to Connectivity Mobile	Remaining uncovered villages (42,300) to be covered by 2014-18
Public Internet Access Programme	CSCs to be made viable multi-functional end-points for service delivery Post offices to become multiservice centres.
E-Governance – Reforming government through Technology	Reforming Government through technology Government Business Process Re-engineering to be done to Improve transactions Electronic databases Workflow automation inside government
eKranti –Electronic delivery of Services	e-Education e-Healthcare Technology for Planning Technology for farmers Technology for Security Technology for
	Financial Inclusion Technology for Justice Technology for Security OngoingprogrammeNationale-Governance Plan will be revamped to cover these
Information for All	Online hosting of Information and Documents Government to proactively engage through social media online messaging to citizens
Electronics Manufacturing – Target NET ZERO Imports	Target net zero imports by 2020 Tazation Incetives Economies of scale Incubations Clusters Skill development Governments procurement
IT for Jobs	Train people in smaller towns & villages for IT sector jobs IT/ITeS inNE Train service Delivery agents to run viable businesses delivering IT services Telecom service providers to train rural workforce to alter to their own needs
Early Harvest Programmes	E-Government greetings Biometric attendance Wifi in all universities Secure e-mail within government Standardized government e-mail design public wifi hotspots e-Books in School SMS alerts Portal for lost and found children

*Source: The Department of Electronics and IT (DeitY) 2014*

From the over nine mainstays of Digital India Program, three of them are more significant. One is foundation, another is administrations and the third is strengthening. Hence, we have advanced framework, computerized administrations and computerized strengthening. Under advanced framework, there are huge quantities of zones where industry can take an interest in a major manner, similar to venture and specialized ability on the grounds that there are a great deal of zones which require these. It requires products and enterprises, for instance, National Optical Fiber Network (NOFN) plan requires tremendous speculation and individuals to actualize the venture in a period bound way. The entire thought is the manner by which you interface individuals in a major manner. Every one of these highlights will have a job for partners. Computerized India discusses post workplaces as access focuses at field level. Here once more, there is a job for separate partners. Above all, we require high data transfer capacity availability for everybody to empower normal help habitats. Simply after this has been done would we be able to take a gander at other large things. There are three central prerequisites as a major aspect of Digital India for each resident—a remarkable deep rooted personality, a cell phone and a ledger. This is an open door for business, individuals in the gracefully chain (who are providing different administrations), cell phone industry and application and substance engineers. Each one of those offering types of assistance in versatile will be included in light of the fact that you have to connect individuals with language administrations. Third is budgetary consideration. The entire monetary segment gets included as well. Another significant piece of the program is money related exchanges. This is a gigantic open door for the business in light of the fact that, going ahead, we will progressively receive credit only exchanges. This contacts everybody—money related foundations, investors, different players and individuals everywhere and changes the manner in which we work today. Digitization of records gets imperative to have the option to give such an immense range of administrations and Digital Locker additionally conceives digitized records. Digitization offers immense open door for the business and for different players to take part in that movement. These will be a portion of the open doors as far as foundation. Interest in innovation is a major essential to empower such a framework. Advancements like cloud and giving residents private space out in the open cloud are again foundation necessities and these thusly hurl open doors in security, scholastics, IoT, information investigation, and so on. All these are outcome of Digital India and may not be explicitly drilled down yet they are a characteristic end product of Digital India ventures. The Department (DeitY) as of late delivered the nation's first Internet of Things (IoT) strategy record. The IoT draft strategy will go about as a structure for the administration and individuals are taking an interest and adding to that. Computerized Locker structure has been partaken in the open space and is being talked about. At the point when the system is readied, it will be given out for usage.

#### **IV. IMPACT OF DIGITAL INDIA BY 2019**

The program on which the administration will spend an expected '1.13 lakh crore will affect each everyday issue in the nation.

#### ***A. Broadband in 2.5 lakh towns, widespread telephone availability***

Broadband as a Fundamental Right would successfully democratize and decentralize data and availability down to the grassroots and the base of the pyramid (BoP) levels. The National Telecom Policy 2012 conceives broadband associations with 175 million individuals by 2017 and 600 million individuals by 2020 at least 2 Mbps download speed.

#### ***B. Net zero imports by 2020***

Today we import the electronic products from various nations however under the Make in India battle, and under the push region of hardware fabricating, the ESDM area has tremendous chances. It is being assessed that the push on hardware fabricating with a dream to end imports by 2020 will prompt the introduction of various related ventures and openings in the part which will additionally duplicate the openings for work in the nation.

#### ***C. 400,000 open web passageways***

Through the Digital India program 400,000 open web passageways would be made with the goal that bigger area of the general public can profit the offices.

#### ***D. Wifi in 2.5 lakh schools, all colleges, open wifi hotspots***

Under this DIP program the objective of the administration is to interface Wifi in 2.5 lakh schools, all colleges, open wifi hotspots and this can be accomplished through "Open private association( PPP model) Digitization offers tremendous open door for the business and for different players to partake in that movement.

#### ***E. Digital Inclusion: 1.7 crore prepared for IT, telecom and gadgets employments***

Under the push territory of hardware fabricating, the ESDM segment has tremendous chances. "The division is all inescapable. With keen urban communities and Internet of Things involving the middle of everyone's attention, the program is relied upon to pull in a venture to the tune of '100,000 crore. Worldwide organizations are as of now thinking of different designs to help the administration in its undertaking and to tap the rising chances. The all out market for gadgets merchandise by 2020 is probably going to be roughly US\$ 400 billion,. Covering the whole scope of contributions to the gadgets space 4.6 Job Creation: Direct 1.7 crore and backhanded in any event 8.5 crore Work age for about 1.7 crore youth. The stream down impact of this mass scale business opportunity will be felt by around 8.5 million individuals. Relating the DIP chances to another as of late propelled lead program, Make in India, "The open door for work under Make in India in the area is near 28 million and the commitment it can make to the all out GDP is near 12 percent.

#### ***F. E-Governance and E-Services: Across government India to be pioneer in IT use in administrations***

The E-administration is as of now end up being insurgency in ICT, as it costs less, lessens squander, advances straightforwardness, takes out defilement, produces prospects to determine rustic destitution and imbalance, and ensures a superior future for residents, yet we have push forward through E-administrations, as far as administrations, the current National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) is a superbly considered activity across divisions. Be that as it may, the services are

compartmentalized and storehouses of uses. We have to take a gander at combination of these with the goal that the applications can converse with one another and information can be moved starting with one spot then onto the next. One of the incredible musings in Digital India is that a report once gave by an open position won't be looked for by some other such authority from residents. In the Digital Locker idea, all that a resident will require to tell specialists is this is my unique endorsement, proceed to get it. This is only a case of recovering data from applications across spaces.

### ***G. Digitally engaged residents***

Advanced strengthening implies giving IT at the grassroots level to make the country individuals IT empowered. It additionally implies giving them preparing to IT based employments and for very good quality IT improvement. In an information society, you must be an information maker moreover. National Digital Literacy Mission (NDLM) propelled with the mean to make in any event one individual carefully educated in each family unit, is the activity through which we can accomplish this objective. To a great extent financed by the legislature, the program has additionally discovered tremendous help from industry and IT industry body Nasscom.

## **V. GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES TO INTEGRATE EXISTING E-SERVICES UNDER THE DIGITAL INDIA PROGRAMME**

All the current projects are a basic piece of Digital India. It's just that they need to go to the following level. They need to become between employable, cloud empowered, portable empowered and offer open API, and so forth. This is the sort of enablement that must be finished. Furthermore, these applications don't arrive at everybody. So we need to decrease cost, wipe out delegates, and so forth. The concentrate presently is to improve subjectively the progressing programs.

- As far as administrations, the current National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) is a brilliantly considered activity across areas. We have to take a gander at reconciliation of these so the applications can converse with one another and information can be moved starting with one spot then onto the next. One of the amazing contemplations in Digital India is that a report once gave by an open power won't be looked for by some other such authority from residents. The second significant part of administrations is business process building (BPE), which you can't actualize in one go or effectively on the grounds that it requires evolving propensities. You are accustomed to accomplishing a specific work with a particular goal in mind and keep on doing that similarly and it's hard to envision that you can accomplish better outcomes by doing things any other way. The ongoing model is the dispatch of Jeevan Pramaan (digitized life authentication). Each retired person is required to present a daily existence authentication every year in November to the concerned official and the concerned bank, which at that point support the following year's annuity. With digitization, it turns into a basic assignment as one can give biometric note of essence distantly. This is the thing that we have utilized in Jeevan Pramaan gateway. The Controller General Accounts of India has changed the guidelines to perceive Jeevan Pramaan

confirmation and now it is a substantial computerized life testament.

- National Digital Literacy Mission (NDLM) propelled with the plan to make in any event one individual carefully proficient in each family unit is the activity through which we can accomplish this objective. To a great extent financed by the administration, the program has additionally discovered immense help from industry and IT industry body Nasscom. NDLM is tied in with preparing more youth. We have around 3 million individuals in IT, however we could really take this to 20 million—driven by household interest for Digital India and from outside India. . Therefore, there is a colossal job for the business in the HR field. The administration is working intimately with the IT part, gadgets and the telecom segment and the concerned expertise boards.

- MyGov, the first of its sort resident commitment stage, has been the platform for a few different projects. Numerous thoughts came and pondered from MyGov. Today there are 6.5 lakh individuals on the entry, a modest even number, yet what is a significant part of MyGov is that there is no easygoing commitment to the gateway. Around 99 percent of clients have gone through certain long periods of work on their commitment. The entryway is urging residents to work for open great. It's something which is exceptionally helpful and positive. The database of 1.5 crore representatives, for the most part government, has been gathered. The Prime Minister propelled this activity on August 15, when he conveyed welcome. Sending a crore welcome over a SMS door is certainly not a troublesome errand. In any case, we didn't have that capacity prior yet have created it now. There are two significant viewpoints to e-welcome—ethnological and social. The way of life of not sending welcome is evolving. Since we didn't have an e-entryway stage, we are utilizing MyGov stage for this administration.

- The National Optical Fiber Network (NOFN), on which the accomplishment of DIP will depend to an enormous degree, has been imagined as a program to give last mile availability by unlinking more than two lakh gram panchayats (a group of towns under each) to quick web associations. As per a McKinsey and Co report, the evaluated cost of the advanced framework undertaking will be around US\$ 5.9 billion. Taking a gander at the tremendous exertion included, Communications and Information Technology Minister Ravi Shankar Prasad had, in a media association, remarked that this implies an enormous business open door for the business.

## **VI. CHALLENGES BEFORE DIGITAL INDIA PROGRAMME**

### ***A. Advancement of Applications and arrangements***

While the legislature has recognized broadband and portable systems as the foundation of the undertaking,

the business needs to "improve the procedures, evacuate limit limitations and embrace effective operational models by utilizing rising advancements, for example, cloud, online life, investigation and versatility." 75 percent of new web clients and 50 percent of netizens dynamic on cell phones, it is basic for the ICT business to enhance applications and arrangements explicit to the new age of portable clients for review on little screens. To supplement the administration's program of computerized consideration, the business should improve and think of most progressive arrangements that incorporate programming with equipment and upgrade hardware fabricating, henceforth making more openings for work.

### **B. Lack of wanted framework**

The broadband endorser base in India is just 60.87 million out of 251.59 million of web base. Absence of across the nation optic fiber backhaul is the essential hindrance in appropriation of fast broadband in the nation. The appraisals in mid 2010 demonstrated the need of roughly 1.8 to 2 million course km of optical fiber link (OFC) to arrive at broadband in all the panchayats in the nation. The all out length of optic fiber systems in India is near 1.15 million course km and its greater part has a place with the urban part associating urban communities. Advanced Subscriber Line (DSL) can deal with BSNL's current copper arrange. However, the nation has 40 million copper circles (16 million in provincial regions, 24 million in urban regions) and of these, half are regarded fit for broadband availability. With expanding copper costs, universal broadband inclusion is beyond the realm of imagination through copper. Also, copper offers restricted transmission capacity when contrasted with optic fiber.

### **C. Limited advanced proficiency and mindfulness**

In spite of India being an IT center of the world, the PC education rate is just 6.5%.<sup>27</sup> Most of the administration workplaces despite everything do the majority of the work physically. Training level, age and pay level additionally sway advanced proficiency generally. A large portion of the accessible substance is in English however the English education rate is only 7% in India. Making 70–80 percent individuals IT educated is no mean undertaking. Making the incentive for Digital India, want for it and ability to take an interest in the excursion is required. There is a lot of rhythm developed at the present time, however the separation to Digital India objective has not yet been decreased. We can travel quicker, yet at the same time the separation must be secured.

### **D. Tariffs**

Information administrations contribute about 34% of the all out income for CDMA and 13% for GSM major parts in India. The low duty prompts a lower ARPU which is the essential explanation behind powerless private interest in building the broadband spine of the nation. The regularly expanding range cost and other administrative charges like AGR, permit expense, range charges, and administration charge have raised the cost of remote broadband. The normal expense per MB in India is \$0.03 which is higher than the worldwide normal of \$0.02 per MB. 3G costs are '250 to 300 for 1GB while fixed broadband gives the equivalent to '125 every month. Be that as it may, the end client gear costs for repaired broadband go. Consequences of Deloitte Mobile Consumer Survey 2013 indicated that nature of system for voice and information has become the key differentiator while picking portable administrator and not cost. Critical number of buyers would incline toward

an 'everything you-can-application' duty permitting them boundless utilization of over-the-top (OTT) administrations. Higher appropriation could likewise limit the normal expense per MB.

### **E. Bridging the Digital Divide**

The advanced separation had various attributes both broadly and universally. Broadly the advanced partition in various on the grounds that every nation has an exceptional history, language, and populace attributes. The National Optical Fiber Network (NOFN) undertaking would be the spine for Bridging the Digital Divide among rustic and urban India.

## **VII. CONCLUSIONS**

Advanced India Program is set to realize a paradigmatic move in the manner India capacities. The amazing vision of India as a carefully engaged information society has scrounged up worldwide eagerness and enthusiasm for the nation. Keeping the rule of "most extreme administration and least government", as the focal standard of DIP, the program increases current standards in administration, taking it to a stage where it becomes communitarian administration. Executing Digital India program at dish India is huge errand the greater part the populace on the planet lives in provincial regions with barely any entrance to broadband. It is costly to lay fiber/link in rustic and far off territories with low populace thickness. Customary advancements have been not able to give huge territory remote inclusion under non-view (NLoS) conditions present in provincial zone to manufacture effective and reasonable plans of action. This has brought about a computerized separate, further advanced lack of education is additionally one of the major issue which go about as an obstacle, yet at the same time a great deal of yearnings are there in light of the fact that E-administration has been so effective in India, The focal point of the Government to construct Digital India through broadband roadways interfacing each family, town, panchayats, colleges, and government divisions will go far in giving answer for the endless issues of rustic India and to make more brilliant towns.

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