



DIGITAL INDIA PROGRAMME AND ITS IMPACT ON INDIAN ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT:

It is a well-known fact that digital India is the outcome of many innovations and technological advancements. These transform the lives of people in many ways and will empower the society in a better manner. The 'Digital India' program, an initiative of Honorable Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi, will emerge new progressions in every sector and generates innovative endeavors for genet. Digital India is all set to build a robust, secure and strong infrastructure, a customizable ecosystem to help the citizens and development of skills and technology. With billions of dollars flowing in India will have a stronger Foreign Direct Investment, helping in stronger foreign exchange reserves, which in turn would make the country more stable and financially shock proof. Gross Domestic Property. When we talk about developing countries, according to the World Bank report, a 10% increase in mobile penetration increases the per capita GDP by 0.81% and the same increase in broadband penetration increases the per capita GDP by 1.38%. Digital India project is expected to increase the broadband penetration across India by 50% (which is currently at 7%) and mobile penetration in rural India by 30% (which is currently 45%) in next 2 years, the corresponding increase in GDP could be 9% i.e. approximately \$180 billion.

Today, every nation wants to be fully digitalized and this program strives to provide equal benefit to the user and service provider. Hence, an attempt has been made in this paper to understand Digital India – as a campaign where technologies and connectivity will come together to make an impact on Economy and also improve the quality of life of citizens.

Keywords: Digital India, Digital Technology, GDP, Capital.

INTRODUCTION:

1986 was the year, in which internet services in India has started, from that year till today our country is growing at very high growth rate. earlier there is no transparency in government work even we were working on a very traditional system. 20 years back when VSNL starts public internet access in India via dialup services it starts digitalization process. In 1996 some agencies TOI, Hindu and other starts its websites and Rediff.com launched; India's first cyber cafe launched in Mumbai. In 1999-2000 when parliament passes Information Technology Act 2000; foreign portals like Yahoo and MSN set up Indian sites; Baze.com launched based on the eBay model; Indya.com launched with Rs 4.5 crore campaign blitz; birth of online

Journalism: Tehelka.com exposes cricket betting scandal; ITC launches e-Choupal initiative to take the internet to villages; Railtel Corporation of India launched; NSE launches online stock trading; cable internet starts replacing dialup connections; 2000: Rediff IPO on NASDAQ; Sulekha.com legal entity founded in Austin, Texas. 2008 was the year in which India sets a world record by sending 10 satellites into orbit in a single launch for India telecommunication and internet services. Indian GDP is increasing at 7-8 % average rate, but traditional method of governance was not giving the right signals to people so An E-governance plan was initiated in 2006 by the government, trying to connect government services to the public via telecom services. This did not meet expectations, and was soon let go of the caring the idea PM Narendra Modi on 1st July 2014 starts a new "Digital India "Programme in order to create Participate, transport and response government. outlining all the positives that coming online will have for government administration. Increasing prevalence of digitalization and eservices might raise the stakes for cybercrime and identity thieves. As a result, it's important to take preventative measures on this front right away to avoid undermining consumer trust in e-services. There has to be more education about cyber risks and how to protect yourself from those. Despite the growing popularity of e-services and digitized procedures, India does not yet have a comprehensive legal framework for egovernance. Parliament allowed the Electronic Services Delivery Bill 2011 to die without passing a revised version, and that means we have to act quickly to create a new law that does not have the same flaws. Even though Adhaar has protections now, data privacy worries persist. The Indian government can't ensure the achievement of Digital India on its own. As such, assistance and collaboration from the business world would be required at each turn. Therefore, it's necessary to establish well-defined rules

and norms for PPPs in this area. In addition, initiatives in outlying communities may not be financially feasible for the corporate sector; this requires extra consideration. All government agencies, as well as the private IT sector, are essential to bringing Digital India to fruition across India and its regions. It is going to be an enormous challenge to coordinate just too many government agencies and business companies, but succeeding will be essential for the achievement of the programme. Given the particular hardware and software in use, internet protocols can vary from one country to the next. Concerns about portability may arise because of this. Since this is the case, standardization of software protocols is essential. Furthermore, rather of being proprietary, the software should be based on an open-source model. For the reason that custom solutions are now more costly and difficult to implement nationally. Technology services must be modified to meet the requirements of the Indian market. Advanced economies have honed their capacity for innovation and experiential learning through government investments in R&D across key sectors. Big and small, public and personal, wealthy and poor, they are all in this together. India has set a lofty goal of doubling its economy to \$5 trillion in the next five years. Digital India Undertaking is planned to stay established on digital sanctuary and confidence, and the country has taken significant steps in this direction. In order to benefit society in general, for the sake of commerce, and for the sake of the individuals who use digital content, it is crucial that digital confidence be built. When contrasted to more conventional essentials like electricity, sanitation, and transportation, digital infrastructure has proven as either absolutely or significantly more important. The globalist agenda has been disrupted by the COVID-19 epidemic, yet it has additionally fueled the development of the Internet and other forms of digital infrastructure. The tangible required resources for the utilization of data, computerized equipment, procedures, techniques, and procedures are being modernized and made stronger robust in economies around the world. There is no longer any way to maintain social order or improve people's standard of living without a robust digital infrastructure. In response to the spreading plague, nations around the world have mobilized their digital infrastructures to take preventative measures. In the future, a country's ability to recover from disasters like the COVID-19 outbreak may depend critically on the robustness of its digital infrastructure. India, as one of the largest population economies, enjoys a strategic location and has immense promise to perform a crucial leading role in the growing world structure It is anticipated that Republic of India roughly 500 million net

handlers would spur the development of innovative homegrown digital services, infrastructure, programs, information, and capabilities. Investment in new technologies (such as AI, Block chain, or drones) tailored to India's demands might enhance the country's GDP by a factor of five by 2025, making the country a prime target for companies and investors throughout the world. With the arrival of the COVID-19 plague and the widespread acceptance of cutting-edge developments such as artificial intelligence (AI), block chain, and the Internet of Things (IOT), the world's digital infrastructure is now under extreme strain. Smart Cities and Smart Health are two of the government's top priorities, and in order for India to reap the economic advantages of cutting-edge technologies, the country must strengthen its digital infrastructure. As the number of people using smartphones grows, more people spend time online, and more information is created, server farms may become increasingly important. As a result, there is a pressing requirement to advocate for and design a plan for the construction of a solid digital infrastructure that will allow for said widespread use of cutting-edge technologies like 5G, the Internet of Things, artificial intelligence, machine learning, drones, robotics, additive manufacturing, photonics, nano-based devices, and so on, and their bids in fields like defensive strategy, food production, wellbeing, information assurance, intelligent buildings, and robotization. Therefore, India's online presence is expanding at a rapid rate, and the country might have a digital economy worth a trillion dollars by 2025. The digital workplace occurring in India is gaining traction around the world.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

Digital India" initiative has been an intriguing subject matter of numerous researches from various disciplines because of its great significance and influence on the economy as a whole and particularly the technological sector. Being a recent move, there have been various researches on different aspects of the initiative ranging from the economical to social and ethical dimensions. Some of these researches retrieved through internet searches have been reviewed here.

1. **Prof. Singh began** with the basic overview of what Digital India entails and led a discussion of conceptual structure of the program and examined the impact of "Digital India" initiative on the technological sector of India. He concluded that this initiative has to be supplemented with amendments in labor laws of India to make it a successful
2. **Sundar Pichai, Satya Nadella, Elon Musk** researched about Digital India and its preparedness to create jobs opportunities in the information

sector. (3) He concluded that creating new jobs should be continued with shifting more workers into high productivity jobs in order to provide long term push to the technological sector in India. Microsoft CEO, Satya Nadella intends to become India's partner in Digital India program. He said that his company will set up lowcost broadband technology services to 5lakhs villages across the country.

3. **Arvind Gupta** intends to say that Digital India movement will play an important role in effective delivery of services, monitoring performance managing projects, and improving governance. An Integrated Office of Innovation & Technology to achieve the same ,and for problem solving, sharing applications and knowledge management will be the key to rapid results, given that most departments work on their own silos. Tracking and managing the projects assume significance because India has been busy spending money in buying technology that we have not used effectively or in some cases not even reached its implementation stage. Sharing, learning's need to be best practices across departments Tracking and managing the projects assumes significance because India has been busy spending money in buying technology that we have not used effectively or in some cases not even reached implementation stage. Sharing learning's and best practices across departments needs to be driven by this Office of Technology.

9 PILLARS OF DIGITAL INDIA:

A Digital India is government of India Initiatives to ensure government services are made available to people online by increasing internet connectivity the vision of Digital India program also aims at inclusive growth in areas of electronic Services, products, manufacturing and job opportunities etc. The vision of Digital India is centered on three key areas - (i) Digital Infrastructure as a utility to every citizen (ii) Governance & services on demand (iii) Digital Empowerment of citizens. It aims to provide broadband highways, universal access to mobile connectivity ,public internet access program, e-governance: Reforming government through technology, e-Kranti - Electronic delivery of services, Information for all, Electronics manufacturing: Target net zero imports, IT for jobs and early harvest programmers including Digital Locker, e-education, e-health, e-sign and national scholarship portal etc to education, healthcare and other industry Impact of Digital India might be seen by 2019 so convert dream into reality approx Rs.4.5Lakh Crore. This will bring inclusive growth with a

vision to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy .which focuses on “Digital India :Power to Empower “

IT + IT = IT (Indian Talent + Information Technology =India Tomorrow)

PILLARS OF DIGITAL INDIA:

An Umbrella shape of the Projects .It covers digitalization with the help of 9 pillars these pillars covers many important projects like National e-Governance Plan, National Knowledge Network, National Optical Fibre Network, digital cities, etc. which will help in digital inclusion in the country and empower the citizens to eradicate the digital divide.

Pillar No-1:-Broadband Highways (Internet for All):- Broadband highways first most important pillars of it .it will connect rural, urban and government department with the internet .Government .Government will spend Rs 5 Billion to build high speed broadband highways build high speed broadband highways.

Pillar No-2:- UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO MOBILE (PHONES):- Mobile phone is the basic need of present time under this pillar mobile connectivity is provided to uncovered areas. Mobile phone connectivity is being provided to 42,300villages in next 4years

Pillar No-3:- Public Internet Access (mission -National Rural INTERNET) mission:- 2,50,000 villages 1,50,000 Post offices will be connected to provide better services to Indian people. Approx Rs.4750 budget program will finish coming 2-3 Years

Pillar No-4:- E-Governance: Reforming Government through Technology:- Department of Electronics and Information Technology (Deity) and Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) has formulated national E-governance plan(NeGP).Government of Both state and central has taken many initiatives to ensure government services are available to citizens electronically. Many government services like school certificates, Voted ID ,Ration card ,online payment gateways and many other government databases ,Government schemes are easily available to information seekers .

Pillar No-5:- E-Kranti Electronic Delivery of Services:- The e-Kranti project provides electronic delivery of services to the citizens. The government has allocated ‘5 billion for the e-Kranti project which includes many sub level projects.

Pillar No-6:- Information For All: Information is the backbone for planning and decision making it is useful for all (Citizen, Industry and Government) . Government will connect with citizen through social media and internet. it will

make a two-way communication medium for exchange ideas /suggestions with government

Pillar No-7:- Electronics Manufacturing: India is currently importing electronic goods worth \$100 billion every year increased to 400Bn by 2020. This pillar will be targeting to reduce electronics good to zero by 2020. A national policy on electronics was brought for electronics system Design & manufacturing (ESDM) sector in India. It includes 25% subsidy of capital Expenditures under MSIPs Preference in govt. Purchasing to domestically manufactured. More fund on Research in IT. Approval for setting up to two semi-conductor wafer Fabrication.

Pillar No-8 IT for Jobs:- This pillar focuses on providing training to the youth in the skills required for availing employment opportunities in the IT/ITES sector. There are eight components with specific scope of activities under this pillar.

- Training to 1 Crore students from rural and urban areas over 5 years.
- Establishment of BPO in every north east state.
- Focusing on 3lakhs service delivery agents Training of 5lakhs strong rural workforce for telecom service providers

Pillar No-9:- Early Harvesting Programmes

Areas covered under Early Harvesting Programme.

1. IT Platform for Messages
2. Government Greetings to be e-Greetings
3. Biometric attendance
4. Wi-Fi in All Universities
5. Secure Email within Government
6. Standardize Government Email Design
7. Public Wi-Fi hotspots
8. SMS based weather information, disaster alerts
9. National Portal for Lost & Found children

ADVANTAGES OF DIGITAL INDIA:

It will give many opportunities to use latest technology by providing access to education, health, financial services etc.it will help in improving the social and economic condition of people living in rural areas.

1. Digital India Plan increase GDP to 1trillion by 2025 .it also generates employment, GDP Growth, increased labor productivity and entrepreneur opportunities.

2. It will generate 17 million jobs directly and 85million jobs indirectly. almost 100 million Jobs will be created by the plan in next 5 years.
3. Some sectors like education, healthcare, banking and many more sectors unable to reach out to rural areas. there are so many obstructions like information, awareness, poverty, illiteracy and ignorance.
4. India is huge market for internet and mobile connectivity. 3rd largest market in internet users and 2nd place in wireless subscribers still there are a big scope in Indian digital market.
5. Digital India projects will provide real time education. Smart and virtual classroom will help to take challenges where there is lack of teacher's .Education to Farmers, fisherman can be provided with the help of projects.
6. Health can promote innovation & increase the reach of healthcare services. On line medical access with many more features help in fighting from poor doctor ratio.
7. Agriculture sector in India contributes 16% in India GDP while almost 51% in employment .it help our Farmers to know-How in various agriculture activities like crop choice, seed variety weather, Plant Protection and market rate information.
8. 2,50,00 Villages ,2,50,000 Education institutions will be connected through internet by 2019.almost 42000 villages where there is no mobile connectivity will be connected through Projects.
9. Many service industries like banking, Insurance, Hospitality, Aviation, Railways need It as boosters because this service business will get maximum benefit from these projects.
Digital Lockers will help citizens to store their important documents like PAN Card, Passport, Mark sheet, Degree & Certificates Digitally. Secure Access to Authenticity through AADHAR.
10. E –Sign will help electronically signed the documents & National scholarship Portal help the students.
11. Reduced corruption, Quick Working, reducing paper work and increased efficiency of business more business opportunities in this sector.

DIGITAL INDIA VITAL CREATIVITIES:

The administration has made sustained, overarching measures to broaden the net and bring in previously unreached regions and demographics. Government programs like the Production Linked Incentive for telecom and

networking goods will bolster fabrication and implementation of national mobile networks. As initiatives like the Bharat Net Project spread, they will help bring about even greater equality in terms of cost, availability, and connection across the entire country. As we move forward towards India's 'Techade,' this will assist in accomplishing the objective of the digital India initiative to give power to every Indian citizen.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To know various factors involved digitalizing.
2. To know challenges involved in implementing digitalization.
3. To know pillars of the digital India.
4. To know various advantages of the digital India.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Research Type: - Descriptive

Type of Data/Data source used the study focuses is an attempt of extensive study, based on Secondary data collected from various other research paper, Books, Newspaper, Journal and Magazines article and Media reports.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

Limitations of Each and every Study which will be based on secondary data as common because data is Secondary some of the Limitations of the Research paper is as follows

1. The study is based on published data and information. No primary data is being collected.
2. Every care has been taken to entice qualitative and correct data; still secondary data have collected for the purposes other than problem at hand.
3. The objectives, nature and methods used to collect secondary data may not be appropriate to the present situation.
4. Secondary data may be lacking in accuracy, or they may not be completely current or dependable.
5. Time constraint remained the major limitation in the study
6. The biasness can always be there.
7. Before using secondary data, it is important to evaluate them on above mentioned factors. So, it consumes the same time as the primary data.

ECONOMIC IMPACT:

According to analysts, the Digital India plan could boost GDP up to \$1 trillion by 2025. It can play a key role in macro-economic factors such as GDP growth, employment generation, labor productivity, growth in number of businesses and revenue leakages for the Government.

As per the World Bank report, a 10% increase in mobile and broadband penetration increases the per capita GDP by 0.81% and 1.38% respectively in the developing countries. India is the 2nd largest telecom market in the world with 915 million wireless subscribers and world's 3rd largest Internet market with almost 259 million broadband users. There is still a huge economic opportunity in India as the tele-density in rural India is only 45% where more than 65% of the population lives. Future growth of telecommunication industry in terms of number of subscribers is expected to come from rural areas as urban areas are saturated with a tele-density of more than 160%.

SUGGESTIONS:

- The issue of cyber security. As Digital India accelerates towards its vision for Universal Access, there is also a need for the government to create a robust Internet safety architecture.
- The government needs to create a unified and efficient technological platform for the entire government machinery so as to ensure that all tasks, both government-government and government-citizen, are automated.
- Most importantly, the government needs to create an enabling policy ecosystem to ensure that legislation and regulations bolster e-innovation and the design of Indian applications. This can only happen if the Internet is neutral -- ie, open, fair, accessible and has no gatekeeper.

CHALLENGES OF DIGITAL INDIA:

Technological ignorance, outdated or non-existent infrastructure, slow internet connections, a fractured relationship between government agencies, taxation concerns, etc. are only some of the problems that hinder the prospect of its widespread adoption. In order for this programme to maximize its potential, certain obstacles must be overcome. Although India met its goal of providing elementary school for all of its children by 2015, a sizable portion of its adult population is still uneducated or intellectually deficient. This is particularly the case in rural areas. It could be difficult to bring the benefits of Digital India to

people who have never touched a computer before. A graphical user interface (GUI) could be used to make the system understandable to even an uneducated person. The aforementioned issue is exacerbated by the reality that virtually all online information, apps, and software are written in English. It's going to be difficult to provide all e-facilities in the 22 national languages spoken in India. It is typically accomplished by translating existing English-language materials. However, this translating is usually done in a very shoddy mechanistic fashion, making it dull and impossible to understand for the majority. I would need reassurance that all of the services promised by Challenges to Digital India are actually provided, and that the information that is provided in Indian languages is adequate. Far too few people, particularly those living in rural areas, have a basic understanding of how to use digital technology. While the administration has established a "Digital Literacy Mission" to address this issue, it will continue to be difficult to achieve in the future. One major advantage of digitising operations is the increased efficiency, speed, and transparency that result from automation technology. Yet, the organisation had been used to doing things a specific way and is now functioning in the uncharted region of digital India. They are required to put information online and address grievances and censure. Public servants who have not worked in this fashion before may have a difficult time adjusting. Due to the diminished chance for corruption, which might follow from the adoption of DBT in MGREGA in Andhra Pradesh, it is possible that some institutions will try to damage such initiatives. Obviously, they have had a shift in their point of view, which is improbable. To get started, try outlining all the positives that coming online will have for government administration. Increasing prevalence of digitalization and eservices might raise the stakes for cybercrime and identity thieves. As a result, it's important to take preventative measures on this front right away to avoid undermining consumer trust in e-services. There has to be more education about cyber risks and how to protect yourself from those. Despite the growing popularity of e-services and digitized procedures, India does not yet have a comprehensive legal framework for e-governance. Parliament allowed the Electronic Services Delivery Bill 2011 to die without passing a revised version, and that means we have to act quickly to create a new law that does not have the same flaws. Even though Aadhaar has protections now, data privacy worries persist. The Indian government can't ensure the achievement of Digital India on its own. As such, assistance and collaboration from the business world would be required at each turn. Therefore, it's necessary to establish well-defined rules and norms for PPPs in this area. In

addition, initiatives in outlying communities may not be financially feasible for the corporate sector; this requires extra consideration. All government agencies, as well as the private IT sector, are essential to bringing Digital India to fruition across India and its regions. It is going to be an enormous challenge to coordinate just too many government agencies and business companies, but succeeding will be essential for the achievement of the programme. Given the particular hardware and software in use, internet protocols can vary from one country to the next. Concerns about portability may arise because of this. Since this is the case, standardisation of software protocols is essential. Furthermore, rather of being proprietary, the software should be based on an open-source model. For the reason that custom solutions are now more costly and difficult to implement nationally. Technology services must be modified to meet the requirements of the Indian market

CONCLUSION:

Digital India is ambitious program of Government of India. it was started to transform India into digital world, empowered society and knowledge economy. Government services will provided to citizen with the E-services (For policies implementation) and E-governance (For Government Department)as it will take speed in implementation as a economy will emerge with more transparency, speedy implementation of government policies, reducing corruption, more productivity, less paper work ,more employment more informative way. Services like E-Kranti, My Gov.com many more portal services create a knowledge economy. Information is a backbone of speedy decision which helps in growth of economy. Millions of jobs, mobile connectivity, internet highway, on line information and many other things create a new India.

Our goal of creating a more digitally connected India is to raise the living standards and incomes of the nation's populace as a whole. The expansion of the economy beyond agriculture holds promise for making this a reality, opening doors to improved healthcare, schooling, and financial soundness. The advancement of a nation as a whole cannot be attributed solely to the growth of the information and communication technology sector. Implementing even the most fundamental infrastructural facilities might boost economic growth. This might be true of initiatives to improve literacy and regulate the economic world. By freeing up public employees from administrative documentation, this strategy has the potential to generate significant revenue. It is great for government who need to do things on a large scale because it saves them time and money. It is

indeed wonderful to learn regarding positive developments related digital India, the government of India's visionary dream initiative, on a daily basis. However, it cannot be denied that the predicted results are far off in part due to difficulties in completely implementing it, including issues with ignorance, digital literacy, and the issues related to security. There are many other further problems with the implementation as well, however, the significant impact it now has particularly in the areas of economy, healthcare and administration, is undeniably commendable. Other actions that might be taken to address the issues include promoting awareness among the masses, boosting internet access, strengthening data security, and amending the law. Started in 2015 and that we are prepared to move forward, it is never simple to turn the ideas dotted on a piece of paper into actuality. As a result, we as the liable Indian residents must also collaborate to frame the knowledge-based society. Together let us ensure that the initiative is implemented successfully for our happy and promising coming future.

While studying the outcomes of the digital India initiative, it is obvious that just being digitally integrated may aid Indians in countless ways. Nonetheless, it is impossible to deny also that show's original success depends on overcoming obstacles such as low levels of education and a lack of basic infrastructure, as well as on the creation of a favorable economic and regulatory climate. The administration is dedicated to putting in all conceivable measures to reinforce this much-needed endeavor and enhance its achievements, and in the past few years, it really has laid the groundwork for the proper operation of this desperately needed - programme.

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