



Digital India: Opportunities And Challenges

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Abstract:

Digital India is the starting of advanced insurgency. It may be a dream which is made by the Government of India to ensure that government administrations are made accessible to citizens electronically, indeed in inaccessible ranges, by progressing online framework and by expanding Web network. The programs have one mission and one target that is to require nation forward digitally and financially.

The activity will empower individuals to induce locked in within the innovation handle which is needed by the economy to move forward. But to actualize this can be a awesome challenge. There are numerous barricades within the way of its effective implementation like advanced absence of education, destitute framework, low web speed, need of coordination among different offices , issue relating to tax collection etc . These challenges got to be tended to in arrange to realize the complete potential of this program. It requires a part of endeavours and devotion from all divisions of government as well as private segment. On the off chance that actualized legitimately, it'll open various unused openings for the citizens of the country.

Keywords - Digital India, Opportunities, Challenges and Technology.

Introduction:

The Digital India programme is a flagship programme of the Government of India with a vision to renovate India into a digitally empower society and knowledge economy. Digitalization is one of the most elemental periods of transformation we have ever witnessed. Digital India was a flagship programme launched by the Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi on 1 July 2015 – with an objective of connecting rural areas with high-speed internet networks and improving digital literacy. The vision of this programme is to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. It is one of the major step by government of India to motivate the citizen of the country and connect Indian economy to knowledge savvy world.

Research Methodology:

The paper is based on the secondary data and the information is retrieved from the internet via journals research papers and expert opinions on the same subject matter.

Objective of the Paper:

1. To study the concept of digital
2. To find out the importance of this programme.
3. To find out the challenges faced in implementation of this programme.
4. To find out practical solutions and innovative ideas to accomplish the vision of a digital India-areality.

Digital India:

‘Digital India’ may be a central program to create India prepared for a knowledge based future Vision Ranges of Advanced India .

The Advanced India program is centred on key vision areas:

1. Digital Foundation as a Utility to Each Citizen.

This includes

- To provide tall speed Internet network as a center utility for conveyance of administrations to citizens. To give Digital personality that's interesting, deep rooted , online and authenticable to every citizen.
- Providing versatile phone and bank account enabling citizen cooperation in Digital and budgetary space.
- Easy get to a Common Benefit Centre.
- Shareable private space on a open cloud for each citizen

2. Administration and Administrations on Demand Seamless integration over divisions or locales.

Ensuring accessibility of administrations in real time from online versatile platforms

- To make all citizen privileges versatile and accessible on the cloud
- To carefully changed administrations for making strides ease of doing business Leveraging Geospatial Information Systems (GIS) for choice back frameworks advancement

3. Digital Strengthening of Citizens

- To engage citizen through widespread advanced literacy.
- To give all inclusive available advanced resource.
- To make accessible Digital assets administrations in Indian languages.
- To give collaborative advanced stages for participative governance.
- Citizens not required to physically yield Govt. archives certificates.

Nine Pillars of Advanced India Programme:

Under Advanced India program, 9 key activities are in advance ,which are as follows

1. Broadband Highways:

The point is to cover 250000 town Panchayats beneath

National Optical Fiber Organize NOFN by December 2016. Nationwide web foundation NII would coordinated the arrange and cloud foundation within the nation to provide high speed network and cloud platform to different government offices up to the panchayat level.

2. Widespread Get to to Portable Connectivity:

The point is to extend arrange infiltration and to supply versatile network to 44000 towns by 2018 with investment of RS 16000.

3. Public Internet Access Programme:

One Common Benefit Centre CSC would be given to each gram panchayat and 150,000 Post Workplaces are proposed to be changed over into multi benefit centers.

4. Governance:

IT would be utilized to make the conveyance of government administrations more successfully. There would be integration of services and platform-UIDAI, Installment Portal , Versatile Seva stage , Public redressal etc., through IT. All information would be accessible in electronic form.

5. Kranti:

The point is electronic conveyance of services to people be it instruction , wellbeing , monetary incorporation or justice.

6. Information for AllMyGov.in:

It is website propelled by the government to encourage a 2 way communication between citizens and the government. It may be a medium to trade thoughts or suggestion with government. The citizen would have open get to to data through open information platform.

7. Hardware Manufacturing:

The government is centring on zero imports of hardware by 2020 through neighbourhood fabricating of things such as smart vitality meters, miniaturized scale ATMs, portable, customer and restorative gadgets. Government is additionally taking a few steps to advance fabricating and venture in hardware segment by giving clarity on tax collection, motivating forces skill advancement etc.

8. IT for Occupations:

The point is to prepare 10 million people in towns and towns for IT segment occupations in five a long time. It too points to provide training to three lakhs benefit conveyance specialists as portion of skill improvement to run practical businesses conveying IT services. It moreover centers on training of five lakh Rural Workforce on Telecom and Telecom related administrations and setting up of BPOs in each North-eastern state.

9. Early Harvesting Programmes:

Government plans to introduce Wi-Fi offices in all colleges over the nation. All books will be changed over into e books. Mail will be made the essential mode of communication inside government. Biometric Participation System will be introduced in all central government workplaces where recording of participation will be made online.

Opportunities:

1. The Digital India programme, India may have an opportunity to encourage and change the world yet again.
2. Positive citizen perception about right of entry to government throughout both conservative and digital channels tender an

outstanding and distinguish starting point for governments.

3. Even though clarity seem to be on the agenda of most governments, results are scatter and do not reveal a consistent implementation of this principle.
4. In a recent survey — 56 percent of respondents think that digitization of government will generate a service gap for those without Internet access or for citizens who have not yet embrace digital communications.

Challenges:

Few of the challenges are-

1. High level of digital illiteracy:

Cities have adopt digitalization but restricted to certain extent. Full fledged digitalization is cashless transaction on daily basis, use of internet services to get government certificates. require administration change, Taxation changes and change in public way of thinking. So works which include citizen's accountability and bear to the new system. There continues to be a general not have of awareness in Public Service Departments of how digital technology changes public service design to deliver agile, easy consumerized services at lesser cost and in a way, that emulate our daily experience in the private sector.

2. Connectivity to remote areas:

It is a huge task to have connectivity with each and every village, town and city. The difficulty of connectivity is a complex issue as every state has different laws pertaining to its implementation. Also it is challenging for the central authorities to make a database where such be stored.

3. Compatibility with center state databases:

Every state has different internet protocols because every state is diversified. Diversified not only in the sense of religion but also in language. Therefore software compatibility with the center is a critical subject. Information shall be saved cautiously.

4. Cyber Crime:

There is cyber risk all over the world and digital India will not be any exemption. Hence we have to a strong anti cyber crime team which maintain the database and protect it around the clock.

5. Inter Departmental Co ordination:

Inside the government there are a variety of departments which should be integrated. Integration has technical as well as corporate problem. Corporate in the sense self ego of the officers and staff of our government services are obstacle in the change. Also the middle man strategy will be eliminating completely because of digital India, hence there will be imminent resistance from the working staff.

6. Finance:

Though there are resources with India but there is an enormous capital cost which is to be invested and the fruits of the investment will be expected after few years.

7. Net neutrality:

The problem is still on the table and we are blindly following the digital India. Net neutrality is having to and we should make confident that digital India exclusive of net neutrality would be a great blow to entrepreneurs and citizens of India.

8. Changing the mindset:

This point will come into picture when you have allocated the necessary resources and material but when it comes to implementing them, most of them will be uncertain to change. People are familiar with years of same of practice that they are not prepared to change.

9. Exchange of information:

The information stored should also be used by other government offices. For example police, surveillance and other security issues can be easily set on with digital India but its co ordination is a massive task. It is not only a technological

difficulty but also deals with the question of privacy and safety.

Conclusion:

The vision of Digital India is fantastic. It could be a tremendous step towards building a genuinely enabled country. On the off chance that effective, it transform citizen get to mixed media information content and administrations. Be that as it may the objective is still distant absent since most of the nine columns of Digital India mission are confronting genuine challenges in usage. It is basic that centered determined consideration must be given to each and each column so that this program does not conclusion up in failure. In truth we all ought to be mentally prepared for the alter and be prepared to confront the challenges in implementing this arrangement, only then it would be possible to create this vision a reality.

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