

Digital India & Indian Society: A Case Study

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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 transpire new development in every sector. The motive behind the concept is to build participative, transparent and responsive system. The Digital India drive is a dream project of the Indian Government to remodel India into a knowledgeable economy and digitally empowered society, with good governance for citizens by bringing synchronization and co-ordination in public accountability, digitally connecting and delivering the government programs and services to mobilize the capability of information technology across government departments. Today, every nation wants to be fully digitalized and this programme 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 all aspects of governance and improve the quality of life of citizens.

Keywords: Digitization, Digital India, Impact on Society.

INTRODUCTION

Advanced Technologies, which incorporate Cloud Computing and Mobile Applications, have risen as impetuses for speedy monetary development and national strengthening over the globe. Advanced advances are by and large progressively utilized by us in regular daily existences, from retail locations to government workplaces. They enable us to interface with each other and furthermore share data on issues and concerns looked by us. Decent Prime Minister imagines changing our country and making open doors for all residents by bridling advanced advances. His vision is to enable each resident with access to advanced administrations, learning and data. Advanced India is the following enormous thing that India is seeing. It goes for significantly contacting the lives of everybody with the change venturing to every part of the ways of both provincial and urban India.

Today, the world has changed from an information wise to techno learning astute. Consider something and it is accessible in a single tick. Along these lines, Digital India is a stage by the administration to motivate and interface Indian Economy to such an information shrewd world. The program focuses to make Government administrations accessible to individuals carefully and appreciate the advantage of the most up to date data and mechanical advancements. It brings out different plans like E-Health, Digital Locker, E-Sign, E-

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Education and so forth and across the country grant entryway. The program endeavors to give level with advantage to the client and specialist organization. The buyers will be profited by method for sparing time, cash, physical and psychological vitality spent in protracted government forms.

The Digital India Program has been propelled with a point of changing the nation into a carefully engaged society and learning economy. The Digital India would guarantee that Government administrations are accessible to natives electronically. It would likewise get open responsibility through ordered conveyance of taxpayer driven organizations' electronically; a Unique ID and e-Pramaan in light of credible and standard based interoperable and coordinated government applications and information premise.

Computerized India is a fantasy venture of the legislature for the residents and Industries of India which could help in associating the different over a wide span of time tasks to convey India to a worldwide stage. Through this task taxpayer supported organizations are accessible for urban and rustic nationals carefully or electronically. It will accomplish advanced development and make constructive effect in the general population living in rustic and urban regions. It will draw in interest in all item producing ventures. Andhra Pradesh is the principal State to have picked this usage. The Digital India venture plans to change our nation into an advanced economy with cooperation from provincial or urban natives and organizations. This will guarantee that all taxpayer driven organizations and data are accessible anyplace, whenever, on any gadget that is anything but difficult to-utilize, exceedingly accessible and anchored. Computerized India Project expels advanced hole between the rustic and urban India.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A Study of New-Age e-Entrepreneurship in India (Arjuna Kumar Sahul, 2015) Arjuna Kumar investigate Digital India and other activity like National Digital Literacy Mission (NDLM) entrance of cell phone and broadband has brought up in huge number and example of clients has changed. 'Entrepreneurial urbanization' in Dholera brilliant city, Gujarat (Datta, 2015) Datta has investigated top to bottom basic examination on Dholera savvy city to recommended how state endeavor to draw in worldwide capital and improve financial development through development of new town ships. An Empirical Study (Sarin, 2016) Sarin

clarified Digital India program, which goes for setting up e-framework in the country will empower quicker foundation of the IoT business. A Trend Analysis (Sarkar, 2016) Sarkar examination IT and Innovation in keeping money segment has made it more focused and conveying better client administrations. It has change keeping money from money and paper based to cashless and paperless. (G.Piro, 2014) G. Piro center around progress ICT innovation bolster administrations (i.e. e-government and open organization, shrewd transportation framework, open security social, medicinal services, training, building and urban arranging, condition and vitality and water administration application in Smart urban communities by forthcoming remote innovations.

Dream to the real world (Suresh, 2016) Suresh investigates techniques for arranged urbanization, rule for keen city improvement and disclose musings to change urban India. (Singh, 2016) Singh explored Indian saving money segment and examined the difficulties and openings in it. Creator put his perspectives that Indian Government needs greater banks to back, its social undertakings, framework stores like Digital India, Bullet Train and so forth. A walk towards advanced India (Joshi, 2016) Joshi dissect the parameters (i.e. comprehension and learning, legitimate part of portable wallet) for the utilization of versatile wallet, Banks giving this administration must concentration to give mindfulness about it More than 75%(more than 100 center) of populace utilizing cell phone and each one of versatile client must utilize portable wallet. Versatile wallet benefit is critical device of Digital India. (Joshi, 2016) Joshi an endeavor to comprehend calculated comprehension and review with the present pattern in computerized human services in India and world. This examination likewise addresses issues and difficulties in digitization of human services benefits in India. (Singh, 2016) Singh concentrated on the reasonable comprehension of advanced locker. The proposed a mindfulness battle in this nation about advanced bolted is required and computerized locker is imperative piece of Digital India. Green Tab information bistro (Bharat Bhagtani, 2016) Bharat investigated the attainability of plan of action of e-library through essential research and advantages of it. Creator expects it will achieve its breakeven point in two years. (Raghavendra Kulkarni, 2016) Raghavendra Kulkarni clarifies and examination the describes, favorable circumstances and difficulties in the execution of E-Governance the two principle points

of interest of E Governance are expanded straightforwardness and quick open administration conveyance. Electronic conveyance of Services (Sarkar, 2016) Sarkar features highlights and administrations of E-Kranti. Request of IT equipment will increment with the assessment of this program a viable approach in view of past involvement for Ne GP ought to be actualized for the E administration.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

- To study the impact of Digitization on Indian society

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The secondary data has been gathered at first. For this reason, different magazines and diaries have been utilized as it is a calculated paper. Hence, the concentration is to find out about the idea, its application and the effect on economy. Along these lines subjective information have been utilized. As the examination paper is of calculated and survey nature, the specialist has connected exploratory research configuration by utilizing fluctuated secondary data profited from the optional information sources. In view of the auxiliary information and audit, the scientist has written about different rising patterns and issues and difficulties in advanced India. Research report, diary and daily paper articles from famous authors have been checked on.

IMPACT OF DIGITIZATION ON INDIAN SOCIETY

Social sectors such as education, healthcare, and banking are unable to reach out to the citizens due to obstructions and limitations such as middleman, illiteracy, ignorance, poverty, lack of funds, information and investments. These challenges have led to an imbalanced growth in the rural and urban areas with marked differences in the economic and social status of the people in these areas. Modern Information and Communications Technology (ICT) makes it easier for people to obtain access to services and resources. The penetration of mobile devices may be highly useful as a complementary channel to public service delivery apart from creation of entirely new services which may have an enormous impact on the quality of life of the users and lead to social modernization.

The poor literacy rate in India is due to unavailability of physical infrastructure in rural

and remote areas. This is where m-Education services can play an important role by reaching remote masses. According to estimates, the digital literacy in India is just 6.5% and the internet penetration is 20.83 out of 100 populations. The digital India project will be helpful in providing real-time education and partly address the challenge of lack of teachers in education system through smart and virtual classrooms. Education to farmers, fisher men can be provided through mobile devices. The high speed network can provide the adequate infrastructure for online education platforms like Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs).

Mobile and internet banking can improve the financial inclusion in the country and can create win-win situation for all parties in the value-chain by creating an interoperable ecosystem and revenue sharing business models. Telecom operators get additional revenue streams while the banks can reach new customer groups incurring lowest possible costs.

Factors such as a burgeoning population, poor doctor patient ratio (1:870), high infant mortality rate, increasing life expectancy, fewer quality physicians and a majority of the population living in remote villages, support and justify the need for tele medicine in the country. M-health can promote innovation and enhance the reach of healthcare services.

Digital platforms can help farmers in know-how (crop choice, seed variety), context (weather, plant protection, cultivation best practices) and market information (market prices, market demand, logistics). One of the most interesting and important factors related to digitization is the link to overall societal welfare. Digitization, as a social process, enables the institutions to generate, cooperate and create larger for the benefits and progress of the society through digital communications and applications.

The process of digitization involves the mass digitization of books and older and rare materials. For the purpose of preserving the knowledge contents for future generations or making them available to a much wider community than could ever access the physical objects, many of the institutions (libraries and cultural archives) have started digitization initiatives to provide access to the history of societies, countries, cultures and languages. More than a last three decades, cultural heritage institutions (libraries, archives and museums) have incorporated technology into all

aspects of their mission and services. By digitizing their resources, cultural heritage institutions can make information accessible that was previously only available to a selected group of users. For digitization, a number of libraries, archives, museums and publishers have been scanning their older documents and rare images for many years and catalogued and made them available through the World Wide Web.

However, the process of digitization is not only means of preservation of knowledge contents, but also protecting these delicate and rare originals documents from heavy wear and tear when presenting to a large community. By providing access to digitized item online, institutions enable the users all over the world to view the information at different time sequel or simultaneously. Also, the users no longer need to invest much time and money to visit the physical location for an item. This conversion of all types of valuable and cultural contents into bits and bytes gives rise to a new dimension of reaching towards the vast audience making availability to valuable cultural resources in ways that were not possible in the past. Thus, users from all over the world are depending on the ease and speed of digital access for unearthing many new and rare resources, of which they never have any knowledge or found in print collections. Moreover, the digitization is facilitated awareness, research and promotion of both past and present culture and knowledge, also has a direct impact on overall happiness and satisfaction of the people that they get from the capacities and capabilities connecting with digital technology.

CONCLUSION

Digital conversion of print sources has improved rapidly in the past few years. Digitization is the social transformation started by the massive adoption of digital technologies to generate process, share and manage digital information. Digitization is an inclusive technique of preservation and access by which all the institution's assets are transformed into digital and creating high-quality copies in digital format. It provides advanced opportunities for preservation and access to knowledge contents, also it changes the ways in which collections are used and accessed. Emerging digitization initiatives and ways in which institutions are becoming digital are causing various effects on economy, society and academics as well. These radical and rapid changes make the information presentation and distribution more rapid, open, and global access

to the information than has been available in the past. In addition, converting material from analog to digital format reduces some of the costs included in digitization operations for providing access to print sources.

However, the digital copies should not be a replacement for the original items of knowledge. Digital files are not permanent and should need a regular maintenance and transformation to newer formats. For utilizing the full benefits from digitization, organizations should select the material carefully for digitization and digitize only those items that will provide the maximum benefit to both administrator and user. Because, successful digital projects are the outcome of careful evaluation of collections, and also, careful assessment of the institution's goals and priorities and development of thoughtful strategies will assure that meaningful, high-quality digital versions are created, and that both original and digital assets are managed well over time.

A digitally connected India can help in improving social and economic condition of people through development of non-agricultural economic activities apart from providing access to education, health and financial services. However, it is important to note that ICT (Information and Communications Technology) alone cannot directly lead to overall development of the nation. The overall growth and development can be realized through supporting and enhancing elements such as literacy, basic infrastructure, overall business environment, regulatory environment, etc. The Digital India program is just the beginning of a digital revolution, once implemented properly it will open various new opportunities for the citizens.

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