



Review Article

A Study on Transform India into A Digitally Empowered Society & Nation

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Abstract

Digital India (DI) is a scheme launched by Government of India. The main objective of this system is to make India digitally empowered in technology. It is also safeguarding that government services are accessible by the citizens electronically by refining online infrastructure as well as internet connectivity. The dream of digital India is the growth in the field of with electronics services, products, manufacturing and job-oriented schemes etc. Digital technologies including mobile application and cloud calculating is reasons a significant role in fast growth for economic rising and digitally empowered Indian citizen crossways the world. This paper summarizes the concept of Digital India and its impression on Indian Society.

Keywords: Digital India, Component of Digital India, Services of Digital India, Advantages of Digital India.

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Introduction

An initiatory step toward the digital India is to connect rural areas with high-speed internet networks. It was launched for the first time by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi on 2 July 2015. It has three essential factors: these are Universal digital literacy, Delivering government services digitally and Development of secure and stable Digital Infrastructure [1, 2]. In this digital era when uses of technologies increasing day by day in everyday lives in reference to communication to transactions including retail stores to government

offices. It provides the facility to connect with each other and sharing the information. There are few lines about digital India said by Shri Narendra Modi (Hon'ble Prime Minister of India) and Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad (Hon'ble Minister of Communications & IT Government of India) [1]: "E-Governance is an essential part of our dream of Digital India, the more technology we infuse in Governance, the better it is for India". Shri Narendra Modi Hon'ble Prime Minister of India "Digital India is more for the poor and

underprivileged. It aims to bridge the gap between the digital haves and have-nots by using technology for citizen". Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad Hon'ble Minister of Communications & IT Government of India Digital India is a dream scheme of government of India. The objective is to providing the government services to Indian citizens digitally and connects rural area with internet

so that people get benefits of all government services and can also improve their digital literacy. Government of India wants to co-ordinate with common public by connecting digitally so that they can digitally empowered society. Now in the current time when peoples live in digital era, it is to go with technology as world is going digital day by day. Individual should learn to use of digital technology in daily life including communication, transaction, business and many other daily works. With the help of Digital technology peoples can manage daily works and shares information in far better and effortless way. The term "Digital India" speaks so much about itself. Digital India campaign is an initiative to transform India into a digitally empowered country and knowledge economy.

Digital India

Digital India" as term defined something which is provide digitally using

Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) and contributing to improve growth in employment, economy and productivity. The vision of this scheme is to digitally empowered India and the reason is to say "Digital India: Power to Empower". It will able to provide the facility for electronic manufacturing on a broad scale to match the increasing needs of the country. Digital India is a bridge between digital "haves and not-haves". It also ensures that government services availed by each and every Indian citizen so that achieved a long-durable development in the country.

Digital Resources

Digital resources may be born-digital or surrogate of printed resources converted to digital form. There are different forms of digital resources according to their content like e-book, e-journal, ETD, e-zine, online database, etc. They may be open access or subscribed digital resources. Though the digital resources have advantage like fast and multiple accesses, searching facility; but the long-term accessibility is a matter of concern even today although high level technological options are available.

Borchers (1999) in "Electronic books: definition, genres, and interaction design patterns" classified e-books into four types namely reference and documentation, learning, browsing, and entertainment

according to the purpose of use of e-books. Advantages like searching, customization, portability of e-book and disadvantages like screen resolution, contrast and brightness, fragility of e-book reader is discussed here. In 2001, Arora made a detailed discussion in “Electronic publishing: an overview” about different types of electronic resources and their publishing. He charted the various media types and various formats in which electronic resources can be published. On economics of electronic publishing, he presented the various pricing models particularly on e-journal. Several Libraries in India and Electronic Journals: The Role of Consortia-based Subscription of E-journals for the Effective Use of Financial Resources” discussed about the role of consortia in subscribing e-journals to handle budget constraint and price escalation of e-journals.

Review of Literature

Review of literature has been undertaken appearing in different sources on the study area “Digital resources management with reference to Indian university libraries” to know the present state of affairs and also the scope of further development. Printed and digital (both online and offline) resources covering different aspects of the study area have been scrutinized and discussed below. The researcher started the

publishers, aggregators, and non-commercial portals of current e-journal market were introduced by him in this work. This work can definitely be considered as a handbook on electronic publishing mainly for e-journal for the beginners. Lee & Wu (2002) in “Do librarians dream of electronic serials? A beginner’s guide to format selection” discussed the factors to be considered for selection of optimal format for a particular digital resource. Content, functionality, longevity, users, and cost are some helpful factors identified by them. Bhatt & Madhusudhan (2004) in “University review of literature covering from macro to micro, appearing in both printed and digital forms. The UGC-INFONET journal consortia of INFLIBNET resources were searched in the Krishna Kanta Handiqui Library of Gauhati University and also at the Department of Library & Information Science, Gauhati University. The publisher sites were searched to retrieve and download full text papers including Emerald

<<http://www.emeraldinsight.com>>, Elsevier Science <<http://www.sciencedirect.com>> etc. Open Access journal search directories like Directory of Open Access Journal (DOAJ) <<http://www.doaj.org>> and Open Access Journal Search Engine (OAJSE) <<http://oajse.com>> etc. were searched for relevant literature on the study area.

Documents available in different universities and higher educational and research institutional libraries including Institute of Science- Bangalore, Indian Institute of Technology- Delhi, Guwahati, Kharagpur, and Madras, Indian Institute of Management-Bangalore, Central Food Technological Research Institute- Mysore, British Council Library –Hyderabad were also searched.

The Model of digital India

Aim of digital India is to bring together several existing schemes and restructured them. These schemes also need brought into focus and implemented into synchronized way. Many existing schemes only required process improvement with less cost effect. In this context DeitY has

University of Hyderabad, University of Mysore, University of Delhi, Indian Statistical Institute- Bangalore, Indian already provide a platform to make easier collaborative and participative governance named as “MyGov”. Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL) is an organization which executes the National Optical Fibre Network project having charge of constructions Digital India projects. BBNL place an order to United Telecoms Limited to connect villages (250,000) through Gigabit Passive Optical Network (GPON) to confirm Fibre to the Home (FTTH) based broadband. This is the basic step towards achieving concept of Digital India and expected that it completed by 2017 [1, 10, 12-13]. Figure 1 shows the approach of Digital India.



Fig. 1: An Approach of Digital India

A. Vision of Digital India: Digital India come with some vision, below mentioned few of them [1]

- Development of high speed secure and strong digital infrastructure: The vision of digital India is providing high speed secure internet so that all records,

certificates and many other important documents will be made available on cloud computing which must be safe as well.

- Convey all government services through technology digitally on demand: In this vision each and every

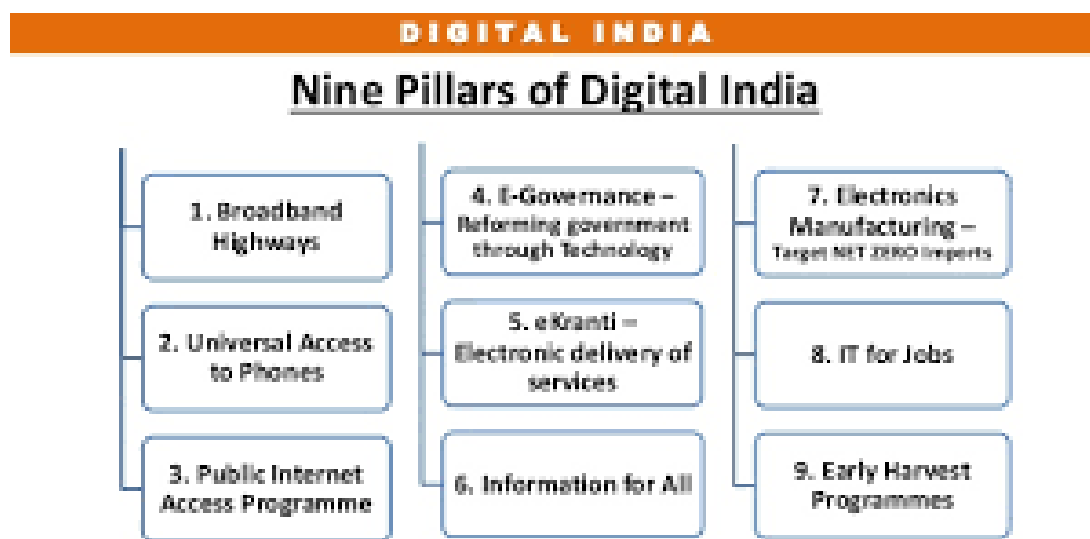
government service and information will convey in real time through internet digitally. It will also help to go cashless because all transactions will be also digital.

- Global digital literacy and empowerment: Under this vision all digital technology will available in

Indian languages not only in English etc.

B. Pillars of Digital India: there are nine pillars in Digital India which is hoping to achieve by Government of India. Each pillar has specific cause to implement. Figure 2 shows the nine pillars of digital India are as follows:

Fig. 2: Nine 'Pillars of the Digital India'



C. Services of Digital India: There are several services provided by digital India scheme including e-education, e-health, Digital Locker, e-sign and national scholarship portal.

Figure 3 shows the Governance and Services on demand of digital India [1-2]. As it is said that a well-connected nation is a well- served nation, keeping this point in mind an idea is generated about to connect

remotest Indian villagers by digitally. When people connect digitally by broadband and high-speed internet then things are easy to access and citizens are benefitted by government services, and the act of including financial services can be achieved in reality [14].

Fig.3: Governance and Services on demand [1]



Advantages of Digital India

Digital connectivity is an emerging concept to connect with peoples across demographic and socio-economic sectors. Digital India program assures to renovate India into digitally empowered country by emphasizing digital literacy, providing digital resources, and combining digital platforms. To provide accessibility of

digital resources for citizens is a commitment of Digital India programme. For example, the program is to provide accessibility of phones, tablets and computers for those who are visual or hearing impairments (either partial or complete) learning or cognitive disabilities or physical disabilities.



Is India Be Prepared For Digital

When Digital India campaign was introduced there are several organizations that came forward and gave a huge support to this campaign such as BSNL, Reliance

Ltd. etc. These organizations are coming forward and spreading internet among rural areas in India. It is supposing that more than 4200 villages in India having high speed internet connectivity by 2018.

Indian citizens are supposed to participate in this action advancing a principle of digital India by linking their bank account number from AADHAR card, by making digital transactions, using mobile application for government services etc. As revolution shows India is ready to become Digital India. As 2016 union budget of India declared 11 technologies initiated including creating opportunity for IT companies, use of data analytics to nab tax evaders etc. The mission of digital literacy get over six crore rural households and it is intended to by using digitalized India concept connect 550 different farmer markets in the India [12-19]. So on the basis of several programs and schemes launched by Digital India and its implementation assure that India is ready to be digital in next few years.

Conclusion

Introducing the concept of Digital India is the step towards a drastic and far-reaching change in ways of making a new India where citizens are digitally empowered and economically well. Digital India project, will help in evolution of employments and also increase economic part of Indian economy. It is providing digital literacy and enrich with knowledge of technology in rural as well as urban areas. If a continuous approach is made in this project with trustworthiness it will

absolutely precede India to convert into the Digital India. And the development achieved will help India to become a developed country in place of developing country.

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