Digital India and its Vision

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Abstract: Digital India is the result of numerous advancements and innovative headways. These change the lives of individuals from numerous points of view and will engage the general public in a superior way. The 'Digital India' program, an activity of respectable Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi, will emerge new movements in each part and creates inventive attempts for geNext. The thought process behind the idea is to construct participative, straightforward and responsive framework. The Digital India drive is a fantasy undertaking of the Indian Government to redesign India into a learned economy and carefully engaged society, with great administration for nationals by bringing synchronization also, co appointment out in the open responsibility, carefully interfacing and conveying the government projects and administrations to activate the ability of data innovation crosswise over government divisions. Today, every country needs to be completely digitalized and this program endeavors to give rise to profit to the client and specialist co-op. Henceforth, an Endeavour has been made in this paper to comprehend Digital India – as a crusade where advancements and network will meet up to have an effect on all parts of administration and enhance the personal satisfaction of nationals. Digital India is a program to convert India in to a digitally empowered society, and knowledge economy. It is an ambitious program of Government of India projected Rs. 1, 13000 cores. This project is delivering good governance to people and coordinated with both State and Central Government. All government services are available to the people electronically. This program will be implemented with the help of electronics and information technology department (DeitY).All States and Territories will get the benefits. Digital India infrastructure will provide high speed secure internet, Governance and services on demand. All the services are available through online, so it increases the speed of work and reduces the time. It will provide digital literacy to all people in India and availability of resources and services in Indian languages. The implementation of digital India from 2015-2018.
Keywords: Digital India, government policy, information technology, RTG, New vision.

INTRODUCTION: Digital India program launched by Honorable Prime minister Narendra Modi on 2nd July 2015.It is a national crusade to change India in to an internationally associated centre point. It incorporates different recommendations and motivating forces given to organizations, fundamentally the assembling organizations both house hold and unfamiliar to put resources in to India and make the nation an advanced goal. The accentuation of digital India crusade is making occupations and ability upgrade in the broadband highways, egovernance, and electronic conveyance of administrations, universal access to mobile availability, electronics manufacturing and information for all and so forth. The battle's point is to determine the issues of availability and subsequently helps us to associate with each other and further more to share data on issues and concerns confronted by us. Now and again they likewise empower determination of those issues in close constant This actually is focused to enable India to pick up a better provincial network with a stable legislative strategies out of sight combined with advantages and motivations by means of the battle. Digital India combines large number of ideas and thinking in to single. It covers multiple government ministries and development therefore digital India is an umbrella program. For implementation of digital India, the overall IT and electronics department has given their

maximum coordination throughout the project. This program will be implemented with the help of electronics and information technology department (DeitY).For managing the program DeitY has created 4 senior positions in the department. They created additional secretary post for digital India, joint secretary for infrastructure development, joint secretary for capacity building and digital enablement and joint secretary for IT applications in uncovered area and process reengineering.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM: Vision of digital India program is to convert India digitally and a knowledge economy.

VISION AREAS OF DIGITAL INDIA:
- Digital infrastructure as a core utility to every citizen.
- Governance and services on demand.
- Digital empowerment of citizen.

Digital infrastructure as a core utility to every citizen: This is an important mission area to connect the village people through broadband, high-speed internet and delivery of services through online to everyone. A well connected country is essential to a well-served country.

A) **High speed internet as a core utility:** Information and communication technologies (ICTs) are working to the improvement of economy, growth of employment and productivity. High speed internet connectivity is providing throughout the country to connect with all citizen in India.

B) **Cradle to grave digital identity:** Digital identity is an unique identity provided by the government. It will not allow any repeat and fake records. It is a type of online authentication. Aadhaar card is the unique id. Actually it contains 16 digits. But in that only 12 digits are visible, remaining 4 digits are invisible. This unique id issued by the Unique Identification Authority of India(UIDAI). This unique id is prepared through online verification of identity with the help of authentication devices which connect to the UIDAI"s central identity repository which is giving the response based on the demographic and biometric availability of data with UIDAI. For digital identity, mobile is the major instrument. Mobile identity solutions are mobile number should be linked with Aadhaar, mobile with digital signatures, mobile with voice biometrics.

C) **Participation in digital & financial space through mobiles and banking:** Peoples in India performing digital and banking sector activities through mobile and bank accounts. All government sector departments implemented online payments. Online banking, debit and credit card payments, wallets, RTGs/NEFT transfers are implemented by the banks.

D) **Easy access to common service center:** There is a public service center to access the information for the peoples.

E) **Shareable private space on public cloud:** Digital Locker accessibility is providing. Digital Locker means accessibility of a private space on a public cloud. Through this space people can store their government issued digital documents and certificates and also can share with various agencies.

F) **Safe and Secure cyberspaces:** The documents which are uploaded by the people should have to provide maximum security.

Governance and services on demand: All government services are transformed from offline to online. Now people can get information on one click. They can upload and save their own documents through online. Financial transactions are available as cashless transactions. And can also transfer their money in home itself.

Digital empowerment of services: It focuses on universal digital literacy, accessibility of resources, all documents are available through cloud, and services are available in Indian Languages.

PILLARS OF DIGITAL INDIA: There are 9 pillars to develop India digitally.

Broadband Services: Government aims to improve the broadband services .This broadband services will be available in all 2.5 lakh Gram Panjayat. In Rural areas, the broadband services **activated already, In Urban areas also it developed.**

Increasing the connectivity of Mobile: The Government is planning to ensure that by 2018, all rural areas are covered by mobile connectivity to improve the communication between people.

Influence of Information technology in the field of job: Government is training and developing the people to accrue a job.

Production of Electronics: Government has aimed to put up smart energy meters, micro ATMs, Mobile, and Card swiping devices, consumer and medical electronics. Due to this we can stop importing electronics.

Internet Access: Government will provide a very speed internet to all rural areas to make India Digitally fit. And will make around 105 post offices, these post offices will work as a multi service centers for the people.

E-Governance: All Government services will be available through online to reduce time and workload. Now days, all the facilities are available through online.

E-Kranti: E-Kranti is a national level E-Governance program. It was initiated in 2006.Under this plan 31 mission mode projects like agriculture, land records, health, education, passports, police, courts, municipalities, commercial taxes, treasuries etc. In this mission some of the project have been implemented and started to deliver the services.

Information available globally: People will get all the information through online.‟myGov.in‟ is a website is used for that and people can give their valuable suggestions and recommendations.

Early harvest program: Under early harvest program , Government implemented bio-metric attendance in all departments, Government messages sent as E-greetings ,implemented WI-FI hotspots in public area like railway station ,airports, bus station. E-Books are available for students.

OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF DIGITAL INDIA: Digital India concept has the following opportunities and challenges.

OPPORTUNITIES: It will bring an end to end corruption system, because all the services are available through online it will reduce the chances of errors.

- It will reduce the paper work so it can save our nature.
- Improving people through the use of information technology
- It will create more job opportunities.

CHALLENGES: While implementing digital India, it will face some problems.

- Merging the technology and language is one of the challenge facing while the implementation. Because each state has its own language, tradition, habits, foods etc. The concept is mainly pointing to merge whole country digitally.
- Depending on the hardware and software devices, different states are following different internet protocols. It will create network failure while implementation. So there should be some kind of instruction to regulate the different protocols
- There should be a team work of all the departments in India; otherwise the project of mission will be failure. There should be a public internet access. But according to India Poverty and illiteracy stand against the internet access

- Cyber security is the other challenge .Online documents should have to provide security, Proper authentication have to do with document. According to me it is the very big task to ensure cyber security to the country.

E- KRANTI: The vision of E-Kranti is „transforming E-Governance for transforming Governance" .so all Egovernance project and existing project , should now follow the E-Kranti principles and are being improved.The principles of E-Kranti contains „Transformation and not translation","integrated services and not individual services „,"Government process reengineering(GPR) are mandatory in every MMP","ICT Infrastructure on demand","cloud by default","Mobilefirst", Fast tracking approvals and etc. Under E-Kranti many new social activity project also included, like women and child benefits, social benefits, financial inclusion,urban governance etc.

CONCLUSION: Due to digitalization, effectiveness and efficiency of work is improved. It gives more transparency to government services ie, E-Governance. It increases the speed and reduces the work load. We have to do lots of hard work to shift Indian Economy from developing stage to developed stage. The problem free implementation of digital India should make the changes in Agricultural field, economic field, Industrial field etc. Finally it will change the color of our life. For that we have to work together to improve our digital literacy. And we also can dream a digital country.

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