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He/She has Published/Presented a research paper entitled **: Digital India & Its Contribution & Impact on the Economy-A Study**

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UGC CARE LISTED
ISSN No. 2394-5990

इतिहासाचार्य वि. का. राजवाडे संशोधन मंडळ, धुळे
या संस्थेचे त्रैमासिक

।। संशोधक ।।

पुरवणी अंक १६ - डिसेंबर २०२३ (त्रैमासिक)

● शके १९४५ ● वर्ष : ९१ ● पुरवणीअंक : १६

संपादक मंडळ

● प्राचार्य डॉ.सर्जेराव भामरे ● प्राचार्य डॉ. अनिल माणिक बैसाणे
● प्रा.डॉ.मृदुला वर्मा ● प्रा.श्रीपाद नांदेडकर

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*** प्रकाशक ***

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कार्याध्यक्ष, इ.वि.का. राजवाडे संशोधन मंडळ, धुळे ४२४००१.
दूरध्वनी (०२५६२) २३३८४८, ९४२२२८९४७१, ९४०४५७७०२०
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कार्यालयीन वेळ

सकाळी ९.३० ते १.००, सायंकाळी ४.३० ते ८.०० (रविवार सुटी)

अंक मूल्य ₹ १००/-
वार्षिक वर्गणी (फक्त अंक) रु. ५००/-; सदस्यता वर्गणी : रु. २५००/-

विशेष सूचना : संशोधक त्रैमासिकाची वर्गणी चेक/ड्राफ्ट ने
'संशोधक त्रैमासिक राजवाडे मंडळ, धुळे' या नावाने पाठवावी.

अक्षरजुळवणी : अनिल साठये, बावधन, पुणे 21.

टीप : या नियतकालिकेतील लेखकांच्या विचारांशी मंडळ व शासन सहमत असेलच असे नाही.

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ISSN No. 2394-5990

Digital India & Its Contribution & Impact on the Economy- A Study

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Abstract :

It's undeniably true that Digital India is the result of numerous developments and mechanical progressions. These change the existences of individuals in numerous ways and will engage the general public, economy in a superior way. The Digital India drive is a fantasy undertaking of the Indian Government to rebuild India into a Proficient, financially solid, carefully engaged society, with great administration for residents by getting synchronization and co-appointment public responsibility, carefully interfacing and conveying the taxpayer supported initiatives and administrations to prepare the capacity of data innovation across government divisions.

The honorable Prime Minister, Mr. Narendra Modi, started the "Digital India" program, which will lead to new developments in every economic sector and innovative efforts for geNext. This campaign is very impressive for economic growth. In this way, Digital India is a stage by the public authority to rouse and associate Indian Economy to such an information sagacious world. Thus, the contribution and impact of the Digital India Program in Economy will be discussed below.

Keywords :

Digital India, Economy, Empowerment, Growth, Technology.

Introduction :

On July 1, 2015, the Government of India launched Digital India, a flagship initiative aimed at making India a digitally empowered country. Its goals are to raise digital literacy and provide high-speed Internet access to rural communities. The combined growth of e-services, products, manufacturing, and employment possibilities is the goal of the Digital India program. Three main topics are highlighted i.e., digital infrastructure as a tool that is available to all citizens, on-demand services and governance, and citizen empowerment through digital means. Initiatives to provide rural areas of the nation with high-speed internet access are part of the Digital India effort. Aside from that, Digital India facilitates other government initiatives. Through the use of digital technology, the Digital India campaign seeks to close the digital divide, empower individuals, and guarantee the smooth delivery of government services.

The goal of Digital India is to make India a knowledge economy and society enabled by technology.

The objective of the Study :

1) To study the Digital India Program.
2) To discuss the impact of the Digital India Program on economy.

Research Methodology :

Research methodology is a methodical and well-organized way to describe a certain example or flaw. It refers to the method used in science to obtain knowledge that is backed by logical inference and empirical observation, as well as its analytical, descriptive, and quantitative analysis.

Data Collection :

This study used a variety of secondary sources. Books, journals, newspapers, and information from websites are examples of secondary sources.

The secondary sources provide a theoretical and conceptual explanation of how the Digital India Program contributing & impacting the Indian economy. In this paper, a detailed explanation of related subject is taken into account.

Digital India & it's Nine pillars :

To make India a digitally empowered nation, the Indian government established Digital India, which is housed under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. The entire nation may participate in this campaign. By enhancing internet

access and online infrastructure, the campaign has demonstrated forethought. India is about to take the lead in digital technologies. The two most significant factors influencing social system transformation and economic growth seem to be cloud computing and mobile applications. Everyone uses digital technology these days, from regular retail owners to government officials. It makes it easier for us to communicate with one another and to exchange problems or information.

The following nine pillars of the Digital India project need to be identified and addressed. Each of these gave the Digital India project's establishment tremendous support.

1. Broadband Highways :

A staged approach would be used to implement the national optic fiber network (NOFN) in India's 2.5 lakh gram panchayats.

2. Public Internet access :

The goal of Digital India was to expand the number of CSCs, or common services centers, from 1.35 lakhs to 1.5 lakhs, meaning that every Panchayat would have access to the Internet.

3. Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity :

After 2018, the Indian government took steps to guarantee that all towns had mobile connectivity, giving mobile service to almost 44,000 unconnected villages.

4. E-Government :

To improve processes and service delivery, enterprise methodology re-engineering was anticipated to be implemented. The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), a mobile outlet, and a payment gateway were to be integrated with the services.

5. E-Kranti :

One of the cornerstones of Digital India is E-Kranti, which focuses on the electronic provision of a range of services, such as agribusiness, health, education, justice, and economic inclusion.

6. Electronics Manufacturing :

This Digital India pillar focuses on micro-ATMs, smart cards, energy meters, mobile, medical, and consumer electronics, as well as VSAT and top boxes.

7. IT Training for Jobs :

The Indian government intended to train one crore students, primarily from small towns and villages, in the IT-related fields.

8. Global Information :

The emphasis of this Digital India pillar was on data hosting on the internet and inspiring participation through social media and other web-based platforms like MyGov.

9. Programs for Early Harvest :

Every federal government office in Delhi will have the Aadhaar Enabled Biometric Attendance System implemented by the Indian government. The appropriate stakeholders might examine the online attendance records created by this web-based application software solution.

Objective behind introducing Digital India :

"Power to Empower" is the project tagline for Digital India. The development of digital infrastructure, digital literacy, and digital service delivery were the three main focuses of the Digital India initiative. The following lists the main goals of the Digital India initiative. The mission integrates several viewpoints into a single, overarching idea, making each component a part of the ultimate goal.

The Common Service Center, or CSC, is easily accessible through the Digital India program in every community across the nation. It focuses on providing existing schemes with a new framework that allows them to be completed in a coordinated manner. All Gram Panchayats had access to high-speed internet through the Digital India initiative.

Benefits of Digital India :

Among the advantages of Digital India are the following :

1. The number of electronic transactions related to e-governance is increasing.
2. 2,74,246-kilometer optical fiber network has connected over 1.15 lakh Gram Panchayats as part of the Bharat Net initiative.

ISSN No. 2394-5990

3. Common Service Center (CSC) is set up under the Indian government's National e-Governance Project to provide access to information and communication technology (ICT). Through computer and Internet connectivity, the CSCs provide multimedia content about e-governance, education, healthcare, telemedicine, recreation, other states, and private services.
4. The development of virtual communities with extremely health-conscious amenities like LED assembly, solar lighting, the manufacturing of sanitary pads, and Wi-Fi choupal.

Digital India & Its Contribution in Economy :

A focus on digitalization, connectivity, a cashless/paperless economy, and a start-up innovation environment are supporting India's growth plan. Prioritizing digitization can greatly contribute to the growth of our nation.

Economists have estimated that by 2025, the Digital India program might increase our GDP by around $1 trillion. Playing a significant effect in macroeconomic variables like revenue production, labor productivity, business development, and job creation can also be harmful.

India is currently the world's second-largest telecom and third-largest Internet market, with over 259 million broadband subscribers. The World Bank report claims that since over 65% of people live in villages and only 45% of rural India's population lives in cities, there are enormous economic opportunities there. The paper states that in developing nations, a 10% increase in mobile and broadband adoption increases per capita GDP by 0.81% to 1.38%. Numerous additional nations, including South Korea, Vietnam, Singapore, the United States, the United Kingdom, Uzbekistan, Malaysia, Canada, Japan, and Australia, have endorsed this effort. Prominent global and Indian CEOs have pledged to contribute ?224.5 lakh crore to the initiative.

The funds will be utilized to produce smartphones at a reasonable price and to offer internet services. This will lower the cost of importing all of these goods from overseas and create a sizable number of jobs in India. By exerting influence over the promotion of Indian Railways' interests, Digital India has also aided in the advancement of the organization.

Opportunities In the Digital World for Indian Economy :

India is moving toward adopting digital technologies, and the following opportunities exist:

1. In the near future, it is anticipated that the internet economy would create new jobs and prospects for market expansion.
2. Seize the chance to assume a prominent role in the third industrial revolution.
3. We were motivated to showcase the Cisco smart city today by the vision of Digital India.
4. Smart parking, smart workspaces, connected learning, and smart buildings are all made possible by digital technology.
5. For India, the combined value of the internet of things, people, and processes is almost half a trillion. USD) throughout the ensuing ten years.

Other Impacts of Digital India Program :

The following are a few obvious effects of the Digital India campaign :

1. The Digital India initiative, which was launched in 2015, has had an impact in multiple domains:
2. Approximately 12,000 postal service branches in rural areas have been connected electronically.
3. India's Make-In-India campaign has helped the country's electronic manufacturing sector.
4. The Digital India plan might add $1 trillion to the GDP by 2025.
5. There has also been a rise in inactivity in the healthcare and education sectors.
6. Better web infrastructure will contribute to economic growth.

Conclusion :

Among the most intriguing projects in the nation is Digital India. The program is centered on e-governance solutions that employ technology to enhance citizen-government interactions. Benefits are guaranteed, particularly in the fields of e-

governance, electronic manufacturing, and broadband growth. However, there are numerous obstacles in the road of digitization. It includes inadequate infrastructure, low literacy rates, restricted internet access, etc. By enhancing digital literacy, investing in digital infrastructure, and offering residents online services, the government is working to remove these obstacles. Global tech companies are ready and prepared to actively engage in this ideal effort. In summary, every Indian citizen will benefit from this program, which will make India a leader in the use of IT for the delivery of services across a range of industries, including digital marketing, banking, healthcare, and agriculture. So, it will certainly contribute to a wealthier and more optimistic India.

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