A Study on the Future Prospects and Intricacy in the Implementation of Digital India

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ABSTRACT

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visualization of a Digital India will change our nation and build prospects for all citizens by developing digital technologies. His vision is to empower every citizen with access to digital services, knowledge and information but it is a long journey to go. Digital India means connecting India via internet. The government needs to take care of the smallest details of the program. There has to flawless harmonization between different departments in order to successfully implement the project, which is yet another complex task. This paper examines the concept of Digital India with regards to its expansion to administration and other new areas of citizen services. It also points out the various convolutions related to lack of digital awareness, shortage of required communication and information technology infrastructure in our country. The paper also states some practical and workable solutions for the stated problems. The paper is based on secondary data. The research will be qualitative and Problem oriented.

Keywords: Digital India, Aadhar Card, Future Scenario, Expansion, Infrastructure, convolutions.

I INTRODUCTION

Wednesday, July 1st, at the Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium, Delhi, Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the much striving 'Digital India' Program. Staged with the Prime Minister were the top industrialists like, RIL Chairman and Managing Director Mukesh Ambani, Tata Group chairman Cyrus Mistry, Wipro Chairman Azim Premji and many others, who articulated of taking digital uprising to the masses. With the launch of Digital India programme, the government is taking a big step forward to transform the country to a digitally empowered economy. The initiative is taken to create participation, Transparency and a responsive government. The program is to be build at a projected cost of Rs.1,13,000 crore and includes schemes worth Rs.1 lakh crore like Digital Locker, e-education, e-health, e-sign and national scholarship portal. The program also has BharatNet which initiates in creating Next Generation Network (NGN) in eleven states of the country. The main aim is to create digital friendly masses in the country. The Ministry of Communications and IT is the nodal agency to implement this program. The Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DIETY), India is hopeful of having a huge impact on the Ministry of Communication and IT.

Although, this ambitious Program is about to bring a revolution in the country but the journey to achieve the goal is very long. The present scenario of the country needs change on various fronts to create a Digital India in real sense. His vision to empower every citizen with access to digital services, knowledge and information but Lack of needs analysis, business process re-engineering, interoperability across MMPs, and coping with new technology trends (such as mobile interfaces, cloud computing, and digital signatures) were some of the limitations of the initiative.

II LITERATURE REVIEW

(a) Mr. Jinal Jani, Girish Tere Dept. of Computer Science Thakur College of Science and Commerce, India, in thier paper, Digital India: A need of Hours, said that "The outcome of Digital India is to produce Wi-Fi locations for people, creating job, universal phone connection, High speed internet , Digital Inclusion, e-Services, e-Governance, Digitally motivated people, National Scholarships Portal , Digital Lockers System, e-education and e-health making India to be pioneer in IT use solution. The aforementioned projects are under various stages of implementation and require transformational process reengineering, refinements and adjustment of scoping and implementation strategy to achieve the desired service level objectives by the concerned line Ministries/Departments at the Central, State and Local government.

(b) A report by MITSOT and Confederation of Indian Industry, Digital India: Unleashing Prosperity, 2015, has stated the future prospects of Digital India according to Himanshu Kapania Managing Director, Idea Cellular "It is a myth that only metro and urban citizens use & need digital services. Huge traction for digital services is already being witnessed beyond cities. For, Idea Cellular, the usage of data services is growing exponentially in non-urban centers. Digital services constraints are on the supply side– not on the demand side."

(c) According to Ganesh Natarajan, CII/Zensar "Digital platforms help make the India of our dreams happen." Mr Ankit Lal, Aam Aadmi Party said that "There are many initiatives for Smart Cities, but we also need Smart Citizens."

(d) A corporation is a living organism; it has to continue to shed its skin. Methods have to change. Focus has to change. Values have to change. The sum total of those changes is transformation – Andy Grove, former CEO of Intel.

III OBJECTIVES

(i) To study the future prospects of Digital India.

(ii) To study the problems which the government will face in digitalization within the country.

(iii) To give suggestions for solving the stated problem.

IV RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The paper is based on secondary data. The study of reports of the Government of India, Newspapers, Journals are made and conclusions are drawn from it. The research is qualitative and Problem oriented. It studies the problem related to the access of internet in the country and possible solutions.

V   INTRICACIES OF DIGITAL INDIA

(a) Prime Minister Modi's dream of Digital India will use technology to improve the overall picture in terms of education, healthcare, banking and others. His plan of creating hundred smart cities will increase the efficiency and the growth of the country but turning the plan to reality is very difficult a study by McKinsey and Facebook finds that India has one billion people without Internet access. The report, titled 'Offline and Falling Behind: Barriers to Internet Adoption,' has constructed an 'Internet Barrier Index' assessing the obstacles to Internet access in 25 countries. India is 20th in the list. The study further quotes Even the cheapest data plans are simply too expensive in the country.

(b) Digital India aims of creating broadband highways which will have a coverage network not only including Big cities and towns but near about 2,50,000 villages of the country. However laying cables do not ensure they will be used. The requirement of digitally literate people is necessary in order to make the maximum possible use of internet. Moreover, government needs content and service partnerships with telecom industries to bring the grand vision to reality.

(c) The plan also includes the mobile network penetration which will also cover 43,200 villages that still remain out of signal reach. "Universal access" does not, however, guarantee a working network. Even in its major cities, India's mobile network is so stressed that many say it's broken, with call failures and drops a common complaint. The more will be the usage the more will be the spectrum required. Therefore the country needs to work on increasing its band with.

(d) This plan aims for "net zero imports" in electronics, or imports that match exports by value, by 2020. This is ambitious, as of now, India stands to import three quarters of the $400bn worth of electronics products it will consume in the next five years. Hardware exports as of now are still under $10bn. This calls for a very big ramp-up in local manufacturing. Critics of the programme say that the "manufacturing first" focus can slow progress when the objective should be on something else, like education (such as with the UPA government's Aakaash tablet programme).

(e) One more problem that Digital India will face is the detection of frauds System need to designed in such a manner that that will help curb the problem of traceability and fraud detection. However, financial frauds based and cash flow detection will be a major issue that needs to be worked upon.

VI CONCLUSION & SUGGESTIONS

The digital India plan will help reducing corruption; tracing of criminals will be easy with the availability of internet and better networking. Digital India can be a great help for monitoring the residential status of a person with keeping a record of his entry and exit by digitalizing passports.

Another suggestion is to digitalize Birth certificates as this is the base record of every individual and is required in every where throughout your life. However, UID is an example of digitalization of birth records but there are errors as it is compulsory only when a child becomes three. The record lacks medical history and frauds relating to age can also be done as age is a main criterion for jobs selection process.

Other benefits include reduction of paper work and will make the country more advanced and efficient. The movement will bring drastic changes in the sectors of health, education and banking. The digital infrastructure will create digital empowerment within the country by opening the

citizens to the global world and thereby virtually eliminating the physical boundaries.

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