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**Building Digital Ecosystem that Connects
whole of India**

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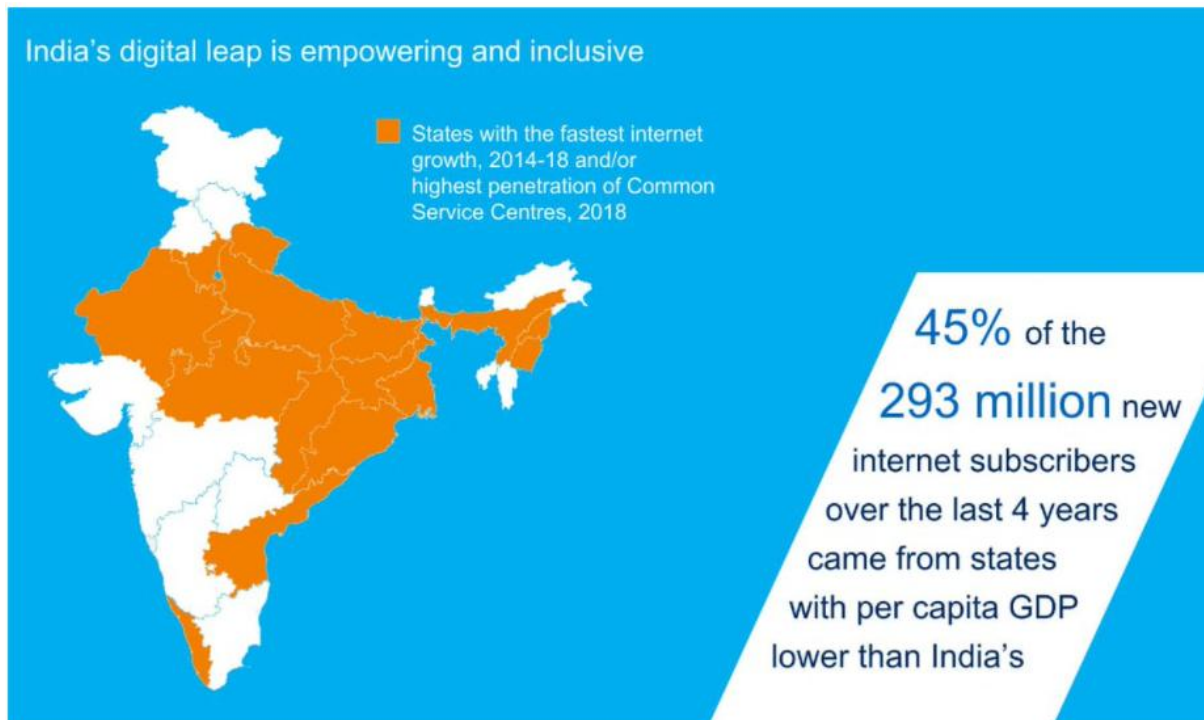
ABSTRACT

In human growth, knowledge plays a crucial function. The content is essentially extracted from the records. India is proceeding to digitization in the 21st century. It's an age focused entirely on the IT. India's government unveiled Digital India's ground breaking digital initiative in India. When people digitally learn, this initiative will be successfully accomplished. Poverty and literacy in the process of digitalization would be a challenge.

KEY WORDS:Digital India, E-Governance,E-election,E-locker,

INTRODUCTION

A significant digital revolution is occurring behind the doors of the leading global manufacturing enterprises. Important tasks and systems are digitalized by industry leaders. They enhance their digital product offering and invest as a base in data analysis to promote creativity and major quality improvements. In India too, we see manufacturing firms aiming to raise their total digitization pace drastically. Though only 27% of Indian respondents today rate their business as developed, 65% anticipate their firms to gain this by 2020.



Digital India is an Indian government programme to encourage the use of digital technologies for the delivery of services to the Indians. Digital technology is a descriptive word that includes a variety of applications, such as cloud, smartphone, Web and more. The programmed Digital India was unveiled by the Indian Prime Minister on 1 July 2015. This project plans to link governing areas to high-speed web networks. The objective of the project is:

- Creation of digital infrastructure safe and reliable.
- Online delivery of public service.
- Digital literacy globally.

"Digital India" initiatives seek to use digital technology for different ventures of the central govt, such as education, healthcare, industry, and other ministries.

During his San Jore address, PM Modi rightly stated: "I consider technology to be a way to motivate and an instrument to bridge the gaps in chance. Social media reduces social obstacles. The power of human ideals binds individuals more than personalities.

All stakeholders in 'Team India' need to play a key role in achieving the \$1 trillion digital economy



Advantages of Digital India Mission

Digital India is an effort to get faster internet connectivity into the remote areas of the region. India is ranked in the top 2 world economies on the technology adoption index, and the Indian digital economy is expected to reach \$1 trillion by 2022.

Digital India has many benefits:

1. Online purchases of e-government are increasing.
2. Over 1.15 lakh Gram Panchayats have been joined under the Bharat Net scheme by a 2,74,246 km fiber optic network.
3. Under the Indian government's National E-Governance Project, a Common Service Center (CSC) is set up that offers access to ICT. CSCs are able to deliver e-government, educational, health care, tele-health, recreation and other state and corporate services multi-media information through digital technology connectivity.
4. Create digital communities, along with well-fitted equipment such as solar lights, LED mounting panel, sanitary service unit and Wi-Fi hotspot
5. The Internet traffic is seen as a significant instrument for providing the services and the density of the urban Net reached 64%.

Challenges of Digital India

The Indian government has undertaken to link the country's remote regions to fast Broadband connectivity through a Digital India Mission. In addition to Digital India's numerous projects, it is also confronted with many obstacles.

The below are some of the obstacles and disadvantages of the digital mission:

1. Frequent Broadband speed and Wi-Fi hotspots are sluggish in comparison with other advanced countries.

2. Most of the SMEs have to work hard to adapt to the latest technologies of the current era.
3. Limited capacity for seamless internet connections on input-level smartphones.
4. Failure of professional information media personnel.
5. To search for about one million cyber security specialists to track and monitor digital crime threats.
6. Missing Consumer Training

OBJECTIVES:

"Strength to empower" is the slogan of the Digital India Mission. The Digital India project has three main components. They include the development of digital technology, digital resources and digital literacy.

Following are the main aims of this campaign:

1. To have Connectivity in all panchayats with high speed.
2. To facilitate connectivity in the community to the Common Service Center (CSC).
3. Digital India is an effort which combines a wide range of ideas and ideas in a single, holistic vision in order to make each of them part of a greater purpose.
4. The transformation of several existing schemes will be introduced synchronised within the Digital India programme.

DATA COLLECTIONMETHOD

The thesis carried out is theoretical and the information used are derived from written documents, such as references, reporting of the paper, government documents and other science-related reports, etc.

Empirical research is a way of gaining knowledge by means of direct observation or experience. Empirical evidence can be analyzed quantitatively or qualitatively.

Through quantifying the evidence or making sense of it in qualitative form, we have answered empirical questions, which should be clearly defined and answerable with the evidence collected (usually called data). We have tried to describe accurately the interaction between the instrument (the human senses) and the entity being observed

Data Analysis

We questioned more than 200 major and small businesses in India to measure their level of digitalization, as well as the underlying characteristics, activity and thinking behind the company's digitalization. We took the replies of each firm to get their digitalization degree and then ranked them in the Digitization Index of MGI India firm. Companies in the top quadrant, which we consider to be digital managers, have an average score of 58,2 in the bottom quartile, while digital underperformers average of 33,2. (Relative to maximum potentials of 100). The average result was 46.2. A higher score shows that the firm more extensively uses the digital in its daily business (implementing CRM systems, accepting digital payment options, etc) and organises it in a more flexible way than those with lower scores, with distinct analytical teams, centralised digital structures, etc.

India is among the top two countries globally on many key dimensions of digital adoption.

● India No. 1 globally

● India No. 2 globally, behind China



1.2 billion
people enrolled
in the world's
largest unique-
digital-identity
program



12.3 billion
app downloads
in 2018



1.17 billion
wireless-phone
subscribers



560 million
internet
subscribers



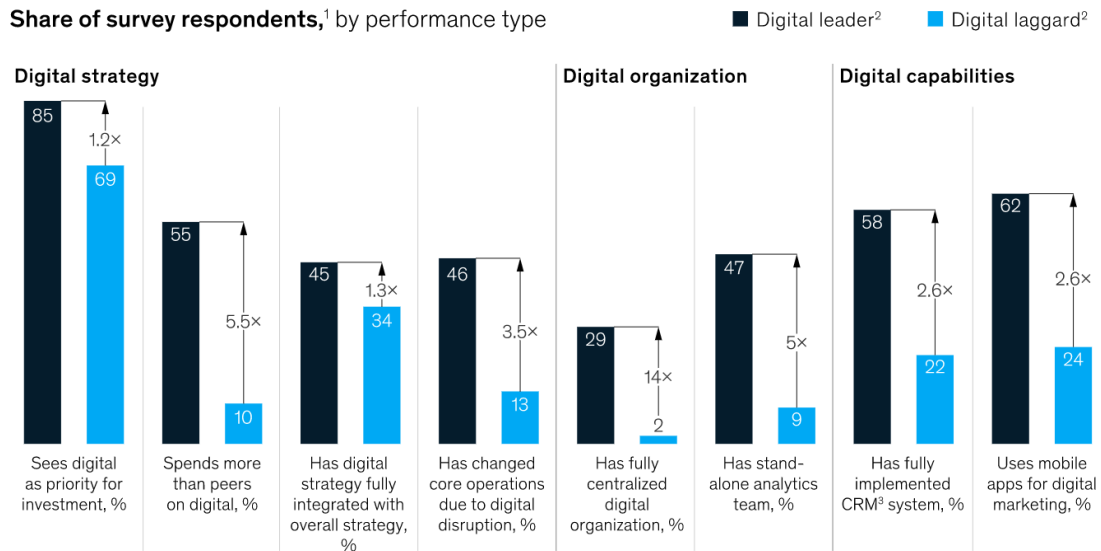
354 million
smartphone
devices



294 million
users engaged
in social media

Our poll indicated that, on average, leaders have outperformed others by 70% for strategy, 40% for organisation and 31% for capacity. The differences between the different sectors are larger than between them. While certain industries have more digital leaders than others, top firms in all sectors are found even in ones that are

supposed to be technology resistant, such as agriculture or construction.. Inversely, sectors with more leaders, such as ICT, nonetheless have businesses in the lowest quartile.



Survey of 200 large companies in India with revenue >5 billion rupees

India's business owners, however, have shared characteristics in the following categories in general:

Digital Plan: leading figures 30% more likely to completely integrate digital and global approaches than underlying businesses, and 2,3 times more likely to be sold on e-Commerce platforms. Managers are 3.5 times higher in their numbers saying that digital interruptions have prompted them to modify key activities, and 40% more likely to say digital is the key investment objective.

Digital organisation: Leaders have a chance of centralising digital management 14.5 times higher than under quartier firms and have a stand-alone and adequately equipped analytics team five times higher. Top-quartile companies are 70% more likely to state that their CEO is "positive and directly committed" to digital projects than low-quartile companies.

Digital capacity: Leaders employ digital tools to handle customer interactions 2.6 times more often and digital tools to oversee the management for their core company activities 2.5 times more often than bottom-quartile companies

There is no enormous difference between digital leaders and other enterprises. In certain circumstances, trailing organisations can begin digitising in tiny, relatively easy ways, even if the gap is significant. Marketing in social media is an excellent example. Each of these channels is inexpensive and easily available and it is hard to block a business owner with a high speed internet and smartphones from benefiting from them while the underlying quartile companies are significantly less likely than the leaders to use social media, e-companies or smart platforms.

Indeed, in the acceptance of digital payments, our poll revealed small firms to be ahead of major companies: 94% accept debit or credit card payment compared to just 79% of larger enterprises, while the differential for digital wallets is 78% compared with 49%.

Our poll indicated that 70% of small enterprises utilise their own sites to contact customers, compared to 82% of large corporations. Small organisations are less likely to buy online advertisements than larger firms (37 percent vs 66 percent), but they are more likely to employ search engine optimizations than large organisations to connect to clients via social media. More than 60% of the small companies questioned used LinkedIn to find people, and over half think that most employees now require basic digital abilities. While only 51% of smaller companies claim to sell goods and services "heavily" on their own websites (in comparison with 73% for large companies), small enterprises are using e-commerce platforms and other digital selling channels as much as large firms and equally likely to receive orders via digital means such as WhatsApp.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS:

The revolutionary Digital India programme began with the fundamental principle of helping the needy and the poor. Rejuvenation of MTNL and BSNL is definitely a major move in the right direction. The Digital India programme, which has surpassed all standards, is a fine representation of the life of the average person. Digital India

definitely contributed to the increase in understanding in the nation's remote regions of internet and jobs. Most Indians reside in rural areas and hence this program would serve as a pillar to turn India into a digitally driven information economy by guaranteeing that all are accessible through the Internet. This initiative allows users to access the Wi-Fi, encourage the use of online platforms and provide efficient e-Services to residents. This revolutionary concept would contribute to reducing paper use which will supply remote areas with internet services.

This ensures that India is involved in the digital transition phase in the most distant areas. It is information that is essential for growth. In all societies, the Internet and mobile access would enable them to raise their literacy, awareness levels and eventually socio-economic status.

In order to save time and money of people in the region, it would also provide convenient access for different public and private service sectors in a digitalised world and an equal and timely mode of distribution. In addition to linking 550 farmers markets by the use of technology, the national government has agreed to offer its farmers the value of the 'Digital India' scheme, a virtual portal of the national agricultural market in the process. The Digital India project will also allow farmers access information about the best price available for agricultural products immediately on their cell telephones.

The Digital India strategy could, according to economists, increase GDP by \$1 trillion by 2025. This can be a crucial factor in macro-economic indicators such as GDP rise, labour efficiency, market growth and creation of jobs. According to the World Bank survey, the GDP per capita in developed countries increased by ten percent by 0.81 and 1.38, respectively, in terms of mobile and internet coverage. India has 1.16 billion cellular customers and the world third largest Internet market with nearly 259 million broadband users. India is the second-largest mobile industry in the world. India also has a tremendous economic potential, with telecommunications in rural India at 45%, where more than 65% of the population work. The telecommunications industry is expected to raise future in the number of viewers from rural areas as urban areas are over 160 percent filled by mobile.

In order to provide real-time education, the modern India project would help to solve the problem of the shortage of teachers through intelligent and interactive workshops. Learning can be delivered by mobile devices for farmers and fishermen. The high-speed network will have the right facilities, such as massive open online courses for on-line educational platforms.

As of July 1, 2020, almost two billion bills will have been translated into electronic format by the GST Network, responsible for the technical framework for the products & services levy, that is to say, India's largest tax reform. Services such as Aadhaar are networks built to drive India towards a digitalised world, a bargaining and a queue-free world.

In mobile, analytical, computing systems infrastructure, the government leverages technologies to improve the efficient execution of the Digital India initiative that is aligned with programmes like smart towns and cities in India. In e-governance initiatives like Digital Locker, ebasta, India achieved some results by connecting Aadhaar to bank accounts and subsidy payments.

CONCLUSION

This document addresses the current state of the Digital India Program and future expectations. How to digitalize India is the subject of this programme. India is a major contributor to the improvement of the villagers' living condition. Digital India is just one click combining the different resources. India will in the near future be digitally equipped

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Digital India is one of India's major growth programs. This software was originally quite successful. Digital India's future expectations could be as follows:

- Possibly the best facilities-- fast internet connectivity should be available to each gram panchayats, quick access to their local service centre and safe and protected country cyber area

- System of government and on-demand service-- One window control by merging government offices into on-line mobile network. Governmental services.
- Civilian's digital engagement-- All official documents and certificates to be published on the web should be freely available for all digital resources.
- Cash less India – one of the main anticipations is to switch from currency to digital transformations. The main driver for financial activity is bank debt card, credit card or mobile money.
- Online elections (e-elections): The industry's leading innovations can make the online election process feasible. This results in the following advantages:
 - It decreases copying, postage, tabulation and reduces voting procedure interlacing costs.
 - Rapid results of recorded voting.
 - No booths capturing opportunities.

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