

DIGITAL INDIA

Shilpa A. Kongi*

Abstract:

“Digital India”, a flagship program of the Government of India, aims to “transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy”. This paper focuses on operational digital preservation systems specifically in information resource centre (IRC). It considers the wide range of digital objects of interest to IRC, including ejournals, technical reports, e-records, project documents, scientific data, etc. The report also discusses archiving based on format types – text, data, audio, video, etc.

Keywords:

Digital Preservation, Documents, Preservation Planning, Digital resources, Preservation Initiatives, Preservation strategies .

* Faculty Department of Computer Application, K.L.E. 'S', S.M. College, Dharwad. (Karnataka State, India)

Full Length Paper:

1. Introduction

Digital India is a programme to transform India into digital empowered society and knowledge economy. The Digital India is transformational in nature and would ensure that Government services are available to citizens electronically. It would also bring in public accountability through mandated delivery of government's services electronically, a Unique ID and e-Pramaan based on authentic and standard based interoperable and integrated government applications and data basis. The programme will be implemented in phases from the current year till 2018.

2. Vision

The vision is centered on three key areas

1. Digital infrastructure as Utility to Every Citizen
2. Governance and services on demand
3. Digital empowerment of citizens

3. Findings

3.1 Digital Infrastructure as Utility to Every Citizen

- Availability of high speed internet as a core utility for delivery of services to citizens.
- Cradle to grave digital identity that is unique, lifelong, online and authenticable to every citizen.
- Mobile phone and Bank account enabling citizen participation in digital and financial space.
- Easy access to a Common Service Centre.
- Shareable private space on a public Cloud.
- Safe and secure Cyber-space.

3.2 Governance and Services on Demand

- Seamlessly integrated across departments or jurisdictions.
- Services availability in real time from online and mobile platforms.
- All citizen entitlements to be available on the Cloud to ensure easy access.
- Government services digitally transformed for improving Ease of Doing Business.
- Making financial transactions above a threshold, electronic and cashless.
- Leveraging GIS for decision support systems and development.

3.3 Digital Empowerment of Citizens:

- Universal digital literacy.
- All digital resources universally accessible.
- All Government documents/ certificates to be available on the Cloud.
- Availability of digital resources / services in Indian languages.
- Collaborative digital platforms for participative governance.
- Portability of all entitlements for individuals through the Cloud.

The Digital India (DI) initiative aims to bring digital empowerment to India and aid in its transition to becoming a knowledge economy. The programme aims to do so through a combination of building digital infrastructure, providing digital services, implementing e-governance in an accessible manner and using technology as a driver of change and growth.

4. Overview of Digital India

The DI initiative was envisaged by the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (Deity), and will be implemented in phases that will culminate in 2018. The initiative is being implemented as an umbrella programme which shall include all departments and ministries within its scope. However, the implementation shall be monitored and overseen by a Digital India Advisory group that will be headed by the Ministry of Communications.

5. Nature of the DI programme

DI aims to encourage the participation of individuals in digital activities through promotion of digital usage through mobile phones etc and also beefing up of infrastructure. High speed internet will be made available at the Gram Panchayat level. Individuals will maintain a digital identity right from birth. A public cloud will be created with private space that could be shared. Emphasis will also be placed on making cyber space secure for Indians.

All departments and ministries will work together to provide single window access to all individuals. Government services can be availed either through mobile phones or through the internet. All processes will be simplified, making digital access easier. Citizen entitlements will be made available on the cloud. Also, efforts will be undertaken to make financial transactions of a sizeable amount electronic and cashless.

Another major aim of the DI is to educate people and increase awareness about digital processes. To further this aim, the government will promote universal digital literacy and make all digital resources universally accessible to the people. Also, to make digital resources and services accessible to all people, it will be made available in all Indian languages.

6. Nine Pillars of Digital India

Broadband Services

Mobile Connectivity

Public Internet Access

E – Governance

E - Kranthi

Scope of DI

The DI programme covers a wide range of areas:-

- **Broadband Services** – It provides for incremental coverage of broadband services in gram panchayats over a span of three years at a cost of Rs. 32,000 crore under the guidance of Department of Telecommunications (DoT). It also provides for building up of a national information infrastructure with the guidance of Deity.
- **Mobile connectivity** – Another important objective is to provide universal access to mobiles, improve mobile connectivity and increase mobile network penetration at a cost of 16,000 crores and under the DoT's purview.
- **Public Internet Access** – DI also aims to establish service centres in rural areas through a National Rural Internet Mission and in post offices thus ensuring easy public access to internet and other digital services.
- **E-governance** – The government aims to simplify procedures and reduce bureaucratic hurdles by using IT for a variety of purposes such as maintaining electronic databases, registering grievances against public officials etc.
- **E-kranti** – This provides for electronic delivery and digitisation of records etc for a multitude of services such as education, healthcare, dispensing justice, educating farmers, forming plans,

increasing financial inclusion etc. DI will continue in the footsteps of the National e-governance Plan with respect to implementation of these.

- **Access to information** – Use technology to proactively engage with citizens through social media, emails, messages etc. Also, build portals that provide people easy access to relevant information
- **Manufacturing of electronics** – DI aims to bring down India's electronics imports to zero by 2020 through adopting a variety of measures aimed at boosting domestic manufacturing
- **IT Jobs**– Creation of skilled workforce in the area of IT. Improve capacity-building and provide training so that a suitable workforce is built
- **Early harvest programmes** – Envisions converting all government greetings into e-greetings. Development of an IT platform for mass messaging and biometric attendance for all government employees is also being developed.

7. Conclusion

This paper has shown that despite its lively democracy, strong tradition of press freedom and political debates, India is in many ways struggling to find the right balance between freedom of expression online and other concerns such as security. While civil society is becoming increasingly vocal in attempting to push this balance towards freedom of expression, the government seems unwilling or unable to reform the law at the speed required to keep pace with new technologies, in particular the explosion in social media use. The report has found the main problems that need to be tackled are online censorship through takedown requests, filtering and blocking and the criminalisation of online speech.

References

- en.wikipedia.org
- www.digitalindia.gov.in
- www.indexoncensorship.org
- www.isrj.in
- [abstract.pdf](#)
- mygov.in
- [Digitalindia.pdf](#)