A Sign of Smart India: The Rise of Digitalization

V.Seetha Maha Lakshmi [1], K.S.Srinivasa Rao [2]

1. M.Ed,(MA English EFL UNIVERSITY Hyderabad)
2. M.Ed Student, Bennaiah christain college of Education, Rajahmahendravaram.

ABSTRACT--*The world is acquiring digitalized more and more as time goes on. The innovation of computers, mobile phones, televisions and internet hasoriginated asa digital culture which influenceseverysphere of human life at present. a couple decades the communication technologies was dependent on analogue technology now at present it depends on digital technologies. More than 130 countries have online services occupants can use electronic identification cards to vote, pay taxes, and access to online services, from unemployment scheme benefits to land registration. In spite all the progress made, governments are far an extent from theutility, profit and welfare of digitization. The need of the hour is to take their digital transformations in depth, beyond the provision of online services through e-government portals, into the broader business of government itself.*

Key words: Analogue technology, Digitalized, Transformations

INTRODUCTION

The Government of India is suggesting a platform to digitize various kinds of physical records. The penury for this platform cannot be over-emphasized. We cannot talk and think of Digital India if most of the transactions continue to be physical environment. There is huge need to digitize all legacy data and physical data which continues to be generated through our physical transactions. Government has huge number of physical public records which can gain more benefits from digitization includes in the areas like municipal records, birth and death land records, registration records, service records of Government employees etc. Not only government several non-Government organizations can also hugely benefited from digitization in the areas of Insurance companies, telecom companies. The proposed platform is a unique operation of an innovative framework and tools, toensure secrecy and privacy of the document. It uses complex algorithm to assure accuracy of digitalized document with the original document. The designed platform will create financially supporting opportunities for literate rural and urban citizens and IT skills which help in making of digital India

THE PUBLIC-SECTOR CHALLENGE

Digital transformations are more challenging to implement in the public sector than in the private sector. The public sector must encounter with management issues, multiple agencies, organizational mandates, appropriations timelines, and the challenge of maintaining political administrations change.

CORE COMPONENTS OF DIGITAL INDIA
The creation of digital infrastructure Delivering services digitally Digital literacy

ACHIEVING COMPREHENSIVE PUBLIC DIGITALIZATION
Computers are the essential part of all programmes under Digital India because they Converts physical records into digital in a machine-readable formusing Digital Locker, or sector specific applications .This will help in migrating the transforming of our e-Government applications from Systems of Records to Systems of Engagement.

MOBILE AS DIGITAL IDENTITY

Online authentication using Aadhaar, which is already being offered as an authentication mechanism by UIDAI, This would do with usersas their mobile numbers, would represent their Aadhaar number for every transaction.

VIRTUAL BANKING

Virtual banking is now available on mobiles, so that it can be easily accessed via smart phones or tabs. Money can be transferred and bills can be paid and online reservation of Air tickets, Railways and bus tickets through this mobile websites

ELECTRONIC PAYMENTS AND RECEIPTS FOR GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

The Digital India vision provides the extreme drift for further progress for e-Governance and to promote growth that covers electronic services, devices, manufacturing and job opportunities.Apex Committee on Digital India under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary has targeted an approach to implement electronic payments and receipts across all Government Departments and Ministries.

DIGITAL LOCKER

Digital Locker is a key enterpriser under Digital India program. It is an online application that aims at eliminating the use of physical documents. Digital Locker provides a space of storage to citizens, linked to citizen's Aadhaar number. It will enable to push certificates of citizens directly in their Digital Locker in electronic format and also upload and securely store the scanned copies in Digital Locker. Thus, Digital Locker brings eliminating paperwork and saving time and effort.

VIDYANJALI (SCHOOL VOLUNTEER PROGRAMME)

An initiative of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education & Literacy to run elementary schools across the country under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.This programme has been implemented to bring together people willing to volunteer their services at schools. MyGov in collaboration with Ministry of Human Resource Development has developed a mobile application for schools and educational institutions to collaborate interested citizens in volunteering program..

KISAN SUVIDHA MOBILE APP A SMART MOBILE APP FOR FARMERS

Information and communication technology is becoming vital aspects of Agriculture sector. The mobile phones have been used by DAC&FW to develop **Kisan Suvidha Mobile App**. This App enables farmers to get relevant information with the single click of a button related to agricultural aspects through phone. As on today, an approximate 3 lakh active users are using this app. The App is available in Hindi, English, Punjabi, Tamil and Gujarati Language.

INTERNET OF THINGS

(IoT) is a new era technology which allows integration of small devices/gadgets with web based system. The idea of Internet of Things (IoT) is the future vision of technology. The principle behind its working is the amalgamation of Information and Communications technology, web and mobile technology. The devices send signals through sensors using protocol and interact with the web-based system using the HTTP protocol.Vision of IoT istodevelop secure, connected, and IoT based system for our country's progress and development in economy, and global needs.

LINGUISTIC RESOURCES

It is observed that local language content is very low on the internet. Government is making available, the Linguistic Resources developed under, on Open Government Data (OGD) Platform. With the implementation of the above, users will be able to download the Indian language resources from www.data.gov.in and they will also be able to contribute their data using the availability Creative Commons License.

NATIONAL DIGITAL LITERACY MISSION (NDLM)

The integral components of the Prime Minister's vision of a 'Digital India' is making one person in every family digitally literate is one of National Digital Literacy Mission (NDLM) or Digital SakshartaAbhiyan (DISHA). The objective is to impart basic ICT skills which would enable them to participate in the democratic process and to enhance opportunities for their livelihood.

_____

IJIRAE: Impact Factor Value – SJIF: Innospace, Morocco (2015): 3.361 | PIF: 2.469 | Jour Info: 4.085 |
Index Copernicus 2014 = 6.57

DIGITAL SERVICE ADAVANTAGES

1. *No physical limits for storage*
2. *Can be accessed via the internet 24/7 availability of access*
3. *Easy retrieval of information using keywords*
4. *Integrated online resource sharing.*
5. *Help in decreasing documentation*
6. *Services provided are Digital locker, e-education,e-health,e-sign and state and national wide scholarship portal.*
7. *A bank account for immediate benefit transfers of subsidies and payments.*

DIGITAL SERVICE DISADAVANTAGES

1. *Encryption may be short term solution for securing use of digital files.*
2. *Future technology might be furtile*
3. *Required staff expertise and additional resources*
4. *Ease of access to a digital collection leads to high expectations of endusers.*
5. *Financially costs more for the equipment*

CONCLUSION

The digital era is the heart of the innovation and the digital disruption is transforming every industry from healthcare to financial institutions, education, banking, insurance and more. Adigital nation will help India be at the fore front of innovation and job creation. The program also aims to eliminate all electronic imported from foreign countries by 2020 and make Indiaa electronic manufacturing super power. The rise digitalization is the sign of smart India in the future.

REFERENCE

[1]. ITU. ITU Internet Reports 2005: The Internet of Things, ITU (2005).
[2]. Ranade P, Londhe S. Smart Villages Through Information Technology – Need Of Emerging India,IIJIT, 2015, 3(7).
[3]. R. Heeks, (2002). Information Systems and Developing Countries: Failure, Success, and Local Improvisations. The Information Society, 18 (2) pp 101-112.
[4]. Mhrd.gov.in>e-contents

_____
IJIRAE: Impact Factor Value – SJIF: Innospace, Morocco (2015): 3.361 | PIF: 2.469 | Jour Info: 4.085 |
Index Copernicus 2014 = 6.57

© 2014- 16, IJIRAE- All Rights Reserved   **Page -42**