



Digital India: An Analysis of its Impact on Economic, Social, and Environmental Sectors

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I. Abstract

The Indian government's long-awaited "Digital India" programme to bring fast Internet to the country's outlying areas officially kicked off on July 1, 2015. The name "Digital India" refers to an initiative to improve the country's economy, workforce, and telecom infrastructure with digitalization. The primary objective of this commercial was always to increase demand for technical expertise in India and foster a more open, accountable, and proactive administration. Primarily the Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL) is managing this project.

After its implementation, the campaign has produced commendable outcomes, proving its worth. Several challenges and issues persist, though. There, such as the average citizenry's lack of knowledge about technology and the internet. For this effort to succeed, several challenges and roadblocks need to be overcome, but, despite its challenges, the programme has affected every sector. The focal purpose of the study is to analyse the impact of Digital India on Economic, Social and environmental sectors apart from this some major challenges of this remarkable endeavour has been discussed.

Key Terms: Digitalization, Digitally Empowered Society, Digital India, Impacts

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II. Introduction

There is a steady and disturbing shift occurring as the globe abandons the old system of governance in favour of the modern electronic and internet-based system. Meanwhile of the tremendous technological advancements of the twenty-first century, governments including both well-heeled and emerging nations are able to strengthen and improve their own systems. It is quite improbable in today's world to find a country who does not make extensive use of advanced technological systems to govern its people. Multiple attempts have been attempted since 1970 by the growing nations, notably India (the second most densely populated nation

after China), to modernise existing governmental structures, but these endeavours have largely failed.

To foster a digitized India in the future by combining Indian talent with IT, this programme is designed to do just that. The Indian administration has successfully implemented its plan to make the country a knowledge-based economy besides a digitally enabled civilization. "Digital India" is the brand of the government's flagship initiative. The primary goals of such an initiative, which kicked off on July 1, 2015, are the enhancement of infrastructure, the delivery of services, and digital literacy. Electronic Strengthening solutions while



decreasing administrative burden. It really has proven to be an effective turnaround strategy for allocating resources elsewhere and saving time previously spent on paperwork and paperwork-related tasks. This was largely due to the efforts of the vibrant prime minister equipment for this drive. The purpose of improving e-services is to ease the transition to E-governance. Time consumption has been mitigated by delivering superior internet services to villages, allowing them to complete the productive tasks with a simple tap rather than travelling to urban office, making the once-mythical idea of making connections living in rural areas or isolated places with urban innovation an accomplishment.ⁱ

Digital India has altered the perspectives of numerous enterprises. It has brought a significant change to its sector. Every firm in the nation, regardless of size or form, has used advances in technology in a coordinated and unified manner. Automation has spread the relevant business's goods and services around the worldwide. A person at a distant location can simply communicate with a customer in another part of the world. Business management has become easier and is now accessible with a single tap on our smartphones. Irrespective of the expenditure, remuneration has also acquired a new facet. In addition, technology has improved the clarity and transparency of understanding both demand and supply.ⁱⁱ

Advanced economies have honed their capacity for innovation and experiential learning through government investments in R&D across key sectors. Big and small, public and personal, wealthy and poor, they are all in this together. India has set a lofty goal of doubling its economy to \$5 trillion in the next five years. Digital India Undertaking is planned to stay established on digital sanctuary and confidence, and the country has taken significant steps in this direction. In order to benefit society in general, for the sake of commerce, and for the sake of the individuals who use digital content, it is crucial that digital confidence be built. When contrasted to more conventional essentials like electricity, sanitation, and transportation, digital

infrastructure has proven as either absolutely or significantly more important. The globalist agenda has been disrupted by the COVID-19 epidemic, yet it has additionally fuelled the development of the Internet and other forms of digital infrastructure. The tangible required resources for the utilisation of data, computerised equipment, procedures, techniques, and procedures are being modernised and made stronger robust in economies around the world. There is no longer any way to maintain social order or improve people's standard of living without a robust digital infrastructure. In response to the spreading plague, nations around the world have mobilised their digital infrastructures to take preventative measures. In the future, a country's ability to recover from disasters like the COVID-19 outbreak may depend critically on the robustness of its digital infrastructure. India, as one of the largest population economies, enjoys a strategic location and has immense promise to perform a crucial leading role in the growing world structure.

It is anticipated that Republic of India roughly 500 million net handlers would spur the development of innovative homegrown digital services, infrastructure, programs, information, and capabilities. Investment in new technologies (such as AI, Block chain, or drones) tailored to India's demands might enhance the country's GDP by a factor of five by 2025, making the country a prime target for companies and investors throughout the world. With the arrival of the COVID-19 plague and the widespread acceptance of cutting-edge developments such as artificial intelligence (AI), block chain, and the Internet of Things (IOT), the world's digital infrastructure is now under extreme strain. Smart Cities and Smart Health are two of the government's top priorities, and in order for India to reap the economic advantages of cutting-edge technologies, the country must strengthen its digital infrastructure.

As the number of people using smartphones grows, more people spend time online, and more information is created, server farms may become increasingly important. As a result,

there is a pressing requirement to advocate for and design a plan for the construction of a solid digital infrastructure that will allow for said widespread use of cutting-edge technologies like 5G, the Internet of Things, artificial intelligence, machine learning, drones, robotics, additive manufacturing, photonics, nano-based devices, and so on, and their bids in fields like defensive strategy, food production, wellbeing, information assurance, intelligent buildings, and robotization.ⁱⁱⁱ

Although the relevance of centralized system to a nation's economic and social growth has long widely been acknowledged, digital infrastructure also emerged as a key factor in latest days. According to the Economic Survey 2022–23, unconfined in federal legislature by Union Ministry for Finance and Corporate Affairs, the affordability and expansion of digitalization would considerably boost the country's economy over the years that followed.^{iv} Therefore, India's online presence is expanding at a rapid rate, and the country might have a digital economy worth a trillion dollars by 2025. The digital workplace occurring in India is gaining traction around the world.^v

III. Digital India vital creativities

The administration has made sustained, overarching measures to broaden the net and bring in previously unreached regions and demographics. Government programs like the Production Linked Incentive for telecom and networking goods will bolster fabrication and implementation of national mobile networks. As initiatives like the Bharat Net Project spread, they will help bring about even greater equality in terms of cost, availability, and connection across the entire country. As we move forward towards India's 'Techade,' this will assist in accomplishing the objective of the digital India initiative to give power to every Indian citizen.

IV. Expanding Digital Saturation

Prior to 2014, it was commonly believed that only people living in big cities would have the benefit of the internet and its many conveniences. However, in 2015, an overarching program called "digital India" was

established having the goal of creating a digital infrastructure that every person could rely on. In the last three years (2019-2021), more people in remote regions have signed up for internet service than in metropolitan zones (95.76 million vs. 92.81 million). It has had been a result of devoted digital determines throughout landlocked areas via determined government plans, Telecom Development Plan, Aspirational District Scheme, Initiatives in North -Eastern Region over comprehensive Telecom Development Plan (CTDP) and creativities on the way to areas affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE), etc.^{vi}

V. Reaching isolated Ranges

According to the Economic Survey, one of the many measures underway to improve the client experience and facilitate the creation of digital links at the grassroots level is the authorization of an endeavour to provide 4G mobile coverage to all unreached villages in the country. Additionally, the authorities are undertaking a Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan, with a concentration on the states in the North-Eastern Region. (CTDP). The administration's Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan for Islands also realized an endeavour to link our islands to the metropolis.

According to the Economic Survey, India's introduction of 5G networks marked a major step forward in the country's telecoms industry. The 2022 spectrum auction saw record-breaking bids thanks to the implementation of new telecom regulations and the establishment of unambiguous priorities. The Indian Telegraph Right of Way (Amendment) Rules, 2022 is an important reform move that will speed up and simplify the development of telegraph infrastructures allowing for a more rapid rollout of 5G. Authorities have instituted changes to the Wireless Registration process, which include the delicensing of some frequency ranges, in an effort to spur invention, production, and trade. Handlers of the gamut will be able to proposal the systems to comply with the incidence and specifications outlined in the National Frequency Allocation Plan 2022 (NFAP).^{vii}

VI. One Nation, one Ration Card

Using their prevailing ration cards and biometric/Aadhaar verification, NFSA users, especially migrant customers, can now retrieve their entire or part food item quota from any Reasonable Charge Stop in the country.

Customers can use either their ration card number or their Aadhaar number when making purchases from FPS vendors. Everyone in the family can receive identification and distribution benefits once an Aadhaar number has been implanted on the ration card. In addition, the ration vendor does not need to see your ration card or Aadhaar number in order for you to get the benefits. Their owners using biometric data such as fingerprints can verify Aadhaar cards or iris scans.

As of this June, the scheme had been adopted by 35 states and union territories, and 80 crore people were receiving benefits as a result. Using their current ration cards and biometric/Aadhaar verification, NFSA users, especially migrant beneficiaries, can now retrieve their full or partial food grain quota from any Fair Price Stop in the entire nation. Customers can use whichever their ration card number or their Aadhaar number when making purchases from FPS vendors. Everyone in the family can receive identification and rationing benefits once an Aadhaar number has been placed on the ration card.

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VII. Digital India and its impact on different sectors

Through the assistance of cutting-edge technology, the Digital India effort can significantly shift traditional service provision models. With widespread Internet access, India aid in the improvement of the social and economic conditions of people in rural areas by encouraging the growth of non-agriculture

economic activity in addition to expanding access to basic social services such as education, healthcare, and banking. However, it must be stressed that ICT by itself will not bring about national progress. Literacy, fundamental facilities, the business climate, the regulatory framework, etc. are only few of the supporting aspects that can help bring about expansion and growth as a whole.^{ix}

VIII. Social Impact

Due to barriers like intermediaries, illiteracy, ignorance, poverty, lack of funding, knowledge, and expenditures, sectors of society including education, healthcare, and banking are unable to influence out to the public.

Because of such barriers, here is a substantial gap between rural and urban areas in terms of development. Prosperity and social standing of the locals.

Today's information and communication technologies simplify the process by which individuals can gain possession of vital resources. In addition to enabling the development of wholly novel amenities, the widespread availability of cell phones has the potential to significantly improve users' quality of life and has the potential to hasten the process of social modernisation. India's low level of literacy can be traced back to the lack of assets in the country's rural and outlying regions. The widespread accessibility of m-Education services makes this a crucial area of focus. Estimates put India's internet access at barely 20.83 people per 100 people, and the country's digital literacy rate at just 6.5%. Using smart and online learning environments, the Digital India creativity will help deliver immediate instruction and alleviate the problem of a shortage of teachers. Mobile phones can be used to bring education to growers and anglers. The advanced system has the capacity to support MOOCs and other forms of distance learning. (MOOCs). By fostering an interconnected environment and introducing shared revenue business models, mobile and internet banking have the potential to boost financial inclusion in the country and benefit all participants along the worth chain.

The financial institutions can expand their clientele and the telecom companies can earn more money while spending as little as feasible.

The necessity for tele-medicine in the country is supported and justified by a number of factors, including a rapidly expanding populace, a low doctor-patient ratio (1:870), a high toddler death rate, a growing life expectancy, a shortage of qualified medical professionals, and the fact that most people in the country live in outlying settlements. With the help of mobile technology, healthcare delivery can be expanded and improved.

Knowledge (crop selection, seed variety), context (weather, plant protection, cultivating best practices), and market data can all be aided by digital platforms for producers. (Market prices, market demand, logistics).^x

IX. Environmental Impact

Developments in the economy and the natural world are both being affected by the rapid development of technology. The use of less energy, improved disposal of waste, and environmentally conscious workplaces are just a few of the ways that cutting the environmental impact we have is becoming easier thanks to the innovations of the coming decades of technology. When it comes to managing and making the most of finite, finite materials, the ICT industry is a major contributor. Telepresence also reduces the need for travel by creating a virtual environment for face-to-face talks in the workplace and at home.

In a similar vein the adaptable work setting wherever work

from home-based and bring-your-own-device (BYOD) are acceptable, can meaningfully lessen their carbon footprint and operative charges by not only dropping the automated left-over in the form of laptops, desktops, etc. but also by reducing the need of large fixed office space for businesses. According to a program in the United Kingdom, a worker may reduce their annual carbon footprint by 364.5 kg by cutting back on traveling 1,175 kilometres.^{xi}

X. Digitalization and Indian Economy

For centuries, encouraging digitalization has been a governmental initiative to ensure

effortless and clear transactions, all amenities should be provided to every resident digitally or through their web platforms. Due to the government's effort, which is anticipated to accelerate these developments, the true effects of digitization are already becoming obvious. Bring about an age of change (like how computerization did in public as well as private sector almost two decades back). The use of paper pieces and other items like them are going to become obsolete. Despite fresh regulations and efforts, the national economy is gradually being digitalized. We are forced to adopt digitalisation in our daily lives by a number of causes. In the modern world, we require a few key components in order for digitalization to become a reality in our daily lives.

The largest issue currently facing emerging economies is corruption. Actually, corruption has been a concern for us for a very long time. It is said that, in addition to our primary economy, an additional one thrives. Individuals who do not pay taxes to the government manage this economy. The dependence on enterprises with a cash-based economy is one of the main causes of the parallel economy. The people responsible for the parallel economy do not feel like keeping financial accounts or other business records, that essentially implies they aren't paying taxes to the government. The government is attempting to eradicate corruption from our system through initiatives like Demonetization, also and the internet-based payment of taxes, which are intended to have a good effect on the Indian economy. With digital transactions, one needs to have a proper bank account and essential documents. Banks are the part and parcel of our day-to-day life. Banking includes ATM transactions, online payments, and transfers. Because of Digitalization of their processes, banks have saved costs by improving their processes. Customers have been able to avail benefits such as ATMs, cashless transactions using Credit Card, Debit Cards, etc. For example, earlier it was impossible for anyone to get an unsecured business loan because of the high risk involved and documentation

required to provide the same. Presently the federal government is promoting programs like Mudra that allow startups to obtain starting company loans without providing any security. Banks in India are currently only enabled to offer benefits of such programs to startups due to digitization. Initiatives like Startup India, Mudra, and others have benefited from this. etc. Today's financial institutions go above and beyond to integrate the newest technologies in order to improve the customer service. Mobile banking, which allows for banking to be done on mobile devices, is additional another wonderful illustration of digitization. You may actually utilize your bank account from your mobile phone thanks to the capability. The adoption of cashless transactions by banks has not only eliminated mistakes made by people and saved time, but also decreased the spread of phony money since 2015.

The nation's economy has prospered because of digitalization. The most significant instance is the increase in youth employment options in the nation. Besides to the aforementioned, the "make in India" initiative has greatly encouraged young people to launch new businesses and come up with innovative ideas to aid in digitization of the computerization of the economy has been successful for the country. The nation's growing young job market is the most noteworthy example. In addition to the foregoing, the "make in India" campaign has immensely inspired adolescents to start fresh enterprises and develop creative ideas to support the digital transformation.^{xii}

It has been estimated that by 2025, the Digital India plan might add about \$1 trillion to India's GDP. A major contribution in the economy's job creation, worker efficiency, corporate growth, and tax receipts might be advantageous, but it may also result in negative consequences. The World Bank found that a ten percent increase in mobile and broadband penetration would increase GDP per capita by 0.81 percent to 1.38 percent in poor nations. India has nearly 259 million broadband customers, making it the world's second-largest telecom market and the third-largest Internet market. More than

65 percent of the populace in India resides in rural areas, yet only 45 percent of those areas have access to the internet. This indicates a huge potential for profit for the country.^{xiii}

XI. Digital India, The imperative Accomplishments

Having the goal of creating an economy that depends on knowledge and an environment where everyone has the ability to utilize modern information technology, the nation of India has initiated the Digital India program to guarantee universal internet connectivity and close the digital gap. Digital infrastructure as a core utility for all residents; on-demand government and commodities; and citizen involvement through digital means are the focal points of the initiative. The overarching objective is to grow India's digital economy by attracting foreign direct investment, generating new jobs, and enhancing the country's existing digital infrastructure. The barriers separating governments and the people of India have been greatly diminished thanks to digital initiatives. It has also aided in delivering considerable services directly to the beneficiary in a transparent and corruption-free manner. Consequently, India has become one of the world's leading countries in implementing technological solutions to improve the livelihoods of their population.^{xiv}

The Authorities had unveiled the India BPO Promotion Scheme (IBPS) and the North East BPO Promotion Scheme (NEBPS) under the Digital India program, which consisted with the goal of producing employment possibilities and propagation of the Information Technology and Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) industry in small cities and towns by encouraging the establishing up of Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) and ITES operations by providing financial support of up to ₹ 1 lakh per seat in the form of viability gap funding towards capital and operational expenditures.²⁴⁶ BPO/ITES firms have begun operations across 27 States/UTs thanks to IBPS and NEBPS, directly employing more than 51,584 people.^{xv}

Public-private partnerships (PPP) play an important role in the region's sluggish growth.

Technology, cooperation, and connectivity tools, as well as shifts in management practice, have all advanced thanks to digitization, and these factors have had significant effects on people's day-to-day lives. But the lack of reliable and widespread availability of energy in rural regions continues to be a key barrier to the proliferation of digital technologies. Property development, building, steel, concrete, and the infrastructure sector will all benefit from the Smart Cities movement. The tech industry benefited from the country's recent "Make in India" and "Digital India" initiatives. A growing number of factories producing goods for domestic and international markets have been established by multinational corporations investing in India. No part of society has been immune to the effects of digitization, yet some industries have suffered because of the lack of clarity in the law. Because of the political environment, digital age businesses like Amazon and Uber have run into several conflicts with local governments.^{xvi}

XII. Digital India, The forthcoming in advance

There's little argument against why "Digital India" has received so much attention. The internet drives modern life, and as more and more of our personal, professional, and culture lives go online, digitization appears to be the right and logical next step. As a result, the vision of a marketplace supported by digital networking and communication infrastructures that underpin both commercial and non-commercial endeavours have gained traction. There nevertheless exist certain unique aspects to India's history. Incredibly significant advances in digital technology, problems such as the digital gap and unequal adoption of technology within enterprises persist.^{xvii} Understanding the present situation of circumstances is important if India is to have a prosperous digital economic destiny. According to McKinsey, India has 560 million internet users and is one of the quickest markets for digital consumers globally. In 2018 after China only. More than 1.2 billion Indians have been enrolled in the administration's biometric digital identity programme,

Aadhaar, and more than 10 million enterprises have been introduced onto a prevalent digital service. Tax on purchases of goods and services. Internet subscriptions and data usage have skyrocketed in recent years, doubling in 2017 and quadrupling in 2018. When compared to the situation on the ground in India, however, these developments appear to be at odds with one another. Although the totals may seem high, just around 40% of the population actually has access to the web. People in rural and low-income communities may be gaining online access, but they still do not have the necessary infrastructure to use it as a medium for humongous, significant commerce. All over the nation, we need to encourage the growth of digital ecosystems for industries like healthcare, agriculture, and retail.

Furthermore, highlighted in McKinsey's report is the fact that not all industries have adopted digital technologies in the same way. Compared to companies in the bottom quartile of digital adoption, those in the upper quartile are almost 15 times more inclined to consolidate digital governance and are two to three times more likely to use customer relationship management, enterprise resource planning, and web optimization software. The banking industry, vital to any country's economy, also struggles with varying degrees and reliability of digitalization. BW Business world observes that one of the biggest challenges for digital banking transformation initiatives has been and will continue to be the capacity to resolve security risks at scale. Considering the vast number of channels, deals, and customers of varying demographics that are making investments in the digital economic sphere, cybersecurity is undoubtedly front and centre. In light of these facts, a comprehensive action plan is needed to revitalise the digital revolution the country hopes to experience. India has enormous digital possibilities, but it will only be eventually realised if all relevant parties work together. Government agencies must invest in digital infrastructure and create a robust cybersecurity duvet to ensure the privacy and security of all participants. The

government and private sector must work together to build resilient digital ecosystems that can weather the inevitable disruptions and capitalize on the chances they present. Likewise, people need to learn more about the digital economy and how the shifts could impact them personally in their roles as employees and customers. Academic and policy intervention with recertification in schools and universities can help close the urban-rural divide in access to gadgets and digital literacy. McKinsey as well as other reputable pollsters have speculated that by 2025, the digital economy will have unlocked the potential for the creation of 60–65 million new jobs, many of which are going to require at least basic digital literacy. Reskilling and realignment services are crucial to the success of this enticing probability, which could affect between 40 and 45 million workers whose jobs are threatened by automation or technological change. As a result, government agencies and responsible enterprises must promote power levelling and re-skilling across all sectors by injecting energy into academic, infrastructural facilities, and explanatory pursuits and engaging in an intensive, meticulous degree of planning and prediction based on the collection and processing of Such problems may seem insurmountable, but India's experiment with digitalization and its incredibly rapid spread and efficacy, as seen in reactions to the COVID-19 superbug, opens the way to be hopeful for the future. Goals such as decreasing the digital divide, increasing the number of surveys, and raising people's consciousness of issues are all feasible. As long as we seize the right opportunities, we can reap a successful future, and a digital economy will be here before we know it.^{xviii}

XIII. Challenges of Digital India

Technological ignorance, outdated or non-existent infrastructure, slow internet connections, a fractured relationship between government agencies, taxation concerns, etc. are only some of the problems that hinder the prospect of its widespread adoption. In order for this programme to maximize its potential, certain obstacles must be overcome.

Although India met its goal of providing elementary school for all of its children by 2015, a sizable portion of its adult population is still uneducated or intellectually deficient. This is particularly the case in rural areas. It could be difficult to bring the benefits of Digital India to people who have never touched a computer before. A graphical user interface (GUI) could be used to make the system understandable to even an uneducated person.

The aforementioned issue is exacerbated by the reality that virtually all online information, apps, and software are written in English. It's going to be difficult to provide all e-facilities in the 22 national languages spoken in India. It is typically accomplished by translating existing English-language materials. However, this translating is usually done in a very shoddy mechanistic fashion, making it dull and impossible to understand for the majority. I would need reassurance that all of the services promised by Challenges to Digital India are actually provided, and that the information that is provided in Indian languages is adequate.^{xix}

Far too few people, particularly those living in rural areas, have a basic understanding of how to use digital technology. While the administration has established a "Digital Literacy Mission" to address this issue, it will continue to be difficult to achieve in the future.

One major advantage of digitising operations is the increased efficiency, speed, and transparency that result from automation technology. Yet, the organisation had been used to doing things a specific way and is now functioning in the uncharted region of digital India. They are required to put information online and address grievances and censure. Public servants who have not worked in this fashion before may have a difficult time adjusting. Due to the diminished chance for corruption, which might follow from the adoption of DBT in MGREGA in Andhra Pradesh, it is possible that some institutions will try to damage such initiatives. Obviously, they have had a shift in their point of view, which is improbable. To get started, try

outlining all the positives that coming online will have for government administration.

Increasing prevalence of digitalization and e-services might raise the stakes for cybercrime and identity thieves. As a result, it's important to take preventative measures on this front right away to avoid undermining consumer trust in e-services. There has to be more education about cyber risks and how to protect yourself from those.

Despite the growing popularity of e-services and digitized procedures, India does not yet have a comprehensive legal framework for e-governance. Parliament allowed the Electronic Services Delivery Bill 2011 to die without passing a revised version, and that means we have to act quickly to create a new law that does not have the same flaws. Even though Aadhaar has protections now, data privacy worries persist.

The Indian government can't ensure the achievement of Digital India on its own. As such, assistance and collaboration from the business world would be required at each turn. Therefore, it's necessary to establish well-defined rules and norms for PPPs in this area. In addition, initiatives in outlying communities may not be financially feasible for the corporate sector; this requires extra consideration.

All government agencies, as well as the private IT sector, are essential to bringing Digital India to fruition across India and its regions. It is going to be an enormous challenge to coordinate just too many government agencies and business companies, but succeeding will be essential for the achievement of the programme.^{xx}

Given the particular hardware and software in use, internet protocols can vary from one country to the next. Concerns about portability may arise because of this. Since this is the case, standardisation of software protocols is essential. Furthermore, rather of being proprietary, the software should be based on an open-source model. For the reason that custom solutions are now more costly and difficult to implement nationally.

Technology services must be modified to meet the requirements of the Indian market.

Creativity and the creation of accessible technology are necessary to achieve this goal. Since the principle of Net Neutrality promotes creation on the web, it must be fostered and promoted.

A primary issue is whether technological advancements can address the underlying causes of social crises. Can oppression, prejudice, and exploitation be eliminated by the use of technology and fibre optic cables?^{xxi}

XIV. Conclusion

Our goal of creating a more digitally connected India is to raise the living standards and incomes of the nation's populace as a whole. The expansion of the economy beyond agriculture holds promise for making this a reality, opening doors to improved healthcare, schooling, and financial soundness. The advancement of a nation as a whole cannot be attributed solely to the growth of the information and communication technology sector. Implementing even the most fundamental infrastructural facilities might boost economic growth. This might be true of initiatives to improve literacy and regulate the economic world. By freeing up public employees from administrative documentation, this strategy has the potential to generate significant revenue. It is great for government servants who need to do things on a large scale because it saves them time and money.

It is indeed wonderful to learn regarding positive developments related digital India, the government of India's visionary dream initiative, on a daily basis. However, it cannot be denied that the predicted results are far off in part due to difficulties in completely implementing it, including issues with ignorance, digital literacy, and the issues related to security. There are many other further problems with the implementation as well, however, the significant impact it now has particularly in the areas of economy, healthcare and administration, is undeniably commendable. Other actions that might be taken to address the issues include promoting awareness among the masses, boosting internet access, strengthening data security, and amending the law. Started in 2015 and

that we are prepared to move forward, it is never simple to turn the ideas dotted on a piece of paper into actuality. As a result, we as the liable Indian residents must also collaborate to frame the knowledge-based society. Together let us ensure that the initiative is implemented successfully for our happy and promising coming future.

While studying the outcomes of the digital India initiative, it is obvious that just being digitally integrated may aid Indians in countless ways. Nonetheless, it is impossible

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