



Review Paper

## Effect of digitization on economy: an Indian prospective

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### Abstract

The survey forecasts a growth rate of 6.75 to 7.5 percent for FY'18 compared to the expected growth rate of 6.7% in FY'17 and GDP growth rate of 8 percent to 10%. Digitization is a procedure that has both representative and material measurements. Emblematically, digitization changes over simple signs into bits that are spoken to as 1s and 0s. Digitization in this manner produces data that can be communicated in a wide range of routes, on various sorts of materials, and in a wide range of frameworks. Hypothetically, any material with two effectively separated states can be utilized to store and impart digitized signals, including silicone transistors, punch cards, and so forth. While digitized data isn't restricted to a particular arrangement of materials, it is still, in the last occasion, grounded in the setups of materials. It is like this in which digitization intercedes between the material and the insignificant (Manoff, 2006; Hayles, 2003) that makes digitization a one of a kind procedure. While digitalization all data is on a solitary key. All data is as advanced frame, and they put away such that you can get to them anyplace as you required. Govt. trying to get rid of manual work, most of departments is under digitalization position due to that they will be able to provide information to anyone. Digitization benefit programs would reduce leakage from corruption, black money and fraud and ensure government payments reach beneficiaries on time and in full, Because of decreased conveyance expenses and help protect materials making superb advanced pictures accessible electronically and may diminish wear and tear on weak and delicate archives. The digitization demonstrated effect on economy and society by diminishing joblessness, enhancing personal satisfaction, and boosting access to learning, and may be helpful for GDP growth.

**Keywords:** Digitization, fraud, corruption, black money, unemployment, GDP growth.

### Introduction

Digitization is the way toward changing over data into an advanced organization. In this arrangement, data is composed into discrete units of information (called bits) that can be independently tended to (normally in various piece bunches called bytes). This is the parallel information that PCs and numerous gadgets with figuring limit, (for example, advanced cameras and computerized portable amplifiers) can process.

Content and pictures can be digitized also: a scanner catches a picture (which might be a picture of content) and changes over it to a picture documents, for example, a bitmap. An optical character acknowledgment (OCR) program breaks down a content picture for light and dull regions with a specific end goal to recognize each alphabetic letter or numeric digit, and changes over each character into an ASCII code<sup>1</sup>.

Sound and video digitization utilizes one of numerous simple to-computerized transformation forms in which a persistently factor flag is changed, without modifying its basic substance, into a multi-level flag. The way toward inspecting measures the amplitude (Signal strength) of a simple waveform at equally

dispersed time markers and speaks to the examples as numerical esteems for contribution as computerized information<sup>1</sup>.

The Digital economy is the new productivity platform that some experts regard as the third industrial revolution. Digital revolution, also known as 'The Internet Economy' of Internet of Everything (IoE), is expected to generate new market growth opportunities, jobs and become the biggest business opportunity of mankind in the next 30 to 40 years<sup>2</sup>.

Goldman Sachs predicts that India – Comprising 15% of the world population, with a growth rate of 7 to 8% could be the second largest economy by 2030.

India's leadership considers the digital economy as a major growth enable<sup>2</sup>.

**Objectives:** i. To know how the technologies and connectivity will come together to make an impact on all aspects of governance and improve the quality of life of citizens<sup>3</sup>. ii. To find out how the government services can work effectively with practical solutions and innovative ideas to accomplish the vision of a digital India a reality<sup>3</sup>. iii. Effect of digitization on economy. iv. Growth of different industries.

## Needs for digitization

The proliferation of developments in digital technology makes choosing the right method of digitizing resources an increasingly complex process for information organizations. This technology is a key way forward in the twenty-first century, but it is important to develop a strategy to assess fully the costs and benefits of going ahead with a digitization. In the current state of technology, digitizing from the original gives a better reproduction quality for color material and material with weak contrasts than digitizing from film. When endangered original material is digitized, the converted form acquires the status of a preservation master which, in an extreme case, will have to serve as a substitute for the lost original. In this case, of course, the reproduction quality must be higher than is necessary in cases where the digitized secondary form exists only to improve access possible standard. The digital information is independent of the media on which it is recorded and it can be stored with certain redundancies enabling its full and exact reconstruction even when the media has been partly damaged<sup>4</sup>:

- Making assets more open online for separate research.
- Better access and convenience for group and past.
- Provide simpler access to data.
- Digitization would enable us to stretch out access to delicate assets and to assets that are hard to get to.
- Most of our authentic material is of a touchy sort, including numerous individual archives and it is improbable that a lot of this material would be made open to the overall population through digitization. Be that as it may, it is vital to save the recorded idea of this material, concerning the school as well as managing Catholic school and college points, and digitization would be one approach.
- Digitization current serves needs of access and effort in territories of significance to the University. It additionally introduces essential and optional assets for grant from a wide assortment of sources in a composed manner to our group. Computerized conservation will profit our group as far as caretaker ship and stewardship. The

last mentioned, particularly, is a specialty that we are extraordinarily met all requirements to fill.

## Impact of Digitization on Economy

**Economics** is the study of how society allocates scarce resources and goods. The last 10-15 year were probably considered as a turning point in the history of Indian Economy. Regarding Digitization, we have to replace the old concept of economy because digitization means to study, research or analysis the digital data not a manual data. This digital data may access anywhere when the organization required with the help of internet. During this process has changed customer choice and behavior, Industrial activities and Government's mode of operations. The Digitization play a vital role in economics because many economic model assumptions are not useful for digitization,. So, We required new model and for analyzation of data we required new type of data. Digitization is the key to India's competitors - The Report by Columbia University has identified that digitization has a larger contribution to GDP than stand-alone technologies. It states that a 10 point increase in digitization yield a .74% increase in per capita GDP.

Research work of digitization works on so many fields of economy, belonging to industrial organization, labour market and intellectual property. According to Figure-1, the static shows the growth of the real gross domestic product (GDP) in India from 2010 to 2015, with projections up until 2020. In 2015, India's real gross domestic product (GDP) growth was at about 7.34% compared to the previous year. GDP refers to the total market value of all goods and services that are produced within a country per year. It is an important indicator of economic strength of a country. Real GDP is adjusted for price changes and is therefore regarded as a key indicator for economic growth<sup>5</sup>.

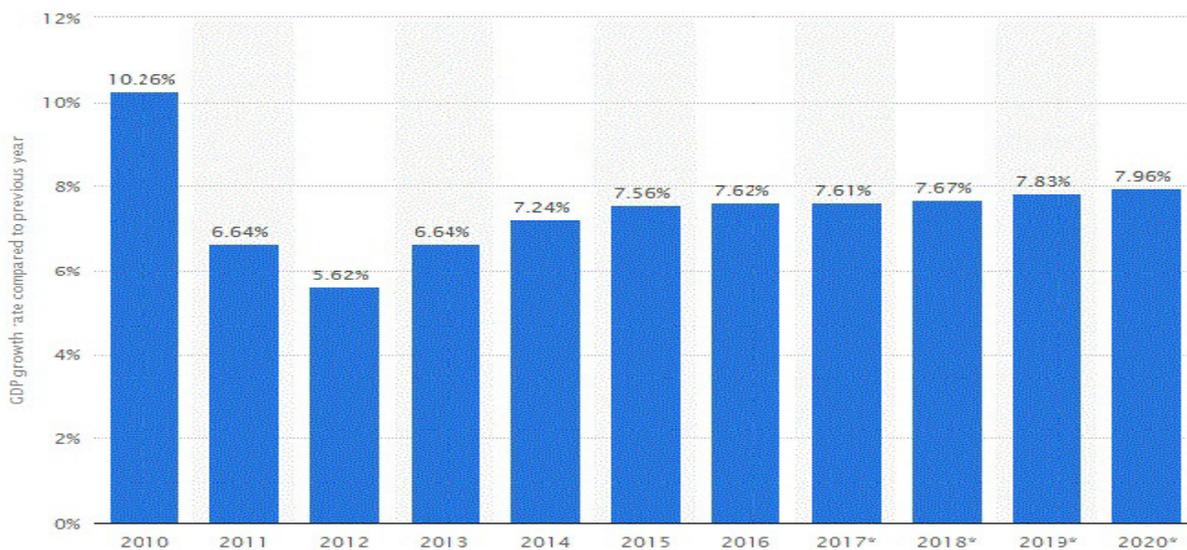


Figure-1: Real GDP growth rate from 2010 to 2020<sup>5</sup>.

### Use of Information technology and required networks

**Technological standards:** The Internet is the global system of interconnected computer networks that use the Internet protocol suite (TCP/IP) to link devices worldwide. It is a network of networks that consists of private, public, academic, business, and government networks of local to global scope, linked by a broad array of electronic, wireless, and optical networking technologies<sup>6</sup>.

In modern era, this most of industries use internet to get success among market participants. Organizations made web page/site. Some of them insert their company advertisement or new commodity advt. on different popular site i.e. Bhaskar.com, Facebook, YouTube etc. Same things done by educational sectors. Govt. also utilize internet to spread their policies and notification related public. Due to digitization, Govt. and Private sectors are in the fields of competition and they always tries compete each other and they behave like they are the leader of competition and rest are followers.

### The supply of Internet access

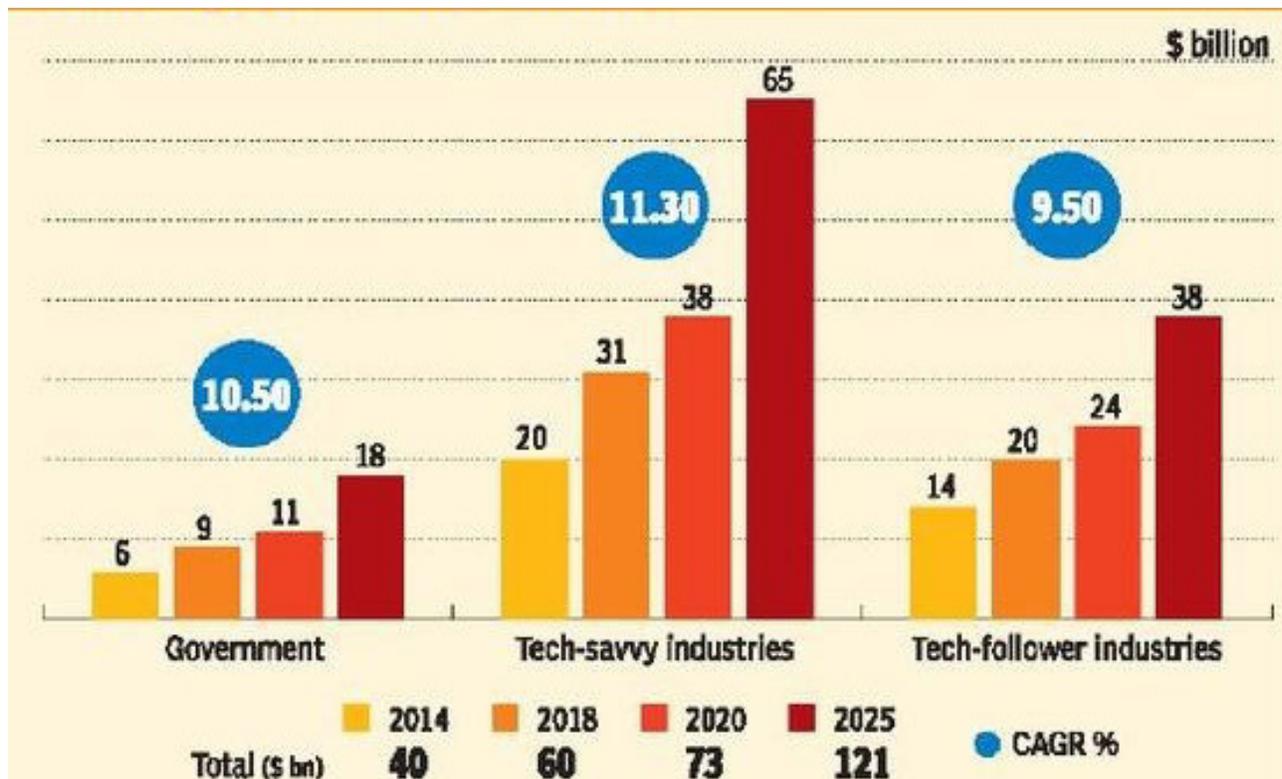
In 1998 The Internet Service Providers Association of India (ISPAI) was set up. The Motto is to 'Advance Internet for the advantage of all'. ISPAI is the aggregate voice of the ISP club and by augmentation the whole Internet people group.

Throughout the years ISPAI has helped impact, shape and form the telecom strategies, with the goal that ISPs and business visionaries in the matter of Internet would setup be able to and develop their administrations in a situation that is strong and empowering.

Today ISPAI is the perceived summit collection of Indian ISPs around the world. ISPAI approaches and collaborates oftentimes with worldwide bodies and stages and is habitually counseled by them on measures for future patterns and development of Internet. It works intimately with the Government, the Regulator and the real Industry Chambers.

It underpins trade of designations, business guests from over the globe which gives ISP individuals an opportunity to organize broadly and look for circumstances somewhere else as well<sup>7</sup>. In India the ISP's are AITTEL, VODAFONE, JIO, IDEA, BSNL etc.. They are doing best to provide better services to hold their customers. Now a day's every person having their own Smartphone and they are generally busy with these devices and they choose only those who provide internet connectivity and talk time very easily and minimum rate. So these ISPs are competing each others<sup>7</sup>.

**Figure-2:** Show that due to digitization, different industries spending much amount to growth the technology and as well as increase their profit.



**Figure-2:** Technology spends in India to rise<sup>8</sup>.

## Demand for the Internet

The modern age is the age of fastest communication. Expert of financial sector related Govt. as well as private are serious about the use of internet that whether it is benefited for their business growth and how they implemented. But they feared that while using internet, how long non-stop the internet connectivity available and what action taken by govt. and TRI against IPS for this. Most of the IPS is cashing this opportunity to earn profit. Another points are that expert also thing, while using the internet to convert traditional economy to internet economy thing what impact on GDP and what benefits we avail using internet economy.

Now a day internet is become a import part of daily life. Govt. and private sector online their policies, services and notification. General public utilized this facilities and make a routines habit. Now a day most of public professional are capable to fill forms. i.e. rationa cards, Income Tax, GST and Property tax. Etc. Education sector also provide facilities to the students, research scholars and others, i.e. online enrollment form, examination form and providing online examination. Internets are the ocean of knowledge so user can get all things as they required.

Survey done by Internet World Stats (Usage and Population Statistics) that 4,156,932,140 total world internet users estimated in 1 31 December, 2017. At Top 20 countries with the highest number of internet users, India stand 2nd position with 462,124,989 internet users up to 31 Dec 2017.

## The effects of digitization on industrial organization

Digitization is now a priority for most CEOs of industrial companies in India. Industrial leaders are digitizing essential functions within their internal vertical operations processes and are focused on driving both revenue growth and operational efficiencies<sup>10</sup>.

According to PwC's Industry 4.0: Building the Digital Enterprise report, more than a quarter (27%) of the industrial companies in this survey have rated their level of digitization as high, and this value is expected to rise to 65% within the next five years in India. Globally this number is expected to grow from 33% to 72% during this period<sup>9</sup>.

## Digitization and blend of vertical and even regard chains

Industry 4.0 digitizes and joins frames vertically finished the entire relationship—from thing change and acquiring to amassing, coordination's and organization. All data about tasks, shapes, process profitability and quality organization, and furthermore activities orchestrating, are available continuously, maintained by extended reality and streamlined in a planned framework. Indeed, even blend stretches out past the inward tasks from suppliers to customers and all key regard chain

assistants. It joins progresses from track and takes after contraptions to steady planned orchestrating<sup>10</sup>.

## Digitization of Item and Administration offerings

Digitization of things consolidates the improvement of existing things, for example, by sharp sensors or specific contraptions joined with data examination, and furthermore the making of new digitized things which focus on whole organized courses of action. By joining new procedures for data social event and examination, mechanical associations can make data on thing use and refine things to meet the growing needs of end customers<sup>10</sup>.

## Advanced plans of action and client get to

Past giving painstakingly enhanced things, driving mechanical associations expand their offering by giving risky mechanized courses of action, for instance, add up to, data driven organizations and facilitated arrange game plans. Troublesome automated plans of activity are frequently focused on making additional propelled wages and upgrading customer collaboration and access. Automated things and organizations are oftentimes part of serving customers with an aggregate game plan in an unmistakable progressed natural group. i. 53% of the modern organizations in India are utilizing information examination and over 90% anticipate that information will significantly affect their basic leadership in five years, ii. Only 17% of the respondents in India appraised their development in information examination as cutting edge while the greater part (62%) evaluated it as medium, iii. 39% of the organizations intend to contribute over 8% of their yearly incomes in advanced projects in the following five years.

**Advertising:** Advertising is an audio or visual form of marketing communication that employs an openly sponsored, non personal message to promote or sell a product, service or idea. Generally advertising are online and offline.. They are major source of revenue. Offline Adverting, depend on the turnover of advertising companies and popularities among crowd, Companies want to launch their products and services, so they contact to advt. agencies. If Offline advt. making companies use hoardings, wall painting, pomplate distribution /pasting, News paper (Daily / Fortnight / occasionally) advertise column., But in offline adverting, message regarding Products / Services not reached to general people of urban and ruler area. In Online advertising play important role in any company growth, Most of person of India having Radio, Television, and Smartphone. Today, Maximum population utilize internet for handing daily activities i.e. daily /weekly/monthly planner, Birthday remainders, Thing/Item booking, online purchasing. In Online advertising, Companies branding their products / services in such a way that they touch the heart of users. Now a day's kids /children /others watching cartoons and other channels or use Smartphone. During that whatever the advertising seen by them, that influence their thought. Adverting convey message about cleanness and also aware different type

of commodities / services provided by the companies and also known about offers provided by companies.

digital marketing growth up to 33% (2015-2020). And coming year India becomes the leader of South Asia as well as world in advertising industries.

In process of digitization, increase the growth of market and reduce the cost of sharing and stored data. Table 2 show that before digitization, in 2016, digital market in media and entertainment industries are Rs. 81.1 Billion and till 2020 become Rs.255.2 billion, it means that due to digitization,

Mobile and Desktop advertising spend is going to increase steadily over the next three years to 2020 and make up 10.2% of total media expenditure.

**Table-1:** The Indian Media and Entertainment industry: Projection<sup>11</sup>.

The Indian media and entertainment industry :projection						
Overall Industry size (Rs. Billion)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	CAGR (2015-2020)
<-----Calendar years----->						
TV	617	709.6	823.3	956.8	1097.6	15.1%
Print	305.2	329.6	355.9	383.6	412.5	7.8%
Films	158.7	174.1	190	207.8	227.3	10.5%
Radio	23.4	28.4	32.7	37.8	43.3	16.9%
Music	12.1	14	16.1	18.4	20.6	13.8%
OOH	28.3	31.6	35.4	40	45.2	13.1%
Animation and VFX	58.3	67.1	78.1	91.3	108	16.1%
Gaming	30.8	34.4	39	45.4	50.7	13.9%
Digital Advertizing	81.1	113.6	153.3	199.3	255.2	33.5%
Advertising revenues: projection						
Overall Industry size (Rs. Billion)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	CAGR (2015-2020)
<-----Calendar years----->						
TV	210.3	241.8	275.7	319.8	364.5	15%
Print	20.4	221.7	241.6	263.3	285.8	8.6%
Radio	23.4	28.4	32.7	37.8	43.3	16.9%
OOH	28.3	31.6	35.4	40	45.2	13.1%
Digital Advertizing	81.1	113.6	153.3	199.3	255.2	33.5%

**Table-2:** Total Media, Digital and Mobile Internet Ad Spending in India, 2015-2020<sup>12</sup>.

Total Media, Digital and Mobile Internet Ad Spending in India, 2015-2-20						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total media ad spending (millions)	\$6,655.7	\$7,405.1	\$8,272.8	\$9,260.2	\$10,531.8	\$11,821.1
%change	11.5%	11.3%	11.7%	11.9%	13.7%	12.2%
Digital ad spending (millions)	\$729.4	\$933.6	\$1,185.6	\$1,493.9	\$1,912.2	\$2,390.2
%change	29.0%	28.0%	27.0%	26.0%	28.0%	25.0%
% of total media ad spending	11.0%	12.6%	14.3%	16.1%	18.2%	20.2%
Mobile Internet ad spending (millions)	\$121.3	\$242.6	\$412.4	\$659.9	\$923.8	\$1,200.9
%change	120.0%	100.0%	70.0%	60.0%	40.0%	30.0%
% of digital ad spending	16.6%	26.0%	34.8%	44.2%	48.3%	50.2%
% of total media ad spending	1.8%	3.3%	5.0%	7.1%	8.8%	10.2%

**The effects of digitization on consumer choice**

Consumption and consumer behavior are crucial factors in contemporary societies. Considering the last two-three decades, digitalization has been a major factor of consumer behavior. As with all societal developments, digitalization has been producing new ways of life, changing and replacing the previous ones.

Digitization of products and processes has changed consumer behavior in several ways. Changes can be found not only in human actions but also in attitudes and ethics. Regarding business models in digital markets quite a lot has happened during the last fifteen years. It seems that the business innovations are based on technological advances and non-scientific knowledge on consumers rather than on scientific research<sup>13</sup>.

Digitization changes the way products and services are produced, marketed, and consumed, a transformation that is especially pronounced in the creative industries. Consumers now expect to find information about media and entertainment on the Internet, shop online for the media they buy, and often receive the product online in fully digitized form, as a download of a movie, software package, publication, audio recording, or game.

The Internet forms the backbone of a global information network and with ever greater performance capacity, it makes ever greater volumes of information available – almost in real-time – to just about anywhere in the world. And for quite some time, it is no longer mankind who actually claims and utilizes this mass of information for itself. It’s in fact computers,

machines, and increasingly “things” that require this data in order to process it, compute downstream results, and generate new information accordingly. The Internet and market frictions emphasize reduced search costs. Digitization of retail and marketing meant that consumers could easily compare prices across stores, so the empirical work on Internet pricing examined the impact on prices and price dispersion<sup>14</sup>.

Now day consumers purchase any item any time, he/she doesn’t see that which time is suitable. But statistically research data tell us generally consumer ordered online only those site which are on trend or their relatives, friends suggested, because they trust on that site. Now a day most of marketing companies are on online business and they always try to satisfy their customers and for this, they provide different offers on commodity. Consumers are capable to compare price and quality on different online site and after that they decided.

There are so many shopping engines are available i.e. Google shopping, Shopzilla, Price Grabber, Amazon.com, eBay Communication network etc, that help consumer to make their own choice. Consumer point of view, using this concept consumer save a lot of time and money same for industries also.

**The effects of digitization on labor markets**

Earlier, Maximum work done by Indian industries manually, that time they need number of workforce. During they had unskilled and skilled employees. Indian industries required more unskilled employees for labour works and skilled employees for monitored the job and also became the intimidator between management and labours. Gradually development in science and technology companies adopted computers for work and used

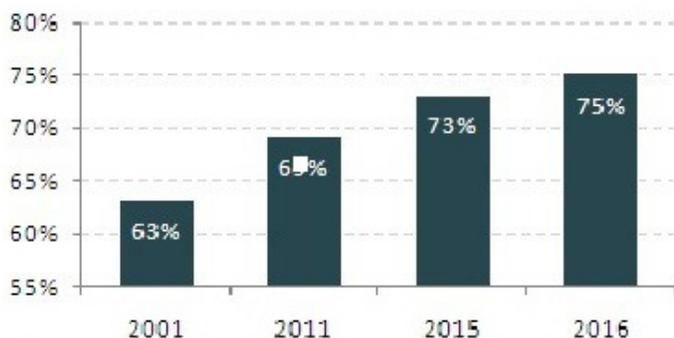
computerized technique machine. In this time the productivity and performance of employees increased. This Govt. and industries organized so many orientation programmes for skill development. Except few industries, most of the industries are in comfortable or excellent position.

Most of labours in market are not feeling comfortable and satisfied because Due to digitization: i. They lose their job. ii. Their salaries reduced. iii. Their extra facilities provided by companies reduced.

To overcome this reason, Govt. and Industries trying to provide them education about benefit of digitization and also awareness program for their family about modern era with digitization and its effect on labour market.

Govt. has Education Scheme<sup>15</sup>: i. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, ii. Shiksha Sahyog Yojana, iii. Saakshar Bharat, iv. Mid-Day Meal, v. Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, vi. National Scheme of incentives to Girls for Secondary Education.

Govt. also promotes Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), which is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). For year 2016-2020 approx. 10 million youth will be benefited.



**Figure-3:** India's Literacy Rate (2016) Education Sector in India<sup>16</sup>.

Regarding Indian Literacy Rate few fact are: i. With 267 universities, India has the world's largest higher education system in the world and it ranks 2<sup>nd</sup> in term of student enrollment in higher education. ii. Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) is higher education reached 24.5% in 2016. iii. Government has a target Gross Enrollment Ratio of 30% to be achieved by 2020. iv. Indian literacy rate is estimated to be at 75% in 2016 as compared to 63% in 2011. v. According to the Economic Survey of Delhi 2016-17, the city has observed an increase in expenditure on education. The national capital's total expenditure (plan and non-plan) on education, including sports, art and culture, increased from US\$ 713.8 million in 2011-12 to US\$1.59 billion in 2016-17. vi. Due to Digitization, coming years are fruitful year for labour market and all labour will utilized all possible Govt. Schemes and become skilled Staff and Indian market will move to ladder of success gradually.

## Intellectual property and digitization

Intellectual property refers to the product of a person's imagination and creativity and the right of these people to control the use of their products. Intellectual property can be bought, sold, exchanged and licensed to other people of organizations by the intellectual property holder. Intellectual property insubstantial and is not linked to the tangible artistic, dramatic or musical work which may have resulted from it. There are six major type of intellectual property law: copyright, designs, patents, trademarks, circuit layouts and new plant varieties: however, confidential information, the duty of fidelity, trade secrets, confidential and moral rights are also includes. IPR is a general term covering patents, industrial design, geographical indication, trademarks,, copyright etc.<sup>17</sup>

The intellectual property right basically documented and accepted all over the world due to some very significant reasons. Some of reasons for accepting these rights are: i. Providing the recognition to creators and inventors. ii. Ensuring material reward for intellectual property. iii. To provide incentive to the individual for new creation, iv. Ensuring the availability of genuine and original products.

In India, Govt. always tried to avoid the misunderstanding between, businessmen, educational sectors and others, they decided to overcome this problems Govt. made different Acts. They are

**Table-3:** Intellectual property Acts<sup>17</sup>.

Year	Act
1947	Patents and Designs Act, 1911
1995	India joins WTO
1998	India joins Paris Convention/PCT
1999	Patent amendment provided EMR retrospectively from 1/1/95
2003	2nd amendment in Patents Act
	Term of Patent – 20 years after 18 months publication
	Patent Tribunal set up at Chennai
2005	Patents (Amendment) Act 2005
1999 – 2005	Plant Varieties and Farmers 'Rights Act and Biodiversity Act. Designs,
	TM/Copyright Acts updated GI Registry set up at Chennai. IP Acts TRIPS Compliant

The legislative framework for securing IPR is as follows:

**Table-4:** Intellectual property Acts<sup>17</sup>.

Year	Act	Year	Act
1872	Contract Act	2000, 2008	The Designs Act
1999, 2002	The Trade Marks Act, and (Amendment)	2001	Plant Breeder Right
1957	Copyright Act and (Amendment) 1994, 1999, 2012	1999, 2002	Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act
1970	The Patents Act and (Amendment) 2005,2006		

**Table-5:** India among the worst on intellectual property index<sup>18</sup>.

	SCORE		
	2015	2016	OUT OF
Patents, related rights, and limitations	1	1	7
Copyrights, related rights, and limitations	1.47	1.47	6
Trademarks, related rights, and limitations	NA	2.75	5
Trade secrets and market access	NA	0.5	2
Enforcement	1.51	1.33	6
Membership and ratification of international treaties	0	0	4

We treat IPR as an IPR as an intangible asset, which serves as a competitive advantage to any nation. Large market lies unexplored and untapped in this domain. For this reason, we aim at spreading awareness about the intellectual property rights. Siddhast IP innovation has initiated the Intellectual Property Awareness Program know as IP-INITIAL to give an in-depth view of intellectual property and copyright issue across the country to spread the knowledge. Figure-5 show that India must pay attention on IPR and motivate to corporate sectors and educational and other sectors for their new innovation. Due to Digitization India will take his position among top 10 countries through using IPR.

**Benefits of Digitization:** Building up an advanced substitute of uncommon, weak or delicate unique reports can give access to clients while keeping the first from harm by dealing with or show. This is the inspiration driving the digitization of numerous antiques. Following are the sure advantages of digitization: i. The archives can be seen from anyplace, whenever of the day, ii. The archives can be printed specifically from the web, iii. Users can discover what they are searching for expeditiously and autonomously, iv. It can spare staff reference time by noting as often as possible made inquiries on the web, v. It can upgrade pictures electronically so they can be seen with more noteworthy readability, vi. It builds utilization of accumulations and encourages learning and grant, vii. The reports don't need to be re-retired or situated by staff, viii. The archives are not dealt with as often as possible which decrease wear and tear.

Aside from the general advantages that are talked about above, there are sure particular advantages of digitization that may help in making the general public monetarily and naturally maintained.

**Conclusion**

To digitize a document is different than preserving it, the goal of preservation being to provide access to an original item. Digitization complements preservation by protecting the original and providing far superior access.

Advanced transformation from claiming print sources need enhanced quickly for secret word couple of a long time. Digitization is the social change began toward those enormous receptions of advanced innovations with produce process, stake and deal with advanced majority of the data. Digitization is an comprehensive techno babble of protection Also get Toward which every last one of institution's stakes would converted under advanced and making high-quality duplicates Previously, advanced configuration. It gives propelled chances to protection What's more get should information contents, likewise it progressions those routes clinched alongside which collections need aid utilized and accessed. Developing digitization activities Furthermore approaches for which organizations would turn into advanced would making Different impacts on economy, particular social order Furthermore scholastics also.

These radical Furthermore fast progressions make the majority of the data presentation and circulation additional rapid, open, and worldwide right of the majority of the data over need been accessible in the secret word. Clinched alongside addition, converting material starting with simple to advanced organization lessens a portion of the fetches incorporated in digitization operations for giving entry with print sources.

However, those advanced duplicates ought to not be a substitution cost to the unique things from claiming learning. Advanced files would not last and ought necessity an standard upkeep and change should newer formats. For using the full reductions starting with digitization, associations ought further bolstering select the material deliberately for digitization Furthermore digitize best the individuals things that will give acceptable those most extreme profit should both director

What's more client. Because, great advanced ventures need aid those result of cautious assessment about collections, What's more also, cautious evaluation of the institution's objectives and necessities Furthermore improvement about keen methodologies will guarantee that meaningful, high-quality advanced forms would created, Furthermore that both unique Furthermore advanced holdings need aid figured out how great About whether.

According to objective, we came to know that digitalization play vital role in Indian economy, every one want to be a part of this. So All sector (Private and Govt. Sector) are doing exercise to do this. All universities, schools, colleges are adopting digital technology as well as economy sector also utilize those techniques and gradually become a leader of their field. We Sure that on coming years India become a leader of world.

**Table-6:** Nine pillars of Digitization of Indian<sup>19</sup>.

Pillars	Benefits
Broadband	- Broadband for all Rural implemented by DoT with a capital consumption of Rs. 32,000/ - Broadband for every single Urban region, The National Information Infrastructure would be fused inside a period apportioning of two years by organizing SWAN, NKN, and NOFN. Realized through DeitY, it would have the country over extension at a cost of Rs. 15,686 crores.
Public Internet Access Programme	- The continuous projects in the territory of access to telephones would be engaged towards expanding system infiltration and scope. Widespread access to portable availability would be executed through Department of Telecommunications (DoT); with a capital consumption of Rs. 16, 000/ - crores and scope of around 42,300 towns revealed up until this point. -Post Offices to become Multi-Service Centres
E-Governance	- Business Process Re-designing to enhance exchanges including structure disentanglement and lessening, online applications and following, creating interface between offices, utilization of online storehouses like school authentications and voter personality cards, mix of administrations and stages like UIDAI, installment door, portable stage and EDI. -Electronic Databases will be available to anywhere and anyone through IT. -Workflow automations will help Govt. to work smoothly. - Public Grievance Redressal will help to resolve persistence problems.
Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity	In this every person of country are able to use internet. Main purpose of Govt. are to provide smooth data connectivity without call drop issue. Google and RailTel Corp of India are making largest public Wi-Fi project in the world.
e-Kranti	Technology for Education, Health, Planning, Farmers, Security, Financial Inclusion, Justice. Through this public will get real time information regarding Bank, Agriculture, Education, Medical etc.
Information for All	-Online Hosting of Information and documents. -Government pro-actively engages through social media and web based platforms - Online messaging, Here Technology for Education-e-education, Technology for Health –e-health, Technology for Planning, Technology for Formers. According our constitution, every person has fundamental rights and this rights is very beneficial.
Electronics Manufacturing	Main stress on boost electronic manufacturing. During training focus on information transfer equipments, VSATs, Mobile, Consumer * Medical Electronics, Smart Cards. Using Digitization Govt. target is zero import till 2020.
IT for Jobs	- Through PMKVY conspire prepare individuals in littler towns and towns for securing IT segments Jobs or begin possess business.
Early Harvest Programmes	-IT platform for messages. -Most of Govt. and Private starts their offices -Biometric attendance -Wi-Fi in all University for providing instant information to all including students and Staff and Research scholar. -Secure email within government -Standardize government email design -Govt. policies "Information to all" so they setup Public Wi-Fi hotspot at Railways station, public places. - E-books are very useful for those student who are capable to afford the price of book and study materials, -people of country well aware about weather information , disaster alerts, National portal for Lost and Found children,

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