ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Computer Science

A REVIEW OF DIGITAL INDIA AND CYBER SECURITY ISSUES

Ms. Jayshri S. Deore

Assistant Professor WKBS Mandal's Dr. Suryakanta R. Ajmera MCA College Dhule MS India

ABSTRACT

The Digital India is a dream project of the Government of India for make transparency between services provided by the government and the citizens from any place in the country electronically by reducing paperwork. The Digital India initiative looks for to transform the nation into a connected economy and it can be successful only when the security is guaranteed. For to make digitally secure India the prediction and elimination of all security issues can be done by planning and implementing the technologies with strict conformity with the cyber security policy which includes privacy protection of data adherence to cyber laws.

INTRODUCTION:
Digitalization is the necessity of today's world as all world is connected electronically the information is available on one click. For this the government of India has taken an initiative for digitalization in India. The vision of Digital India is to make over India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. The aim of Digital India is to provide the transparency in governance to reach out the citizens in rural and urban areas. Digital India covers all phases of lives like communication, education, travel, healthcare, shopping.

Vision Areas of Digital India:
1. Digital Infrastructure as a Utility to Every Citizen
• High speed internet
• Unique digital identity
• Mobile phone & Bank account
• Easy access to a Common Service Centre
• Private space on a cloud
• Secure Cyber-space

2. Governance & Services on Demand
• Integrated services across departments
• Availability of services on online and mobile platform
• Citizen entitlements to be portable and available on the cloud
• Digitally transformed services for improving business
• Electronic and cashless transactions
• Geospatial Information Systems

3. Digital Empowerment of Citizens
• Digital literacy
• Universal access of digital resources
• Availability of digital resources and services in Indian languages
• Collaborative digital platforms for governance
• No physical submission of documents and certificates

Key Initiatives in Digital India:
1. Digital payments
Digital payments are growing in huge numbers day by day as economy shifted from cash-based to a card-based and mobile transaction economy. It provides modes for transfer like Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS), National Electronics Funds Transfer (NEFT), debit cards, digital wallets and Unified Payments Interface.

2. AADHAAR and DBT
Aadhaar provides for accurate and targeted beneficiary identification. Aadhaar-enabled Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) is a most important development initiative by government for to increase transparency and accountability in public service delivery.

3. E-education (SWAYAM)
This provides learning opportunities anytime, anywhere and at any place, within a structured curriculum. It contains free online courses for students from 9th standard to PhD in a controlled environment.

4. E-health
Technology can take part in improving the health services. E-hospitals provides online appointments, e-health records and e-prescription.

5. BharatNet
Broadband Internet plays a very important role in the economic growth of the country, which plans to make available of broadband access to Gram Panchayats through a network of Optical Fiber Cable.

6. Smart cities
Across selected mission cities different projects have been successfully launched some examples are like Coimbatore, Jabalpur, New Delhi and Pune.

7. Digital farming
For the majority of the population of India Agriculture is the primary source of income and for revolution in agriculture the VRC program is launched by ISRO to provide space-based services to rural areas. The information is provided by VRC like weather updates, livestock development, fisheries development, water resources, and agriculture and horticulture development.

8. DigiLocker
This facility gives citizens a shareable private space on a public cloud and making all documents and certificates available on cloud.

9. CERT-IN
It was form to provide secured cyber space in India. CERT-IN provides prevention and response services, alerts and guidelines[6].

Cyber Security Issues:
In proportion to digitalization cyber crimes are also increased as internet is the necessity of citizens. Digitally secure India requires the implementation of an integrate cyber security related policy. Data protection and data security assurance is to be provided by the government as all the information about the citizens is available on cloud.

The government of India has launched botnet cleaning and malware analysis centers for collection, analysis and dissemination of cyber incidents. It also provides guidelines, advisories notes relating to cyber security. Under the guidance of national cyber security watchdog Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT) this facility is available. As government of India taking a stepping stone in cyber security still cyber crimes are happening like debit card information is stolen, data leakage from any bank etc. for this awareness about cyber issues is need at each and every citizen. India needs trained cyber security professionals as reported by NASSCOM.

Objectives:
• To study the concept of digital India.
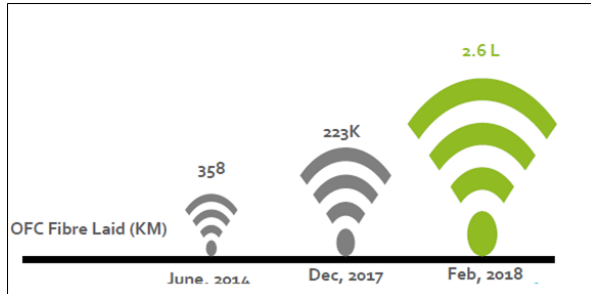• To explore the initiatives of digital India.

• To discuss various cyber security issues.

Research Methodology:
For to achieve the objectives in this paper the secondary data is collected from journals, magazines. The main purpose of this paper is to study the concept, its visions and initiatives and to discuss the issues related to it.
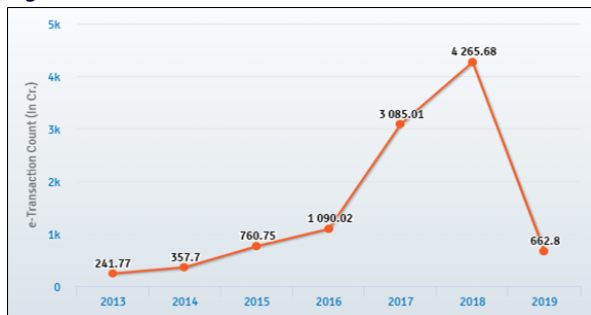
Data Analysis and Interpretation:
Figure1: BharatNet Initiative Status

(Source: https://digitalindia.gov.in/writereaddata/files/3.CEO%20NEGD%20Digital%20India_12022018_5.pdf)

The **Figure1** shows connection of Gram panchayat by fiber network covering 6 lakh villages from June 2014 to Feb 2018.In June 2014 it was 358, in Dec 2017 it was 223K and up to Feb 2018 it was 2.6 Lakh kms.

Figure2: Growth in e-transactions

(Source: https://www.etaal.gov.in)

The **Figure2** shows growth in e-transactions counted in crores from 1st Jan 2013 to 19th March 2019. the information is collected from e-taal which is a displays e-Transaction statistics of National and State level e-Governance Projects.

CONCLUSION:
Digital India initiative is the need for to make digitally empowered nation, with the help of technology all the areas are connected in the country. The intend of this drive is to make available government services electronically to citizens by reducing the paperwork and to make digitally literate citizens. The cyber security is the main issue as all the information is available on cloud. As government is providing the security still the awareness in citizens about the technology is needed for the successful execution of this initiative.

References:
1.   Dr. Madan Chandra Boro (2017) DIGITAL INDIA: CONCEPTS AND IMPLICATIONS, International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts, Volume 5, Issue 4,922-927.
2.   Jyoti Sharma (2016) International Journal of Research in Humanities & Soc. Sciences, Vol. 4, Issue: 4, 64-70.
3.   Shivani Grover (2015) International Journal Of Business Management VOL. 2(2), 1563-1569.
4.   Seema Dua(2017) DIGITAL INDIA: OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES
5.   Digital India. Unlocking the trillion Dollar Opportunity: ASSOCHAM –Deloitte report, November 2016.
6.   https://www.digitalindia.gov.in
7.   http://www.cmai.asia/digitalindia
8.   https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/topic/Digital-India
9.   https://www.etaal.gov.in
10. https://digitalindia.gov.in/writereaddata/files/3.CEO%20NEGD%20Digital%20India_12022018_5.pdf