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## Good governance and digital India

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### ABSTRACT

*Good Governance and Digital India is a new concept in this two existing India. Both words have their own importance. Today every country is moving towards good governance and digitization. Good governance day is celebrated in our country on the birthday of former Prime Minister ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (December 25).*

*When we talk about government rule, the importance of digitization increases, Today the world has become so digital that we can sit in one place and get information from all over the country, if we use digital in good governance, then we sit in one place and get information about that place The place where the accident happened, today is the time of the Internet, which is moving digital India forward. Today, at the present time, global governance is sometimes talked about, that is why it is possible for global governance to achieve global governance, neither does it require more public power nor is it the concept of global rule First is in vain as a fantasy, but now it is moving from fantasy to reality.*

**Keywords:** *Digital India, Good Governance, Power to Empower.*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Good Governance and Digital India is a new concept in this two existing India. Both words have their own importance. Today every country is moving towards good governance and digitization. Good governance day is celebrated in our country on the birthday of former Prime Minister ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (December 25).

When we talk about government rule, the importance of digitization increases, Today the world has become so digital that we can sit in one place and get information from all over the country, if we use digital in good governance, then we sit in one place and get information about that place The place where the accident happened, today is the time of the Internet, which is moving digital India forward. Today, at the present time, global governance is sometimes talked about, that is why it is possible for global governance to achieve global governance, neither does it require more public power nor is it the concept of global rule First is in vain as a fantasy, but now it is moving from fantasy to reality. One of the world's largest democracies and one of the largest pure user bases - the reality, expression, pride of India - is the fact that India can play an energetic and even progressive role in these promises. However, has this fulfilled the hope? And what will be done to make India a strong ally in international discussions on the Net and Human Rights?

If we digitize all the police stations, traffic police, and other such emergencies, then we will be able to reduce the crime in the present time. That is why we can say that good governance can be of the significance of digitalism and it should also be applied to astrology.

### 2. HOW TO USE IN SMALL COUNTRY DIGITAL INDIA CONCEPT AND POLICY

As the internet population continues to grow from 60 million in 2009 to 190 million in 2014, it is estimated that the potential growth will be over 550 million users by 2018. Rural areas in the number of 201 million by 2018, aiding India's internet user base to cross 500 million by 2018. The Internet class of 2018 will be more rural, older, more gender-equivalent, more mobile, and more local than their counterparts of today. Rural users who will be the Internet population of the future is expected to rise from 29 percent in 2013 to between 40 and 50 percent in 2018. Thus, the rural area seems to be catching up with digital quiet swiftly By 2018, the rural population will stand on an equal footing with the urban population in terms of internet usage and accessibility, Therefore, the smart city project needs to be designed wisely, considering the local population as the key point. Also, it has to be careful not to widen the already present gulf between the rural and the urban class. A nation should progress taking all its citizens along, irrespective of

class differences, and catering to everyone's need equally. As much as the vision of smart cities is incredible and rational, its implementation in India given the socio-economic condition may be a bit difficult. However, as a fast developing economy, the country needs to keep up the global standards. So, the execution of this plan could make India a great leap in the race of development.

### **India's historical policy:**

It would be straight forward to surmise that it's India's domestic agenda that is free of issues like privacy and freedom of expression online. Analysis has shown that India's cybersecurity problems web governance (Kovacs 2014) on its international policy deciding about a significant thing as the emergence of. But as others have put together, India's attempts to address a variety of problems related to the [the] web that it considers problematic and doubtless a threat to security is often criticized by the country. It's fairly known that the Republic of India is already experimenting and building its internal investigating systems while not swing the acceptable strong safeguards in place, like the strong horizontal privacy protections in law, and parliamentary and/or judicial oversight and audit mechanisms. As per the consequence of the nation-state Times, intelligence agencies area unit demand that any future Privacy Bill in the Republic of India must not cowl their activities (Sharma and Tikku 2013). Similarly, varied provisions of India's data Technology Act (Amended), 2008, have come under attack for their or her chilling result on freedom of expression. India's Supreme Court is presently hearing arguments on the constitutionality of Section 66A and Section 79 of the IT Act. Section 66A criminalizes a broad vary of free speech on-line while Section 79 problems web intermediaries' liability for speech acts of their users.

The latter is not When the Republic of India gained Independence. it became clear that the state would be its human form of human rights that was international and undecided by problems with sovereignty. Thus, for example, in the year 1952, Republic of India helped steer associate agenda on the United Nations that protested the introduction of policy in the country and thus the violation of basic human rights and basic freedoms that this entailed. India's initial Prime Minister, the national leader was trying, it has been argued, for a pathway to create a noble 'One World' that may be adequately established and replicated international human rights norms through the fledgling United Nations. Thus, the national leader has not been the area unit in favor of sovereignty that may be the world defense of human rights. Instead, he was delineated as a 'universalist' for whom 'national self-interest was not a slender self-centered thought, but one thing among that was different nations' (Rao 2009) of interests with no incompatibility.

While the position taken by national leader continuing to dominate India's policy for several decades, a modification began to emerge, however, first 1990's among the students, like Dr. C. Raja Mohan, The top of Strategic Studies at the New Delhi-based Observer Analysis Foundation (ORF) (and co-contributor to this volume) has mapped this vital modification in India's policy. C. Raja Mohan said: "In 1948, once the United Nations declaration for human rights was written, national leader was clearly for a big internationalism that changed the 1991 as Republic of India to human rights abuse of charges, Rising revolt in Jammu & geographical area In many ways, this single event has been continuously travelling away a deep impact on India's policy since ever. "The modification, as Dr. C. Raja Mohan points out, has ensured a decisive shift off from the 'internationalism' and international commonplace for human rights. India's intervention unit supported the theory that 'incorporate human rights should not end in interference in internal affairs'.

### **Impact on India's foreign policy as it relates to digital rights:**

Where India's stances on matters associated with the net involved, these two, coupled tendencies of its policy have had necessary consequences in two other ways.

First, they justify the distinction between India's comparatively muted voice in several of the web rights connected discussions that address civil and political rights on the one hand, and its rather more active promotion of economic, cultural and social rights on the opposite. Support with regards to the previous especially is commonly seen as a Western agenda; wherever digital rights are involved, the announcement with a lot of fanfare by then United States of America Foreign Secretary mountaineer Clinton, in Gregorian calendar month 2010, that a reasonably narrowly formed 'Internet freedom' was to be a precise objective of the United States of America policy agenda did very little to deny such perceptions. Currently, that the Asian nation seeks to expand its influence within the international community, as before, its preoccupation with the principle of sovereignty precludes it from taking associate degree position that would build it seems a handmaiden to an interventionist Western agenda<sup>16</sup>. In distinction, the promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights have been high on the agenda of developing countries especially for long, not within the least they see these as tied thus closely with the correct development. For several of India's strategically necessary partners, the promotion of development is additional tasteful than that of democracy, because it once more avoids the necessity to inquire into the political structure of alternative states, so promoting the principles of non-interference and sovereignty.

There is, however, a second, equally necessary thought maybe somewhat additional circuitous means during which the driving forces of India's policy influence the sphere of web rights – and now one that's additional specific to the present space. They need conjointly LED India's policy institution to reject the multi stake holder approach to web governance, that it believes presently mostly serves the interests of the United States of America and its allies. Instead, India's diplomatic service has been pushing proactively for a three-cornered approach to web governance, with governments being the first, and maybe sole, arbiter of 'national interest'. The best-known illustration of this is India's proposal, introduced in the UN General Assembly in 2011, to constitute a UN Committee for Internet-Related Policies (CIRP)<sup>18</sup>. The proposal wanted to set up a 'UN-like body' to govern the Internet, a multilateral body that will consist of '50 member states of the United Nations, chosen/elected, based on equitable geographical representation'. It was meant to provide 'equitable representation of all UN Member states in accordance with the established UN principles and practices'. Clearly, the emphasis was on giving a seat to governments at the high table, while other stakeholders were to be reduced to mere 'advisory roles'.

While this proposal failed to get much traction and thus seems to be off the table, for now, the push for greater government control over Internet issues within the framework of the sovereign state continues to guide most of India's foreign policy on this matter. Thus, as an example, in the first half of 2014, India negotiated UN GA Resolution A/RES/68/302 on the 'Modalities for the overall review by the General Assembly of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society' to its conclusion on behalf of the G77 and China<sup>19</sup>. Considered by many in civil society as a step backwards vis-à-vis the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) processes themselves, the resolution firmly enshrines the overall review as an 'intergovernmental negotiation process', which promises to take inputs from all other stakeholders but does not define, or even so much as outline, the process for doing so.

As the goal of greater control over Internet governance processes – inspired by the larger goals of asserting sovereignty and achieving greater recognition of India's status and leadership – has become such an important objective of India's foreign policy, it is now becoming increasingly clear that any support for human rights will, at least for now, must be subservient to it. This makes more intelligible, then, India's active involvement in resolutions such as resolution A/RES/69/204, discussed earlier, connected to info and communication technology for development. significantly, this resolution doesn't solely highlight, in its operative half, a full vary of problems that are crucial for development within the era of ICTs, it conjointly contains, in its introductory paragraphs, various references that support India's agenda concerning the world web governance design. In fact, once the Asian nation created a press release within the global organization GA Second Committee, wherever the resolution was beneath discussion, it expressly highlighted the worth it hooked up to each the event and web governance aspects of the resolution, stressing once more, even during this context, its belief in multilateralism because the means forward for web governance furthermore as re-emphasizing the satisfaction it felt at the end result of the negotiations for the modalities of the WSIS20. It conjointly explains, for example, why the Asian nation couldn't comply with the NET media outcome document, which, whereas paying significant attention to human rights, conjointly firmly embraced multi stake holder web governance, however, remained mute regarding three-cornered choices and involvement. In fact, officers from the Ministry of External Affairs UN agency have attended the Conference are believed to own questioned whether it's helpful for the Asian nation to attend such conferences the least bit. In India's policy agenda, the promotion and protection of human rights for currently remains subordinate to broader strategic goals.

#### **Regarding advocacy implications for the Internet and Human Rights:**

What square measures the implications of all this for human rights support within the digital context?

Though Republic of India is probably going to still be receptive to initiatives addressing economic, social and cultural rights in a very big selection of fora, obtaining the country on board to actively support a broader rights agenda that conjointly addresses problems like privacy and freedom of expression on-line can would like careful thought and can seemingly not be effective unless India's strategic considerations square measure taken under consideration in any strategy (see conjointly contributions by Sachdeva and by Pai & Singh during this volume).

For one thing, such a strategy might prefer to start by focusing more on regional (e.g. the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, SAARC) and cross-regional (e.g. BRICS – Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) fora, wherever the chance of a rights agenda is a Western one is smaller, instead of on the standard global organization processes. If we tend to see a multiplication of policy establishments within the world these days, it's exactly as a result of rising powers like the Republic of India aren't convinced that the present ones serve their strategic interests best. over the global organization, it's controversial establishments like the Shanghai Cooperation Organization wherever a lot of the initial alignment of the countries concerned with problems like cyber security happens. Rights support can acknowledge this reality.

Perhaps as significantly, however, is that any strategy can ought to take under consideration India's positions on the talk on the design of net governance – not by discarding multi-stakeholders, that improves the possibilities that the voices of human rights defender's square measure detected, however by actively promoting a reform of the system so it becomes genuinely reflective of the considerations of stakeholders round the world.

At the world level, a spread of measures to boost the inclusiveness, transparency, and answerability of the multi-stakeholder system square measure needed. Proposals might embody the carving out of specific areas and moments for the tetramorous higher cognitive process on specific problems (for example to seek out a larger resolution to territorial issues), embedded among a multi-stakeholder landscape. they may conjointly involve larger involvement of organizations like the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) especially aspects of net governance (for example through collaborations with organizations, like the web Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, ICANN) with higher cognitive process requiring a rough accord among all those concerned. Whereas such proposals these Day's square measure simply discharged, net rights advocates United Nations agency square measure involved with rising human rights records worldwide might need a stake in considering them a lot of fastidiously. If India's considerations aren't being taken a lot of seriously shortly, it's seemingly that the Republic of India can look to bilateral FORA to deal with its main Internet-related considerations, several of that, as mentioned, focus around cyber security. In bilateral FORA, the Probabilities for human rights Advocates to influence outcomes typically square measure even smaller than they're in intergovernmental processes at the global organization.

As significantly, however, net rights advocates also will concentrate to the national level. It's by developing stronger mechanisms among the Republic of India for multi-stakeholder participation in political views round the net, that domestic voices that Promote and defend human rights have the best likelihood of being detected and of impacting connected policies within the shorter term. Whereas policy is commonly remarkably disconnected from what happens among a rustic, a robust multi-stakeholder model among the Republic of India might re-establish that association. At the identical time, as an accord among Indian stakeholders on specific problems is being engineered, the Indian government also will have a way the larger circle of ambassadors for its ideas than simply

its bureaucrats, as stakeholders from the Republic of India participate in a very significantly wider vary of FORA on a standardized basis than the govt. is ready to try and do. a robust multi-stakeholder system in the Republic of India so conjointly strengthens India's position in multi-stakeholder models of net governance as they presently exist at the global level.

The promotion and protection of human rights within the context of the web, the strengthening of multi-stakeholders at the national level, and its reform at the world level square measure intimately tangled.

### **A cashless future The Real Goal was Demonstration of INDIA's MOVE:**

A cashless economy is highly sensible for stress-free life There are also some measurements in a square measure, some negative facts in India and also the central government, people of all rural and concrete areas can modify their thinking completely cashless economy and it's safe and stresses Free. Life should take steps in the direction of great opportunity, they can take a personal initiative for banking and cashless transactions. Consistent with their interests and initiatives during this matter, it will take time to vary the lives of poor, low middle, SR voters, the right to overthrow the agricultural dwellers so the government has failed to eradicate black cash. It was such that there was no measurable cashless society, i.e. The eighth day, and because it goes, black purse changes within the digital purse Knowing that there was no success during this purpose Terrorists are plundering the banks and taking care of their terrorist activities. Before the enterprise for financial stamping of currency, monetary notecase, cashless cash, the government ought to prepare the infrastructure.

The main concern is awareness As we know, there are both villages and cities in our country. I'm not speech that the people of the villages square measure illiterate, but they are doing not apprehend what's political. Now people square measure victimization 4G inside the town however {we apprehend | we all know} that a lot of people within the villages do not know what the mobile is and lots of people use 3G If people need to shop for some groceries within the town then they will be swiping some malls huge Bazaar, sociologist etc ... the cardboard is well switched and thus cashless transactions are done.

There is no huge market and no sociologist in villages and most significantly, most poor people do not go shopping, they get some 200-400 (estimated) price. Currently, they're not a passport They are doing not a checking account, they are doing no mobile, they are doing not even a five hundred rupees note (many places have an enormous shortage of Rs 100 and Rs 500). 2000 rupees note (may or may be), currently does not mean a market keeper can modify the solution !!! Currently what is going to do that person do ... so he or she ought to sleep within the empty abdomen, we should always bring an awareness program during this topic across, should be concerned during this awareness arrangement

- What are the benefits of keeping a bank account?
- What's bank account and what's the present account?
- Will we get a debit body fluid ATM card?
- What square measures the advantages of this card?
- The way to use this card?
- The way to use the open-end credit on ATM machine?
- The way to get your cash from ATM?
- The way to use a mobile phone?
- The way to transfer mobile banking?
- The way to transfer cash from mobile banking?
- The way to get a swiping machine from the bank?

A travel towards cashless community the professionals, in fact, outweigh an enormous margin. If the poor square measure in the drive throughout the transition to a cashless society, the economy should be strengthened by a 'corruption-free' government. One good thing is that every deal is going to be responsible and black cash can be done with that is the nemesis of our country hopefully, under the leadership of Mr. MODI United Nations agency is the most winning of the country.

### **3. ADVANTAGES OF DIGITAL INDIA**

- This will make it possible to implement the digital locker system, which will result in a reduction of paperwork by reducing the physical document as well as enabling e-sharing through the registered archive.
- It is an effective online platform that can involve people in the governance system through various approaches such as "discussion, working, and distribution".
- This will ensure the achievement of various online goals by the government.
- Depositing your documents and certificates from anywhere will make it possible for people to reduce physical activity.
- The citizen can sign their documents online through e-signature structure.
- Through e-hospital, important healthcare services can be made easier, such as online registration, taking time to meet the doctor, depositing fees, checking online, checking blood, etc.
- This benefit is available to the beneficiary through the National Scholarship Portal by accepting deposits, certification process, approval and disbursement of the deposits.
- This is a big platform that makes it easy for its citizens to effectively and efficient delivery of government and private services across the country.
- India Net Program (High-Speed Digital Highway) will connect approximately 250,000 Gram panchayats in the country.



- The external source policy is also a plan to help the Digital India initiative. For the better management of online services on mobile such as Voice, Data, Multimedia etc., the next generation of BSNL network will replace the 30-year-old telephone exchange.
- The National Center for Flexible Electronic will help promote Flexible Electronic
- There is a plan to spread large-scale Wi-Fi hotspot across the country through BSNL.
- The broadband highway is used to handle all related issues related to connectivity.
- Open access to broadband highways in all cities, towns, and villages will make available the availability of world-class service at one click of the mouse.

Digital India is an initiative of Government of India to integrate the government departments and the people of India. It aims to ensure government services by reducing paperwork. The initiative is also included in high-speed internet networks. Digital India has three core components. It includes:

- The creation of digital infrastructure
- Delivering services digitally
- Digital literacy

The project is slated for completion by 2019. A two-way platform will be created where both the service providers and the consumers stand to benefit. The scheme will be monitored and controlled by the Digital India Advisory Group which will be chaired by the Ministry of Communications and IT. It will be an inter-ministerial initiative where all ministries and departments will offer their own public health, education, and services etc. The Public Participation Model, In addition, there is a plan to restructure the national informatics center. This project is one of the top priority projects of the Modi administration.

The initiative is commendable and deserves the full support of all stakeholders. However, the initiative also lacks many critical components including lack of legal framework, non-availability of privacy and data protection laws, civil liberties abuse, probabilities of India, e-surveillance in India of lack of lack, India in intelligence-related reforms, uncertain Indian cyberspace, Etc. These issues have to be managed first before introducing DIGITAL INDIA initiative in India. Digital India project is worth exploring and implementing its shortcomings that will be rectified before its implementation.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

- Digital libraries and digitalization are crucial for disseminating and preserving knowledge. Digital library activities are gathering momentum in developing countries, especially.
- Each country has its own way of developing mass media in line with the evolving of technology and the other aspects such as economy, politics, and culture.
- Online medical consultation, online cash, loan, relief payment with mobile banking, national cyber security co-ordination center are the target of digital India.
- Even after the advent of electronic media, the print media has not lost its charm or relevance because it has the advantage of making a longer impact on the minds of the reader, with more in-depth reporting and analysis
- India since most higher education and research institutions in India are funded and controlled by the central and state government clear-cut national plans and policies.
- Implementation of a suitable preservation strategy for digital data and documents is required for our country.