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**An Article on**

D I G I T A L I N D I A AND GLOBALISATION

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D I G I T A L I N D I A AND GLOBALISATION

 **Digital India** is a campaign launched by the Government of India to ensure that Government services are made available to citizens electronically by improved online infrastructure and by increasing Internet connectivity or by making the country digitally empowered in the field of technology.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_India#cite_note-1)[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_India#cite_note-2)

It was launched on 2 July 2015 by the Prime Minister of India Shri Narendra Modiji. The initiative includes plans to connect rural areas with urban area networks. Digital India consists of three core components. They are:

1. Development of secure and stable Digital Infrastructure
2. Delivering government services digitally
3. Universal Digital Literacy

## History Digital India was launched by the Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi on 2 July 2015 with an objective of connecting rural areas with high-speed Internet networks and improving digital literacy.[[3](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_India#cite_note-launch-3) The vision of Digital India programme is inclusive growth in areas of electronic services, products, manufacturing and job opportunities etc. and it is centred on three key areas – Digital Infrastructure as a Utility to Every Citizen, Governance & Services on Demand and Digital Empowerment of Citizens.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_India#cite_note-6)

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The Government of India entity Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL) which executes the National Optical Fibre Network project will be the custodian of Digital India (DI) project.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_India#cite_note-7)[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_India#cite_note-8) BBNL had ordered United Telecoms Limited to connect 250,000 villages through GPON to ensure FTTH based broadband. This will provide the first basic setup to achieve towards Digital India and is expected to be completed by 2017.

## Services

 Some of the facilities which will be provided through this initiative are Digital Locker, e-education, e-health, e-sign and national scholarship portal. As the part of Digital India, Indian government planned to launch Botnet cleaning centers.[[15]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_India#cite_note-15)

[Digital D](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_Locker)Digital facility will help citizens to digitally store their important documents like PAN card, passport, mark sheets and degree certificates. Digital Locker will provide secure access to Government issued documents. It is aimed at eliminating the use of physical documents and enables the sharing of verified electronic documents across government agencies. Three key stakeholders of DigiLocker are Citizen, Issuer and requester.[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_India#cite_note-tie-5)[[16]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_India#cite_note-16)[[17]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_India#cite_note-17)

[[18]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_India#cite_note-18) This initiative started with implementation of a common Biometric Attendance System (BAS) in the central government offices located in N.Delhi.[[19]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_India#cite_note-19)

Digital facility is a platform to share inputs and ideas on matters of policy and governance. It is a platform for citizen engagement in governance, through a "Discuss", "Do" and "Disseminate" approach.

GLOBALISATION TO DIGITALIZATION:

Globalization” has become a word so common in our every day vernacular that we hardly take into account what it means or what caused it. To a large degree, the Internet and tech advances have accelerated our markets and our lives being internationally bound together. That is to say, we are all connected. Networked, for better or for worse.

Urbanization is also happening quicker. People are moving to cities at a faster rate -- in fact,.

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With the move to cities and global population growth,. Generally, the term has come to mean the data lying within a city’s environment. By using this data, the economic and environmental health of a single city could be improved, thus aiding productivity and overall ease of living.

The good news is that technology is helping us toward having more efficient cities, but we have a long way to go.

“Even with 7 billion on the planet -- we entertain, clothe, house, and feed that 7 billion much better than we did 1 billion, much better than we did 5 billion. How? The answer is technology. We do more with less. That’s what the Industrial Revolution was all about,” said Michael Keane, Senior Partner at K2S Advisors. “For example, in 1970 -- your parked car emitted more greenhouse gasses just sitting there than your car going 50mph does today.”

“If we are going to be a predominantly urban society, then there are clearly a lot of tech advances that have to be supported.”

So, if we are all connected and everyone is moving to cities, what does this mean for future economic models? How will cities be built and funded?

For cities to function and to accommodate larger numbers of people, “efficiency” will become the word of the next century. And data will power that efficiency.

 How technology has changed lives in today’s world is confined to no single contextual explanation, and in India, our partnership with IT has grown stronger, as government of India proudly launched “Digital India” campaign on 1st July 2015, Aiming for transformation through Digital Inclusion Of 1.7 Cr. citizens trained for IT, Telecom and Electronics Jobs whipping globally acclaimed IT competence for the benefit of 120 Crore Indians.

 We have grown ambitious with an aim to have Broadband in 2.5 lakh villages via National Optical Fibre Network ( NOFN) which proposes seven lakh kilometres of optical fibre to be laid to connect 250 gram panchayats in three years. 400,000 Public Internet Access Points, Wi-fi in 2.5 lakh schools, all universities; Public wi-fi hotspots for citizens, universal phone connectivity and Net Zero Imports in IT sector by 2020. 3 core components of the campaign are:-

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**Digital Infrastructure Creation: – Creating a strong digital infrastructure is necessary to deploy the various digital services across the country, especially in rural areas. This includes creating Broadband Highways, electronics manufacturing and Digital Locker facility which will help citizens to digitally store their important documents like Aadhar Card, passport, mark sheets and degree certificates.  The scheme will be monitored and controlled by the Digital India Advisory group which will be chaired by the Ministry of Communications and IT. Being an inter-ministerial initiative all ministries shall offer their own services to the public Healthcare, Education, Judicial services etc.**

**Digital Service Delivery: – “Changing the way of delivering the services from physical to digital.” The government of India digitalized many of its services under Digital India Campaign such as online Aadhar Card, Pan card, Voting card, registration and much more. The way we perform our daily money transactions is also made digital. Making all the money transactions online will help to stop the corruption as it will ensure the transparency in the transactions.**

**Digital Literacy: – provides many services for digital learning, such as using electronic devices such as laptops, computers, tablets and smart-phones for learning. Distance Education enables students from all around the country to learn whatever they want with online courses. Eg. SAWAYAM online courses and National Scholarship Portal. Digital Literacy helps any individual to learn skills from operating digital devices to the advanced learning courses which can be learned online. One of the prominent scheme of government in this regard is the, Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Shaksharta Abhiyan:- With an aim of making 6 cr candidates digitally literate in 2 yrs**

 **The (RERDA) short for Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 is one of the biggest improvisation in the sector of real estate. Real Estate Regulatory Authority (RERA) Bill was introduced by the Indian National Congress government in 2013 and after 6 years of debating, it was brought into effect on 1st May 2016. The rules under the act were to be formulated by the Central and State government within 6 months of the notification coming out, and each state had its own regulator along with a set of rules for the functioning of the regulator. RERA seeks to promote the interests of the consumers as well as builders and boost investments into real estate in an environment of trust and confidence. The transparency of the act ensures a steep drop in illicit activities and customer harassment, and an inclusion of agents in the provision now makes them accountable for their actions.**

 **Making it mandatory for all commercial and residential real estate projects to register with the Real Estate Regulatory Authority India, now disclosure of names of promoters, project layout, the status of statutory approvals, the draft of builder-buyer agreements, land status, names and addresses of real estate agents etc is obligatory. This information has to be regularly updated on the website of the regulator as well. Non-registration of any real estate project can also lead to punishment upto 3 years or a fine upto 10% of the cost of the project. Various provisions of the act help in protecting the uninformed customers, such as:**

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* **The registration of the regulator can be revoked in case of any misleading or false representation, advertisements etc from his side.**
* **Non delivery as per the terms of the contract would lead to a complete refund of the cost borne by the customer along with the pre decided interest rate or pay monthly interest on each delay month to the buyer, if they refuse to take the sum altogether.**
* **The prescribed regulator will now have to give security as to quality of construction and provision of services to the customer for 5 years from the date of possession and upon any such reporting of error, the developer will have to rectify it within 30 days of complaint.**
* **Before actually getting a registered sale agreement signed, the buyer cannot ask for more than 10% of the property’s cost as advanced payment.**

**All of these mandates increase the productivity and value of the real estate industry, and set a benchmark for growth and development. The act lays down that each state establish its own Appellate Tribunal that liberates the honest man and disciplines the swindlers.**

 **However, the fly in the ointment is that project delays due to delays in obtaining completion certificates/essential connections from government agencies such as sanctioning authorities are uncatered for in the act.**

 **Nonetheless, the act definitely makes this sector seem more organised and hopeful of immense prosperity and pellucidity.**