



CHAPTER-20

TO ACCESS THE IMPACT OF DIGITAL INDIA PROJECT DRUV IN JAIPUR (CHOMU BLOCK)

¹Kiran Gautam

¹Student, IIHMR University

²Dr. Ratna Varma

²Assistant Professor, IIHMR University

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.52458/9788197040849.2024.eb.ch-20>

Ch.Id:- IIHMR/GRF/EB/THMPG/2024/Ch-20

INTRODUCTION

The presentation on "Digital Library Initiatives at Higher Education and Research Institutions in India" highlighted the significant efforts undertaken by higher educational and research libraries in India. The initiatives spearheaded by Digital India were discussed, showcasing the proactive measures taken by institutions such as the National Library of India, Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, and Indira Gandhi Memorial Library of Hyderabad University, among others. The presentation included the mention of two major initiatives, namely the Electronic Theses and Dissertation (ETD) projects - Vidyaniidhi Projects and the ETD project of INFLIBNET Centre. Additionally, various digital repositories established by higher education and research institutions in India were also acknowledged (1).

Sundar Pichai, Satya Nadella, and Elon Musk conducted research on Digital India and its readiness to generate employment opportunities in the information sector. Their findings led to the conclusion that the ongoing creation of new jobs should be accompanied by the strategic transition of more workers into high-productivity roles. This shift is seen as essential for providing a sustained and enduring boost to the technological sector in India [2].

In a comprehensive review, Sundar (2009) examined the Yash Pal Committee Report on Higher Education, specifically focusing on the recommendations made by the committee. The analysis aimed to safeguard higher education from political interference, aligning with Prof. Yash Pal's suggestions. Singh (2009), in "Future of Academic Libraries in India: Challenges and Opportunities," underscored the need to adapt academic libraries to the evolving ICT environment. According to Singh, the implementation of library consortia, institutional repositories, and open-access archives serves as crucial strategies to address the challenges posed by price escalation and budget constraints faced by academic libraries in India [3].

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1. To comprehend the societal effects of Digital India.

2. To gain an understanding of the Digital India concept.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study was a combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods. A descriptive research design was employed to gather information about households in the past. The study specifically focused on five villages in Chomu block, District Jaipur, Rajasthan. The sample size for the study was 800 households, randomly selected from the villages of Samod, Dhanota, Morija, Chitwadi, and Kejroli. Various data collection methods were utilized, including primary data collection through group discussions, personal interviews, and community meetings. Additionally, secondary data was gathered from sources such as newspapers and the internet to complement the primary data. This research aimed to provide a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics within households in the specified villages during the period under investigation.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

In the past, GSS implemented the DRUV project in five villages of Chomu block in the Jaipur district, covering a total of 878 households. Internet usage for health information stood at 20%, primarily focusing on topics such as infant and maternal health, nutrition, and child benefits, while 18% of the usage was directed towards agricultural purposes, including farming and animal husbandry. The study revealed that a significant proportion, comprising 70% of children and 75% of women, expressed that the project had no adverse effects on their lives. Interestingly, education emerged as a major focus for internet usage, with 15% of respondents emphasizing the importance of literacy for rural residents in the digital transformation of India. Another 13% highlighted digital education as the key factor for India's digital conversion.

Furthermore, the study reflected diverse opinions on the importance of various factors in digitally transforming India. Approximately 55% of respondents believed that both literacy and digital education were equally important, while 17% considered factors

such as equal taxation, high investment, digital governance, and IT talent to be crucial for driving digital change in India. These findings provided valuable insights into the perceptions and preferences of the local population regarding the DRUV project and its impact on different aspects of their lives.

CONCLUSION

Digital India is an ambitious initiative of the Government of India designed to propel the country into the realm of a digital world, fostering an empowered society and a knowledge-based economy. The program aims to provide government services to citizens through e-services, facilitating the implementation of policies and enabling e-governance within government departments. This digital transformation is anticipated to bring about increased transparency, swift policy implementation, reduced corruption, heightened productivity, minimized paperwork, greater employment opportunities, and a more informative approach. Initiatives such as e-Kranti and MyGov.com, along with various portal services, contribute to the establishment of a knowledge economy. Recognizing information as a cornerstone for prompt decision-making, the initiative envisions the creation of millions of jobs, improved mobile connectivity, an internet highway, online information accessibility, and other advancements, all contributing to the shaping of a new India.

REFERENCES

1. Excellence For Cyber Security Research And Development In India (CECSRDI).
2. [www. Mygov.in](http://www.Mygov.in)
3. Sunder, S. (2009). Yash Pal committee report on higher education: a review. presentation given on June, 26.