



Digital India Initiatives' role in supporting the New Education Policy for the achievement of Viksit Bharat @2047

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Abstract

This paper discusses the importance of digital resources, various types of digital resources, characteristics of digital resources. This paper further discusses Digital India Initiatives undertaken by Government of India, these initiatives ensure free flow of knowledge across length and breadth of our country so that the youth of India have necessary knowledge, skills and opportunities to move forward, not just in academics but to sustain a lifelong learning path. New education Policy, 2020 (NEP) is an attempt to fill the gaps of education system in India, act as a bridge between academics and industry, improve quality and holistic school education, promotes digital education, encourage practical skills and employability, strengthens research and innovations, bring more women to workforce, create opportunities and employment for the present and future generations of our country. Viksit Bharat @2047 is the idealistic arena of India with economic growth, technological advancement and global leadership. This study is based on the survey method, the websites of respective institutions, government departments and organizations are used for study. Digital resources have made their presence felt and we have accepted that digital resources are of utmost importance for the user's community. The facilities of Digital India Initiatives should be communicated to library users by LIS professional so that the digital resources can be utilized at its best.

Keywords: Digital India, NDL, e-PG Pathshala, digital payments, digital literacy, Viksit Bharat

1.0 Introduction:

Digital resources have become part and parcel of our lives we find its significance in all levels of healthcare, education, governance, agriculture, finance and in supporting the socio-economic aspects of our economy. Its deep impact can be found in every level of education, has reduced the digital divide, urban-rural divide, metro-town divide is discussed in this paper. Digital resources are available in digital form and used for making the academic environment in schools, colleges or universities, IITs, IIM's, NIT's, national importance institutions and other countless educational institutions. According to (Harrods' librarian glossary, 2005) 'Digital' is defined as the "Representation of data or information in combinations of separate groups of digits suitable for processing by a computer." and "resource centers are collections of books and non-book materials of all kinds, which are relevant sources of information and instruction in schools and colleges."

We witnessed and adapted to new technologies in the last 10 years that completely changed what societies looked 10 years before, launching of satellites for better signals and communications, smart phones, 5G internet speed, apps development for android and iPhone users, rise of social media platforms, influencers, bloggers, Facebook and X users, coding, Generative AI, there are more than 3 billion users of Facebook alone, 2 billion users of YouTube and Instagram along with cybercrimes, online bullying, digital frauds are also on rise. Digital payments take place in online medium and no physical exchange of cash is involved. The fusion of technology and finance came up with many merits of carrying less cash, secured transactions, written records of transactions, efficient in anywhere anytime payment has made life easy, got attention and used by youngsters to senior citizens. The sustainability of digital payment system is necessary for the digital economy that can help India to become a digital ecosystem so that the vision of Viksit Bharat becomes true. This ecosystem is built on coherent and consistent cycle of trust, efficiency, security, layer by layer protection, digital literacy, government programs like PMJDY, boosting RuPay, Digital India awareness Initiatives like 24-hour TV channel 'Digishala' a dedicated helpline '14444' for queries related to digital payments. (Mohta,24) in her study found that during the financial year 2023-24 digital payments transactions had reached 11,660 crores till December 2023. Recently during BRICS summit at New Delhi September 2026 Prime Minister Narendra Modi mentioned that "digital payment has given momentum to financial inclusion and digital transactions and further added that many other countries are following digital world class digital ecosystem."

2.0 Methodology:

This study is based on the survey method, the websites of respective institutions, government departments and organizations are used for study.

3.0 Types of digital resources

Digital resources such as e-books, e-journals, video clips, online references, online catalogues, images, audio clips, Internet resources, Search Engines, Library networks, ETD's, E-Newspapers and Online databases, Subject gateways, Directories, Discussion Forums, Digital archives, Digital Library etc provides a lot of flexibility for the users in terms of time, place, use and money. The uniqueness features of digital resources are given below-

1. These resources are available all around the clock.
2. There are no restrictions about the number of users, reproduction, sharing of the digital resources.
3. A user can have seamless browsing of 5-10 journals in 1-2 hours, which is difficult in case of print journals, the devices like smart phones, laptops etc are of great use in accessing these resources.
4. Courses, downloaded articles can be collected and used later as per convenience of user.
5. Digital India Initiatives provides lots of resources freely which saves finances of any user.
6. Digital resources solves the space problem, claiming missing issues, physical damage or theft issues of libraries.
7. Gadgets used for accessing Digital resources life span is less, technological sustainability is limited, we need to constantly update our infrastructure and technology for getting the benefits of Digital India Initiatives.

8. The usage statistics of digital resources provides a clear picture for management. The administration module of many subscribed databases provides many statistics about the usage of the resource person wise, date wise, subject wise.
9. Unlimited download, reproduction of articles, copyright issues are also to be taken into consideration.

For the selection of digital resources, we need a team of professionals with subject knowledge, traditional serials ordering experience, negotiating expertise, computer and technical skills. (Elguindi and Kari,2012) in their study about utilization of digital resources mentioned that the management of digital resources is always a challenging task, right from the acquisition, licensing e-resources, setting up access, invoicing, proxy server management, systems support, cataloging, troubleshooting access issues, site monitoring for content changes, maintaining links between citations and their full text and user statistics management.

(Mohta,2024) in her study discussed the importance of digital payments among youngsters, the merits of shifting to digital payments are also discussed and a study is done to measure the satisfaction about digital payments.

(Bonagani,2024) In the article discussed about the various digital tools and techniques during teaching learning also known as Technology Enhanced Learning (TEL) or e-learning.

(Mohapatra, Vyas and Chakraborty,2026) in their study discussed the role of Digital India Initiatives for boosting digital literacy among the citizens. Digital literacy is uneven in India and it differs in rural and urban India, make it difficult to measure in such a large country. This study collected questionnaire form 400 respondents who have used government schemes like Aadhar, UPI, MyGov etc from the rural and urban areas of Gujarat. The analysis and findings can be used by policymakers and practitioners.

(Nag and Meher,2025) discussed the importance of digital literacy gaps due to the arrival digital India Initiatives for large scale digitization, this study defines various infrastructure, collaborations, frameworks for digital environment.

4.0 Digital India Initiatives:

Digital India Initiatives are interconnected collection of digital infrastructure that depends on the active participation of citizens. Digital India Initiatives ensures free flow of knowledge across length and breadth of our country so that the youth of India has necessary knowledge, skills and opportunities to move forward, not just in academics but to sustain a lifelong learning path. New technologies and initiatives like UPI, biometric identity like AADHAR, Jan Dhan Yojana, connecting 2.2 lakhs Gram Panchayats, Common Service Points, Digilocker, e-Kranti, MyGov, Aarogya Setu, TeleManas, GeM, UMANG, POSHAN Tracker, PM GatiShakti, MyBharat, PMG DISHA, Skill India, India AI Mission are meant for reducing paperwork's, queues, digital divide and improve transparency, healthcare, education, banking systems, startups, infrastructure, governance, innovations, skills ,employment, internet connectivity across India. (Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation,2025) mentions that (70%) population are using internet in 2025. To provide access to Higher Education to all and bridge all sorts of digital divide Government of India launched National Mission on Education through Information and communication Technology (NMEICT) in 2009. Selective platforms are available like PM eVidya, ePathsala, DIKSA, MOOCs on SWAYAM at school levels for the utilizing the

educational resources in the form of textbooks, audio-video, periodicals, DTH channels etc. In higher education sector the Digital India Initiatives are

4.1 Shodh-Shudhhi- Plagiarism Detection Software (PDS) to all universities/Institutions in India since Sept 1, 2019.

4.2 VIDWAN - VIDWAN is a premier database of profiles of scientists/researchers and other faculty members working at leading academic institutions and other R& D organization.

4.3 Virtual Labs- To provide remote-access to simulation-based Labs in various disciplines such as Electronics and Communication, Biotechnology and Biomedical Engineering, Computer Science and Engineering, Civil Engineering, Chemical and Physical Sciences etc. This lab allows students/ teachers to avail web-resources, video-lectures, animated demonstrations and self-evaluation.

4.4. Spoken Tutorial -Spoken Tutorial Forums is a friendly online discussion forum.

4.5 Fossee- FOSSEE (Free/Libre and Open-Source Software for Education) project promotes the use of FLOSS tools in academia and research. Some projects promoted by Fossee are Scilab, Python, eSim, Osdag, DWSIM

4.6.e-Yantra- e-Yantra is a robotics outreach program funded by the Ministry of Education and hosted at IIT Bombay. The goal is to harness the talent of young engineers to solve problems using technology across a variety of domains such as agriculture, manufacturing, defense, home, smart-city.

4.7. One Nation One Subscription ONOS earlier E-ShodhSindhu- provides current as well as archival access to more than 16 databases in different disciplines from a large number of publishers to its member institutions including centrally-funded technical institutions, universities and colleges.

4.8 Shodhganga- The is a platform for research students to deposit their Ph.D theses and make it available to the entire scholarly community in open access. The repository has the ability to capture, index, store, disseminate and preserve ETDs submitted by the researcher.

4.9. National Digital Library- National Digital Library of India (NDLI) is a virtual repository of learning resources. Every subject had a team of principal investigator, paper coordinators, content writers, content reviewers, Language editors and multimedia team.

4.10. SWAYAMPRAKASHA- It is a group of 34 DTH channels devoted to telecast high-quality educational programmes on 24*7 basis using the GSAT-15 satellite. The contents are provided by NPTEL, IIT's, UGC, CEC, IGNOU.

4.11. SWAYAM- This is done through a platform that facilitates hosting of all the courses, taught in classrooms from class 9 till post-graduation to be accessed by anyone, anywhere at any time, SWAYAM hosted 4,400 courses across disciplines as on Jan 2026 (Press Information Bureau,2026).

4.12. SAMARTH- Samarth is an Open Source, Open Standard enabled Robust, Secure, Scalable and Evolutionary Process Automation Engine for Universities and Higher Education Institutions. Samarth is a evolutionary process automation engine designed especially for Universities & HEI's in India. It allows the HEI's to save time and resources by enabling them to automate their day-to-day operations while adhering to statutory guidelines and compliances laid down by competent authorities under Ministry of Education.

4.13.e-PGPathshala The content and quality is curriculum-based, interactive e-content in 70 subjects from all disciplines of human knowledge. It covers a variety of subjects, from Adult Education to Jyotish Ganit, Linguistics to Criminology, Law to earth science, Performing Arts to Electronic Science. The coverage of languages includes both foreign languages like English, Chinese, Spanish, Japanese, Russian and classical languages like Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi. Every subject has a team of principal investigator, paper coordinator, content writers, content reviewers, and language editors. Total visitors since 19/03/2014 is 35972900 as on 30/07/2026 with more than 200000e-text, 19000 videos, 3200 experts, 30000quiz are available. The diagram below shows how the blend of Digital India Initiatives for fulfillment of NEP can lead to achieve the vision of Viksit Bharat@2047.

4.14 APAAR (Automated Permanent Academic Account Registry) provides unique academic identity to store academic records for paperless verification during admission, scholarships etc, till June 2026 33.74 crore APAAR ids are created (Press Information Bureau,2026).

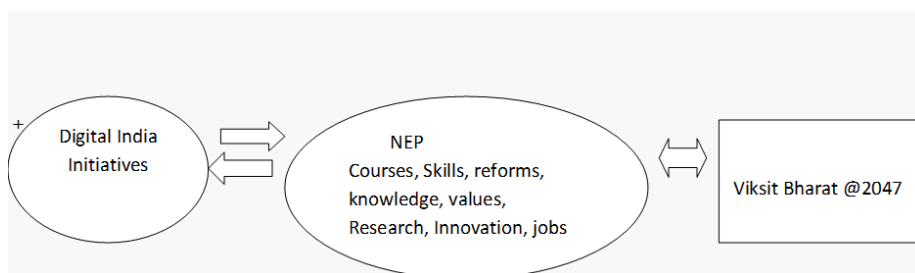


Fig1: Digital India Initiatives supports NEP can lead to achieve Viksit Bharat@2047

5.0 New Education Policy,2020 (NEP):

With more than 1.4 billion people and the world's largest youth population, over 65 % of India's population is below the age of 35 and it is expected to remain until 2055. Indian education system is one of the largest systems in the world with 1,289 universities, 48,246 colleges (AISHE, 2023-24) but the quality, rankings, jobs, skills have to be taken very seriously to be at par with any developed country. New education Policy, 2020 (NEP) is an attempt to fill the gaps of education system in India, act as a bridge between academics and industry, based on model systematic education starting from a child's 3 years age to higher education. NEP aims to improve quality and holistic school education, promotes digital education, encourage practical skills and employability, strengthens research and innovations, bring more women to workforce, create opportunities and employment for the present and future generations of our country. NEP tries to generate a workforce that is skilled, adaptable, has cultural values at the same time is aware of global differences, and survive with the needs of rapidly changing economy. Digital ecosystem connects young people to the field of work, learn new skills continuously, create new categories of jobs as repetitive work is done by machines, workforce should know how to manage and maintain automated systems and make the workforce a global asset. Along with skilled, employable, healthy, productive youths' jobs generation is the central pillar for long term development. Under NEP, colleges and universities are offering a wide range of Interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary courses across various subjects. Some of the new subject domains are Sustainable Development with law, smart buildings, waste

management, creative writing, soft skills, machine learning, robotics, cyber-security, AI with policy and social science, community health, start-ups and entrepreneurship, ecology and technology, digital learning, green hydrogen, electronics, diagnostics, semiconductors. Viksit Bharat @2047 is the idealistic arena of India with economic growth, technological advancement and global leadership. A progressed state that remains connected to values, culture, community and nature is the essence of development where all the 4 pillars Youth, Poor, Women and Farmers get their due respect and remuneration. The vision of Viksit Bharat @2047 is not only an economic ambition but a human progress mission. At this point India works ahead for 2047, the path calls for innovation while holding civilization values, we have to build strong economy, smart cities, civic sense informed citizenry. The nation should be peaceful and prosperous, modern yet rooted, the progress will be not only what resources we create but what we preserve and pass on to future generations.

6.0 Conclusions:

Libraries are witnessing foremost the changes due to developments made by Information communication and technology. Digital resources have made their presence felt and we have accepted that digital resources are of utmost importance for the user's community. The staffs managing e-resource should attend regular training and be enthusiastic to provide user satisfaction. Libraries preserve and provides access to knowledge. The facilities of Digital India Initiatives should be communicated to library users by LIS professional so that the resources can be utilized at its best. Libraries must provide and maintain books, periodicals, manuals, reading materials etc to students so that they can enhance quality skills, innovate knowledge domains and be adaptable for future-ready workforce.

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