



THE BENEFITS OF DIGITALISATION ON THE GROWTH OF INDIAN SOCIAL SECTORS AND THE ECONOMY (IN THE PRESENT PANDEMIC CONTEXT)

Dr. Mohan Kumar K

Associate Professor of History, Government First Grade College Hosakote-562114

Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra9295>

DOI No: 10.36713/epra9295

ABSTRACT

Digitalisation is the use of modern digital tools in the nation, In Indian history there was no significant growth of digital tools during independence moment, but later on there is more scope for the usage of digital tools for the study, like study of archaeological sources, Historical tourism pictures, by the help of the ASI (Archaeological survey in India). India has good flora and fauna in the world, India can generate revenue by expanding its digital implementation in all the tourism centres in India, some of the most visited tourist places by Indians and the foreigners, were The Taj-Mahal, Agra, the gate way of India, The Red fort, Mecca Masjid, some temples like Tirupathi, shabirimala etc, these cities are well aware digitalisation, e-payments, advertisement, online booking availability and the availability of internet has made these Indian cities to invest more in digitalisation to make benefit of the customers and to make profit in their business. More over some the Indian recent schemes like "Digital India, Make in India" can try to implement in Tourism and development of tourism GDP / income. So Indian government can try to announce the benefits for the tourist guides, and create lakhs of employment in India, due to pandemic the tourist visitors has decreased and lakhs of tourists lost their lively income, it became unemployed for many months. So India has to face lot of challenges in the pandemic time and try to increase the tourism income of the nation, sources involves online transactions, social or business and economic transactions in electronic or online mode in the state or country, as it provides benefits for the consumers, producers or citizens by saving time, availability in lower cost and reduces the cost of transportation to purchase any products in the sovereign country like India, like education, hotel services, banking insurance, social services like DBT (Direct Benefit Transfer) and commerce sectors.

KEY WORDS: *Social sectors, use of Digital technology in tourism, Covid-19, E-governance and the Indian Economy.*

INTRODUCTION

Indian culture and history signifies that India is having more advantage in attracting foreign tourists from China, Egypt, Africa and Asian countries and it was benefited to both the countries in Economic advantage by attracting foreign tourists, but till 21st century by evidences we can find that less technological or technological improvement in preservation of evidences, by knowing the history of the country we can find the standard of living of people of the country or the state. For example if we take Kerala as an example, we can find that Kerala has good food habits, life expectancy, by knowing the history of the state. So digitalisation is a very essential element in the modern world to development of tourism, in monetary terms we can

call it as environmental Economics in India and its uses. Due to the pandemic, more historical guides lost their livelihood from March 22, 2021 to the present situation. Some states in India still depend on Tourism for their PCI (Per Capita Income) ex: Jammu and Kashmir, Goa and North Eastern states still depend on Tourism for their livelihood. But deficiency in technological equipments or technological knowledge made unorganised sectors workers to decrease in the standard of living According to the report of CMIE (Centre of Monitoring Indian Economy), unemployment rate shot up significantly from 7.87 percent in June 2020 to 23.48 percent in may 2020, due to effect of the pandemic.



II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Economic history: is the academic study of the economics or economic events of the past. Research is conducted using a combination of historical, statistical and economic theory methods to the historical situations, to historical situations and the institutions. The field can encompass a wide variety of topics, including equality, finance, technology, labour, and business. It emphasizes historicizing the economy itself, analyzing it as a dynamic force and attempting to provide insights into the way it is structured and conceived.

WTO

The term “electronic commerce” / digitalisation are understood to mean the production, distribution, marketing, sale or delivery of goods and services by electronic means.

III. NEED OF THE STUDY

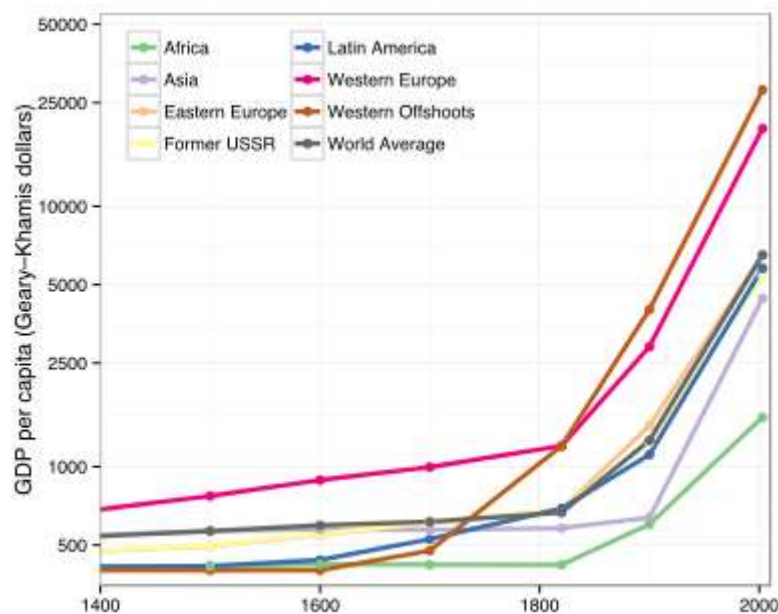
Economic History is a positive factor for sustainable growth and development for the social development of a state / country with good legal system in a country and leads to Indian economic growth with good historical background.

The emergence of Covid-19 is posing challenge to the Indian historical development and the historical economy to resume activities like social service sectors, education, internally and externally.

IV. STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

DATA AND STATISTICS

➤ GDP per capita in Economic History



Coronavirus has created uncertainty in various social sectors in the Indian cities, if we try to find the most disasters what our country / world faced, we can find covid 19 will be in prime position, in the human history, import of digital technology, from March 2020, the government has to offer more e-technology services in various sectors like education r academics, digital products of global standard like “zoom, lark, Google meet to increase the digital needs in the economic history, Indian economic history has to find some solution for the development of the state’s health condition with gender equality with environmental health.

V. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To understand the need of the sustainable development in 21st century, and its continuity for the future,

Present wellbeing of a society reflects the good historical political, social well being of a nation in future.

VI. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research output is the outcome of an overview conducted on Coronavirus and its impact on the Indian social wellbeing of the people and development and opportunities to promote growth of environmental economy with social contact from past to the present, by historical research, during pandemic situation, it uses secondary data for analysis, discussion with expert part of research work.



The graph the increase in the number of internet users in economy, there is significant growth of GDP Per capita in the economic history, the use of technology is the another reason for the faster development, according to the statistics.

VII. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The result signifies the nature and the mental wellbeing of the people of the country, where due to pandemic, many things has been changed, with the increase of pandemic, like social, political and economic sectors, where there more essential to implement digital applications in all these fields, like e-administration, e-history documentation for the tourists.

VIII. FINDINGS

Coronavirus has emerged as bigger challenge for the country to balance the needs according to the demand of the economy.

The social management has faced several loopholes in the Indian administration system.

IX. RECOMMENDATIONS

All sectors digital implementation is the better policy for the flexible or smooth movement of the people of the country, ex: Historical digitalisation of the documents.

Development in e-education, management, but India has to invest largely in social and health infrastructure, and online trading to reach facilities to the last person in the country.

X. CONCLUSION

The growth sectors in India is minimal or constant, in the field of Historical development, social education, Indian Government has announced a bulk package of 20.97 lakh core's economic stimulus package between March 26 and May 17, during the 1st wave of the pandemic, India has to implement various changes and several challenges during pandemic First one is to digitalise all social and management sectors in India, which is emergency need for Indian business and health infrastructure development. Second one is to increase in Self reliant India and its uses. Third one is India to become global power in production in all the sectors that is primary, secondary and tertiary sectors, with good foreign political relations to overall increase in national income by overcoming this pandemic situation.

XI. LIMITATION

Covid-19 has created e-administration imbalance in the economy 2020. Indian government preference to social-health emergency due to pandemic has made India's GDP growth rate prediction to below 4%, according to the report of

ADB (Asian Development Bank), by decline in social and service sectors growth.

XII. SCOPE / SUGGESTION

Covid-19 has that the imbalance in growth in both public and private sectors, Digitalisation implementation is one of the biggest problem what India has faced from pandemic to the need of digitalisation with accountability in all social, political and economic history of the country, India has to raise in e-commerce transactions, online payments, because India's long term growth digital India and self reliant India within some sort of years by flexible policies to improve in e-administration sectors and health to boost the growth supporting sectors by the use of digital technology in the Indian economy.

XIII. REFERENCE

1. www.gk today
2. www.wikipedia.com
3. <https://businesswire.com>
4. <https://www.gktoday.in>
5. *The Economic History of India, 1857-2010: byTirthakar.*