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DIGITAL INDIA: A NEW CHANGE IN GWALIOR CITY, MADHYA PRADESH

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ABSTRACT

Digital India is the most challenging programme in our country. Digital India is the outcome of many innovations and technological development. These transform the lives of people in different standard and will empower the society in a better manner. The 'Digital India' programme is an initiative of honorable Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi. The motive behind the concept is to build participative, transparent and responsive system for next generation. This paper aims to find the new changes of digital India project in Gwalior city, M.P. In this research 150 respondents of different age group were examined. Chronbach alpha reliability and One-Way ANOVA test were applied to test the data. SPSS 21 was used to analyse the data. This research paper will helpful to Gwalior city to know how they should target different age group persons to increase their participation in Digital India project.

KEY WORDS- Digital India Programme, Nine support beams of Digital India, Gwalior city

INTRODUCTION

Today, every nation wants to be fully digitalized for better economic development. The Digital India drive is a dream project of the Indian Government to remodel India into a knowledgeable economy and digitally empowered society. Digital India programme provide all government services and information to the public and make available anywhere, anytime, on any technical gadget that is easy-to-use, seamless, highly-available and protected. Good governance for citizens provides co-ordination in public accountability, digitally connecting and delivering the government programs and services to mobilize the capability of information technology across government departments. Rani (2016) found that the service industry in India will found huge opportunity by the digital India programme with the use of latest technology. To achieve the desired service sector goals most of the projects requires reengineering, refinements and some transformational process. Midha(2016) suggested that digital India programme is a great

plan to quality development in India. Proper knowledge of digitalization in future is must for peoples. Its improper implementation due to inaccessibility and inflexibility to basic can make it failure. Number of challenges is facing by the Indians by the implementation of digital India programme; if they work together to shape the knowledge economy the programme will successfully achieve their goals.

OBJECTIVES

- To study the impact of digital India programme on the peoples of Gwalior city.
- To study impact of nine support beams of Digital India programme between different gender people.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Hypothesis:

- There is no significant difference in response between peoples of different gender on Digital India programme.

The study: The study was empirical in nature; survey method used as tool for data collection.

The Sample Design:

Population: Population includes peoples of Gwalior city restricted to Madhya Pradesh.

Sample element: Individual person of Gwalior city was the sampling element.

Sample Size: Sample size was 169 respondents of Gwalior city.

Sampling Technique: Simple random sampling technique was used for the present study.

Tools used for data collection:

For the present study data was collected with the help of questionnaire. Five point Likert

scale Questionnaire relating to Digital India Programme was used by allocating values of 1,2,3,4,5 respectively to the responses “Strongly Disagree”, “Disagree”, “Neutral”, “Agree”, “Strongly Agree”.

Tools used for data analysis:

- Cronbach alpha reliability test was applied through SPSS 21 to test the reliability of the questionnaire.
- Independent sample t-test was applied to study the significant difference between different gender people.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Reliability Statistics

Table:1

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
0.774	10

In the above table, it is being considered that reliability should be more than 0.7 as we can see that the reliability through Cronbach Alpha test is 0.774

more than the standard value, hence questionnaire is highly reliable.

Group Statistics

Table: 2

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Total	Male	78	37.6795	3.55474	.40250
	Female	91	37.4176	2.94039	.30824

Table 2 indicates that 78 male respondents had a mean of 37.6795 total points and 91 respondents had a mean of 37.4176 total points.

Table: 3 Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	T	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	5% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
Total	Equal variances assumed	3.980	.048	.524	167	.601	.262	.499	.231	.294
	Equal variances not assumed			.517	149.7	.606	.262	.507	.2301	.294

Levene’s test for equality of variances was evaluated through F test 3.980 which is significant at .048 indicating that variances of the two groups are equal therefore T test assuming equal variances will be applied. The T value for equal variances assumed is .524 which is significant at .601 indicating no

significant difference between gender response and hypothesis is accepted.

CONCLUSION

Results of the study conclude that Broadband Highways, Universal Access to Phones, Public Internet Access Programme, E-Governance –

Reforming government through Technology, eKranti – Electronic delivery of services, Information for All, Electronics Manufacturing –Target NET ZERO Imports, Exchange of ideas and suggestion through AllMyGov programmes positively impact on different gender peoples of Gwalior city. Though digital technology make academic changes easy and reliable for every organization are the nine pillars of Digital India Programme surveyed in the research. Different test were applied on the data collected through questionnaire. Cronbach Alpha reliability test was applied to check the reliability of the questionnaire and independent sample t-test was used for comparison. The results indicate that questionnaire was reliable for study and there is no significant difference in male and female perception on digital India programme.

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