

INDIA'S DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION: DRIVING MSME GROWTH

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ABSTRACT

“India is the arena’s biggest experiment, test in digitalization.” Digitalization of Indian commercial enterprise is majorly pushed via the hastily advancing digitization of customers. This has caused accelerated facts traffic and increased established the order of new tech-based totally startups to take advantage of the increase possibilities. The Micro, Small & Medium organizations (MSME) sector contributes approximately 8% of GDP. It also performs a pivotal function in the improvement of the financial system by means of using nearly eighty million human beings, contributing about 45% of the whole manufacturing output and 40% of exports of the country. But, in a swiftly digitalizing economy, these industries fail to hold a pace. On-line consumers in India are developing at a compounded annual growth price (CAGR) of 18% and could reach 220 million by the year 2020. Unfortunately, out of the 51 million SMEs in India, much less than 5-6% have an internet presence. India has embarked on a brand new monetary increase model this is well aligned with international technological and developmental trends. Constructing a hundred clever cities, rejuvenation transformation of round 500 existing mid-sized towns that have a populace of round 1,00,000, digitizing India, and making India an international production hub are a number of the pillars on which the new increase model rests. A thrilling aspect of these increase projects is the synergy among them and their sturdy linkages with manufacturing and carrier sectors. Those are large developing sectors and MSMEs are dominant stakeholders within the associated ecosystems.

KEYWORDS: *Digital, Digital India Program, Digital Infrastructure and MSME’s*

INTRODUCTION

MSMEs account for extra than 80% of the full quantity of industrial enterprises and bring over 8000 prices-introduced products. These outputs accounting for 45% of the full production output and 40% of the exports from India. Furthermore, the MSME quarter affords employment to over 117 million people in the country. Increasingly more, the government of India has recounted that MSMEs force the growth of the Indian economic system and this acknowledgement has come in the form of regulations directed towards reaching their complete potential. Policies and rules are vital in figuring out the nature and course of any financial activity, consequently, as the arena observes the worldwide MSME day, we look at some of the recent policies and campaigns of the central government and the way they affect the MSME sector in India. Do in India The formidable 'Make in India' campaign is the government of India's flagship challenge to reinforce production output which really does not ignore the arena. The campaign came with a

number of policy tasks and investments to address the challenges MSMEs face. The Make in India smooth loan Fund released by using Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIBDI) in 2015 gives loans in the nature of quasi-fairness and time period loans on softer phrases to fulfill the specified debt-fairness ratio for the establishment and boom of MSMEs. The government's Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) scheme that becomes launched in 2005 focuses on the cluster technique, organizing conventional industries and artisans. These individuals are supported to beautify marketability of their merchandise with design interventions, advanced packaging, and infrastructure beneath this scheme. 800 clusters have been proposed in the twelfth five year Plan after 71 clusters have been evolved inside the first phase with an outlay of Rs 149.44 crores. The national manufacturing policy has eased regulatory norms as well. Most of the special blessings to SMEs, the extremely good ones include a tax pass-through for challenge capital price range with a focus on SMEs in the production region, liberalization of Reserve financial institution of India (RBI) and Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority IRDA hints for investments by banks and coverage corporations in SMEs. Skill India the Ministry of MSME which has been presented the high-quality device certification - ISO 9001-2008, is engaged in skill improvement programs except imparting assist, marketplace and find help to entrepreneurs. In the year 2014-15, The Entrepreneurship Development Institutes (EDI) made 260,888 youth task-ready through 9,142 programs. The talent 'mails organized in the same year provided jobs to 9,000 youths in the MSME sector. The vital government has been pushing for linking skilling projects like the DDU-GKY and EST&P to employment outcomes. There's a symbiosis here because the MSMEs absorb the professional young people and in turn benefit from it.

Digital India some other important initiative of the government of India is the 'Digital India' motion that makes a specialty of digitization of the economy. With increasing penetration of internet-enabled clever phones and a populace that appears up to a generation for solutions to problems massive and small, the MSME region may want to emerge as an outstanding beneficiary. Numerous technology solution companies that have started with a lift from the 'virtual India' movement are trying to forge B2B relationships with MSMEs through virtual transactions. Generation systems have also discovered methods to connect MSMEs with shoppers, providers, monetary establishments and other enabling companies. Digital India, although not directly that specialize in MSMEs, has been instrumental in enhancing the commercial enterprise environment - from the ease of filling up paperwork to getting access to finance and markets.

Objectives

- Study the concept of Digital India
- Understand the impact of Digital India
- Overview of MSME sector in the Indian economy
- Identify the MSME trends to shape Digital India

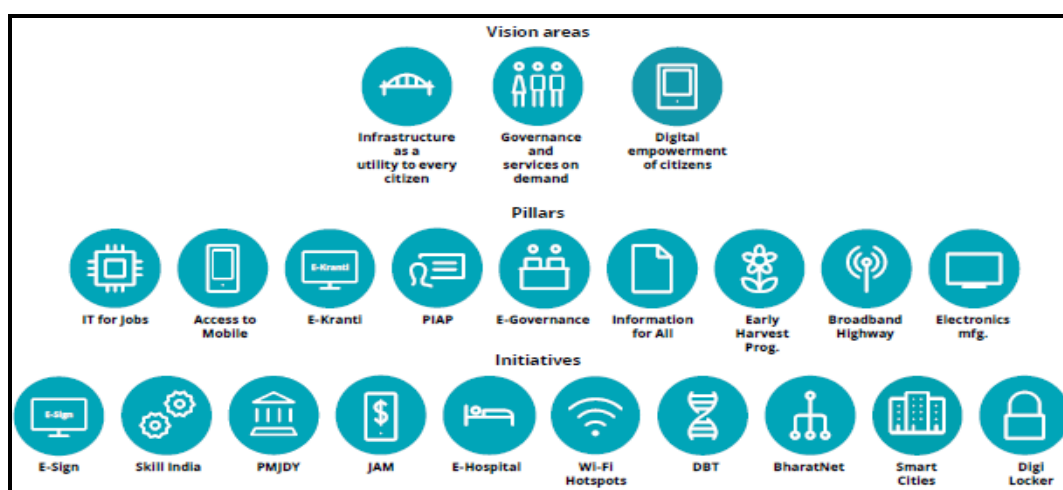
OVERVIEW OF DIGITAL INDIA

Digital content performs an important function in aiding the growth in India's virtual economy with accessibility, affordability, fine content material and online content, safety being the key drivers to sustain growth. India too has started experiencing this digital transformation. However, it can still make an effort for India to experience the whole impact of

this variation. Although using digital technology is on the rise in India, there nevertheless exists an extensive 'Digital divide' between the city and rural India which desires to be bridged urgently.

Digital Program

The digital India program has been released with a goal of remodeling the country of an into a digitally empowered society and knowledge ecosystem. Digital India could ensure that government offerings are available to citizens electronically. It might additionally convey in public accountability thru mandated shipping of presidency's services ,electronic; a unique identity and e-Pramaan based totally on true and widespread based interoperable and incorporated government packages and data foundation. The Digital India program turned into released over a year in the past in 2015. This system has now moved from the making plans segment toward execution and sizable progress has been made in the implementation of the diverse projects as depicted in the beneath parent. The digital India program is targeted on pleasurable 3 vision areas via 9 "pillars" or cognizance areas, which lay down goals in regions inclusive of skill development, e-governance, mobile/broadband connectivity, etc. These 9 pillars are supplemented with the aid of tasks which can be worked at diverse tiers. All of the tasks were launched and are in various phases of implementation whilst good sized progress has been completed on a number of these tasks, consisting of smart cities, Jandhan, PAHAL, and so forth within the remaining 6 to 12 months. The digital India program is facing multiple challenges in successful implementation due to lack of clarity in policies and infrastructural bottlenecks.



Source: Deloitte, Assocham Report, 2016

Figure 1: Overview of Digital India Program

2.2 Digital Infrastructure

The Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) sector forms a critical part of the digital infrastructure required to make sure availability of telecom, broadband, computer systems, and software program across the country. While with growing to attain and affordability, ICT has developed as a primary infrastructure, India's ICT readiness has remained low, ranking 131 in the ICT improvement Index in 2015. The digital India application goals to boom reach of virtual infrastructure through an intensive broadband and cellular community with a view to allowing digital delivery of presidency offerings to citizens. To allow this imaginative and prescient, the improvement of a robust virtual and the telecom infrastructure spine is critical. The government has taken numerous initiatives to improve the virtual infrastructure in the country which might be in various tiers of implementation. These initiatives enlarge past bodily infrastructure and

additionally deal with software and protection infrastructure as all the three elements are required in tandem to make sure the success of digital India.

Initiative	Description	Current Status
BharatNet	Aims to provide broadband access to 250,000 Gram Panchayats (GPs) through a network of Optical Fiber Cable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,44,430 km of optic fiber laid; OFC connectivity to 62,943 GPs. Initial target: Broadband to 150,000 GPs by Dec 2015. Revised Target: Broadband to 100,000 GPs by March 2017.² Non-involvement of states in the initial phases has led to hurdles, especially Right-of-Way issues, in laying of OFC.³
Smart Cities	Creation of 109 smart cities (target revised from 100) by 2022. INR 5 billion allocated to every city over 5 years for this purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 cities have been chosen to be covered under the Smart Cities mission. Allocation of INR 32 billion in union budget 2016-17.⁴ Budget allocation of INR 70 billion done at the time of launch, but revised to INR 1.4 billion in the 2015-16 union budget due to non-deployment of funds.⁵
Common Service Centers (CSCs)	CSCs are centers through which e-governance and related services will be made available to villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 1,70,000 CSCs are operational across India. 2,50,000 GPs to have one CSC each (at least). Village Level Entrepreneur (VLE) model being followed to empower locals; nearly 240,000 VLEs have been appointed.⁶
Digitization of Post Offices	Digitization of post offices including setting up centralized data centres, networking of all post offices and enabling digital payments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All 25,297 departmental post offices have been computerized. 238 million postal bank accounts have been digitized. 155,000 post offices (130,000 in rural areas) to be digitized by March 2017.⁷
Universal Access to Mobile	Aims to provide mobile access to more than 55,600 villages that do not have mobile coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 55,669 villages to be covered by March 2019. 8,621 villages in the North East to be connected by September 2017.⁸ Accessibility of villages and sparse population make it commercially unviable.
Public Wi-Fi Hotspots	Creation of public Wi-Fi hotspots in India to enable citizens to access content without depending on mobile data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> India currently has over 31,000 Wi-Fi hotspots. Over 100 hotspots to be made operational at various railway stations by March 2017. India should have 8 million Wi-Fi hotspots to meet the global average of one hotspot for every 150 people.
India Stack	It is a set of open APIs that enables development of payment-enabled applications, using Aadhaar as the base for authentication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid adoption of the JAM (Jandhan-Aadhaar-Mobile) trinity has enabled customer identification and access, based on which several other digital transactions can be carried out. The open API ecosystem combined with the digital literacy mission can go a long way in creating apps that are customized to suit local needs.
National Cyber Coordination Center (NCCC)	The Ministry for electronics and IT has planned to set up a center to safeguard India's cyberspace against potential threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Process has been fast tracked; RFP expected to be finalized by December 2016 – January 2017. NCCC expected to entail an investment of INR 9 billion.¹⁰

Source: Deloitte, ASSOCHAM Report, 2016

Figure 2: Government Initiatives-Digital Infrastructure

Key Projects of Digital India Program

- **The Digital Locker System** objective is to decrease the use of physical files and enable sharing of e-files across agencies. The sharing of the e-files may be finished thru registered repositories thereby making sure the authenticity of the files online.
- **MyGov.in** has been applied as a platform for citizen engagement in governance, thru a “speak”, “Do” and

“Disseminate” approach. The mobile App for MyGov would deliver these features to customers on a mobile smart phone.

- **The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)** mobile app could be utilized by people and government corporations for accomplishing the dreams of Swachh Bharat Mission.
- **Design** framework would allow residents to digitally sign a report online the use of Aadhaar authentication.
- **Online Registration System (ORS)** under the hospital utility has been brought which provides vital services inclusive of on-line registration, a fee of expenses and appointment, on-line diagnostic reviews, ensuring availability of blood on line and many others.
- **National Scholarships Portal** is a one prevents solution for giving up to stop scholarship manner proper from submission of scholar application, verification, sanction, and disbursal to cease beneficiary for all of the scholarships furnished by way of the government of India.
- **The Deity** has undertaken an initiative specifically Digitize India Platform (DIP) for large -scale digitization of facts in the country that might facilitate efficient delivery of services to the citizens.
- **Bharat Net** initiated by the government of India has undertaken with a highspeed digital highway to attach all 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats of the country. This will be the world's biggest rural broadband connectivity project using optical fiber.
- **Next Generation Network (NGN)**, BSNL has introduced to update a 30 yr old exchange, which is an IP based totally technology to manipulate all types of services like voice, statistics, multimedia/ video and different sorts of packet switched communication services. BSNL has undertaken big scale deployment of Wi-Fi hotspots throughout the country. The consumer can latch on to the BSNL wireless network through their mobile devices.
- **Broadband Highways'** to supply, citizen services electronically and improve the way residents and government transact with each other, it's far imperative to have ubiquitous connectivity. The government also realizes this need as contemplated by using along with 'broadband highways' as one of the pillars of Digital India. At the same time as connectivity is one criterion, allowing and supplying technology to facilitate delivery of services to citizens from others.

Digital India Progress

- More than 12,000 rural submit office branches had been connected digitally and also shortly payment banking will be a fact for them.
- The government additionally plans to make 'digital village' throughout the country, linking the schemes with technology, which are like LED lighting, solar energy, skill development centers and other e-services (e-education and e-health).
- In 2015, Digital transactions related to e-governance initiatives within the country have almost increased, owing to the Digital India Program. As per government website e-transactions aggregation and analysis layer (eTaal), 3.53 billion transactions passed off in 2014, which nearly increased in the year 2015 to 6.95 billion.

- The revolutionary policies and competitive awareness on 'Make in India' have played a large function in the regeneration of the electronics manufacturing sector.

Proposed Impact of Digital India

Economic Impact

The Digital India plan ought to raise GDP up to \$1 trillion by way of 2025. It is able to play a key position in the macro-financial factors which include GDP growth, employment technology, exertions productivity, and growth in the quantity of corporations and sales leakages for the government. As per the sector financial institution report, a 10% boom in mobile and broadband penetration increases the according to capita GDP by using 0.81% and 1.38% respectively inside the developing international locations. India is the second largest telecom market in the world with 915 million Wi-Fi subscribers and world's third biggest net marketplace with almost 259 million broadband customers. There is still a big financial possibility in India because the teledensity in rural India is only 45% where greater than 65% of the population lives. Future increase of telecommunication enterprise in phrases of the quantity of subscribers is anticipated to return from rural regions as urban regions more than 160% are saturated with a teledensity.

Social Impact

Social sectors include education, healthcare, and banking are not able to reach out to the citizens due to obstructions and barriers together with an intermediary, illiteracy, lack of expertise, poverty, lack of funds, records and investments. These demanding situations have brought about an imbalanced increase in the rural and urban areas with marked variations in the economic and social status of the people in these areas. Modern ICT makes it less difficult for people to reap get right of entry to services and sources. The penetration of mobile devices can be quite useful as a complementary channel for public service delivery aside from the advent of totally new services which may have a substantial effect on the best of life of the customers and cause social modernization.

India's poor literacy rate is due to unavailability of bodily infrastructure in rural and urban areas. This is in which m-education services can play a significant role by means of achieving remote masses. In India, the digital literacy is just 6.5% and the internet penetration is 20.83 out of a 100 population. The digital India challenge could be useful in imparting real-time education and partly address the assignment of lack of teachers in the education system through clever and virtual classrooms. Education to farmers, fishermen can be furnished thru mobile devices. The excessive speed network can offer the good enough infrastructure for online education platforms which includes massive open online courses (MOOCs).

Mobile and net banking can improve the economic inclusion in the country and can create a win-win situation for all events in the value-chain by way of growing an interoperable environment and revenue sharing enterprise models. Telecom operators get additional sales streams whilst the banks can reach new consumer groups incurring lowest possible costs. Digital platforms can assist farmers in know-how (crop desire, seed variety), context (climate, plant protection, cultivation pleasant practices) and market information related to market prices, demand for market and logistics.

Environmental Impact

The primary changes within the technology area will not only introduced modifications to the economic system, however will even make a contribution to the environmental modifications. The next generation technologies will assist in decreasing the carbon footprint by using reducing fuel consumption, waste management, greener workplaces and thus

leading to a greener ecosystem. The ICT sector facilitates inefficient management and usage of scarce and non-renewable resources. Cloud computing technology minimizes carbon emissions by enhancing mobility and versatility. The power consumption can be decreased from 201.8 terawatt hours (TWh) in 2010 to 139.8 TWh in 2020 by way of better adoption of cloud data centers causing a 28% reduction in carbon footprint since 2010.

OVERVIEW OF MSME's

In the Indian economy, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector has emerged as a noticeably progressive sector over the last five decades. MSMEs now not only play an important role in presenting huge employment possibilities at comparatively lower capital price than large industries, however also assist in Industrialization of rural & backward areas, thereby, lowering regional disparities, persuade more equitable distribution of national income and wealth. MSMEs are harmonious to enhance large industries as ancillary units and this sector provides fairly for the socio-economic development of the country.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006 are defined based on their investment in plant&machinery (for manufacturing enterprise) and on equipment for enterprises render services. The present ceilings on investment for enterprises to be classified as micro, small and medium enterprises are as follows:

Classification	Manufacturing Enterprises*. (Investment limit in Plant & Machinery)	Service Enterprises** (Investment limit in equipment)
Micro	Rs. 2.5 million / Rs. 25 lakh	Rs. 1 million / Rs. 10 lakh
Small	Rs.50 million / Rs. 5 crore	Rs. 20 million / Rs 2 crore
Medium	Rs 100 million / Rs 10 crore	Rs. 50 million / Rs 5 crore

Source: MSME Annual Report 2016

Figure 3

To assist Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) capture new boom opportunities like Infocomm Media Development Authority (IMDA) launched 50 digital solutions which can support SME business to automate and streamline operations, to gain deep insights into in store behavior and enhance income, ease their access into new markets and several other benefits. As part of SMEs go Digital program, the industry briefing serves as a platform for ICM suppliers to maintain abreast of enterprise-sector trends, key technological trends and challenges faced by SMEs. These 50 digital tech solutions might be available at the Tech Depot on the SME Portal. Digital solutions have significantly helped SMEs to grow their commercial enterprise and penetration in several markets. One such solution that helped neighborhood food providers to move into the China marketplace is very hub, a cloud-based application advanced through very TAG. This one-stop solution provides services from supplier/product registration to cargo and custom clearance. The pre-accredited digital solution has enabled SME food provider, to easily export its sugar products to China, by means of the usage of cloud-based tagging and authentication technology to conform to the country's food import law. Together with the inventory monitoring function and hyperlinks to the country's fundamental e-commerce hubs, the company changed into capable of attaining 200% greater exports to China because of a quicker turnaround in the exporting process.

The Growth of Online MSME's

India's Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) sector is among the most powerful within the Asia Pacific region. The expected 51 million SMEs in India constitutes the country's biggest company after agriculture. The SME sector has emerged as a dynamic sector in which greater than 6,000 products, contributes about 80% to GDP, 45% to the whole production output and 40% of the exports from the country. The SME sector has the capability to spread commercial increase across the country and might evolve as a primary accomplice in the system of inclusive growth. One of the key drivers for the growth of the SME, enterprise is digital transformation. Take as an example, the impact that accelerated digital literacy and higher digital infrastructure had at the SME sector in India. While greater SMEs are able to take their business online and thereby reach out to a bigger customer base, the scope of operations will extend and in addition development will be increased. The initiatives from the government of India, such as digital India will provide further impetus to the digitization of the SME sector in India. Foremost generation companies have also been visible supporting the reason of SMEs, by growing tools, mainly applied to enhance the business efficiency and productivity of these companies. As an instance, Google India released a new initiative known as Google advantage, designed mainly to assist SMEs leverage the rising Internet user base and also launched every other new product, 'Google My Business' to assist Indian Small Business succeed online.

The objective became to assist Small business to create and replace their business facts on Google search, Maps, and Google+ from one place, at no cost, in both Hindi and English. Further, Microsoft has released its cloud adoption programme for Small enterprise in India underneath the Cloud Solution Providers (CSP) model. Infosys and GE recently combined developing new Internet of Things solutions a better way to help producers and different industrial firms to improve asset performance and construct greater shrewd linkages among layout, manufacturing and subject testing. These are a few examples of ongoing engagement with Small Business in India. SMEs find out a number of advantages, including a boom in sales; lower advertising and distribution spend and growth in income margins which can accrue from digitization. The improved geographic reach and accessibility, and advanced control of information storage functions also serve to force innovation, enhance customer revel in and facilitate effective hiring through the digital medium. The growing range of SME entrants in the enterprise every year spawns a persevering with need for talent a good way to swell the huge phase of the population that this sector already employs. For example, at Babajob, there are over 230,000 SMEs which have posted jobs within the past year. Blue collar employees, along with drivers, maids, safety guards, delivery boys, etc., are recruited without hassles because specific necessities are saying online, saving time, effort and price. SMEs that select digital hiring systems will stand to advantage in an extraordinarily aggressive and dynamic enterprise environment because lean and contoured workforces will outline the critical side that differentiates the leading players.

Cashless SMEs in Digital India

The Indian Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) sector holds approximately 8% share in the country's GDP, with a 45% contribution to India's production GDP and 40% to exports from India. This makes a critical contribution to India's economic boom. Due to the fact lengthy, the Indian SME proprietors have been undertaking their business the conventional way, be it their core business enterprise operations, advertising or excessive dependency on cash. whether it's far about making bills for their vendors, suppliers or receiving payments from their clients, cash has been the favored (and in lots of

cases, the only) mode of transactions. Organizations should strive for improvement and perfection at every stage of increase. Technology and innovation play a main position in making sure this for SMEs. Companies that use generation to manage to transport ahead, and people who don't, remain stagnant and fade out sooner or later. In the closing 5-7 years, numerous steps have been taken to allow a cashless economy. The advent of the Aadhaar device is one such initiative in the course of digital India. Examine directly to recognize methods in which Indian SMEs can move cashless.

Net Banking/ Account Transfers

Net Banking is also known as Account Transfers which is a handy option for SMEs to obtain bills. It includes three services for customers to make payments – National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT), on the Immediate Payment Service (IMPS) and Real-time Gross Settlement (RTGS). It is considered a transaction fee, which ranging from INR 5 to INR 55 for using the services. While RTGS is used for a minimal amount of INR 2 lakhs, there is no minimal restriction of the other two services offered.

Unified Payments Interface (UPI)

UPI is the payment system; funds may be dispatched or received using a smart phone. One can be able to download the UPI App of any bank and link their account to it, in which automatically the mobile number used is registered on the bank account. With UPI, one does not want to bear in mind or use bank information of the sender or receiver to make a transaction. It's a one-touch price machine, in which the charge is authenticated with an MPIN. The client isn't always required to present any card or recollect internet banking/ e-wallet passwords. Merchants who take delivery of payments the use of UPI can ensure customer delight.

Aadhaar Payment App

Aadhaar Payment App is all the SMEs required is an Author-related bank account; it's an Android Smartphone with web connectivity, a biometric reader, and the Aadhaar Payment App to get immediately credited into the bank account which can be done by the need for POS terminals. Additionally, the service provider isn't charged any Merchant Discount Rate (MDR) for the use of this payment method. There's no requirement for customers to have a web connection to make a few; by using this app trader can accept payments.

E-Wallets

E-wallets are utilized by consumers to make payments for products and services. Likewise, business owners can use e-wallets to simply accept bills for their merchandise, services and to make bills to their companies or suppliers. E-wallet transactions can do away with the liquidity issues of both clients and business proprietors as a less expensive and quicker payment technique. Paytm, MobiKwik and FreeCharge are a few famous e-wallets in India.

Point of Sale (POS) Machines

All that the customers need is a debit or credit card to swipe on the machine and the PIN code for the card. Commonly, POS machines cost around INR 3000 and can be included with a bank of choice. Examples of fewbanks like SBI set up POS machines at commercial enterprise stories that avail their merchant acquiring offerings.

Major MSME Trends Shapes India

The Rise of the B2B eCommerce that are SME Focused

With the development of the progressive era, several new possibilities and channels have unfolded for the organizations running throughout numerous sectors. That is genuine for the B2B e-commerce corporations as well which focus on the SME sector. The presence of the modern platforms of generation has been brought several small players in the neighboring small stores. Therefore, it is able to be considered to be a win-win scenario for all folks who are involved within the channel that allows smoother transactions, better procurement of the industrial goods and the raw materials, or even better status quo of the connection between the small shop proprietors and the set up brands. The SMEs in India are presupposed to span a typical marketplace of around \$25.8 billion for the emerging technology in 2020; there may be an exquisite expectation for the rise of the B2B commerce in gaining extra momentum in the 12 months 2017.

Amalgamation of M-Commerce with E-Commerce

The SMEs is hastily penetrating the internet and the digital transformation it has been experiencing is no longer a fancy dream. When the development of the SMEs on the net platform is combined with the sizeable use of the smart phones which can be turned into tremendously affordable in the current instances, the Indian SMEs is experiencing simultaneous adoption of each the internet in addition to the mobile technology. Consequently, visualizing the rapid growth, the SMEs are likely to make a union of the M-commerce alongside E-commerce.

Boost by the Government Initiatives

The SME sector is similarly expected to contribute significantly to the ever-developing GDP of the Indian economy. The year 2017 is expected for the government to bolster the rules and for the introduction of the new initiatives for improving the enterprise environment for the SMEs in India.

CONCLUSIONS

A digitally connected India can help in improving social and economic circumstance of human beings through the development of non-agricultural economic activities aside from supplying gate entry to education, health and financial services. However, it is crucial that ICT alone cannot delay resulting in the standard development of the nation. The overall growth and development can be realized through supporting and improving elements, including literacy, primary infrastructure, overall enterprise surroundings, regulatory surroundings, and so forth. Digital India to have a huge scale impact on residents across the country, the digital divide wishes to be addressed through remaining mile connectivity in farflung rural areas.

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