About the Conference

There is no doubt in it. India is ready for this. Immediately with the introduction of this campaign, many organizations came forward to lend their hands for achieving India a digitally equipped country. Organizations like BSNL, Reliance Ltd. are coming forward to spread digitalization among rural areas. And over 42000 villages all over India will be having seamless mobile connectivity by 2018. The Internet Saathi initiative aims to cover 4,500 villages over the next 18 months, starting with Gujarat, Rajasthan and Jharkhand. India is aiming to achieve universal digital literacy across the country. The prime importance is to make sure every individual can be able to leverage the potential of Digital India. The focus is at least one person in a household should transform into an e-literate. This can be achieved by BBNL which is planning to connect 2, 50,000 panchayats under the scheme. This will ensure the digitization and connectivity of local institutions like panchayats offices, schools, other government offices and libraries etc. India is reforming its government through technology in the name of E-Governance with the advancement of technology and digitalization. Under the e-governance programme, out of 252 schemes planned, 222 services have been provided in short span of time. The nine pillars of Digital India programme clearly confirms that India as a nation is at its nascent stage. One can easily assure that India will be digitally ready in the next three years.

India's economy is fastest growing major economy in the world. This clearly shows that the Digital India initiative introduced by Indian government has contributed a lot to boost the economy of the country. The Digital India project itself will create employment opportunities for 17 million people directly or indirectly which will help in fighting against unemployment problems in India. Government has planned to give IT training to 100 million students in smaller towns and villages as employment opportunity in IT sector is very high in India. In the next 5 years, India will emerge to be a leader in using IT in sectors like health, defence, education, agriculture and banking. Also the service sectors will be digitally empowered. In the field of education, it also assures broadband connectivity in all panchayats, schools, libraries and other public places. Apart from Broadband connectivity, every village is provided with universal phone connectivity across the country. Mobile and internet banking can improve the financial inclusion in the country and can create win-win situation for all parties in the value-chain by creating an interoperable ecosystem and revenue sharing business models. Telecom operators get additional revenue streams while the banks can reach new customer groups incurring lowest possible costs. The digital inclusion among the country ensures the manufacturing sector to revive the electronics manufacturing.

With the Make in India campaign and Digital India, the nation is planning to achieve net zero imports by 2020. This ensures the exports will be equal to the imports and this helps in the economic development of the nation. With the introduction of mobile connectivity in all villages, unique single portal can be maintained for all government related services. This ensures that all databases and information should be in electronic form and not manual. Next to crude oil, Electronics hardware comprises major parts of imports in India. Since India is a service based country and till now we have focused only on software development, with the advent of Digital India, with its stress on making India a manufacturing hub will change the trend.

The digital revolution in India in the recent years has brought to centre-stage the critical role of the patent system that incentivizes technology innovation, and the role of antitrust policies that ensure healthy market competition. A series of recent policy developments in India, China, Europe, United States, and Japan could not be timelier. This conference will focus on the need for balanced policymaking in the areas of digital India and to promote technological innovation. In India, telecommunication has enabled larger socio-economic development by reducing the rural-urban digital divide.

The digital world that we live in today is that where every civilian has a bright prospect to transform the lives in many ways that were hard to envision just a couple of years ago. It is the outcome of several innovations and technology advances. Today, every nation wants to be fully digitalized that will empower society in a better manner. The 'Digital India' programme, an initiative of honourable Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi, will emerge new progressions in every sector and generates innovative endeavours for geNext. The motive behind the concept is to build participative, transparent and responsive system. All educational institutions and government services will soon be able to provide I-ways round the clock. Digital India will provide all services electronically and promote digital literacy. Digital Technologies which includes the concept of cloud computing and mobile applications have emerged as the catalysts for express economic growth and citizen empowerment. Companies all over the world desire to invest in Digital India- the 21st century India, as a growth opportunity. Hence, an attempt has been made in this paper to understand Digital India – as a campaign where technologies and connectivity will come together to make an impact on all aspects of governance and improve the quality of life of citizens. Global investors like Sundar Pichai, Satya Nadella, Elon Musk have supported Modi's Digital India initiative.

The programme contains tasks that target to make sure that govt. services are available to people digitally and people get advantage of the newest information and connections technological innovation. Gandhiji felt that 'India resides in its villages,' and technology will help the villages to grow and prosper. Digital libraries, online magazines, e-books can be made available for free which will further help in knowledge sharing. PM Modi rightly said in his speech in San Jose, "I see technology as a means to empower and as a tool that bridges the distance between hope and opportunity. Social media is reducing social barriers. It connects people on the strength of human values, not identities." Technology is a bridge indeed, a bridge that connects the hope that India's villages will be educated and aware to the opportunity of internet and access to information from across the world. 'Digital India' is not just an initiative but a need for this country, where majority of population still does not have access to the world of internet. The Digital India initiative seeks to lay emphasis on egovernance and transform India into a digitally empowered society. It is to ensure that government services are available to citizens electronically. Digital India also aims to transform ease of doing business in the country. The Department of Electronics and Information Technology (deitY) anticipates that this program will have a huge impact on the Ministry of Communication and IT. The program is projected at Rs 1, 13,000 crores which will prepare the country for knowledge-based transformation. It will focus on providing high speed internet services to its citizens and make services available in real time for both online and mobile platforms. Modi's government is focussing on providing broadband services in all villages of the country, tele-medicine and mobile healthcare services and making the governance more participative.

Namaste

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Venue: Conference Hall, Post-Graduate Council, Fakir Mohan University

Submission Guidelines

Last date for Submission of Paper is July 20, 2022. The paper abstract must be between 200 to 300 words and the full length paper should be around 5000 words. It should be written in Times New Roman Letter with 12 front size with a space of 1.5. The paper and the abstract should be sent to: -
ieafmuconference@gmail.com.

Registration

The conference will be organised in Blended Mode. The participants interested to join in Offline or Online need to register themselves in the given link.
https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1JJD-LpzV3D4wedgJqPAMjK92d88bg27UQ0t_AbM_QWo/edit

About the University

Fakir Mohan University, Vyasa Vihar, Balasore was established by the Government of Odisha, under Section 32 of the Odisha Universities Act, 1989 (Act 5 of 1989) and it was notified vide the Government's Notification No. 973 dated 3rd July, 1999. Fakir Mohan University popularly known as Vyas Vihar is the highest citadel of learning for peoples of Balasore and Bhadrak district. Spreading over two campuses Fakir Mohan University since its inception has been disseminating knowledge and been an instrument of promoting humanity as the highest virtue of learning to its pupils. The University in Odisha holds credit for being the only University to be named after the great novelist, freedom fighter, messiah of Oriya language movement and the first Indian scientific story writer Fakir Mohan Senapati. The premier institution locates approximately in the middle of Bhubaneswar and Kolkata at Balasore. It is about 194 kilometers from Bhubaneswar and 200 kilometers from Kolkata connected by both train and bus services.

About the Department

Established in 2007, the Department of Social Science is one and unique of its kind in Odisha. As a premier department of the University, it has made pioneering contribution in dismantling narrow disciplinary compartment found in the traditional academic structure and emerged as the prominent multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary department with the confluence of three disciplines of Political Science, Economics and Sociology. To its credit the department has signed MoU with Universities abroad (L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Astana, Kazakhstan, Karaganda State Technical University, Karaganda, Kazakhstan, Bolu University, Turkey, Kokand University, Uzbekistan).

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In this context, the conference focus to achieve the following objectives:

1. To evaluate the progress of existing digital India initiatives and future prospects
2. To identify the major challenges faced by the rural economy for implementing digital India initiatives.
3. To discuss the implementation of new models and infrastructures required.
4. To explore new digital initiative in the manufacturing, service and agricultural sectors.

Sub Themes of the Conference

1. Digital Marketing of Agriculture
2. Digital Insurance
3. Digital Banking, Capital Market
4. Digitalization of MSME and Skill India Initiatives
5. Digital Education and Literacy
6. Digital India and Atmanirbhar Bharat
7. E-HRM: Digital training and skills
8. Cyber Security
9. Digital Currency and Cryptocurrency

About the Indian Economic Association (IEA)

IEA is a registered body of Indian Economics Professionals, established way back in 1917, with the objective of providing a forum for debate and discussion of theoretical and policy oriented issues of Economic Science. Thanks to the initiative taken by Charles joseph Hamilton, then Minto Professor of Economics at Calcutta University, and a score of economists, mostly teachers, who met in Calcutta in December 1917 to deliberate on economics. IEA is the oldest Association in Social Sciences and perhaps second oldest in the country in any discipline, after the Indian Science Congress Association (founded in 1914). IEA organizes annual conferences, seminars, and lectures by eminent persons of the profession. Its stands for promoting the interest of the discipline in terms of extension, expansion and professional competence in teaching, training, research, and consultancy. It promotes the interests of its members, but more than that the interest of the public, which is served when members sincerely devote their time and energy to raise their competence and deploy that competence when the occasion arises. IEA has so far organized 101 annual conferences in different parts of the country.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
on
DIGITAL INDIA: A NEW INITIATIVE FOR DEVELOPMENT

Organised by

Department of Social Science
Fakir Mohan University
Balasore, Odisha
in Collaboration with
Indian Economic Association (IEA)

6th August 2022

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Registration form can be sent by email to - ieafmuconference@gmail.com or by post to, Dr. Sunil Kumar Padhi, Associate Professor and HOD, P.G. Department of Social Science, Fakir Mohan University, Balasore, Odisha, Pin-756020.

Spot registration is not allowed except local delegates. Candidates paying online via IMPS/NEFT needs to compulsorily upload payment proof along with the registration form and online candidates will not be eligible for any of the the perquisite. Only those attendees who are present at the conference venue will only be given the kit and other conference perquisites.

Delegates have to pay additional Payment as given in the above table for each accompanying person against lodging and boarding. Candidate staying extra would be charged as per the prevailing rates of Guest House / Hotel and additional charges (if any).