DIGITAL LOCKER SYSTEM IN INDIA

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Abstract:TheGovt. of India has taken the task of paperless office as its policy to ' Green Initiative '. thus,Govt. has planned for Digital Locker Project to promote its docket of paperless executive set up. The Digital Locker means an online depository of instruments. In that depository important documents can be stored. All the individualities need to store safely documents like driving license, visage card, Adhar Card, educational instrumentsetc. in safe manner. These documents can be authenticated in real time. Presently, the installation is being used by further than twenty million people in India. With the tremendous success and fashionability gained by the system the Ministery of Electronics and IT has come up with a drive to make the Digital Locker System more popular. Now numerousGovt.departments have started a system by which instruments are issued by them and transferred directly to accounts in the depository. Digital Locker System was launched in July 2016.Till date more than 250 crore documents have been deposited in this online installation. thus, it's correctly called ' Digital Locker '. The fully ultramodern system of document storehouse is popularly known as " Digi Locker ".

The results of Central Board of Secondary Education test. and the National Eligibility cum Entrance Test for medical and dental courses were directly uploaded to Digital Locker. The Digital Revolution means, the advancement of technology from analog electronic and mechanical bias to the digital technology prevailing moment. This trip began in 1980s and still it's continued. The Digital Revolution is correctly called as the ' Third Industrial Revolution '. The present exploration paper is concentrated on its progress. The digital locker and its objects, creation of a digital locker, its factors, stakeholders and progress.

Key Words: Digital Locker, Online Repository, Paperless Administration.

Introduction:

The current necessity is for the digital revolution. It has shown to be the foundation of prosperity on the social, economic, technological, and practical levels. As a result of the technological revolution, it is now required. Innovative concepts, fast internet connectivity, and IT services all support it. The communication medium has undergone a significant transformation. Cell phone communication has become commonplace. As cell phone gadgets have made internet connectivity simple and quick, the number of internet users has skyrocketed. The use of voice communication has been replaced by an easy message system and chat feature.The ecommerce has brought in the way of shopping of people. New technology based on mobile connectivity, social media, cloud computing and big data have

enhanced productivity and efficiency. Indian Govt. has planned to spend $ 18 billion for the digital revolution and upgradation.

By focusing on digital technology, private and governmental organisations have made it possible for rural and remote areas to flourish in a way that is both egalitarian and inclusive. New market participants have emerged as a result of technological advancements. The government of India has launched the Digital India Program in order to offer online services and give the country digital empowerment.

The main components of the programme are:

1.   To create a digital infrastructure that is safe and secure.
2.   To offer electronic government services.
3.   Disseminating digital literacy throughout the globe.

The most important and dynamic aspect of the "Digital Locker" initiative is India's digital transformation. On July 1st, 2015, the stated initiative was introduced by the Honorable Prime Minister of India, Shri. PAN cards, Adhar cards, passports, and mark sheets can all be stored digitally thanks to this invention. This process decreases the likelihood of losing important documents while also saving time and energy. It has been noted and observed that Indians use 10 MB of digital locker storage capacity. The largest issuer of Digital Lockers is the Unique Identification Authority of India.

Literature Review:

The significance of Digital Locker has been addressed by Barati and Garg (2016). They have considered things like the social impact, ease, range of services, level of danger, and effect of the digital locker. They used an easy-to-use sampling technique. According to Balkiran (IAS), the Digital Locker Plan being introduced by Indian Prime Minister Shri.NarendraModi will assist citizens in securing their electronic documents and distributing the standard resource identifier to multiple departments when a copy is required.

"Digital Locker Scheme India developed under Digital India Campaign provided to be useful to the people of India to store their vital documents such as PAN card, Adhar card, etc. safe in digital format," Gulati and Verma (2016).

Digital Locker System:

A major project launched by the Indian government as part of Digital India is Digital Locker. The program's goal is to introduce the concept of "Paperless Government". It is an authorised platform that is available for the issue of digital certificate and document verification. All users who sign up for a "Digital Locker Account" receive a unique and dedicated cloud storage space. The storage is connected to their Adhar for convenience. The organisation that has registered with the Digital Locker System is able to push electronic copies of papers like school or college diplomas, different licences, driver's licences, voter identification cards, etc. It has been demonstrated to be the superior strategy for fostering inclusive growth.TheDigi Locker allows Govt. issued documents to be moved to electronic

form and make it available for real time access. Adhar link ensures that documents owner is authentic person. It has reduced unnecessary wastage of paper, time and human efforts.

Objectives of Digital Locker:

1. Citizens are empowered digitally.
2. Resident data with authentic accesss.
3. E-locker access at all times and from anywhere.
4. Reducing government administrative costs.
5. Simple access via web portal.
6. Simple accessibility via mobile apps.
7. Authentication of documents to reduce forgery of documents and fraud.
8. To minimize physical documentation.

Features of Digi Locker:

Digi Locker or DIGILocker is an important initiative of Dept. of Electronics & Information Technology (DEITY) unde Ministry of Communication & IT, Govt. of India. Digilocker has following features:

1. Allowed Formats: DigiLocker allows user to store their valuable documents. They can be stored upto the limit of 01 MB per documents. These documents can be stored in bmp, gif, pdf, jpg. Jpeg, png format.
2. Adhar Linkage: In order to use this service, a person needs to have an Adhar Card number. Both must be linked, and he or she must have a cellphone number.
3. Storage capacity: Digilocker's capability offers 10 MB of online storage. It is used to protect important papers that are available and easily shareable in soft copy over email.
4. The user can electronically sign copies of crucial documents using this feature. You can transmit these documents to the government and other organisations.
5. URI (Uniform Resource Identifier): Through this the link or URLs of the documents and certicates can be stored digitally.

Application Procedure of Digital Locker: The application for the digilocker is expected to sign up the official website for Digital Locker. The following steps are to be followed:

1. Log on to the official website for Digital Locker.
2. Sign up or Register.
3. Enter 12 Digit Adhar Card Number. Here, two options are available. One Time Password (OTP) or Fingerprint option is available. By using either option i.e., username and password is generated once the OTP is accepted.
4. Create username and password.
5. First time login to the official website.

Digilocker can be accessed in three ways:

a) By using Adhar number and OTP.

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b)   By using Username and Password.

c)   By using Facebook or Google ID validation.

Working of Digital Locker: There are authorities like CBSE and Income Tax that issue certificates and documents. These are in digital format to individuals, corporates and firms. These certificates and documents are submitted while availing services from various govt. and private organisations. Use of the locker can share the stored documents. Users of the Digilocker can upload, view, electronically sign and share the documents. These can be used with the help of username and password.

Stakeholders of Digital Locker: There are three categories of stakeholders involved in the working of Digital Locker:

1.   Issuer: The name "Issuers" refers to the organisation, authority, or other entity that issues electronic documents. The issuers include government departments, corporations, trusts, and government agencies. They create standardised and consistent document formats. They provide other departments with soft copies of the materials.

2.   Requestor: Requestors are the government agencies who demand or inquire about electronic records. These materials are delivered to various governmental organisations.

3.   Residents: A person is considered a resident if they use or partake of the Digital Locker Service. They only require an Adhar Card and a mobile number that they like.

Components of Digital Locker: There are three important components available through Digital Locker Service:

1.   Repository: The electronic method is called a repository. It is the place for storing. This area is used to store electronic documents. These files are kept in the common "Application Programming Interface (API)" format. Repositories' core duties include gathering digital materials and storing them in APIs for 24/7 access.

2.   2.Access Gateways are another electrical device. Only DigiLocker subscribers and requestor agencies are given real-time access to electronic documents using this method. To repositories, the documents are made uniformly available.

3.   Digital Locker Portal: It is the digital directiory. It contains details of gateways, issuers, guidelines, policies, forms and repositories. It is a dashboard. It provides real time transaction volumes.

4.   Digital India Vision: This vision has three elements such as: a) To create a digital infrastructure for online digital identity, bank account and mobile phone. b) To serve real time online financial transaction platform. c) To digitize all papers, certificates and documents

Characteristics of Electronic Documents:

1.   Readable by Machine: Documents in electronic format are machine readable. It avoids human workflow for reading and verifying documents. Documents contain a common set of 'meta' such as 'issuer agency code', 'issue code' etc.

2. Security: Documents stored with repository are secured in terms of storage and access. Specific documents are storable.

3. Sharable: Residents using documents stored in Digilocker share them with other agencies. They do this by providing unique documents URI without sharing scan copies, photo copies etc.

4. Printable: Every document in the repository has a format that can be printed.

5. Verifiable: The authenticity of government papers housed in a repository may be checked. Its misuse is eliminated because it is connected to Adhar.

6. Tamper Evident: Electronically signed documents have this feature. It enables tamper detection.

Digital Locker Interface: DigiLocker may provide following:

1. Possibility for the registration of digital locker service with optional Adhar verification.

2. The ability to download electronic documents from the proper repository.

3. Security services should provide built-in auditing and authentication.

4. A limited amount of storage space might be made available for legacy documents.

5. The ability to ask for document copies to be pushed.

6. A method for subscribing to access notifications must be made available by Digilocker.

7. The 'share' feature allows residents to share with all agencies the documents in respository.

Conclusion:

In India, the advent of the Digilocker facility has sparked an e-revolution. Citizens may now safely preserve their important documents electronically at no charge and with no hassle, which has helped. Seven lakh km of optical fibre have been installed by the National Optical Fiber Network (NOFN). India has grown in strength on the internet. The initiative has brought about authenticity, transparency, and the elimination of corruption. Also, this has made internet connections accessible in remote places. This might be the first step in making India a global superpower.

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