



Original Article

A Study on Digital Economy and Sustainable Development in India

Dr. Ajay Dagadu Kate

Associate Professor, Adarsh College, Vita, Tal: Khanapur, Sangli

Manuscript ID:

IBMIIRJ -2025-020629

Submitted: 15 May 2025

Revised: 25 May 2025

Accepted: 20 June 2025

Published: 30 June 2025

ISSN: 3065-7857

Volume-2

Issue-6

Pp 123-126

June 2025

Correspondence Address:

Dr. Ajay Dagadu Kate

Associate Professor, Adarsh College,

Vita, Tal: Khanapur, Sangli

Email: ajaykate1981@gmail.com



Quick Response Code:



Web: <https://ibrj.us>



DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.17083082

DOI Link:

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17083082>



Creative Commons

Abstract

The use of digital technologies, such as online banking, e-commerce, and digital payments, is boosting financial inclusion and improving people's quality of life. There have been many studies conducted on the digital economy and sustainable development in India. India's economy is rapidly becoming digital, and this change is driving sustainable development and along with economic growth. The digital economy has helped in India's economic growth. Using digital technology, banking and financial services are being made accessible to the common citizens, thereby promoting financial inclusion. The digital economy can impact the environment in both positively and negatively ways. The digital economy can be used as a tool to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals such as poverty eradication, improving healthcare, and education.

Key words: Sustainable Development, Economy, Digital, Change, Quality, Technology, Environment, Financial Services etc.

Introduction:

The digital economy is a crucial factor for economic growth. By using digital technology, India can achieve sustainable development. By using digital technology, social and economic equality can be enhanced. The digital economy is a critical component of sustainable development in India. If properly planned and implemented, the digital economy can help India build a sustainable and prosperous future. Sustainable development is an approach to human development that aims to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The goal is to develop a society in which living conditions and resources meet human needs without compromising the integrity of the planet. The share of agriculture in the annual gross domestic product is continuously decreasing, but agriculture remains the largest component of the economy and plays a vital role in India's socioeconomic development. Agriculture has always been prioritized in India's five-year plan. The digital economy refers to the economic activity arising from the connection of individuals, businesses, devices, data, and operations through digital technologies. The main goal of sustainable development is to meet the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. They balance economic growth, environmental protection, and social equity.

Problems of the Study:

One of the greatest challenges in the digital economy is ensuring data security and user privacy. Cyber-attacks, identity theft, and data breaches are key threats that both companies and governments must address. Economics affect our daily lives in both obvious and subtle ways. From a personal perspective, economics determines many of the choices we make regarding work, leisure, consumption, and how much to save. Our lives are also affected by macroeconomic trends such as inflation, interest rates, and economic growth. Improve communication and connectivity across countries Promotes digital literacy and skills training. It promotes financial inclusion by providing easy access to banking services and digital transactions.

Objectives of the Study:

The main objective of this research is to study the impact of globalization and Digital India on sustainable development, and some specific objectives have been given by the researcher as follows.

Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International Public License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/), which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

How to cite this article:

Kate, A. D. (2025). A Study on Digital Economy and Sustainable Development in India. *In Sight Bulletin: A Multidisciplinary Interlink International Research Journal*, 2(6), 123–126. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17083082>

1. To Study the impact of Digital India on sustainable development
2. To Study effective measures to prevent cybercrime.
3. To Study Encouraging online behavior to educate and protect from danger.

Significance of the Study:

Providing universal availability of high-speed Internet connectivity in all parts of the country. Transforming government services into digital platforms for efficient and transparent delivery. The Digital India Portal ensures transparency in all its operations, making it a trusted option for people to avail of these services. The Digital India Mission primarily focuses on three areas: providing digital infrastructure as a source of utility to every citizen. On-demand governance and services. Digital empowerment of citizens. India's Digital India campaign has truly transformed the country by making technology accessible, empowering citizens, and bridging the gaps in the sector. Under the Disha initiative, government partners with various stakeholders, including NGOs, educational institutions, and private organizations, promote skill development and digital literacy in India.

Scope of the Study:

Digital India aims to encourage individuals to participate in digital activities by promoting digital usage through mobile phones and improving the infrastructure. High-speed Internet will be made available at the Gram Panchayat level. The Make in India initiative has improved India's electronics manufacturing sector. There has also been a growth in the healthcare and education sectors. Improvements in the online infrastructure will strengthen a country's economy. Digital society has brought about cultural changes that have impacted social norms, behaviors, and traditions. Communication styles and etiquette have evolved, with speed and brevity often being prioritized in digital interactions.

Limitation of the Study:

The main constraints or obstacles to the sustainable development of Digital India are lack of digital literacy, financial constraints, language barriers, technical difficulties, and security concerns. In rural and backward areas, people do not have sufficient knowledge of how to use digital technologies. Consequently, many people are unable to avail themselves of the benefits of government schemes and services. For example, schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan help people learn digital skills, but there is still much work to be done. The cost of smartphones and Internet data is unaffordable for poor and low-income people. The cost of the equipment and connectivity required to use digital banking and financial services is high.

Period of the Study:

Embedding digital methods in globalization for sustainable development is the need of the hour, but in the current era of globalization, Digital India has played a very important role in developing nations like India. To conduct this research, researchers have attempted to complete it using information from 2024.

Research Methodology:

To study the two concepts of sustainable development and Digital India, researchers have completed this research in an exploratory manner in the era of globalization using descriptive analysis methods and secondary research.

Research Method:

The researcher used the descriptive analysis method to study the concepts of Digital India and Globalization, and the research was completed clinically by the researcher.

Results and Discussion:

Sustainable development is the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. In sustainable development, while using the earth's resources for development, future generations are also expected to use these resources carefully. Many sustainable development schemes have been implemented in India. These schemes consider three factors: environmental protection, social equity, and economic development. Because of these schemes, resources will be preserved for future generations and all-round development will be achieved. India's economic development is comparable to that of other developing nations. The Indian economy is largely dependent on agricultural and agriculture-related activities. Slow growth, low per capita income, and declining GDP are hallmarks of the Indian economy. A capitalist economy is an economic system in which the means of production, such as factories, land, and natural resources, are owned and controlled by private individuals or companies. In this system, profit-making is the main goal, and decisions about the production and distribution of goods and services are made by private owners based on market demand and supply.

Digital Economy:

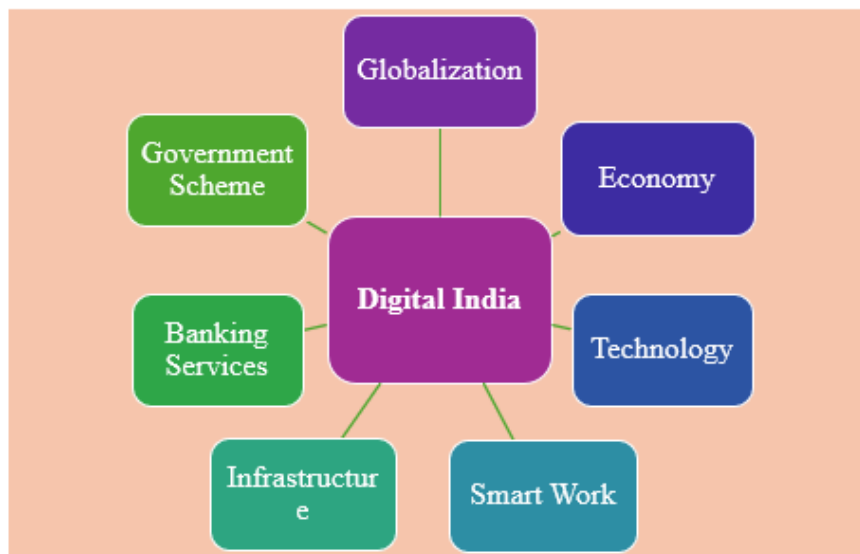
The digital economy, also called the new economy, refers to the economic activities facilitated by the use of digital technologies. It includes online connections and transactions in areas such as the Internet, mobile technology, big data, and communication technology. In the digital economy, digital computing technologies are used in economic activities such as online transactions, e-commerce, and digital marketing. It connects different devices, data, people, and businesses, thereby increasing information-sharing and collaboration. Traditional industries are digitally integrated in the digital economy, making them more efficient and effective.

Sustainable Development:

Sustainable development refers to meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. This means that natural resources should be used in a way that allows future generations to use

them, and that the environment is taken care of. Sustainable development prevents the depletion of natural resources and takes care of the environment. Sustainable development provides equal opportunities for the poor and disadvantaged sections of society and establishes social justice. Sustainable development enables long-term, balanced economic growth. Sustainable development provides future generations with the opportunity to live better lives. Sustainable development can make our planet and society safer and more prosperous. The primary goal of sustainable development is to balance economic, environmental, and social needs and ensure prosperity for both present and future generations.

Chart No. 1 Digital India



Digital Technology:

Digital technology involves the use of digital devices, systems, and processes to create, store, process, and transmit information. Digital technology converts information into binary codes in the forms of 0 and 1. These binary codes are then read and processed using computers and other digital devices. Digital technology is used to process, store, and transmit information to various devices. Tasks can be performed faster and more efficiently using digital technology. Digital technology helps people communicate with each other easily.

Digital India and Globalization:

The combined effect of Digital India and globalization is India's rapid economic and social progress. 'Digital India' is a campaign of the Government of India. The main objective was to empower people by increasing the use of technology in the country and making government services available online. Globalization has made the world interconnected, so through Digital India, India's economy and social development can be achieved at the international level by using technology. Digital India has brought government work online, making it possible for people to access government schemes, certificates, and other services from the comfort of their homes. Digital India is a campaign of the Government of India through which the main objective is to empower people by increasing the use of technology in the country and making government services available online.

Factors Affecting on Digital India:

Many factors influence Digital India, including digital infrastructure, digitization of government services, digital literacy, and cybersecurity. These factors have both positive and negative effects on India's digital journey.

1. Digital Infrastructure: High-speed Internet and Connectivity: Expanding Internet access in rural and remote areas, enabling people to avail themselves of online services.
2. Use of smartphones and other devices: Increasing the use of smartphones and other digital devices among people so that they can easily use online services.
3. Infrastructure for digital payments: Providing secure and easy options for online payments, which will make it easier for people to purchase goods and services.

Digitization of Government Services:

1. E-Governance: Making government services available online, such as obtaining various licenses, certificates and other documents online.
2. Transparent and fast services: Using digitization for transparency and efficiency in government operations.
3. Active citizen participation: Encouraging people to actively participate in government schemes and services.

Digital Literacy:

1. Digital Skills: Teaching people the skills needed to use digital technology.
2. Digital Literacy Programs: Organizing digital literacy programs in schools, colleges, and communities.
3. Overcoming the Digital Divide: Overcoming the digital divide between rural and urban areas.

Conclusion:

The combined effect of Digital India and globalization is India's rapid economic and social progress. Through digital India, it can become a developed and empowered nation by leveraging technology and taking advantage of the opportunities of globalization. Globalization has made the world interconnected, so through Digital India, India's economy and social development can be achieved at the international level by using technology. Globalization exposes people to different cultures, which enriches the country both socially and culturally. Most digital content and applications are available in English, which poses difficulties to local speakers. The availability of digital content in Marathi and other regional languages remains limited. Often, internet connectivity is low or unstable, causing difficulties in using digital services. Services such as the Unified Payments Interface also experience technical issues that disrupt transactions. People are apprehensive about using digital services because of incidents such as online fraud, data theft, and cyber-attacks. If security in digital transactions is not assured, people will be reluctant to use these services. Owing to rapid changes in the digital economy, the government needs to formulate new policies and regulations.

Acknowledgment

Nil.

Financial support and sponsorship

Nil.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

References:

1. Ameni et. al. (2025), The impact of the digital economy on sustainable development in the face of geopolitical risks, pp. 52-56.
2. Raihan et. al. (2025), A review of the potential opportunities and challenges of the digital economy for sustainability, pp.12-20.
3. Cigu (2025), The Digital Economy's Contribution to Advancing Sustainable Economic Development, pp. 45-51.
4. Govt. of India (2024), Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations, pp.1-6.
5. Mishra (2024), Estimation and Measurement of India's Digital Economy, pp. 40-49.
6. Pradhan et. al. (2024), Sustainable economic development in India: The dynamics between financial inclusion, ICT development, and economic growth, pp. 62-69.
7. Joshi et.al. (2023), Digital India: Paving the Way Towards a Sustainable Digital Economy, pp. 60-67.
8. Abeer (2022), The Role of the Digital Economy in Sustainable Development, pp. 13-25.
9. Kumar et. al. (2023), Impact of Digitalization on Global Sustainable Development Across Countries, pp.15-24.