

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PLANS IN NEW EAR OF MODERNIZATION AND DIGITALIZATION

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Abstract

Based on an evaluation of the growth of digital government and the identification of significant obstacles, the study aims to determine the prerogatives for digital modernization in the new age of the public administration system. The study indicates that Delhi's digital government has advanced to a great degree. However, despite government agencies' recent focus on automation, the conversion of public services to electronic format has not yielded sufficient outcomes. The primary obstacles and rights to digital modernization of the public administration system are also faced in this era of Modernization. According to the study's conclusion, actively modernizing the public administration system digitally necessitates broadening the scope of techniques used to assess how government projects and programs are being implemented, including conducting an audit of the projects' efficacy and efficiency. The research emphasizes how crucial it is to strike a balance between ecological concerns, fair access to resources and services, and technology integration.

Keywords: Development Plans, New Ear, Modernization, Digitalization, public administration system.

1. INTRODUCTION

Most of our everyday activities rely on emerging digital and computer technology as the globe digitises. Modern technologies are used in socio-economic, environmental, sustainable, and climatic research to boost system productivity and efficiency.

Digitalization is the incorporation of technology into daily life. Digitization enables such integration. Digitization involves transforming physical data (sensors, textual material, etc.) and knowledge into a computer-readable format. Digitising centuries-old artworks, pictures, and videos has yielded useful results thanks to information technology. Digitalization advantages led to IoT-integrated equipment and sensors. IoT is a resilient network of physical items linked via the internet by embedded sensors, software, and other technologies that exchange and gather data. Big data is managed using real-time analysis, machine learning, and AI. The untapped potential of these huge data sets creates unique opportunity to accelerate the transition to more efficient and sustainable smart integrated cities.

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Digitalization introduces new tools that must be balanced for sensible use and sustainability. Making well-informed choices to utilise resources and services more effectively impacts sustainability and equitable access, but various problems must be addressed to attain these objectives. Electronic device development and manufacture deplete resources and generate e-waste (unwanted, non-working electronics towards or at the end of their "useful life") that is seldom recycled. Lifecycle consideration and e-waste recycling technology development are crucial. The need for greater infrastructure may exacerbate the gap between developed and developing areas. Infrastructure and fair internet access are needed to reduce inequities and poverty and give digital education to users. Finally, big-data sources' openness raises data security risks. Data security raises concerns about digital service safety and network integrity. These problems must be recognised but should not prevent digitalization from being used to sustainable challenges.

1.1. Modernization and Its Important

The dynamic process of modernization involves using new techniques, systems, and technologies to improve production, efficiency, and overall growth. Modernization, which includes improvements in infrastructure, social changes, economic reforms, political upheavals, and technology developments, is essential to promoting social progress, economic prosperity, and technological innovation. Societies and organisations may improve connection, compete worldwide, and adapt to the digital era by adopting modern strategies and modernising their infrastructure. Furthermore, via responsible and transparent government, modernization promotes political stability and, eventually, institutional confidence. In general, its significance is found in advancing advancement in the political, social, technical, and economic domains and guaranteeing relevance and adaptability in a world that is changing quickly.

1.2. Objectives of the study

- To carry out an investigation in order to determine Delhi's NISG VALUES between 2015 and 2022.
- To examine the New Era of Digitalization and Modernization

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Jones, P., & Wynn, M. (2021) This research aimed to provide an exploratory evaluation of the approaches taken by the top players in the digital transformation space to sustainable development. As a result, the assessment of contemporary business thinking in that market is what gives the piece its uniqueness and worth. Using an inductive, qualitative methodology based on a review of public corporate reports, the research identifies six main sustainability topics that are actively supported and promoted. The article concludes that support and promotion of the circular economy may offer the best opportunity for digital technologies to meaningfully impact sustainable development, and that the current sustainability objectives of the technology companies are motivated as much by commercial reality as any altruistic motives.

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Bastow, S., &Tinkler, J. (2006)Disaggregation, competition, and incentivization characterised the "new public management" (NPM) wave of public sector organisational restructuring. Many "leading-edge" countries have halted or reversed this trend, while others are still adapting to NPM. This decline is primarily due to NPM's substantially increased institutional and policy complexity's cumulative detrimental indirect effects on social problem-solving. The post-NPM regime's character is evolving. Digitization, needs-based holism, and reintegration are key to the current and future wave of change, and we suggest that IT-driven reforms are necessary. These improvements are part of "digital-era governance" (DEG), which promotes the reintegration of functions into government, the adoption of comprehensive and needs-oriented structures, and the digitalization of administrative processes. DEG offers a rare opportunity to modify many interconnected technological, organisational, cultural, and social aspects. There are numerous ways DEG may be embraced as a coherent phenomena and exploited successfully.

Peng, Y., &Jin, J. (2019) ICT is at the centre of the digital economy, which studied by him. This economy influences all facets of society in some way. The rise of educational technology to the information technology stage has resulted in the modernization of "Internet+ education" against the backdrop of the digital economy, ushering in a new era of contemporary online education. Combining technology with education to maximise learning is known as modernization teaching. It completely integrates the qualities of the Internet and the digital economy as a new teaching method that blends knowledge and instruction. Due to this feature, modernising college and university curricula from the standpoint of the digital economy presents both potential and unique obstacles.

A. A. Strokov (2020)The research looked at how education is becoming digital. The study's importance lies in education's distinctive role in post-industrial society. Human potential and preparation for social and ecological concerns are primarily influenced by educational system performance. Modern technologies, which modernise and enhance education, improve future specialised training, and bring education closer to science, are becoming more important in enhancing national education. These technologies also need a study of present teaching techniques and their consequences on society and particular social groupings. This situation warrants research on education digitalization and societal effects. This study tries to identify the main difficulties and predict the future of digital education.

3. RESEASRCH METHODOLOGY

3.1.Research Design

The mixed-methodologies study will use qualitative and quantitative methods. Qualitative approaches will examine key stakeholders' perspectives, attitudes, and experiences, while quantitative methods will analyze numerical data and trends.

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3.2. Data Collection

Create and distribute surveys to government officials, staff, and residents to collect quantitative data on digital government services and digital modernization's efficacy. Examine government papers, policies, and other documents to evaluate Delhi's digital modernization efforts. Interviews: To understand digital modernization's difficulties and prospects, interview government officials, IT specialists, and civil society members in semi-structured format. Focus Groups: Focus groups with people may reveal their digital public service expectations, concerns, and opinions.

3.3. Sampling

Stratified sampling ensures representation from varied government levels, agencies, and citizen populations. Choose participants based on their public administration digitization positions, responsibilities, and experiences.

4. DATA ANALYSIS

Since 2001, when India made its first effort to document the condition of e-government, it has swiftly changed over the last some years. The 2020 report emphasises how e-government growth is still on the rise globally. Several states received "very high" ratings in 2020, with National Institute for Smart Government (NISG) scores ranging from 0.75 to 1. In contrast, there were only ten of these states in 2015 and fifteen in 2020, Delhi included.

Table 1:The National Institute for Smart Government (NISG) conducted a research on Delhi from 2015 to 2022.

	2015	2020
Very High NISG	15%	21%
High NISG	34%	37%
Middle NISG	35%	34%
Low NISG	16%	8%

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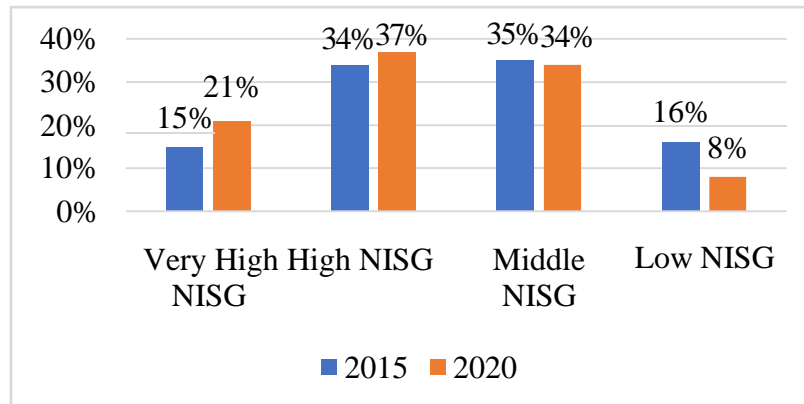


Figure 1:The National Institute for Smart Government (NISG) conducted a research on Delhi from 2015 to 2022.

According to the latest India "E-Government Survey 2020" report, Delhi ranks with a value of 0.7597 (Figure 2). The first three places in the ranking were taken since 2015 To 2017

Table 2:Dynamics of the Republic of Delhi's shifting standing in the e-government development ranking, 2015–2020

	NISG values
2015	0.4740
2016	0.5575
2017	0.6842
2018	0.7280
2019	0.722
2020	0.7595

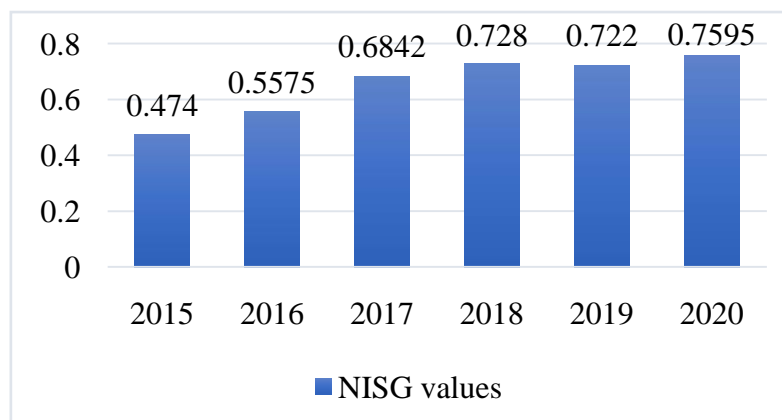


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5. CONCLUSION

Digitalizing public administration is Delhi policy. Transforming the planet and meeting 2030 sustainable development objectives requires changing public self-governance. This entails modifying the State's role in public activities and meeting people's needs with civil society and the private sector. Digital governance and ICTs may include everyone in sustainability. The 2030 Agenda states "the diffusion of information and communication technologies, as well as global collaboration, have great potential to accelerate progress, remove digital barriers, and develop knowledge societies through, for example, scientific and technological innovation development in various fields" to do so. Digitization goes beyond tech. A complete strategy with rapid, dependable, accessible, and customised services is needed. Public sector modernization is lacking in many nations. Strategic thinking, legislation, and regulation must change if traditional regulation fails. Governments provide services, laws, and policies. This approach will enhance education and meet objectives. Authority, business, and civil society demands may be met with customised services. The study revealed that digital transformation involves state reorientation, cross-sector collaboration, and new technologies. Strategic reforms, including complete digital project and initiative assessments, must be prioritised by policymakers to optimise societal benefits and implementation. Governments can empower people and promote global sustainability goals via inclusive and equitable development by combining technology with sustainability principles.

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