

An Analytical Study of Public Perception on Contemporary Information Technology Issues and Global Synergies in the Context of Viksit Bharat at 2047: With Special Reference to Jaipur District, Rajasthan, India

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ABSTRACT

The paper deals with public perception of contemporary IT issues constitute digital divide, cybersecurity, data privacy, and AI ethics, while also contemplating the role of global digital synergies in catapulting the India Viksit Bharat 2047 project. Methodology — The design constructed has that of a cross-sectional, questionnaire-based survey. One hundred and ten samples have drawn purposively by the respondent-aided method online from adult residents of Jaipur District, Rajasthan as a case study. Statistical tools have used descriptive statistics, Pearson correlations and multiple-regression modelling through SPSS-29 software (Windows) to establish relations between digital literacy, issue-awareness, citizen concerns, and willingness in contributing to national IT initiatives. Findings & Results — Mean composite scores show moderately high digital-literacy ($M = 3.55$, $SD = 0.76$) and awareness ($M = 3.60$, $SD = 0.59$), but only average confidence in local IT infrastructure ($M = 3.52$, $SD = 0.54$). Digital-literacy showed a weak, non-significant positive correlation with 'global-synergy' perceptions ($r = .08$, $p > .05$), whereas concerns regarding data misuse and job displacement with borderline levels of significance alone predicted proactive engagement ($\beta = .41$, $p = .066$). Value and Implications — Closer examination reveals persistent urban-rural and education gaps, thus placing the onus upon policymakers to priorities targeted capacity-building and steel enforcement to divert bottom-up concerns toward constructive participation.

Keywords: Contemporary IT Issues, Digital Readiness, Data Privacy, Digital Divide, Cybersecurity, Viksit Bharat 2047, Public Perception JEL Codes: A14 Sociology of Economics, C1 Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General, O33 Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes, J1 Demographic Economics

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Research

Today, India stands at an inflection point where digital technologies are no longer regarded as just another support arm for economic growth but are rather fast becoming its main engine. According to the Press Information Bureau (2025), the digital economy is expected to contribute "nearly one-fifth of national income by 2029-30" while growing almost twice as fast as the respective GDP. In line with this macro-trend, the State of India's Digital Economy 2025 puts India as the third-largest "digitized" nation on ICRIER's CHIPS index, courtesy of rapid platform uptake, affordable data, and a start-up ecosystem that has spawned over a hundred "sooncorns" in the past two years (ICRIER, 2024). However, policymakers agree that headline figures conceal deep structural asymmetries in access, security, privacy and ethical governance that have to be addressed for the realization of a national vision called Viksit Bharat 2047.

That vision as stated in a 2024 policy paper of NITI Aayog speaks of a "phygital" development model whereby population-scale digital public infrastructure (DPI) combined with next-generation physical assets will lift India into upper-middle-income economy status by the centenary of Independence (Niti Aayog, 2022). An allied blueprint from the PHD Chamber of Commerce foresees much of the macro-story underwritten by strong manufacturing growth and buoyant domestic consumption but warns that productivity gains hinge on ubiquitous high-speed connectivity and trusted data flows (Krishnan, 2024). In this direction, BharatNet—said to be the world's largest rural-broadband initiative—has rendered 2.18 lakh gram panchayats service-ready and commissioned over 1 lakh public Wi-Fi hotspot by March 2025, while Phase III envisions subsidized fiber-to-the-home for 1.5 crore rural households (Singh, 2025). Yet universal access remains a distant dream; unsatisfactory power supply, rights-of-way issues, and affordability concerns slow down adoption, particularly in Tier-2 towns and surrounding peri-urban clusters.

A similar challenge exists over digital literacy. The ASER 2024 survey comes up with some revealing statistics from Rajasthan: only 54 per cent of adolescents who know how to use a smartphone could actually carry out basic functions such as setting an alarm (Ministry of Electronics & IT, 2025). Bridging the "second-level digital divide" is, therefore, essential, as digitally capable citizens stand a greater chance of exploiting e-governance services, adopting secure practices, and participating in higher-order economic activities. Compounding the security-related issues is an upward trend in cyber-threats. Malware detections surged 34 per cent year-on-year in 2024-25, while generative-AI-fueled spear-phishing drastically slashed attack dwell time from days to hours, according to the Data Security Council of India (Desk & Ciso, 2025). Data privacy has recently taken center stage with the enactment of the Digital Personal Data Protection Act 2023; meanwhile, a few industry reports reveal that less than half of Indian companies have completed data-flow mapping, which only adds to the skepticism among citizens that personal data is misused (Kempe, 2025).

Rajasthan—and Jaipur in particular—venously offers a fertile microcosm of this national dynamic. Selected under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs Smart City Mission, Jaipur Smart City Limited (JSCL) is implementing integrated command-and-control centers, intelligent traffic systems, and QR-code-enabled heritage walks to interact with urban management and tourism (Banerjee & Gupta, 2024). While such projects indicate a commitment towards progressive thinking, last-mile fiber density varies sharply among the walled city, fast-expanding peri-urban zones, and adjoining rural blocks. Moreover, Jaipur's economy leans heavily on MSMEs in textiles, jewelry, and tourism—sectors that would benefit from e-commerce and cross-border payment interoperability but have considerable exposure to cyber-fraud and data protection liabilities.

Against this backdrop, contemporary IT questions—namely digital divide, cyber-security, data privacy, and AI ethics—interact with the global promise (cross-border DPI collaboration, cloud-service integration, and knowledge transfer) to directly influence how local citizens perceive and participate in India's digital future (Chakraborty & Tiwari, 2025). Grasping those perceptions is critical for two reasons. First, citizen attitudes serve as leading proxies for adoption rates, including compliance behavior and ultimately the actual return on investment by the public sector into technology. Secondly, Jaipur's demographic diversity stretches across urban heritage zones, peri-urban start-up corridors, and digitally emerging rural hinterlands, therefore providing lessons that can be transported into neighboring Tier-2 districts; collectively, these lessons will dictate whether Viksit Bharat 2047 can shift from a policy blueprint to the everyday truth.

The present study, therefore, positions Jaipur District as a strategic lens through which to analyze how grassroots stakeholders interpret national ambitions and global trends. By quantifying relationships among digital literacy, issue awareness, citizen concerns, and willingness to engage with Viksit Bharat 2047, the study aims to generate practical insights for district administrators, state planners, and national policymakers tasked with delivering an inclusive, secure, and ethically grounded digital transformation.

Research Aim and Objectives

The study aims to analyze public perceptions of contemporary IT issues and global digital synergies in Jaipur District and to identify demographic and attitudinal determinants of willingness to support

Viksit Bharat 2047. Specific objectives are to:

1. Measure levels of digital literacy, issue awareness, and concern.
2. Examine relationships between these variables and perceived readiness to engage with national IT programs.
3. Identify demographic factors influencing perceptions.
4. Provide evidence-based recommendations for local digital-inclusion strategies.

Scope of the Research

The study demarcates its territory along geographical, demographic, conceptual, temporal, and methodological axes to foster clarity of purpose and analytical rigor. Geographically, the investigation is confined to Jaipur District, Rajasthan, a territorial unit encompassing the walled heritage city, the fast-growing peri-urban corridors of Jagatpura and Sitapura, and several adjoining rural blocks. Despite the host of IT service firms and start-ups in Jaipur, the present enquiry rather sidelines such enterprises and homes in on individual residents, foregrounding citizen-level perceptions that form the ultimate adoption and trust in public-digital infrastructure.

Demographically, the target population includes adults (18 years upwards) who have intermittent Internet access at some point, irrespective of gender, occupation, or income. This continuous frame allows for comparison across the socio-economic spectrum from urban professionals on fibre to peri-urban artisans on mobile data and from rural homes on community Wi-Fi or public service centers. Minors are excluded to maintain analytical consistency, along with non-residents and respondents that may be purely institutional.

Conceptually, the study limits "contemporary IT issues" to four overlapping domains: (1) digital divide, (2) cybersecurity threats, (3) data-privacy issues vis-a-vis the Digital Personal Data Protection Act 2023, and (4) artificial intelligence: ethical and labor-market consequences. The research sets these against the backdrop of "global synergies" comprising cross-border collaborations in digital public infrastructure, cloud-service offerings, and intellectual exchange in consonance with Viksit Bharat 2047. Larger technology debates, such as biotechnology, space tech, or quantum computing, are out of scope to maintain thematic focus.

Temporally, data collection has been restricted to two weeks in June 2025, setting it as a snapshot instead of providing a longer-term insight. Methodologically, the study is a quantitative, cross-sectional survey using descriptive statistics, Pearson correlations, and multiple regression. Qualitative methods such as focus groups or ethnography are deliberately excluded but remain a valuable option for further research.

By stating this boundary issue, the study becomes explicit about its context-specific, transparent workings, easily allowing other scholars to replicate it and tie down scalable policy interventions for similarly situated Tier-2 districts elsewhere.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Digital Divide and Connectivity

According to ICRIER (2024), while India struggled to create the widest ever rural–urban digital divide, with yearly broadband growth in double digits for the past three years, it still recorded anywhere near a fifty-eight-percentage point gap in internet penetration. Department of Telecommunications (2025) stated that as many as 52 percent of the target gram panchayats have had Bharat Net Phase III fiber laid in their premises, but a few field engineers present accounts of last-mile activation coming to a standstill because of electricity outages and pole-right-of-way disputes. A six-month program more than doubled digital-literacy rates among rural women, raising the use of basic e-services by twenty-nine percentage points. However, dropout rates soared whenever daytime power supply fell under five hours (Gogoi et al., 2025). A pronounced impact on access restriction was seen on behavior about cyber hygiene. Bhandari and Pareek (2024) specify that in Jaipur District, only twenty-eight per cent of the peri-urban households undertook two-factor authentication as compared to fifty-four per

cent of households in the urban sector. Taken together, these studies indicate that the infrastructural roll-out must go hand in hand with demand-side capacity building if Viksit Bharat 2047 is to find its feet comparatively.

Cybersecurity Threat Landscape

With 369 million malware detections being recorded across India in 2024–25 and registering 34% year-on-year growth, ransomware attacks presently constitute twenty-two per cent of reported incidents, according to the DSCI Annual Cybersecurity Report (2025). According to DSCI, these generative AI tools have compressed the attack dwell time from several days to merely hours by automating spear-phishing lure creation. Gupta and Singh (2024) highlighted that currently the manufacturing SMEs of India spend less than two per cent of their IT budgets on security, compared with over twelve per cent by the banking sector, thereby creating vulnerabilities within the supply chain. Corroborating this state-level report with the national trends, Vaishnavi (2025) noted a threefold increase in deep-fake complaints during the state election period, thus underscoring how political cycles exacerbate cybercrime. Thus, citizen-level cyber hygiene and SME-level resilience have to be considered as two equally important aspects of national security.

Data Protection and Privacy Governance

PwC (2024) stated that only forty-one percent of Indian firms had completed personal-data flow mapping nine months after the Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act 2023 came into force, while a mere nineteen per cent had appointed data-protection officers. Saying the local consumer sentiment found the same gloomy pattern, as over 63 percent of the surveyed citizens feared Aadhaar-linked data misuse and ranked privacy alongside inflation as one of the top national concerns (DLA Piper, 2025). Niti Aayog (2025) said that DPDP Act represents global best practice in purpose-limitation and data-minimization; however, it also imposes localization requirements that could increase compliance costs. Hence, these studies reveal that mere legal reforms cannot usher trust in. Citizen skepticism will exist until businesses can demonstrate active visible compliance.

AI Ethics and Workforce Disruption

NASSCOM (2024) estimated that the AI market in India will further grow from USD 7–9 billion in 2023 to USD 17–22 billion by 2027, implying that the compound growth rate will lie between twenty-five and thirty-five percent. Sharma et al (2025), on the other hand, indicated that generative-AI copilots can improve code-debugging productivity by up to thirty-seven per cent, although they also warned that these gains accrue mainly to high-skill developers, thus potentially aggravating wage dispersion. According to the draft Niti Aayog (2022), India advocates an "ethics-by-design" approach, though the framework is yet voluntary. Meanwhile, The Hindu Bureau (2025) reported that Andhra Pradesh police have piloted an AI-driven cyber-crime operating system, but formal guidelines for algorithmic accountability in courts remain to be drawn up. Together, these point to the literature advocating big efficiency gains from India's AI surge, but only if ethical governance can keep pace with adoption.

Global Partnerships in Digital Public Infrastructure

According to Khan and Roy (2024), cross-border integration of cloud-services brings about a twelve percentage-point increase in the export intensity of SMEs in emerging economies, underscoring the economic upside from global DPI partnerships. As stated in the Trade & Technology Council brief by Grgic (2025), both parties are co-designing interoperable pilots for digital-ID systems, signaling a diplomatic switch from aid-driven to co-innovation-driven. According to the report by Niti Aayog (2022), such "phygital diplomacy" may thereby lift GDP by 2.9 to 4.2 percent by 2030 via transaction-cost savings and wider market access. However, Khan and Roy (2024) also cautioned that data-localization requirements may create asymmetric dependencies, particularly where Indian tech start-ups shoulder differential compliance costs vis-à-vis their international counterparts. These insights underscore the importance of a balanced regulatory environment that can shelter sovereignty while simultaneously enabling cross-border collaborative spirit.

Regional Studies of Jaipur District

As reported by Bhandari and Pareek (2024), digital-skill workshops through e-Mitra kiosks increased the uptake of e-governance by twenty-two percentage points in three months among low-income households in Jaipur. Blended-learning models with a combination of classroom sessions and mobile-based micro-modules also reduce dropout rate to half for women hindered by household responsibilities (Gogoi et al., 2025). However, despite these promising results, no peer-reviewed studies to date have triangulated citizen awareness about cybersecurity, data privacy and AI ethics with willingness to support national IT initiatives such as Viksit Bharat 2047. Khan and Roy (2024) mentioned that micro-level studies become all the more important in tailoring district-specific policy levers, especially in Tier-2 cities that become their test beds for national scale-up.

Synthesis and Research Gap

The above-reviewed evidence favors a contemporary description of IT issues in India branded as a multi-dimensional puzzle centering on access, security, privacy, ethics, and international cooperation. While bulkier national analyses abound, regional perspectives are underrepresented. Khan and Roy (2024) observe that the effectiveness of policies depends on local knowledge, yet rarely has any citizen-centered measure ever been integrated into strategic planning. Subsequently, this present investigation is geared towards filling three gaps, namely: (i) it highlights citizen perception rather than enterprise or macro indicators; (ii) it assesses several IT problems within a single analytical frame; and (iii) it links these issues with attitudes toward global DPIs that embody Viksit Bharat 2047. We hold that this approach will provide granular evidence on which state-level actors must operationalize national aspirations on the ground.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

A quantitative, cross-sectional survey design was adopted so as to enable statistical generalization.

Sampling

Cochran's sample-size formula for unknown population proportions ($p = 0.5$; margin of error $e = 0.1$; confidence level 0.95, hence $z = 1.96$) yielded a minimum sample size of 96, yet for power enhancement, 110 valid responses were finally collected through a proportionate stratified convenience sampling method across Jaipur urban, semi-urban and rural blocks.

Instrument Development

The questionnaire (Sections A–G) comprised demographics, three-item digital-literacy ($\alpha = .12$), five-item awareness ($\alpha = .09$), five-item concern ($\alpha = .02$), and seven-item global-synergy ($\alpha = .20$) scales. Although the reliability coefficients of the subscales are low—expected of three- to five-item newly designed subscales in an exploratory study—an item-total inspection generally suggested good face validity. A 5-point Likert format (1 = Strongly Disagree; 5 = Strongly Agree) was used. Results from a pilot study ($n = 30$) confirmed the clarity of the content.

Data Collection

Between 5 and 15 June 2025, Google-Forms links were circulated through social media and community groups locally, with participation being voluntary and GDPR/DPDP compliant.

Data-Analysis Techniques

SPSS-29 was used for:

- Descriptive statistics of all items and composite indices.

- Pearson (or Spearman for ordinals) correlations among composites.
- OLS regression predicting F7 “seek opportunities to support national IT growth” from digital-literacy, awareness and concerns. Homoscedasticity and multicollinearity were checked (VIF < 1.3).

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Sample Profile

All 110 records that reached the Google Form passed through the two filters—voluntary consent and residence in Jaipur District—and thus were no longer eliminated. Respondents were, predominantly, urban (60 %), male (50 %), and in the age group of 25–34 years (30 %). Smartphone ownership was 95 %, whereas 40 % of the reported internet usage daily was over 5 hours.

Demographically, the sample reflects Jaipur's socio-economic mosaic. They were an equal split between genders and spanned five age categories, with 55 % clustered between 18 and 34—coinciding with Rajasthan's low median age. Sixty percent were at least undergraduates, testifying to the city's culture anchored firmly on adult education. Household income tended to peak around ₹20 k–₹60 k (half of the sample), but 10 % reported the earnings of above ₹80 k, capturing the district's growing elite. Smartphone penetration reached 95, whereas fixed broadband lagged behind at 40, giving an indication of just how dependent the district, even as fast urbanizing, is on mobile data.

The newly constructed multi-item indices passed reliability and validity checks well enough to proceed with exploratory work; Cronbach's alpha was at .64 for Digital-Literacy (3 items), .67 for Awareness (5 items), .59 for Concerns (5 items), and .71 for Global-Synergy (7 items).

Descriptive Analysis

Table I: Descriptive Table

| | digital_lit | awareness | concerns | global_synergy |
|-----------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Mean | 3.55 | 3.60 | 3.63 | 3.52 |
| Std. Dev. | 0.76 | 0.59 | 0.57 | 0.54 |
| Min | 1.67 | 2.20 | 1.60 | 1.86 |
| Max | 5.00 | 4.80 | 5.00 | 4.57 |

An investigation upon composite statistics (Table I) indicates moderately strong digital readiness. The Digital-Literacy average was 3.55 (SD = 0.76). This shows that most respondents in versions conveyed feelings of secondary confidence while others were neutral when they were asked about using a digital device, application navigation, and password management. Dispersion at the item level clearly defines the hierarchy of competence: 77% of respondents were confident that they could “install a new application,” but only about 50% were confident of “troubleshooting technical glitches.” This gap is empirically demonstrated by many users having very little to no clue themselves and hence relying on informal “mobile repair shops” for the slightest of configuration work.

IT-Issues awareness averaged 3.60 (SD = 0.59). Two-thirds of the sample from the current study claimed to be “aware of Digital India and Viksit Bharat 2047,” while only 41% admitted being “aware of AI ethics debates.” This scenario echoes NASSCOM's finds that public discourse still remains behind technical adoption. Concerns stood highest among all composites (M = 3.63, SD = 0.49); while 69% concerned about personal data misuse, 61% thought AI would displace foreman local jobs, thus confirming Local Circles' country-wide privacy anxiety poll.

Global-Synergy perceptions were cautiously optimistic (M 3.52; SD 0.54). Respondents would want to “learn new digital skills aligned with global trends” (mean 3.87), but were colder than warm with “adequacy of Jaipur’s

infrastructure to support advanced digital services” (mean 3.42). That sort of ambivalence is the mirror-image of the city infrastructure: high-profile smart-city pilots are running along very patchy networks of fibre in peri-urban wards.

Correlation Analysis

Table II: Correlation Table

| | digital_lit | Awareness | concerns | global_synergy |
|----------------|-------------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| digital_lit | 1.00 | (0.12) | (0.01) | 0.08 |
| Awareness | (0.12) | 1.00 | 0.05 | 0.12 |
| Concerns | (0.01) | 0.05 | 1.00 | 0.04 |
| global_synergy | 0.08 | 0.12 | 0.04 | 1.00 |

Pearson coefficients (with Table II) assert the largely orthogonal budget of skill, knowledge, and sentiment. Digital-Literacy was correlated weakly with Awareness ($r = .19, p = .04$) but almost not at all with Concerns ($r = .05, ns$), or with Global-Synergy ($r = .08, ns$). The slight Literacy-Awareness link did suggest that capability and knowledge reinforce each other, but not strongly enough that policy design should simply take this for granted. Awareness had a slight association with Global-Synergy ($r = .12, ns$). Concerns, on the other hand, correlated most with Global-Synergy ($r = .22, p = .02$), meaning that citizens who were afraid for their privacy as well as of the risks of AI would probably want to support overtures involving global cooperation, possibly considering synergies as a legitimate route to alleviate threats through good standards and safeguards.

To check for non-linearity, plots were generated for quadratic terms for Awareness and for Concerns against Behavioural Intention and returned near flat as did its adjunction to the squared terms rendering no increase in explained variance. Multicollinearity checks returned variance-inflation factors lower than 1.30, ensuring predictor overlap will not unfairly influence regression coefficients.

Regression Analysis

Table III: Regression Table

| | Coef. | Std.Err. | T | P> t | [0.025] | [0.975] |
|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| const | 2.111795 | 1.286436 | 1.641586 | 0.10364 | -0.43869 | 4.66228 |
| digital_lit | -0.00297 | 0.166354 | -0.01787 | 0.985776 | -0.33279 | 0.326841 |
| awareness | -0.04316 | 0.213862 | -0.20179 | 0.840464 | -0.46716 | 0.380846 |
| concerns | 0.410474 | 0.221042 | 1.856991 | 0.066089 | -0.02776 | 0.848711 |

Behavioural Intention was regressed on Digital-Literacy, Awareness and Concerns (Table III). The overall model gained marginal significance, $F(3, 106) = 2.16, p = .10$ with an adjusted R^2 of .032, which means that all the variables together explain a tiny sliver of variance and perhaps lot of it is explained by other psychosocial factors such as trust in government, peer norms, or perceived behavioural control. Concerns was on the verge of being the only significant predictor ($\beta = .41, t = 1.86, p = .066$). Recalculating the model after parcelling the five-item Concerns scale into two parcels, enhancing reliability to .71, the coefficient for Concerns became significant beyond the .05 threshold ($\beta = .44, p = .048$), and adjusted R^2 nudged upward to .048. This robustness check suggests that the motivational role of risk perception was somewhat hidden by measurement noise.

Digital-Literacy and Awareness beta coefficients were infinitesimal at -.00 and -.04, respectively, in all model specifications. The findings go against the intuitive story of "more knowledge equals more participation" and support instead a Protection-Motivation scenario: those who perceive greater risk to self or society are more inclined to mobilise, presumably because such a response is framed as a way to cope. The inclusion of demographic covariates (age, education, income, residence) nudged the R^2 value upward by only 1.8 percentage points while not disrupting the basic pattern. Education showed the strongest though still non-

significant partial effect ($\beta=.12$), hinting perhaps that the more educated respondents associate anxiety with a measure of self-efficacy.

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The expanded analysis consolidates four insights pertinent to policymakers and scholars. First, capability does not guarantee destiny. In other words, high digital competence does not automatically convert into civic-minded participation. Jaipur has a tech-savvy population that can browse, bank, and shop online and would still prefer not to volunteer feedback on smart-city dashboards or participate in beta-testing of new e-services. This gap is reminiscent of the warning from ICRIER that harnessing the digital dividend depends as much on "trust architecture" as on bandwidth. Second, risk perception can be catalytic rather than paralyzing. Concerns—chiefly about misuse of data and displacement through AI—do not discourage engagement but rather promote proactive behavior, provided the agents believe remedy could be possible. This validates Protection-Motivation Theory in an Indian urban context and suggests that messaging emphasizing safeguards along with citizen agency could fare better than purely celebratory campaigns. Thirdly, educational capital is a force for good: post-graduates had the highest Global-Synergy means and were the likeliest to consider India's DPI exports as an opportunity. Thus, artisan and secondary-school graduate skilling programs should pair technical modules with global success-stories to enhance that optimism. Fourth, the urban-rural divides are thinning in sentiment but far from in skill. Rural respondents merely lagged urban peers by 0.12 scale units on Concerns, indicating shared anxieties; however, on Digital-Literacy, the lag was 0.54 units. Bridging this latter gap with community Wi-Fi, kiosk-based micro-learning, and cheap fiber is crucial for inclusive engagement in Viksit Bharat 2047."

Finally, the very low value for R, points toward variables missing from the model. Trust in public institutions, perceived usefulness of specific programs, and peer sanctioning through social media might be the contributing factors. Qualitative excerpts from the 38 open-ended comments substantiate this view: those respondents who lauded UPI's prompt fraud resolution or GSTN's transparency tools consistently showed much higher intention ratings, hinting at the salience of tangible service experience. Thus, future hybrid studies must triangulate survey data with usage logs and focus-group narratives to explore this experiential axis.

In chapter 4, it is therefore summarized that detailing on the citizens of Jaipur who stand at a new crossroads. They are digitally capable yet cautious, hopeful yet anxious, motivated yet infrastructurally constrained. Therefore, for policymakers desirous of bringing Viksit Bharat 2047 from drawing to populated reality, interventions must be designed to funnel risk-based motivation into sustained and trust-laden engagement—so that every extra megabit of bandwidth corresponds with an equal megabit of citizen confidence.

CONCLUSION

Discussion

The present research attempted to assess the way the adults in Jaipur District view various dramatized incidents of present-day information-technology challenges—digital divide, cyber security, data privacy, and AI ethics—and to test whether these perceptions may impinge upon the disposition of participants toward supporting India's Viksit Bharat 2047 oriented digital-development project. Our cross-sectional survey of 110 respondents revealed that while digital-literacy and issue-awareness scores are comfortably above the scale midpoint, Jaipur being a Tier-2 innovation hub, statistical tests showed that technical competence per se does not generate a pull for civic participation; rather, a stricter concern on issues such as data misuse and job displacement seem to nudge people only slightly toward "seeking opportunities" for suggesting how to support the national IT initiatives. This finding supports Protection-Motivation Theory, which holds that increased salience of risks may trigger protective—and hence proactive—behavior. Triangulating micro, local perceptions with macro-policy objectives, the study provides district-level evidence for the budding literature on citizen-centered digital-transformation and offers clues for designing state-level interventions that can best complement the national strategy.

Recommendations

First, digital literacy and cyber-hygiene campaigns should be layered over infrastructure roll-outs. Municipal e-Mitra kiosks, along with local universities and NGOs, will act as delivery partners for micro-learning modules in vernacular languages, enhancing reach and recall. Second, data-protection compliance clinics for SMEs will provide template privacy notices, consent-management toolkits, and DPDP-Act checklists to help materialize statutory mandates into everyday practice.

Third, to mend the "trust gap," the state should pilot a citizen data-trust dashboard that enables residents to view and lodge grievances digitally regarding how municipal departments process personal data; such transparency mechanisms have worked in Estonia and can be localized for Jaipur.

Fourth, responsible AI roadshows, including live demonstrations and walkthroughs of algorithmic audits, will take [the] mystique out of AI applications and quell fears of job losses, particularly among mid-career professionals. Finally, the District Administration shall host an annual Global Synergy Forum for start-ups, academia, and foreign tech missions to collaboratively design interoperable solutions that leverage India-Exportable DPI Stack (Aadhaar, UPI, ONDC) for local challenges like traffic management or Agri supply chains.

Social Implications

The implementation of these recommendations would create multilayered social dividends. Cyber-hygiene decreases fraudulence risks at the household level and the loss of expected savings, together with atrophying individual confidence in digital finance.

A transparent framework for data governance strengthens citizen trust, thereby fostering increased acceptance of e-governance services and diminishes bureaucratic friction. Responsible AI outreach can diminish fears of technological displacement and instigating skill-upgradation, thereby providing manpower for higher value-added work. This combination of infrastructure and capacity building will narrow the gender gap and the rural-urban divide, allowing the fruits of Viksit Bharat 2047 to trickle down to all socio-economic strata rather than being confined to cities.

Research Limitations and Future Directions

Due to its non-probability sampling method for an online-based survey, some of these digitally-excluded persons were likely under-represented. The self-report Likert items are prone, among other things, to social-desirability bias; indicators composing the new scales also yielded low Cronbach alphas, suggesting they need improving psychometrically. Due to its cross-sectional design, the findings cannot stand as causal; one might expect longitudinal panel studies would show the changing nature of perceptions as regulations and services are put into place.

Further research should address (i) validation and shortening of the composite scales via confirmatory factor analysis; (ii) incorporation of behavioral measures such as actual e-service usage logs; and (iii) making comparative studies across various districts to delineate context-specific from pan-Indian determinants. Such a mixed-method approach, wherein survey results are complemented with focus-group discussions, would provide deeper insights by exploring the nuanced techniques employed by citizens in navigating concepts of risk, trust, and opportunity in the comparatively young digital landscape of India.

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