Abstract-
In this research paper we want to focus on Digital India is a campaign launched by the Government of India to ensure that Government services are made available to citizens electronically by improved online infrastructure and by increasing Internet connectivity or by making the country digitally empowered in the field of technology. The initiative includes plans to connect rural areas with high-speed internet networks. Digital India consists of three core components, (a) development of secure and stable digital infrastructure, (b) delivering government services digitally, and (c) universal digital literacy. Digital India for empowered society and knowledge economy it approved by the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi. This is a follow up to the key decisions taken on the design of the programme on August 7, 2014, and to sensitize all ministries to this vast programme touching every corner of the government. It has been covered nearly all aspect which related to current scenario for digital adaptation era.

Introduction
Digital India is a campaign launched by the Government of India to ensure that Government services are made available to citizens electronically by improved online infrastructure and by increasing Internet connectivity or by making the country digitally empowered in the field of technology[1][2].

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Digital India – A programme for empowered society and knowledge economy it approved by the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi. This is a follow up to the key decisions taken on the design of the programme on August 7, 2014, and to sensitize all ministries to this vast programme touching every corner of the government.

Digital Technologies which include Cloud Computing and Mobile Applications have emerged as catalysts for rapid economic growth and citizen empowerment across the globe. Digital technologies are being increasingly used by us in everyday lives from retail stores to government offices. They help us to connect with each other and also to share information on issues and concerns faced by us. In some cases they also enable resolution of those issues in near real time.11

Black money eradication: The 2016 Union budget of India announced 11 technology initiatives including the use of data analytics to nab tax evaders, creating a substantial opportunity for IT companies to build out the systems that will be required.

Digital Literacy mission will cover six crore rural households. It is planned to connect 550 farmer markets in the country through the use of technology.

Background
Even though India is known as a powerhouse of software, the availability of electronic government services to citizens is still comparatively low. The National e-Governance Plan approved in 2006 has made a steady progress through Mission Mode Projects and Core ICT Infrastructure, but greater thrust is required to ensure effective progress in electronics manufacturing and e-Governance in the country. The Digital India vision provides the intensified impetus for further momentum and progress for this initiative and this would promote inclusive growth that covers electronic services, products, devices, manufacturing and job opportunities. India in the 21st Century must strive to meet the aspirations of its citizens where government and its services reach the doorsteps of citizens and
contribute towards a long-lasting positive impact. The Digital India Programme aims to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy by leveraging IT as a growth engine of new India.

Vision of Digital India

The vision of Digital India aims to transform the country into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. The programme will be implemented in 2018. The Digital India is transformational in nature and would ensure that Government services are available to citizens electronically. It would also bring in public accountability through mandated delivery of government’s services electronically; a Unique ID and e-Pramaan based on authentic and standard based interoperable and integrated government applications and data basis. The vision areas -

Infrastructure Utilised for Every Indian:
- High speed internet as a core utility shall be made available in all Gram Panchayats.
- Cradle to grave digital identity - unique, lifelong, online and authenticable.
- Mobile phone and Bank account would enable participation in digital and financial space at individual level.
- Easy access to a Common Service Centre within their locality.
- Shareable private space on a public Cloud.
- Safe and secure Cyber-space in the country.

Governance and Services on the spot Demand:
- Seamlessly integrated across departments or jurisdictions to provide easy and a single window access to all persons.
- Government services available in real time from online and mobile platforms.
- All citizen entitlements to be available on the Cloud to ensure easy access.
- Government services digitally transformed for improving Ease of Doing Business.
- Making financial transactions above a threshold, electronic and cashless.
- Leveraging GIS for decision support systems and development.

Citizens Empowerment Digital:
- Universal digital literacy.
- All digital resources universally accessible.
- All Government documents/certificates to be available on the Cloud.
- Availability of digital resources/services in Indian languages.
- Collaborative digital platforms for participative governance.
- Portability of all entitlements for individuals through the Cloud.

Scope of Digital India:

The overall scope of this programme is:

- to prepare India for a knowledge future.
- on being transformative that is to realize IT (Indian Talent) + IT (Information Technology) = IT (India Tomorrow)
- making technology central to enabling change.
- on being an Umbrella Programme - covering many departments.
  - The programme weaves together a large number of ideas and thoughts into a single, comprehensive vision, so that each of them is seen as part of a larger goal. Each individual element stands on its own, but is also part of the larger picture.
  - The weaving together makes the Mission transformative in totality.
The Digital India Programme will pull together many existing schemes which would be restructured and re-focused and implemented in a synchronized manner. The common branding of the programmes as Digital India, highlights their transformative impact.

**Digital India Goals**
With help of digitalisation provide the much needed thrust to the nine pillars of growth areas, namely

1. Broadband Highways,
2. Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity,
3. Public Internet Access Programme,
4. e-Governance: Reforming Government through Technology,
5. e-Kranti - Electronic Delivery of Services,
6. Information for All,
7. Electronics Manufacturing,
8. IT for Jobs

**Objective:**
The objective of the Digital India Group is to come out with innovative ideas and practical solutions to realise Hon’ble Prime Minister Narendra Modi’s vision of a digital India. Prime Minister Modi envisions transforming our nation and creating opportunities for all citizens by harnessing digital technologies. His vision is to empower every citizen with access to digital services, knowledge and information. This Group will come up with policies and best practices from around the world to make this vision of a digital India a reality.

**Approach and Methodology:**
- Ministries / Departments / States would fully leverage the Common and Support ICT Infrastructure established by the Government of India.
- The existing/ongoing e-Governance initiatives would be revamped to align them with the principles of Digital India. Scope enhancement, Process Reengineering, use of integrated & interoperable systems and deployment of emerging technologies like Cloud & mobile would be undertaken to enhance delivery of Government services to citizens.
- States would be given flexibility to identify for inclusion additional state-specific projects, which are relevant to their socio-economic needs.
- Governance would be promoted through a centralised initiative to the extent necessary, to ensure citizen centric service orientation.
- Successes would be identified and their replication promoted proactively.
- Public Private Partnerships would be preferred wherever feasible.
- Adoption of Unique ID would be promoted to facilitate identification, authentication and delivery of benefits.
- Restructuring of NIC would be undertaken to strengthen the IT support to all government departments at the Centre and State levels.
- The positions of Chief Information Officers (CIO) would be created in at least 10 key ministries so that various e-Governance projects could be designed, developed and implemented faster.
- DeitY would create necessary senior positions within the department for managing the programme.
- Central Ministries / Departments and State Governments would have the overall responsibility for implementation of various Mission Mode and other projects under this Programme. Considering the need for overall aggregation and integration at the national level, it is considered appropriate to implement Digital India as a programme with well-defined roles and responsibilities of each agency involved.
Criticism

Several academic scholars have critiqued ICTs in development. Some take issue with technological determinism, the notion that ICTs are a sure-fire antidote to the world's problems. Instead, governments must adjust solutions to the specific political and social context of their nation. Others note that technology amplifies underlying institutional forces, so technology must be accompanied by significant changes in policy and institutions in order to have meaningful impact.

It is being thought that there needs to be more research on the actual worth of these multimillion dollar government and ICT for development projects. For the most part, the technological revolution in India has benefited the already privileged sectors of Indians. It is also difficult to scale up initiatives to affect all Indians, and fundamental attitudinal and institutional change is still an issue. While much ICT research has been conducted in Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, and Gujarat, poorer states such as Bihar and Orissa are rarely mentioned.

Impact

The internet subscribers have increased to 500 million in India till April 2017. On 28 December 2015, Panchkula district of Haryana was awarded for being the best as well as top performing district in the state under the Digital India campaign.

References-

4. "Government aims to give 'Digital India' benefits to farmers: PM Modi", The Times of India, 18 February 2016