Digital India

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Context:

The Digital India movement was introduced on July 1st, 2015, by India's current prime minister, Honorable Shri Narendra Modi. His creation of Digital India was done so that all Indian citizens would have easy access to the internet. It is a comprehensive initiative to get India ready for a knowledge-based revolution. It combines a wide range of concepts and viewpoints into a single complete vision so that each of them is regarded as a component of a bigger objective. The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology launched it (Meity).

Vision of Digital India:

The vision of Digital India is to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. It aims to utilize the power of technology to provide better governance and enhance the quality of services. It aims to promote digital literacy and bridge the digital divide between urban and rural areas. The key focus areas of the vision include digital infrastructure, digital empowerment of citizens, and digital delivery of services.

Pillars of Digital India:

In order to promote growth and digitization, the government has chosen nine areas as its focus. Government services can now be made more accessible thanks to the proliferation of new digital opportunities.

The nine pillars of the digital Bharat mission making up the social impact of Digital India includes:

- e-Kranti: The goal of e-Kranti is to deliver all government services electronically to the public using integrated and interoperable systems in a variety of ways, all while guaranteeing the effectiveness, affordability, and dependability of such services. The delivery of e-governance, simple governance and good governance in the nation depends on the successful implementation of e-Kranti.
- Electronic Delivery of Services: To enhance the provision of public services and streamline the application procedure. In order to usher in the era of e-Government, numerous e-governance initiatives have been launched by various State Governments and Central Ministries. India's e-Governance has steadily advanced beyond the computerization of government agencies to projects that capture the finer nuances of governance, like citizen centricity, service orientation, and transparency.
- Information for All: This pillar intends to provide openness and accessibility of trustworthy data produced by line ministries for usage, reuse, and redistribution for the Indian people.
- Electronics Manufacturing: The goal of this pillar is to encourage domestic electronics production.
- IT for Jobs: This is a pillar that focuses on teaching young people the skills they need to be able to get employment in the IT/ITES sector.

- Early Harvest Programs: This pillar is made up of a variety of short-term initiatives that have an immediate impact on the Indian digital ecosystem. Examples include an IT platform for mass messaging, crowdsourcing of eGreetings, biometric attendance in public buildings, WiFi in all universities, and more.
- Broadband Highways: National Information Infrastructure, Broadband for All – Urban, and Broadband Highways are the three subcomponents that make up the term "Broadband Highways" (NII).
- Universal Access to Mobile Connection: This program aims to close the country's connectivity gaps and penetrate more networks.
- Public Internet Access Programme: Common Services Centers (CSCs) and Post Offices as multi-service centers are the two sub-components of the Public Internet Access Program.
- e-Governance: Technology-Enabled Reform of the Government Process All Ministries/Departments must implement re-engineering utilizing IT to streamline and increase the effectiveness of government operations in order to transform the delivery of government services across multiple government domains.