Information and Communication Technology in Indian Rural Development Program with E-Governance

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Abstract— **Information Technology play very vital role in the development of rural livelihood in the field of education, awareness, utilization of resources more efficient way, but unfortunately due to lack of education at the grass root level its implementation and development is very low .In this paper we are basically focusing the hurdles barriers which effects the policy development program and also its success rate in rural areas**.

I. INTRODUCTION

The concept of ICT (Information and communication Technology) is a collaboration of government and non government organizations. Application of ICT processes governance is divided into two categories i.e. improving government process and second bounding interaction within civil society. ICT is applicable to the rural areas since 1990's. [9]The applying information and communication in public domain by the government is known as e-governance. Further, e-governance help in providing information to citizens and it also generate innovative ideas for wealth generation for rural citizen. The concept is defined more in terms of authority and control of public (social, political, economic and technological) resources and responsible institutional management to allocate them effectively.

ICT and Livelihood

ICT has an impact on livelihood assets in a number of ways depending on the local context in which they are explained as.

Human Capital: Improved access to education and training through distance learning Programs and Educational tools for wide range of formats.

Financial Capital: Support and strengthening of the local financial institutions including micro-credit Organizations to improve information provision on services and facilities available such as loans and Savings schemes.

Social Capital: Improved 'networking' both at the community level with existing networks and Potentially amongst a much wider community.

The Term E-Governance Has Different Connotations.

1) **E-Administration**: The use of ICT to modernize the state; the creation of data repositories for MIS, computerization of records.

2) **E-Services**: The emphasis here is to bring the state closer to the citizens. Examples include provision of online services. E- administration and e- services together constitute what is generally termed e- government.

3) **E-Governance**: The use of IT to improve the ability of government to address the needs of society. It includes the publishing of policy and program related information to transact with citizens. It extends beyond provision of on- line services and covers the use of IT for strategic planning and reaching development goals of the government.

4) **E-Democracy**: The use of IT to facilitate the ability of all sections of society to participate in the governance of the state. The remit is much broader here with a stated emphasis on transparency, accountability and participation. Examples could include online disclosure policies, online grievance redress forums and e-referendums.

II. E –GOVERNANCE FOR IMPROVING RURAL LIVELIHOOD

Information communication Technologies (ICTS) could be used to promote development in neglected areas. Partly, these changes happening in the rural areas can be attributed to implementation of e- governance project. E-Governance helps simplify processes and makes access to government information easier. The other anticipated benefits of e-governance include efficiency in services, improvement in services delivery, standardization of services, better accessibility of services, and more transparency and accountability. E-governance can improve and facilitate direct connections between citizens and government and encourage their participation in governance, it helps in alleviation of poverty, open up avenues for direct participation of women in various government schemes and decision – making processes also enhance democratic processes and citizen empowerment.

E-Governance Initiatives

Over the past decade there were so many e governance initiatives taken up at the national, state, districts and even block level. Some of them were successful and other could not execute the desire results.

a. To bring out new areas of public private partnership in making E-governance possible.

b. The state data center (SDC) has been identified as one of the important element of the core infrastructure for supporting E-governance initiative of NeGP (National e-governance plane). It is proposed to create state data centers in the state/UTs across the county to provide efficient electronic delivery of G2G(other governments) , G2C(General public) and G2B(business) services .these services provides a core connectivity infrastructure such as state Wide area network (SWAN) and Common service center (CSC) connectivity extended to village level.

III. BENEFITS FROM RURAL E- GOVERNANCE PROJECTS IN INDIA

1) **Rajiv Internet Village Programme in Andhra Pradesh**

Andhra Pradesh Government launched the Rajive Internet Programme to bring the government services or benefits intended for the citizen's quick, cost effective and trouble free manner through a single window, without any hassles mainly for the people living in villages and rural areas.

2) **TKS (Tata Kisan Sansars)**

The TKSs of farm centers , provide end – to end solutions , right from what crops to grow to how to sell for the maximum returns in Maharashtra . A unique concept in the Indian country side, TKSs are changing the face of Indian agriculture and improving the quality of rural life. TKS also track parameter such as soil, ground water and weather on a real time basis with the help of Geographic Information System (GIS) and satellite mapping Technology.

3) **E Chopal**

This was established by ITC's Agri business Division in June 2000. It was specifically designed to tackle the challenges posed by unique features of Indian Agriculture characterized by fragmented farms , weak infrastructure and the involvement of intermediaries it provide farmers with information relating to farming equipments weather , crop and the like .

4) **Gyandoot**

Gyandoot is an intranet based Government to Citizen (G2C) service delivery portal commission in dhar district of Madhya Pradesh (M.P) in January 2000. Its aim to create a cost effective , replicable , economically self – replicable and financially viable model for taking benefits of Information and communication Technology (ICT).

5) **E-governance fails in some areas**

E-governance projects has been so devised and prioritized that their remains always a risk in its implementations and its benefits not reaching the desire section of the society.

IV. CONCLUSION

The success of these projects demonstrate that there are a number of ways in which e- governance is enhancing productivity in rural India – by enabling solution sharing between local people and communities , providing access to practical and vital information related to farming , markets etc . Numerous rural governments use E-governance services rapid expanding.

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