



ROLE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF DIGITAL INDIA AND SMART CITY

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Abstract

After economic remake India as a result of growing -up of the economy with a view to incorporate itself with the worldwide economy, the need to facilitate international interchange through strategy and process remakes the base stone of India's interchange and fiscal policies. E-commerce as part of the IT revolution became widely used in the world interchange in Indian economy. With change in technology, there have been changes in the attitude for business transactions. India, being a rapid adaptor of technology is swiftly with the current situation of electronic data exchanges and has taken to electronic commerce. Category of e-commerce is B2B, B2C, B2G etc. There are many of barriers, issues and constraints involved in affluent electronic commerce businesses in India and finally to develop a frame for effective distribution of electronic commerce in India. The role of government is to provide a legal structure for electronic commerce so that while domestic and international business are allowed to increase their horizons, basic rights such as privacy, intellectual property,



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Introduction: The ICT embodied satellite broadcasting network television, video, digital radio, Internet (email Ecommerce, conferencing extranet wireless communication devices like mobile phone digital video, you tube, email, messaging and video voice mail. Thus Information Technology and its providing Center Information and Communication Technology (ICT) are the right place for getting right decision in implementing various agricultural strategies. Information and Communication Technology is very useful at Rural market and it consists of various collections of resources and technical tools that are used for connecting, spreading, storing and managing information as we can say ICT represents the collection of hardware and software that

is used for producing preparing transferring and storing data via devices such as Computers, Radios, Televisions, Internet which are easily accessible at e-Choupal. The success of the above policies on technologically-informed communication of research outputs hinges on the availability of Information and Communication Technology, especially the Internet, broadband services and its adoption to the research communication process. Indian govt approaching to develop a nation economy with the help of ICT or their tools with the help of Indian Research and development center. However, the inaccessibility and invisibility of Indian research Committee center for providing various output nationally as well as internationally may be an indicator that the adoption of Information and Communication Technology. From research point of view Information and Communication Technology has been slow or negligible, and that there may be contextual issues underlying this situation. Now days the ICT become the social need of every individual further that there has never been a framework for adoption of Information and Communication Technology-enabled research communication specific to the Indian and Asian countries point of view context, despite the global move towards Information and Communication Technology-enabled services accepted by every human being. Now there is a lot of opportunity to develop a nation with the help of Information and Communication Technology. In research found that there have been no barriers to develop Information and Communication Technology in root level of Indian economy development of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) mediated research communication in India or possible model

Review of Literature

Neelameghan (1998) in the article “Information Technology and Rural development” suggested that the rural people has a three-fold purposes relating to information and communication, they are; to enable them become more productive and efficient in their economic activities; to enhance their capacity to disseminate the valuable native knowledge they possess; and to facilitate reliable village data collection and analysis needed for development planning. In the article the author suggested that rural communities and individuals need to be empowered by enhancing their capacity to access, select and use information as a basis for and in tandem with all other development efforts whether they relate to literacy, food, health and family welfare, population growth, environment, trade and employment. The paper discusses briefly the scope and issues relating to rural development and information

and communication, use of emerging information and communication technologies to support rural development, and related policies and strategies.

Mathew (1998) in the article “Role of information technology for the sustained development of Kerala: strategies and policies” highlights the importance of information technology in the economic development of Kerala and proposes an action plan to derive benefits of the emerging international information economy. The superior brain power and the human resource with high knowledge absorption capabilities are sure to enable Kerala to achieve this. The proposed action plan includes restructuring of educational system from primary to university level, marketing of unique bio- resources of Kerala, establishment of a school of informatics and future system studies, starting of super specialty medical care and educational services, entering into tele-education and establishment of a software technology centre. This would enable Kerala to become the world centre of knowledge based industries and services.

Malik and Bhardwaj (2001) made an inquiry on the strategy of using information technology for rural development. According to the authors one of the most profound changes that contemporary Indian society has been witnessing during the nineties is transition from an industrial society to an information society. Information Technology is the result of convergence of telecommunication, computing and micro electronics. The increasing application of IT is a determining factor in social and economic issues that is heralding the country rapidly towards an information society. The boom in satellite and cable T V channels, introduction of cellular and paging services, India world on internet the large international network connecting 30 lakh computers, all these are a sign that the information society has eventually arrived in the country. The authors suggest that new information technologies can offer enormous possibilities in agriculture and Rural Development sector. But the use of these technologies needs a planned strategy at the village level. The authors establish the need to launch village information centers well equipped with new information technologies is one step towards application of these technologies to Rural Development.

Objectives

1. To study the role of ICT based services on farmer’s economy.
2. ICT growth and it’s endurance in Rural economy.

Research Methodology

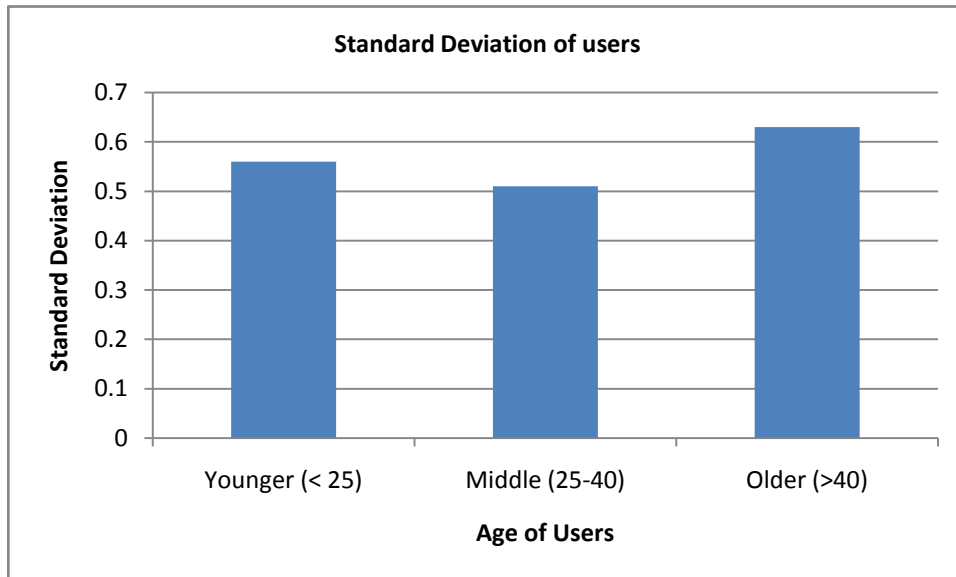
Table 5.2: ICT use by Indian Government

	Age(in yrs)	Mean	Standard. Deviation
Younger	< 25	3.71	0.56
Middle	25-40	3.01	0.51
Older	>40	2.91	0.63

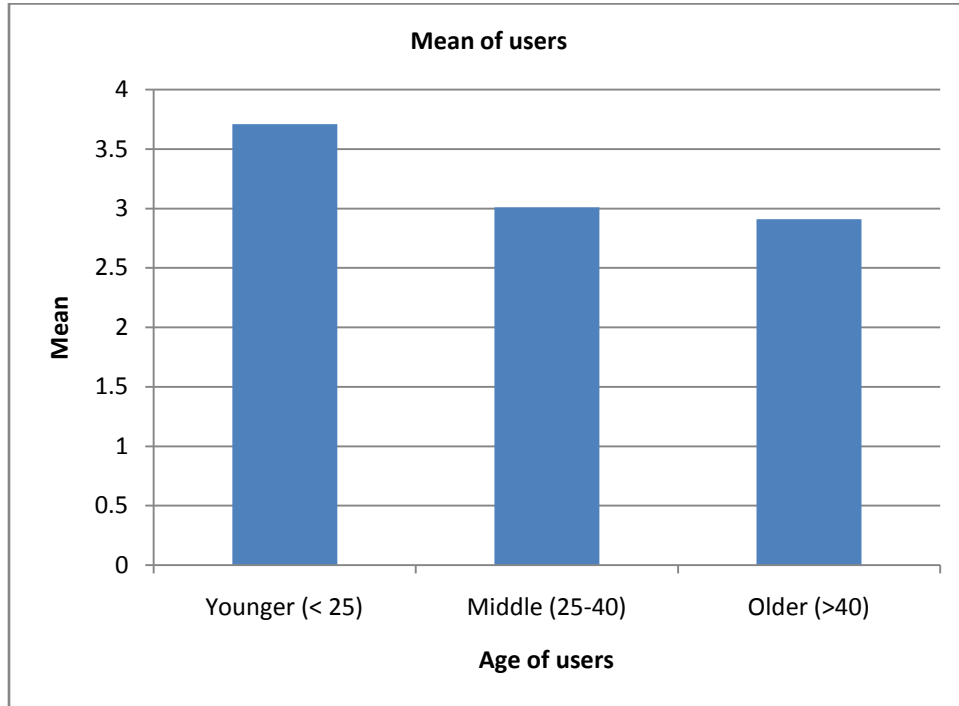
According to age groups, results indicated that elderly respondents are less user of ICT and and the main reason is their no regular usages of internets. Where an younger users usages of ICT services are higher in the development of Infrastructure .The standard deviation of younger user is less than the older user in usage show their uniformity of ICT services use.

Figure 1: ICT use by age Group

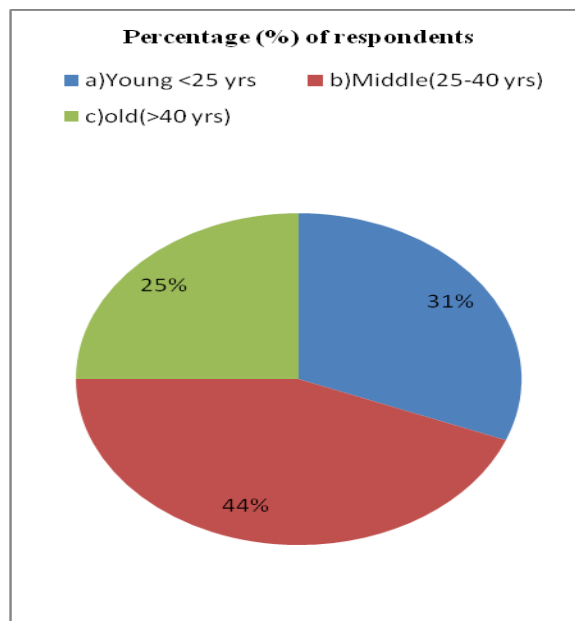
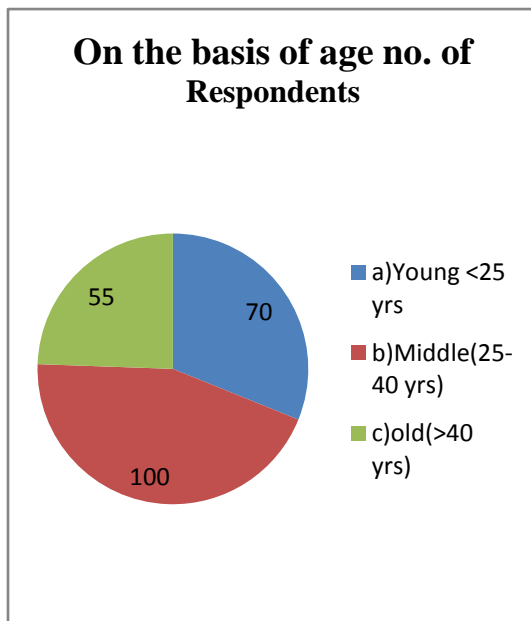
Standard deviation of Farmers



(b)Mean of Users



PI Chart Showing the Growth of Digital India according to the Data Analysis



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