

ICT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT: ISSUES & CHALLENGES

Sandeep G. Sontakke

*Department of Chemistry, Dr.B.N.Purandare Arts,
Smt. S.G.Gupta Commerce and Smt. S.A. Mithaiwala Science College, Lonavala-410403.*

And

Gopinath S. Khansole

*Department of Chemistry, D.A.B.N. Arts and Science College,
Chikhali, Sangli (M.S.) India.*

Abstract:

Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) are progressively used by the most of the administrative body of government, semi government, Banking and private sector to distribute its services to every aspect of social life in rural development among the people. E-Governance is one of the aspects that provide a superior approach to strengthen in general governance mainly in the rural areas by the use of ICT. Basically ICT provides better services to all people but it also faces some challenges in terms of education, health, agriculture and infrastructures that can be discussed in this manuscript.

Key-words: ICT, Rural development, Social life.

Introduction:

The main cause of ICT in rural development is to make the social transformation in terms of education, health condition, infrastructure, equality, agricultural development and many other related fields. The ICT plays a very important role on E-governance for providing better services and proposal for exchanging information and managing with people and their businesses of rural areas and contribute in development.

ICT in Education:

Information and communication technology in schools, colleges and all learning centers can be communication tool to advance student learning and better understang. It also helps to improve the teaching methods via different digital techniques such as learning management systems including power point presentation, use of CDs, DVD, LCD and use of online resources. With the advancement of technology in education, students and teachers both can transmit store, share or exchange information easily and improve the teaching-learning quality. In this technological age, ICT in education has bound many educational hubs to get familiar to smart technology.

ICT in Agriculture:

Information and Communication Technologies refers to technologies that provide access to information through various digital medium such as the computers, mobiles, radio, television, etc made it possible for people in rural area to communicate with each other for agricultural development in terms of Increasing soil productivity, efficiency and sustainability of farms.

ICT in Healthcare:

Information and communications technologies (ICTs) can play a significant role in improving health care for personal and communities. By providing new and more competent traditions of accessing, communicating, and storing information, ICTs can help link the information divides that have emerged in the health sector in developing rural area between health professionals and the society.

Conclusion:

Overall use of ICTs in each above sectors of social life can brings the economic betterment of people in rural areas as well as it helps to get rid of poverty, unawareness and discrimination.

References:

- [1] Agrwal Sangita, Role of ICT in Rural Development of India, EPRA international journal of Economic and Business Review, 2016
- [2] Deepa Mehta, Suman Kasnia; A scenario on the role of ICT in governance and Education system; IJEM, 2011
- [3] Impact of Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) on Rural Marketing & Development, Bhisham Kapoor, Vikas Sindhi and Ambika Khosla ,VSRD-IJCSIT, 2011
- [4] D M Gujarathi, R S Patil Role of ICT and e-governance for Rural Development, International Referred Research Journal, 2009
- [5] Shaik N.Meera; Technology and e-Governance initiatives in Agriculture & Rural Development.