

ICT (E-panchayat) in Rural Local Self Governance in India

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Abstract

The conception of local governance is not new as it has its roots in ancient era. In the today scenario ICT has emerged as a successful tool for airing of assorted ICT based services and in this respect the Government of India has formulated NeGP with equal service bringing mechanism. With the e-governance applications were intentional by central and state governments which lead towards strengthening of rural local self governments.

Keywords: Rural Services; ICT; E-panchayat; Rural local self governments.

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Introduction

Various ICT based e-governance applications are prepared for rural development like monetary service, accounts, procurement, land records, agriculture selling etc. In this respect assorted pilot projects have been begun across country to execute diversified demands thenceforth the successful e-governance applications are generalised. I have discussed about some successful existing projects and throw a glare on today position of electronic-governance in rural India.

Review of Literature

- Naghavi, 2002, p.331, discussed livestock

and natural resources through promotion of ICT for rural residents and optimizing their decision making.

- Duncombe and Heeks (1999) describe Information and Communication Technologies as an “electronic based capturing, processing, storing and disseminating information”. It has useful for rural development
- Malhotra, (2001), Rural economies can be benefitted from ICT by focusing on social production, social consumption and social services in rural India.
- However Sen. (1999) provides an alternative definition of development as an increase the ICT application and quality of choices available to the individuals in pursuing their lives and livelihoods.

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Objective of study

- To explain the role of ICT applications in rural governance.
- To study the e-panchayat status in rural governance.
- To find out a better implementation of ICT applications in rural India.

Research Methodology

This research paper is based on secondary data. Various online sources are databases like Google Scholar, Internet search engine Google, and websites.

Role of E-Panchayat in Rural governance

Developments in ICTs have presented a big number of opportunities in rural India. Information and Communication Technologies have the potential to alleviate cognition sharing and info can be easily exchanged by Information and Communication Technologies. This is could be readily available and used by the administrators who develop policies for rural development in India.

Coordination between Ministry of Panchayat Raj and rural development, Government of India and Panchayat Raj Institutions. The principal objective of e-panchayat is to assure rural development and fortify rural local governance by furnishing assortment of services to its stakeholders. After conceptualization of e-Panchayat, sequences of study stages were started. Information & planning stage, information & service needs appraisal stage, process re-engineering stage and DPR (detailed project report) preparation stage. Finally in 2009 government of India started e-Panchayat with help of National information council (NIC).

E-Panchayat, software system development stage was novice for the services intended to be delivered.

- *LGD- Local Government Directory*: The main objective of Local Government Directory is to make and designate e-mail IDs to rural governance on with direction of their listing.
- *Area Profiler*: The area profiler furnishes the social, economic information, demographic and public infrastructure and amenities details
- *Plan Plus*: plan plus alleviates rural local bodies in planning by aiding in information and procedure direction associated with decentralised planning.
- *PRIA*: Panchayat Raj Institution application is focussed towards direction of finance accounts associated with assorted levels of rural bodies.
- *Action Software*: Action Software provides Panchayat Raj Institutions in carrying out and monitoring of assorted schemes.

- *National Asset Directory*: National Asset Directory is a plus direction system which aid Panchayats in direction of utilities makes.
- *Service Plus*: Service Plus main subjective is characteristic is to impartation transparency in the system by managing scores and restitutions.
- *Training*: Training faculties carry off the demands of training among different levels of Panchayat Raj Institutions.
- *Social Audit & Meeting Management*: Social Audit & Meeting Management pull off the procedure of social audits conducted by Gram Sabah meetings.
- *National Panchayat Portal*: National Panchayat Portal furnishes dynamical WebPages to Panchayat Raj Institutions for contented direction and publication.
- *GIS*: GIS Layer faculty impartation spacial internal representation of some primal reports.

Conclusion

In India 70% of the population lives in villages with great variegation, the factors like rural connectivity, farness of geographical country and etc. Get major hindrances to carry through coveted objectives of decentralised administration. With the coming of Information and Communication Technology has been interpreted a tool for spreading of info. Eventually in year the 2006, the Government of India has formulated NeGP for mechanization of assorted routine projects and an important attending will be granted towards strengthening Panchayat Raj Institutions for up rural administration. Today assorted state governments have intentional various ICT applications for delivering services to people's door step.

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