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ICT Led Knowledge Management for Rural Development through E-Governance

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ABSTRACT: At present knowledge and its proper management became an essential issue for every organization. In the modern globalized world, organizations cannot survive in a sustainable way without efficient knowledge management. Knowledge management is a process that transforms individual knowledge into organizational knowledge. Knowledge is information that is meaningful in cognitive forms such as understanding, awareness and ability. It is typically acquired by experience, information consumption, experimentation and thought processes. Communication and information technology (ICT) are technologies which facilitate the management to share knowledge and information. ICT have a prominent role on knowledge management initiatives. the role of communication and information technology. in knowledge management in organizations has been investigated and analyzed.

KEYWORDS: ICT, Knowledge Management, Rural Development, E-Governance.

I. INTRODUCTION

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is enables the dissemination of requisite information at the right time. this revolution in information technology has made access to the information easy and cost-effective. ICT is an integration of the technologies and the processes to distribute and communicate the desired information to the target audience and making the target audience more participative in nature. Although the appointed Village Local Workers disseminate the information, they hardly accept any accountability. These two issues have created the urgency to help and guide the poor People properly. The cost factor in face-to-face information dissemination at the right time, and the difficulties in reaching the target audiences, has also created the urgency to introduce ICT. It is only by the introduction of ICT that information can also be upgraded at the least cost. there are several models of ICTs in Indian context, which have made a significant difference in the delivery of services in India like, the establishments of Kisan Call Enters, Gyandoot project, Bhoomi project, Village Knowledge Centres etc.

II. METHODOLOGY

Study is focuses on how to use for sustainable rural development. after an initial literature review the knowledge resources and needs, and technical conditions for other ICT aspects related to knowledge about rural development. to analyze the e-governance policies, program and projects developed by the govt of India. the required information is collected from different sources like books research article. and website of rural development and different government documents etc.

Features of Successful ICT:

The “Bhoomi” project (digitalized land records) in Karnataka today serves as an excellent example of governance in its ideal form, transparent and accountable.

1. e-Shringula, a one-stop, Web-enabled portal for information and services relating to the government-citizen interface creating an “e-Shringula” (“electronic chain”) of information and e-governance.
- 2 ‘Drishtee’ besides providing technical expertise and management consultancy to build the IT infrastructure and the human capacity to link service providers (government department and private firms) with rural citizens.
3. ‘Info-Village’ of Pondicherry by MSSRF developed community ownership and collective action with a “pro-poor”, “pro-nature” and “pro-women” approach to development.
4. In Gyan Ganga project, Gujarat all comprehensive education, support and services including agriculture and



veterinary services were provided. e-Choupal' is a huge private sector investment by ICT, which revolutionized agricultural commodity marketing in India procuring Soya, Coffee, and Prawns at the doorsteps of the villagers and provides all real time data on crop prices, products and services and facilitate supply of high quality farm inputs in partnership mode.

5. ICT devices into the management of operations of the National Dairy Development Board and their milk collection centres in Gujarat and the Swayam Krishi Sangram (SKS) smart cards project use of ICT to reduce transaction costs and reduce the cost of credit are other two successful examples of commercial ventures of ICT in India.

6. Info knowledge Village at Puducherry, Warna Wired Village project in Maharashtra, Krishi Vigyan Kendras of ICAR at Ahmednagar and Baramati provided quality offline, static content including packages of practices, recommendations, locally relevant technologies, government schemes. a large number of extension personnel and use of ICT for education and alleviation of poverty from rural sector

ICT and Rural Development:

Recent developments in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) have introduced a plethora of opportunities for development in every conceivable area. ICT as an enabler has broken all bounds of cost, distance and time. The fusion of computing and communications, especially through the internet has reduced the world indeed into global village creating new actors and new environments. One of the major components and driving force of rural development is communication. Conventionally, communication includes electronic media, human communication & now information technology (IT). All desirable social and behavioral change among the most vulnerable rural poor is still influences the pace and progress of rural development. Technological changes further compounded the direction of rural development as information and communication technology (ICT)

The role of ICT in Rural Development must be viewed in this changing scenario.

- Increase access to awareness of sustainable technologies.
- Facilitates knowledge exchange and networking
- Online database.
- Promotion of digital literacy through 'e learning'.

ICT and e-Governance for Rural Development:

Several states have initiated the creation of State Wide Area Networks (SWAN) to facilitate electronic access of the state and district administration services to the citizens in villages. The Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) are being increasingly used by the governments to deliver its services at the locations convenient to the citizens. The rural ICT applications attempt to offer the services of central agencies (like district administration, cooperative union, and state and central government departments) to the citizens at their village door steps. the ICT offering improved and affordable connectivity and processing solutions. Computerization of land records have been a great success in application of ICT in rural development. Land records are great importance to contemporary socio-economic imperatives and their revision and updation are necessary for capturing the changes in rural social dynamics. Land records are an important part of rural development.

Rural Development Schemes:

The Government of India has lunched number of schemes for development of rural areas. The rural India facing the major problems of housing, Health, Skill development. absence of infrastructure in and absence of employment opportunities in villages. the Government of India has announced Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana Gramin (PMAY-G) Housing for all scheme is to provide houses, Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY) Ayushman Bharat and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) Skill development to rural people. these schemes are playing main role in rural development of India.

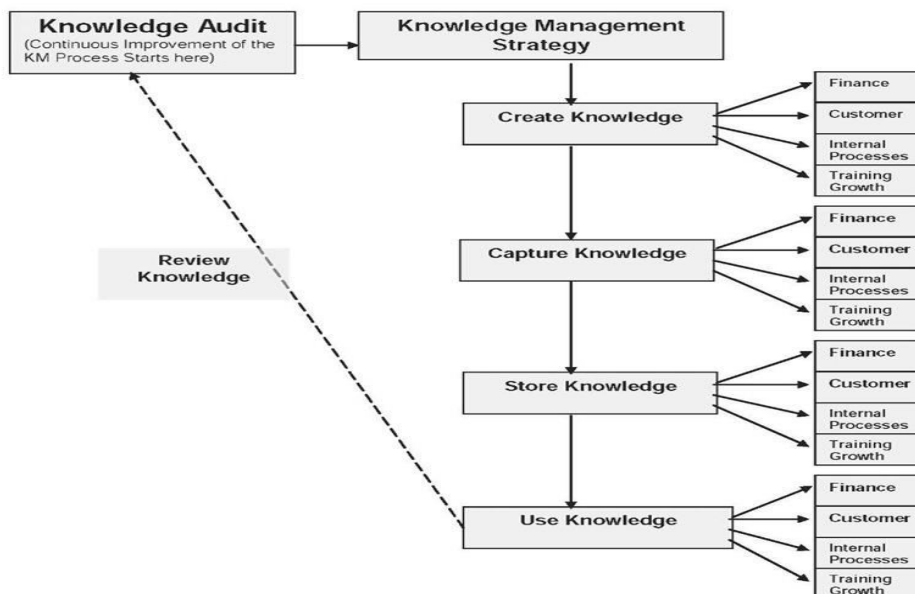


Fig- Knowledge management process for e-governance.

III. CONCLUSIONS

Knowledge management contribute to sustainable rural development the achievability of the rural development process and its sustainability relies on knowledge. Knowledge is important for development a sustainable knowledge society is controlled of three elements: economic, environmental and social development. ICT helps in information dissemination in less time with effective ways of communication a great scope to implement ICT in order to communicate and integrate the e-choupals, e-seva, Information and Communication Technology has great relevance in today's the IT boom in India technology is easily accessible to the government machineries with relevantly cheaper and convenient manner. Proper training and implementation of ICT programmes. Understandable by the rural people can surely bring about revolution in rural development. Knowledge management is a process of transforming information into knowledge within an organization. four stages: acquisition, storage, distribution, and use of knowledge. integration and continuous improvement of the organization. management of knowledge as a strategic asset and a focus on encouraging the sharing of knowledge.

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