



IMPACT OF ICT IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF JASHPUR DISTRICT CHHATTISGARH STATE: A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Every aspect of our lives is impacted by ICT, including working, socializing, learning, playing, creating, and analyzing. We live in a new age of constantly changing digital technology. The practice and procedures of almost all forms of effort within business, governance, and other sectors of the economy have been fundamentally altered by the use of ICT in rural areas. Additionally, it can help with global economic integration, raise living standards, and enhance the management and use of biodiversity [8]. According to the study, at a 5% significance level, ICT has a positive and statistically significant impact on agricultural output, employment creation, and poverty reduction in rural Chhattisgarh State of Jashpur district. The study suggested that more Community Internet Service Centers (CISC) and ICT training facilities be established in rural areas by the Chhattisgarh state government, nongovernmental organizations, and private philanthropists. Additionally, Jashpur rural residents ought to volunteer for ICT training[6].

Keywords- Rural development, ICT, e-governance, Infrastructure, Rural area

INTRODUCTION

Around the globe, e-governance has been implemented for the benefit of the general public. One means by which the federal government can interact with the public and provide services is through electronic government or e-governance. Through this channel data, transactions, and the integration of already-existing services are shared. Chhattisgarh state's Jashpur district economy is growing so quickly that electronic government is a must[7]. Given the explosive growth of computerization, an increasing number of governments are implementing new technologies and incorporating them into their day-to-day operations. As part of e-government, ICT is used to deliver services from all government departments. Therefore, using ICT to provide government services online is known as e-government[2].

Thanks to Information and Communication Technology or ICT in the Jashpur district of Chhattisgarh state, people can now communicate faster, access data more quickly, and use information more effectively. Citizens through e-governance And businesses can access government services in an easy, efficient, and transparent manner [7]. One of the biggest obstacles in implementing e-governance operations is the lack of awareness about the benefits of e-governance in the Jashpur district of a developing state like Chhattisgarh, where many people live below the poverty



line and literacy rates are low [7]. ICT combines data processing equipment, office equipment, the software industry, and various hardware and software tools for communication. In addition, Chhattisgarh of Jashpur district use ICT as any programming or communication tool, including satellite network systems, radio, television, computers, and cell phones, to obtain the information they require[1].

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Information and Communication Technology has altered the external appearance of traditional government (ICT). ICT can be used to change our government into electronic governance, or "E-governance." The Indian government has already launched the massive "Digital India" initiative, which provides a plethora of facilities and services to all citizens [2]. Jashpur district Many government departments have made use of ICT; the Department of Agriculture has used it to fortify the financial system; the Department of Healthcare has used it to expedite population healing; the Department of Education has used it to further knowledge; the Department of rural development has used it to increase citizen responsiveness; and the Department of women and child development has used it to empower women. The administration is facing numerous challenges in implementing its programs intended for rural areas[2].

Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) and sustainable development in rural communities e-panchayats can build IT networks in Jashpur's rural areas. Information and Communication Technology in Rural Development Literacy, a program for developing rural entrepreneurship impact of mobile telephony on rural community empowerment in developing nations the case of an Indian rural community using ICT. Examples of agricultural information system success stories are the internet's diffusion and rural development overcoming the digital divide in marginalized communities [6].

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) adoption is one of the top priorities of the Chhattisgarh government, which aims to increase the nation's GDP and make its citizens more tech-savvy. It is evident how quickly ICT is being incorporated into the rural development process both locally and globally. To meet the ICT challenge, the government created a program to establish Tele centers in rural areas with national goals. Tele centers offered rural residents access to the outside world, the internet, and educational opportunities[4].

3. JASHPUR'S EFFORT FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Both greater social transformation and economic improvement for people are implied by rural development. More engagement in rural development initiatives is necessary to give rural residents better opportunities for economic development. Decentralized planning, improved land reform enforcement, and easier financing access are planned. The Department of Rural Development is carrying out several initiatives. programs run by state governments in rural areas to reduce poverty and create jobs creation, develop rural infrastructure, supply essential services, and so forth[9].

3.1 PROGRAMS FOR RURAL EMPLOYMENT

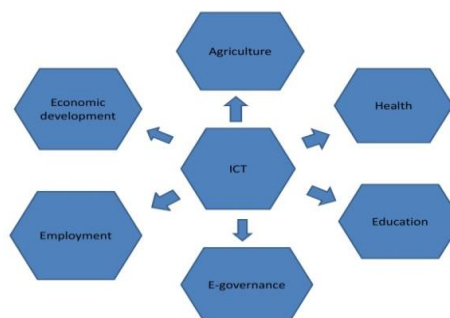
Table: Record of 2021-22

SN	Scheme Name	Year	Beneficiary Data
1.	PMAY	2018-20	18525
2.	MGNREGA	2018-20	36271
3.	Aayushman Bharat Yojna	2019-21	25749
4.	Vridhha Pension Yojna	2019-21	47896
5.	Khadya Suraxa Adhiniyam (Rashan Card)	2020-22	66754
6.	Pradhanmantri Kisan Samman Nidhi	2018-20	175322

Table: Record of Jashpur

4. APPLICATION OF ICT –

- Agriculture
- Health
- Education
- E-governance
- Economic Development
- Employment



Agriculture: Jashpur's most of the poor are found in rural areas, where they either directly or indirectly make their living from agriculture. Information technology is playing an increasingly prominent role in the agricultural sector. One area where ICT can have a big impact is in helping small-scale farms become more productive, sustainable, and efficient. Producing contains dangers and unknowns, with farmers having numerous risks from deficient soils, droughts, erosion, and pests [10]. ICTs can provide farmers with helpful information about agricultural topics such as animal husbandry and crop maintenance, pest management, seed, and feedstock and fertilizer inputs sourcing as well as going rates [9].

Particularly Jashpur's rural mobile phones, FM, community radio, soil sensors, and testing equipment are the most convincing to create smart farmers. Different ICT-based platforms, such as touch screen kiosks and internet TV, Kisan Call Center, mass/social media, and agri-clinics channels, etc., can provide helpful data to farmers about the maintenance of crops and raising animals, and pest control [11].



Health: Jashpur's one of the most promising sectors is the health care sector. ICTs have the potential to enhance the accessibility of national health services in rural regions.

Medical care is crucial for

- The general state of physical, social, and mental well-being
- preventing illness
- Identification and management of diseases
- standard of living
- Avoidable demise
- Expectancy of life

Health management calls for keeping an eye on the population's health status, offering services in terms of coverage and utility, and maintaining drug supplies. Regardless of location, telemedicine services provide access to licensed physicians via web cameras, VSATs, and other means [10]. Additionally, health workers maintain mother-child databases and easily communicate with the district or regional health centers to ensure timely delivery of healthcare services in rural areas with the aid of mobile and web applications [7].

Education: Information and Communication Technology is a powerful tool for significant improvement and change in traditional education environments. The use of ICT in the Jashpur region aims to democratize access to education and enhance the efficiency of teaching and learning[5]. Due to the production of digital media and the use of digital services, the education level of all the schools and colleges of Jashpur has improved significantly[10].

These days, multimedia presentations and animations are the most popular types of e-content that draw in students. Since most education boards and universities have started offering online courses and e-study materials, rural residents can now access the best educational resources regardless of their location or financial situation. All of the essential elements of education—teachers, textbooks, and interaction are deficient in Jashpur's rural areas. However, some of these deficiencies can be improved with the use of digital resources and ICT-based interactions. More significantly, interactive and visually appealing content made possible by ICT use seems to significantly improve student interest, learning, and retention [9].

E-governance: Information and Communication Technologies are being used by governments more and more to offer services to citizens at convenient locations in the Jashpur area. Rural communities can obtain central agency services, like state and federal government departments, cooperative unions, and district administration, directly from their doorstep by utilizing Information and communication technology applications [1]. These applications leverage ICT to offer processing and connectivity options that are more economical and efficient. The computerization of land records has proven to be one of the best applications of ICT for rural development. Modern socioeconomic imperatives rely heavily on land records, which must be updated and revised to account for changes in the social dynamics of rural



communities. Land records are an essential part of rural development[10]. The main objectives of the computerization that is centrally funded-

Building a basic record database.

- Encouraging the distribution of record copies.
- Lowering workload by doing away with tedious paperwork.
- Reducing the likelihood of land record manipulation, additionally.
- Establishing an information system for land management.

The farmers gained the most from COLR. Farmers have direct access to information about their property, can obtain all required records whenever needed, and these records are free from human arbitrations. Updating the records also becomes simple and harassment-free[5].

Economic Development: Knowledge and Interaction Technology plays a critical role in facilitating information exchange between rural communities and the outside world in the Jashpur area, which is essential for economic growth. When used effectively, ICT can transcend geographic boundaries, connect rural communities to global economic systems, and significantly improve the lives of the poor [10].

Employment: Information and communication technology can generate jobs in rural areas, especially for young people with some education but not enough to effectively compete for jobs in cities. On the other hand, these people might be prevented from relocating by expenses or, in the case of women, social limitations [1]. Information and communication technology especially for young women can offer these individuals appealing career opportunities in the Jashpur area. Field interviews indicate that Jashpur area's young people's confidence is greatly boosted in addition to the potential for relatively small direct income and employment generation. They also serve as attractive role models for other young people in rural areas who may be considering nontraditional, nonfarm, rural employment opportunities [2].

5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The only secondary data used in this research paper were gathered from various sources. These internet resources include different databases such as SSRN, Google Scholar, Science Direct, and Emerald. Additionally, some data is added from websites such as the Department of IT and the Ministry of Rural Development of the Government of India[8].

6. CONCLUSION

A significant problem of Jashpur of Chhattisgarh is rural development, which is assisted by information technology and has an indirect impact on the rural economy. Studies demonstrate that the rural economy has benefited from the use of efficient applications and channels [1]. It is imperative, nevertheless, that the government make a greater effort to incorporate ICT into its development initiatives. It is important to teach Jashpur rural residents how to use ICT effectively and efficiently [8]. In the paper's conclusion, we can say that ICT is crucial to rural development. If they are aware of ICT, people who reside in rural areas might become more interested [6].



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