DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION THROUGH ICT

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Abstract: - *The purpose of this article is to highlight the role of the Indian state as a respondent to ICT (Information and Communication Technology) policy. ICT is widely expected to catapult India into the ranks of industrialised nations. The literature survey, in particular on technical determinism and social moulding of technology, provides us with valuable insight into the study's aims. This article examines how ICT is used in rural areas when people are unsure of what they require. Their requirements must be determined. The article demonstrates the importance of ICT and makes a few recommendations based on the present situation's conflicts.*

Keywords: Information Communication Technology, Development Information, Community, Development.

INTRODUCTION

The fundamental goal of every technological advancement is to offer inhabitants with more comfort, relaxation, productivity, and a higher quality of life and built environment. Countries all over the world are harnessing the power of IT in a variety of activities related to the operation of government machinery as well as in the day-to-day lives of their inhabitants.

The importance of information in the development process cannot be overstated. The criterion for individuals to learn, comprehend, and react to a situation is the information resource base. The data collected must be compiled, synthesised, and made available to the user community. Information is valuable because it is powerful. The usability of information is enhanced by its values. The more it is used, the more it becomes beneficial in reaching out to a larger number of people through various channels. The advancement of information technology aids in the development of rural regions by allowing for better administration of rural initiatives. Information technology offers enormous potential for speeding up the country's growth.

ICT-DEFINITION

Information and communication technology (ICT) is a more general term that emphasizes the role of telecommunications in modern information technology. It is frequently used as a synonym for information technology (IT), but it is usually a

more general term that emphasises the role of telecommunications in modern information technology. Information Communication Technology (ICT) is a type of technology that is used to communicate information. It is regarded the greatest instrument for handling information since it uses a diverse collection of commodities, applications, and services to generate, store, process, disseminate, and exchange data. ICT encompasses all technological methods for handling data and facilitating communication, including computer and network hardware as well as required software. In other terms, information and communication technology (ICT) includes IT as well as telephony, broadcast media, and all forms of audio and visual processing and transmission. The phrase was originally used in a report to the UK government by Dennis Stevenson in 1997, and it was pushed in the new National Curriculum papers for the UK in 2000.

APPLICATION OF ICTS TO THE GRASSROOTS

ICT is the finest technical choice for supporting government or other stakeholders in rural development operations. People in rural areas are unsure of what they require. Identifying their needs in the areas of agriculture, health, and education, as well as ensuring that rural people have access to information, has been the focus of ICT initiatives. Improved literacy, particularly among women, may clearly have a long-term influence on rural poverty. As a result, women are designated as economic agents, and their potential development levels must be completely utilized because they are the primary agents of human growth. They may enhance the quality of life in rural regions by involving themselves in the development of good health practices, the importance of nutrition, the use of clean drinking water, sanitation, and the teaching of other skills to their children at home.

ICT AND GOVERNANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT

ICT opens up new avenues for addressing rural poverty, inequality, and environmental degradation. E-governance must have a significant influence on rural areas, where the majority of the Indian population resides, thus the government must encourage projects that use IT to tackle the issues of rural people.

The Maharashtra government has developed a catastrophe management strategy in order to improve the state's administration. The government has built up a state-wide VSAT (Vulnerability Self-Assessment Software Tool) network for its deployment, which provides a full-fledged communication facility. District authorities will be able to better plan for disaster readiness, vulnerability assessments, and response strategies thanks to this database. This initiative was funded by the World Bank and is a great illustration of how technology can be used to increase administrative efficiency. **(Bhatnagar, 2001).**

The Ministry of Rural Area Employment and the National Information Center are working together to establish a land records computerization initiative. NIC has a network of district centres that provide additional technology, software tools, standardised application software, and training to state government offices, allowing them to implement the project. This initiative is now being carried out in 540 districts (Government of India, 2001: 56). The on-line transaction9 system has also been deployed in the Railway passenger ticket booking system and the Indian Airlines passenger reservation and departure control system. **(Khan 1987).**

CONCLUSION

During the recent decade, India has also invested heavily in ICT for development, with the goal of transforming India into a "Knowledge Superpower" (another variant of knowledge Society). The primary policy initiatives in this direction are the IT Taskforce and the IT Action Plan from the Planning Commission and MIT, respectively. A centralised "technology push" strategy allows for fast implementation, but the efficacy may be reduced in the end. Understanding how ICT may support specific development goals necessitates a working understanding of suitable technologies. Policy frameworks must be used in accordance with the situation and necessity.

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