

## Role of ICT in Grassroots: A Review on Gram Panchayats of District Hisar in Haryana

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**Abstract**— Whole the planet is international village currently on a daily basis, this is often a bit like a dream return true. In nineteenth and up to mid-20th century communication was primarily based mostly based on postal and telegram. Invention of radio, TV and telephone was developing within the field of communication. Globalization is just attainable because of satellite communication. Little or no to take advantage of total population is computer literate. Since the age of Sh. Rajiv Gandhi, numerous makes an attempt are created to market computer acquisition. It's up to some. We tend to square measure largest hardware producer in world. Bangalore is understood as Silicon Valley. A loof from lucent image their square measure some areas wherever computer is simply sort of a TV. I belong to Haryana one in every of the superior state of the nation in per capita financial gain, acquisition rate, human right index. However, computer literacy isn't shows there. This paper is especially centered on computer and digital literacy among the gram panchayat representatives. It had been not as shining as we tend to thought call centers out sourcing centers at NCR. Most of the present time schemes of central and state government are operated the data communication. I attempted my uttermost in assortment and interpretation of information and genuineness. There's giant scope of improvement in implementation of digital acquisition to a layperson i .e. Manage labor, farmers, panchayat Representative, dairy farm farmers.

**Keywords**— ICT, Gram Panchayats, Literacy, Computer, Globalization, Rural, Smart Village.

### I. INTRODUCTION TO ICT

Role of ICT is just a different thing from other communication tools. It is rapid and multi communication across the globe. Many department of the government of India started paper less work so it will preserve our environment as paper industry is harmful for environment and forests as well. There is a justice decayed as justice denied, but with ICT our judiciary boosted because data transfer is easy across different level of courts. ICT for Students are future of any nation. They can get qualitative reference anywhere anytime. So, they can learn more and rapidly. They can access to world class literature. Even farmers can get idea about weather, dieses, the problem regarding their crops, so they can manage their crops and minimizes the loss. As in my study, we find knowledge of ICT in people who are representing gram panchats. It is good to have the knowledge of ICT these people to develop the rural India the root of nation. If we provide sufficient knowledge, training and infrastructure to them rural development can be speed up. It will stop the corruption the major issue to panchayati raj. I am hopeful towards the

future; current government is trying it level best to improve ICT infrastructure to last man.

Kalidas, the Indian Shakespeare wrote about picture message via air. People made joke of him. In the opening of 21st century, it's common even in nation like India via mobile phone. Development of any nation rated on consumption of electricity in 20th century. But internet used as reference to rate this century. In late 20th century India was heavily dependent on outsourcing but now we are one of the largest outsourcing providing nation. It makes us proud whereas the 2nd side of coin is not very same. Very little percentage of total population is computer literate. Since the era of Sh. Rajiv Gandhi, various attempts have been made to promote computer literacy. It is up to some. We are largest hardware producer in world. Bangalore is acknowledged as Silicon Valley for the ICT and Computer revolutionary work. Away from luminous picture there are some areas where computer is just like a television. I belong to Haryana, one of the superior states of the nation in per capita income, literacy rate, and human right index. But computer literacy is not shows there. I choose north-western part of Haryana, Bhattu Kalan Block of Fatehabad district in my study. As gram

Panchayats plays crucial role in the development program, rural health, roads, electricity, water etc. In this study, I focused on computer and digital literacy among the gram Panchayat representatives. It was not as shining at we thought call centers out sourcing centers at NCR. Most of the current time schemes of central and state government are operated via digital communication.

## II. ICT INFRASTRUCTURE USE & EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES IN GRASSROOTS/PANCHAYATS

The main objectives of ICT in grassroots are:

To empower citizens of every panchayat with bottom up and top down information and content;

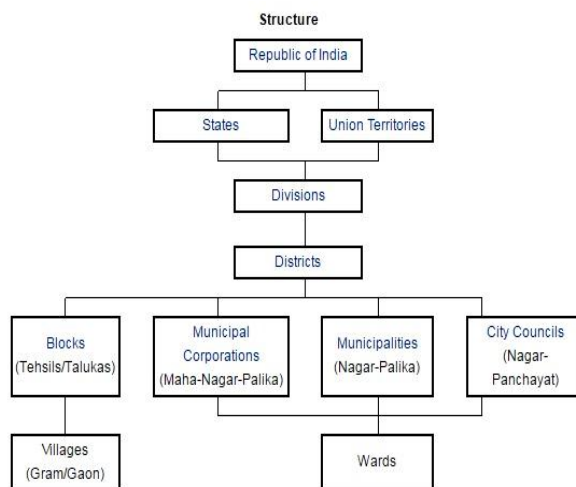
- To improve development and governance public service delivery at Panchayat level through information on policy programmes and implementation;
- Create a digital data house at every Panchayat level;
- To facilitate growth of Panchayat economy through promotion of Panchayat tourism, e-commerce of local produce;
- To put every Panchayat on the global digital map;
- To generate an ICT environment in every panchayat;
- To give fillip to the Right to Information campaign.

## III. PANCHAYATS

A gram panchayat is the cornerstone of a local self-government organisation in India of the panchayati raj system at the village or small-town level and has a sarpanch as its elected head.

Gram panchayats are panchayats at base level in panchayat raj institutions (or PRIs), governed by the 73rd Amendment, which is concerned with Rural Local Governments.

- Panchayat at District (or apex) Level
- Panchayat at Intermediate Level
- Panchayat at Base Level



(Figure-1, Structure of Panchayats in Haryana)

**Digital Panchayats:** Digital Panchayat is a functional and dynamic digital platform and working station designed and created for each and every Panchayat in India, powered by Internet. The objective is to facilitate and improve Panchayat functioning on day-to-day basis, through two-way flow of information and content. The goal is to realize various development objectives at grassroots level. Digital Panchayat programme is a national initiative of Digital Empowerment Foundation and National Internet Exchange of India (Department of IT, Govt. of India)

**E-Governance and its models:** Electronic governance or e-governance is the application of information and communication technology (ICT) for delivering government services, exchange of information communication transactions, integration of various stand-alone systems and services between government-to-customer (G2C), government-to-business (G2B), government-to-government (G2G) as well as back office processes and interactions within the entire government framework. Through e-governance, government services will be made available to citizens in a convenient, efficient and transparent manner. The three main target groups that can be distinguished in governance concepts are government, citizens and businesses/interest groups. In e-governance there are no distinct boundaries.

Generally, four basic models are available –

### a) Government-To-Citizen (Customer), G2C Model:

The objective of G2C Model is to give one-stop, online access to information/data and administrations to people. Citizen ought to have the capacity to discover and get to access what they require rapidly and effectively.

The classification of e-government that spotlights on connections amongst government and nationals to help exchanges, for example, impose installment, licenses, and getting travel papers. Can encourage inclusion and cooperation with the legislature, upgrading the amount and nature of open investment in government. G2C connections can enable nationals to be more educated about government laws, controls, strategies, and administrations. For the resident, e-government can offer an immense scope of data and administrations, including government structures and administrations, open strategy data, work and business openings, voting data, charge documenting, permit enlistment or recharging, installment of fines, and accommodation of remarks to government authorities.

### b) Government-To-Employees, G2E Model:

The goal of G2E mode to have the capacity to enhance viability and proficiency, wiping out deferrals in handling and enhancing representative fulfillment and maintenance. Inward productivity and adequacy, receiving business best practices in government activity in zones, for example, inventory network administration, budgetary administration and information administration. The classification of e-

government that spotlights on collaborations amongst government and government workers to help exchanges, for example, finance and annuity designs, acquiring preparing data, and getting to profit qualification data.

#### c) Government-To-Government, G2G Model:

Government to government (G2G) is the electronic sharing of information and additionally data frameworks between government offices, offices or associations. The objective of G2G is to help e-government activities by enhancing correspondence, information access and information sharing.

A few components are driving neighborhood and central governments to establish G2G activities. One of topic is government enactment, for example, the Open Government Directive. G2G activities are additionally being driven by spending plans and subsidizing. By sharing data and frameworks, governments can decrease IT costs government workplaces can be more effective and streamline techniques, enabling natives to get to data over the Internet. They may likewise meet all requirements for concede financing, contingent upon the venture.

#### d) Government-To-Business, G2B Model:

The goal of G2B is to diminish loads on business, give one-stop access to data and empower advanced correspondence utilizing the dialect of e-business. Also, the administration ought to reuse the information detailed suitably and exploit business electronic exchange conventions.

The class of e-government that spotlights on communications amongst government and different associations, including organizations and charities, to help exchanges, for example, contract offers, information gathering, and allows. This also including the offer of taxpayer driven organizations and merchandise alongside acquirement offices, have benefits for the two organizations and governments. For organizations, G2B communications can result in expanded attention to chances to work with the administration and in cost investment funds and enhanced productivity in performing exchanges. For governments, G2B collaborations offer advantages in diminishing expenses and expanding effectiveness in acquirement forms in addition to giving new roads to offering surplus things.

### IV. HARYANA- BACKGROUND & ITS PANCHAYATS

#### Districts in Haryana are:

Table-1 Districts of Haryana

1. Ambala	2. Jind	3. Panchkula
4. Bhiwani	5. Kaithal	6. Panipat
7. Charkhi Dadri	8. Karnal	9. Rewari
10. Faridabad	11. Kurukshetra	12. Rohtak
13. Fatehabad	14. Mahendragarh	15. Sirsa
16. Gurugram	17. Mewat	18. Sonipat
19. Hisar	20. Palwal	21. Yamunanagar
22. Jhajjar		

The name of Haryana in a split second evokes the picture of a State which incredibly consolidates both-artifact and bounty. The Vedic place where there is Haryana has been a support of Indian culture and human progress. Indian conventions view this area as the network of formation of northern sacrificial stone' where Brahma played out the flawless forfeit and made the universe. This hypothesis of creation has been affirmed to a huge degree by archeological examinations completed by Guy E. Pioneer in 1915, who has built up that 15 million years back, early man lived in the Haryana Shivaliks. The Vamana Purana expresses that King Kuru furrowed the field of Kurukshetra with a brilliant plowshare drawn by the Nandi of Lord Shiva and recovered a territory of seven Kosas.

Packed with fantasies, legends and vedic references, Haryana's past is saturated with greatness. It was on this soil that holy person Ved Vyas composed Mahabharata. It was here, 5,000 long years prior that Lord Krishna lectured the moral news of responsibility to Arjuna at the onset of the considerable battle of Mahabharata: "Your right is to do your duty and not to bother about the fruits (Outcome) thereof!" Since at that point, this rationality of the matchless quality of duty has turned into a reference point to succeeding generations.

#### Hisar- Study and Overview

The present city of Hisar, one of the essential urban communities of North India, is situated at 29°05'5" north scope and 75°04'55" east longitudes. It is arranged one hundred sixty four kilometres west to Delhi on the National Highway number ten.



Figure-2, Map of Haryana, indicating districts boundary

Source/ Courtesy: Map taken from website [www.hisar.gov.in](http://www.hisar.gov.in), accessed for educational purpose only.

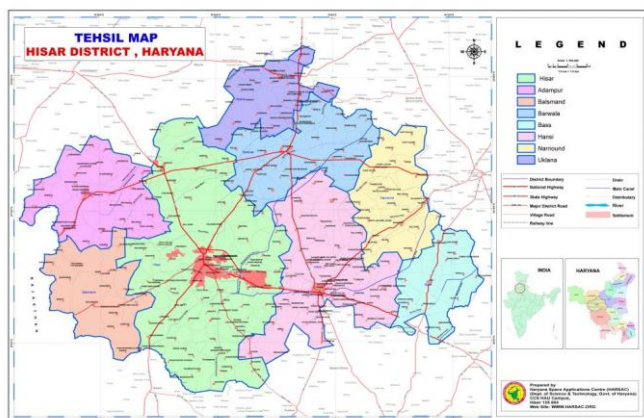


Figure-3, Map of Hisar District of Haryana, indicating tehsils/blocks boundary

Source/ Courtesy: Map taken from website [www.hisar.gov.in](http://www.hisar.gov.in), accessed for educational purpose only.

#### V. ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP OF HISAR

At present Hisar locale comprises of six tehsils and three Sub-tehsils. The tehsils are Hisar, Hansi, Narnaud, Barwala, Bass and Adampur and sub tehsils are Balsamand, Uklana and Kheri Jalab.

Hisar is a divisional headquarter of the Divisional Commissioner and furthermore the headquarter of Police Range. It is likewise a brigade Headquarters of B.S.F. third Bn. H.A.P. also, commando drive. With a specific end goal to bring under the top of the considerable number of divisions a five-storied working of District Administrative Complex has been finished and workplaces moved in 1980. It abuts the new Judiciary Complex, which is likewise made useful. This authoritative and legal complex is biggest in Haryana, at a region central command might be one of the biggest in the nation.

#### Administrative Set-Up of District Hisar:

Table- 2

Sub-Division	Tehsil	Sub-Tehsil	Blocks
Hisar	Hisar	Balsamand	Adampur
Hansi	Adampur	Bass	Agroha
Barwala	Hansi	Uklana	Barwala
	Narnaud		Hansi-I/ Hansi-II
	Barwala		Hisar-I/ Hisar-II
			Narnaud
			Uklana

#### VI. ICT INFRASTRUCTURE USE & EDUCATION IN GRASSROOTS

In India, District or zila is the most critical regulatory unit of the legislature through which it completes the usage of its strategies and projects at the grass roots. All the data and issues of the towns identified with lawfulness, open complaint, open dispersion framework, social welfare, work age, arrive changes et cetera are accessible at the workplaces arranged at separate regions whose authoritative head is a District Collector. A villager needs to cross a few miles and spend a few several rupees to approach the District Collector for getting the compulsory endorsements that are essential for acquiring the imperative permit, authentication or some other administration. Nonetheless, by the reasonable use of ICT the villagers can have advantageous access to all the general population benefits in their own territories through a 'Solitary window leeway'. In perfect conditions when an e-Government application transforms as an e-Governance application, it can likewise engage country masses in remote towns with more prominent chances to take an interest in the majority rule forms. In any case, the achievement of any provincial e-government application isn't unlimited. While, these rustic e-government applications are outlined and executed with the correct sincere, they are not ready to render expected social or financial advantages to the provincial poor. The accomplishment of these applications not simply expect e-availability of the district regarding framework offices yet includes a few social and political perspectives, which are important to be recognized, depicted and tended to by specialists, venture pioneers and approach creators alike. This ethnographic research on ICT foundation utilize and training in Adampur square gram Panchayats in District Hisar of Haryana, utilizing a Questionnaire Oriented Case-Study approach is an endeavour toward this path.

#### VII. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

Smart Panchayats are the need of the hour as progress is needed for both rural and urban areas for better living and ICT will offer effective solution. There are prosperous technologies available, which have been applied in urban areas. There is tremendous pressure on urban landscapes due to migration of rural people for livelihood. ICT enabled Villages will not only reduce this migration but also irrigate the population flow from urban to rural area. ICT/ IT are the unbreakable pillars to support the whole process of village development.

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