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Challenges before E-Governance and Indian Rural Development

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Abstract- E-Governance means the use of information and communication technology for providing government facilities and services to the stakeholder at rural development. It is also a way of exchange of information and communication transaction between government to customer, government to employee, government to businesses and government to government. The basic motive of the e-Governance is that strengthening the government support to public through improved public services and democratic process for corruption free economy. E-Governance has been established for making government administration more transparent, speedy and accountable while addressing the societies need and expectation through efficient public services and effective transaction between society, business and administration of government. E-Governance is facing many challenges which are generally arising from administration, technology, institution and legislation factors.

Keywords: E-Governance, Stakeholders, ICT.

Introduction:

Now we are living in the era of information technology. Governance is a process of improving efficiency of services delivery to needy people with speedy and smooth manner. E-Governance is useful for promoting inclusive and sustainable growth of the efficient services to society, it plays important role in enhancing internet governance, development of humanresources, promotion of research and development and innovation. e-Governance may be understood as the performance of this governance via the electronic medium in order to facilitate an efficient, speedy and transparent process of disseminating information to the public, and other agencies, and for performing government administration activities. Agriculture, Art & Culture, Commerce, Communication, Defense, Education, Environment & Forest, Finance & Taxes, Food & Public Distribution, Foreign Affairs & Enforcement, Housing, Industries, Infrastructure, Information & Broadcasting, Labour & Employment, Law & Justice, Power & Energy, Rural, Science & Technology,

Social Development, Transport, Travel & Tourism and Youth & Sport these are the different sectors has been covered under the e-Governance by government of India. All these sector make all services accessible to the common man in his local place, reliability of such services at affordable cost to realize the basic need of the common man.

Objectives of the Study

- To study of e-Governance facility providing by government of India in rural area.
- To study of challenges before e-Governance.

Research Methodology:

This Research Paper is completely constructed on the basis of secondary data which is collected from various sources which include different books on e-Governance, web sites of government of India for e-governing services, Reference Books, Text Books, Journals, Article, Magazines, Periodicals, Research Works, News Papers and All the research related Web sites.

Role of E-Governance in Rural Development:

India is geographically largest country in the world including 638596 villages, 707 districts and 29 states. Total population of India is 1,210,193,422 which are divided in to the Rural area 833,087,662 and Urban area 377,105,760. Significant number of people is living below poverty line. From last 35 years government has been taking initiatives towards e-Governance through networking of government departments and services to citizens. There have been several initiatives taken by the Central and state Governments to meet the various challenges facing the different sector in rural area in the country. The central government and every state government have created separate e-Governance plans to strengthening their services.

Challenges before E-Governance:

The process of e-Governance in India is going progressive in rural area from last three-four decades. Government of India makes many require changes for strengthening e-Governance even though following are the main challenges before implantation of e-Governance in rural area.

Population:

India is second largest country in the world for and it is the biggest challenge in implementing e-Governance projects to the society. As population is major issue to the

country and it offers some other challenges like linking of every person to the technology. This is main challenge before e-Governance to make people confident about the online transaction without fear. Unique identification to all population is also major issue that plays important role in success of e-Governance. Data creation, keeping, maintenance, security, up-dating is also the problems due to huge population.

Expensive Infrastructure:

Indian economy is developing economy in the world. Require cost for implementation of e-Governance in India where more than 70% population is living in rural area and more part of population is living below poverty line is big challenge in the success e-Governance. On the basis of many corruption and scam issues of big politicians we can say they do not have interest in implementing e-Governance. Required fund for implementation of e-Governance is very huge and it is also a main challenge in the path of e-Governance.

Literacy:

Literacy of the society are plays a vital role in the success of e-Governance. Literacy in India is still progressive and it has seen vary in rural and urban area. From the following table literacy rate shows the status of literacy in India.

As per above table of literacy rate are in rural area is 68.9% which is shown in urban area 85.0 % that means still rural area is behind the education. The population of India is not much literate and those who are literate they do not have much knowledge of e-services. Most of the population is less aware by the e-facilities and services therefore literacy of

Literacy Rates

	2001	2011
Rural	58.7	68.9
Urban	79.9	85.0
Toral	64.8	74.0

information technology is less in India. Less literacy of people in India is also major challenge in successful implementation of e-Governance.

Awareness:

Less awareness about the benefit of e-facility to the individual, society and nation are also a weak point in the successful implementation of e-Governance. Due to bad economical

conditions of the society they cannot afford the internet accessing devices and internet services, therefore this part of the society are far away from the knowledge of e-Governance and even government do not pay much attention to make the people aware about e-Governance activities.

This unawareness of the e-facilities and services of society is a major challenge in the implementation of e-Governance projects.

Economically Backward Community:

India is the country where per capita income of the society is much less therefore people cannot afford on-line facilities provided by the government which is a challenge before implementation of e-Governance in the country.

Language:

Total India is divided in to 29 different states. These states have it separate language and culture. India has 122 major languages and 1599 other languages with different religions and their culture. People belonging to different states speak and understand different languages. Different language of the people is major challenge for in implementing of e-Governance projects in English language. English language is not understandable by most of the people; therefore, it becomes a challenge for the government to write e-Governance applications which are to be implemented for the whole nation in more than one language so that these may be acceptable to the users of a particular language.

Obsolescence of Technology:

This is a world of Information Technology therefore every day new technology is emerged in the world that affect every technology is become obsolete within a short period. Our economy may not be in position to buy new technology after every update. It is also a challenge of embellishment of long term technology which can able to be update or modify easily in new technology.

Maintenance:

The cost of regular maintenance of Information Technology is the big challenge before the government. It is very difficult for our economy to update our existing systems regularly. Technology changes and their maintenance on their different feature are very critical. Maintenance is a key factor for long living systems in a rapidly changing technical environment.

Conclusion:

The use of Information Technology for the improving e-Governance is rapidly growing in the

country. Government of India has been making many efforts to provide services to the society through e-Governance. Government of India is spending a lot of money on e-Governance services but still these services in progress in the country. Literacy, Economical Condition of the society, Unawareness in people, Privacy issues, obsolesce of technology, Population of the Country, Huge investment, etc. are main challenges which are responsible for the unsuccessful implementation of e-Governance in India.

Suggestions:

Government of India need to take specific and necessary actions to aware program for society about the e-Governance activities so that people may take full advantage of these activities and e-Governance projects can be implemented successfully.

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