SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN 21ST CENTURY

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ABSTRACT

As we are aware of Information Technology had its modern existence from late sixties of the last century when the ARPANET was introduced, funded by the department of defence of USA. According to cambridgre encyclopaedia "the term information communication Information communication, transfer of information, in particular to computer, digital electronics and telecommunication. Today, innovations in information technology are having wide-ranging effects across numerous domains of society, and policy makers are acting on issues involving economic productivity, intellectual property rights, privacy protection, and affordability of and access to information. The purpose of information communication technology in social development is to familiarise the people with the computer. The social development in the scence changes taking place in underdeveloped communities. The term social development refers to the process of to promote increased and equal economics opportunities, to avoid exclusion and overcome socially divisive disparities while respecting diversities. The ability of developing countries to thrive in global economy depends on the nations' objectives of ICT policies and their ability for proper implementation of such policies. The purpose of this study is to familiarise different types of information communication technologies used in social development, and study the impact of ICT on rural development. Data like to collect from the primary and secondary sources. And universe of this study is selected districts in Telangana. A very good number of sample size selected for this study that 200 people who can benefit from the technology enabled services in selected districts.

***Keywords** : ICT, , regulatory, globalisation , computerisation ,*

Introduction:

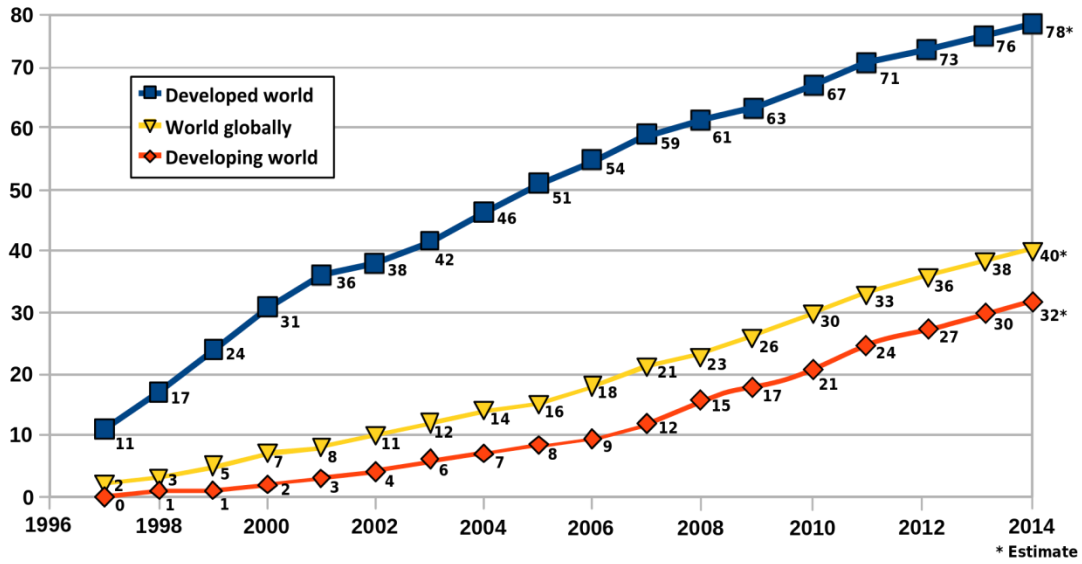
The significance of ICTs for social and economic development has been recognized since rapid growth in ICTs and their markets began in the mid-1990s. In 1998, for instance, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) published a report titled Knowledge Societies: Information Technology for Sustainable Development, which examined the relationship between ICTs, economic and social development, and the potential for building innovative "knowledge societies".1 The concept of knowledge societies, which has also been adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO),2 spans beyond technology, emphasizing the human development processes that transform information into knowledge and enable Governments, people and organizations to effect lasting change in economy and society. India often cited as one of the leading countries in achieving ICT prominence, but little seems to be published about this experience in Southern Africa.

The beauty of ICT lies in its capability to provide unending supplies of information. Increased information gives people access to increased amount of resources and hence, empowering large number of people, who don't have access to both information and resources, otherwise. It can weave millions of physically unconnected people in a string by virtually connecting them. Hence, it has the potential to take a very fruitful role in making education, healthcare and governance available to the unconnected. So far, many initiatives have been taken and these have changed the lives of thousands of people. Let us discuss the successes achieved by the various projects where ICT has been used as a tool for development.

Scenario of ICT

India is emerging as a testing ground for new technologies and business models that aim to narrow the digital divide (i.e. gap in technology (computing and communications) usage and access between urban and rural people in developing economies). Limitations in electricity, telephony, Internet connectivity and other kinds of basic infrastructure in India's rural areas are a key challenge. Although India has a strong and fast-growing information technology (IT) industry, access to ICTs remains very low, particularly in rural areas. The present indicators of IT penetration in Indian society are far from satisfactory. PC penetration is 1.21% (China with 4.08%, Asia at 6.39% and world average at 9.63%). The installed base of computers is more than 13 million (ITU, 2005b). Despite the ongoing deregulation of India's telecommunications sector, its national teledensity is one of the lowest in the world, at 8.44 (China with 49.74, Asia at 33.56 and the world at 46.41) (ITU, 2005a). The Department of Telecommunications, India has set a target teledensity of 22 by 2007 by observing the increasing trend of 11.4 in 2005 due to mobile boom. The current teledensity of rural areas stands at 2 in comparison to that of urban areas at 31 (Singh, 2006). The Internet arrived in India during 1995 for public use through Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited. The current Internet subscriber base is 3.24%, in sharp contrast to Asian countries as Korea with 65.68, Malaysia with 38.62 and China with 7.23% (ITU, 2005b).

Development in global information and communications technologies access, 2003–2014



Source: International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Measuring the Information Society, 2014. 5 * = estimate.

Review of literature

1. G Torkzadeh and W.J.Dolb studied "The development of a tool for measuring the perceived impact of information technology on work. This study uses a broader concept that is based on the impact of technology on the nature of work literature. The study, a sample of 409 respondents was gathered to further explore this 12-item instrument and its relationships with other constructs (user involvement, user satisfaction, system usage.

2. William H. Dutton written a book titled "Information and Communication Technologies: Visions and Realities". In this book author explains how social factors influence technological innovation and convergence; why organizations seek to transform work, services, and management; ways in which households domesticate new media; and how public policy and regulation shape the impact of technology on employment, media concentration, privacy, and access in an information society.
3. NANCY ODENADAAL'S study on "Information and communication technology and local governance: understanding the difference between cities in developed and emerging economies"
4. Cees J. Hamelink : NEW INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES, SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURAL CHANGE, UNRISD Discussion Paper No. 86
5. Review two :Economic and Social Council Information and communications technologies for inclusive social and economic development:

6. Information and Communication Technologies and Social Development in Senegal: An Overview Olivier Sagna Assistant Professor School for Archive and Documentation Librarians UniversitÈ Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar

Role of ICT in Economic development of the society

IT in India's economy with appropriate software development and IT enabled services, the sector took advantage of global opportunities and took off. ICT's that enhance information flows and improve transparency and accountability are not guarantors of major positive change. In the case of rural IT, the story is often one of government failure, failure to provide physical infrastructure (e.g., electric power), and failure to provide organizational infrastructure (e.g., efficient legal and regulatory frameworks). Indian e-commerce is in its nascent stages, and is again held back by the government's inability to catalyze a rapid deployment of broadband connectivity, especially in urban areas. Indian entrepreneurs are not lacking in their desire to innovate and succeed, and are often hindered by an unfriendly environment for doing business.

Information communication technology and governance

The use of ICT by local governments is documented as having a number of potential out comes. The use of the word "governance" should perhaps be clarified here: it refers in this context to the means by which local government manages its environment to achieve ongoing growth, delivery and effectively administer its affairs. "Governance" relates to the relationship between individuals, interest groups, institutions and service providers in the ongoing business of government, equates it with the "patterns that emerge from governing activities of social, political and administrative actors". What emerges from the varying definitions of governance, and in particular local governance are two relevant issues. Firstly, that the definition of governance has come to include civil society as a key player in government processes. It is about the interaction between state and civil society in all its guises, not just the rules, regulations and systems that make up government. Secondly, governance is an organic and fluid phenomenon that is influenced by political demand as well as the relationships between the various actors that contribute to the aforementioned dynamic.

In India, the main thrust for e-Governance was provided by the launching of NICNET in 1987 – the national satellite-based computer network. This was followed by the launch of the District Information System of the National Informatics Centre (DISNIC) programme to computerize all district offices in the country for which free hardware and software was offered to the State Governments. NICNET was extended via the State capitals to all district headquarters by 1990. In the ensuing years, with ongoing computerization, tele-connectivity and internet connectivity established a large number of e-Governance initiatives, both at the Union and State levels.

Factors contributing to the governance

- E-office
- UID
- Pensions
- Banking
- Posts
- Health
- E-panchayat
- E-District
- E-procurement
- E-Courts
- E-Biz
- E-Governance in Municipalities,
- Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems
- Public Distribution System and National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP)

Factors contributing to commercial activities

In some situations managing financial transactions is not an easy task in urgency time. Many times from the relatives also fail to provide sufficient funds in time. With the advancement of the technology in financial its easy task to get cash from the relatives, banks, financial institutions etc. Unlike traditional loans you don't have to go through a lengthy and time consuming lending procedure. On the contrary quick cash loans are offered immediately within a day's time. In order to become eligible for a loan you must be above 18 years of age and have a decent income source with a valid bank account. If you fulfil these simple requirements you can certainly get quick money within hours. There are literally hundreds of lenders on the web. As a result finding a loan with pocket friendly rates of interest is not an impossible task. Similarly you can save yourself from late payment charges by making timely repayment. If you shop

smartly and use the loan wisely quick loans will help you to resolve most of your financial obligations between two pay checks.

ICTs' role in social development

ICTs can play a significant role in combating rural and urban poverty, fostering sustainable development by creating information-rich societies and supporting livelihoods. Successful ICTs intervention relies on an enabled environment, the participation of the private sector and Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), free flow of information, access for women and capacity building. The challenge for governments is to ensure the convergence of their initiatives and those taken up by various DOs, to address the digital divide (Samiullah & Rao, 2002).

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