IMPACT OF COMPUTER AND IT ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE SOCIETY IN YAVATMAL DISTRICT OF VIDARBHA (2010-2011)

Dr. Hemant S. Mahalle

Asso. Prof. &Head, Department of Computer Science
Phulsing Naik Mahavidyalaya, Pusad Dist. Yavatmal

Introduction

From last more than two decades computers were used in the society. The organizations, offices and other systems of the society adopted the atomization using computers. Various private and Government institutions were contributing towards computer Literacy. The SGB Amravati University also started Computer course from 1987 to UG Level and also PG courses from 1990. The Govt. of Maharashtra in 2001 started the MSCIT certificate Course and was running effectively in the state with more than Five thousand centers State wide.

The private and Govt. Engineering colleges, Polytechnics totally changes the scenario of Engineering faculty and society. The rapid changes in the Computer Science, Information Technology with advanced software drastically change the life style and socio economic condition of human being in the society.

Information and Communication Technologies for Development (ICT) is a general term referring to the application of computer and INTERNET. This is a very useful trade for the socioeconomic development, national and international trade and relationship development. Information and Communication Technology and Development are the application of technological solutions to the problems of the developing world. It is more typically associated with applications in developing countries.

The computer & IT also plays an important role in the development of socio-economic condition of the Yavatmal district. There is only one Internet node situated in the Yavatmal district. At district place Yavatmal number of people, students, businessman and household people are using the Internet for their work and progress.

The ICT in the Yavatmal district plays a very important role in education by providing the knowledge warehouse open for the students and layman. The Schools and colleges providing the basic knowledge, where as the Engineering, Polytechnique, Private and Govt. aided Institutions providing the technical knowledge thereby increasing the extensive use of ICT.

Computers are used for education in Schools and colleges, health department, Railway reservation, Airplane reservation, State transport for billing and for communication in Govt. Departments, Farmers used for trading and innovations in the Agriculture, for knowing weather forecast, setting marriages, as an income source by youth and many more.

ROLE OF ICT AND e-GOVERNANCE IN NATION BUILDING

The ICT have been effectively used not only for the development of civilized people or urban society but it is also been used for reducing the poverty, to eradicate the superstitions, to educate the downtrodden in the rural & urban society thereby improving the general socioeconomic conditions. There are so many reasons the ICT is being more popular and found more useful in the country .Some basic reasons and goals of ICT are as follows:

1. It is suppose to be the basic tool for future development.

2. It is been used to increase the efficiency of work.

3. ICT has ability to increase the speed of communication and social relationship.

4. It is been responsible for the socio-economic development by solving the problems.

5. ICT is being highly preferred by the students for their overall development.

6. It is effectively used in the research areas.

7. ICT is used on large scale in the businesses thereby improving the trade and relationship.

8. It is effectively used by the Government for communication.

9. The Engineers , Doctors & business persons making the use of ICT for their development.

10. It is been use to keep the law and order in the society.

11. ICT is used by & for the farmers for their product marketing & trading.

The policies of implications of Internet Adopted by the government of that state will definitely change the scenario of the state. It is required to create the relevant knowledge on the Internet and the acquisition of the necessary skills and capabilities to use the technology in a way that is compatible with the local culture.

ICT for Socio-economic development:

Leading to improved economic productivity, governance, and education, health and quality of life, particularly in rural areas the growth of small scale, low cost internet networks has been found to be more effective in building a community with knowledge of internet usage in the rural areas achieve the goal of socio-economic development. These findings suggest that wider connectivity within developing states or districts would improve the overall information infrastructure thereby proThe recent World Development

Report examines the role of knowledge in promoting socio-economic development. It begins with the realization that economies are built not merely through the accumulation of physical capital and human skill, but on a foundation of information, learning and adaptation. It is therefore necessary to understand how societies acquire and use knowledge in various dimensions of development.

The internet host index model of development has resulted in telecommunications and global networks becoming important issues for discussion amongst government policy-makers and international agencies and also Secondly, there has been increasing recognition that the achievement of more sustainable, equitable forms of human development does not depend on the existence of internet connections alone, but on the acquisition and usage of information and knowledge also.moting the positive changes in socio-economic development.

Role of e-Governance:

"Make all Government services accessible to the common man in his locality, through common service delivery outlets, and ensure efficiency, transparency, and reliability of such services at affordable costs to realize the basic needs of the common man".

e-Governance in India has steadily evolved from computerization of Government Departments to initiatives that encapsulate the finer points of Governance, such as citizen centricity, service orientation and transparency.

The National e-Governance Plan (NeGP), takes a holistic view of e-Governance initiatives across the country, integrating them into a collective vision. Around this idea, a massive countrywide infrastructure reaching down to the remotest of villages is evolving, and large-scale digitization of records is taking place to enable easy, reliable access over the internet. The

ultimate objective is to bring public services closer home to citizens.

"A transparent smart e-Governance with seamless access, secure and authentic flow of information crossing the interdepartmental barrier and providing a fair and unbiased service to the citizen." Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam.

e-Governance in India

The Indian government is using IT to facilitate governance. The IT and e-Governance is providing the better means of life and relationship amongst people of India. The IT industry is playing its job better to reach to grass root level helping to improve the social and economic status.

According to SudhirNarang, vice-president, government & service provider business, Cisco Systems, India & SAARC, "Almost every state has an IT policy in place with the aim of evolving itself from being an IT-aware to an IT-enabled government. State governments are fast recognizing the benefits of an IT-enabled working environment".

INFRASTRUCTURE IN YAVATMAL DISTRICT OF MAHARASHTRA

In Yavatmal district, number of institutions imparting Computer and Information technology Education. There are four Engineering colleges, Seven boys & girls polytechnic colleges, one women's Polytechnic college, Ten BCA colleges & Ten colleges of B.Sc. providing degree and diploma courses in Computer and IT. Besides these courses, there are short term and diploma courses run by Maharashtra Govt. (MSBTE), and private organizations. There are 20 Institutes providing CCIT (Certificate course in Information Technology) and 105 Institutes providing Certificate courses like MSCIT run by Maharashtra Govt. Thousands of students every year acquire computer or IT education in the District of Yavatmal.

The Engineering & Polytechnic colleges have Computer and IT courses having

capacity of 80 students per batch Similarly the polytechnic colleges have capacity of 60 students per batch. Out of which approximately 50% students are from the district. For Certificate and short term courses the 100% App. Admissions are from the same region.

The approximate number of students securing admissions to these courses in the year 2010-11 is as under given in the table:

S N	Name of Institute	No. of Institute	Intake Capacity	Avg. Admission
1	Engineering Colleges	4	640	320
2	Polytechnics	8	960	480
3	B.C.A. Colleges	10	800	400
4	B.Sc.	10	400	400
5	MSCIT (4-Batches/year)	105	10500	42000
6	CCIT	20	20	1000
			Total	**44600**

So, around 45000 Student got enrolled for the Computer or IT education every year in the Yavatmal district of Maharashtra.
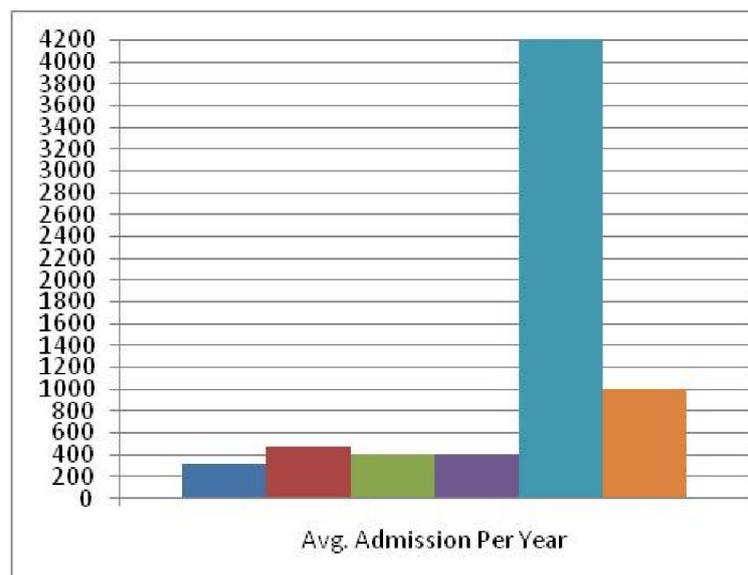
Every year 300 students passed from Engineering colleges in Computer and IT where as 450 students got the Diploma of engineering. Out of these only 10% got jobs in Govt. or private organizations. Means 30 engineers and 45 diploma holders got jobs every year.

Only 50% students passing B.Sc. and BCA Degree (App. 200 per year) 5 % got jobs i.e. approx. 10 students of B.Sc. & BCA per year, where as other went for higher education like M.Sc. or MCA.

The certificate course run by MKCL in Maharashtra i.e. MSCIT grab the lion's share in Computer & IT training. Around 42000 students trained every year, but out of these 50% are students learning in Schools and Colleges, 20 % are those which are already in service and remaining 30% are actual needy persons. Means 12500 were did it for getting jobs. Out of these 10% got jobs i.e. 125 every year and around 50% i.e. 6250 do some temporary jobs.

The certificate course in Information technology (CCIT) runs by MSBTE Mumbai. Around 1000 students passed every year .They all found to be job needed due to economic condition or educationally backward. Almost 20 % got jobs of temporary nature i.e. 200 per year.

The number of students passing from various Computer streams and their percentage of getting jobs is as given in the table below:

SN	Degree/Diploma/Certificate	No. of Student Enrolled	No. of Student Passed	No. of Student got Job	Percentage of Job
1	B.E. degree	320	300	30	10
2	Diploma	480	450	45	10
3	B.Sc.	400	200	10	05
4	BCA	400	200	10	05
5	MSCIT	42000	12500	125	10
6	CCIT	1000	400	40	10
	Total	**44600**	**14050**	**260**	**1.85**
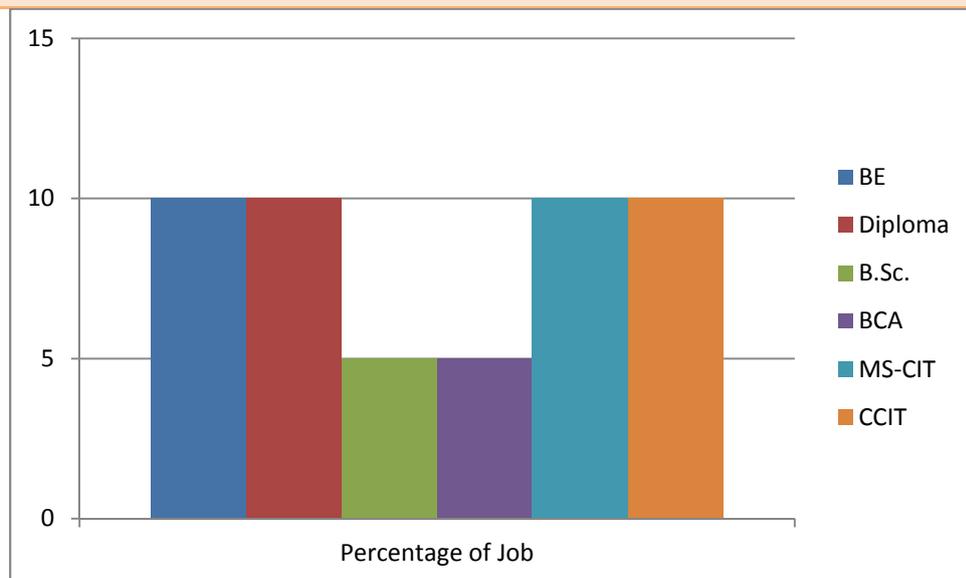
Thus, the following job table shows the number of working students:

Number of Student Passed Every Year	Fresher got Job	Temporary-Job all stream	Job got after doing specialized course	Total	Percentage of Job
14650	420	6500	150	7070	48.25

So around 7000 student got jobs directly or indirectly in the Yavatmal district. It shows that, the Socio-economic condition of the district is improving. This will help in increasing education level, Social status, Economy, Knowledge, Health and overall growth of the society.

Conclusion report:

The ICT have been effectively used not only for the development of civilized people or urban society but it is also been used for reducing the poverty, to eradicate the superstitions, to educate the downtrodden in the rural & urban society thereby improving the general socioeconomic conditions.

Leading to improved economic productivity, governance, and education, health and quality of life, particularly in rural areas the growth of small scale, low cost internet networks has been found to be more effective in building a community with knowledge of internet usage in the rural areas achieve the goal of socio-economic development. These findings suggest that wider connectivity within developing states or districts would improve the overall information infrastructure thereby promoting the positive changes in socio-economic development.

Yavatmal is having one internet node (host) situated at the District place for a population of 20 lakh. In yavatmal District, there are about 4750 internet Broad-Band connections. Some People are using Dial-up connection but the number is not known. Now a day people are preferring wireless Internet connection either using Net-Setter or Mobile phones which is available at cheaper rate and the connectivity is quite better than the Broad-band. The numbers of wireless users are increasing at very fast rate.

Most of the Govt. & private offices in Yavatmal District are Computerized thereby providing the faster services to the people. The Govt. offices like collector office, Tahsil offices, Zillaparishad , panchyatSamittee, Some gram panchyat ,Banks, Schools & colleges, General Hospital , Rural Hospitals, Some primary health centers, KrushiUtapanna Bazar Samittee, State Transport, RTO etc. are all Computerized.

The private offices like LIC, Banks, Schools & Colleges, Medicals, institutions etc. are providing computerized services to people of YavatmalDistt. leading to improved economic productivity, governance, and education, health and quality of life, particularly in rural areas the growth of small scale, low cost internet networks has been found to be more effective in building an community with knowledge of internet usage in the rural areas achieve the goal of socio-economic development.

Limitations in Socio-economic development:

For the healthy Socio-economic development there are so many factors to be considered on grass root level. Some limitations are as listed below:

1. It is required to provide the Computer education facility for poor and village students.

2. The telephone facility should reach to remote places with good quality.

3. The no. of internet (Host) Node should be increased for quality internet access.

4. The Internet connection should be available at cheapest rate.

5. The problems in Internet accessing should be solved on priority.

6. Should generate job opportunity for village students at their native only.

7. More sophisticated softwares should be developed for interaction.

8. The govt. and society should work hand-in –hand.

9. Trading centers should be open by the Govt. in every village.

10. The Bachat-gat should be computer linked for their product marketing. etc.

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