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THE IMPACT OF ICT AND E GOVERNANCE ON AGRICULTURE. A CASE STUDY ON BHOOMI PROJECT IN KARNATAKA.

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ABSTRACT

The impact of globalization and Information Communication Technology has made the society to informative society. The ultimate purposes of an Information Society is to benefits information is expected to bring, such as economic growth, individual opportunities, better health, rural development, Agriculture development to participation and good governance. The benefits of ICT in e-Government are improved achievement of economic and social policy outcomes, improved transparency, accountability and democracy, citizen and business satisfaction with public services. ICT gives the chance to gain national and competitive advantage and can improve the quality of human life. In rural India, where communication and technology is a rarity.

KEYWORDS : ICT, E-governance.

Introduction

E-governance gives the citizens an opportunity to notice governmental changes and be updated with the government regularly. It helps in a government achievement of many policies and priorities. Now, e-governance is applied in most countries throughout the world. E-governance is a part of the government that is run through technology, this may change many elements such as roles, authorities, processes and utility structures. This will result in less corruption, increased transparency, greater convenience, revenue growth and efficient government management.

BHOOMI

Bhoomi project was first implemented in Karnataka in 2002. The project is an online delivery and management of land records in Karnataka. The main objective of this project is to create a database for land records management with better citizen services. This in turn, takes away the discretion for civil servants at operating levels. This project has been recognized both nationally and internationally by UN, World Bank and is applauded as a landmark e-Governance program.

National Informatics Centre (NIC) was responsible for building and operating the Bhoomi system throughout Karnataka. Today, Bhoomi has over 20 million computerized records of land ownership and 6.7 million farmers in the state. Karnataka was the first state in the country to have initiated delivery of computerized land records and in the many years that the program has been in existence, the program has exceeded the expectation of both the farmers and the government officials. The success of the program has led to its securing several awards like the United Nations Public Service Award in 2006 and the project champion being awarded the first Public Service award by the Prime Minister of India in 2007.

The only problem the project faced was in the initial stages where digitalizing the 20 million records was the biggest task, also the government officials who were in charge of maintain records were unfamiliar with computers and the new computerized system in the beginning.

Bhoomi is one of the most successful large scale citizen centric deployments of e-governance programs in the world. In the years since the deployment of the program, the number of services delivered through the Bhoomi system has more than doubled to 15 million and mutation applications have trebled to over 2 million per year. In each of the 176 Sub-district offices of the state the revenue officials have been well trained and are successfully managing the computer centers of the program.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

Today ICT plays an important role in informative age to transfer the state govt programmes to mass audience for the development of society. The technology has also been put to serious use for development communication. New technology like internet, websites mobiles phone are interactive in nature, interactivity, instant feedback are used to rope in common man for development.ICT are being developed and adopted faster by society. The time and geographic distance are insignificant with satellite and computer networks in this medium.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- To study accessibility of ICT among the people of Karnataka.
- To analyze the role of ICT in development communication with respect to Bhoomi
- To examine users utilization of disseminating information about Bhoomi

METHODOLOGY:

The study will be conducted on the basis of survey research method, confined to Bhoomi, state development programme. The study area will be restricted to two revenue divisions i.e.: Mysore and Gulbarga districts which represent the developed and underdeveloped districts of Karnataka state.400 questionnaires were distributed among Agriculturist, Businessman / Self employees, Government Officials, House wife's, Students, Pensioners and others. All the respondents were computer and netizens literates. The study area was identified on the basis of geographical area distribution as North Karnataka and South Karnataka, later from these two regions. Because these two area represent (Developed area) Mysore district and (Underdeveloped area) Gulbarga, Hyderabad Karnataka region and the chi-square test was adopted.

BHOOMI

Table 1:.COMPUTERIZATION LAND

SL. No	Place	AWARE		UTILIZATION		TOTAL
		yes	no	yes	no	
1	Mysore city	80	20	56	44	100
		80.0%	20.0%	56.0%	44.0%	100.0%
2	Mysore rural	88	12	76	24	100
		88.0%	12.0%	76.0%	24.0%	100.0%
3	Gulbarga city	52	48	52	48	100
		52.0%	48.0%	52.0%	48.0%	100.0%
4	Gulbarga rural	87	13	76	24	100
		87.0%	13.0%	76.0%	24.0%	100.0%
	Total	307	93	260	140	400
		76.8%	23.3%	65.0%	35.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square= 47.900, d f =3 Sig.000
Chi-Square= 21.626, d f =3 Sig.000

From the table 1 it was found the awareness and utilization of computerization land by the respondents, a great majority of the respondents (80%) from Mysore city were aware of computerization land and, from Mysore rural 82% were aware and from Gulbarga city majority of the respondents (52%) were aware and from Gulbarga rural 87% were aware. It is also found that more than half of the respondents (56%) from Mysore city and from Mysore rural more than one third of the respondents (76%) were utilized the computerization land. From Gulbarga city most

of the respondents (52%) were utilized this service and Gulbarga rural majority of the respondents (76%) were utilized this service too.

Table 2:RECORDS OF RIGHTS

SL. No	Place	AWARE		UTILIZATION		TOTAL
		yes	No	yes	no	
1	Mysore city	32	68	12	88	100
		32.0%	68.0%	12.0%	88.0%	100.0%
2	Mysore rural	84	16	32	68	100
		84.0%	16.0%	32.0%	68.0%	100.0%
3	Gulbarga city	4	96	0	100	100
		4.0%	96.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
4	Gulbarga rural	36	64	4	96	100
		36.0%	64.0%	4.0%	96.0%	100.0%
	Total	156	244	48	352	400
		39.0%	61.0%	12.0%	88.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square= 139.050d f =3 Sig.000
Chi-Square= 57.576 d f =3 Sig.000

Table 2 shows the awareness and utilization of records of rights by the respondents, a great majority of the respondents (68%) from Mysore city were not aware of records of rights and from Mysore rural 84% were aware and from Gulbarga city majority of the respondents (96%) were not aware. From Gulbarga rural 64% were not aware and. It is also found that maximum number of the respondents (88%) from Mysore city and from Mysore rural more than half of the respondents (68%) were not utilized the records of rights and from Gulbarga city 100% of the respondents were utilized these service of records of rights.

Table 3:.MUTATION

SL. No	Place	AWARE		UTILIZATION		TOTAL
		yes	no	yes	no	
1	Mysore city	28	72	12	88	100
		24.0%	72.0%	12.0%	88.0%	100.0%
2	Mysore rural	92	8	32	68	100
		92.0%	8.0%	64.0%	68.0%	100.0%
3	Gulbarga city	12	88	4	96	100
		12.0%	88.0%	4.0%	96.0%	100.0%
4	Gulbarga rural	72	28	12	88	100
		72.0%	28.0%	12.0%	88.0%	100.0%
	Total	204	196	60	340	400
		51.0%	49.0%	15.0%	85.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square= 166.947 d f =3 Sig.000
Chi-Square= 33.569 d f =3 Sig.000

From the table 3 it was found the awareness and utilization of mutation by the respondents, a great majority of the respondents (72%) from Mysore city were not aware of mutation and, from Mysore rural 92% were aware and from Gulbarga city majority of the respondents (88%) were not aware

Table 4:.SCANNED IMAGE OF MUTATION REGISTRATION

SL. No	Place	AWARE		UTILIZATION		TOTAL
		yes	no	yes	no	
1	Mysore city	20	80	8	92	100
		20.0%	80.0%	8.0%	92.0%	100.0%
2	Mysore rural	84	16	24	76	100
		84.0%	16.0%	24.0%	76.0%	100.0%
3	Gulbarga city	16	84	8	92	100
		16.0%	84.0%	8.0%	92.0%	100.0%
4	Gulbarga rural	76	24	8	92	100
		76.0%	24.0%	8.0%	92.0%	100.0%
	Total	196	204	48	352	400
		49.0%	51.0%	12.0%	88.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square= 155.422 d f =3 Sig.000
Chi-Square= 18.182 d f =3 Sig.000

Table 4 reveals the awareness and utilization of scanned image of mutation registration by the respondents. It indicates that maximum number of the respondents (92%) from Mysore city and from Mysore rural more than one third of the respondents (76%) and from Gulbarga city 92% of the respondents and from Gulbarga rural majority of the respondents (92%) were not utilized these records of the scanned image of mutation registration.

Table 5:.KATHA EXTRACT

>	Place	AWARE		UTILIZATION		TOTAL
		yes	no	yes	no	
1	Mysore city	72	28	12	88	100
		72.0%	28.0%	12.0%	88.0%	100.0%
2	Mysore rural	64	36	40	60	100
		64.0%	38.0%	40.0%	60.0%	100.0%
3	Gulbarga city	44	56	20	80	100
		44.0%	56.0%	20.0%	80.0%	100.0%
4	Gulbarga rural	52	48	12	88	100
		52.0%	48.0%	12.0%	92.0%	100.0%
	Total	232	168	84	316	400
		58.0%	42.0%	21.0%	79.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 19.048 d f =3 Sig.000
Chi-Square = 31.585 d f =3 Sig.000

From the table 5 it reveals the awareness and utilization of katha extract by the respondents, a great majority of the respondents (72%) from Mysore city were not aware of katha extract and only 28% were aware of this, from Mysore rural 64% were aware and only 36% were not aware of katha extract and from Gulbarga city majority of the respondents (56%) were not aware and 44% of the respondents were aware of this service. From Gulbarga rural 52% were aware and only 48% of the respondents were not aware of katha extract.

Conclusion

Today, we are living in digital world where ICT has changed the world. We all have been heavily influenced by ICT. We all use internet for information and connection purposes. The advent of internet has drastically changed our life styles. It has many uses from everyday uses, corporate uses and government uses. In India, ICT has taken a new course and given India a more accessible government, and improved the relationship between the government and citizen and business. Apart from this, new media had given many new features to the citizen such as education at rural areas, guidance and improvement at rural areas etc.

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