



Digital Divides: Distance and Difference Caused Among Because of the Haves and Have Not's of the ICT

(*D. Kumar, R.S. Mehta, M. Patidar, A. Patidar, S.C. Meena and Saranaya R.)

Scientist, RRS, CAZRI, Jaisalmer, Rajasthan

*Corresponding Author's email: dkdkdangi@gmail.com

In case of ICT, two kinds of divides are prominent: A divide between English and non-English speaking communities where comprehensible content is available only to a selected few who have knowledge of English. North south divide: Between developed and developing countries.

National level initiative in ICT for Agricultural Development

- Gyandoot project
- Warna wired village project
- Information village project of MSSRF
- I kisan project of Nagarjana group of companies (Andhra Pradesh)
- Milk collection centers of dairy cooperative of (AMUL) Gujarat.
- Tarahoat.com by development alternatives (Uttar Pradesh and Punjab)
- Land Record computerization (Bhoomi)
- Knowledge network for grass root innovations - SRISTI (Gujarat)
- Mahiti Samutra (Karnataka)
- Centre for alternative agriculture media (CAAM)

Networking system of information

A networking is the means by which computers store and exchange information and resources access either short distance (LAN) or globally (wide area network) making best use of networking technology is about optimum use of business resources, enhancing productivity and efficiency, reducing coats and gaining competitive advantages.

Teleconferencing

The new integrated digital communication system is being used. This technique will add new dimensions of control timing and flexibility to communication. Instead of traveling miles for a meeting conference rooms will be wired and can eras will be used to carry visuals.

Advantages

- 1) Time and cost for traditional day to day communication will thus be reduced.
- 2) It way for international integration.
- 3) It supports to provide/exchange latest agricultural technologies available in different countries for the farming communities.

Two types

1. Audio conferencing
2. Video conferencing

Problems of ICT

1. Infrastructure barrier
2. Illiteracy
3. Poverty
4. Policy hurdles
5. Low people participation
6. Lack of will to implementation
7. Heterogeneous adoption
8. Digital divide

Prospects of ICT

1. Marketing information
2. Remote sensing
3. DSS
4. Realizing the knowledge potentials
5. Revival of extension organizations
6. Convergence with agricultural extension
7. Meeting the challenges of globalization
8. Online services - information, education training, monitoring, evaluation.
9. E-commerce
10. R-E-F interaction
11. Question - answer service
12. E-governance
13. Up to date information service
14. Database creation
15. Predictive in for - diseases, pest, weather
16. Land record facilitation