

Special Schemes and Announcements of State Government and Central Government towards IT Infrastructure Development Facilitating Rural Economy Development (Specially Focused on Katpadi Taluk, Vellore District, Tamil Nadu, India)

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Received 25 January 2016; Accepted 28 March 2016; Available 10 April 2016

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ABSTRACT

Background-India is a developing nation among the world nations, where IT infrastructure had been well developed in urban and semi urban areas, but the rural India lacks IT infrastructure and its various developments. As per Mahatma Gandhiji "India lives in villages". Therefore villages were considered to be the backbone of Indian economy, as 70 % of Indian population were residing at rural areas, where predominantly agriculture has been considered as the major occupation of rural masses. The provincial India masses does not have their nature of living and financial prosperity, we can see that all the improvement and advancements profiting just 30% of aggregate populace in India, they were at that point created and lives above neediness line. This doesn't mean any improvement. **Objective**- Here in this paper we discussed about the various extraordinary plans and declaration of State government and central government plans encouraging Information technology improvement encouraging rural improvement in future. **Results**-Thusly IT framework and different IT projects assumes an exceptionally key part in building the crevice made by the advanced separation made because of un fairness improvements of Urban and Rural India and in the long run set of neediness lightening to a more prominent degree as provincial India is concerned. Country advancement can be accomplished by enhancing different programmes of Information Communication Technology (ICT). **Conclusion**-If so these proposed plans comes to constant presence. So as to achieve the Himalayan target of digital economy, "Digital India" and "Digital Tamil Nadu" through various schemes of state Government of Tamil Nadu and Central Government of India. **Paper Type**-Review Paper

KEYWORDS: Information Technology(IT), Information Communication Technology(ICT), Rural development, Digital economy, Geographic Information System(GIS), Internet, Digital divide.

INTRODUCTION

More than half of the world populace lives in provincial ranges and their living conditions were Precarious and subsistent. Far reaching destitution, developing disparity, unemployment and quick populace development. Any improvement system to be significant must concentrate on provincial advancement and any such approach requires no less than 3 fundamental integral components:

1. Increase profitability of little agriculturists

To Cite This Article: M.Varun Kumar and Dr.Pulidindi Venugopal., Special Schemes and Announcements of State Government and Central Government towards IT Infrastructure Development Facilitating Rural Economy Development (Specially Focused on Katpadi Taluk, Vellore District, Tamil Nadu, India). *Advances in Natural and Applied Sciences*. 10(4); Pages: 548-556

2. Increase local interest through livelihood situated urban improvement
3. Diversify, non horticultural, work concentrated, Provincial improvement procedure

Without such coordinated country improvement any modern development will just offer ascent to disparity, destitution and unemployment. A substantial number of studies have demonstrated that even today around 70% of Indian Population lives in Rural Areas. Today, Rural Development is key for the advancement of the Indian Economy. Rustic economy can be created by enhancing provincial markets. It may appear to be dumbfounding that current data innovation. Indian Government has understood the part of the country improvement and the commitment of I.T. in the improvement of Rural Markets. An extensive number of activities are presented in the rustic territory with numerous up and coming tasks in pipeline; which are prone to be presented by the Government in the limited ability to focus time. Rustic Literacy is positioned at the highest position of need. Patterns demonstrate that rustic markets are coming up in huge way and developing twice as speedier as urban markets. In Rural India, Government has as of now given Info booths (a rustic rendition of digital bistro), which give fundamental correspondence offices like Internet association and telecom administrations. Cutting edge Information and Communication A general public or group can be delegated rustic in view of the criteria of lower populace thickness, less social separation, less social and spatial versatility, moderate rate of social change, and so on. Horticulture would be the real control of provincial region. Technologies (ICT's) were found to can possibly contribute. The activities of Info-Kiosks are exceptionally well known in the locale of Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh and have demonstrated a positive reaction in the improvement of the rustic territory.

*Rural Economy Development:
Development:*

Advancement or development is continuous and had consecutive stages. Continuously there is expanding separation. It additionally alludes to the over all development towards more noteworthy proficiency and complex circumstances. Country improvement assigns the use of methodologies and strategies under one single system, which rally upon neighborhood groups as units of activity. It gives an expansive umbrella under which every one of the general population occupied with the work of group associations, group advancement and group connection.

Rural Development:

It is a process, which aims at improving the well being and self realization of people living outside the urbanized areas through collective process. According to Agarwal (1989), rural development is a strategy designed to improve the economic and social life of rural poor.

Council For Advancement Of People's Action & Rural Technology (Capart):

Recognizing the need for an organization that would coordinate and catalyze the development work of voluntary agencies in the country, particularly to ensure smooth flow of benefits to the underprivileged and socio-economically weaker sections of society, Government of India, in September, 1986 set up the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), a registered society under the aegis of the Department of Rural Development, by merging two autonomous bodies, namely, People's Action for Development of India (PADI) and Council for Advancement of Rural Technology (CAPART).

The District Rural Development Agency (Drda):

The District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) has customarily been the foremost organ at the District level to administer the execution of distinctive hostile to neediness programs. Since its beginning, the managerial expenses of the DRDAs were met by method for separating an offer of the designations for every system. Be that as it may, generally, the quantity of the projects had expanded keeping in mind a percentage of the projects accommodated managerial expenses of the DRDAs, others didn't. There was no consistency among the distinctive projects with reference to managerial expenses. Keeping in perspective the requirement for a viable office at the locale level to organize the counter destitution exertion, another Centrally Sponsored Scheme for reinforcing the DRDAs has been presented with impact from 1 April, 1999. As needs be, the regulatory expenses are met by giving a different spending plan procurements. This plan which is subsidized on a 75:25 premise in the middle of Center and States, goes for fortifying and professionalizing the DRDAs.

Nabard (National Bank For Agriculture And Rural Development):

NABARD is set up as a pinnacle Development Bank with a command for encouraging credit stream for advancement and improvement of farming, little scale commercial enterprises, bungalow and town businesses, painstaking work and other provincial artworks. It likewise has the order to bolster all other associated financial exercises in provincial territories, advance incorporated and reasonable rustic improvement and secure success of country ranges. In releasing its part as a facilitator for rustic thriving NABARD is depended with

- i. Providing renegotiate to loaning establishments in provincial territories
- ii. Bringing about or advancing institutional improvement and
- iii. Evaluating, observing and reviewing the customer banks
- iv. Besides this urgent part, NABARD moreover:
 - v. Acts as a facilitator in the operations of provincial credit foundations
 - vi. Extends help to the administration, the Reserve Bank of India associations in matters identifying with provincial improvement
 - vii. Offers preparing and research offices for banks, cooperatives and associations Working in the field of provincial improvement
 - viii. Helps the state governments in coming to their objectives of giving help to qualified foundations in agribusiness and country improvement as controller for cooperative banks.

Vellore District And Its Details:

Vellore locale is one of the 32 areas in the Tamil Nadu condition of India, It is one of the greatest region in Tamil Nadu. Vellore City is the home office of this area. Vellore region is spread crosswise over 5920 Sq km with a populace of 3.4 million. The region is deliberately situated between Karnataka, AP and the modern center of Tamil Nadu(TN). Thus the availability and transport system thickness is great. Starting 2011, the area had a populace of 3,936,331 with a sex-proportion of 1,007 females for each 1,000 males. The locale is bound on the upper east by Tiruvallur District, on the southeast by Kanchipuram District, on the south by Tiruvannamalai District, on the southwest by Krishnagiri District, and on the northwest and north by Andhra Pradesh state. As per 2011 enumeration, Vellore region had a populace of 3,936,331 with a sex-proportion of 1,007 females for each 1,000 guys, much over the national normal of 929. A aggregate of 432,550 were less than six years old, constituting 222,460 guys and 210,090 females. The locale is principally agrarian with larger part of its populace included in agribusiness. The boss sustenance grains developed are Paddy, Cholan, Ragi and Redgram. Vellore is likewise one of the top makers of Sugarcane and Cocunut in the state. Oil seeds that are developed are Groundnut, Coconut, Sunflower and Gingelly.

Special Schemes And Announcements Of State Government And Central Government Towards It Infrastructure Development:

A. Smart city:

Smart City plans to give a clean and manageable environment and encouraging the utilization of more quick witted arrangements. E administration assume a key part in raising the city more intelligent. central Govt of India reported that 98 urban communities all over India had been chosen for Smart city plan. which expects to create Internet center based all around prepared framework revisions, In which 12 urban areas from Tamil Nadu state were been chosen for the shrewd city plan of Central Govt, Vellore city had likewise been chosen for the savvy city plan, if so this plan had been effectively actualized, so that the encompassing towns of Vellore city would create in a quick way encouraging fast development in rustic part.



Fig. 1: Honorable GoTN Chief Minister Dr.Amma J.Jayalalithaa

B. Amma kaipaesi thittam:

Tamil Nadu Chief Minister J Jayalalithaa reported an "Amma" cell telephone plan to help ladies Self-Help Group (SHG) coaches manage work, in accordance with her administration's prominent "Amma" brand of welfare activities amid late September, 2015. Under the plan, "automated cellular telephones" stacked with extraordinary Tamil programming would be given to 20,000 self improvement gathering (SHG) mentors in the first stage at an expense of Rs 15 crore. This is the most recent in the Amma brand conspires. The SHGs keep up a few registers, including those identified with gatherings, installment of membership, reserve funds, in-gathering advances and reimbursement. "With a specific end goal to direct their (SHG) take a shot at transferring information in registers, an uncommon programming in Tamil dialect will be made and mechanized cellular telephones will be given (to mentors) under the "Amma Kaipaesi Thittam" she said in the midst of uproarious pounding of work areas by the decision party administrators. SHGs were made by the present Chief Minister administration in 1991 for the social and monetary strengthening of ladies and destruction of destitution and they have now developed into an enormous power. According to today, 6.08 lakh Women Self Help Groups capacity with 92 lakh individuals. The SHG coaches manage the SHGs and they are experienced specialists who bolster setting up and preparing new gatherings.

C. Amma free laptops plans:

Tamil Nadu Chief Minister J Jayalalithaa headed Tamil Nadu Government in 2011 declared and propelled the first-of-its-kind plan in the nation of issuing laptops to class, polytechnic and undergrads concentrating on in state-run and state-helped establishments that it would secure 33.19 lakh laptops for understudies under the free tablet plan. For the period 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 22.19 lakh laptops have been given to understudies, this plan was a huge hit among school understudies, About 29.56 lakh understudies profited from the plan. For the 2014-15, 2015-16 period, the legislature has wanted to give away 11 lakh laptops by December 2015. Especially Rural understudies had been exceptionally profited by this plan, this prompts get great information about laptops and it encourages expertise improvement among provincial understudies. which thus clears path for rural improvement and social advancement.

D. Illandorum ennaiyam plan:

Boss Minister Jayalalitha declared on late September, 2015 to give new Internet Service to every one of the family units in Tamil Nadu by the ISP permit got by the Tamil Nadu Arasu Cable TV Operation. Rs. 3000 crores were apportioned for actualizing this super venture. For accomplishing this uber focus on another firm named Tamil Nadu cyphernet Party would be dispatched so soon. Tamil Nadu FiberNet Corporation actualize Central Government Bharatnet plan to each towns in Tamil Nadu. By this plan 12,524 towns in Tamil Nadu will be joined with optical fiber to give ease high band width web administrations for the provincial masses. This makes the villagers mindful of the administration plans and different administration gave will be accessible at their homes. Tamil Nadu Govt digital television association, in order to give high speed, broad band Internet services, it had been worked together and marked a MOU with Rail Tel Internet services, additionally to this plan, another plan named "**Ennaiya Vazhi Tholaikaatchi**" .which encourages online TV programs for the provincial masses. With the assistance of e-seva, many of the e-administration projects were offered, additionally different distinctive e-administration projects would be given through e-seva. At the point when Bharatnet plan was reported, she said the plan would be executed in Tamil Nadu. According to that plan Tamil Nadu Government interfaces all the town panchayat in Tamil Nadu. This plan gives quality administration of High speed broadband association at moderate rate.

E. Amma e-seva plan:

The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister J. Jayalalithaa made a declarations went for guaranteeing rustic advancement, incorporating into the zones of framework, all running into a few crores of rupees. GoTN made a Tamil Nadu Rural Roads Development Scheme for the year 2015-16 with a distribution of Rs 800 crore, and divulged more tasks under the same, While the plan visualized improvement of 4,000 km of provincial streets, more ventures, including extensions and panchayat office structures, will be taken up even as she reported an extra assignment of Rs 200 crore to it. **e-seva kendras** would be set up to empower occupants of rustic ranges to rapidly benefit conception and demise declarations other than other government disability plots, this task will be taken up crosswise over 3,890 nearby bodies at an expense of Rs 661.30 crore. So that 12,524 villages in Tamil Nadu will be profited by this plan. This uber plan would be encouraged to the rustic masses through a PC administrator selected for every single village panchayat. Thusly this makes the villagers mindful of the administration plans and different administration gave by the Government encouraging rustic improvement.

F. Digital tamilnadu:

IT and ITeS Industry is a noteworthy patron to the administration division in the state. Chennai has around 1780 IT units, utilizing around 400,000 experts. Tamil Nadu represents more than 10% of the aggregate IT fares

completed from India. The state is the Fourth biggest Software exporter in India. Digital India has three core components. These includes The creation of digital infrastructure, Delivering services digitally, Digital literacy.

G. Skill india:

Skill India mission- to create a large pool of skilled workforce required to sustain 'Make in India' initiative. It is important to recognize that in the skill-based digital economy knowledge is important. What matters is high-end knowledge capable of performing complex technical and cognitive tasks. The digital transformation requires a greater pool of Skilled STEM-proficient(Science, technology, engineering) workers.

H. Special economic zone:

Tamil Nadu Government recently made a declaration that an Special Economic Zone would be made in Seerkaadu Panchayat area of Katpadi Taluk, Vellore District encouraging foundation of new commercial enterprises with government complete bolster, which appreciates the unique advantages of Tamil Nadu government. According to the declaration, if the commercial enterprises were set up in seerkaadu zone of Katpadi, Vellore. So this new foundations would makes for employability open doors for the general population who lives in the encompassing zones. so that the financial improvement can be accomplished in the encompassing areas, which thus encourages rustic advancement.

I. Global investor meet-2015:

Tamil Nadu government had sorted out Global Investor Meet (GIM 2015) during September,2015 welcoming the world top class assembling and administration segments and MSME'S to put resources into Tamil Nadu for establishing their industrial corridors and parks. Because of this distributing, around 2.5 lakh crore INR ventures MOU were made between the Tamil Nadu government and the industrial sectors. On the off chance that so the Industrial foundations were been made according to the MOU marked prompts more prominent advancement of industry built up encompassing ranges. What's more, the general population of those regions appreciates high employability because of the modern foundation, so that financial prosperity of the people would be enhanced in every conceivable way encouraging provincial improvement.

V."digital india plan" by honorable prime minister shri narendra modi:

The Digital India system is a lead project of the Government of India with a dream to change India into a digitally enabled society and learning economy, the vision of Digital India project is to change India into a digitally engaged society and information economy.

The Digital India programme is centred on three key vision areas:

1. Digital Infrastructure as a Core Utility to Every Citizen
2. Governance and services on Demand
3. Digital Empowerment of Citizens

The government even launched the official website for the Digital India program.

Digital Infrastructure As A Utility To Every Citizen:

1. Availability of fast web as a center utility for conveyance of administrations to subjects.
2. Cradle to grave advanced character that is one of a kind, long lasting, online and authenticable to each resident.
3. Mobile telephone and ledger empowering subject interest in computerized and money related space.
4. Easy access to a Common Service Center.
5. Shareable private space on an open cloud.
6. Safe and secure the internet.

Governance & Services On Demand:

1. Seamlessly incorporated administrations crosswise over divisions or locales
2. Availability of administrations continuously from online and versatile stages
3. All national privileges to be compact and accessible on the cloud
4. Digitally changed administrations for enhancing simplicity of working together
5. Making monetary exchanges electronic and cashless
6. Leveraging Geospatial Information Systems (GIS) for choice emotionally supportive networks and improvement

Digital Empowerment Of Citizens:

1. Universal advanced proficiency
2. Universally open computerized assets

3. Availability of computerized assets/administrations in Indian dialects
4. Collaborative computerized stages for participative administration
5. Citizens not required to physically submit Govt. archives/declarations

The trip of e-Governance activities in India took a more extensive measurement in mid 90s for more extensive sectoral applications with accentuation on national driven administrations. Later on, numerous States/UTs began different

e-Governance ventures. Despite the fact that these e-Governance tasks were native driven, they could make lesser than the wanted effect. Administration of India dispatched National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) in 2006. 31 Mission Mode Projects covering different spaces were started. Notwithstanding the fruitful usage of numerous e-Governance ventures the nation over, e-Governance all in all has not possessed the capacity to have the craved effect and satisfy every one of its destinations.

It has been felt that significantly more pushed is required to guarantee e-Governance in the nation advance comprehensive development that covers electronic administrations, items, gadgets and openings for work. Additionally, electronic assembling in the nation should be reinforced. So as to change the whole biological community of open administrations through the utilization of data innovation, the Government of India has propelled the Digital India program with the vision to change India into a digitally engaged society and learning economy.

Critical Activities Of Digital India Scheme By Prime Minister Narendra Modi:

He propelled the Digital India program, which basically includes different activities went for advanced strengthening, enhancing computerized framework and offering on-interest administration and administrations. From building broadband parkways, facilitating versatile network and chiefly advancing e-administration, the Digital India mission's primary point is to connect the availability hole between the provincial and urban territories. Here are the main 10 administrations propelled by the administration today.



Fig. 2: Honorable Prime Minister of India Shri. Narendra Modi

A. Digilocker:

This activity hopes to minimize the utilization of physical archives. It is a devoted individual storage room for e-reports and in addition Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) of e-archives issued by government offices. Singular locker will be connected to the occupant's Aadhaar number, and empower sharing of e-reports crosswise over offices at whatever point required. The sharing of these e-archives will be done through enlisted stores in this way guaranteeing the reports' legitimacy on the web, furthermore minimize the misfortune and harm of critical records like conception authentication and so forth.

B. My gov app:

The PM likewise propelled the versatile adaptation of the MyGov.in site. This stage energizes native engagement in administration, and the application will do likewise on portable.

C. Bharat net:

This activity will work towards assembling rapid computerized parkways to associate every one of the 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats of nation by one year from now. This would be the world's biggest country broadband availability venture utilizing optical fiber.

D. Esign:

An activity to destroy phony and fake mark, the eSign system would permit nationals to digitally sign a record web utilizing Aadhaar validation.

E. National scholarships portal:

This new administration is said to be an one-stop-answer for end-to-end grant process right from accommodation of understudy application, check, approval and disbursal to end recipient for every one of the grants gave by the Government of India.

F. Swachh bharat mission (sbm) app:

To assist the Swachh Bharat mission, the legislature has dispatched this application and would be utilized by individuals and Government associations.

G. E-education:

The system hopes to give cutting edge instruction utilizing innovation like cell phones, applications and Internet administrations. It can likewise be utilized to give instruction in far-flung regions where it may not be workable for instructors to be available in individual. The instruction can be conferred through virtual means as a major aspect of the system.

H. E-health:

This activity goes for giving auspicious, viable and practical social insurance administrations to all, particularly to the ones that have little access to medicinal services administrations. This administration too will be connected to Aadhaar numbers, and will make getting lab reports and OPD arrangements less demanding. The Online Registration System (ORS) under the e-Hospital application has likewise been presented.

This application gives critical administrations, for example, online enrollment, installment of charges and arrangement, online analytic reports, asking accessibility of blood online and so forth, the administration claims. With this activity, one can avoid the bothers of enlistment and different customs at doctor's facilities by just recognizing self through the Aadhaar Number, select healing center and office, select date of arrangement and get the same through SMS.

I. Next generation network (ngn):

This is a BSNL activity which hopes to supplant 30 year old trades, with this new IP-based innovation to deal with a wide range of administrations like voice, information, interactive media/video and different sorts of correspondence administrations.

J. Wi-fi hotspots:

BSNL has undertaken large scale deployment of Wi-Fi hotspots throughout the country for Internet access on smart phones while on-the-go. The initiative has already kicked off with the government offering free Wi-Fi at tourist places like Taj Mahal, and spots at Shimla too.

Vi. Tamil nadu vision 2023:

"The vision for Tamil Nadu for 2023 is to become India's most prosperous and progressive state with no poverty, and where its people enjoy all the basic services of a modern society and live in harmonious engagement with the environment and with the rest of the world." Vision 2023 Tamil Nadu ("Vision 2023") sets the arrangement for framework improvement for the state to achieve the sought results by 2023. The three results of Vision 2023 are:

i. The for every capita wage of Tamil Nadu's inhabitants will reach USD 10,000 for each annum (at 2010 costs) – the present middle salary of Upper Middle Income nations - by 2023.

ii. Tamil Nadu will accomplish an exclusive requirement of social improvement, with the Human Development Index of the state coordinating those of created nations by 2023, and Tamil Nadu would give to its occupants, brilliant framework everywhere throughout the state equivalent with the best on the planet.

iii. Key aspects of Vision 2023 incorporate Tamil Nadu's upgraded financial dynamism, best in class human advancement pointers, very much created foundation that gives all inclusive access to fundamental

administrations, a venture atmosphere that contrasts and the best in Asia, and the development into India's preeminent information and advancement center.

Vii. Existing various ict programmes for rural development in india:

Table 1: Existing Various ICT Programmes for Rural development in India

1. Akash	2. I-Kisan
3. Drishtee	4. e-Sagu
5. n-Logue	6. Tel-Nek
7. TARAhaat	8. CSC(common Services centre)
9. Akshaya	10. KCC (Kishan call centre)
11. DEAL	12. Community Information centres
13. ITC (e-choupal)	14. Rural e-Seva
15. Krishi Ville	16. Freen Edu Comp 17. (New Technological Innovation)
18. Remote Consultation centres (RCC)	19. Gyandoot
20. IVRP	21. WWI
22. Rinfo1	23. Milk Coops
24. WPI(Watershed project initiatives)	25. CIC(NE)
26. Bhoomi	27. Collaborative Education Management System(CEMS)
28. Warna	29. KVK
30. Rural bazaar	31. e-Mitra
32. Suwidga	33. Nai Disha
34. Lok Mitra	35. SETU
36. RASI	37. FRIENDS
38. MAHASHAKTI	39. e-sewa

Viii. Conclusion & future improvement:

If the above mentioned schemes and announcements came to existence in future, sure these schemes leads to rural development, which may leads to national level development. Here we listed out several schemes for future improvements which leads to overall development of nation. they were listed in this passage. IT services need to be developed in reference to the present rural infrastructure and Internet based services with customer support services as to be provided in rural areas. Information transfer to rural masses leads to development and Poverty elevation leads to sustainable development of rural areas. For Making Tamil Nadu a created State, we will need to proliferate Information Technology (IT) in rustic India, in light of the fact that more than 75 percent of Tamil Nadu's kin still dwell in the provincial regions. In this way, mechanical headway is vital for each niche and corner of Tamil Nadu. Information is power and power is Information. Without information there can be no development. Presently information is infiltrating into provincial India also, on the grounds that without its vicinity there, we can't consider advancement of the whole nation. First of all, there is an extraordinary need to make an approach for advancing IT in country Tamil Nadu. There ought to be an in number framework for IT. There Should be a Proper Monitoring group to screen E-Governance Project in Rural Tamil Nadu. Agriculture is the principle wellspring of Rural Tamil Nadu So Govt. Should to begin E-Business Scheme in Rural Tamil Nadu .For instance ITC presented e-Choupal Scheme (Internet-based mediations in country Farmers) If we are talking about advancement of rustic Tamil Nadu, it can't be far reaching without improvement of farming. IT might be a powerful instrument for improvement of farming yield. IT related apparatuses are exceptionally effective in making Connecting between rustic healing facilities and city doctor's facilities. Since Rural human services is a prime wellspring of worry to enhance social structure of country Tamil Nadu. Development of viable sites to empower rustic young people to learn everything at the snap of a mouse. For this there ought to be appropriate web association. Regular workshops and variety of preparing projects might likewise bolster the utilization of IT as a gadget for livelihood. In Rural School there ought to be Provision of Digital Teaching System or Digital Class Room. All Departments ought to be joined with site right from State Headquarters to Panchayat level and prepared PC administrators ought to be put on administrations with great pay scales on normal premise. Govt. Should To Promote E-Learning System in Rural School. Generate most extreme business chances to the general population of the State. Tamil Nadu Govt. Should to build up an IT framework based Rural Business Centers with every one of the offices. Finally Govt. Should to begin Digital Learning Resources in Rural School.

Ix. Contributions of this subject to knowledge:

In the Previous research works of mine towards rural development had shown that perceived progress towards socio economic improvement over the nation can be achieved through community development and by individual development. whereas the present work is designed to be the first to introduce that the various extraordinary plans and declaration of State government and central government plans encouraging Information technology improvement leads to rural improvement in India in upcoming years if the announced Schemes comes to reality. So as to attain digital economy.i.e”Digital India” and “Digital Tamil Nadu.

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