

***IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY IN POSITIVE WAYS ON URBAN AND RURAL
AREAS OF INDIA***

By Smita S. Patil

Abstract

From 15th august, 1947 i.e. since independence of India , it has progressed a lot and still progressing further in terms of social, economy etc.. After independence, India faced poverty, unemployment, and economic backwardness. The first Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, focused on the domain of science and technology, for the sake of economic development. The mixed economy system was adopted, resulting in the growth of the Public sector in India. India's Economy is split between 2 main groups of people. The groups are based not on religion or race nor caste but the living standards between urban & rural areas. The focus was on improvement of urban areas by introducing industrial revolution and urban infrastructure. This advancement left the rural areas in the dust and caused the imbalance between urban and societies. Today, in 21st Century both areas have grown closer together because of the new technology and "helpful" influence from the urban society. This research article is a study about technology spreaded in urban and rural areas till date. Technology is used differently in both these areas today as per their needs and requirements. This article gives a brief idea about Technology's impact on Urbanization and Ruralization.

Keywords

Industrial revolution

Introduction

Technology in Urban Areas

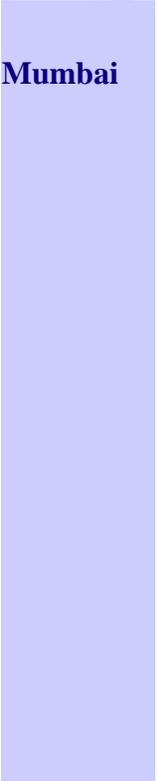
Urbanization in India began to accelerate after independence, due to the country's adoption of a mixed economy, which gave rise to the development of the private sector. Urbanization is a population shift from rural to urban areas. Urbanization is taking place at a faster rate in India.

The main causes of urbanization in India are as follows:

- Expansion in government services, as a result of the Second World War
- Migration of people during the partition of India
- The Industrial Revolution
- Eleventh five-year plan that aimed at urbanization for the economic development of India
- Economic opportunities are just one reason people move into cities
- Infrastructure facilities in the urban areas
- Growth of private sector after 1990.

The following chart is showing the growing population in cities due the industrial revolution that took place:-

Largest urban agglomerations in India by population (2011 census) ^[7]									
	Rank	City Name	State/Territory	Population	Rank	City Name	State/Territory	Population	
	1	Delhi	Delhi	21,753,486	11	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	3,920,067	Kolkata

	2	Mumbai	Maharashtra	20,748,395	12	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	3,901,474
	3	Kolkata	West Bengal	14,112,536	13	Nagpur	Maharashtra	3,497,777
	4	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	8,696,010	14	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh	3,358,525
	5	Bangalore	Karnataka	8,499,399	15	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	2,967,447
	6	Hyderabad	Telangana	7,749,334	16	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	2,851,466
	7	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	6,240,201	17	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	2,687,406
	8	Pune	Maharashtra	5,049,968	18	Patna	Bihar	2,046,652
	9	Surat	Gujarat	4,585,367	19	Kochi	Kerala	2,117,990
	10	Jaipur	Rajasthan	3,073,350	20	kozhikode	kerala	2,030,591

Government of India has announced a many policies such as National Urban Sanitation Policy, National Urban Transport Policy with a view towards making all Indian cities and towns to become healthy and livable as well as ensure the health and well-being of its citizens.

After this now is the era of Digital. Today everything is going digital from communication, education to lifestyle of people.

Digital India is an initiative by the Government of India to ensure that Government services are made available to citizens electronically by improving online infrastructure and by increasing Internet connectivity. It was launched on 1 July 2015 by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. The initiative includes plans to connect rural areas with high-speed internet networks. Digital India has three core components.

These include:

- **The creation of digital infrastructure**
- **Delivering services digitally**
- **Digital literacy**

Today, everything is going digital from schools, colleges to infrastructure, business so on. Government is planning for smart cities in overall India. Government has planned near about 100 smart cities in overall India. There is no universally accepted definition of a smart city. It means different things to different people. The conceptualization of Smart City, therefore, varies from city to city and country to country, depending on the level of development, willingness to change and reform, resources and aspirations of the city residents. A smart city would have a different connotation in India than, say, Europe. Even in India, there is no one way of defining a smart city.

A smart city is a urban development vision to combine all information and communication technology solutions in a systematic way to manage a city's important assets i.e. local departments information systems. Schools, colleges, libraries, transportation systems, hospitals , implementation of law and many community services. The goal of building a smart city is to improve quality of life by using technology to improve the efficiency of services and meet residents' needs. ICT allows city officials to interact directly with the community and the city infrastructure and to tell what is happening in the city, how the city is evolving, and how to

enable a better quality of life. Through the use of real-time systems and sensors, data are collected from citizens and objects - then processed in real-time. The information and knowledge gathered are keys to tackling inefficiency.

ICT is used to enhance quality, performance and interactivity of urban services, to reduce costs and resource consumption and to improve contact between citizens and government. Smart city applications are developed with the goal of improving the management of urban flows and allowing for real time responses to challenges. A smart city may therefore be more prepared to respond to challenges than one with a simple 'transactional' relationship with its citizens.

Smart Cities Mission of the Government is a bold, new initiative. It is meant to set examples that can be replicated both within and outside the Smart City, catalyzing the creation of similar Smart Cities in various regions and parts of the country.

The core infrastructure elements in a smart city would include:

- ❖ adequate water supply,
- ❖ assured electricity supply,
- ❖ sanitation, including solid waste management,
- ❖ efficient urban mobility and public transport,
- ❖ affordable housing, especially for the poor,
- ❖ robust IT connectivity and digitalization,
- ❖ good governance, especially e-Governance and citizen participation,
- ❖ sustainable environment,
- ❖ safety and security of citizens, particularly women, children and the elderly, and
- ❖ Health and education.

As far as Smart Solutions are concerned, an illustrative list is given below. This is not, however, an exhaustive list, and cities are free to add more applications

The total numbers of 100 smart cities have been distributed among the States and UTs on the basis of equitable criteria. The formula gives equal weightage (50:50) to urban population of the State/UT and the number of statutory towns in the State/UT. Based on this formula, each State/UT will, therefore, have a certain number of potential smart cities, with each State/UT having at least one.



Fig:- The above figure is plan for smart city.

These shows minimum requirement for smart city. But these may change place to place.

Technology in Rural areas

Picture 1 (Before Technology)



Picture 2 (After Technology)



After independence, people from villages were travelling towards urban areas for their livelihood due to industrialization.

After the Technology came the scenario is changed. But before that many questions raised that can IT be any use to rural areas people. How can they use computers if they even don't know how to read and write?

These people know only their own mother tongue. Than what about English language which is dominant in IT. Also the question aroused that the information present through internet is any useful to villagers.

In spite of all this big task, technology has been used in rural areas to much more percent.IT is coming with computers in various different languages. Communication is possible from urban to rural area and vice-versa.

Technical things are used instead of traditions in farming. Farming technology is used. Due to these in less area field more production is possible. Gone are the days when farmers used to rely

only on traditional ways for their increased production of crops. By use of IT these people should find correct market for their products without any middle man.

Health care is an area where IT plays its role. This would be helpful for rural people. Even schools are going digital in these areas.

Technology is used differently in rural and urban areas according to their needs. Smart city cannot be made in rural area because it is not actually needed there. But as of course a different solution is needed. Technology is much more used till date in rural area. But yes there is space for progress .

Conclusion

In 21st century human requirements have gone beyond the basic needs of food , clothing and shelter. Technology is the fourth to add up. Without which nothing is possible today. May it be urban or rural area, each area has its own different needs and their requirements. In the past 15 years, the Internet has transitioned from a medium that's interacted with strictly through desktop computers in homes, offices and computer labs to one that a growing number of people take with them everywhere they go. Whether via laptops, ever-evolving mobile phone devices or through Internet-connected workstations in the office and at home, many are online all the time. Technology plays a very important role everywhere and it should be to convert a developing India into developed one.

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