Chapter 6

Findings, Conclusion and Recommendations
6.1 Introduction:

In this chapter all Recommendations, Findings and Conclusion are in summarized form. So, this chapter gives a brief idea about the whole research work.

6.1 Findings:

6.1.1 Maximum respondents contacted by the researcher were self-employed. In villages most of the people are self-employed or engaged with farming. Monthly income of people staying in villages is having less than Rs. 20,000. In villages the researcher has observed joint families. Because of the old tradition and their convenience people stay in joint families.

6.1.2 Around 37.33% villages are having Internet facility, 81.2% villages are having mobile phone shop available. 24.8% villages are having cyber café. 44.7% villages are having banks in the villages. Only 3.3% villages were having the ATM facility. 100% villages are having television access. 100% villages are having mobile phone service shops. 42.3% villages are having computer training centers.

6.1.3 The researcher has found out that the villages in Pune district are not having good Internet services where as they have good mobile connectivity.

6.1.4 All the villages were having electricity connections, but the continuous supply of the electricity is a major problem in rural parts of Pune district.

6.1.5 Only 37.33% villages are having Internet connections. This reveals that Internet services have not yet reached to the rural parts of Pune district.
6.1.6 Mobile phone services shops are available in almost 81.33% villages; this shows the reach of mobile services at rural parts of Pune district. It shows that the people staying at rural places have understood the importance of having a mobile phone and related facilities.

6.1.7 It was observed that 42.67% villages do not have any kind of medical facilities and there is a greater need of medical facilities there. Information Technology Services can prove to be a better solution in reaching the rural parts with medical facilities or online advises from medical experts.

6.1.8 Only 24.67% villages are having cyber cafes and researcher understood that there is a greater need of cyber cafes in majority of the villages of Pune district. With the help of Internet facilities villages can have village cyber cafes so that the poor people from the villages can avail information services and get benefited. Also it will boost the local employment opportunities for rural youths.

6.1.9 The villages having banking facility are only 44.67%. Majority of the villages are not having banking facility and they have to depend on the nearby towns. With the help of Information Technology Services banking facilities can be made available to rural people.

6.1.10 Majority villages are not having ATM facility in their villages in Pune district. Here is a greater scope of banking facility with the help of information technology. Major Banks can make available their services at rural places with the help of Information Technology tools. They can install their ATM centers in every village. Rural people can be taught about its usage.

6.1.11 Most of the villages do not have computer training facilities. There is a greater need of making rural student’s computer savvy so that he will be in a better position to compete with the urban students. Information Technology Services awareness will increase the efficiency of the rural student and he will be more beneficial for the village.
6.1.12 Majority of the villages are not having post office facility. The basic facility of communicating with the outside of the villages is not available. With the help of Information Technology tools these services can be created for rural people in a very minimum cost. Information Technology can make huge differences in creating the communication infrastructure for rural parts of Pune district.

6.1.13 People staying in villages are aware about telephonic services. Majority of them not aware about various related services. They need to be told about various facilities like VOIP and PBX.

6.1.14 Most of the people in the rural do not know about various television services available and how to use them. They understand that television is only for entertainment. They are not aware about its other benefits like accessing information, learning activities, Internet usage etc.

6.1.15 People staying in these villages are not aware about analysis of information on their computers. Most of the computer users from rural area are not aware of benefits of having a computer. They consider computer for data storages and only for writing reports. There is a greater need to make them understand the benefits of its other usage like information analysis etc.

6.1.16 Majority people are not aware about teleconferencing and video conferencing services. Because of lack of knowledge about the various Internet services available for their use.

6.1.17 All villages are having telephone and radio facility for communication. Although most of them are aware about various information services like e mail, online ticket booking, and e governance. Either they don’t understand how to use that or they are not aware of its benefits.
6.1.18 Majority of the respondents were making as many as 10 calls from their mobile phones. Mostly youth from the rural area is very much attracted towards mobile services. They are using mobile phone more as compared with landline telephone. One of the reasons is that mobile phone services are cheaper as compared with landline phones.

6.1.19 Majority of the telephone users are satisfied with their telephone services. The rural people are using telephone only for distant talking. Very few of them are using telephones with added advantages like Internet facility.

6.1.20 Majority users of the mobile services were satisfied. Majority of the mobile users from rural area use the mobile phone only for talking with friends and relatives. They are not aware about the other added advantages and various value added services provided by mobile companies hence they are satisfied.

6.1.21 Most of the Internet user’s forms the rural areas are not satisfied with the Internet services available in their village. The quality of the service they are getting is not up to their expectations. There is a greater role in making available the Internet services in a more reliable manner at affordable costs.

6.1.22 People staying in rural area have given importance to the benefits of I.T. like information availability, savings, and time available for family, services at doorstep, better academic performance, better quality of life and entertainment.

6.1.23 BSNL is having the highest network connectivity in rural parts of Pune district followed by Vodafone, Tata Indicom, reliance, idea and DOCOMO. BSNL is a national company having large infrastructure and reach all over the nation. The people from rural parts also believe that they are getting best network facility from BSNL.
6.1.24 Most of the people are aware about the services like laptop, web based learning, online bank, ATM center, mobile banking, net café, online bill payments. Most of them were also not aware about wi-fi network and VOIP. If these services are made available for these people living in rural parts they will get immensely benefitted and there will be lot many developments in the rural parts. These services have changed the lives of almost every one staying in urban areas and metro areas. Therefore there is a greater need of reaching rural places with these technologies.

6.1.25 The people staying in rural areas are very much interested in using various Information Technology Services like web based learning, laptop, mobile with digital network, online hospital services, online, bank, ATM, center, VOIP, WiFi network, net cafes, online bill payment, kiosk center. These services will help them in their day to day life and will make life easier for them.

6.1.26 Information Technology Services are essential part of their lives is really welcoming change. Everyone must appreciate the understanding of the people about the utility and benefits of the Information Technology Services. They are showing that what kind of prospects are ahead for their future life.

6.1.27 People staying at rural places are giving overwhelming response to the use of Information Technology Services. They were agreeing that Information Technologyis going to solve their problems of rural life. The upcoming technologies still are not affordable for the rural consumer. Therefore it is necessary to find out the ways to reach those rural areas where they will be able to access these technological benefits and will overcome the problems of network connectivity and availability of these services. There are huge prospects of Information Technologyfor the people staying in rural areas. The future of rural parts of India at large can be changed through fulfillment of Information Technologyrequirements and network connectivity problems.
6.2 Conclusion:

6.2.1 New technologies are helping in bridging information technological divides. There is a increased participation in this revolution from rural parts of Pune District.

6.2.2 There are a number of ways through which ICT is enhancing rural productivity. ICT enables solution sharing between local people and communities, providing access to practical information on small business, weather trends and farming best practices, e-governance and other value added services.

6.2.3 Increasing use and pervasive impact of ICT can substantially enhance the ability of rural areas to address the full range of development goals.

6.2.4 In rural area of Pune district there are various Information Technology Services available like telecommunication services, mobile services, Internet service along with value added services.

6.2.5 The percentage of people enjoying these services at rural part of district is not satisfactory. There are many problems related to connectivity at rural places in Pune District.

6.2.6 There is a greater demand for various Information Technology Services in rural parts of Pune District.

6.2.7 The presence of various Information Technology Services in the rural parts of Pune district is at primary stage.

6.2.8 There is a greater need of various kinds of Information Technology Services like Internet technology, communication facilities and trained I.T. human resource at rural places.
6.2.9 The value added services of Information Technology like e-farming, e-governance, E-education etc. can provide basis for development.

6.2.10 The upcoming network technologies are fulfilling the requirement of rural areas in the development of rural connectivity in its benefit.

6.2.11 The rural people are interested in adopting the various information technologies in the process of developing the rural area.

6.3 **Recommendations**:

6.3.1 Government need to implement 24 hour rural electrification, also need to take efforts to develop infrastructure with the help of public-private people partnerships that will incorporate local ownership and facilities management.

6.3.2 There is a need for taking efforts to provid computer literacy along with human capacity building to support more use of Information Technology services.

6.3.3 There are various players in policy formation like Government regulators, Telecom operators, investors, financial institutions, community and village leaders, and researchers in this area should work closely to see effective results of the efforts.

6.3.4 There is need to equip technical institutes, colleges, and other tertiary educational institutions with modern ICT, hardware and high-speed Internet connections. This will facilitate and advanced level of skilled ICT manpower in rural area.

6.3.5 There is grater need to focus on ICT literacy, related training programmams for primary and secondary schools and local people in rural area.
6.3.6 There is need to provide realizable ICT services with cost effective technology available.

6.3.7 There is a need to employ local work force in maintaining and installing ICT infrastructure so that they will be available as and when required to solve problems related to maintenance.

6.3.8 There is need to develop Infrastructure facility with the help of local political people and the local technical human resource.

6.3.9 There is need to provide connectivity from District headquarters down to the multiple locations in each block, based on utilization of existing optic fibre infrastructure.

6.3.10 There is need to set up a kiosks which will facilities the ICT requiredments of the rural area in large number.

6.3.11 There is requirement of e-services like e-education, e-health, e-agricultural, etc. for the benefits of rural area through kiosk centers.

6.3.12 There is need to provide effective WiFi in addition to optic fiber network.

6.3.13 There is grater need to start computer training centers in rural part of pune district.

6.3.14 Additional efforts are required to enhance ICT infrastructure in rural area by way of providing internet connection and mobile connectivity in rural part of pune district.

6.3.15 There is need of more cyber cafes in many villages so that rural people can avail IT services and will help in creation of employment opportunity for rural youth.
6.3.16 On-line banking facilities and ATM facilities should be increased at rural places of pune district with the help of Information technology.

6.3.17 There is greater need to make understand people staying in rural area about benefits of Television services like accessing information, learning activity, internet usage through television.

6.4 Limitation of study:

This research is limited to pune district only, also the research is conducted only for 150 villages in pune district, therefore there might be some limitation in data collected and may lead to other result.

If some other researchers are going to follow this kind of study some where else the Findings and conclusion may differ with same objective and methodology. The study is conducted the during the year 2007-2011 therfore another researchers work in the same field may not give the parallel result, if it is going to take different place and different duration of the study.

This study has been conducted for the villages having less than 3000 population, it may lead to other result in different villages having pulation above 3000.

6.5 Future Research Direction:

This study has fairly succeeded in designing common model for Information technology services requirement of rural area in pune district. The study is conducted for understanding the information technology requirement of rural area. The same kind of study can be conducted for assessment of IT requirement of rural area of various districts across maharastra state. The researchers can study the requirement of IT at state level and national level for rural area. The researcher intends to show the scope for future research in accessing the IT infrastructure of rural areas. The researchers can study this area further for evaluations of IT services requirement of the villages having population of more than 3000. Simultaneosly the study can be undertaken to understand the effectiveness of IT services in rural India for various industry sectors.
Also this study can prove the basis for developing a model suitable for IT infrastructure requirement of rural India.