Abstract

Information Technology is the urgency of time. It must address the needs of the poor in general and the poor women in particular, towards economic and social empowerment. Though government and private sectors are trying their level best to provide the fruits of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in rural areas, at the same time a number of problems resist the advent of Information Technology related developmental activities in those areas. The researcher has developed his interest in this area after reading some e-articles on internet. Since then he began to collect the books, articles, seminar papers, journal articles etc related with it and found a limited number of studies have been undertaken in connection with e-Governance and rural development in India and in abroad. (Specially Block level study). So, the investigator has taken up the study to know the role of e-Governance, government and people in this respect.

The study deals with the role of e-Governance in rural development in view of a comparative study of two selected district Tinsukia and Dhemaji of Assam. Through the study, an attempt has been made to find out the history and development of e-Governance in Assam. It also tries to find out the role of e-Governance in rural development in Assam in general. The study also identifies the challenges faced by the e-Governance institutions in Assam in general and two select districts in particular. It tries to find out the efforts of some leading e-Governance institutions in promoting rural development in two select districts in particular and in Assam in General, to find out people's access in the e-Governance institutions in the two select districts in particular and in Assam in general.

The study is based on empirical investigation. The field study method has been adopted for the purpose. 4(four) out of 7(seven) Development Blocks from Tinsukia and 3(three) out of 5(five) Development Blocks from Dhemaji has been selected for the study. Primary Data has been collected through 3 sets of questionnaire & observation and secondary data has been collected from internet, articles, journals, concerned office documents etc.

The Dissertation has been divided into six parts. Chapter- I deals with the Introduction, ; Chapter-II includes historical outlook, how e-Governance has developed throughout the world, in India, and in Assam as well; In Chapter-III deals with little description about the background of the areas select for study; Chapter-IV includes the Role of e-Governance in rural development (Government to Government); Chapter-V deals with the Role of e-Governance in Rural Development (Government to Citizen) while Chapter-VI includes the Findings and conculsions of the study.