

An executive summary of the final report of work done on the Minor Research project of Mr K Sathish Nayak, entitles "Effectiveness and Impact of e-governance in local bodies-with special reference to land records management system" sanctioned by UGC, vide sanction letter No. 2100-MRP/15-16/KAMA002/UGC-SWRO.

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E Governance is a form of business which delivers services through electronic medium. It enables the general public to directly interact with the government for getting desired services. The aim of e governance is to simplify and improve the efficiency of governance with people's participation.

Presently all governments are pushing digital technology. It is because the corruption in the present system is a big hindrance towards achieving smart governance. The various governments and departments are providing funds for initiating many e governance schemes. Government has also established several institutions for providing technological support. For example National Informatics Center. It is providing technology and the technical staff for majority of the e governance projects in India. It has centers in every state and at district levels too.

The success of any e governance is not just depends on the advanced technology but is largely depends on the infrastructure, awareness and lack of readiness to accept new technology by the end users of the system. Due to this good programmes of the government are becoming failure and thus not fulfilling the objectives. In this context study was carried out to find out the effectiveness and impact of such schemes among farmers of Dakshina Kannada and Udupi Districts of Karnataka State.

India as a developing nation, the citizen of the country are forced to have multiple identity cards. Even though they have ration card, voter id, driving license etc, they are forced to have adhar card. That is because only adhar is having the biometric details of the card holder. But adhar is just an identity card and it does not prove the citizenship or any other thing. Now this is the challenge before the government to combine these cards into single card as such cards are there in developed nations. Similarly there are several e governance schemes by various departments through which services are offered through electronic as well direct methods.

As there are two methods of receiving services, it is interesting to see which system they prefer to get the services. People with the age group of 30-35 used online services and their satisfaction level is more compared to other groups. Again the usage of online services saves time and travel cost.

India is a country with majority of the people rely on farming and agriculture. Majority of the farmers in India are poor and they rely on local money lenders who exploit them. The new initiative of the Karnataka Government where under the scheme of Bhoomi it has computerized the land records. The research was carried out to find out the impact and the effectiveness of such schemes on farmers. Study also focuses the enhanced capacity of availing agricultural loans.

From the research and surveys it is observed that now farmers can approach banks and other Government lending agencies to avail bank loan subsidies, updated crop information, easy redressal method for corrections and disputes, and improved service from the local bodies and a significant drop in land disputes for ownership. 82% of the farmers expressed satisfaction towards this scheme due to which RTC is available to them at any time for a nominal price.

There is a reduced dependency on village accountants for getting RTC as well as to do corrections in it. Any farmer can get his RTC printed by paying just Rs. 15 at the

established KIOSKs. He can also see the mutation process. Farmers are showing keen interest in learning to operate the KIOSK. Computerized RTC helped the farmers to avail the agricultural equipment, primary seeds, fertilizers and soil testing facilities easily. In coastal Karnataka arecanut cultivation and pepper cultivation are the main commercial crops. Bhoomi helped them to receive the organic manure, lime powder, zink powders every year provided by the state government under K- Kisan scheme. This is helping the rural public to understand the computers without much difficulty. The crop information can be updated regularly. There are reduced errors in the RTC as it uses computer technology. Many found that there is no need to pay any bribe to the officers. Those who experienced both manual and computerized technology expressed satisfaction for computer system.

The research was carried out in a limited area and with limited people. Here the sample size was very small. A research with wider area and more samples may produce different results. Again the farmers in the selected area are educated. That is because these areas have high literacy rates. So if the research is undertaken in a very backward area the results may be different.