

Chapter 4

Capacity Development Initiatives for Grass Roots Communities: Two Cases

Hakikur Rahman
ICMS, Bangladesh

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The world has seen the unprecedented development of information and communications technologies (ICTs) and adoption of their diversified methods in elevating all forms of human endeavors. Even a few years back, it was fashionable to speak about the global village. In recent years, many countries have taken leading role in implementing innovative ICT products to accelerate their national developments, enhance their livelihoods, strengthened their national economies, and improve their governance systems. This has been observed that those countries could reap the most benefits out of ICT strategies, which could penetrate at the lowest tier of their governance system. In this context, human development is an element of importance. This research emphasizes that cumulative human development through community approach would be the next level of knowledge dynamics across the world. It also argues that as much the country provides thrust on capacity development initiatives at the grass roots, it has more opportunity to reach at greater context of governance system. This chapter would like to focus on two cases, which penetrated the grass roots reaching out to the community level, act as catalyst to strengthen their national economy and government. Some features and perspectives of e-Sri Lanka and e-Korea are being discussed here to provide insight into these cases, so that researchers in developing and transitional economies could gain knowledge.

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-4666-2071-1.ch004

ORGANIZATION BACKGROUND

The twenty-first century predominately constitutes a information and knowledge-based society, where every country aspires to achieve its goal of social and economic development, including education, food security, health, environment, gender equity and cultural pluralism. However, the most important problem would remain as attaining and sustaining those goals. Therefore, every continent is concentrating in building its own Information Society, until a global village is formed.

However, in contrast to the developed countries that have been steadily capitalizing the rapid pace of information and communications technologies (ICTs), a large number of developing countries, particularly low-income countries are lagging behind in adapting these technologies and contributing to the information-divide or digital-divide, or more appropriately knowledge-divide (GITR, 2006; 2007). This is also true in case of rural villages where modern technologies are struggling to reach. The majority of people living in rural areas has neither access nor the means to obtain modern ICT because of their low economic position (Gunatunge & Karunanayake, 2004; Escudero-Pascual, 2008). They aggravate further when other hindrance parameters such as policies or politics, cultures or societies, regulations or regulators, promotions or motivations, and economic gain or status gain mingle up altogether.

The term ‘global village’ perhaps, coined by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1998 (UNDP, 1998) with aspiration that everyone will be a full member of this village. With support from UN, ITU and others, IGF (IGF, 2008) coined another term, ‘Internet for All’, which could bring everyone on the planet under this future umbrella. But, author argues that both of these terms are over ambitious, despite their importance, and need to be nourished with total subsidized support from all corners to establish at least the information backbone in all countries, which is the most basic pre-requisite for carrying out those two slogans. Furthermore, he argues that with the shifting of focus of international organizations and donor agencies towards the development of information base knowledge society may lead to another form of divide within or among the country’s in need. He would like to give one example from the Internet Governance Forum, which is the most effective and dynamic forum providing all out issue support for the development of the Internet. Focus of IGF has even shifted from openness, security, diversity, access (emphasizes the openness) (IGF, 2006); access, diversity, openness, security (emphasizes the access) (IGF, 2007); Reaching the Next Billion, Promoting Cyber-Security and Trust, Managing Critical Internet Resources, Emerging Issues: The Internet of Tomorrow- Innovation and the Evolution of the Internet (more pragmatic approach in reaching out for the grass roots, emphasizing perhaps the access) (IGF, 2008);

34 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage: www.igi-global.com/chapter/capacity-development-initiatives-grass-roots/69863

Related Content

Performance Information Artifacts: Boundary Objects to Facilitate Performance Dialogue

(2021). *International Journal of Public Administration in the Digital Age* (pp. 0-0).
www.irma-international.org/article//279229

E-Government Adoption in Tunisia Extending Technology Acceptance Model

Wadie Nasri (2019). *International Journal of Public Administration in the Digital Age* (pp. 30-42).
www.irma-international.org/article/e-government-adoption-in-tunisia-extending-technology-acceptance-model/241265

Incorporating Students' Digital Identities in Analog Spaces: The Educator's Conundrum

William J. Fassbender (2017). *Deconstructing the Education-Industrial Complex in the Digital Age* (pp. 257-268).
www.irma-international.org/chapter/incorporating-students-digital-identities-in-analog-spaces/175424

Risk Society and the Hybris of Modern Japanese State/Society

Mika Markus Merviö (2011). *International Journal of Public and Private Healthcare Management and Economics* (pp. 14-26).
www.irma-international.org/article/risk-society-hybris-modern-japanese/66847

The FUPOL Policy Lifecycle

Susanne Sonntagbauer, Peter Sonntagbauer, Kawa Nazemiand Dirk Burkhardt (2015). *Public Affairs and Administration: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications* (pp. 158-186).
www.irma-international.org/chapter/the-fupol-policy-lifecycle/127849