Impact Factor 2.147

ISSN 2349-638x

Reviewed International Journal

AAYUSHI INTERNATIONAL INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNAL (AIIRJ)

Monthly Publish Journal

VOL-III ISSUE-VII July 2016

Address
•Vikram Nagar, Boudhi Chouk, Latur.
•Tq. Latur, Dis. Latur 413512
•(+91) 9922455749, (+91) 9158387437

Email
•aiirjpramod@gmail.com

Website
•www.aiirjournal.com

CHIEF EDITOR – PRAMOD PRAKASHRAO TANDALE

"INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATION"

Dr.Pankaj S. Vishwakarma
Asstt. Prof.
Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nerparsopant,
Dist. Yavatmal

Abstract:-

Information technology in India is an industry consisting of two major components: IT services and business process outsourcing (BPO). The sector has increased its contribution to India's GDP from 1.2% in 1998 to 7.5% in 2012.In this regard the contribution of India's present Prime Minister Narendra Modi is appreciable. He gives the name it to be 'Digital India'.

Digital India has three core components. These include:

a) To Create Digital Infrastructure
b) To Provide Digital Services
c) To increase Digital Literacy

India now steps towards the IT hub. The software industry in India is developing very fast. The employability in this industry is increasing.

In this regards the Government taking much more efforts to develop the young youth and industry too. The more important here is to improve the skills for that it is necessary to think other than traditional way. However reforms in the Higher Education is todays' need and necessity.

A) Introduction :-

Bangalore is considered to be the Silicon Valley of India. The New Telecommunications Policy, 1999" (NTP 1999) helped further liberalise India's telecommunications sector. The Information Technology Act 2000 created legal procedures for electronic transactions and e-commerce.

In ongoing market India is the largest exporter of IT. The biggest economic effect of the technologically inclined services sector in India—accounting for 40% of the country's GDP and 30% of export earnings as of 2006.

The industry continues to be a net employment generator — expected to add 230,000 jobs in fiscal year 2012.

Information technology in India is an industry consisting of two major components: IT services and business process outsourcing (BPO). The sector has increased its contribution to India's GDP from 1.2% in 1998 to 7.5% in 2012. According to NASSCOM, the sector aggregated revenues of US$147 billion in 2015, where export revenue stood at US$99 billion and domestic at US$48 billion, growing by over 13%. In this regard the contribution of India's present prime minister Narendra Modi is appreciable. He gives the name it to be 'Digital India'.

Digital India is government services which made available to people of India both in rural and urban citizens in the electronic form. For this improving online infrastructure and by increasing Internet connectivity. This was launched by Prime MinisterNarendra Modion 1 July 2015. The initiative includes plans to connect rural areas with high-speed internet networks. Digital India has three core components. These include:

d) To Create Digital Infrastructure
e) To Provide Digital Services
f) To increase Digital Literacy

In this scheme both service providers and the consumers will be benefited. The scheme will be monitored and administrated by the Digital India Advisory group which will be chaired by the Ministry of Communications and IT. It will be an inter-Ministerial initiative where all ministries and departments will offer their own services to the public: Healthcare, Education, Judicial, etc. The Public–private partnership model will be adopted selectively. In addition, there are plans to restructure the National Informatics Centre. The Digital India project have following things to do, Broadband in 2 lakh villages, universal phone connectivity,Net Zero Imports by 2020,400,000 Public Internet Access Points, Wi-fi in 2.5 lakh schools, all universities;Public wi-fi hotspots for citizens, Digital Inclusion: 1.7 Cr trained for IT, Telecom and Electronics Jobs creation: Direct 1.7 Cr. and Indirect at least 8.5 Cr., e-Governance & eServices: Across government, India to be leader in IT use in services – health, education, banking Digitally empowered citizens – public cloud, internet access.

The Government of India entity Bharat Broadband Network Limited which executes the National Optical Fibre Network project will be the custodian of Digital India (DI) project. BBNL had ordered United Telecoms Limited to connect 250,000 villages through GPON to ensure FTTH based broadband. This will provide the first basic setup to achieve towards Digital India and is expected to be completed by 2017. Optical fibre cables have been laid out in more than 68000 village panchayats.

Need of IT in Education:-

- Use of IT is everywhere and Education is life long process.
- Accessing the information using IT is todays need.
- IT is learners need
- Today's need is technology education.
- Use of IT in education reduces the cost of education.

Importance

- One can access tovariety of information
- Access quick information
- No time bound
- Place is not matter
- Consolidate learning
- Latest information access
- Access digital library
- Various subject access possible
- distance education
- e-communication

B) Conclusions:-

1) Information technology in education is todays need and necessity.
2) Employability in IT sector is higher.
3) Use of IT is everywhere and Education is life long process.
4) Accessing the information using IT is todays need.
5) Use of IT in education reduces the cost of education.
6) In the IT sector Bangalore as a Silicon Valley.
7) Due to IT in Education the approaches of learning increases.

References:-

1. www.google.com
2. www.wikipedia.com
3. www.uow.edu.au
4. www.transworldeducation.com
5. http://wikieducator.org/Need_and_Importance_of_Information_Technology_in_Educatio
6. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_technology_in_India#cite_note-kamdar-2
7. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supercomputing_in_India#cite_note-22
8. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supercomputing_in_India#cite_note-dnai8f-12
9. Attendance.gov.in