

Impact Of ICT On the Indian Education System in India

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Abstract:

In the era of digitization, technology and information have become the focus of national and international debate. At the same time, ICT has become an integral part of almost all sectors and segments related to the educational landscape. Be it teaching, learning, or assessment, ICT is shaping the future of education in India, writes Rashi Aditi Ghosh of Elets News Network (ENN). The integration of information and communication into the classroom has changed the way students learn today. Indian teachers are also experimenting with innovative ways of teaching using ICT tools. They use various digital platforms to plan lessons, conduct them in the classroom or virtually, and also conduct assessments. Educational technology offers effective ways to reach different types of learners and assess their understanding in a variety of ways. The well-equipped preparation of teachers with ICT tools and tools is one of the key factors for the success of technology-based teaching and learning. The Indian government has consistently implemented policies that encourage technology-based innovation in the education sector and encourage teachers to adopt and integrate ICT. Although Indian teachers' perception of ICT use is positive, they still need more support for infrastructure and training, especially in rural areas. Since the title of this research article is related to the impact of information technology on the Indian education system, the research has been written on the basis of secondary information in this research method. In these search articles, the entire research article has been prepared on the basis of secondary information, and on the basis of this, important conclusions have been formulated. The importance of ICTs has been very well understood by teachers and students since covid times. Because when it was not possible to teach traditional methods of education and to be physically present in the college for this, information technology was the biggest boon in this period, which led to the resumption of stalled education.

Keywords: Challenges, ICT, Higher education, NCERT.

Introduction:

India's information technology and manufacturing sector accounted for 5.9% of the country's gross domestic product and export earnings in 2009 while employing a significant portion of the service sector workforce. The sector directly or indirectly employs more than 2.3 million people, making it one of the largest employers in India and a mainstay of the country's economy.

As of March 2009, the annual revenue from outsourcing in India was \$60 billion and is expected to grow to \$225 billion by 2020. The most visible IT center is the IT capital Bangalore. Other emerging destinations include Chennai, Hyderabad, Pune, NCR, and Kolkata. Tech-savvy immigrants from India have sought work in Western countries since the 1950s when India's education system produced more engineers than the industry could absorb. India's growing position in the information age enabled it to establish close ties with both the United States and the European Union. About 800,000 engineers work in India every year, of which 25-30 percent have both technical qualifications and English language skills, although 10 percent of the Indian population can speak English. India has developed a number of outsourcing companies that specialize in customer support over the internet or telephone connections. As of 2009, India has a total of 37,160,000 telephone lines, a total of 506,00,000 mobile phone subscriptions, a total of 81,000,000 internet users, representing 7.0% of the country's population, and 7,570 broadband access in the country. — making it the 12th largest country in the world in terms of broadband internet users. In November 2009, there were a total of 53.20 million landline and wireless network subscribers. India's telecommunications industry with around 525 million mobile phones (December 2009) is the third-largest telecommunications network in the world and second largest. A number of wireless connections. The Indian telecommunications industry is one

of the fastest growing in the world and India is projected to have billions of mobile phone users by 2015. Several leading global consulting firms predict that India's telecommunications network will surpass China's within the next 10 years. Over the past decade, telecom activity has taken off in India. Both governmental and non-governmental organizations have attempted to improve infrastructure. The idea is to help modern telecommunication technologies serve all segments of India's culturally diverse society and make it a land of technological people.

The role of central administration in promoting ICT:

The concept of ICT in schools was initially launched in December 200. It was later reviewed by the State Council in 2010 to ensure opportunities for students to obtain a secondary education. Currently, the central government has introduced ICT in schools under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, a national incentive for secondary education. "The Government of India has taken several initiatives to increase the use of ICT in the education sector. All e-resources are available through e-pathshala. Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan aims to nurture the spirit of inquiry and creativity in young learners," said Dr. Swami. To achieve complete digitization and smart education, the Ministry of Development has launched several new initiatives. The Central Government has responded to the calls. In the changing dynamics of education, especially in bringing information and communication technology to schools and colleges and improving the contours of teaching and learning in the classroom, says Vaibhav Kapoor, principal, of Ajanta Public School (Gurugram). Adds, "The availability. of technological advancements like e-pathshala, Saransh, Shala Siddhi, Shaala Darpan, availability of NCERT books on mobile apps, etc. is commendable."

Government initiatives are good in many ways as they allow information to be provided through online portals, "It is more transparent and misinformation can be avoided and India's education sectors must provide quality education only in future," said Dr. S Sri. dhar, Chairman, Dr. K N Modi, Newa, Rajasthan.

Research Objective:

- 1) To Study the importance of ICT in Education.
- 2) Discuss the importance of information technology in the Indian education system
- 3) To study it with emphasis on the principles of the impact of information technology on the Indian education system
- 4) Based on secondary information, based on the research article, to formulate important conclusions.

Review of literature:

Rakesh Kumar, Role of ICT in Enhancing the Quality of School Education in India, this review article discusses the roles, promises, limitations, and key challenges of integrating ICT into educational systems. Information and communication technology is one of the most important components of education to improve the quality of education because quality education is the backbone of every country. Information and communication technologies (ICT) currently affect all aspects of human life. They play a key role in jobs, business, education, and entertainment. Furthermore, many people feel that ICT is a catalyst for change; changing working conditions, information processing and exchange, teaching methods, learning methods, research, and access to information. Concluded that a lot of quality improvement is possible after the careful and planned implementation of ICT in school education by various stakeholders

Purpose Of the Study:

The main purpose of writing this research paper is to study the increasing importance of ICT and the impact of ICT on the Indian education system.

Research Methodology:

Since the title of this research article is related to the impact of information technology on the Indian education system, the research has been written on the basis of secondary information in this research method. In these search articles, the entire research article has been prepared on the basis of secondary information, and on the basis of this, important conclusions have been formulated.

Hypothesis:

- The importance of ICTs has been very well understood by teachers and students since covid times.

Scope of the study: -

1. To understand the concept of ICT-based education.
2. To understand the causes & effects of ICT in commerce education.

Limitations:

- 1) The present study is based on secondary data available from various resources.
- 2) The findings to be obtained from these search articles will be obtained only on the basis of secondary information.

Conclusion:

The importance of ICTs has been very well understood by teachers and students since covid times. Because when it was not possible to teach traditional methods of education and to be physically present in the college for this, information technology was the biggest boon in this period, which led to the resumption of stalled education. At a time when there was a massive epidemic in India, when the education system was in complete decline, with the help of mobile laptops and the internet, many people completed their education there, and their people realized the importance of ICT. ICT provided a new alternative to the Indian education system, which enabled the beginning of online education to reach people at the grassroots level. An extension worker or learning community can now access every gateway through the e-learning process and learners can access information without visiting a school or learning center. Teachers or educators should be encouraged to use technology in their teaching style to provide academic and educational benefits to students. Teachers should be more involved in encouraging students to use information and communication technology instead of equipping themselves with different ICT tools. Democracy in education can be achieved through ICT-based education.

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