



ICT AND ITS IMPACT ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

Information and communication technology (ICT) has remained observed by communication and progress employees as a panacea for further ills that chunk the progress procedure, which takes further compounded the way of countryside growth. It has caused in the indiscriminate application and practice of ICT in all parts of statistics communication, supervision, and progress governance. It will investigate the role of corresponding variations in government management and procedure execution. The emphasis is mostly on the rural economy, where development desires are highest and ICT use provides biggest hurdles. Study investigates the nature of assistances in ranges such as teaching-learning, healthiness, marketplace productivity, and self-governing involvement, as well as the networks over which influences can be realised and the applied means for realising possible aids, such as institutional innovations, government procedure, and organizational variations.

KEYWORDS : Study, ICT Awareness, education, developments, e-learning, technology, higher education, Undergraduate Students.

INTRODUCTION

As educators, we must recognize the role of new technologies in classroom instruction, such as the internet, teleconferencing, videoconferencing, interactive video, educate, e-learning, multimedia, online teaching, and web-based technologies. The 2005 National Curriculum Framework (N.C.F) recognizes the importance of ICT in education and emphasizes its ability to connect students and instructors with scientists working in universities and research institutions. This not only demystifies scientists' job, but it also raises interest in scientific topics.

ICT in education entails the use of numerous technologies to gather, store, edit, retrieve, and transfer information. It is a critical basis for a country's development, impacting individuals' physical, mental, emotional, social, and ethical development. The use of ICT in education fosters students' holistic development and allows them to make unique contributions to human life.

Communication is a key component and lashing strength in countryside growth. Message has traditionally included broadcasting process, anthropological messengering system, and also information technology (IT). All kinds of message have conquered the growth passage, through its convincing role being utmost dominant inside the nation's self-governing political structure. Convincing message for rural development has been arranged in order to accomplish anticipated communal and interactive variations amongst the most susceptible countryside underprivileged and women.

Background Of The Study

The topic of ICT awareness among undergraduate students has received a lot of attention, with mixed outcomes. Some studies revealed no statistically significant differences in ICT knowledge among undergraduate students based on various demographic characteristics, whereas others found considerable disparities. However, there has been a paucity of study on ICT awareness among undergraduate students in Daman district, DD UT. As a result, the current study is to analyse the level of ICT knowledge among undergraduate students in the Daman district, as well as to investigate differences in ICT awareness among students based on gender, locality, community, and management type. The study intends to contribute to the understanding of the factors impacting undergraduate students' ICT awareness in Daman and the surrounding area of DD UT by addressing these research topics.

Existing Communication Situation

The ending era of the twentieth century saw commencement of momentous evidence and communication technology interferences for growth. This stretch period takes seen unprecedented and massive advances in infrastructures technology, laws, substructure expansion, and amenities.

It has heralded a new era of collaboration between public and private commercial services and capacities, with the goal of achieving infinite connectivity. It has now begun to affect the lives of a significant portion of India's elite. But what about the others? Despite the fact that communication has a trickle-down effect in many sectors of development, including rural development, little is known. The importance of communication technology in development must be studied in this new and changing context. It is still being contested and examined how these global and regional ICT changes have influenced access to and use of ICT for development.

Statement Of The Problem

The current study aims to investigate and compare undergraduate students' ICT awareness in connection to characteristics such as gender, location, community, and management type. The following is the title of the current study: "A Study on ICT Awareness of undergraduate Students."

Need And Significance Of The Study

Undergraduate students must understand the critical role of ICT in employing educational technology efficiently and effectively in classroom instruction and learning. We may address education and training issues in a disciplined and systematic manner by introducing ICT, facilitating educational innovation through new systems, resources, instruments, and procedures. According to the findings of the study, when undergraduate students use ICT effectively in their learning, their science achievement levels gradually rise. Promoting ICT awareness and competency can make education more productive, personalised, and scientific, allowing educational services to be extended to remote locations and overcoming cultural barriers. Integration of ICT is crucial in accomplishing effective educational goals, especially in India, where it is required to introduce it at the undergraduate level.

Scope Of The Study

The current study was restricted to the Daman district of the DD UT. 250 undergraduate students participated in the study. The research is limited to measuring one dependent variable, namely ICT Awareness.

The study is limited to four independent variables: gender,

location, community, and management type.

Aims Of The Study

- To study the level of ICT awareness amongst Undergraduate students.
- To analyze the awareness of ICT among Undergraduate students with respect to Gender, Locality, community, Type of Management.

METHODOLOGY

Research Method Adopted

The descriptive survey method was chosen to meet the study's aims. This method enabled the collection of data that could be utilised to analyse and compare undergraduate students' ICT Awareness in relation to the selected characteristics.

Population Of The Study

The study focused on undergraduate students from Daman and Valsad (Vapi region). As a result, the population for the current study consists of all undergraduate students studying in the Indian districts of Daman and Valsad (Vapi region).

Sample And Sampling Technique

The researcher used the Cluster sampling technique to pick a sample of 250 undergraduate students for the current investigation.

Tool Used For The Study

The researcher-prepared and standardised ICT Awareness scale, which includes 48 objective type questions, was used in the study to assess the level of ICT Awareness among undergraduate students.

ICTs, Finances and Growth

Differentiating between two categories of static efficiency gains is helpful. The first is associated with improved operational effectiveness, whereas the second is associated with reduced transaction costs, which are typically considered to comprise opportunistic and rent-seeking expenditures. Improved information processing, communication, and storage must all be more economical and efficient, with the latter requiring wider networks and deeper information sharing. Dynamic gains are produced by higher growth, which could increase the total future demand stream. Reductions in transaction costs can increase growth rates while maintaining advantages in efficiency. ICTs have the potential to promote innovation, a key factor in economic growth.

Consider the fact that digital ICTs entail the electronic processing, storage, and interchange of information. The term "information" here refers to everything that can be represented digitally. This has practical ramifications. Therefore, all information is news, entertainment, personal communications, educational material, blank and filled-out forms, notices, schedules, and so forth. Information in this sense also refers to computer programmes that process data (such as searching, tabulating, and calculating), which makes up a particular category of intermediate good. Using simple economic characterizations, we are able to categorise numerous sorts of information.

Normally, the availability of information commodities is such that one person's use has no effect on their availability for another. As a result, a message or weather report can be viewed by a huge number of people simultaneously or sequentially. Depending on the nature of the news or message, different people may assign different values to the information. A personal message might only be of interest to relatives and family, whereas local weather forecasts might be of interest to all farmers in a district, and so on.

Finding Of The Study

The following are the primary findings of the current study on undergraduate students' attitudes towards ICT.

- Undergraduate students' ICT Awareness differs significantly.
- A considerable modification in ICT Awareness amongst masculine and feminine undergraduate students.
- Rural and urban undergraduate students' attitudes towards ICT are not considerably different.
- There is a substantial variance in undergraduate students' ICT awareness based on their community.
- There is a considerable gap in ICT Awareness between undergraduate students at private and public colleges.

In terms of ICT Awareness, government college undergraduate students outperform their non-government peers significantly.

Educational Implications Of The Study

The current study's findings on ICT Awareness among undergraduate students have substantial educational implications for a variety of stakeholders, including educational policymakers, institution administrators, teachers, and parents. It is critical for these stakeholders to take appropriate measures to promote undergraduate students' ICT awareness while taking gender, locality, community, and management type into account. Students can effectively use educational technology in classroom instruction and learning by increasing their ICT awareness, which can lead to improved academic achievement and general growth. Furthermore, stakeholders should ensure fair access to ICT resources in order to connection the digital split and guarantee that entirely undergraduates have identical admittance to new technologies.

CONCLUSION

The key development factors include power, communication media, transportation, and so on. The increased awareness of ICT can improve the interest of people living in rural regions, which can increase productivity and interaction with current news and markets, as well as sail agricultural products on market pricing. Increased productivity can boost the country's economic growth. By addressing these intentions issues, we may significantly enhance rural areas. Development is slow in rural areas due to a lack of knowledge and use of ICT. The government's technology has improved and advanced, yet it has had no impact on rural development. Despite the fact that information and communication technologies are constantly evolving, they are less relevant in rural areas. The most pressing issues in rural areas are electricity, communication, transportation, and a lack of awareness about modern technology. The government and non-governmental organisations are not implementing ICT successfully in rural and urban areas.

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