



Role of IT in Facilitating Quality Education to the Young Learners of Rajasthan (A Study on Selected Higher Educational Institutions)

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Abstract: The uphill task lies ahead for the Rajasthan is to train the new breads so that they can get their livelihoods and well connect them to the outer world. E-concept like e-learning, e-commerce, e-trade, e-choupal, multimedia message etc. is the ladder for success for the uncultivated breeds of our nation. The state cannot survive and grow without Sculpture of Ubiquitous Information Technology in this liberalization, privatization and globalization era. The ICT is becoming the benchmark in development, training and overall earning for the young generation of the state youth. Though the ICT –project like Gyanjoyoti and Gyandoy project have brought sea changes in the culmination of the young minds in the state of the Rajasthan. The Present paper is an attempt to study the role of Information technology in providing quality education to the budding students of Rajasthan.

Keywords: IT, ICT, education, multimedia, learning, students etc

I. INTRODUCTION

The core objective of the Information Technology system in Rajasthan, in a fundamental sense, is manpower planning aimed at equipping people right from childhood the sense for bringing changes in our society and social life. It aims at creating intellectual awareness of our economics, social, political and cultural ethos. A significant contradiction in our Information Technology system is that while it should have been an instrument for bringing for about equality, in practices it has systematically sharpened and deepened inequalities. It has not been appreciated that for bringing about social change and social justice, the major thrust should be on primary Information Technology because it is that the content and formalism of Information Technology scares away the children of the poor and the backward classes. It is that wrong ideas and attitude towards national and social issues are inculcated. Currently, about 40 percent of the children drop out in the primary school stage in the state like Rajasthan. There is very high significance of technology in the Information Technology in the countries like Rajasthan where inequalities in Information Technology are high and social unawareness about the Information Technology also high. The use of technology can bolster the new waves. It can enhance and enrich the innovative skill of the common people. The technology is non-stop advancement of teaching and learning.

II. NATIONAL NETWORKING INFRASTRUCTURE

A reliable network infrastructure is a prerequisite for the development of web-based Information Technology. This has to be affordable to the Information Technology in our Rajasthan and the individuals and available in a variety of forms such as - leased lines, ISDN, Internet, ADSL, ATM and with adequate width. Some of the initiatives taken in this regard are:

- Internet access nodes are being provided in all Secondary Switching Areas. This will be based on a fiber optic cable connectivity, which will link the nodes with a higher speed network. It will provide high speed and Rajasthan wide interconnect points to the ISPs. National internet Backbone-I is being set up, which will help the remote areas of this Rajasthan also to have access to the high quality Internet services.
- A National Technology Mission, 'Project Sankhya Vahini (PSV)' has been planned for establishing a very high bandwidth All Rajasthan National Data Network through a joint venture company known as Sankhya Vahni Rajasthan Limited (SVIL). The company will establish and operate nationwide high bandwidth data network to provide high speed data access to Information Technology in our Rajasthan, private and public corporations, service providers, organizations and individuals, etc. for learning, training, research and other multimedia activities. SV Network can be used very effectively for distance learning, Teleconferencing, setting up universal digital libraries and hazard & disaster management. This network will be primarily a data network forming the National Backbone at speeds of 40 Gbps – 60 Gbps.

III. IMPORTANCE OF RESEARCH WORK IN PRESENT SCENARIO

The relevance and important of the research work is highly demanding and challenge in present scenario when Rajasthan economy is at a boom stage and everyone want to go for the short gain. Information Technology are the right ladder for facilitators to these 330 millions Young's aspirants through maximum knowledge. Information technology is not only means of economic power but also all round development of the 330 millions young aspirants of our Rajasthan If the Rajasthan has to come in fore front of the world superpower then only development of the citizens in Rajasthan and for Rajasthan and by Rajasthan is possible through maximum utilization of the Information technology.

IV. RESEARCH DESIGN

A research design has been a framework or blue print for conducting the scientific inquiry. In details, the procedures necessary for obtaining the required information is needed to structure or solve the extent of use of the required Information Technology in higher educational institutions. Its purpose has been to design a study that will test the hypothesis of interest, determine the possible answers to the research questions, and provide the required information needed for decision-making. For the present study, a survey cum convenient judgmental sample has been used. It has been based on large, representative samples and the data obtained are subject to quantitative analysis. The present investigation was based on a survey of different cities of Rajasthan, used as the research approach in the study.

In first stage, a measure to judge the emergence of the required Information Technology with effectiveness was developed with the help of the available literatures and through interaction with academicians and experts in the field. In the second stage, data was collected from the

different respondents to explore the emergence and effectiveness of the respondents. Survey and observations are the two main methods employed in the research. The study used survey cum exploratory methods of obtaining the required information, which has been based on the interrogations of the various respondents through a close end questionnaires.

V. SAMPLE SIZE

A. Students

Questionnaires were handed over to 400 respondents and were collected in given time frame. As many respondents wanted to go through the different fifty questions and answer the questions in upright manners. The researchers received the filled questionnaires from 373 respondents.. Finally, a target sample of 360 respondents was fixed. The responses of remaining 13 respondents were eliminated for the sack of uniformity in sample.

B. Faculties

Questionnaires were handed over to 200 respondents and have been collected in given time frame. As many respondents were busy in daily schedule of teaching and wanted to go through the different twenty questions and answer the questions in upright manners. The researchers received the filled in 162 respondents questionnaires. Finally a target sample of 144 respondents was fixed. The responses of remaining 18 respondents were eliminated for the sack of uniformity in sample.

VI. DATA COLLECTION

The sample consists of different composition of the different nature of the educational institutions; its composition includes the characterization like Information Technology use in admission procedure, self – learning, online journals, local area network, in assessment, administration and monitoring etc.

Table No – I: Data Collection (Students & Faculties/City - wise)

S. No.	Cities	Total Strength of the Students	Total Strength of the Faculties
1	Ajmer	30	12
2	Alwar	30	12
3	Bikaner	30	12
4	Bundi	30	12
5	Chittaurgarh	30	12
6	Jaipur	30	12
7	Jhunjhunu	30	12
8	Jodhpur	30	12
9	Kota	30	12
10	SawaiMadopur	30	12
11	Tonk	30	12
12	Udaipur	30	12
	Total	360	144

(Source: Results based on the survey)

Table No II: Percentage Variations (City-wise/ Students)

S. No.	Cities	Total Strength of the Students	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1	Ajmer	30	8.33%	8.33%
2	Alwar	30	8.33%	16.66%
3	Bikaner	30	8.33%	24.99%
4	Bundi	30	8.33%	33.32%
5	Chittaurgarh	30	8.33%	41.65%
6	Jaipur	30	8.33%	49.98%
7	Jhunjhunu	30	8.33%	58.31%
8	Jodhpur	30	8.33%	66.64%
9	Kota	30	8.33%	74.97%
10	SawaiMadopur	30	8.33%	83.3%
11	Tonk	30	8.33%	91.63%
12	Udaipur	30	8.33%	100%
	Total	360	100%	

(Source: Results based on the survey)

Table No III: Percentage Variations (City – wise/ Faculties)

S. No.	Cities	Total Strength of the Students	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1	Ajmer	12	8.33%	8.33%
2	Alwar	12	8.33%	16.66%
3	Bikaner	12	8.33%	24.99%
4	Bundi	12	8.33%	33.32%
5	Chittaurgarh	12	8.33%	41.65%
6	Jaipur	12	8.33%	49.98%
7	Jhunjhunu	12	8.33%	58.31%
8	Jodhpur	12	8.33%	66.64%
9	Kota	12	8.33%	74.97%
10	SawaiMadopur	12	8.33%	83.3%
11	Tonk	12	8.33%	91.63%
12	Udaipur	12	8.33%	100%
	Total	144	100%	

(Source: Results based on the survey)

Table No IV: Mean of the Information technology users in professional institute

Que. No.	T. No of S. A . Ans.	T. No of A. Ans.	T. No of U. Ans.	T. No of D. Ans.	T. No of S. D. Ans.
1	56	37	4	2	1
2	49	48	2	1	NIL
3	52	43	5	1	NIL
4	26	54	9	9	2
5	9	33	8	31	19
6	42	47	8	3	NIL
7	56	39	4	NIL	1
Mean	41.428	43	5.7142857	6.714285	3.2857143

(Source: Results based on the survey)

VII. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The researchers made an attempt to examine the respondent resources in different centre of excellence located in Rajasthan. At the end, result may be drawn to satisfy the objectives of the given research. So thus we find that a for maximum use of Information Technology its varying role in both rural and urban Rajasthan can revolutionize the whole population firstly by the providing the cheap, easily, quickly, flexible Information

Technologies and it can be a ladders/tentacles in whole life of uncultivated young aspirants of Rajasthan for daily earning too. To attain 9% growth rate and to utilize the 18% of the Information Technology budget out of the total budget it is found out that only online good Information Technology through use of the latest blend of technology can cater the needs of the uncultivated young aspirant's dreams.

VIII. CONCLUSION

We find that the objective of the research is fulfilled over here with the maximum of percentage of the uncultivated young aspirants are in favor of using the information technology. They want that the information technology should be encouraged to lure for enhancing the activities of the information of technology of the betterment of the quality of life thus fulfilling the different objectives of the research with the requirement arising out in L.P.G. era in Rajasthan

IX. REFERENCES

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