A STUDY OF INTERNET LITERACY RATE IN INDIA

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Abstract

The Internet and information and communication technologies (ICT) have accelerated development in the 21st century in several industries, most notably education. The development of ICT has opened new options for residents of the twenty-first century. Therefore, to adapt to the modern age, people require a wide variety of skills, competencies, and talents. The expanding significance of ICT, its broad range of applications, and its impact on numerous aspects of people's daily lives are discussed in this paper's literature review. Additionally, the concept of digital literacy is evolving because of ICT advancements, and it helps people reach sustainable development goals. The work done in this field of digital literacy is summarized, as well as the contribution of ICT to the development of many sectors, particularly the education sector. Three novel models of digital literacy the four-gear model, the model for flexible learning, and a model illustrating how ICT affects the learning process are presented at the end of the study.
***Keywords**: Internet, ICT, Literacy.*

Introduction

The National Statistical Organization (NSO) surveyed 2.76 Lakh households in India to find out how many people are internet literate in India. Bangalore leads in IT literacy although Karnataka third rank in computer literacy. This survey also revealed how Indian youths are backwards in learning computers.

North India vs. South India has conflicts in many fields. Southern cinema lineups super hit movies saying that we are no less than Bollywood. Even in the field of employment, there has been competition since the beginning. South India is ahead of them in terms of education, nutrition, health and economic conditions. In between these, the interesting thing is that South Indians are top in computer literacy too!

Yes. NSO has conducted a survey on computer skills and in this report; it has come to light that there is not even a minimum of computer knowledge in the states of North India.

A multi-indicator survey of 15 to 29-year-olds born before the start of Google and when the iPhone was introduced, North Indians do not even know the basics of computers compared to South India. A survey was conducted on 9 types of computer-related skills for ICT skill tests.

Internet Literacy
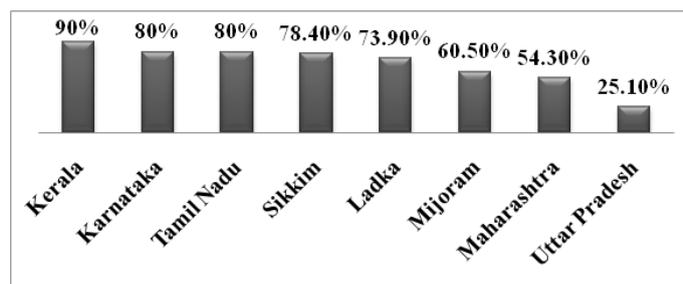
Among this age group in India, only 31.1% of males and 22.1% of females know how to attach documents to e-mail. Most of the population does not know about this and even more strangely, most people don't know about copying and pasting files or folders on the computer, 24.7 per cent of men and 16.8 per cent of women know about downloading and installing software. Currently, there are abundant job opportunities for those who are skilled in MS Office Excel sheets. But a very less population knows about it. The report said that entering code in an Excel sheet is also a big challenge for many.

Statement of the Problem: "A Study of Internet Literacy Rate in India"
Objective of the Study
1. To study the Internet Literacy Rate in India.
2. To study how many persons copy, paste and move the folders.
3. To study the attached images, documents, and videos by e-mail.
4. To study the searching software's download and install.
5. To study the PPT creation Skill in youngsters.

Data Collection
- Secondary Data Collected from National Statistical Office (NSO) takes the survey 2.76 lack family.
- Secondary data collected from Vijaya Karnataka Paper 02-05-2023.

Research Design
This study falls under the category of survey method of research, and data collection has been done using a purposive sampling technique. In some cases, the research has also used observation and interview methods of research.

Analysis and Interpretation of Data
After gathering the raw data, the researcher carefully examined, organized, and presented it using Ms-Excel in a graphical format for easier understanding.

Literature Review

Danhua Peng & Zhonggen Yu (2022): *A Literature Review of Digital Literacy over Two Decades*: Due to the COVID-19 epidemic, online learning has become the "new normal" during the past three years, placing a strong emphasis on pupils' increased digital literacy. The purpose of this study is to review the existing research on pupils' digital literacy. This paper focused on the definition of digital literacy, the factors influencing students' digital literacy (age, gender, family socioeconomic status, and parent's education level), the association between students' digital literacy and their self-control, technostress, and engagement, and the three methods to assess students' level of digital literacy. It was based on about twenty journal articles and other relevant publications from the Web of Science Core Collection. The report also offered politicians and educators some suggestions. The restrictions and ramifications were then presented.

Jai Laxmi Sharma & Somesh Shukla (2019): "*Digital India: An Assessment and Overview*"**.** The development of technology has had a significant impact on how we are managed. We must think about appropriate administrative reforms for better governance when the government's welfare agenda fails to reach the marginalized population, when its plans and policies don't reflect reality, and when its funds are diverted from the intended beneficiaries. A significant development in the government's recent administrative changes is the "Digital India Campaign." Even though there are many valid arguments in favour of this effort, there are some disagreements over how it should be carried out. This article is undoubtedly in favour of digitization, but it also seeks to educate policymakers on a few matters that could help them implement the "Digital India" plan better and accomplish the campaign's true goals. The article notes the recent significant increase in teledensity and internet penetration in India. It will be difficult to overcome the low level of digital literacy. Our nation urgently needs to go digital so that the government's social programmes may be implemented effectively and administratively. Only when the wave reaches rural and isolated places and includes the lower class of the population will the dream of "Digital India" become a reality.

Jadhav Amardeep D. (2018): Examines how adopting cloud, social, mobile, or big data technologies is only one aspect of digitalization or digital transformation. It is about redefining ideals or altering business models using technology. Businesses that have adopted digital transformation frequently develop an ecosystem in which consumers and other market actors are active. The effort aims to increase digital literacy and connect rural communities to high-speed internet networks. The Indian economy is expanding quickly, necessitating the need for people to be financially literate to make wise decisions. After this digitalization, online transactions are required for all financial activities. Digital financial literacy is thus becoming more significant.

Gurumurthy Anita and Chami Nandini (2018): The goal of this research study is to examine Digital India from a gender perspective and assess its implications for women's empowerment and gender equality. As a word used frequently, "Digital India"

has gained the status of a boundary object: a highly malleable idea that allows for a wide range of interpretations while yet being recognizable to actors from quite varied socio-structural settings for a certain core. The concept of Digital India appears regularly in the many discursive spheres of public policy, political performance, and mainstream public discourse. It is a flagship programme for decision-makers; for the political class, it serves as a symbol of a resurgent India that is growing into a major player in the global digital economy; and for the general public, it may serve as an example of the inspirational aspiration to rise.

Result Analysis

Item No.1: To Copy and Paste in the document.

In a study of Men and Women age group 15-29, 9 out of 10 know how to copy, paste and duplicate in a document. But in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Assam only 30% of people have information about this.

State	Male	Female
Kerala	90%	89%
Tamil Nadu	73%	67%
Himachal Pradesh	70%	66%
Karnataka	66%	53%
Jammu-Kashmir	61%	39%
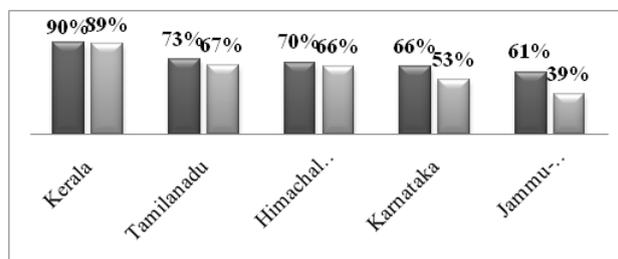
Item No.2: To Install and Execute the Software.

The youth of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir are specialized in software installation and configuration. Karnataka is in the middle order. However, only 15% of people in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh know this skill.

State	Male	Female
Kerala	61%	58%
Tamil Nadu	48%	41%
Jammu Kashmir	44%	27%
Delhi	39%	31%
Himachal Pradesh	37%	31%
Karnataka	29%	28%
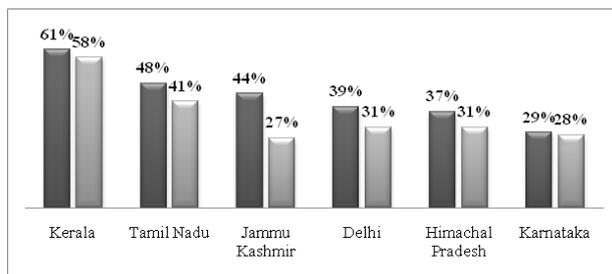
Item No.3: How many Youngsters Know the create PPT?

Presenting PowerPoint Presentations (PPT) to share information in any meeting is the latest trend. A lot of job opportunities are also available in this. However, only one in 10 Youngsters in India have the skills to make a PPT. Regarding this Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka states are at the forefront. Jharkhand, Assam and Chhattisgarh are on the back bench.

State	Male	Female
Kerala	40%	41%
Tamil Nadu	28%	24%
Jammu Kashmir	25%	20%
Delhi	21%	17%
Himachal Pradesh	17%	17%
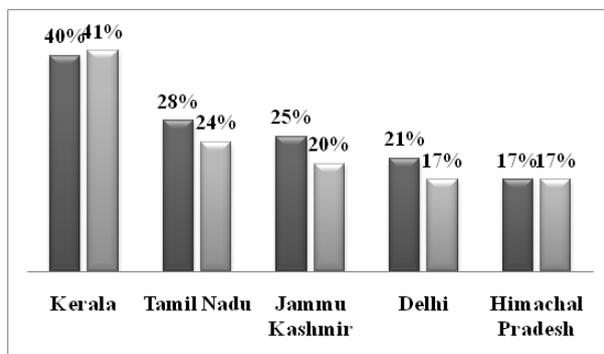
Item No.4: How many people know the document attached to an email?

Email usage is common for everyone in this competitive era. No matter where you are in the country or abroad, you can send an email and get things done in an instant. Data management has become the latest mega-industry. The essential skill required for that is sending e-mails. However, most of the 15-29 age groups are not aware of this, only Kerala has taken the lead in this regard. 73% of them know how to attach a file to an e-mail. However, only 13% of people in Assam know this skill, along with Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, and Uttar Pradesh are in the last place.

State	Male	Female
Kerala	73%	73%
Tamil Nadu	57%	54%
Telangana	52%	39%
Karnataka	49%	40%
Himachal Pradesh	48%	45%
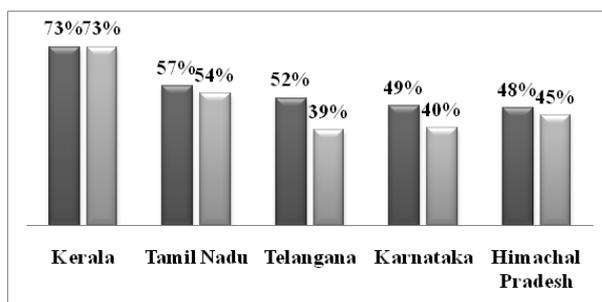
Item No.5: How many women have their own Mobile?

Due to the growth of technology, digital business in the country has seen a huge increase. Even street vendors are resorting to QR codes. Also in this growth, only 40% of women and 50% of men do not have their mobile, In Punjab, Jharkhand and Gujarat, only 18% of women have their mobiles.

State	Male	Female
Kerala	88%	78%
Himachal Pradesh	80%	75%
Delhi	74%	64%
Haryana	67%	53%
Tamil Nadu	64%	52%
Karnataka	60%	58%
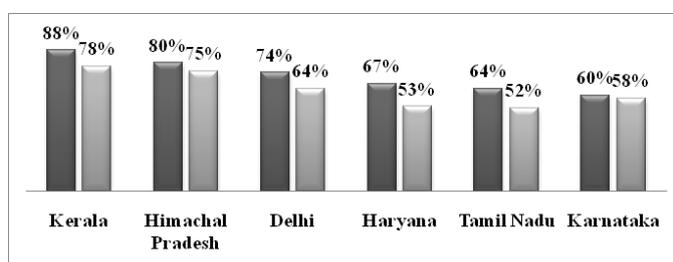
Findings:
- In which all matters are the youth behind?
- Those who are not able to make a Folder, a file cannot be copied or moved 41.7%
- Those who are not able to copy, paste or insert information elsewhere in the document file 39.4%

- Those who are not able to attach the images, documents, videos and e-mailed 20.9%
- Those who are unable to find out the software and download, install, and configure 20.9%
- Those who are unable to find and install new devices 12.7%
- Those who cannot make side sheets by using basic formulas 10%.

Conclusion: Why Internet Literacy is Necessary?

1. Today most of the work is done by computer. Students should increase their awareness about computer use at the stage of reading without knowing that it is Brahmavidya. Relevant courses must be completed.
2. Computer education is being taught in some schools. The National Education Policy has a project to teach computer education. Without knowing the computer only for marks, it is necessary to practice by constant use.
3. E-mail creation, sending e-mail, preparing auto-resume, creating ppt, updating specific software, using a Microsoft Word document - these are basic computer skills. These are necessary for any office and any work. It is essential to increase knowledge about this.

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