



Original Article

The Study of Imp act of IT (Information Technology) In Education System in India

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Abstract

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Information Technology has completely changed the way education works in India. In the past, learning was limited to classrooms, textbooks, and face-to-face teaching. Today, students can attend online classes, watch recorded lectures, use educational apps, and access study materials from anywhere. IT has made education more flexible, interactive, and accessible. Government programs and private platforms have helped bring digital learning tools to schools and colleges. However, problems like poor internet connection in rural areas and lack of digital knowledge still create challenges. Overall, IT has played a major role in improving the Indian education system and continues to shape its future.

Keywords: Information Technology IT, Digital Learning, Smart Classrooms

INTRODUCTION:

Information Technology (IT) has changed the education system in India in a very personal and meaningful way. Today, learning is not limited to just classrooms, blackboards, and textbooks. As a student or teacher, we can clearly see how technology has made education easier, faster, and more interesting. In India, with the support of the Government of India and initiatives like Digital India, many schools and colleges are becoming more digital. Now, students can attend online classes, watch video lectures, and download notes on their phones or laptops. This has made learning possible anytime and anywhere. Platforms like SWAYAM and Byju's have made it easier for students to understand difficult topics through videos and interactive lessons. Even students in small towns and villages are getting access to quality education through the internet. Impact of IT information technology:

Information Technology (IT) has become a part of our everyday life. If I look at my own daily routine, I can clearly see how much I depend on technology. From the moment I wake up and check my phone to the time I go to sleep, IT plays an important role in almost everything I do.

In communication, IT has made life much easier. I can talk to my friends and family anytime through messages or video calls. Distance no longer feels like a big problem because technology keeps us connected. What once took days or weeks now happens in seconds.

In education, IT has changed the way I learn. I can watch online lectures, search for information instantly, and clear my doubts through educational apps. Learning is no longer limited to textbooks. If I don't understand something, I can find different explanations online and learn at my own speed. This makes me feel more confident and independent.

IT in Education system in India:

Information Technology (IT) has changed the education system in India in a way that I can personally see and experience. Earlier, learning mostly meant sitting in a classroom, listening to the teacher, and studying from textbooks. Now, technology has become a regular part of how we learn. In many schools and colleges, smart boards and projectors are used instead of only blackboards. This makes lessons more interesting. When I watch videos or animations to understand a topic, it becomes much clearer compared to just reading from a book.



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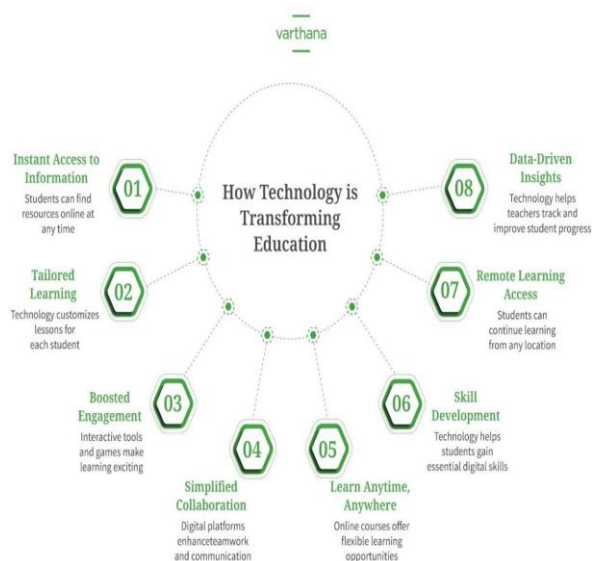
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Technology helps me understand difficult subjects in a simpler way.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, online classes became normal for many of us. We attended lectures through video calls, submitted assignments online, and stayed connected with teachers through apps. It was a new experience, but it showed how important IT has become in education.



Source: [https://varthana.com/school/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/How-Technology-is-](https://varthana.com/school/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/How-Technology-is-Transforming-Education-Example-)

Transforming-Education Example:

REVIEW LITERATURE

Rao and Sharma (2018)

The study explores the integration of digital learning tools in Indian schools. The authors highlight that smart classrooms and online content improve student engagement and support interactive learning.

Kaur and Singh (2019)

This research examines the role of IT in higher education. The study shows that e-learning platforms and online courses help student's access resources beyond traditional classrooms and enhance self-paced learning.

Patel and Desai (2020)

The authors investigate the impact of mobile learning applications on rural students. Findings suggest that IT improves learning outcomes, reduces dropout rates, and supports equitable access to education.

Varma and Joshi (2021)

The study focuses on teachers' use of IT in lesson planning and assessment. Results indicate that technology aids personalized teaching and makes evaluation faster and more transparent.

Sharma and Gupta (2022)

This research examines government initiatives such as DIKSHA and SWAYAM. The authors find that these platforms enhance educational accessibility and quality, particularly in underserved areas.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To explore how Information Technology (IT) is changing teaching and learning in India.
2. To understand the role of digital platforms and government initiatives in improving access to education.
3. To see how IT affects student engagement, learning outcomes, and skill development.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The present study is descriptive in nature, primary data as well as secondary data used for research. The primary data collected through questionnaire was prepared using 'Google form' for analysing impact of IT information technology in education system in India and secondary data was collected through the website, books and articles etc. The questionnaire was sent to 50 respondents.

DATA ANALYSIS:

Table no.1 gender, age, occupation wise by respondents

Sr.no	variable	Group	Number	Percentage
1)	gender	male	35	70%
		female	15	30%
		total	50	100%
2)	Age group	Below 15	10	20%
		16-20	15	30%
		21-25	10	20%
		Above 25	15	30%
		Total	50	100%
3)	occupation	School students	10	20%
		College student	16	32%
		Teacher	5	10%
		Working professional	19	38%
		Total	50	100%

Table no.2 the Digital device use for study by respondents

4)	variable	group	number	percentage
	Do you use digital devices (mobile,laptop,tablet) for study?	yes	28	56%
		no	22	44%
		Total	50	100%

Table no.3 attend online classes by respondents

6)	variable	group	number	percentage
	How often do you attend online classes?	daily	20	40%
		weekly	15	30%
		sometimes	10	20%
		never	5	10%
		Total	50	100%

Table no. 4 the learning online platform most use by respondents

7)	variable	group	number	percentage
	7) Which online learning platform do you use?	YouTube	30	60%
		Educational apps	10	20%
		School/college apps	5	10%
		others	5	10%
		Total	50	100%

Table no .5 online classes interesting by respondents

8)	Variable	group	number	percentage
	Do you find online classes interesting?	Yes	29	58%
		no	21	42%
		Total	50	100%

Table no.6 benefits of IT in education by respondents

9)	variable	group	number	percentage
	what are the main benefits of IT in education?	Easy access to study material	12	24%
		Online classes	16	32%
		Digital libraries	9	18%
		Better communication with teachers	13	26%
		Total	50	100%

Table no.7 problem face online learning by respondents

10)	variable	group	number	percentage
	What problems do you face in online learning?	Poor internet connection	15	30%
		Lack of devices	10	20%
		distractions	10	20%
		Health issues(eye,strain,etc)	15	30%
		Total	50	100%

Table no. 8 IT impacted the cost of higher education gather by respondents

11)	variable	group	number	percentage
	How has IT impacted the cost of higher education for a student using moocs?	Increased the cost due to data charges	10	20%
		Decreased the cost by providing free	12	24%
		No charges in cost	10	20%
		Made education only available	18	36%
		Total	50	100%

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

1. There are **70 (70%)** male participants, indicating a higher level of involvement from men compared to the **30 (30%)** female respondents.
2. There are **30 (30%)** individuals in both the 16–20 and Above 25 age brackets, representing the two most prominent demographic groups in the study.
3. There are **38 (38%)** respondents identified as working professionals, outnumbering college and school students in the survey.
4. There are **56 (56%)** learners who incorporate digital tools like laptops and tablets into their study routines.
5. There are **30 (30%)** participants who select mobile phones as their preferred hardware for educational purposes.
6. There are **40 (40%)** respondents who maintain a daily schedule for attending online lectures.
7. There are **60 (60%)** students who prioritize YouTube as their main source for digital learning content.
8. There are **58 (58%)** respondents who report a positive interest in virtual classrooms, while **42 (42%)** remain



unengaged.

9. There are **32 (32%)** participants who view the availability of online classes as the most significant advantage of modern IT in education.
10. There are **30 (30%)** individuals each who cite unstable internet and physical health concerns as the primary obstacles to digital learning.
11. There are **50 (50%)** respondents who observe that educational costs have risen due to the ongoing necessity of purchasing data plans.

SUGGESTIONS:

Make Internet and Devices Available to Everyone

Many students in villages and small towns still lack proper internet access and digital devices. The government should ensure that every school has reliable Wi-Fi and electricity. Affordable laptops or tablets should be provided to students from economically weaker families so that no learner is left behind in the digital age.

Provide Proper Training for Teachers

Technology becomes effective only when teachers know how to use it confidently. Regular training programs and workshops should be organized to help teachers learn how to operate smart boards, online platforms, and other digital tools efficiently.

Develop High-Quality Digital Content

Online study materials should be simple, clear, and engaging. Content must also be available in regional languages so that students from different backgrounds can understand easily. The use of videos, animations, and interactive quizzes can make learning more interesting and effective.

CONCLUSION:

In my view, Information Technology has significantly transformed the education system in India. It has made learning more accessible, flexible, and engaging for students. Today, students can attend online classes, access study materials anytime, and learn new skills beyond traditional textbooks. However, equal access to technology remains a major challenge. Not every student has reliable internet or digital devices. To make IT truly successful in education, improvements are needed in internet connectivity, affordability of devices, and proper training for teachers and students. If these areas are addressed effectively, technology can play a powerful role in building a brighter, more inclusive, and equal future for learners across India.

WEB REFERENCE:

: [education.gov.in](https://www.education.gov.in) - Technology Enabled Learning

: [PM e-VIDYA Official Site](https://www.pmevidya.gov.in)

: [OECD iLibrary](https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org) - Digital Technology Diffusion

: [CIET](https://www.ciety.org) - Digital Education Lens