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New empirical evidence on the value of information and communication technology infrastructure

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ABOUT THE STUDY

Information and Communications Technology (ICT) is an extensional term for Information Technology (IT) that stresses the role of unified communications and the integration of telecommunications and computers as well as necessary enterprise software storage and audio-visual that enable users to access, transmit, and manipulate information. Information and Communications Technology (ICT) is used to refer the convergence of audio-visual and telephone networks with computer networks through a single cabling and link system. There are large economic incentives to merge the telephone network with the computer network system using a single unified system of cabling, and signal distribution.

Information and communication technology is an umbrella term which includes any communication device, television, cell phones, computer and satellite systems, as well as the various appliances with them such as video conferencing and distance learning. It is an analog technology, which includes paper communication, and any mode that transmits communication.

Information and Communications Technology (ICT) is a subject and the concepts are evolving. It covers any product that will store, transmit, and receive information electronically in a digital form for example personal computers which includes smartphones, digital television, and email. ICT, and communications technology, is the infrastructure and components that enable modern computing.

Information and communications technology is a technology that is used to handle communications techniques which includes telecommunications, intelligent building management systems, transmission systems and monitoring functions. Although information and communication technology is often considered an extended synonym for Information Technology (IT), it is scope in some ways, and more broad. It is frequently used to describe the convergence of various technologies, by using common transmission lines carrying various statistics and communication formats. ICT is described as a various set of technological tools and resources used to transmit, store, create, and exchange information.

Most common applications and most distinguished features, the new ICT tools discussed in this chapter are classified into four types. They are educational networking, web-based learning, mobile learning, and classroom equipment. Information and communication technology has contributed immensely to social and economic improvements, which includes higher employment and productivity, increasing access to a higher quality of life.

Information Technology (IT) encompasses all of the technological systems used to conduct business in the workplace, while information and communication technology deals with technology that enables communication between different groups of people. The ICT tools means to digital infrastructures like computers, printers, scanners, software programs, data projectors, and interactive teaching box.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) encompasses the internet-enabled sphere as well as the mobile through wireless networks. ICT is also consists of antiquated technology including landline telephones, and television broadcast all of which are still widely used today alongside cutting-edge ICT pieces including artificial intelligence and robotics. The list of information and communication technology components is exhaustive, and it continues to grow. Some components, which include computers and telephones, have existed for many years but smartphones, digital TVs and robots, are more recent entries.

They must have a wide range of information and communication technology tools in common use, and they have the confidence and capability to learn to use new ICT tools as they become available. Although students are not expected to understand the inner workings of these devices, they should have enough of an understanding of the principles underlying them to appreciate the basics of ways they work. Five subareas of information and communication technology literacy have been identified for assessment: Construction and exchange of ideas and solutions, Information research, Investigation of problems, Acknowledgement of ideas and information, and Selection and use of digital tools.