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ICT: The Virtual World

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ICT encompasses both the internet-enabled sphere as well as the mobile one powered by wireless networks. It also includes obsolete technologies, such as landline telephones, radio and television broadcast all of which are still broadly used today alongside cutting-edge ICT pieces such as artificial intelligence and robotics. Information and communications technology (ICT) engineers are developing and creating a virtual world offering new services and new applications to help people both in their work and their daily lives.

Social and technical choices about ICTs can reconfigure electronic and physical access to four inter-related resources: information, people, services, and technology. The most commonly recognized is access to information. ICTs not only change the way people get information, but also alter the whole corpus of what a person knows and the information available to an individual at any given time and place. ICTs play a role in making some people information rich and others comparatively information poor. But access to information is only one set of relationships shaped by ICTs, and not necessarily the most socially significant.

Newly we have seen huge changes in the Indian industry. The Indian Industry registered an striking growth during the last decade and half. The number of industries in India have increased manifold in the last fifteen years especially in services and manufacturing sectors. It has been realized that India would become a prosperous and a modern state by raising skill levels, including by engaging a larger proportion of apprentices, will be critical to success; as will stronger collaboration between industry and the trainees to ensure the supply of skilled workforce and drive development through employment

ICT's Societal and Economic Impact

ICT is leveraged for economic, societal and interpersonal transactions and interactions. ICT has drastically changed how people work, communicate, learn and live. Moreover, ICT continues to revolutionize all parts of the human experience as first computers and now robots do many of the tasks once handled by humans. For example, computers once answered phones and directed calls to the appropriate individuals to respond; now robots not only can answer the calls, but they can often more quickly and efficiently handle callers' requests for services.

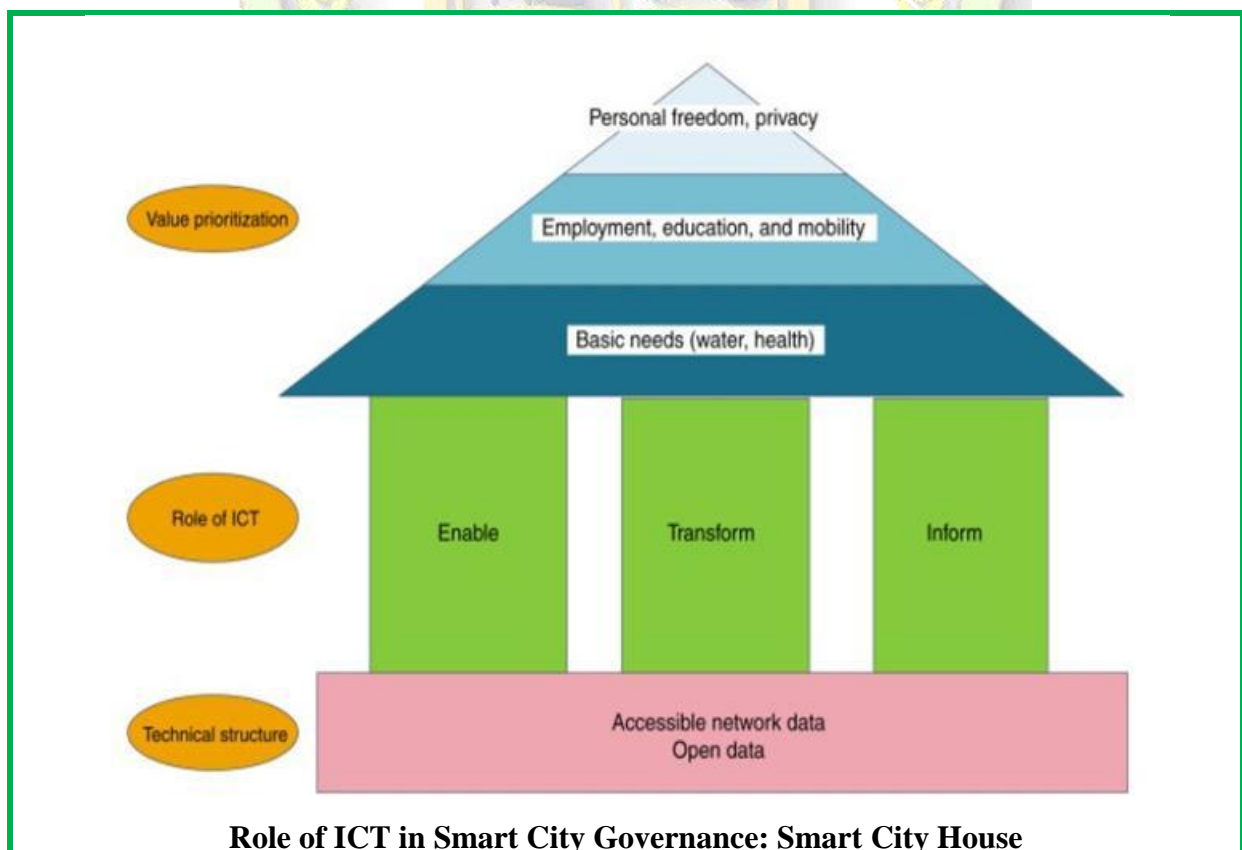
ICT's importance to economic development and business growth has been so monumental, in fact, that it's credited with ushering in what many have labeled the Fourth Industrial Revolution. ICT also supports broad shifts in society, as individuals are moving from specific, face-to-face communications to ones in the digital space. This new era is normally termed the Digital Age. Within the ICT market, the advancement of ICT capabilities has made the development and delivery of various technologies cheaper for ICT

vendors and their customers while also providing new market opportunities. For instance, telephone companies that once had to build and maintain miles of telephone lines have shifted to more advanced networking materials and can provide telephone, television and internet services; consumers now enjoy more choices in delivery and price points as a result.

The Significance of ICT in Enterprises

For businesses, advances within ICT have carried a slew of cost savings, opportunities and services. They range from highly automated businesses processes that have cut costs, to the big data revolution where organizations are turning the vast trove of data generated by ICT into insights that drive new products and services, to ICT enabled transactions such as internet shopping and telemedicine and social media that give customers more choices in how they shop, communicate and interact. But ICT has also created problems and challenges to organizations and individuals alike as well as to society as a whole. The digitization of data, the expanding use of high-speed internet and the growing global network together have led to new levels of crime, where so-called bad actors can hatch electronically enabled schemes or illegally gain access to systems to steal money, intellectual property or private information or to disrupt systems that control critical infrastructure. ICT has also brought automation and robots that displace workers who are unable to transfer their skills to new positions. And ICT has allowed more and more people to limit their interactions with others, creating what some people fear is a population that could lose some of what makes it human.

ICT plays a primary role in the governance of smart cities in order to create value for society. Until the late 1990s, governance was viewed by international organization as form of political regime. Nevertheless, this classical view is starting to be challenged and, in some instances, vanish as information systems are taking a big role in our daily lives and that of the cities infrastructures. It was suggested that governance practices be revisited by focusing on the following five pillars viz; openness participation accountability effectiveness coherence.



Role of ICT in Modern Agriculture

The use of ICT in agriculture has also significantly transformed agriculture and farming in developed countries at a different scale. Internet of Things (IoT), Cloud Computing, and Big Data have all had a profound impact on the efficiency of current processes. Numerous farm holdings manage farms remotely using sensing technologies, drones, and other devices that gather vital data on soil properties, air, crop health, and weather conditions. The data enables farmers and agribusinesses to closely monitor crop cultivation, enhance the use of agrochemicals and natural resources, and adapt rapidly to changing environmental conditions. The use of ICTs and precision agriculture tackles have resulted in increased efficiency and reduced costs. It has also distributed decision-making tools that boost agricultural productivity as well as help manage natural resources efficiently.



Role of ICT in Modern Agriculture

ICT farming, particularly the use of multimedia technology and other innovative approaches to interactive knowledge transfer processes, are transforming agricultural extension services. ICTs have been instrumental in empowering farmers through knowledge and building their capacity to achieve rural and agricultural developmental goals. Some of the key areas where ICT in agriculture plays a vital role are: Regulatory policy and governance, Agricultural extension and advisory services, Enhanced market access, environmentally sustainable agriculture, Early warning system (EWS) for disaster management, Food safety & traceability, financial inclusion and risk management, Capacity building and empowerment.