

IMPACT OF DIGITAL LITERACY ON YOUTH IN TELANGANA STATE

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Abstract

Communication plays the most important role in human beings' life for sharing their views, thoughts, and ideas, this communication consists of oral and written based on the situations and importance. All kinds of human beings communicate generally with others in society but for effective and efficient communication literacy helps human beings in the right way that also depend on the traditional and modern literacy methodologies. For writing and reading purposes traditional literacy will be a help to people but modern literacy especially digital literacy depends on effective technology utilization and enhance communication skills through the internet, social media, and mobiles. Nowadays the utilization of digital literacy rapidly increasing due to technological advancement and change in the lifestyle of human beings, hence educational institutions, governments, and organization encourage their students, peoples, and employees to learn the techniques of digital literacy and perform their tasks as smart as possible. To learning of digital literacy, people required more interest, enthusiasm and should know when and how to use it. With help of this people will enhance their skills and abilities by exchanging thoughts with others as individuals or groups. Developed countries majorly using digital literacy techniques for effective ruling procedures and protect their nations like the same way developing and under-developing countries also planning to use the digital literacy techniques for the sake of their nation. The role of digital literacy in the education sector is more due to here availabilities young stars is more and they have more interest to learn new things which will help to them in their life. In this paper, the researcher discusses the impact of digital literacy on rural in the Telangana state.

Key words: Ability, Digital, Enthusiasm, Smart, Utilization.

Introduction

Digital literacy alludes to a person's capacity to discover, assess, and form clear data through composition and other media on different advanced stages. Digital education is evaluated by an individual's language, structure, forming aptitudes, and ability to make text, pictures, sound, and plans using advancement. In 2015 the government of India launched the Digital India movement by Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi to make sure the Government's administrations are made accessible to residents

electronically by the improved online foundation and by expanding Internet network or making the nation carefully engaged in the field of innovation. As per the reports of the Digital Empowerment Foundation, out of 130 crores of the population in India, only 10% of the population knowing digitalization, by the end of October 2018 around 2 crores of people got the knowledge about digitalization which was raised around 1.67% out of total India's population. Hence we can understand how much digitalization knowledge is required by the

Indians it includes all age groups. Telangana state is the hub for digital literacy in India; the Government of Telangana launched a digital literacy center at Peddashapur village near Hyderabad. This center helps people train in learning of digital education with the help of the Nasscom Foundation and Arcesium. For utilization of digital literacy, people depend on smartphones, computers, laptops, tablets, and so on. Every year in India the Smartphone user's percentage is rapidly increasing in 2014 it has 21.2% and in 2020 it has 31.7%, like the same way it is going to increase 34.1% and 36.2% for the years of 2021 and 2022 respectively. While increasing the smartphone users at the same way internet utilization is also increased it grabbed 2nd place after china. In the rural area also utilization of digital technology increased due to reducing the risk and time saving by depending on the technology. In India most of the people utilizing smartphones in a day more than 7 hours which is 25 percent more than when compared with last year in that old person who is crossed 60 years spending with smartphones around 1 to 2 hours in a day, youth spending more than 7 hours with mobiles, this happens due COVID and lockdown situations hence the maximum number of students and employees utilizing technology for attending of classes and doing of work from home. The utilization of technology is good up to the limits, but once it has been misused it will be reflected on society very dangerously. Youth are mostly addicted to using smartphones based on this it may have the chance to misuse and facing the illness to them like eye site, psychological depression and loneliness hence how much is it comfortable up to that it is better to use.

Review of Literature

Ran Vijay Pratap and Dr. Kunwar Singh (2018) entitled that research paper "Digital Literacy Skills among Students and Research Scholars of the Law School, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India: A Study" those are discussed the digital literacy skills having by the students and research scholars of the Banaras Hindu University at Varanasi and concluded that a maximum number of students and scholars knowing digital literacy utilization and implementation in a proper way.

Sandhya Tewari and Dr. Mahima Birla (2018) published an article "Digital Literacy of Faculty & Its Relationship with Teaching Learning: A Study on Student's Perspective", in this paper researchers was majorly focused on the persuade faculty digital skills on learning criteria of students by their specializations also knowledge having by the students which concluded as the faculty members have grown up their skills for effective digital teaching to enhance the student's hidden abilities.

Mohd Uzair and Sameera Khanam (2018) entitled paper "Digital literacy among rural youths at Jarauthi village, Aligarh: status and intervention" authors majorly focus on ease of understanding, the convenience of digital literacy infrastructure, and the range of online sources available. For this study authors done the survey method with the help of 60 students consist of 32 and 28 in number boys and girls respectively.

Barbara Blummer (2008) published an article on "Digital literacy practices among youth populations: A review of the literature" he has discussed the digital literacy practices which were used by youth and concluded as utilization of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Educational Testing Services (ETS) which helps to youth for enhancing their skills and abilities in the society.

Objectives of the study

- 1) To explore the collision of digital literacy in Telangana State.
- 2) To evaluate having the skills of youth in digital literacy.
- 3) To pick out the cause of using virtual sources
- 4) To summarize the suitable suggestions to overcome the impact of digital literacy.

Research Methodology

The researcher depends on the primary and secondary data for analysis and interpretations. Primary data collected from questionnaires and secondary data collected from books, the internet, journals, etc.

The sample size is 300

Research Techniques Chi-Square test.

Hypotheses

- 1) There is no relationship between using of internet regularly to update knowledge.
- 2) There is no association between using of internet regularly to support regular and professional work.
- 3) There is no connection between using of internet regularly to attending meetings, conferences, and seminars.
- 4) There is no relationship between using of internet regularly to the rate of information technology skills possessed.

5) There is no association using of internet regularly to rate the impact of digital resources on activities.

6) There is no connection between using the digital model to rate the information technology skills possessed.

7) There is no relationship between using the internet to learn through digital mode to rate the impact of digital resources on activities.

8) There is no association between digital literacy impacts on the career to rate the impact of digital resources on activities.

Data analysis and Interpretations

Using the Internet regularly to update knowledge

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	50.586 ^a	1	.000		
Continuity Correction ^b	46.717	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	35.185	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	50.417	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	300				
a. 1 cell (25.0%) has an expected count of less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.18.					
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table.					

The chi-square test statistic (chi-square=50.586) was $p=0.000$, less than the alpha level of significance of 0.05. The null hypothesis, that there is no association between using of internet regularly with updated knowledge is rejected.

Using the Internet regularly to support regular/professional work

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	69.240 ^a	1	.000		

Continuity Correction ^b	64.842	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	47.970	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	69.009	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	300				

a. 1 cells (25.0%) have an expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.51.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

The chi-square test statistic (chi-square=69.240) was $p=0.000$, less than the alpha level of significance of 0.05. The null hypothesis, that there is no association between using of internet

regularly with support regular and professional work is rejected.

Using the Internet regularly to attend meetings, conference, and seminars

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	44.819 ^a	1	.000		
Continuity Correction ^b	41.141	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	31.293	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	44.670	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	300				

a. 1 cells (25.0%) have an expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.07.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table.

The chi-square test statistic (chi-square=44.819) was $p=0.000$, less than the alpha level of significance of 0.05. The null hypothesis, that there is no association between using of internet regularly with attending meetings, conferences, and seminars is rejected.

Using the Internet regularly to rate the Information technology skills possessed by you

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.659 ^a	4	.616
Likelihood Ratio	2.670	4	.614
Linear-by-Linear Association	.127	1	.722
N of Valid Cases	300		

- a. 0 cells (.0%) have an expected count less than 5.
b. The minimum expected count is 5.28.

The chi-square test statistic (chi-square=2.659) was $p=0.616$, greater than the alpha level of significance of 0.05. The null hypothesis, that there is no association between using of internet regularly with the rate of information

technology skills possessed by the candidate is not rejected.

Using Internet regularly to rate the impact of digital resources on your activities

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.773 ^a	5	.735
Likelihood Ratio	2.892	5	.717
Linear-by-Linear Association	.129	1	.719
N of Valid Cases	300		

- a. 2 cells (16.7%) have an expected count of less than 5.
b. The minimum expected count is .11.

The chi-square test statistic (chi-square=2.773) was $p=0.735$, greater than the alpha level of significance of 0.05. The null hypothesis, that there is no association between using of internet regularly with the rate of impact of digital

resources on your activities by the candidate is not rejected.

Using the internet to learn through digital mode to rate the Information technology skills possessed by you

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.994 ^a	4	.559
Likelihood Ratio	3.027	4	.553
Linear-by-Linear Association	.000	1	.996

N of Valid Cases	300		
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- a. 0 cells (.0%) have an expected count less than 5.
 b. The minimum expected count is 5.76.

The chi-square test statistic (chi-square=2.994) was $p=0.559$, greater than the alpha level of significance of 0.05. The null hypothesis, that there is no association between using the internet to learn through digital mode with the rate of

information technology skills possessed by the candidate is not rejected.

Using the internet to learn through digital mode to rate the impact of digital resources on your activities

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.145 ^a	5	.678
Likelihood Ratio	3.297	5	.654
Linear-by-Linear Association	.000	1	.993
N of Valid Cases	300		

- a. 2 cells (16.7%) have an expected count of less than 5.
 b. The minimum expected count is .12.

The chi-square test statistic (chi-square=3.145) was $p=0.678$, greater than the alpha level of significance of 0.05. The null hypothesis, that there is no association between using the internet to learn through digital mode with the rate of

impact of digital resources on activities of the candidate is not rejected.

Digital literacy impact on your career to rate the impact of digital resources on your activities

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.336 ^a	5	.066
Likelihood Ratio	12.664	5	.027
Linear-by-Linear Association	.349	1	.554
N of Valid Cases	300		

- a. 2 cells (16.7%) have expected count less than 5.
 b. The minimum expected count is .14.

The chi-square test statistic (chi-square=10.336) was $p=0.066$, greater than the alpha level of

significance of 0.05. The null hypothesis, that there is no association between digital literacy

impacts on a career with the rate the impact of digital resources on activities of a candidate is not rejected.

Findings

As per the researcher's analysis, there is no association between regular usages of the internet to update knowledge because the update of knowledge depends on the interest of the person and the learning prospects.

The researcher was identified that the professional work of the candidate doesn't depend on the regular use of the internet due to as per the candidate's work profile.

In the selected area of the researcher researched as per the observations, it's found that for attending of meetings, conferences and seminars the respondents always doesn't depend on the internet due to some of the meetings, conferences and seminars conducting by face to face hence based on the meetings importance and the necessity candidates going to be use internment otherwise they don't use the internet for these kinds of activities.

As per the researcher's analysis, it is confirmed that the candidates possessed information technology skilled depend on the usage of internet regularly because how much the person using the internet regularly it is the chance to enhance the skills respectively.

In the selected area of the researcher researching as per the observations, it's decided that rate of impact of digital resources on activities of a candidate depends on the regular usage of internet hence how much the candidates to use the internet it helps in the impact of digital resources.

As per the researcher's analysis, it is identified that information skills possessed y the person is depending on the using of the internet to learn digital mode due to learning new things by the youth those majorly depend on the internet only instead of offline classes or tutorials hence its played a vital in learning of things.

As per the researcher's analysis, it is identified that the impact of digital resources on the candidate's activities depends on the use of the internet to learn digital mode due to learning

new things by the youth and professionals are depending on the internet only instead of offline.

It is decided that by the researcher's observation as the digital resources of activities concerning youth is dependent on their career for enhancing skills and effective utilization of digital literacy.

Conclusions

As per the researcher's analysis, it's found that there is no need to depend on the internet for the upgrading of skills, candidate work profile also don't depend on the digital literacy and also for attending of meetings, conferences and seminars hence it depends on the other parameters. Apart from these analyses its identified that there is a relation between different kinds of technical skills possessed by the person its depends on internet concepts, regular usage of the internet depends on the impact of skills having by the person, learning through the internet also depend on the career of the youth. Hence it is confirmed that the majority of the youth using digital literacy to enhance their skills and career brilliantly. Hence the objectives of the study have been fulfilled as per the researcher's observation in the selected area of Telangana state.

Suggestions

Using digital literacy to enhance the knowledge and professional work criteria is helpful to human beings but if the same technology using for negative or unethical practices it affects human beings very crucially. Hence it's advised that effectively use digital literacy with ethical practices hence it helps in their career and learning prospects.

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