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Information Technology in India

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Abstract
India's information technology service industries may trace their roots back to a 10-year plan developed by the Electronics Committee, popularly known as the "Bhabha Committee" and covering the years 1966–1975. In 1967, in Mumbai, Tata Consultancy Services was founded; by 1977, thanks to a partnership with Burroughs, the company had begun exporting IT services from India. SEEPZ, the ancestor of today's IT parks, was founded in Mumbai in 1973. In the 1980s, more than 80% of all software exported from the nation came out of SEEPZ.
The Task Force completed its detailed background study on the condition of technology in the nation and its IT Action Plan with 109 recommendations within 90 days of its inception. The Task Force was able to move fast because it drew on the insights of local and federal governments as well as academic institutions and the software sector. The World Trade Organization, the International Telecommunication Union, and the World Bank all shared similar views and made similar suggestions, therefore many of its proposals were accepted. The Task Force also took into account lessons learned from Singapore and other countries that have carried out comparable initiatives. It required less creative thinking and more motivation to act on an established agreement in the networking industry and government.

Keyword*: IT Service Industries, Establishment, Software export zone, Background report, state of technology.*

Introduction

When TIDEL Park in Chennai was opened in 1999, it was the biggest information technology park in all of Asia. In 1994, the first regulated VSAT lines appeared. In 1991, the following measures were made to loosen connecting regulations: The Department of Electronics finally found a way out of this stalemate in 1991 when it established the Software Technology Park of India (STPI), a government-owned company that could provide VSAT telecommunications without jeopardizing the monopoly it had. STPI established software technology parks in several locations, allowing businesses access to satellite connectivity and local wireless radio connections. It wasn't until 1993 that the government started granting private enterprises their own dedicated lines, facilitating the direct transmission of Indian-completed work to international clients. It didn't take long for Indian companies to persuade their American clients that a satellite connection was just as trustworthy as a full staff of in-house programmers.

On November 23, 2001, academics from the European Union and India came together to discuss ways to increase cooperation in the realm of research and development. India & the European Union signed a bilateral cooperation agreement in the sphere of research and technology on June 25th, 2002. In addition to India's new position as an Associate Member State at CERN as of 2017, Bangalore will also serve as the site of a joint India-EU Software Learning and Development Center.

The stages of IT revolution in India"

i. First, before 1980, the Indian IT industry mostly produced hardware; the software business did not even begin to take root in the country until the 1960s. The hardware industry was shielded by government tariff barriers and licensing requirements. In the West, custom software was in more demand than in the East since preinstalled software seldom met users' needs. The government of India saw the potential of the software industry as a means of increasing the country's export earnings. In 1972, the government came up with a new plan to export software by importing hardware instead. TCS Ltd. was the first business to sign up to the program. India began exporting software in 1974.
ii. Two factors prevented software exports from reaching their potential during Stage 2, which lasted from 1980 to 1990 despite government attempts. For starters, there was too much red tape involved in the software export process, since it relied on hardware imports. Second, there was inadequate software development infrastructure. It was necessary to lower import tax and streamline the import/export process in order to attract more players to this market. The aforementioned issue was addressed by developing a new software policy. The import process was streamlined and the import tax was reduced as a result of this approach. The Indian government responded by relaxing its software policy and opening up the IT industry. Hardware imports were de-licensed and rendered duty-free for exporters under this strategy. The strategy has lowered many barriers to entry, making the industry's further expansion probable.
iii. Third-stage, 1990-2000: Competition in the IT industry heats up. At this time, the Indian government liberalized commerce, lowered entrance barriers, opened the country's economy to foreign investment, and allowed for a

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depreciation of the rupee. As a result of liberalization, several multinational corporations (MNCs) have set up shop in India. As part of their exclusive offerings, they also launched the "Offshore Model," the "Onsite Model," or the "Global Delivery Model (GDM).

iv. Stage 4: After the year 2000, many American businesses started hiring Indian ones for help with Y2K, the dot-com bust, and the recession. As a consequence, India's IT sector is now recognized internationally. The industry's growth pace picked up considerably from 2002–2003. In this period, Astron expanded its worldwide delivery approach, its number of Indian customers, and the value of its contracts. This pattern has kept on till now.

Growth of Information Technology (IT) Industry in India: Software and hardware are two mainstays of the IT world. The software business has quickly become the electronics sector's dominant sector. The software business had its start in the 1970s, but it wasn't until the mid-1980s that economists, statisticians, and policymakers really grasped its potential.

In the 1990s, the industry made significant progress, and it is today one of India's most significant economic sectors. India's quick rise to software superpower status may be largely attributed to the country's large pool of technically proficient workers.
The Indian software industry grew at a compound annual rate of roughly 52% between 1991 and 1996, nearly twice as quickly as the world's top US software business did during the same years, but starting from a lesser foundation.

More than 800 software businesses have reached a tipping point in the nation, and another thousand startups are also thriving there. India's software development services are very competitive because of their low prices, excellent quality, high dependability, quick turnaround times, and innovative usage of cutting-edge technology. The Indian computer industry saw a boom in 1995–1996. The Information Technology (IT) sector in India also experienced significant growth during this time.

The software and services business outperformed all other sectors in the nation despite difficulties such as the prolonged technological slowdown in the worldwide market. In 2002–03, its exports increased by 26.3%, leading to total revenues of Rs 46,100 crore.

One of the few industries globally that have had double-digit growth is India's software and services sector (Fig. 27.11). As a result, its market share of Indian exports has risen from 4.9% in 1997 to 20.4% in 2002-03. By 2020, it is projected to produce 30% of India's FDI (foreign direct investment).
India's software exports have grown rapidly in recent years. Software and service exports from India increased by 34.5% in 2004-05. Software and service industry earnings reached $22 billion in 2004–05, $28.5 billion in 2005–06, and $40 billion in 2017–18, an increase of 32% over the previous year.

NASSCOM predicts that the industry will expand by 30% to 32% during the next several years. According to NASSCOM, domestic demand increased by 24% in 2017. According to a poll by NASSCOM, India accounted for as much as 44% of the global value of outsourcing in 2004–05, with a total of $17.2 billion.
There is a lot of reason to anticipate that the current high momentum will keep pushing the development of this sector forward. So far, Indian businesses have focused mostly on the United States and the United Kingdom, the world's two biggest markets for IT services. There is tremendous room for expansion in countries like Canada, Japan, Germany, and France. The Netherlands, Sweden, and Australia are a few more nations with promising futures. Many American IT firms are actively pursuing opportunities in Europe, Latin America, and Asia.

Hardware segment : When considering output, international commerce, and the rate of innovation, the hardware subset of the IT sector stands out as one of the frontrunners. It is predicted that by 2020, the global electronics market would reach $2 trillion, with India's electronic hardware market potentially exceeding $150 billion of that total. Components might be a $2 billion market by 2020. There will be almost 5 million new jobs created as a result of this.
Indian IT, telecom, and consumer electronics product penetration is rapidly increasing since liberalization in 1991. This may spur substantial product interest and serve as a foundation for international rivalry.
Over a decade ago, Andy Grove, co-founder of Intel, the world's biggest chip-maker, predicted that "the Personal Computer (PC), not TV, would be the major information appliance of the 21st century." Before the turn of the 20th century, PCs outsold TVs in the United States, proving his prediction correct. In India, this has not occurred, and it probably won't happen for at least another decade. As time goes on, however, personal computers in India are becoming more popular than televisions.

The 2004–2005 fiscal year saw a 20% rise in PC sales, reaching 3.63 million devices. The number of people who subscribe to the Internet rose by 23 percent, to 2.92 million, in 2004–2005. The home market for computers contributed 48% of the increase in PC sales.

PC sales grew in part because of increased demand from industries including telecommunications, banking, manufacturing, and business process outsourcing (BPO) and IT enabled services (ITES). Business process outsourcing (BPO) has exploded in India, making the country a major player in the global economy.
Class C cities accounted for more than half of all PC sales, indicating that IT consumption was driven mostly by smaller cities and towns. At the current rate of expansion, the domestic PC market might reach over 20 million devices by 2020, with PC penetration reaching 45 per 1000 persons by that year. Estimates put the 2003-2004 year's output of India's electronics and IT sector at Rs. 1,14650 crore, an increase of 18.2 percent over the previous year.
Recently, the Department of IT has produced a healthy IT hardware policy that takes on the fundamental issues that plague this sector. To solve the problems now affecting the sector, this policy must be put into place.
IT policy's ultimate goal is to improve the lives of ordinary people by making better use of technology. To this aim, the Department of Information Technology has embarked on a massive initiative to provide personal computers and Internet access to underserved parts of urban and rural America.

The Department has also announced a plan to build a statewide network (SWAN) down to the neighborhood block level in order to facilitate e-governance. In order to help people in the North-East and Jammu and Kashmir have access to the benefits of ICT, the Department has also established Community Information Centres (CICs) in these remote, mountainous regions. Other mountainous and remote regions of the nation, such as Uttaranchal, Andaman & Nicobar, and Lakshadweep, are also being considered for the establishment of CICs.

Embedded system design is a fast-growing industry that relies on a hybrid of software and hardware, and India is quickly becoming a major hub for the distribution of goods from both domestic and international manufacturers. Several locations in India have access to computer technology infrastructure (including software and hardware).
The television business also expanded greatly throughout the decade of the 1990s. The top five brands account for more than 80% of the market's 2 million unit size. The two leading companies, BPL and Videocon, had 26% of the market share between them. Onida and Phillips come next. Panasonic and Akai are two of the most well-known foreign brands. It is now commonly held that even the most remote areas and remote residences get TV service. The rapid growth of cable television, particularly in major cities, has been devastating to the VCR industry.
The manufacturing of audio equipment has increased dramatically in recent years. Mono players, dual players, midi systems, CD-based systems, and automobile audios are the five main categories in the audio business. Currently valued at an estimated Rs. 1,500 crore, the Indian audio industry is expanding at a yearly pace of 15–16%.
More over half of the market is made up of mono and stereo players combined. In India, Philips, BPL, and Videocon are the Big Three of audio system manufacturers. The remaining thirty-five percent of the market is split between lesser-known brands and the informal market, with these three manufacturers accounting for 35%, 20%, or 10%, respectively.
The Indian electronics sector has also made significant contributions to space exploration. India has successfully launched a number of domestically developed satellites, such as the APPLE and INSAT-1 series. The Indian Remote Sensing Organisation's (IRSO) remote sensing program in Hyderabad has benefited greatly from this sector as well.

Contemporary Position of IT in India: India has become the greatest supplier of information technology in the modern global economy. The information technology industry's share of India's gross domestic product increased from 1.2% in 1998 to 10% in 2018. The majority of the Indian IT industry's earnings comes from exports (79% in total). The domestic market, however, is not to be underestimated, either.

Potential Threats : Employment turnover is greatest in the Indian IT-BPM sector. There has been an increase in the number of resignations across all levels of the sector in recent years.The Indian IT sector is a worldwide outsourcing powerhouse, with the advantages of a lower cost of living and the resulting cheaper labor, but it confronts intense competition from other Asian countries, such as the Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia, and China.
In order to create their own IT products, most IT firms have spent the previous decade building in-house research and development and innovation departments.
Many people are afraid that as the IT-BPM industry develops, artificial intelligence (AI) could drive considerable automation and eliminate employment.

An integral part of the 21st-century's technology-driven, knowledge-based economy is the Information Technology (IT) sector. India's thriving IT sector is largely responsible for the country's widespread recognition as a global leader in the knowledge economy. Information technology has played a crucial part in India's economic growth. Services that make use of information technology (IT), internet commerce (e-commerce), and computer software and hardware are the mainstays of the IT sector. Businesses and other organizations rely on this sector to provide the infrastructure required to store, process, and share data. In addition, today's successful businesses can't function without the help of IT services and products.

This sector of the economy significantly influences the effectiveness of the others. In addition, IT's contribution to India's economic development has enormous untapped potential for speeding up development even more. In addition to boosting the economy, advancements in IT have also improved the effectiveness and responsiveness of government. The

increased openness brought about by the widespread use of IT in India has also improved the efficiency with which government services (such as consumer protections, healthcare, etc.) are managed and provided.

When compared to other countries, the impact of IT on India's growth has been exceptional. Revenue increase has occurred throughout all of this industry's subsectors in the last 20 years, with the exception of hardware items. It also helped the Indian economy expand. Liberalization initiatives, such as lowering trade barriers and eliminating import levies on technology items by the Government of India, have been crucial to the rapid growth of India's IT sector. The establishment of government programs like Software Technology Parks (STP) and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has also helped this sector become the dominating player in the global IT market.

After the economic reform of 1991–1992, the importance of IT to India's economic development grew at an exponential pace. Indian IT firms have thousands of offices throughout the country and in another 80 locations across the world. Most multinationals nowadays get their IT and IT outsourcing services from India. Given that it constitutes around half of the global service sourcing industry (US$ 200-250 billion in 2017-18), it is essential. From around $67 billion in 2008-09, the IT industry's market size (especially export) has increased tenfold to an anticipated 180 billion US dollars in 2017-18. The revenue is expected to increase in the following years at an increasing pace, reaching $3.5 trillion by 2025.

In addition to its rapid growth in terms of market size, India's IT sector is particularly remarkable since it contributes a sizeable portion of the country's GDP. As a result, the country's progress and prosperity will improve. The IT sector's share of India's GDP increased from 0.4% in 1991–1992 to 8% in 2017–2018. By 2025, this percentage is expected to rise to 10%.
As a result, India now has a larger share (about 75%) of the world's digital talent pool due to its growing pool of digitally proficient individuals. More than a million people are employed across the four major IT businesses in India (TCS, Infosys, Wipro, and HCL Tech). The digital economy is expanding and becoming more in demand as a result of new IT-based solutions such as remote monitoring, telemedicine, etc. The introduction of 5G communications technology and the rising popularity of AI, cloud computing, Big Big analytics, and the IoT will help India's IT sector become even larger. IT businesses are establishing their centers in tier II and tier III towns in India, contributing to the expansion of the country's digital economy. And thus, lessen the gaps that already exist.

Conclusion

Information technology is a critical factor in India's economic growth. Indian professionals are in demand across the globe, and the country stands to benefit much from the distribution of future labor. The federal government has initiated a reform initiative in the academic community. The capstone year of a degree program is being reimagined as a research and development (R&D) year, with a curriculum overhaul underway to include cutting-edge practices, information, and expertise. As a result, our grads will benefit not just as job searchers, but also as potential employers.

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