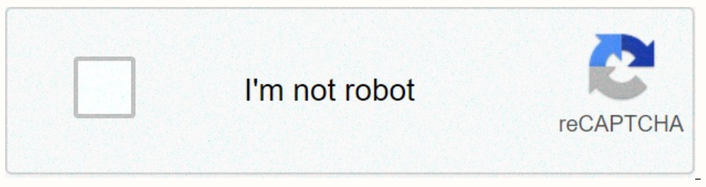

Continue

It sector in india

by Anuj Kumar Sirohi - 29 August, 2020, 12:00 4212 Views 0 Comment The information technology (IT) sector is an essential component of the technologically oriented knowledge economy of the 21st century. In fact, India has been recognised globally as a knowledge-based economy thanks to its impressive IT industry. The IT industry mainly includes IT services, IT services (ITES), e-commerce (online commerce), software and hardware products. The sector is also instrumental in creating infrastructure for storing, processing and exchanging information for important business operations and other organisations. IT-based services and products have become indispensable for the flourishing of any business venture and achievement. The sector has a striking impact on improving the productivity of almost every other sector of the economy, but it also has huge potential to further accelerate growth and economic development. Information technology has not only contributed to the country's economic development, but also made governance more efficient and effective. It simplifies and inexpensive access to government services and information. Information technology has also implemented the management and delivery of government services (such as health services, consumer rights, etc.) more effective with increasing transparency. The growth of the IT industry in India is unprecedented in all economies of the world. All subsectors of this sector (hardware products have made relatively minor progress) have made progress in revenue growth over the last two decades and stimulated the growth of the Indian economy. Rapid progress in the IT industry and liberalisation policies, such as reducing trade barriers and eliminating import tariffs on technology products by the Government of India, are instrumental in the growth of the sector. Various other government initiatives, such as the establishment of software technology parks (STP), export oriented units (EOUs), special economic zones (SEEs) and foreign direct investment (SEEs), have helped the industry to achieve a dominant position in the global IT industry. Today, when the COVID-19 pandemic has affected the whole world and economies, they have been hard hit. The Indian IT industry still shows positive signs and has the resilience to overcome this unprecedented tragedy. It has been shown to be a global economic force and makes an important contribution, in particular, to the Indian economy and the world in general. This article seeks to outline how the Indian IT industry has evolved over the years and its important role in supporting Indian growth. The development of the Indian IT industry after independence until the 1970s, India had no major policy or framework for computer/software technology. However, the government has taken a number of initiatives to start designing and computers in educational institutes during this period. In 1963, the Bhabha Committee stressed the importance of electronics and computers for India's development. On the recommendation of the Bhabha Committee, the Indian government established the Ministry of Electronics (DoE) in the 1970s to promote the growth of electronics and computers in India. In 1972, the government formulated a new software system and allowed the import of hardware and the export of software. This system is considered the first turning point in the history of the Indian IT industry since in 1974 Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) received its first foreign client Burroughs Corporation from the United States. For the next decade, although Indian companies, i.e. TCS, WIPRO, Infosys (1981), exported software products, but trade was not very encouraging. In 1978, IBM was forced to close its operations in India because the government asked it to reduce its equity. In 1986, however, the government brought about a policy of liberalisation for the IT industry, which declassified imports of licensed hardware and encouraged duty-free exports. Moreover, as a result of the liberalisation in 1991 and the opening up of the Indian economy to foreign investment, competition in the IT industry intensified, leading to standardisation and improved productivity. The IT industry grew rapidly and earned a large amount of force exchange. The Information Technology Act 2000, the National Broadband Policy 2004 and the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Act 2005 supported the IT industry and led to an increase in the number of domestic and foreign software/IT companies in the country. In the last decade, India has become an IT hub for software companies in the world and Indian software companies are taking up prominent positions in the global IT sector. India has become the largest resource acquisition destination for the IT industry. Online retail, cloud computing and e-commerce contribute to the rapid growth of the IT industry. The growth rate in the IT sector for 2019-2020 is around ten per cent. THE IT industry boosting India's growth The Indian IT industry grew rapidly with an exponential growth rate after economic reform from 1991-92. Indian IT companies have set up thousands of centers within Indian and approximately 80 countries around the world. Most global corporations source IT-ITES from the Indian IT industry, representing about 55 percent of the global service acquisition market ($200-250 billion) between 2019 and 2020. The size of the market (mainly export) of the IT industry increased from approximately $67 billion in 2008-09 to $191 billion in 2019-20 (chart 1). Revenue is expected to grow in the coming years at an accelerating pace of growth and is expected to reach $350 billion by 2025. A notable feature of the Indian IT industry is together with its expansion in terms of market size, a significant share of India's gross domestic product (GDP) is also gradually being added and consequently strengthens the country's growth and development. From a minuscule 0.4 percent in 1991-92, the IT industry contributed around eight percent in 2017-18 to India's total GDP (see Chart 2). That proportion is expected to rise to 10 percent by 2025. India's digitally skilled pool grew over the period and accounted for about 75 percent of global digital talent. India's four large IT companies (TCS, Infosys, Wipro, HCL Tech) employed more than one million employees. New IT-based technologies such as telemedicine, remote monitoring, etc. The introduction of fifth generation communication technologies (5G), the growing adoption of artificial intelligence, big data analytics, cloud computing and the Internet of Things (IoT) will further expand the size of india's IT industry. As the size of India's digital economy increases, IT companies are setting up their centers in Tier II and Tier III locations that will further increase growth and reduce existing disparities. Finally, india's IT industry grew at an extremely high rate of growth in the post-reform years and contributed a large share to national GDP. Despite the uncertain global economic scenario, the IT industry has steadily increased and accelerated India's growth. The industry absorbs a large portion of India's skilled human resources, making the country a global IT center. The IT industry has been instrumental in transforming india's entire economic and management environment. India's IT industry is taking steps in new disruptive technologies and will play a leading role in the ongoing Fourth Industrial Revolution worldwide. Tags: Share: Infosys Media Centre in Bangalore, India. Infosys is one of india's largest IT companies. Tidel Park in Chennai was the largest IT park in Asia when it opened in 1999. Information technology in India is an industry consisting of two main components: IT services and business process outsourcing (BPO). [1] The sector increased its contribution to India's GDP from 1.2% in 1998 to 7.7% in 2017. [2] According to NASSCOM, the sector aggregated revenues of USD 180 billion[3][4] in 2019, with export revenues of USD 99 billion and domestic revenues of USD 48 billion, which increased by more than 13 %. From 2020, India's IT workforce is 4.36 million employees. [5] The United States accounts for two thirds of India's IT services exports. [6] History See also: India Startup Ecosystem TimeLine India IT Services Industry was born in Mumbai in 1967 with the creation of Tata Consulting Services[7], which in 1977 partnered with Burroughs, which began India's export of IT The first software export zone, seepz – the forerunner of the modern IT park – was founded in Mumbai in 1973. More than 80 percent of the country's software exports came from the SEEPZ in the 1980s. The task force could act quickly because it is built on the experience and frustration of state governments, central government agencies, universities and the software industry. Much of what it proposed was also in line with the thinking and recommendations of international bodies such as the World Trade Organisation (WTO), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the World Bank. In addition, the Working Party has incorporated the experience of Singapore and other nations that have implemented similar programmes. It was less the task of invention than sparking action on consensus, which has already evolved within a network of communities and governments. Regulated references to VSAT became visible in 1994. [10] Desai (2006) describes steps taken to relax interconnection regulations in 1991: In 1991, the Electronics Ministry broke this impasse and created a company called Software Technology Parks of India (STPI), which could provide VSAT communications without violating its monopoly. STPI has set up software technology parks in different cities, each providing satellite links to be used by companies; local connection was a wireless radio connection. In 1993, the government began to allow individual companies their own specialised links, which allowed the work carried out in India to be transferred directly abroad. Indian firms soon convinced their American customers that the satellite connection was as reliable as the team of programmers working in the client's office. On 23 November 2001, a joint group of scholars was set up between the EU and India to further promote joint research and development. On 25 June 2005 India and the European Union decided to take part in a meeting with the European Economic and India has observer status at CERN, while the Joint India-EU Software Education and Development Center will be located in Bangalore. [11] Current situation In the current world economy, India is the largest exporter of IT. Exports dominate the Indian IT industry and represent about 79 % of the total revenues of the industry. However, the domestic market with strong revenue growth is also significant. [2] The industry's share of total Indian exports (goods plus services) increased from less than 4 % in FY1998 to around 25 % in FY2012. India's technology-friendly services sector accounts for 40% of the country's GDP and 30% of export revenues since 2006, with Sharma (2006) employing only 25% of its workforce. According to Gartner, Top Five Indian IT Providers include consulting services Tata, Infosys, Wipro, Tech Mahindra and HCL Technologies. [12] Bengaluru Bengaluru's main information technology centres are known as Silicon Valley of India. [13] [14] Notable technology parks are Electronics City Phase I & II, ITPL, Bagmane Tech Park, Embassy Golf Links, Manyata Tech Park, Global Village Tech Park, Embassy TechVillage. Notable IT companies in this field include Rockstar India, IBM India, FusionCharts, Sonata Software, Strand Life Sciences, Mindtree, and Intuit India. [15] Hyderabad Amazon Hyderabad campus Hyderabad – known for HITEC City or Cyberabad – is a major global IT center, and the largest bioinformatics hub in India. [16] [17] Hyderabad has emerged as the second largest city in the country for exporting pipping software to competitors Chennai and Pune. [18] [19] [20] From 2020, IT exports from Hyderabad were 128,807 crore ($15 billion), with 1500 IT and ITES companies providing 582,126 jobs. [21] [22] [23] [24] Notable tech and pharma parks are HITEC City, Genome Valley, and Hyderabad Pharma City Chandigarh Chandigarh is also one of the growing international IT services and outsourcing exporters. The next upcoming technology park will be the World Trade Center. [25] Kolkata Infinity Business Centre, Salt Lake Sector V, Kolkata Kolkata is the financial and commercial centre of eastern India. Metro has seen a significant increase in IT services. In August 2018, the West Bengal government announced that 200 acres of land in Rajarhat Newtown would be used to develop Bengali Silicon Valley, similar to California's Silicon Valley in San Francisco, USA. [26] The main purpose of this project is to create a business-friendly environment for IT companies to set up their business in the city. Major IT parks include Sector V,

DLF 1.2, Gitanjali Park SEZ, Ecospace SEZ. Chennai Since 2012[update], Chennai is the largest exporter of Indian Information Technology (IT) and Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) services. [27] [28] Tidel Park in Chennai was billed as Asia's largest IT park when it was built. [29] [30] Notable tech parks are International Tech Park, DLF SEZ, Mahindra World City, SIPCOT IT Park, Olympia Tech Park and Ramanujan IT City. The city has a expressway called as an IT expressway and the preferred location for the IT industry. Large software companies have their offices set up here, with some of them making Chennai their largest base. [28] Pune The Rajiv Gandhi Infotech Park in Hinjawadi is a $US600 billion ($8.9 billion) maharashtra industrial development corporation (MIDC) project. [31] [32] The IT park covers an area of about 2800 acres (11 km2) and is home to more than 800 IT companies of all sizes. [33] In addition to Hinjawadi, IT companies are also located in Magarpatta, Kharadi and several other parts of the city. From 2017 IT sector employs more than 300,000,000 Thiruvanathapuram This section does not mention any resources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Non-source material can be challenged and removed. (November 2020) (Learn how and when to delete this message template) Technovalley, Thiruvananthapuram In Thiruvananthapuram, Technopark was founded for the development of electronics and information technology in the state. It is India's first industrial park dedicated to electronics, software and IT businesses. Started in 1995, the campus in Thiruvananthapuram city covers an area of 330 acres (1,335,462.6 square meters) of campus with 4,000,000 square feet (370,000 square meters). The built-up space that is currently available, and another 2,000,000 more square feet of built-up space coming up, is now home to more than 260 companies. More than 35,000 IT professionals work here. Companies include one company at CMMI level 5 and PCMM 5, four CMM Level 5, two CMM level 3 and several companies certified by ISO 9001. Technopark is undergoing a major expansion with the development of the Technocity project. Ranchi Now Ranchi becomes the main IT center in Jharkhand, India. Ranchi Science Centre or also known as Science City Ranchi is a science center, science museum and as well as science park in Ranchi located in Morhabadi. Now Software Technology Parks India or STPI has set one it's IT park in Ranchi on Namkum. It stores IT and BPO companies. Here are the branches of Ricoh, HCL, Dzinex, Lexicon, IBrowse and L&T, etc. Jamshedpur Jamshedpur has many IT companies such as Oracle, Cognizant, IT SCIENT, Amazon, IBM, L&T and TCS, etc. See also Electronics and Semiconductor Manufacturing Industry in India List of Indian IT Companies List of PublicLy Listed Software Companies India PARAM Supercomputing in India Timeline of Indian Startup Ecosystem References ^ Nirmal, Rajalakshmi. It's time for ctrl+alt+delete. Hindus. 2017. ^ a b sector nformation technology/business process management (IT-BPM) in India as a share of India's gross domestic product (GDP) between 2009 and 2017. NASSCOM. Archived from the original on 20 December 2012. ^ Singh, Shelley (September 14, 2017). The domestic market will become more attractive to Indian IT giants. August 3, 2019 - via The Economic Times. ^ The IT industry can become a beacon for India's growth; here is how many IT companies operate in India. financialexpress.com February 2020. ^ The Indian IT industry looks forward to working with the new U.S. administration. Economic times. 8 November 2020. ^ Amid IT layoffs, this could be cause for cheering – Times of India. The Times of India. ^ Top 50 emerging global outsourcing sites (PDF). www.itida.gov.eg. Archived from original (PDF) July 21, 2010. ^ Special Economic Zones: Profits at all costs. Archived from the original on 7 July 22, 2010. ^ Top 50 emerging global outsourcing sites (PDF). www.itida.gov.eg. Archived from the original (PDF) on July 21, 2010. ^ Online Journal of Space Communication. Spacejournal.ohio.edu. ^ Inc., Ibp (2013). India Telecom Laws and Regulations Manual. Int'l Trade publication. p. 300. ISBN 978-1433081903. ^ Gartner says the top six Indian IT service providers rose 23.8 percent in 2011. Gartner.com September 28, 2013. Canton, Naomi. How 'Silicon' is bridging the digital divide. CNN. 6 December 2012. ^ RAI, SARITHA. Is another Silicon Valley take root in Bangalore?. New York Times. Obtained on 20 April 2004, the Commission received a ^ Juego Studio. Crunchbase. 8 December 2020. ^ Udgirkar, Trushna. A new innovation support centre to open in Hyderabad this month. ^ Hyderabad emerges as India's new biotech capital: Experts. www.PharmaBiz.com. ^ Hyderabad Pips Chennai, Pune in software export. New Indian Express. ^ CDFD to be Sun's first CoE in medical computer science. timesofindia-economic times. ^ Hyderabad Pips Chennai, Pune in software export. newindianexpress.com April 2018. ^ Telangana records 17.93% growth in the IT sector. The Times of India. May 21, 2020. Restored May 21, 2020. ^ Telangana IT exports are growing by 18% to ¡1.28 lakh crore in FY20. ^ Hyderabad overtakes Bengalis in IT office space occupation. ^ Hyderabad IT company told to gradually ramp up operations. ^ World Trade Center launched in Chandigarh Vikash. Economic times. As of December 31, 2015. February 2019. ^ ^ Chennai Activities. NASSCOM. Archived from the original on 16 December 2012. ^ a b Chandramouli, Rajesh (1 May 2008). Chennai emerging as India's Silicon Valley?. Economic times. December 28, 2012. ^ Ford R. 200-cr. IT hub in Chennai. Hindus. Chennai. 2 November 2000. 28 December 2012. ^ Work Ethic: How Indian cities fare. Rediff. December 28, 2012. ^ Bari, Prachi (7. Hinjawadi, a land of opportunity. Economic times. India. Archived from the original on 9 November 2009. ^ Hinjawadi IT park. The MegaPolis. Archived from the original on November 18, 2009. ^ a b Banerjee, Shoumojit (May 27, 2017). Pune, where there is panic on the IT campus. Hindus. ISSN 0971-751X. Archived from the original 27 May 2017 June 2018. ^ Economic Times (2010), Are IT jobs losing sparkle?. Economictimes.indiatimes.com 30 August 2010. Sources Sharma, Dinesh C. (2015). Outsourcing: revolution in IT in India. MIT Press the button. ISBN 9780262028752. Parayil, G. (2016). Political economy and information capitalism in India: Digital divide, development gap and equity technologies, globalisation and development. Springer. ISBN 9780230595613. Vittal, N.; Mahalingam, S. (2001). Information Technology: India is tomorrow. Manas Publications. ISBN 9788170491194. Franda, Marcus F. (2002). China and India Online: Information technology policy and diplomacy in the world's two largest nations. Rowman & Littlefield. ISBN 9780742519466. Ezer, Jonathan (2010). Perception of information technology in India: A study of institutional forces that influence how technology learns and learns at Indian universities. L.A. Lambert Academic Publishing. ISBN 9783838372792. Obtained from