Role of Internet of Things (IoT)

In Promoting Sustainable Economic Growth in India 2047

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5. THE ROLE OF INTERNET OF THINGS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION SECTOR: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

DR. S. KARTHIKEYAN & DR. P. MOHAMMED HITHER ALI

Abstract

A well-designed teaching campus that integrates technology is essential for the improvement of students, there by resulting in the development of the educational sector. The universities have to be digitalized with facilities for learning, teaching, and research, for increasing student experiences and providing practical settings. They also need to adjust their programmes, activities, and teaching strategies to enable researchers and educators to work more effectively in a digital environment. Technology at digital colleges can increase security, lower expenses, and provide devices for academics, professors, and students. These benefits increase focus on academic developments, researchers, overall student experience, and university processes. Through the analysis of a number of prior studies, we have conducted a study on the Internet of Things and its impact on the advancement of education sector. We have also studied the various technological study tools like the smart class and smart laboratories its elements, and how it differs from conventional classes. As a result of faster learning and the development and improvement in the educational process, the research has determined that the Internet of Things (IoT) is very important at universities and is important to both

teachers and students. This paper aims to discuss about an empirical analysis on the role of the internet of things in the development of education sector.

Keywords: Higher Education, Internet, Digital India, Research, Education Infrastructural Development.

Introduction

In 1999, Kevin Ashton was the first person to utilize the Internet of Things (IoT). Researchers have characterized the Internet of Things (IoT) using a variety of terms, which include "Internet of People," "Internet of Anything," "Internet of Everything," "Internet of Marks," "Internet of Data," and "Internet of Services." This International network called the Internet of Things (IoT) connects objects, materials, and the Internet to enable interaction or communication with the environment. The ubiquitous existence in a range of objects or things is the core idea behind the Internet of Things (IoT). As a result, the scope of IoT objects is significantly broader, including actual items like persons, freight, and products that may be identified by a variety of devices including sensors, RFID tags, actuators, mobile phones, smart cards, GPS devices, and more. The items can interact with one another and work together with their neighbours to accomplish shared objectives. After evaluating a number of research, we identified a number of persistent issues with in educational systems, like the inability of students with impairments or those who reside in rural places with poor transportation to attend classes, etc., when evaluating students' performance during laboratory experiments, it might be challenging to determine how many times they tried an experiment and how long it took to complete. Due to a specific scenario, students who are unable to attend classes must precisely make up for the missed scientific lectures. More electrical energy will be consumed by the equipment (lighting, air conditioning,