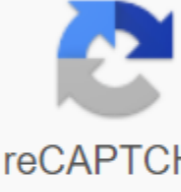


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For the retail network, see Computer Literacy Training in India Computer Literacy is defined as knowledge and ability to effectively use computers and related technologies, with skill levels ranging from elementary use to computer programming and advanced problem solving. Computer literacy can also relate to someone's comfort level through computer programs and applications. Another valuable component is understanding how computers work and work. Computer literacy can be distinguished from computer programming, which is primarily focused on the development and coding of computer programs, rather than on using and their use skills. Various countries, including the United Kingdom and the United States, have taken initiatives to improve computer literacy in countries. Background computer literacy differs from digital literacy, which is the ability to communicate or find information on digital platforms. Comparatively, computer literacy measures the ability to use computers and maintain a basic understanding of how they work. Human computer literacy is usually measured by questionnaires that test their ability to write and change text, create problems with the computer, and organize and analyze information on the computer. To improve their computer literacy, computer users need to distinguish which computer skills they want to improve, and learn to be more purposeful and accurate in using these skills. By learning more about computer literacy, users can discover more computer functions that are worth using. Arguments in favor of the use of computers in classrooms, and therefore to improve computer literacy, primarily professional or practical. Computers are important in today's workplace. Computer literacy education is designed to provide students with able-bodied skills. Rapid changes in technology overshadow predictions for the next five years of computer literacy. Computer literacy projects are supported in many countries because they are in line with the common political and economic principles of public and private organizations in these countries. The Internet offers great potential for effective and widespread knowledge and integration of technological progress. This is facilitated by improved computer literacy. The term computer literacy was coined by Andrew Molnar in 1978. He was Director of the Computer Science Administration of the National Science Foundation in the United States. Shortly after his formation, computer literacy was discussed in several scientific articles. In 1985 The Journal of Higher Education argued that being computer literate involves mastering word processing, spreadsheet programs, and obtaining and sharing information on a computer. United States In the UK, a number of well-known video game developers appeared in the UK in the late 1970s and early 1980s. The BBC Micro Computer Literacy Project ran from 1980 to 1989. This initiative brought up a generation of programmers in schools and at home, before the development of the mass PC market in the 1990s. The BBC Computer Literacy Project 2012 was launched to develop market information technology and computer science skills for students. Computer programming skills were introduced into the National Curriculum in 2014. In 2017, it was reported that some 11.5 million UK citizens lack basic computer literacy skills. In response, the UK government published a digital skills strategy in 2017. In the United States, students are being implanted in tablet computers in preschools or kindergartens. Tablet computers are preferable to their small sizes and touch screens. The tablet's touchscreen user interface is more accessible for underdeveloped motor skills for young children. Early childhood teachers use student-centered learning to guide a young student through a variety of activities on a tablet computer. This usually involves browsing the Web and using apps to introduce a young student to the basic level of computer ownership. The concern raised in this topic of discussion is that primary and secondary education teachers often lack basic computer literacy skills. A 2014 study by Sam Ataraj at Moorhead State University found that many college freshmen did not have sufficient computer skills. After the freshmen completed the computer literacy course, there was a significant improvement in their understanding of the course material. This means that the availability of basic computer literacy courses has a big impact on academic success. In the United States labour market, computer illiteracy severely limits employment opportunities. Nonprofits such as Per Scholas are trying to narrow the gap by offering free and low-cost computers to children and their families in underserved communities in the South Bronx, New York, Miami, Florida, and Columbus, Ohio. On average, the world's world computer literacy figures, as defined by the World Economic Forum, have shown that OECD countries are not as computer literate as one might expect, as 25% of people do not know how to use a computer, at least 45% rate poorly and only 30% rate both moderately and strongly computer literacy. See also Educational Portal Computer Science - Education Digital Digital Literacy Information Literacy Transliteracy Web Literacy Computers BBC Micro OLPC XO Raspberry Pi Initiative BBC Computer Literacy Project 2012 European Computer Driver's License One Laptop on Child Links - b Tobin, Catherine D. (February 1983). The development of computer literacy. A teacher of arithmetic. 30 (6): 22–23, 60. 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