



IMPLEMENTATION OF ICT SKILLS FOR THE STUDENTS OF THEIR EMPLOYMENT IN SKILL BASED JOBS



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IMPORTANCE OF ICT IN EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

ICT stands for information and communication technology. ICT include the use of hardware and software for efficient management of information, and it also includes communication devices such as radio, television, cell phones, computer, satellite systems and many more. It refers to that technology, which is used to transmit, store, share, create or exchange information. Innovations in technology and globalization have led to an enlarged the use of ICTs in all sectors. It helps pupils to develop new skills and become more creative. ICT stimulates the development of imagination as well as initiative. It is a valuable tool for producing work, both in terms of content and form. It improves pupils' academic performance as their classroom experience also improves substantially. ICT enables the use of innovative educational resources and the renewal of learning methods, establishing a more active collaboration of students and the simultaneous acquisition of technological knowledge. Furthermore, ICTs are of great help in developing discernment. Information and communications technology (ICT) plays a profound role in any business growth. It improves employee communication, automates many business operations, and enhances the transparency of your projects. That will enhance client and employee satisfaction, increase profits, and give you a chance to grow.

Introduction

In recent years there has been a groundswell of interest in how computers and the Internet can best be harnessed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of education at all levels and in formal and non- formal settings. But ICTs are more than just these technologies; older technologies such as the telephone, radio and television, although now given less attention, have a longer and richer history as instructional tools. For instance, radio and television have for over forty years been used for open and distance learning, although print remains the cheapest, most accessible and therefore most dominant delivery mechanism in both developed and developing countries. The use of computers and the

Internet is still in its infancy in developing countries, if these are used at all, due to limited infrastructure and the attendant high costs of access.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has become, within a short time, one of the basic building blocks of modern society. Many countries now regard understanding ICT and mastering the basic skills and concepts of ICT as part of the core of education, alongside reading, writing and numeracy. One of UNESCO's overriding aims is to ensure that all countries, both developed and developing, have access to the best educational facilities necessary to prepare young people to play full roles in modern society and to contribute to a knowledge nation.

Information and Communications Technology (ICT) plays a profound role in any business growth. It improves employee communication, automates many business operations, and enhances the transparency of your projects. That will enhance client and employee satisfaction, increase profits, and give you a chance to grow. ICT has transformed teaching and learning processes from being highly teacher-dominated to student-centred, and that this transformation will result in increased learning gains for students, creating and allowing for opportunities for learners to develop their creativity, problem-solving abilities, informational...

Globalization and technological changes procedure that have speed up in tandem over the past fifteen years—have created a new global economy —powered by technology, fuelled by information and driven by knowledge. The emergence of this new global economy has stern implications for the nature and purpose of learning organization. In recent years there has been a upsurge of interest in how ICT can best harnessed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of education at all levels and in both formal and non-formal settings. ICT emerge as a potentially powerful enabling tool for educational change and reform in the 21st century as the world is moving rapidly towards digitalization such as e governance, e- health, e- education etc. Education played important role in building the society. It determines the standard of society. The quality education helps to empowering the nation in all facets by providing new thoughts, new ways of implementation of several technologies and so many such things. There are number of useful teaching and learning methodologies in tradition.

ICT is the most effective way to boost the student's knowledge and the role of ICT in the education sectors becoming more important and this importance will continue to grow and develop in the 21st century. Nowadays ICT plays inevitable role in integrating technology into the educational activities. Many educational reformations are taking place in the current scenario. One among them is Information and Communication Technology (ICT). ICT stands for information and communication technology. ICT include the use of hardware and software for efficient management of information, and it also includes communication devices such as radio, television, cell phones, computer, satellite systems and many more. It refers to that technology, which is used to transmit, store, share, create or exchange information.

Current Scenario

The revolution in the information and communication sector is making the world united. With the invention of modern technologies there is enormous scope of development in all the sectors, provided there is proper utilization of technologies with the appropriate human resource. With the advent of modern technologies and up gradation of technology and revolution in the information and communication sector the world has now become a mere small village. Again, with the concept of globalization the cross country transfer of technology with respect to equipment and even manpower has now days become much easier. Technological change is always accompanied by realignments of markets. With the advent of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) revolution such alignments have undergone exceptional changes.

ICT enhances productivity and finds way for developing the economic structure of a country. Thus, it can be said that technological up gradation has an obvious impact on the economic development of the country. Hence the government of India has made significant investments in this sector. It is also assumed that ICT increases the amount of timeliness of information available to the economic agents and improves the production process to organize, store and retrieve information and thus have major implication for the developing countries such as India. ICT has become an integral part of everyday life for many people. It increases its importance in people's lives and it is expected that this trend will continue, to the extent that ICT literacy will become a functional requirement for

people 's work, social, and personal lives. ICT has the potential of promoting jobs and entrepreneurship and contributing towards the socioeconomic development of the country whether wholly or in part for the course delivery, interaction and facilitation. There are several courses that are done using technology such as Swayam, Swayam Prabha and MOOCs etc.

The objective of ICT is to connect the gap between the parents, educators, and students by prompting viable, cooperative, and straightforward modes of communication. It likewise gives advanced information exchanging ways for educational institutions such as schools, colleges, and universities to pass on or exchange information. Thus, it plays a crucial role in education, especially in the administration and management of institutions. Establish a starting point each students' ICT learning and embed formative assessment in a primary school in key learning areas such as literacy and numeracy. Plan for progression in ICT learning progression in the Learning Continuum of the Australian Curriculum. ICT allows students to monitor and manage their learning, think critically and creatively, solve simulated real-world problems, work collaboratively, engage in ethical decision-making, and adopt a global perspective towards issues and ideas.

Objectives

The followings are the aim and objectives of ICT implementation in education

- 1) To implement the principle of life-long learning / education.
- 2) To increase a variety of educational services and medium / method.
- 3) To promote equal opportunities to obtain education and information.
- 4) To develop a system of collecting and disseminating educational information.
- 5) To promote technology literacy of all citizens, especially for students.
- 6) To develop distance education with national contents.
- 7) To promote the culture of learning at school (development education, and open source of education)
- 8) To promote the culture of learning at school (development education, open source of education.)

Key Issues to Remember in Relation to the Importance of ICT in Education Are that:

1. **E-learning or Online Learning:** The presence of ICT in education allows for new ways of learning for students and teachers. E-learning or online learning is becoming increasingly popular and with several unprecedented events taking place in our lives, this does not only open opportunities for schools to ensure that students have access to curriculum materials whilst in the classroom but also allows them to ensure students outside the classroom such as at home or even in hospitals can learn.
2. **ICT brings Inclusion:** The benefits of ICT in education is of such that students in the classroom can all learn from the curriculum material. Students with special needs are no longer at a disadvantage as they have access to essential material and special ICT tools can be used by students to make use of ICT for their educational needs. Despite this, it opens up new issues related to the 'digital divide' and providing access to ICT tools and resources for those who are less fortunate.
3. **ICT Promotes Higher-Order Thinking Skills:** One of the key skills for the 21st century which includes evaluating, planning, monitoring, and reflecting to name a few. The effective use of ICT in education demands skills such as explaining and justifying the use of ICT in producing solutions to problems. Students need to discuss, test, and conjecture the several strategies that they will use.
4. **ICT Enhances Subject Learning:** It is well known these days that the use of ICT in education adds a lot of value to key learning areas such as literacy and numeracy.
5. **ICT use Develops ICT Literacy and ICT Capability:** Both are 21st-century skills that are best developed whilst ICT remains transparent in the background of subject learning. The best way to develop ICT capability is to provide them with meaningful activities, embedded in purposeful subject-related contexts.
6. **ICT Use Encourages Collaboration:** You just have to put a laptop, iPad or computer in the classroom to understand how this works. ICT naturally brings children together where they can talk and discuss what they are doing for their work and this in turn, opens up avenues for communication thus leading to language development.

7. **ICT Use Motivates Learning:** Society's demands for new technology have not left out children and their needs. Children are fascinated with technology, and it encourages and motivates them to learn in the classroom.
8. **ICT in Education Improves Engagement and Knowledge Retention:** When ICT is integrated into lessons, students become more engaged in their work. This is because technology provides different opportunities to make it more fun and enjoyable in terms of teaching the same things in different ways. Because of this increased engagement, it is said that they will be able to retain knowledge more effectively and efficiently.
9. **ICT Use Allows For Effective Differentiation Instruction with Technology:** We all learn differently at different rates and styles and technology provide opportunities for this to occur.
10. **ICT Integration is a Key Part of the National Curriculum:** The integration of digital technologies or ICT is a significant part of the Australian Curriculum for example, and this is a trend that many global governments are taking up as they begin to see the significance of ICT in education.

ICT and Teacher Training

- a. Teachers are no longer dispensers of knowledge but proactive facilitators.
- b. Redefining the role of the teacher in the new information age.
- c. The quality of teachers as a predictor of student learning therefore the importance of teacher training is heightened- in this light what is the role of ICT as a tool facilitating teacher training Vikramshila Education Resource Society Shikshak Sammelan 2009, ICT for Quality Education.
- d. Bringing teachers to ICT rather than taking ICT to teachers- relevance in developing nations.

Many teachers are reluctant to use ICTs, especially computers and the internet. Some of the reasons for this reluctance include:

[1] Poor software design,

[2] Scepticism about the effectiveness of computers in improving learning outcomes,

[3] lack of administrative support,

[4] Increased time and effort needed to learn the technology and how to use it for teaching,

[5] The fear of losing their authority in the classroom as it becomes more learner centred.

Advantages of ICT in Education

1. Technology helps children to stay motivated during the learning process.
2. It encourages more communication between teachers and parents.
3. Technology options in the classroom are affordable.
4. It creates new ways to learn for today's student.
5. Technology allows us to give students access to data from a single location.
6. It gives us better access to behavioural data on students.
7. Technology helps to prepare students for their future world.
8. The introduction of technology allows for the teaching of needed vocational skills.
9. Technology in the classroom encourages collaboration.
10. It encourages students to stay engaged with their learning environment.
11. Teachers have more credibility when they use technology in the classroom.
12. Cost Effective
13. Bridging the cultural divide.
14. Creation of new jobs.
15. Educational resources for teachers.

Disadvantages of ICT in Education

1. The presence of technology can be distracting to students.
2. Technology can make it easier to cheat.
3. Using tech can cause some students to disconnect from the classroom.
4. Some students may not know the difference between reliable and unreliable resources.
5. Technology is a resource that not all families can afford.

6. Some technologies could replace the teacher in some classrooms.
7. There are privacy concerns to consider with technology in the classroom.
8. Technology in the classroom could create medical problems for some kids.
9. Kids often lose track of time when using technology in the classroom.
10. Many classrooms place limits on technology access.
11. Technology can create dependencies for information recall

Conclusion

In terms of using internet and other ICT as a resource for lesson preparation, most of the teachers interviewed, admitted to never or rarely using it, while few used the internet to gather information sporadically or regularly. More teachers were comfortable however, with using computers as an individual than as a teacher. A positive find is that all those teachers who are not well versed with the computer and other technology, expressed keen interest in undergoing training for the same. They felt that if trained, they would be in a position to make use of resources available in the school. Support of school administrators and, in some cases, the community, is critical if ICTs are to be used effectively. In addition, teachers must have adequate access to functioning computers (or other technologies) and sufficient technical support. Shifting pedagogies, redesigning curriculum and assessment tools, and providing more autonomy to local schools all contribute to the optimal use of ICTs in education. Very few strong examples of integration of ICT into classroom teaching learning is visible, though some schools do use the audio-visual aids and integrate teaching of some lessons. However, even where ICT is used in the classes, it is usually as an information source and not a part of core learning process.