

THE ROLE OF ICT IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF SCHOOL EDUCATION IN INDIA

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Abstract

Today, from the time we stir toward the beginning of the day to the time before we rest, media, for example, papers, radio, TV, and PCs, encompass us. Every one of these media go under the general umbrella of what are known as the present ICTs. ICT in schools give numerous chances to instructors to change their practices by furnishing the students with improved instructive substance and increasingly powerful educating and learning strategies. ICTs, particularly the PC and Internet based can be valuable in drill and practice; to help analyze and take care of issues, for getting to data and information about different related topics. In creating nations of Asia, specifically India, is attempting to make a pool of work power to address openings for work in PCs—equipment and programming, making and preparing individuals in PC designing. This paper has the job of ICT in improving the nature of school instruction in India. Other than it, the paper will likewise concentrate on the idea of ICT and the idea of school instruction in India.

Keywords

ICT, School Education, Quality Education

Introduction

School Education has a great role for a country. It is the grass root level for any country. Any type of failure in this stage may become a country backward. It is considered only two or three goals in this level of education. Among them Universal Primary Education and Gender Equality are main. Government of India has taken many programmes and schemes for Universalizing the Primary and Elementary Education. In modern society, ICT plays a remarkable role in School Education. ICT in schools provide many opportunities to teachers to transform their practices by providing the learners with improved educational content and more effective teaching and learning methods. ICT improves the learning process through the provision of more interactive educational materials that increase learner's motivation and facilitate the easy acquisition of basic skills. In Primary and Secondary level the use of various multimedia devices such as computer application, OHP, videos, television etc. offer more challenging and engaging learning environment for students. In twenty first century teaching learning skills underscore the need to shift from traditional teacher centered pedagogy to more learner centered method. Active collaborative and cooperative learning environment facilitated by ICT and its gadgets. Not only teaching learning system but also administrative system can be improved by the use of ICT.

Information Communication Technology

Information: The idea of data (the "I" in ICT) covers points, for example, the significance and estimation of data; how data is controlled; the impediments of ICT; lawful thought. The executives of

data covers how information is caught, checked and put away for compelling use; the control preparing and dispersion of data; keeping data secure; structuring systems to share data.

Communication: The C part of ICT alludes to the correspondence of information by electronic methods, typically over a separation. This is regularly accomplished through systems of sending and getting gear, wires and satellite programming applications and information. The sort of system is important in the workplace condition where partners need to approach regular information or program. Outer Networks-Often you have to speak with somebody outside your inside system; right now should be a piece of a Wide Area Network (WAN). The web is a definitive WAN – it is a huge system of systems. Inner Networks-Usually alluded to as a Local Area Network (LAN), this includes connecting various equipment things together inside an office or building. The point of a LAN is to have the option to share equipment offices, for example, printers or scanners.

Technology: Innovation is the creation, alteration, use, and information on apparatuses, machines, strategies, artworks, frameworks, and techniques for association, so as to tackle an issue, improve a previous answer for an issue, accomplish an objective, handle an applied info/yield connection or play out a particular capacity. It can likewise allude to the assortment of such instruments, including hardware, adjustments, courses of action and methods. Advances essentially influence human just as other creature species' capacity to control and adjust to their indigenous habitats. The term can either be applied for the most part or to explicit regions.

Innovation has influenced society and its environmental factors in various manners. In numerous social orders, innovation has grown further developed economies (counting the present worldwide economy) and has permitted the ascent of a recreation class. Numerous mechanical procedures produce undesirable side-effects, known as contamination, and exhaust common assets, to the burden of Earth's condition. Different usage of innovation impact the estimations of a general public and new innovation regularly brings up new moral issues

Scenario of School Education System in India

School instruction gives the base to the future training of a nation. There are different schools in India and numerous new ones are coming up. Various kinds of schools like private schools, live-in schools, government schools, day schools, grade schools and optional schools work in the nation. A large portion of the schools nowadays have incredible offices including the best educators to give quality training to youngsters. There are such a large number of schools that are running in the nation, yet guardians despite everything think that its hard to pick schools for their kids because of the tremendous numbers. All the schools in the nation are represented by the standards of the individual sheets under which they run. Other than the state sheets the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), Council for Indian School Certificate Examination and National Institute of Open tutoring are a portion of the sheets that care for school assessment in India. These loads up direct school leaving testament assessments the nation over.

Training in India is given by the open segment just as the private segment, with control and subsidizing originating from three levels: focal, state, and neighborhood. According to the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2012, 96.5% of every single provincial kid between the ages of 6-14 were tried out school. This is the fourth yearly study to report enlistment above 96%. 83% of all rustic 15-16-year olds were taken on school. Be that as it may, going ahead, India should concentrate more on quality.

India's instruction framework is isolated into various levels, for example, pre-essential level, essential level, rudimentary training, optional training, undergrad level and postgraduate level. The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) is the zenith body for educational plan related issues for school instruction in India. The NCERT offers help and specialized help to various schools in India and regulates numerous parts of requirement of instruction arrangements. In India, the different educational plan bodies administering school instruction framework

The focal and most state sheets consistently follow the "10+2+3" example of instruction. Right now, long stretches of school training for four year college education. The 10 years is additionally partitioned into 5 years of essential instruction and 3 years of upper essential, trailed by 2 years of secondary school. This example began from the suggestion the Education Commission of 1964–66. 80% of every perceived school at the basic stage are government run or upheld, making it the biggest supplier of instruction in the nation. Figures discharged by the Indian government in 2011 show that there were 5,816,673 primary teachers in India. As of March 2012 there were 2,127,000 auxiliary teachers in India. Training has additionally been made free for youngsters for 6 to 14 years old or up to class VIII under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009. There have been a few endeavors to improve quality made by the legislature. The District Education Revitalization Program (DERP) was propelled in 1994 with an expect to Universalize Primary Education in India by changing and vitalizing the current essential training framework. The focal government subsidized 85% of the DERP and the staying 15 percent was financed by the state.

UNICEF and other global projects likewise bolstered the DERP, which had opened 160000 new schools including 84000 elective training schools conveying elective instruction to around 3.5 million youngsters. This essential instruction conspire has additionally indicated a high Gross Enrollment Ratio of 93–95% throughout the previous three years in certain conditions of India. Critical improvement in staffing and enlistment of young ladies has likewise been made as a piece of this plan. The present plan for Universalization of Education for All is the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, which is one of the biggest instruction activities on the planet. Enlistment has been upgraded, yet the degrees of value stay low.

Optional Education-The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986, has accommodated condition mindfulness, science and innovation instruction, and presentation of conventional components, for example, Yoga into the Indian auxiliary educational system. Auxiliary training covers kids 14–18 which covers 88.5 million kids as indicated by the Census, 2011. A huge component of India's auxiliary educational system is the accentuation on incorporation of the impeded areas of the general public. Experts from built up organizations are regularly called to help in professional preparing. Another component of India's auxiliary educational system is its accentuation on calling based professional preparing to assist understudies with achieving abilities for finding a job of his/her picking. A critical new component has been the expansion of SSA to auxiliary training as the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan.

An exceptional Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC) program was begun in 1974 with an emphasis on essential training yet, which was changed over into Inclusive Education at Secondary Stage. Another striking unique program, the Kendriya Vidyalaya venture, was begun for the representatives of the focal administration of India, who are conveyed all through the nation. The administration began the Kendriya Vidyalaya venture in 1965 to give uniform training in organizations following a similar prospectus at a similar pace paying little heed to the area to which the worker's family has been moved.

Role of ICT in School Education of India

Like India, every single creating nation on the planet, are utilizing ICTs to a great extent to build access to and improve the pertinence and nature of training. ICTs can possibly expand the choices, access, support, and accomplishment for all understudies. Despite the fact that PCs have been presented in schools in India, the training framework has to a great extent not been impacted by the potential for inescapable change characteristic for ICTs. Consequently, a proposed increment in the spending on ICTs in school instruction from not as much as Rs 1,000 crore in the tenth Five-Year Plan to more than 6,000 crore in the eleventh Plan (working gathering draft report), by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) could mirror a criticalness to saddle ICTs for foundational change in the training segment. To guide such gigantic spending, the service has started a procedure to draft a National Policy on ICT in School Education (NPISE). Despite the fact that the draft isn't yet distributed and is being talked about in a gathering with non-legislative and business delegates, the essential heading that it is taking raises a few hesitations and concerns. The extraordinary speed and general accessibility of different and significant data due to ICT, ICTs in India can possibly upgrade the training experience for youngsters who:

- ✓ have dropped out or potentially have kept themselves out of school for different reasons.
- ✓ have physical disabilities compelling their entrance to schools.
- ✓ have uncommon adapting needs.
- ✓ live in provincial and remote-rustic areas.

In India, different ICTs have been utilized throughout the years to advance essential and optional instruction. These incorporate radio, satellite based, single direction and intuitive TV, and the Internet. In any case, there have been tremendous geographic and segment aberrations in their utilization. A few states in the nation as of now have an empowering domain set up that considers a more noteworthy utilization of ICTs for training, though different states need such a situation utilizing ICTs for this reason extremely sporadic. The Government of India's leader training program at the essential level - the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) - has streamlined its attention on 'quality'.

Benefit of ICT in School Education

Like other developing countries, India uses ICT as a teaching tool. Its potential for improving the quality and standards of pupils' education is significant.

- Enable grater student self-sufficiency
- Enable undertakings to be custom fitted to suit singular abilities
- Enable understudies to exhibit accomplishment in manners which probably won't be conceivable with conventional techniques
- Unlocks concealed potential for those with correspondence troubles

ICT benefits for students

- Students using voice communication aids gain confidence and social credibility at school in their communities
- Increased ICT confidence amongst students motivates them to use the Internet at home for schoolwork and make their curiosity fulfill
- Computer can improve independent access for students to education
- Students with profound and multiple learning disabilities can easily communicate more

- Visually impaired students using the internet can access information along their sighted peers

ICT benefits of teachers and non-teaching staff

- Using the ICT contraptions instructors can undoubtedly speak to their talk
- Teachers make fascinating and productive their educating by utilizing ICT
- Non-training staff effectively store the recodes in PCs
- Reduces segregation of instructors working in uncommon Educational needs by empowering them to discuss electronically with partners
- Enhances proficient improvement and the adequacy of the utilization of ICT with understudies through joint effort with peers
- Improving the aptitudes of staff a more prominent comprehension of access innovation utilized by understudies

ICT benefits for parents

- Not only learners, teachers, non-teaching staffs but also parents to have higher expectations of children's sociability and potential level participation may occur by ICT

Barrier

In Indian school instruction framework ICT have an incredible job to upgrade the nature of training. Out of 150 brilliant schools, 63 shrewd schools have so far been affirmed in 12 States and 3 UTs under ICT in Schools Scheme. Be that as it may, sadly there are a few obstructions to make the school training totally ICT based. They are as per the following:

- Lack of instructor's competency to deal with ICT equipment's, is one of the greatest obstruction in Indian school training framework for making it ICT based
- Lack of frameworks and gears are another issues for back warding Indian school instruction than other nation
- Lack of enthusiasm for instructors and students keep the Indian school training to his past spot
- Lack of examination for productive the plans of ICT

Conclusion

Quality in instruction through ICT and its mindfulness among partners will have positive effect on the general public. ICT can be useful in quality and measures of instruction by executing it in different periods of training. ICT can be utilized in formal and Non-formal sorts of instruction and would in the end make the students employable and socially helpful piece of the general public. By utilizing ICT in instructor preparing can set aside a great deal of cash of the Government. Also, a ton of subjective improvement can be viewed as asset people for the preparation can be best of the world. By utilizing ICT in organization can help in taking care of the issue of Absenteeism of understudies and educators. Great quality substance is one of the significant issues and legitimately influences the guidelines of training and quality. By beating the specific difficulties engaged with the procedure of training can help a ton right now. Decisively a great deal of value improvement is conceivable after cautious and arranged execution of ICT in school instruction by different partners.

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