



## ROLE OF ICT IN EDUCATION

**Dr. Sunita**

Assistant Professor

Vaish College of Education, Baund Kalan

### **Abstract:**

Information and communication technology (ICT) has become an essential part of education as it is helpful in increasing academic motivation, improving questioning skills, improving research courage, and raising school marks. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) plays a vital role in every aspect of education. The Traditional Non-formal education system includes many activities like admission, Personal Contact Programmes and Exams for any course in a University or Institution. ICT may significantly contribute to all the activities in this process by benefiting students, professors, parents, and universities themselves. It also can be used to deliver education to those who, for a variety of reasons, are unable to attend school. It also plays a significant role in formal and non-formal aspects of education.

**Keywords:** Information and Communication Technology, Implementation, Non-formal Education.

### **Introduction**

ICT is a term that includes any communication device or application which helps us in accessing information and these applications and devices encompass: radio, television, cellular phones, computer and network hardware and software, satellite systems, and so on, as well as the various services and applications associated with them, such as videoconferencing and distance learning.

ICT plays a vital role in facilitating learning. It provides many effective methods such as independent, self-directed, and collaborative learning. ICT makes it possible to communicate with such people who are geographically separated and it also offers options for receiving fast feedback which increases the possibility of learning. It plays a silent role in students' learning generation and recognizes ICTs as the catalysts for change in teaching methods, learning approaches, accessing information, etc.

It's a belief that ICTs will empower teachers and learners. Moreover it helps to transform teaching and learning processes from highly teacher-dominated to student-centered. This transformation will result in increased learning

gains, problem-solving abilities, informational reasoning skills, communication skills, and other higher-order thinking skills in students and learners.

It is clear that Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has an impact on the entire learning process of new generations. It is a widespread view that ICT can play an important role in transforming and modernizing the learning process.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) affect all aspects of life. The use of ICT has fundamentally changed the methods and procedures of teacher education. Education is a very socially oriented activity. Quality education has traditionally been associated with strong teachers who have high degrees of personal contact with learners. But as the world moves rapidly towards digital media and information, the role of ICT in education is becoming more important, and this importance will continue to grow and develop in the 21st century.

### **Advantages of ICT**

There are some advantages of ICT in Education:

1. Act as Motivating Tool: ICT acts as a motivating tool for many students and learners. Our youth is very captivated by technology. They can use ICT to enhance their learning, which provides additional activities about their subjects that are not available in the classroom.
2. Rapid Communication: It promotes fast communication all over the world. Anyone can get information from different states, countries, or continents.
3. Cooperative Learning: ICT provides cooperative learning, encourages dialogue, and creates a more engaging classroom. With the help of ICT, we can participate in group discussions and solve our problems in a group.
4. Research Materials: ICT provides us worldwide facilities which help us to locate resources for our research work.
5. Writing Skills: If students are required to publish their work on the internet; they must develop hypertext skills. These skills help students to gain experience in non-sequential writings.

### **Disadvantages of ICT in Education**

There are some disadvantages of ICT in teaching and learning:

1. Plagiarism: To get good grades, students and learners copy much information from the internet. It is a case of plagiarism.
2. Student Privacy: Anyone can easily get information about you that is posted on the internet. It is very harmful to privacy and even leads to litigation.
3. Time: The effective use of ICT takes a lot of time. For internet- based lessons, we have to spend a lot of time and surf the internet to download the plan and adapt them to support the curriculum of objectives.

## Conclusion

In today's interconnected world, information and communication technology (ICT) is widely used by our nation and it affects our lives every day. It has a great impact on education for the learners and teachers. ICT has become a key driver in education as well as it has been identified by a range of important wider benefits of ICT on learning. The positive impact of ICT on students' skills and teamwork are included.

ICT also helps students and teachers with such activities that are provided on the web-sites. That kind of activity gives ideas to the teachers in their teaching so that students enjoy the class. Students learn more independently at the same time. They will take more responsibility for the learning process. As seen from the information above, ICT can benefit both strong and weak students with their special needs. By the way, they especially improved the performance in students' English and writing skills.

ICT is a part of a social system integrating meaningful communication within an education system. We can use it for analyzing the processes, meanings and functions of ICT in education. ICT also provided the research for us when we have to do the assignments. ICT is also one of the tools that allow easy communication with others in foreign countries. It saves cost and time. Schools use ICT to make it easy for both students and teachers to do their work. Different information and opinions can be found from the web-sites. In addition, ICT provides a wide array of information and effective lessons. That is also easy for students to do their work by using word processing. It makes our projects or assignments more neat and tidy. From the education system point of view, "e-" could mean "enhanced" education rather than "electronic" education. Consequently, ICT has a great impact on society, especially on education.

On the other hand, ICT also has a bad impact on the education system. Moreover, it will have an effect on the students. Students may not be interested in the way teachers teach. They will focus more on the web such as Facebook, MSN, and Twitter. It unknowingly influences their result in the class. It also changes their behavior to the teachers in school. Students who generally communicate with friends by the ICT will cause a problem when communicating face to face. It not only has an impact on character but also their attitude. Somehow, they will become more rebellious when influenced by the negative materials.

## References

- [1] Abelman, R. (2007) 'Fighting the War on Independency: Mediating TV, Internet, and Videogame Usage among Achieving and Underachieving Gifted Children', *Roeper Review*, Vol 29, pp 100-12.
- [2] Anderson, B. (2001) *e-Living: State of the Art Review*, report for the e-Living project.
- [3] Apple, L., Dadina, P., Dwyer, M., Hampton, K., Kitzie, V., Matni, Z., Moore, P. and Teodoro, R. (2014) 'Testing the validity of social capital measures in the study of information and communication technologies', *Information, Communication and Society*, 17(4), 398-416.

- [4] Aroldi, P., Carlo, S., & Colombo, F. (2014). "Stay Tuned": The Role of ICTs in Elderly Life', in G. Riva, P., Ajmone, & C. Grassi (Eds.), *Active Ageing and Healthy Living: A Human Centered Approach in Research and Innovation as Source of Quality of Life*. (pp. 145-156). Amsterdam: IOS Press.
- [5] Berg, A-J (1994) *The Domestication of Telematics in Everyday Life*. Paper presented at Cost248 meeting, Lund, 13th-14th April
- [6] Berg, A-J. (1997) 'Karoline and the Cyborgs: The Naturalisation of a Technical Object', in Frissen, V. (Ed.) *Gender, ITCs and Everyday Life: Mutual Shaping Processes*, COSTA4, Brussels, pp.7-35,
- [7] Bergman, S. (1994) 'Communication Technology in the Household: The Gendering of Artefacts and Practices', in Frissen, V. (Ed.) *Gender, ITCs and Everyday Life: Mutual Shaping Processes*, COSTA4, Brussels, pp.135-153
- [8] Berker, T., Hartmann, M., Punie, Y. and Ward, K. (eds) (2006) *Domestication of Media and Technologies*, Open University Press, Maidenhead.
- [9] Bittman, M., et al. (2011). "Digital Natives?New and Old Media and Children's Outcomes." *Australian Journal of Education* 55(2): 161-175
- [10] Bonfadelli, H., Bucher, P. and Piga, A. (2007) Use of old and new media by ethnic minority youth in Europe with a special emphasis on Switzerland. *Communications* 32(2): 141–170.

