Meaning of ICT

ICT stands for *Information Communication and technology* and can be defined as all the devices, tools, internet, hardware, software, content, resources, cell phones, interactive digital content, internet, satellite communication devices, radio and television services use to create, store, and help user and provider to interact whenever necessary.

According to UNESCO (2002), "ICT is a scientific, technological and engineering discipline and management technique used in handling information, its application and association with social, economic and cultural matters.

ICT एक वैज्ञानिक, तकनीकी और इंजीनियरिंग अनुशासन और प्रबंधन तकनीक है जिसका उपयोग सूचना, इसके अनुप्रयोग और सामाजिक, आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक मामलों के साथ जुड़ने में किया जाता है। "

"There is no fix definition of ICT."

Need of ICT in Teaching

➢ As we have seen Covid-19 time and now we know that the scenario is demanding the use of ICT in most of the educational settings. Also not before the Covid-19 time ICT was already evolving.

➢ The classroom needs are changing day by day and students are getting smarter and to deal with their smartness and to fulfil the gap between the teaching and learning use of ICT is necessary in classroom.

➢ ICT are helpful because these are kind of **learner centric curriculum.**

Uses of ICT in Teaching

1. Easily accessible
2. Can be used remotely
3. Interactive content
4. Enhance multisensory teaching
5. Time saving
6. Students is in lead position
7. Can access numerous books digitally
8. Watch visualisation or simulation of difficult concept of science or experiment
9. Help to manage students, parents, teachers and school management
10. Students can practise difficult task online (experimentation)
11. Institutes radio stations and television programmes
12. Useful for differently-abled children and individuals

1. Easily accessible

ICT tools like mobiles, laptops, digital readers can be accessed at anytime as per the need of students hence students can learn as per the need.

2. Can be used remotely

There is no need of attending any school physically for teachers as well as students both can interact and participate in the teaching and learning process. Villages students or any interested children can learn in prestigious institutes via online class and distance learning programmes.

3. Interactive content

By digital we can use images, sounds, videos to make **learning process** easy and **interactive** for all the age groups and these also helps to clear the concept of any particular topic or subjects and can be used for all of the subjects.

4. Enhance multisensory teaching

ICT tools helps to engage the learners in all the possible way by listening, watching and interacting online and create multisensory teaching and increase the retention in the learners.

5. Time saving

There is no need to attend the classroom or any formal institutes for learning and you can attend the class or learn as per your need hence it saves time of commuting (travelling), getting ready and you can also fast forward the lecture that is impossible in real teaching.

6. Students is in lead position

Students can select the content, the teacher, devices and learn as per their convenience, affordability and needs.

7. Can access numerous books digitally

Students can access digital library, content of their institute, schools and universities, etc. digitally and remotely.

8. Watch visualisation or simulation of difficult concept of science or experiment

Any difficult topic, subjects or concept can be animated and presented in a way that is helpful for learners and also easy for the teacher to teach by using animation of smart classes.

9. Help to manage students, parents, teachers and school management

There can be online school management system which can help to interact to help all the members in teaching learning process such as students, their parents, teachers and administrations.

10. Students can practise difficult task online (experimentation)

Students can perform any experiment online or by using simulation techniques and thus provides practical knowledge to students for any difficult or harmful experiment.

11. Institutes radio stations and television programmes

- ➢ There are so many universities and institutes that run their own radio stations that are helpful in transmitting important information to students.
- ➢ There are some governmental and non governmental channels which run and provides subjective knowledge to students.

12. Useful for differently-abled children and individuals

ICT tools are blessing for children with special needs as they enhance learning capacities for differently abled individuals and help in creating an inclusive classroom. ICT tools and devices like digital Braille, voice to text converter, enhance audio system for hearing affected individuals, digital maps, online communities to help each other, etc.

Demerits of ICT Tools in Teaching

1. Students are prone to pornography and online child abuse.

2. Students can engage in other task while learning on ICT devices, which means online contents may be sometimes distractible.

3. There are so much data and information on online which may be problematic for students from where to study from.

4. Prone to data security and hacking.

5. ICT devices sometimes not accessible everywhere sometimes.

Demerits of ICT Tools in Teaching

6. Proper training should be provided to students as well teachers also.

7. Expensive to set up ICT devices for students as well teachers and schools also and hampers learning for lower income class children.

8. Needs electricity, internet and proper maintenance time to time.*

9. For exams online mode of examination can be full of malpractice.

10. May decrease socialisation.

11. Not good for health (especially eyes and postures)