Role of ICT in Communication Skill

Surekha Devi
Principal Vaishno College of Education India

Abstract

Mahatma Gandhi said, "Education is not merely acquiring knowledge, gathering and collecting facts; it is to see the significance of life as a whole. By Education, I mean an all-round drawing out of the best in child and body, mind and spirit". ICT has become, within a very short time, one of the basic building blocks of modern society. ICT can support the learning of such skills as technology literacy, information management, communication, working in terms. enterpreneurialism, global awareness civic engagement and problem solving. Educators are always looking for interesting and innovative ways in which to improve the communication skills of their students and in communicating with their students. The learning takes place when there is an interaction between knowledgeable persons. The impact of learning is powerfully imbibed in students when the flow of information is in innovative or in interesting way. The above reasons make the education system to introduce the Information Communication Technology in the field of Education .Technological improvements in the process of transfer of information have made a great demand on strategies of teaching and learning process.

KEYWORD: communication, integrated, skill, technologies, transfer, tool

Introduction The use of Technology in education is one of the main challenges for education. Now a days there is fat growing interest in using modern communication technologies in the fields of education and communication. Teaching with the chalk boards, textbooks, radio/television and film have been used for educational purpose over the years, none has quite impact on the education process like the computer and internet, while television and film has impact on the audiovisual facilities of the users. The information and communication technology curriculum for senior secondary is built upon computer and information technology curriculum introduced in 2003, which has already incorporated ideas about how to prepare students for a new education.

Meaning

ICT Stands for Information communication and Technology which individually has very narrow meaning but when they join together they are able to bring the revolution in education system. The Information Communication and Technology generates the number of different ways of flow of instruction or sharing of information. Information and Communication Technology is an important instrument, which can transfer the present isolated, teacher centerd.book –centered learning environment into a rich student-centered environment.

Objectives of ICT Implementation

1. To implement the principle of long lasting communication

2. To increase the variety of educational methods and services.

3. To promote the equal importance to slow and gifted children.

4. To promote the Technology Literacy among citizens.

5. To increase the literacy rate through Distance Education.

6. To support schools in sharing experience and information with others.

7. To maintain the record.

Role of ICT in Communication Skill

Information Communication and Technology plays a large role in changing the field of education. With Laptops, desktop and even smart phones findings their way into daily lessons, these devices are changing the way teachers and students share information and the way school communicate both within their own organization and to the community. It plays a very important role in innovate teaching learning process.

Provide a Convenient Environment for Communication in Classroom

Technology like mobile devices, tablets computers, projectors make teaching and learning more accessible for everyone who is involved in it. We think health is wealth for human so internet is the wealth of information for everyone. This provides the collaborative learning environment in institution for staff and students in which communication is easier both in and out of the classroom. The latest technology development had introduced new software and application program which directs educators to select new approach to subject mastery. Rather based on simple lecture method and traditional teaching. It provides facilities of anytime and anywhere learning the content. The recent advance technology has good characteristic i.e. digital ink, which is used by devices with touch screens such as tablet, PC's the ability to record digitally any data, from test to transcripts, is a feature of information technology that has a long term potential to save money as well as make organization and management simpler and easier administrative work.

Increasing the potential of Communication/Education System

Teachers and students can be connected with many people and place around the globe, which leads to a vast improvement in distance learning courses, and allows the chance to disadvantaged people to get education. It allows the people to get education along with their responsibilities of family.

Personality Development

The personality of the child is developed through ICT as the education changes the behavior of the child. Also changes the proper education helps in the development of the child. The communication between many individuals is possible which allows them flow of information among them. The teacher comes in contact with many other teachers through internet which develops the proper attitude among them. Personality is the mirror of the students and so is the reflection of the school. ICT hence plays an enthusiastic role in developing student's interest. And they while surfing internet they come across many things, contemporary issues, different persons views and are able to generalize their own thinking. ICT develops the linguistic fluency of the students. ICT helps in generating different ideas in the mind of an individual.

Limitations of ICT

Individualization of Learning: This means that people learn as individuals and not as a homogenous group. ICTs allow each individual to relate to the medium and its content.

Interactivity: Interactivity is the way in which a person can relate to the content, go forward and backward in the content, start at any point depending upon prior knowledge instead of always in a sequential way.

Low Per Unit Cost: Per person, ICTs reduce the cost of education from very high to very low.

Distance and Climate Insensitive: It does not matter where you are, or how the weather is, you can still access and learn from ICTs.

Uniform Quality: If content is well produced and is of good quality, the same quality can be delivered to the rich and the poor, the urban and the rural equally and at the same low-cost. But ICTs also have weaknesses which we must understand. Some of these include. High Infrastructure and Start up Costs: It costs money to build ICT systems and to maintain them.

Tend Toward Centralized Uniform Content in Economies of Scale: The larger the numbers, the lower the cost. This means that sometimes we try to reach large numbers so we make content common, not taking into account individual differences.

Are not Ideally Location and Problem Sensitive: Address problems in a general way, but cannot, without special effort, solve local and culturally sensitive problems.

Conclusion

Education should more soulful which must inculcate the analytical and synthetical skills among students. The application of ICT helps the student teacher to face the open challenges and opportunities in the digital and competitive cyber base future with courageousness and confidence.

References

1. Bandura, A. (1986). Social Foundations of thought and action: A social – Cognitive View. Englewood cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall

2. Brosnan, T. (2001). Teaching Using ICT. University of London: Institute of Education.

3.Asokan Nochand ,” Information and Communication Technology”,First Edition,NGO Prints,Calicut.

4.Kok, A. (2007). ICT Integration into Classrooms: Unpublished literature review

5. Pedro et.al. (2004). Technology in Schools: Education, ICT and the Knowledge Society (Retrieved fromhttp://www.worldbank.org/education/pdf/ict_report_oct04.pdf on December 2009)

`6. Carnoy, M. (2002). ICT in Education: Possibilities and Challenges. (Downloadedfrom: http://www.uoc.edu, 04 March 2011).

7. Manivannan,M.,” Computer Technology in Teaching and Learning.”article Edutracks National Curriculum Framework 2005 National Curriculum Framework 2009.