

EFFECT OF ICT TOOLS ON TEACHING: A STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO NEW EDUCATION POLICY

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Abstract: *Information and communication technology (ICT) tools play a crucial role in education, depending upon its role and functions. Most of the tools are used for classroom teaching to make the learning process joyful and impactful for the learners. The government of India is very keen on taking digital education and experimental learning forward, this could be seen in the new education policy and various initiatives launched related to education under the 'Digital India' mission, which bridges the gap that our education system had from many years.*

Keywords: *ICT tools, Importance, Features, Major Changes, Role and Present Use*

Introduction:

Information and communication technology (ICT) tools and the new education policy is all set to change our education system and make it par with the new digital era. Usage of ICT tools in education is not a new concept but with the new policy in hand, it will help enhance the system more efficiently. The classification of ICT depends upon its use and function. Some of the classification and various types of ICT Tools are as follows:

- **Informative tools:** These are application tools that provide information or are considered as a repository of information in various formats including graphics, text, sound, or video.
- **Constructive tools:** It is a tool that is used to manipulate the information or construct on our own based on our understanding, creativity, and visualization. Powerpoint or ms-word are some examples of constructive tools.
- **Communication tool:** The easy and yet effective communication between student and teacher is done with this tool and now in a pandemic is used more widely. Emails, conferences, whiteboards are few common examples of it.
- **Collaborative Tool:** It is the most realistic tool for a collaborative project of a distributive group.
- **Situating Tool:** virtual reality is the best example for it as it lay the students in an environment that involves an occurrence of situation.

All these tools will help the education and the learning process more experimental and fun, along with developing students and making them well equipped with technology.

Objectives of Study

- To examine the role of ICT tools in education.
- To understand how the new education policy with help of ICT tools can enhance the education system.

Rationale of Study:

The new education policy was a long awaited decision on the part of the government. Consequently in the year 2020 the Government of India launched the new education policy focusing on the the practical learning aspect. The ICT enable tools play a very important role in providing education in the present situation of covid. Moreover the new education policy which emphasizes on development of technical skills goes hand in hand with the ICT tools. 10 study focuses on the use of ICT tools inIndia during the the covid-19 situation. An insight into the relation between new education policy and ICT tools forms the rational of study.

- **Research Methodology:**

The study uses secondary data for Effect of ICT Tools on teaching: A study with reference to new education policy. The secondary data is collected from websites, blogs, magazines, New education policies by the government of India, and various reports. The outcome of the study is based on secondary data/literature review of various websites, journals, and articles.

- **Review of Literature:**

Dr. K.Sumathi, Dr. k.Selvarani 2020, RELEVANCE OF ICT TOOLS IN TEACHING-LEARNING EXPLOITING FLIPPED CLASSROOM, talks about the pros and cons of the use of technology in the classroom, and it also states that it can add and enhance participation and learning but it can never replace the teacher and nor it is meant to do that, it enables them to connect better and experiment more in pedagogy and get immediate feedback.

Dr. AnjushaJ.Gawande 2020, COVID - 19 & USES OF ICT TOOLSstudy and talks about how ICT has turned into a boon at times of pandemic and is bridging the gap or barrier that is been create between student and teacher amidst this pandemic.It also regards ICT tools as 21st-century skills which everyone must develop and it also lists some major sources which are helping students in this pandemic.

Debarun Chakraborty, Soumya KantiDhara&AdrinilSantra 2018 Effectiveness of ICT in Strengthening the Process of Higher Education System in India talks about 4 major factors that can make ICT effective for higher education: accessibility, knowledge, usage, and cost. This factor has been analyzed and a study is done under various universities where it has been found that the most influencing factor on the effectiveness of ICT is its cost.

Shreya Anand, Satya Prakash 2020,Access and Availability of ICT Tools Used by Farmers for Crop Practice in Bihar, India talks about how farmers are using ICT tools and it has changed the perception of farmers in promoting scientific agricultural practices and

accessing modern ICT tools for agriculture information. Mobile phones are the best and easy source to find information.

A.Saleem, Shabana Tabusum. S.Z and M. Sadik Batcha 2018, Access of Information and Communication Technology among Engineering College Students in Chennai City: A Study discuss the usage of ICT tools in engineering college and found that most of the students are ICT literate or know basics about it, he further gave suggestions and recommendation about the same and its effectiveness.

Key Features of New Education Policy (NEP) 2020:

The New National Education Policy 2020 is approved by the Union Cabinet, chaired by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi in July 2020 aims to universalize and transform the Indian Education System by 2040, through its policy, which provides a full-scale framework for elementary to higher education in both rural and urban areas. It replaces the 34-year-old "Policy on Education" with a vision that it will directly contribute our nation sustainably into an equitable and vibrant knowledge society.

The School Education:

This policy replaces the old academic structure of **10+2** with the new curricular restructure, i.e., **5+3+3+4** which will start from the age of 3 and will help build a strong foundation of Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE). This will be implemented in the following manner:

- **Foundational Stage:**

It will consist of 5 years : 3 years of preschool followed by classes 1&2 in primary school, it will cover the age group of 3-8 years focusing more on the multi-faceted, play-based, activity-based learning

- **Preparatory Stage:**

This stage will comprise of 3 years for the children of age group 8-11 years, where they will be gradually introduced to the new subjects such as arts, science, mathematics. Reading, speaking writing, etc.

- **Middle Stage:**

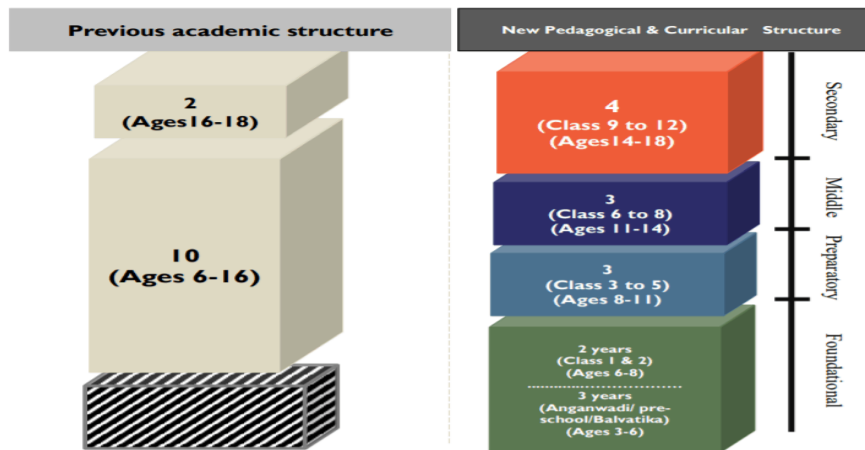
It will comprise classes 6 to 8, for the children between the age of 11 and 14, where they will be introduced to the more abstract concept of their subjects such as science, mathematics, social science, arts, and humanities.

- **Secondary Stage:**

It will have 4 years of multidisciplinary study, with greater depth, critical thinking, attention to life aspirations, and flexibility to choose among the subjects.

Some of the major changes that can be seen in the new education policy are as follows:

- 6% of GDP will be contributed towards education.
- The coding and internship program will be introduced from class 6th.
- Vocational training will be given much importance.
- More flexibility in choosing subjects after class 10th.
- Academic bank, where credits earned by the student will be stored.



Higher Education:

It is a 4-year multidisciplinary undergraduate program with multiple entry and exit, which would be implemented as follows:

- **1st year:** Certificate will be provided.
- **2nd year:** A diploma will be provided.
- **3rd year:** Bachelor's degree in a 3-year program.
- **4th year:** 4-year multi-disciplinary bachelor's degree.

Teacher's Education:

The new education policy has made several changes and one of the changes includes teachers' education, just to ensure that the students are taught by professionally trained and well-equipped teachers that is why the eligibility criteria to become a teacher will be needed is a 4-year bachelor of education degree.

Need for New Education Policy:

The new education policy was a need for an hour. If we compare the new education policy with the past policies, we will notice that this one focuses more on the holistic development of the child rather than grades. Every field is given equal importance, be it arts, sports, vocational training, or academics. It also aligns with the goal of 2030 sustainable development goals.

Importance of ICT tools:

In the 21st century where everything is going digital, which is a digital era, ICT tools work wonder when it comes to enhancing the education and is now broadly used in the education world where students and teacher interact with each other to make the communication, feedback and learning process easier. The excess to the right information from the best sources has become much more convenient than anyone no matter their background is can surf and learn about the advanced technology or subjects they are interested in, it opened gates to so many curious minds.

Positive Effect on Teaching:

- ICT tools are empowering for both the learner and the teacher as it enagagesthem with the learning process and develop their interest in gaining more knowledge about the subject.

- It is the most creative way to express your thought and ideas in an effective manner which further makes the teaching process fun.
- It reduces the cost and helps us save time because every piece of information is one click away and in the most precise manner possible.
- Better knowledge retention their various applications that help you do that and various studies have backed it that graphics and visuals are easier to retent than normal texts.
- ICT brings everyone together where they can discuss and share their thought, which further promotes collaboration.

Drawbacks of ICT tools:

- It doesn't guarantee security and privacy as various instances have occurred related to virus attacks and the leak of the personal information of the user.
- Social media pages go hand in hand with cyberbullying.
- Dependency on those tools is affecting the normal functionality, for even little things such as spell checker, the small calculation we are dependent on technology.
- Some technology could easily be replaced human resources and could be seen as one of the factors contributing to unemployment.
- Most information written on the web is the personal opinion of someone which cannot be considered and taught as facts.

The present use of ICT tools:

Activities	Lakshadweep	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Manipur	Mizoram	Meghalaya	Nagaland	Odisha	Puducherry	Punjab	Rajasthan	Sikkim	Tamil Nadu	Telangana	Tripura	Uttar Pradesh	Uttarakhand	West Bengal
1 Digital Classroom			Y			Y		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
2 ICT Labs	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y		Y
3 Online Admission		Y	Y			Y	Y	Y				Y	Y					
4 E-content repository	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 E-Books	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Offline books Text Books	Y		Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Interactive Resources Online	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y		Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
8 Educational TV			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
9 Educational Radio channel	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y			Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	
10 WebTV Channels		Y	Y			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	
11 E-Learning Portal	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
12 Computer Based Learning	Y		Y	Y		Y		Y	Y		Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
13 Mobile Application		Y	Y			Y		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Civil Society Partnership						Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	
15 Digital Initiatives for Competitive Exams			Y		Y	Y				Y			Y			Y		
16 Other Initiatives			Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y			Y	Y

Suggestions and Recommendations:

- The teachers should be trained professionally and ICT literate so that they can make the future learners well equipped with technology.

- Educational institutes should invest more in building proper ICT labs and infrastructure which will help provide easy access to information and new technology.

Conclusion :

The incorporation of technology in education has surely benefitted both the teachers and the students by connecting them over the internet and make their tasks less tedious and more efficient. At times of covid when offline classes stopped, technology came in very handy and everything was done with either phones or laptops, it gave time for students to get familiar and advance with more technology. ICT Tools have both advantages and disadvantages it depends on the user and their consumption need.

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