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Impact of information and communication technology on teaching-learning process of Government and Private higher education Students

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Abstract

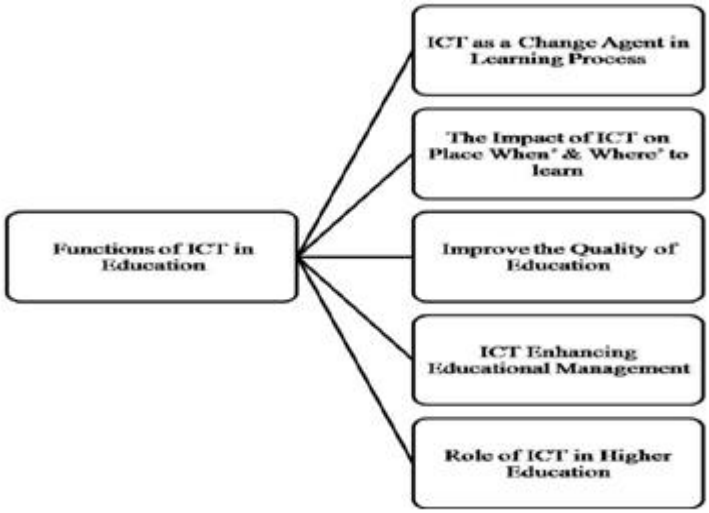
We are living in an information society. In this information society, knowledge is becoming one of the country‘s most important strategic resource, whereas learning is becoming the most important process for the individual, for business & industry and for society at a large. The rapid technological development means that knowledge is no longer a —once in a life time experience for the individual. It is rather an asset, which constantly has to be updated. Therefore, recurrent education gained increasing importance for young people as well as for adults with a view to maintain and develop their earlier acquired qualifications. The main aim of the study to find out Impact of information and communication technology on teaching-learning process of Government and Private higher education Students. The investigator used the descriptive survey study approach in the current study to achieve the goals of the study. The main Finding was There exist no significant difference between Government and Private higher education Students on Impact of information and communication technology on teaching-learning process and There exist no significant difference among higher education Students of Arts, Science and Commerce streams on Impact of information and communication technology on teaching-learning process.

Key words : ICT, Government, Private information and communication technology, teaching-learning process, higher education.

1.1 Introduction

We are living in an information society. In this information society, knowledge is becoming one of the country‘s most important strategic resource, whereas learning is becoming the most important process for the individual, for business & industry and for society at a large. The rapid technological development means that knowledge is no longer a once in a life time experience for the individual. It is rather an asset, which constantly has to be updated. Therefore, recurrent education gained increasing importance for young people as well as for adults with a view to maintain and develop their earlier acquired qualifications. ICT can leverage the creation of poles of educational excellence where ICT provides access to advanced knowledge,

helps to develop educational research capacity, helps to develop and empower teachers and thus breaks their isolation, improves school community relation, helps in introducing new educational methods, techniques and new contents. ICT will provide stimuli to improve educational quality on a system wide basis. Also great deal of the value of ICT in education lies in their capacity to enhance pedagogy and management. Furthermore, ICT have great potential for revolutionizing accustomed methods of educational planning, management, monitoring and evaluation. Their use is not limited to processing and analyzing educational data or to rationalizing communication between stakeholders. Their real strength is the facilitation of more transparent, democratic, and decentralized educational decisionsthat involve not just the different levels of government but equally importantly, students, parents and civil society at large. Some of the important functions of ICT such as ICT as a change agent in learning process, the impact of ICT on place 'when' and 'where' to learn improve quality of education, enhancing educational management, its role in higher education.



ICT as a Change Agent in Learning Process

ICT has unique importance in the educational system and social transactions. It has improved the way students/teachers work, learn, play and most importantly communicate. Its approach in teaching learning is psychologically sound and motivates the students for learning. The use of technological approaches in teaching learning has a positive effect on education, motivating students, promoting learning and changing classroom interaction (Picchio, 2001; Honey, McMillan Culp& Spielvogel, 2005). It provides favourable learning environment so that students can participate actively and is learner centered in the sense that it can accommodate learner's needs and interests. The use of multimedia makes classroom interesting, livelier and improve the student's achievement. In the process of conventional learning, emphasis was given on contents. It follows the particular course structure / syllabus for many years. It is the need of the day to improve quality & structure of the syllabi by enforcing competency & performance based approach towards it. Accordingly, the subject wise textbooks & reference books have been written. One such curricula requires: Access to information types & different forms, Student centered learning though information access & inquiry. With the help of technologies, it is possible to promote transformation of education from teacher centered instruction to

students centered instruction. It supports independent learning and unknowingly insists to think on alternative theories for learning. The conventional teaching process has focused on teachers planning and leading students through a series of in structural sequences to achieve desired outcome. This way of teaching follows the planned transmission of knowledge though some interaction with the content as a means to consolidate the knowledge acquisition. It depends on the process of personal understanding. In this domain, learning is viewed as the construction of meaning rather than memorization of facts.

1.2 **Significance of the study:**

The role of ICT in the education at higher level is recurring and unavoidable. It is a challenge to integrate ICTs with universities, into their strategies and educational process. It should be implemented at national & international level. It will be helpful to improve qualify and flexibility, the widening access to the field of tuition; Improvement in learning achievement; Reduction of adult illiteracy rate, with sufficient emphasis on female literacy; Expansion of provisions of basic education and training in other essential skills required by youth and adults; Increased acquisition by individuals and families of the knowledge, skills. It will increase variety of educational services & medium and promote equal opportunities to obtain education & information. It will be helpful in developing a system of collecting & disseminating educational information by promoting technology. Today educational institutions publish their results online so students need not have to wait for long to know about their performance.

1.3 Statement of the Aim

"Impact of information and communication technology on teaching-learning process of Government and Private higher education Students"

1.4 Objectives of The Research

- To analyze the Impact of information and communication technology on teaching-learning process of Government and Private Higher Education various Faculty Students.

1.5 Hypothesis of The Research:

- There exist no significant difference between Government and Private higher education Students on Impact of information and communication technology on teaching-learning process.
- There exist no significant difference among higher education Students of Arts, Science and Commerce streams on Impact of information and communication technology on teaching-learning process.

1.6 Operational definition of key term used

❖ **Information and communication technology**

Information and communication technology is vital facet in today's higher education. Technology has brought a drastic change in economy, society, service industries and more important in education sector. It is important to know that ICT has a major role in higher education and its implementation depends upon the infrastructure and financial aspect of the institutes. It is a collection of tools and devices used for particular

tasks, for example publishing, course delivery, transaction processing an organized set of equipment (like a 'workshop') for working on information and communication components of integrated arrangements of devices, tools, services and practices that enable information to be collected, processed, stored and shared with others components in a comprehensive system of people, information and devices that enables learning, problem solving and higher order collaborative thinking. ICT act as key elements behind a sharable workspace.

- **Teaching:**

It develops new concepts like programmed learning, microteaching, simulated teaching, video tape, projector and computer etc. It stresses the need to develop and use audio-visual aids for teaching. Due to this concept, the process of teaching is mechanized through production and use of teaching aids increasing teachers' competencies in learning.

- **Learning:**

It is comprised of resources and systems that make learning and teaching faster, easier, better focused, broader and deeper thus enhancing the understanding and mastering domain knowledge and skills. ICT substantially changes the outcomes of learning. One of most innovative ways is by means of virtual laboratories in which students can perform endless experiments.

1.7 Delimitation Of The Research:

A sample of 500 respondents was taken from the present study that could be broadened to make it more representative to draw more factual inferences.

1.8 Research Design

The present study was conducted through a descriptive survey design. In this process the data related to the selected variables were collected from different areas, age groups and sectors, keeping in mind the nature of the problem.

1.9 Sample

500 students of colleges respondents were taken from the present study that could be broadened to make it more representative to draw more factual inferences. The coverage area was also limited to the Bareilly of Uttar Pradesh.

1.10 Research Tools

The data of this research study was collected through self made questionnaires and in depth interviews along with observation method..

1.11 Statistical Techniques Employed :

The researchers used the following statistical techniques in the current study to analyse the data:

a) Central Tendency (Arithmetic Mean), Standard Deviation,

b) t- Test

c) ANOVA

1.12. Conclusion

1. There exist no significant difference between Government and Private higher education Students on Impact of information and communication technology on teaching-learning process.
2. There exist no significant difference among higher education Students of Arts, Science and Commerce streams on Impact of information and communication technology on teaching-learning process.

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