

## **“Innovation of Information and Communication Technology in the development of IT, Application in Modern Education System.”**

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### **Abstract:**

*Information and communication technologies (ICT) have become most demanding subject matter of studying in various aspects of education system and learning ICT as a tool widely accepted in all over world. About the previous study conducted which were completely based on ICT based learning .use of ICT has changed thinking of govt and private sector as well as education industry. ICT which is fully committed for the quality education and delivery of the knowledge. The use of ICT which is brought up and Idea with traditional teaching and their drawback which reduced and studied with the help of ICT learning digital devices. The use of ICT in education sector leads and teach as individual attention on the modern students or in other words one to one learning technique or personal attention and preferences given.*

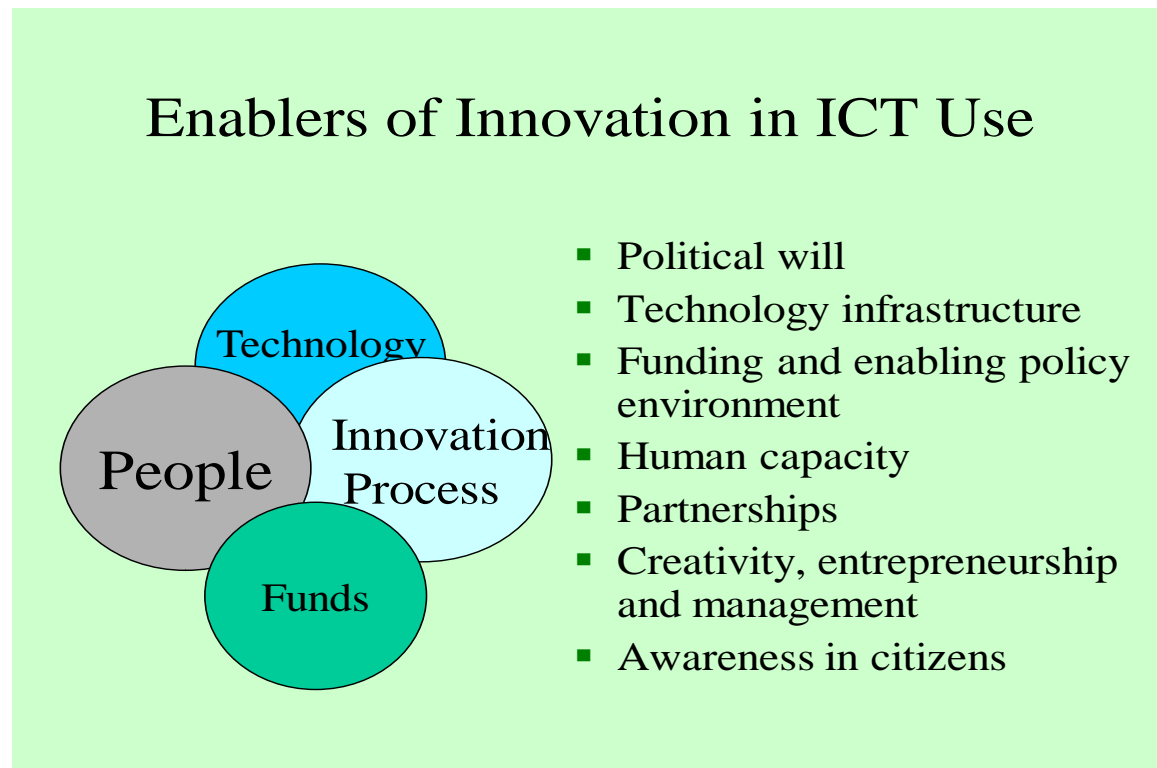
### **1.Introduction:**

The role of ICT in education sector becoming more popular and important and this importance effects will continue to grow and develop in the 21st century to the nation in this paper, the view of various researcher shown with the help of Literature Review which is associated with the application of ICTs in education sector. Impact of ICT for higher Education, along with this fruitfulness of ICT in the teaching methods. Quality education delivery.creative learning environment. The history of Information and Communication Technology ICT for development can be defined into three periods. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Development mid-1960s to late-2000s. During this period (before the creation of the term ICT E-Choupal) the focus was on computing data processing for back-office applications in large government and private sector organizations in developing countries. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for Development late-1995s to late-2000s. The combined advent of the Millennium Development Goals and mainstream usage of the Internet in industrialized countries led to a rapid rise in investment in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure and Information and Communication Technology.

**1.1 Application area of ICT:**ICT programmes projects in developing countries. The most typical application was the telecentres, Kisan Call center used to bring information on development issues such as E-health education and agricultural extension into poor communities specially target in rural sector. More latterly telecentres might also deliver online or partly online government services. ICT for development late-2000s onwards. There is no clear boundary more interest in the impact of ICTs on development and more focus on the poor as producers and innovators with ICTs (as opposed to just consumers of ICT-based information).Analysis of ICT development initiatives and projects may be designed and implemented by international

institutions, information and communication development or virtual organizations approaches to develop a state to provide a facility to access information with the help of computer.

Tamilnadu state started this scenario One Laptop per Child in school that was student based project. The projects can typically be evaluation based for learning in school level.



**Figure 1: Modern Model of SMART-Innovativeness ICT**

A 2010 research report from the governance and social development resource center found very few ICT for development activities have proved sustainable. Recent research has stressed the need to shift from a technology approach where the emphasis is on technical innovation towards an approach that emphasizes innovative use of already established technology (mobiles, radio, and television, Internet). However, applications of ICTs for development, E-government, E-learning and E-health were found to be possible of great success, as well as the strengthening of social networks and boosting of security (particularly of women).

## **2. Review of Literature:**

In recent development of Computer sMahapatra R.K. and Panda K.C. (2001) have made a study on empowering people with information : Role of rural community information centres in Panchayati Raj system, Man & Development June 2001, 29-35p. The study is designed to reflect the information needs in its broader perspective for the Panchayati Raj System, to analyse community information, ushering in transformation among the people and to plead for the

establishment of resource centres at panchayat level, for the provision of the right information to the right people at the right time for their overall development. Mahapatra, R.K. and Panda, K.C. (2001) has made a study on empowering people with information: Role of Rural Community information centers in Panchayati Raj System. This study was designed to reflect the information needs in its broader perspective for the panchayati raj system, to analyse community information, ushering in transformation among the people and to plead for the establishment of resource centres at the panchayat level, for the provision of the right information to the right people at the right time for their overall development. They advocated for proper documentation and timely dissemination of several information required by the rural community at Community Information Centre.

Bhatnagar, S and Vyas, 'Gyandoot Community-Owned Rural Internet Kiosks', (2001). They discussed about rural community and there and entrepreneurship in the field of ICT, Gyandoot and main focused on best uses of rural resources of Information and communication technology. Rajora, Rajesh (Bridging the Digital Divide): Gyandoot, the Model for Community Networks, (New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill, 2002). Had studied about this model application for rural Market in community networks. Georg Caspary (2002) has made a study on Information Technologies to Serve the Poor. How rural areas can benefit from the communications revolution. He stated that Modern information and communication technologies (ICTs) hold great promises for developing countries. However if they are to benefit the poor their introduction must be carefully examined. This article shows several models of affordable access to ICTs which have been tried in various parts of the developing world. He also stated that academics, policy makers and entrepreneurs alike frequently claim that ICTs represent one of the most powerful tools in the struggle against poverty. For instance private entrepreneurs benefit because ICTs help to improve access to markets or supply chains and provide a broader base for decision making, thus making risk more calculable. Moreover, many local communities have experienced that ICTs have increased civil society participation in political decision making process and may expand the reach and accessibility of government services and public infrastructure.

Naveen Prakash (2002) has expressed their views on Gyandoot Project. He stated that the objective of the whole Gyandoot system were to bring transparency and accountability in the functioning of the government with the help of ICTs in keeping with the policies of the national and state governments to provide **SMART** governance to its citizens. He was of the opinion that to educate and explain the utility of computers to the villagers. Is it a TV? What kind of help can it provide? How is it different from a telephone The villagers raised a number of questions on being introduced to computers. It required a fair amount of guile on the part of the team to explain the concepts to the villagers. After visiting a number of villages, the team finally came up with five services of providing caste certificates, income certificates, land records, auction prices of various agricultural produce, and marketing centres. He supposed that Gyandoot system would bring transparency and accountability in the functioning of government. Sween and Ajaib

Singh (2002) has expressed their views on the use of ICT for lifelong learning for disadvantaged adults.

## **2.Objectives:**

\*To study role of ICT in the development of Modern Education System.

\*To study the application of ICT Tool and IT application.

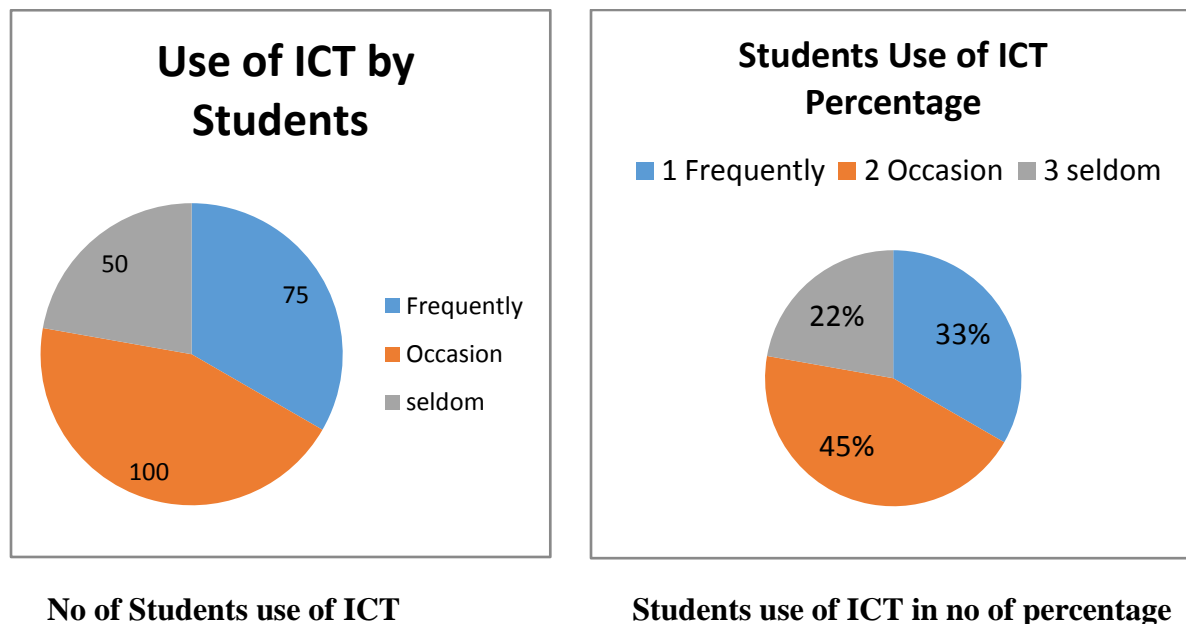
## **3. Research Methodology:**

Application of Information and communication technology which is described with the help of Questionnaire that was primary data collection in research after that research found on the basis of 225 Students as well as Teacher who have given their views in the use of ICT.

**Table: given with data collection and asked the questions by number of Students who frequently used ICT tools for studying and taking knowledge.**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Variables</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	Frequently user	75	33
2	Occasional	100	45
3	Seldom user	50	22
	<b>Total</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>100</b>

**Figure 2: Use of ICT by the Students**



#### **4. Result Analysis:**

As per the calculation with the help of CHI Square Test it is found that ICT confidence as per discussed in PI Chart like frequently used by Students teachers ids 75% confidence level and Occasionally students and teachers are using 45% confidence level and 22% Seldom user

**5. Conclusion:** As we have studied perceived benefits by ICT on the data provided by the 225 Students. We found that the ICT can be more helpful to the rural economy by the improvement in their services. Students and Teachers are regularly using the present services provided by ICT like the direct access to information .The information and communication Technology at their door step or in the form of Smart Phone notebook hereby .This saves the cost of Manual printing and minimize the barrier of time and distance the same information is provided to all and it is transparent not controlled by the mediator to get extra benefits. The information are reliable and provided timely to support and enhances the production performance of knowledge Major results of our study given the major constraints in the growth of ICT utilization based on the ranks given by the respondent for the different constraints experienced by the teachers and students.

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