

# Role of ICT as a Teaching: Learning Material (TLM) in the field of education

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**Abstract:** All types of digital technology assistance are included in the term "ICT" but not only computers. It plays a major role in all aspects of countries life; in politics, in economic life as well as in social and cultural development. Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) policies of a country provide a rationale, a set of goals, and a vision of education systems. India has one of the largest education systems in the world with a network of more than one million of schools and 18000 thousand higher education institutions. More than half of the country's population falls in the target market for education and related services. India's online education market size is set to grow to \$40 billion by 2017. Today, the incorporation of technology into teaching is one of the challenges for education. It is the very time to move beyond the walls of our classrooms to assimilate with the global forces, institutions and societies to revitalize education. The use of ICT will greatly contribute to meet student needs for learning anywhere, anytime. Technology has become a huge enabler, for the complete teaching-learning process. Using technology to enhance the quality of teaching and learning has always been one of the goals of education. Today's computer-based technologies offer powerful new ways to provide students with direct experience in the classroom curriculum. And, through using teaching and learning resources that can be manipulated electronically, technology can extend the experience of students far beyond the time and space limitations of conventional materials. This paper focuses on the importance of e-content development in the changing education concepts in the country and discussed the importance and benefits of the e-content resources.

**Key words:** ICT, e-content, TLM, Education.

## 1. INTRODUCTION:

To introduce the wider impact of Information and communication technology in India's highly dynamic society, Government of India has already adopted the e-learning initiative. To increase its awareness it has been communicated through different mode of communications like newspaper, Television etc. The main reason behind the giving so much importance to this initiative is the wider perception that the traditional mode of learning (i.e. class room mode of study, participation in training programs, conference etc.) are too costly. A uniform web based platform has been framed to deliver the e-learning resources to students. The delivery platform is a customized version of blackboard and is called "ePathshala". Lecturers are being encouraged to use the ePathshala for posting suitable e-content for their courses. The easiest alternative is to put the textual study material in a power point presentation mode on the website. Lecturers may also use voice narration recorded with the power point slides and hyperlinks is a recent phenomenon.

The e-content technology not only enables the student-teachers to review their thought processes but also to them exposed of modern techniques and hence student-teachers may be helped to regulate their thinking processes and enhance their teaching Competence.

## 2. Definition of TLM:

TLM is a commonly use term is the field of education that stands for Teaching Learning Material. In broad sense the term refers the educational materials that teachers use in the class room to support specific learning objectives.

## 3. MODERN TEACHING LEARNING MATERIALS:

- Computers/ Laptop
- Projectors
- Interactive Boards
- Visualizers
- Tape Recorder
- Mobile/ Tablet



Image showing Teaching Learning Materials

#### 4. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The specific objectives of the study are:

- To motivate learners to develop skills
- To make the people aware for fighting against illiteracy in India.
- To determine factors influencing use of ICT to make teaching-learning effective
- To identify the innovations that ICT has brought in teaching-learning process.
- To present information by demonstrating the skills and procedures.

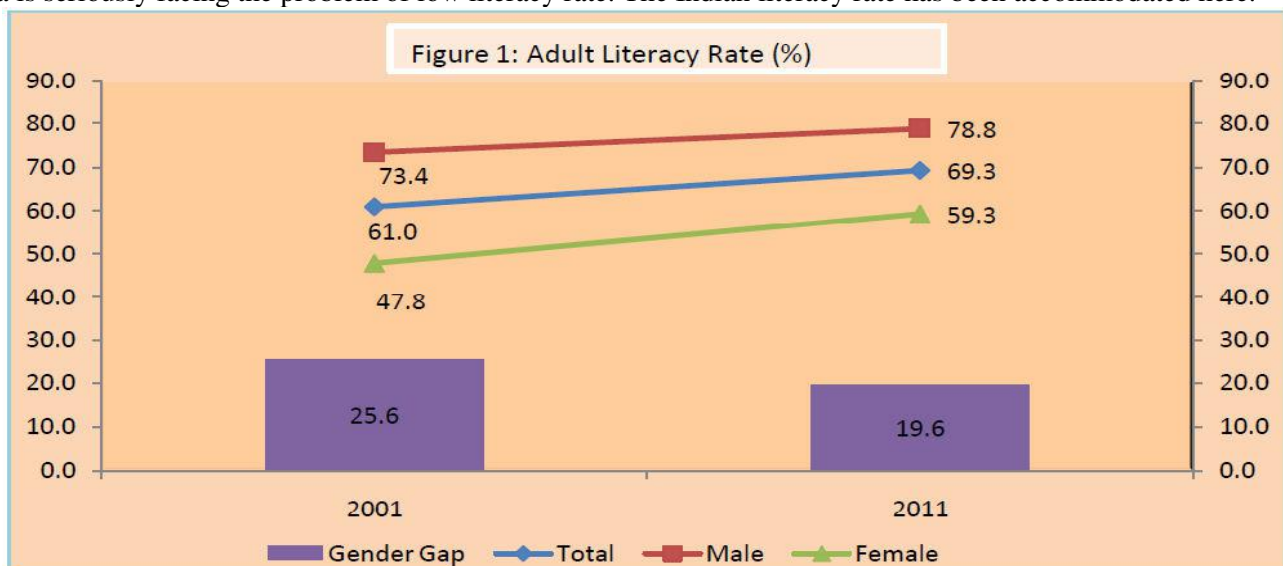
#### 5. METHODOLOGY:

Descriptive methods have been followed in the study. The target sample are the secondary data collected through various resources like, research papers, journals, magazines, newspapers and government orders and circulars issued time to time.

#### 6. DISCUSSION:

##### Literacy Problem in India:

India is seriously facing the problem of low literacy rate. The Indian literacy rate has been accommodated here.



Source: [http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload\\_files/mhrd/files/statistics/ESG2016\\_0.pdf](http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/statistics/ESG2016_0.pdf)

The government is trying to overcome this problem by providing the e-learning sources.

#### 7. ICT Initiative in India:

The government is a strongly supporting the development of e-learning and the Department of Electronics and Information Technology has been actively developing tools and technologies to promote it with the support of various agencies. It has been supported e-learning-focused R&D projects at various academic educational institutes.



Sources of e-Content

### 7.1 e-learning Potential:

India has a large market for using the e-learning tools and the India internet users are about to grow as expected to reach 250 million, rivaling the US and second only to China. India has a great potential to come up with an advanced way of learning to touch the life of every individual of the country.

### 7.2 E-Content Benefits:

Now a day it is not possible for an individual to pay personal attention one-to-one in current conventional system of education. E-learning platform provides an equal advantage to everyone having the ability to provide personalized attention to all learners. Another advantage is people living in smaller towns and cities can get access to the best possible learning resources from across the world, at a very affordable price at their places. This helps create a level-playing field. The developing wave of adaptive learning will help students with various levels of intellectual capabilities to glean the best from the learning process at their own pace, without feeling left out.

### 7.3 Live Instruction:

Certain curricula may require specialized instructors. Live broadcasting helps in sending the meaningful instructions to the students at their locations. This type of specialization motivates the learners and increases their interest towards higher levels of education. Specialized equipment such as digital white-boards, video-conferencing systems, multimedia systems and even 3D learning experiences may be connected to take advantage of the broadband connectivity.

### 7.4 Video content delivery:

Pre-recorded content such as lectures, documentaries and other video content may be delivered in a store and forward model so that the material can be viewed when needed.

### 7.5 Student-to-student interactions (video-conferencing):

It is the general habit of the human to learn by discussion. The same thing is applicable for students also. They feel more comfortable and enjoy the learning by gossiping. So communications technology can be used to connect students to make a Study group of a particular interest.

### 7.6 Up-to-date Learning Materials:

Basics of any subject matter rarely change. However, virtually all textbooks must be updated with a particular time gap. It must be reviewed at a time interval. Digital delivery solves the issue of physical textbooks when coupled with e-readers.

### 7.7 Self-learning:

Self - study or learning are very common in higher education and trade-oriented learning. Kiosks to support this may be located close to under-served areas where populations already work.

## 8. RESULTS AND FINDINGS:

- NCERT has taken the initiative towards the development of e-content through ICT.
- Institutions are being rewarded for the adoption and implementation of ICT in teaching learning process.

- The MHRD has developed a e-content platform named “SAKSHAT” web portal under National Mission in Education through ICT.
- A dedicated Satellite “ EDUSAT” has been launched on 20<sup>th</sup> September, 2004 for promoting the technology driven education.
- The pedagogy in e-learning has been modified from being a teacher based to being a student based.
- It requires more awareness among the teachers and learners to integrate the teaching learning process with information and communication technology.

### 9. Conclusion:

Perfection in ICT skills and optimum utilisation of ICT towards developing an improved teaching and learning environment is essentially required to come up with the literacy problems of the country. ICT may be regarded as a powerful tool of imparting education. The ultimate objective of the ICT development to make a society where everybody irrespective of their caste and creed, gender etc. receive, share and utilise the information for their economic, social and political upliftment and progress. TLM is basically designed to guide learners through heap of knowledge for a very specific task. TLM is that methodology of instructions that have attracted additional attention to assemble with completely specific and innovative ideas. TLM integrated with ICT includes e-journals, e-Books, e-research reports, e-lecture modules and notes, slides etc. The ICT tools are as powerful as they are capable of bringing a change and reform the traditional forms of learning. Internet, Youtube, Skype, Twitter, facebook, smart-boards, Blogs and podcasting are some of the successful tools that have changed the way of learning.

### 10. RECOMMENDATIONS:

From the above research results and findings on Role of ICT as a Teaching Learning Material (TLM) in the Field of Education to make teaching-learning effective, the following recommendations can be made for future course of actions in both areas of teaching and learning. Integration of TLM with ICT requires knowledgeable information within the discipline. To fill-up the gap of teaching learning days in Indian government school ICT may prove to a best tool in the hands of students and teachers to complete the syllabus within a specified period of time. The government should come up with more awareness programme and also provide the ICT equipment in educational institutions. This make learning more interesting, interactive, meaningful and stimulating for the students.

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