Need and Importance of Information Technology in Education

Need: Both education and learning are life time processes, they have no limit on when to start and stop. In our daily lives we learn new things and this helps us in changing the way we leave. Education provides us with information, and then we have to learn and process this information for our own use. It is very important to make education accessible at any time by every one; this will help in reducing on the level of illiteracy. **Information technology** has the ability of speeding up information delivery, so this ability can be used in improving our education environment. With the implementation of Information Technology, costs of accessing educational material are cut down and it makes it easy for students to learn from anywhere.

Importance

- access to variety of learning resources
- immediacy to information
- anytime learning
- anywhere learning
- collaborative learning
- multimedia approach to education
- authentic and up to date information
- access to online libraries
- teaching of different subjects made interesting
- educational data storage
- distance education
- access to the source of information
- multiple communication channels-e-mail, chat, forum, blogs, etc.
- access to open courseware
- better accesses to children with disabilities
- reduces time on many routine tasks

Significance of IT in education

- Access to variety of learning resources

In the era of technology IT aids plenty of resources to enhance the teaching skills and learning ability. With the help of IT now it is easy to provide audio visual education. The learning resources are being widen. Now with this vivid and vast technique as part of the IT curriculum, learners are encouraged to regard computers as tools to be used in all aspects of their studies. In particular, they need to make use of the new multimedia technologies to communicate ideas, describe projects, and order information in their work.

- Immediacy to information

IT has provided immediacy to education. Now in the year of computers and web networks the pace of imparting knowledge is very fast and one can be educated anywhere at any time.

Now in the year of computers and web networks the pace of imparting knowledge is very fast and one can be educated .One can study whenever he wills irrespective of whether it is day or night and irrespective of being in India or in US because of the boom in IT.

- Collaborative learning

Now IT has made it easy to study as well as teach in groups or in clusters. With online we can be unite together to do the desired task. Efficient postal systems, the telephone (fixed and mobile), and various recording and playback systems based on computer technology all have a part to play in educational broadcasting in the new millennium.

- Authentic and up to date information

The information and data which are available on the net is purely correct and up to date.

Internet, a collection of computer networks that operate to common standards and enable the computers and the programs they run to communicate directly provides true and correct information.

- Online library

Internets support thousands of different kinds of operational and experimental services one of which is online library. We can get plenty of data on this online library.

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- Distance learning

Distance Learning- method of learning at a distance rather than in a classroom. Late 20th-century communications technologies, in their most recent phases multimedia and interactive, open up new possibilities, both individual and institutional, for an unprecedented expansion of home-based learning, much of it part-time. At the same time, students studying at home themselves save on travel time and other costs.

Whatever the reasoning, distance learning widens access for students unable for whatever reason (course availability, geographical remoteness, family circumstances, individual disability) to study alongside others. At the same time, it appeals to students who prefer learning at home.

- Better accesses to children with disabilities

Information technology has brought drastic changes in the life of disabled children. IT provides various software and technique to educate these poor people. Unless provided early with special training, people profoundly deaf from birth are incapable of learning to speak. A child who sustains a hearing loss early in life may lack the language stimulation experienced by children who can hear. A delay in learning language may cause a deaf child's academic progress to be slower than that of hearing children. Deaf children who receive early language

stimulation through sign language, however, generally achieve academically alongside their hearing peers.

The integration of information technology in teaching is a central matter in ensuring quality in the educational system. There are two equally important reasons for integrating information technology in teaching. Pupils must become familiar with the use of information technology, since all jobs in the society of the future will be dependent on it, and information technology must be used in teaching in order to improve its quality and make it more effective.

IT qualifications are developed by means of their integration in all activities in the education sector.

16 Question Strips

COMPUTERS and the INTERNET

- About how many hours are you on-line every day?
- What is your favorite Internet site? Why?
- What are the advantages of using computers in school?
- What are the disadvantages of using computers in school?
- When was the computer invented?
- How will computers change our world in the future?
- Do you spend too much time on-line every day?
- At what age should kids learn how to use computers?
- When was the last time you used a computer?
- Do you like to use books on-line? Why? / Why not?
- How old were you when you first used a computer?
- Is it easy to start an on-line business? Why? / Why not?
- What is your favorite on-line game? Describe it.
- How old is the Internet?
- Are you going to go on-line after class? Why? / Why not?
- When will computers be smarter than people?

What is a computer?

A computer **is an electronic device that manipulates information, or data. It has the ability to** store, retrieve, **and** process **data. You may already know that you can use a computer to** type documents, send email, play games, **and** browse the Web. **You can also use it to edit or create** spreadsheets, presentations, **and even** videos.

Hardware vs. software

Before we talk about different types of computers, let's talk about two things all computers have in common: **hardware** and **software**.

Hardware is any part of your computer that has a **physical structure**, such as the keyboard or mouse. It also includes all of the computer's internal parts

Software is any **set of instructions** that tells the hardware **what to do** and **how to do it**. Examples of software include web browsers, games, and word processors. Below, you can see an image of Microsoft PowerPoint, which is used to create presentations.

What are the different types of computers?

When most people hear the word **computer**, they think of a **personal computer** such as a **desktop** or **laptop**. However, computers come in many shapes and sizes, and they perform many different functions in our daily lives. When you withdraw cash from an ATM, scan groceries at the store, or use a calculator, you're using a type of computer.

Desktop computers

Many people use **desktop computers** at work, home, and school. Desktop computers are designed to be placed on a desk, and they're typically made up of a few different parts, including the **computer case**, **monitor**, **keyboard**, and **mouse**.

Laptop computers

The second type of computer you may be familiar with is a **laptop computer**, commonly called a laptop. Laptops are battery-powered computers that are **more portable** than desktops, allowing you to use them almost anywhere.

Tablet computers

Tablet computers—or **tablets**—are handheld computers that are even more portable than laptops. Instead of a keyboard and mouse, tablets use a **touch-sensitive screen** for typing and navigation. The **iPad** is an example of a tablet.

Servers

A **server** is a computer that serves up information to other computers on a network. For example, whenever you use the Internet, you're looking at something that's stored on a server. Many businesses also use local **file servers** to store and share files internally.