

Different Online Resources and E- learning Material in Teaching Learning

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ABSTRACT:

This paper evaluates the use of ICT in education. The use of ICT in education and exercise has become an importance during the last decade. Definitely, a large percentage of schools in some countries achieved high levels of active use of ICT to maintenance and change the teaching and learning process in many subject areas. Others are still in the early phase of acceptance. Technology is changing at a fast pace, so much so that it's challenging to hold. Technology has made education stress-free for both students and educators. In present scenario we need electronic means to get education in better way by using these means we can improve our grasp on education. Schools are gradually applying digital teaching solutions to make the classroom quality more broad and participatory. ICT has smoothed the learning teaching process for students. Students are eager to learn by using external gazettes and they can learn best in their classroom. Presently students reside in world that is continuously linked and alert outside the class room, so traditional methods are odd now. The proliferation in education field can only be accomplished via digitalization of education so that students can learn at their own speed both within and outside the classroom. They can improve this learning by taking advice from their adviser. Information and communication technology in education has smoothed student grasping. Students are may be the most ready and open to external education but they are in the best situation to captivate what comes up in the classroom. Presently education system is emerging for the sake of advancement, as this generation' students are not born to be restricted by the limits of simple learning; their curiosity is huge and cannot be4 served with educational systems that were plotted earlier. So we are pushed to use ICT in our education system.

Keywords: *Uses of ICT in education, new phase of learning, advantages, consequences*

INTRODUCTION:

ICT is having an intense effect our lives. While digitization is sharing in a new span of transparency, efficiency and accountability, its spread in the field of education has brought about riotous changes with a potential to extremely alter the conventional landscape.

However, the ICT and the internet have ushered in a democracy of knowledge where Education has become a collaborative, self-driven activity. Today there are device available to convert learning from an academic work to an engaging experience in imaginative and experiential learning. This has usually led to a lost apprehension that the relevance of the teacher would gradually decrease in an era of e-learning. The institution of teacher remains a secure pillar of the education system- a signal which not only inspires and connects but also creates the human interface that prompts students to exploit the digital resources gainfully. The multiplicity of origins and Absolute magnitude of digital information available requires students be guided through the immense jumble to harness knowledge. While the digital age will positively impact all forms of education, it cannot

replace the human interface which is so vital to the social, moral and emotional developments of the child.

USE OF ICT IN EDUCATION:

“Technology can become the ‘wings’ that will allow the educational world to fly farther and faster than ever before; if we will allow it. “ –Jenny AR ledge

We are running into the 21st century where technology knows no bounds. This is the phase of radical development where technology is taking over every nook and corner. Smart phones, laptops, and tablets are no more unknown words. During this phase the education system is evolving for the sake of betterment, as this generation’s students are not born to be confined by the limits of simple learning; their curiosity is vast and cannot be catered with educational systems that were designed earlier. If we kept on teaching our children the way we taught them yesterday, we would deprive them of their tomorrow. Our old educational system lacks the capability to stand a chance in the 21st century. So we are compelled to use ICT in our educational system.”ICT is the trending term, describing the 21 st century in the most precise manner as possible. We are in the era where unprecedented ideas are unfolding in our education industry and creating the advancement that can’t be matched by lagging behind in terms of technology.

The new phase of learning has begun and involves various advanced techniques like:

ONLINE-COURSES:

You want to learn a new language or maybe to get trained in some specific course, but have no time to cover the distance? Online courses are developed by experts who have proficiency in their specific field and can give you the experience of real- time learning by designing their own online course.

ONLINE-EXAMS:

ICT gave way to the online exam, making the examination proves convenient for both teachers and students.

DIGITAL-TEXTBOOKS:

Also prevalent with other names like e-textbooks and e-texts, digital textbooks provide an interactive interface in which the students have access to multimedia content such as videos, interactive presentations, and hyperlinks.

ANIMATION:

This is an entrancing approach in which students learn in a better way. By offering a visual demonstration of the topic, students grasp the concept in a more understandable manner. Even the strongest topics can be presented in a simplified way with the help of animation.

ADVANTAGES OF STUDENTS USING ICT FOR LEARNING:

As was pointed out formerly, the Internet provides students with the outfits they need to discover and own knowledge. And give students the knobs and models they need to fasten information to the long- term memory. There are some benefits of student using ICT for learning:

MOTIVATING FACTOR:

The Internet can act as an inspiring tool for many students. Young people are very fascinated with technology. Educators must exploit on this interest, excitement, and enthusiasm about the Internet for the purpose of enhancing learning. For already excited learners, the Internet allows you to provide them with additional learning activities not freely accessible in the classroom.

FAST COMMUNICATION:

The Internet helps fast communication across geographical barriers. Your students can join collaborative projects that include students from different states, countries or continents. This type of learning experience was not probable before the Internet. This is a unique learning experience very important for each of our students, as the world is becoming one big community.

COOPERATIVE LEARNING:

The internet facilitates cooperative learning, inspire3s dialogue, and creates a more engaging classroom. For example, a LISTSER V for our class will allow your students to get complex in class discussions through e-mails in a way not possible within the four walls of the classroom.

LOCATING RESEARCH MATERIALS:

Apart from communication, research is what takings many people to the Internet. There are many more properties on the Internet than the school library can provide. We can encourage students to take advantage of this wealth of incomes on the internet for their research.

ACQUIRING VARIED WRITING SKILLS:

If students are required to publish their work on the internet, they have to progress hypertext skills. These skills help students gain knowledge in non-sequential writings. Moreover, and since the internet is open to all with contact, students publishing their work on the internet are forced to be aware of their language and to write to non-expert audience.

DISADVANTAGES OF USING ICT FOR EDUCATION:

The use of the internet for education is not deprived of problems. Therefore, one should expect the problems to be met in using the internet in teaching to be evolving as well. There are some difficulty of using ICT for teaching and learning.

PLAGIARISM:

Apart from Web sites that statement to help students write term papers, there are numerous cases of students downloading information from the Net and rotating them in for grades. We can minimize this problem by demanding students to cite research sources. There is an online service, Plagiarism. Org at <http://www.plagiarsim.org/>, which can assist us in reducing cases of plagiarism in the class. This service claims to prevent plagiarism by shaping if a term paper has been copied from the internet or not.

STUDENT PRIVACY:

Criminals, marketers, and other persons can easily get material form students when they are online. These could post threat to students lives or may even lead to litigation against the school. To avoid this problem, students should be educated on the risks of giving information to people online. Parents and teachers need to control students online activities.

LOW INCOME GROUPS:

Consequently, students in low-income groups may be disadvantaged. To reduce the effect that social or economic position may have we should given internet assignments that students can easily broad while in school. If necessary, schools may need to keep computer labs open for longer and odd hours. The use of computers at public libraries should also be stimulated.

PREPARATION TIME:

It takes a lot of preparation time to successfully use the Net for education. In addition to designing Internet originated lesson plans, we may have to surf the internet to download lesson plans and adapt them to support the curriculum objectives or appointment sites to select those appropriate for classes. We have no choice but prepare in order to help your students become responsible user of the internet.

NEW ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES:

Teaching using the internet brings to accept a new set of administrative demands on the teacher and the school administration. These include development and implementation of satisfactory use policy, training, developing new evaluation criteria as needed, and addressing parents' concerns.

BARRIERS TO INNOVATION IN EDUCATION:

Busy Parents:

Busy parents-an unfortunate reality in homes from single-parent to dual-income and everything in between-rarely can being to have enough time to support the innovative learning that does manage to occur. Most parents are accustomed to one way of being educated the way things ware when they were in school. New learning forms confuses busy. Parents, making it difficult for them to support it, and worse, a harder sell with "fringe" students for whom current formal leering models barely work to being with. SBDMs

The site-based decision making councils that mänge most schools have their heart in the right place, as do local school councils. They are made up of teacher and parent reps that vote on school polices, curriculum adoption, hiring of new teachers, and so on. But the meetings can be poorly attended. There is (necessarily) limited representation of all stakeholders, and due to the time and energy necessary to serve, the most innovative dedicators are too busy innovating to serve on such councils.



Teacher Turnover:

This one's simple few things hurt learning/learning management more than teacher turnover. While replacing teachers that aren't likely to innovate with those that re sounds good in theory, innovation isn't the only thing. Innovation itself requires conditions to get off the ground-clout, trust, organization, communication, and so on. Constantly replacing teachers is a recipe for not only wasted resources, but stagnant thinking conditioned by systems, tradition, policies, and protocol.

Drive-by Professional Development:

Experts in education re a boon to innovation. Thought leadership, expertise in inche areas, and general rallying of the troops through conferences, social media, and blogging is great.

When one of these experts/thinkers/doers gets an administrators ear, their ideas are usually "brought in" somehow-books, programs, DVDs, etc. In fact, they may even be invited to share their thinking with staff in person by sitting in on PLCs, addressing staff meetings, and observing classrooms.

School and Community, Climate:

Many K-12 schools give lip-service to the concept of innovation in mission statements, on websites, in PDs, and during committee, council, and board meetings, but lose their nerve when it's time to make it happen. Supporting something seen as secondary (innovation) in the face of pressure, far reaching programs and external standards ranging from Common Core to Literacy, Technology, and career Readiness becomes a matter of priority and Job security.

Meetings:

Meetings are undoubtedly necessary on some level, but with so many digital tools and social media platforms available, a huge percentage of the information exchanged at meetings could be distributed elsewhere and in ways that could be curated for broader sharing, input and reference later as well. The problem is that meetings are often required at a district level so many hours per week or school year, the pleasing image of collaborative teachers sitting together in libraries or conference rooms making education better on meeting at a time.

Overly-Rigid Professional Learning Communities (PLCs):

Though not a staple of universities, in the modern K-12 public school in the United states, PLCs are a trending instrument of school improvement. In concept, a PLC is an embarrassingly obvious response to the workload of planning and differentiating high-level learning for so many unique minds. It simply asks teachers to agree on standards share instructional strategies, and gather again to disaggregate the data. This kind of professional collaboration is par for the course across industries, and make sense for education as well.

District Programs:

District programs make sense e on a district level. If you' re in charge of a system of schools and you discover a program or platform that you believe would support learners and teacher in those schools as a leader of that district, you have to make that happen.

Conclusion: In sum not all lesson can be combined into the internet. In teaching using the Net, we have to convince that using the Net improves rather new, some real value to our teaching. But also students should be skilled to use the available technology efficiently. We should collaborate with other teachers in the school and in the system, because collaboration and mutual understanding is very important especially when the school has few internet accounts. Through the net, the student



can connect or collaborate with other students or experts in the field across geographically boundaries. Moreover, they can link a news group on a particular topic of interest. What is most motivating about the Net, as far as communication is concerned, is that it is race, age, national origin, and gender blind. The Net also enables students to publish projects findings to be seen by their peers about the world. This might given some students the motivation they essential to complete their work on time, to be mindful of their language. Therefore every student can held from a Net communication project.

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