

# ICT in Interactive Pedagogies

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## ABSTRACT:

ICT is very important part of Teaching and learning. It is backbone of teaching learning process. ICT is the heart of interactive teaching. Information and communication technologies in education deal with the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) within educational technology. The purpose of ICT in education is generally to familiarise students with the use and workings of computers, and related In education prospective, working out new tools and technologies based on theory and learning, motivation and emotional and mental intelligence, social psychology with reference to one's traditions, cultural values and attitudes, social and ethical issues.

## INTRODUCTION:

The world is changing very rapidly due to technological developments. Application of technologies is seen pervasively. Digital Technology has influence on all aspects of human life. Education is not an exception. Today we are living in such a knowledge based society, and knowledge based global world where knowledge is a great power, economy and strength of an individual and the asset of a nation. It is also true that there is tremendous explosion in its quality as well as its growth. We are in need of new technologies to have access and proper use of this fast growing knowledge.

## INTERACTION:

**Interaction** is a kind of action that occurs as two or more objects have an effect upon one another. The idea of a two-way effect is essential in the concept of interaction, as opposed to a one-way causal effect. A closely related term is interconnectivity, which deals with the interactions

of interactions within systems: combinations of many simple interactions can lead to surprising emergent phenomena. Interaction is a connection or communication between Teacher and Student. It is a Mutual or reciprocal action or influence; as, the interaction of the heart and lungs on each other. The more interactive nature of the teachers' changed pedagogy appeared to affect change in the way pupils themselves interacted and learnt from and with each other.

*Interaction* has different tailored meanings in various sciences. All systems are related and interdependent. Every action has a consequence.

Casual examples of interaction outside of science include:

- Communication of any sort, for example two or more people talking to each other, or communication among groups, organizations, nations or states: trade, migration, foreign relations, transportation,

- The feedback during the operation of machines such as a computer or tool, for example the interaction between a driver and the position of his or her car on the road: by steering the driver influences this position, by observation this information returns to the driver.

## PEDAGOGIES:

**Pedagogy** is the study of being a teacher or the process of teaching. The term generally refers to strategies of instruction, or a style of instruction. Pedagogy is also occasionally referred to as the correct use of instructive strategies. In correlation with those instructive strategies the instructor's own philosophical beliefs of instruction are harbored and governed by the pupil's background knowledge and experience, situation, and environment, as well as learning goals set by the student and teacher. One example would be the Socratic schools of thought. Pedagogies is science of Teaching. Every teaching is based on some principal that influence the teacher for better teaching. The pedagogies stand for the ways and means provided to or utilised by a teacher for managing his task of teaching smoothly and effectively as possible by involving his least efforts for drawing the maximum possible better teaching outcomes.

## CONCEPT OF ICT:

Information and communication technologies in education deal with the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) within educational technology. ICT stands for information communication technology. The main purpose of ICT in Education means implementing of ICT Equipments and Tools in Teaching-Learning process as a media and methodology. The purpose of ICT in education is generally to familiarise students with the

use and workings of computers, and related social and ethical issues. ICT has also enabled learning through multiple intelligence as ICT has introduced learning through simulation games; this enables active learning through all senses. ICT is the combination of technology tools and resources to create, disseminate, store and manage data and information and to be applied in education. In education prospective, working out new tools and technologies based on theory and learning, motivation and emotional and mental intelligence, social psychology with reference to one's traditions, cultural values and attitudes.

It involves new technology to capture and utilise expanding information and technology. Experience is said to be a great teacher. This experience may be gained by the learner through direct and indirect means. The direct access to the source for gaining first hand experience is neither always possible nor desirable. Consequently, most of our learning is based on second hand experience in the form of information received by us about the objects, places, persons, ideas or events. This information provides a base for our knowledge and understanding about them and the environment surrounding them.

For this purpose the learner must be able to learn the art of getting information, store and make its use as and when desired. Such type of activities concerning information are said to be the part and parcel of the science and technology known as the information technology.

## CONCEPTUAL FRAME WORK OF ICT:

ICT is a complex of three components, that is, information, communication and technology.

- Information
- Communication
- Technology

ICT is broadly integration of two independent sub-systems:-

1. Information technology
2. Communication Technology

### **ICT COMPETENCIES FOR TEACHERS:**

It should be realized and known by everyone that the present age is the age of information and communication technology. No school can afford now to remain ignorant or ignore the use of ICT in managing the affairs of education on its campus. The use of ICT have enough potentiality on preparing the teachers for meeting the multi dimensional challenges and responsibilities to be fulfilled by them as a teacher in their respective schools. We can summarise such needed ICT competencies desired knowledge, skills, attitudes and interests in the manner given below:-

- Competency in the use of digital libraries.
- Competency in handling and making use of computer data base and data processing mechanism, CD ROM and dvd.
- Competency in the use of multimedia personal computer ,lap top and note book.
- Competency in the use of multimedia projector to communicate with large group.
- Competency in the handling and making use of e-mail, internet and worldwide web.
- Competency in establishing and making use of language laboratory.

### **USE OF ICT IN INTERACTIVE TEACHING:**

- To motivate the learners.
- Developing qualities like tolerance, risk taking, scientific temper.
- Encourage innovation and Research.
- To provide greater and deeper understanding of the subject matter
- Improves collaborative learning.
- Re-engage disengaged learners.
- Provides personalized learning.

Last but not the least ,in this process of evolution and process of ICT human touch may not be lost.

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