

WWJMRD 2016; 2(6): 46-48  
www.wwjmr.com  
Impact Factor MJIF: 4.25  
e-ISSN: 2454-6615

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## Role of ICT in primary education to all

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### Abstract

According to Vivekananda, "Education is the manifestation of the divine perfection, already existing in man." Education is a dynamic force in the life of every individual influencing his physical, mental, emotional, social and ethical development. Education has been described as means to modify the behaviour. Primary education plays a vital role in the part of the every individual. Because every individual should know about what is learning here only. So, that our country mainly focussing on primary education. For this purpose, our country created an agency known as SSA. SSA is an effort to universalise elementary education by community-ownership of the school system. It is a response to the demand for quality basic education. The main goal of the SSA is to provide useful and relevant education to all children in the 6-14 age groups by 2010. ICT is a multimodal learning tool to simplify the subjects very easier and also feel very much interest in the lesson attentive. In Primary education level, ICT is needed in learning process, because of the age level of the pupil and they need to be sitting in the classroom. So, ICT improves the ratio of the pupil in primary education and also simply the learning content interesting. Finally ICT enhance the level of education in India and also achieve the SSA goal.

**Keywords:** Information and communication technology, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

### Introduction

According to Vivekananda, "Education is the manifestation of the divine perfection, already existing in man." Education is a dynamic force in the life of every individual influencing his physical, mental, emotional, social and ethical development. Education has been described as means to modify the behaviour. Education implies experience, insight and adjustment on the part of man as he is stimulated towards growth and development. The Indian education commission (1964-1966) observed that education need to be science based and in coherence with Indian culture and values, which can provide the foundation and it can also act as an instrument for the nation's progress, security and welfare. SSA is an agency of education to highlight the Indian education throughout the world. The main goal of the SSA is to provide useful and relevant education to all children in the 6-14 age groups by 2010. So, all the students need to be sitting in the classroom. Here, the role of the teacher is to use some new methodology to create interest to the students within the classroom.

### Primary Education in India

#### Participation of Indian Students in Education

| Stage of education | Gross enrolment ratios |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| Elementary         | 85%                    |
| Secondary          | 39%                    |
| Tertiary           | 9%                     |

(Source: Department of Higher Education, 2007)

Education in India is provided by the public sector as well as the private sector, with control and funding coming from three levels: central, state, and local. The Indian government lays emphasis to primary education up to the age of fourteen years (referred to as Elementary Education in India.) The Indian government has also banned child labour in order to ensure that the children do not enter unsafe working conditions. However, both free education and the ban on child labour are difficult to enforce due to economic disparity and social conditions. 80% of all recognized schools at the Elementary Stage are government run or supported, making it the largest provider of education in the Country. Some of the problems to implement primary education to all, they are shortage of resource, lack of political will,

this system suffers from massive gaps including high pupil to teacher ratios, shortage of infrastructure and poor levels of teacher training also.

### **Role of SSA in primary education**

This primary education scheme has also shown a high Gross Enrollment Ratio of 93–95% for the last three years in some states. Significant improvement in staffing and enrollment of girls has also been made as a part of this scheme. The current scheme for universalization of Education for All is the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan which is one of the largest education initiatives in the world. Enrollment has been enhanced, but the levels of quality remain low.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is an effort to universalise elementary education by community-ownership of the school system. It is a response to the demand for quality basic education. The SSA programme is also an attempt to provide an opportunity for improving human capabilities to all children, through provision of community-owned quality education in a mission mode. The aim of the SSA is to provide useful and relevant elementary education for all children in the 6 to 14 age group by 2010. There is also another goal to bridge social, regional and gender gaps, with the active participation of the community in the management of schools. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan realizes the importance of Early Childhood Care and Education and looks at the 0-14 age as a continuum. All efforts to support pre-school learning in ICDS centres or special pre-school centres in non ICDS areas will be made to supplement the efforts being made by the Department of Women and Child Development.

The objectives of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan are

- All children in school, Education Guarantee Centre, Alternate School, 'Back-to-School' camp by 2003;
- All children complete five years of primary schooling by 2007
- All children complete eight years of elementary schooling by 2010
- Focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality with emphasis on education for life

### **Information and communication technology**

Information Technology was limited only to the textual mode of transmission of information with ease and fast. But the information not only in textual form but in audio, video or any other media is also to be transmitted to the users. It has opened new avenues like, online learning, e-learning, virtual university, e-coaching, e-education, e-journal, etc. The ICT brings more rich material in the classrooms and libraries for the teachers and students. It has provided opportunity for the learner to use maximum senses to get the information. It has broken the monotony and provided variety in the teaching – learning process (Agashe, L, 1995).

The ICT being latest, it can be used both at school and higher education levels in the following areas:

- Teaching
- Diagnostic testing
- Remedial teaching
- Evaluation
- Psychological testing
- Development of virtual laboratory

- Online Tutoring
- Development of reasoning & thinking
- Instructional material development

### **Need for integrating ICT in teaching learning process**

ICT is one of the ways to provide primary education to all. ICT is need to integrate in teaching- learning process.

- To use ICT as a tool for designing new learning environment
- To provide the student with the knowledge, skills and attitudes in the classroom
- To critically apply the pedagogical principles of ICT integration in primary education
- To develop and facilitate ICT-based learning activities in the context
- To use appropriate and varied communication and multimedia tools (emails, websites etc) in teaching and learning.
- To integrate ICT appropriately into curriculum activities that will foster students ownership of their ICT-rich learning environment.

### **Role of ICT in primary education**

ICT is a new learning methodology to simplify the teaching- learning process. The main aim of the using ICT is to convert the traditional method of teaching- learning process into attractive new methods. This method simplifies the part of teacher in the classroom. Most of the schools simplify the role of the teacher and they are equipped only by the handling of ICT related equipments. ICT simplifies the part of teaching as a visual presentation. We learn 80% of the learning through visual. So, the visual presentations of the particular lesson could be easily understood by the pupils. It provides more effective and interesting of the particular content easier to the students. Particularly in primary education the role of ICT is very essential. Because as per SSA goal, all the students must study primary education. So, the teachers' role is all the students must sitting in the classroom and learn something. If the teacher use traditional method pupil may not be involve in the classroom. ICT is a new teaching methodology to increase the learners percentage in primary education and also improve the quality of education in India. So, that only ICT is essential in primary education.

ICT has the following advantages,

- Eliminates time and geographical barriers in education for learners as well as teachers
- Asynchronous interaction is made possible leading to thoughtful and creative interaction
- Enhanced group collaboration made possible via ICT
- It can provide speedy dissemination of education to target groups
- It enhances the international dimension of educational services
- It allows for just in time and just enough education for employees in organizations
- Students can learn their own pace
- They receive immediate feedback
- Students freely choose the content
- New educational approaches can be applied

### **Conclusion**

Our country needs development in all sectors, particularly in education. Because education is the cause for all changes

in other parts of the development in the country. Especially, primary education plays a vital role. ICT is the best way to create interest to the students in the part of learning, it can achieve the goals of SSA and it can also decrease the percentage of child labors in India. ICT can change traditional classroom into smart classroom. So, ICT integrated instruction is the best way to improve the quality of primary education in India.

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