



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Pedagogical Science

TECHNOLOGY FOR HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA

KEY WORDS: Technology, Curriculum, Internet, Global Education, Teacher- Centric Education, Learner - Centric Education etc..

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ABSTRACT

India has one of the largest higher education systems in the world. The future of India will depend on the steps of classroom. While India has made great strides in improving the education system but much still we remains in the door steps of the development. For the development of the society we have to improve our curriculum setting and use the new methods in the field of education. The role of educational technology in teaching is play an important role in the development of the society. By using information and communication technologies, such as distance education, the Internet, teachers, and self-study of students are easy. The use of ICT in higher education sector in India namely in the university, college and other development course, make our country to reach greater in the education system. This forms a vital link with the regulatory structure, and in maintaining quality and standards in this education sector.

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, world is experiencing an unprecedented change. Education starts from urge of life to end of life includes all stages in their development. Education it is a powerful tool to build knowledge-based society of the 21st Century. Today, a new development in science and technology, media revaluation, and internationalization of education and competitive environment brings revolution in the education. Higher education is of vital importance for the country. India has one of the largest higher education systems in the world, and in terms of number of students enrolled, is the second highest after China. Indian higher education system has a new role and a challenge to provide to the nation and the world at large, skilled human power at all levels, having breadth of knowledge and confidence to effectively confront the social and economic realities.

Higher Education

India holds an important place in the global education industry. Higher education now a days, starts from 'national education' to 'global education', from 'teacher- centric education' to 'learner centric education'. The major challenge for the Indian higher education system is to bring equity and enhancing social access to higher education is still important in the country.

Definition of Higher Education

Education beyond the secondary level refers higher education especially education provided by a college or university refers higher education. Nowadays, Students and their parents worry about the rising cost of higher education.

History of Higher Education in India

India had a functioning system of higher education as early as 1000 B.C. in those days they do not have universities, but they had ancient learning centers concerned with dispersing Vedic education. Then modern Indian education system are handled by the East India company then by the British Government as an colonial system and they used the university system.

The first institution of higher learning during British East India Company was the Calcutta Madrasa in 1781. Then Asiatic Society of Bengal, (1784), Benaras Sanskrit College (1791) and Fort William College (1800). By the Charter Act of 1813, the British Parliament declared Indian education is duties of the state and it removes restrictions on missionary work in British India, which leading to the establishment of the Thomas Babbington Macaulay's Minute on Education (1835), Soon after, in 1857, the first three official universities were started in Bombay (Mumbai), Calcutta (Kolkata) and Madras (Chennai).

These universities were modeled after the University of London and focused on English and the humanities. The British control of the Indian education system continued until the Government of India Act of 1935 till began of the "Indianisation" of education. In this period importance of physical and vocational education and introduction of basic education schemes are well developed. After

Independence, establishment of University Education Commission play major role in the growth and improvement of higher education.

Goals of Higher Education

The main goal of the higher education is the development of an informed, responsible citizen and preparation of a person in to a personally satisfying and socially useful career person.

According to Steven Schwartz is "The goal of university education is to help build a fairer, more just society". According to National Committee of Inquiry into Higher Education, (1997) education goals are;

- Inspire and enable the individuals to develop their capabilities to the highest potential levels throughout life.
- Make the persons to grow intellectually, and contribute effectively to society.
- Make persons to achieve personal fulfillment and well equipped in work.
- To increase knowledge and understanding for their personal sake.
- Make their application for the benefit of the economy and society.
- To play a major role in shaping a democratic, civilized, inclusive society

Fundamental Challenges for Higher Education

- Knowledge growth
- Information potential growth
- Innovation
- Global economic and environmental change
- Issues of human concern

Technology in Education

The use of the term "technology" has changed the world significantly over the last 200 years. Before the 20th century, the term technology refers the description or study of the useful arts or to allude to technical education. The term "technology" rose to prominence in the 20th century in connection with the Second Industrial Revolution. But nowadays technology is the breath of our life.

The Role of Technology in Education

The role of technology, in a traditional school setting, is to facilitate, through increased efficiency and effectiveness, the education of knowledge and skills. The following table gives an measures of the benefits of using information technology.

S.NO	Impart education without technology	Impart education with technology
1.	It is Passive.	It is Active.
2.	It is formal	It is informal.
3.	It is instructor driven.	It is student driven.
4.	It is time dependent.	It is not time dependent.

5.	Content defined by others.	Content defined by students.
6.	Grade is given only after final evaluation.	Progress is accessed throughout.
7.	Not all the students fully participate.	All students fully participate.

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Benefits

In olden days the instructor depend on mugging up outdated text books, but today, for convenience the teacher, student and management to use information technology in education for obtaining the following benefits:

- It induces scientific, economic, technological, information and multicultural literacy and global awareness.
- It promotes inventive thinking which induces the Adaptability & managing complexity.
- It develops Curiosity, creativity and risk taking.
- It develops Higher-order thinking and sound reasoning.
- It develops effective communication which leads to teaming, collaboration and interpersonal skills. Moreover, it induces personal, social and civic responsibility.
- It leads to high productivity which given the ability to plan and manage results. It also gives you a sense of using real-world tools with effective, relevant, and high quality results.
- allows teachers and students to comment and discuss sections of text books.
- Link supplementary material for further study.

Ways of Implementing Information Technology in Education

Even though, technology reached in tremendous manner it will not reach the society. This drawback is due to the non-updating of the teacher and administrator. The following ways can give an idea about the teacher how they can change the student's life for achieving their goals.

- The teacher can act as a volunteer, Creator, Contributor, Communicator, collaborator, and coordinator
- Becoming a volunteer in promoting Information Technology in the field of Education by using blogs, forums, etc.
- Adapting to e-learning techniques.
- A model for designing relevant curriculum
- Share lectures, assignments, exercises, tests and so on.
- Allows development of training material for helping teachers and administrators update and enhance their skills.
- A volunteer can use the following tools useful in promoting information technology in the field of education such as Blogs, Forums, Communities, Webcast, PodCast, User Groups, Picassa (Google) and Flickr (Yahoo), W3Schools.com, Webopidia, Wikis, Webconferencing, VideoConferencing, Chat, E-mail, Instant Messaging, Bulletin Board, VOIP, Data Conferencing, Shout Box, Image Board, YouTube, SlideShare.

CONCLUSION

In the modern world education is becoming the most important resource for economic and social development of countries, improving well-being and individual development of citizens. Education in every sense is one of the fundamental factors of development.

Development of technology is fulfilling the needs of education. In the educational field, technology removes the barriers of students and teachers. In order to educate students to be life-long learners and successful contributors to the new global market, educators must change the way they teach and the way students learn. We need to remember that if we want to help students achieve a high level of competency and competitiveness, we have no choice but to make technology an integrated tool in the field of education.

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