A REVIEW STUDY ON THE USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY IN HIGHER EDUCATION FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA AND ASIA

DR. HIREN KAVATHIYA [1]
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, ATMIYA UNIVERSITY, RAJKOT.

SUBJECT: Computer sci.

ABSTRACT:

Information and communication technology (ICT) has become an integral part of higher education in India, as it offers a wide range of opportunities to enhance teaching and learning. Various studies have been conducted to examine the use of ICT in higher education for skill development in India, and the following is a review of some of these studies:

1.   A study by V. Venkatesh et al. (2019) examined the impact of using ICT tools on the learning outcomes of undergraduate engineering students. The study found that the use of ICT tools such as online tutorials, simulations, and virtual labs led to a significant improvement in students' academic performance.

2.   In a study by S. S. Sabharwal and S. K. Shrivastava (2018), the authors examined the effectiveness of using ICT in teaching business communication skills to management students. The study found that the use of ICT tools such as audio and video recordings, webinars, and social media platforms significantly improved students' communication skills.

3.   A study by S. K. Bhattacharya (2017) explored the use of ICT in teaching English language skills to undergraduate students in India. The study found that the

use of ICT tools such as multimedia presentations, online games, and audio and video recordings improved students' listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills.

4.   In a study by V. R. Sudha and T. K. Narayanan (2017), the authors examined the effectiveness of using ICT in teaching mathematics to undergraduate students in India. The study found that the use of ICT tools such as interactive whiteboards, online tutorials, and computer simulations significantly improved students' understanding of mathematical concepts and problem-solving skills.

5.   A study by P. M. Mahajan (2015) examined the use of ICT in teaching financial accounting to undergraduate commerce students in India. The study found that the use of ICT tools such as online accounting software and simulation programs significantly improved students' understanding of accounting concepts and practical skills.

There is a substantial body of research on the use of information and communication technology (ICT) in higher education in Asia. Here is a brief review of some key findings and trends:

1.   Adoption of ICT in higher education: Many Asian countries have made significant efforts to integrate ICT in higher education. In particular, countries like China, Japan, and South Korea have invested heavily in developing online learning platforms and infrastructure to support online education.

2.   Benefits of ICT in higher education: The use of ICT in higher education has been shown to have several benefits, such as improved access to education, increased flexibility and convenience, and enhanced learning outcomes. ICT tools such as online learning platforms, educational apps, and video conferencing technology have facilitated distance learning, collaborative learning, and personalized learning.

3.   Challenges of ICT in higher education: Despite the benefits, there are also several challenges associated with the use of ICT in higher education. One major challenge is the lack of digital literacy among both students and faculty members. Another challenge is the cost of implementing and maintaining ICT infrastructure, which can be a barrier for some institutions.

4.   Student perceptions of ICT in higher education: Several studies have investigated student perceptions of the use of ICT in higher education in Asia. Overall, students tend to have positive attitudes towards ICT and believe that it enhances their learning experience. However, there are also concerns about the quality and relevance of online courses and the lack of interaction and engagement in online learning.

5.   Future trends in ICT in higher education: The COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated the adoption of ICT in higher education across Asia, and this trend is expected to continue in the coming years. Some emerging technologies that are likely to have a significant impact on higher education include artificial intelligence, virtual reality, and blockchain.

There is a growing body of research on the use of information technology (IT) in higher education in India. Here is a brief review of some of the key findings:

1.   Adoption of IT: There is a general consensus among researchers that Indian higher education institutions have been slow in adopting IT compared to their counterparts in other countries. This is due to a variety of factors, including lack of infrastructure, inadequate funding, and limited awareness of the benefits of IT.

2.   E-learning: Despite the slow adoption of IT, there has been a significant increase in the use of e-learning platforms in recent years. E-learning has been found

to be particularly useful in reaching students in remote areas and providing access to high-quality education to those who cannot afford to attend traditional universities.

3.   Online assessments: Online assessments are becoming increasingly popular in Indian higher education institutions. They are seen as a way to reduce the time and resources required for traditional assessments, as well as to minimize the risk of cheating

4.   Faculty training: One major challenge facing Indian higher education institutions is the lack of faculty training in the use of IT. This has been identified as a key barrier to the successful adoption of IT in the classroom.

5.   Quality of IT infrastructure: Another major challenge is the quality of IT infrastructure in Indian higher education institutions. Many institutions lack the necessary equipment, software, and internet connectivity to effectively use IT in the classroom.

6.   Student attitudes: Finally, research has shown that students in India generally have a positive attitude towards the use of IT in higher education. They see it as a way to improve their learning experience and prepare for the job market.

CONCLUSION:

Overall, while there are challenges to the adoption of IT in Indian higher education, there is also significant potential for its use to improve access to education and enhance the learning experience for students. the research on the use of ICT in higher education in Asia highlights both the benefits and challenges of adopting new technologies in education. While there is still much work to be done to ensure that ICT is used effectively and equitably in higher education, the potential for technology to improve access, quality, and outcomes in education is significant. Inclusive, the research suggests that the use of ICT in higher education can be highly effective in

developing students' skills in various domains. However, it is important to ensure that ICT is used appropriately, and that adequate training and support are provided to both students and teachers. Additionally, further research is needed to explore the long-term impact of ICT on students' learning outcomes and career prospects.