



Study of Information and communication technology, its components, advantages and disadvantages.

Neeru Gupta

Abstract : The Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in schools have been subsumed in the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA). Now ICT in Schools is a component of the RMSA. The

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools was launched in December, 2004 and revised in 2010 to provide opportunities to secondary stage students to mainly build their capacity on ICT skills and make them learn through computer aided learning process. The Scheme is a major catalyst to bridge the digital divide amongst students of various socio economic and other geographical barriers. The Scheme provides support to States/UTs to establish computer labs on sustainable basis.

Introduction : Information and communication technology is an important instrument, which can transfer the present isolated teacher centered ,book centered learning environment into a rich student centered environment. this new learning environment developed by the ICT is called interactive learning environment. ICT aims at transferring the old traditional paradigm of learning to the new paradigm of learning. ICT define learning as neutral, social, active, linear or non-linear ,integrative and strength of the student, hence use of ICT in the teaching learning environment can bring a rapid change in the society.



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