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Use of ICT in Teaching Learning Process**Guest Editor:****Dr. Leena Pandhare**Principal, Late Bindu Ramrao Deshmukh Arts and Commerce Mahila Mahavidyalaya,
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INDEX

No.	Title of the Paper	Author's Name	Page No.
1	Modernizing Pedagogy: Use of Visual Texts as A Means of Maximizing Student Learning in the Literature Classroom	Divya R Krishnan	07
2	ICT and Commerce Pedagogy	Dr. S. Balasubramanian	14
3	The Role of ICT in Improving Teaching and Learning Processes	Dr. Rajshree R. Kapoor	17
4	Comparative Study of Application of Information Communication Technology and Traditional Method in Teaching and Learning Process of Indian Education System	Dr. S. G. Deodhar & Dr. Sunil Joshi	19
5	Application of ICT for Teaching Learning Process of Commerce	Ohol Pradeep & Prof. Biyani Pramod	23
6	Information and Communication Technology for Rural Poverty Alleviation in India	Prakash Kumar	27
7	ICT Education in Scope of Rural Area : Special Reference of Nagpur DistRICT	Dr. Gopal Zade	31
8	Study of ICT Implementation in Teaching Learning for MBA Students	Madhuri Kharjul	35
9	Usability ICT Based Worker Course for Professional Development of Student	Dr. Sanjivani Mahale, Madhav Palshikar Rahul Dhere & Vidyadevi Bagul	40
10	Importance of Social Media in our Life : Suervey of 2018	Dr. Sandhya Wankhde	44
11	Towards Making the Difference : ICT Application and English Language and Literature Teaching	Dr. Pranavkumar Ratnaparkhi	50
12	Use of ICT in Distance Education	Dr. Vishal Belsare	56
13	<i>Aladdin Ka Chirag</i> in English Language Classroom	Milind Ahire & Dr. Bharati Khairnar	59
14	Technology in Education : Advantages and Disadvantages	Yashwant Chaudhari	63
15	Use of ICT in Teaching Learning Process in Mental, Moral and Social Sciences	Ulka Chauhan	68
16	Effective Teaching-Learning Strategies : A Psychological Perspective	Rakesh More	71
17	Effective Use of ICT for Distance Learning	Dr. U. Y. Kulkarni & Deepa Hinge	75
18	Application of ICT in English Language Teaching and Learning	Chitra Gaidhani	78
19	The Role of ICT in Improving Teaching and Learning Process	Dr. Sandhya Kale	82
20	The Effective Use of ICT for Distance Learning Process	Anup Mohadkar	89
21	Use of ICT in Teaching and Learning Process of Language and Social Science	Miss. Ayesha Shaikh	93



22	Use of ICT in Teaching Learning Process in English Language	Bhagyashree More	97
23	The Uses of Information Communication Technologies in Various Fields	Bhimrao More	100
24	Use of ICT in Economics	Dr. Deepa Holkar	103
25	Anxiety Related to Use of ICT Among Commerce Teacher	Dr. Karuna Kushare	106
26	Commingling of ICT and Teaching and Learning of English Poetry	Manisha Godse	111
27	The Role of ICT in Improving Teaching and Learning Processes	Swati Lakhgaonkar & Rajeshwari Rasal	114
28	Over View of Importance of ICT in Physical Education	P.V.Sakat & P.B.Awghade	118
29	Use of ICT In Teaching Learning Process in Languages	Dr. Rani Somnath Sarode	121
30	Impact of ICT Tools on Learning and Recall	Dr. Sameer Limbare	124
31	An Analysis of Role of ICT in Legal Education	Samir Chavan	129
32	Futuristic Learning and Evaluation	Samruddhi Chepe	132
33	The Role of ICT in Teaching and Learning Process	Sandip Gadekar & Pravin Bachkar	137
34	Emerging Trends in Higher Education Sector in India	Sanket Nikam	142
35	Teaching and Learning English Literature in Digital Age	Swapnil Alhat	145
36	The Role of ICT in Improving Teaching & Learning Process	Swati Hanumante	149
37	Impact of Social Media on Youngsters	Uzma Shaikh	152
38	Advanced ICT Tools for Teaching-Learning Process	Vaibhav Mapari	155
39	Language Lab : An Innovative Tool	Vina Kulkarni	159
40	Use of E-Learning	Vinod Nirbhavane	162
41	Impact of ICT on English Language Teaching	Yogesh Bhadane	168
42	Eminent Role of ICT in Economic Growth in Rural India	Usha Ahire	172
43	The Role of ICT in Improving Teaching and Learning Processes	Pundlik Bagul & Niraj Bhabad	173
44	ICT : An Effective and Powerful Tool for Improving Teaching Learning in Higher Education'	Kamalakar Gaikwad	176
45	Importance of ICT in Teaching and Learning	Dr. D. K. Holkar & N. G. Waman	180
46	ICT Technology and Its Use in Education	Ramesh Ingole	183
47	Teaching of Commerce with ICT	Dr. Balkrushna Ingle	186
48	Use of ICT in Teaching Learning Process in the Field of Commerce and Management	Sonali Limaye	189
49	Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Education Importance in Distance Learning Process	Prabhakar Motghare	192
50	The Role of ICT in Higher Education for the 21st Century : ICT as a Change Agent for Education	Dr. Atul Naik	196



51	Language Learning and Technology	Dr. Leena Pandhare	200
52	The Role of ICT to Make Teaching-Learning Effective in Higher Education	Dr. Ganesh Patil	202
53	Attitude of Students and Teachers towards Use of ICT in Teaching Learning Process with Reference to Management Institutes in Nashik City	Dr. Sapna Patil & Mrs. Mugdha Joshi	207
54	Use of ICT in English Language Teaching and Learning	Anita Pawar	211
55	A Study of Importance of ICT in Education	Dr. Kanchan Sananse	216
56	A Study on Use of ICT in Teaching Learning Process	Shivshakti Nanda & Anuya Deshpande	219
57	Role of ICT in Knowledge Management (KM) for Organizational Effectiveness	Dr. Pooja Talreja	223
58	Role of ICT in English Language Teaching and Learning	Ashwini Tile	228
59	Role of ICT In Higher Education	Harshada Joshi	231
60	Use of ICT in Teaching and Learning Process in Mental, Moral and Social Sciences	Seema Khandar	235
61	Use of ICT in Teaching Learning Process in Languages	Minakshee Bhavar	237
62	The Role of Mobile Apps for Learning English Language	Dr. Monali Kakade	240
63	Integration of ICT in Teaching and Learning Process	Dhananjay Munde & Dr. Latika Ajbani	244
64	Role of ICT in Teaching and Learning	Vijay Sukate	252
65	Use of ICT in Commerce Education	Shwetali Sonawane	257
66	Role of Information and Communication Technology in Effective Teaching-Learning of Accountancy	Tejasweeta Mundhe	260
67	ICT and Distance Education	Dr. Sarita Karangutkar	264
68	ICT Problems in Distance Education	Dr. R. B. Selukar	266
69	ICT and E-Commerce Applications	Dr. M. J. Kolhatkar	269
70	ICT in Education	Dr. C. A. Dixit	271
71	Role of ICT in Teaching and Learning	Sharmila Bhavsar & Priyadarshani Kulkarni	274
72	Use of ICT in Teaching and Learning Process is Need of an Hour	Pallavi Deshmukh	277
73	Impact of ICT on the Teaching and Learning	Anuja Mohadkar	280
74	Role of ICT in Indian Electrol Process	Swapnil Pawar	284
75	ICT Aided Perspective : Teaching Romanticism	Peerzada Sadique Ali Nishat Ali	289
76	ICT for Improvement in Professional Development of Teacher	Savita Shinde	291
77	The Role of Artificial Intelligence in the English Classroom	Dnyaneshwar Panchal	295
78	Use of ICT in Teaching Learning Process for Commerce Education : Case Study of T.Y.B.Com.Students for the Subject Business Regulatory Frame Work with the Help of Module	Dr. Sushama Hasabnis	298
79	E-Books Resources	Raju Sanap	303



80	Impact of Information Communication Technology on Society : Contemporary Issues	Chandrakant Gosavi	309
81	Testing the Taste of the Ellt Teachers for the Use of ICT Tools	Tejesh Beldar	312
82	The Use of Multimedia in Teaching Suprasegmental Features of English	Prakash Warkari	317
83	Use of GIS Tools in Teaching and Learning Process in Geography	Prakash Pagare	321

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Use of ICT in English Language Teaching and Learning

Pawar Anita Dattatray

Head Dept. of English
K. K. Wagh Arts ,Commerce ,Science and
Computer Science College B.Nagar(Pimplas R)
adpawar@kkwagh.edu.in

Abstract:

Language is a unique and a very effective means of communication used by human beings. It performs many functions. Language is the important part of our life. Language is the mirror of human life , which delineates the life of human. With the help of language we are able to communicate with each other and express our ideas and thoughts. Not only the use of English language but also ICT become an essential part and parcel in our everyday life. As like Globalization ICT is a broad concept and everybody is aware of it. English language has become a global language of its numerous functions. For ex. Informative function, Expressive function, Directive function , Phatic function. As the same way ICT has become a global term . English language and ICT has become the window to the World. This language is playing a major role in every field such as Research, Education, Science , Art and law ,medicine etc. As like change is the cycle of Nature as the same way in the changing world , there must be changes in language learning. But the synchronous bump of globalization , the expanse (or amplification) of English and Technological development have transformed our learning and teaching English . In every aspect of human life, ICT is playing a vital role. In the field of education the technological developments have started a new page in the modern era.

21st century, is the century of Information and Technology. ICT has become a tool for making the learners innovative and also became a source for motivating the learners towards learning.

Key words: Globalization, ICT, Bump, role of ICT

Introduction:

“ 21st century is the century of ICT".Walter Mckenzie has defined ICT as “ A new age demands a new paradigm”

Further Criag R. Barrett has also describe the effects of ICT as
“With the help of technology , teachers will be the leaders in the transformation of education around the world “

ICT means Information and Communication Technology . According to Kent, “ICT in education point of view refers to Information and Communication Technology such as computers , communication facilities and features that variously support teaching learning and a range of activities in education { QCA scheme of work for ICT in Kent Country Council, 2004 }

Today , ICT , Bio-Technology, Nano-Technology have become upsurge of interest in the world. ICT is an umbrella term that includes any communication device or application , encompassing: radio , television, cellular phones, computer and network hardware and software , satellite systems and so on, as well as the various services and applications associated with them, such as Video-conferencing and distance learning. It is similar to Information Technology (IT),but primarily focuses on communication technologies, ICT covers all forms of computer and



communications equipment and software use to create, design, store, transmit, interpret and manipulate information in its various formats. Personal computers, laptops, tablets, mobile phones, transport systems, televisions, and network technologies are just some examples of the diverse array of ICT tools. According to the European Commission, the importance of ICT lies less itself than in its ability to create greater access to information and communication in underserved populations.

In Education, especially in language teaching ICT and language teaching have walked hand to hand for a long time and contributed as teaching tools in the language and second language classroom.

ICT has become essential tool in educational world and has been used from preschool through to university that could facilitate students and teacher in teaching and learning process. ICT has been publicized as potentially powerful tool for educational change and reform. The computers play significant role in the learning process especially in learning language.

Hartoyo (2008) stated in his book, a computer is a tool and medium that facilitates people in learning a language, although the effectiveness of learning depends totally on the users. The technology in this era has been grown up not only from the quality but also the efficiency. The need of technological innovation has brought the communication revolution and rapid development of technological application in teaching and learning.

This technology made contribution on improving language communication in Indonesia. The Government of Indonesia has included ICT as one of the curricula in education. The methodology of English has started a new way of using ICT in teaching. ICT provides more opportunities for communication between peer learners. With the use of ICT there is a two-way process of exchange of knowledge between home and college. The teacher abides key to the successful use of ICT for learning.

Objectives:

- 1) To study the magnitude of English
- 2) To understand the meaning and scope of ICT.
- 3) To explain the role of ICT in the effectiveness of English teaching and learning.
- 4) To suggest measures for effective use of ICT.
- 5) The role of ICT is vital for teachers and students.

According to the Jeremy Harmer, "a word innovation means something new, which means new ideas to change things for better." He claims that "if we look at all the language teaching methods which are used all over the world by different teachers at, different levels, we cannot say that all of them are 100% successful. Therefore it is very important to keep looking and searching to find ways to make teaching and learning better".

Hartoyo (2008) also asserts that English language has been shaped by the search for the 'one best method' of teaching the language. Regardless of whether the focus of instruction has been reading, the grammatical rules and vocabulary of the target language (eg. Grammar Translation Method), Speaking (how to communicate the target language such as Direct Method, Audio-Lingual Method, Communicative Approach) or other issues, the attempts of teaching profession have been shaped by a desire to find 'a better way of teaching than the existing method. The latest method that is developing a Computer Assisted Language(CALL).



CALL (Computer Assisted Language Learning):

CALL is a broad and an ever-changing discipline. Beatty defines, CALL as "Any process in which a learner uses a computer and as a result improves his or her language and it covers the wide range of current practice in the field."The internet and different computer applications. Computer Assisted Language Learning (CALL) software, CD-ROMS and Office software applications have become common place in many teaching and learning environments. The computer can act as a stimulus which generates analysis, discussion and writing.

The integration of ICT in the field of language learning is inevitable known that the ICT and language learning are two aspects which support each other like two sides of the coin inseparable. (Hartoyo,2010)². Some experts and practioner of education learning language in CALL , strongly supports the utilization of ICT in language learning to improve efficiency and effectiveness of learning. Fortunately, the use of Computer Assisted-Leaning Language (CALL) has increased noticeably by English teachers.

Consideration of Computer Assisted Language Learning is using Computer. This tool is flexible, rich and interactive. It is flexible in the term of time and place. It has also assumed that more than other media can encourage students in learning language. In addition, CALL, is able to generate interaction and improve communicative competence, including providing authentic material to the class or self-learning. The method focuses in computer utilization to enhance language learning.

Role of ICT In English Language Teaching:

We are in the Digital era today, and this is the age of technological learners. These technological learners know well how to use technological tools without any formal instruction as such. Even if they require instruction, they would be able to grasp and implement it very quickly. These learners interact and communication with others with the help of electronic mediums like mails, internet etc.

With the help of ICT enabled English classes, the faculties would find it more easy to conduct classes. It has been proved to be an excellent method of enhancing the teaching and learning process.

ICT tools are as follows:

There are some kinds of technologies classified into information and communication technology commonly used in language context, such as:

Computer:

Computer can be utilized with other multimedia learning devices or it can stand alone and still serves its basic purpose as an electronic medium of language learning. (Hartoyo,2012)³ computer is an electronic device which is capable of receiving information (data) and performing a sequence of logical operations in accordance with a predetermined but variable set of procedural instruction (program) to produce results in both form of information or signals based on Oxford DICTIONARY. It is consisted of CPU, monitor, keyboards and some other apparatus.

Internet:

Internet can be used as a medium of language through email, www (World Wide Web), text, audio and Video-conferencing. The Internet saves our time and energy. We can learn English lessons through internet without the need of travelling and without the need of leaving home



Audio- devices :

Audio-devices can be used with other media to form an interactive multimedia. However, it can be utilized separately tool. Audio-devices include speaker, earphone, CD etc. Baskin and Harris (1995:372) explain "The first literature heard, not read."

Audio-books:

Audio-books are applicable for English Language learners and young people who are craving for learning English with stories. Audio-books develop the four language systems; Phonological, Semantic, Syntactic and pragmatic. Audio-books are recordings on CD or digital-file of a book which are read aloud.

Mobile Apps:

Mobile digital devices like laptops, iPods, tablets, smart-phones have made English language learning easier. At present there are so many apps available in the App Store and Play Store (Android) markets.

These apps furnish students with quizzes, games, dICTIONARIES, podcasts, and tests. Some mobile apps which are amending English language learning and teaching are DICTionary.com, Hangman, Grammar's, Quizmaster, 60- Second Word Challenge, Mobile Air Mouse, AnkhI Flash Cards, English Idioms illustrated etc.

Mobile Phones:

Mobiles phone has also become very essential tool for learning a language. It is a mini-computer in every one's pocket.

Mobile phone functions in many ways like the addition of texting, email functions etc. As computers do.

Web 2.0 application:

It has come onto light in 2005. It encourages sharing between users. In this we can have variety of applications such as blogs, social networking websites etc. The learners can write their own blogs. Social networking websites like facebook, bebop, and flicker have become very popular. These can be useful for language learning.

Language-Laboratory:

This is the latest innovation in the language teaching. In this we have sound equipments and projectors, computers etc. Which can give the students the practice of listening and speaking

Television:

According to Oxford DICTionary television is a system for converting visual images into electrical signals transmitting them by radio or other means, and displaying them electronically on a screen.

Application of ICT for effective Teaching and Learning:

In the context of language learning ICT has an important role as the "media" bridging and enabling the learning process, or direct communication between students and teacher although they are not present in same room or place in certain time.

ICT in language learning used as a reference-book. Computer can store unlimited lessons or references, which can be accessed anytime, anywhere and accurately.



According to Fitzpatrick and Davies (2002) in Hartoyo (2012) sets out the seven ways in which ICT used in language learning:

1) Presentation:

Some material of language learning such as text-based materials, audio-video needs to present to the learners. Presentation helps learners in understanding the learning material well.

2) Practice:

Some of different exercises types are possible to be provided with ICT, incorporating the presentation stimuli in varying combinations of text, audio and video format.

3) Authoring:

In applying ICT in language learning, teacher can either purchase ready-made materials or their exercise materials using a variety of authoring tools based on Hartoyo (2012:40).

4) Computer-Aided Assessment (CAA):

Computer -Aided Assessment is playing an increasingly important role in foreign language teaching and learning. This media used to testing and assessing students after some courses.

5) Publishing:

ICT tools exist to help teachers and learners or students to publishing or linked in their work in a local areas network.

6) Communications:

Technology can help learners and teachers to communicates with another. Examples of ICT tools: Email, computer mediated discussion, web-based learning environment ,audio-conferencing, video-conferencing etc.

7) Simulations:

The computer can act as a stimulus which generates analysis, critical thinking, discussion and writing.

Advantages of ICT:

1. The information required will be more quickly and easily accessible for educational purpose.
2. Innovation in learning is growing in the presence of e-learning innovations
3. Progress of ICT will also allow the development of virtual classroom-based teleconference.

Conclusion:

ICT is a form of advanced science technology must be optimized function, especially in the implementation of learning. The use of ICT increases the scope of teaching. It provides quality learning materials and creating autonomy of learning. Learners can share their work which can promote cultural diversity, have positive motivational effects and raise self-esteem. Thus ICT played vital role in teaching and learning English language.

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