

**Information & Communication Technology, Education System And The Youth
In India: Prospects And Pitfalls Of The Society***

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Abstract

The development of information and communication technology (ICT) is the latest paradigm-shift in order to transmit the information at all level. Now, the life of a human being is totally dependent upon the use of ICT from birth registration till death certificate. Likewise, the education remains surrounded by application of ICT. Today's education system largely depends upon use of ICT enabling them to reach at par the global standard. But, the way the ICT has been overdosing for last two-three decades, reactions and consequences would be inherent in the society. this development gave its side effect to the education along with a challenges to the society norms and values. Hence, this piece of paper tried to draw kind attention towards derivatives of overdose application of ICT and other electronic gadgets as prevalent in the society as unnoticed and ignorant.

Keywords : ICT, Education, society, education system.

Introduction

We live in a world dominated by digitalization, smart phones, information and communication technology etc making ours life relieve, comfort and reliant. People treat them as the biggest novelty of 21st century in the evolution of the world leading to effect to each aspect of a life. The development of information and communication technology (ICT) is the latest paradigm-shift in order to transmit the information at all level. Now, the life of a human being is totally dependent upon the use of ICT from birth registration till death certificate. Likewise, the education remains surrounded by

application of ICT. The counting of advantages of ICT for education system may go towards infinity as it makes our education system accessible to all. But, the way the ICT has been overdosing for last two-three decades, reactions and consequences would be inherent in the society. Today's education system largely depends upon use of ICT enabling them to reach at par the global standard. In India, the era of ICT was supposed to have resumed its journey from government departments following the extraordinary effort by Rajiv Gandhi as then Prime Minister of India. He being as the youngest Prime Minister visualized the future needs ahead of his time helped India to accommodate all kind of ICT over the time. The thirty years of journey as ICT revolution in India brought the nation as digital India pushing all citizens to have easy accessibilities to electronic gadgets, mobiles, laptops, p.c. etc. The government itself has been rounded up through ICT and e-governance making the government smart governance. This piece of paper tried to draw kind attention towards derivatives of overdose application of ICT and other electronic gadgets as prevalent in the society as unnoticed and ignorant.

Missing characters and words from human mind

The civilization process obtained its foundation from anthropological and collective connect in which languages, dialect, script, letter etc caught a special position as they have been part and composition of information and communication from previous to existing generation. It is remarkable to make a note of how scripts or character of any languages help understand our past civilization. Unfortunately, now a day, excessive use of electronic gadget for the purpose of writing languages like English and other may be corrected automatically through software, apps and electronic dictionary makes the persons highly dependable leading to elimination and riddance of words, spelling, characters from human mind. The situation is turning to susceptible and vulnerable as people left their responsibilities to technologies for innovations and development of words, characters, grammar. The brainstorming and memorizations of the words, vocabularies and scripts are escaping and would continue due overdose use of applications of electronics and gadget while reading and writing. Another aspect of applications of electronic gadget is associated with limitations of vocabulary in apps and dictionary used in application. The words are resulted as error words if it is not

there in their electronics dictionary leading to wrong facts and information to the people. Too small a dictionary can give the user too many false rejections of valid words, too large it can accept a high number of valid low frequency words. Most existing spelling correction techniques focus on isolated words, without taking into account the textual context in which the string appears.

Missing grammar and syntax from human mind

Grammar checking is the task of detection and correction of sentences in literature. Prior to technological development, various approaches and patterns of grammar checking by human were on practices. Over the period, they became inconvenient due to bigger size of the document and frequent check of grammar. This generates the need of automatic grammar checking tools using technology and other electronic gadgets. The trend of developing such tools has been evolved from 1980's till now. As on now, electronics revolution in the field education speeded up 1980 onwards resulting in development and inventions of electronics tools and app based software help human check the grammar quickly and repeatedly. There have been pessimistic, depressing and miserable consequences as being experienced due to grammar checking software and apps in the literature world. This leads to making human lethargy and dependable on software and apps for grammar check, which hinders overall development of any languages. Earliest grammar checking tools (e.g., Writer's Workbench) were aimed at detecting punctuation errors and style errors. Now, many tools, software and apps were made available in the form of commercialized software packages. Analysis, study and comparison of previous literature remained important to gain future research directions, yet very few efforts have been put to survey grammar checking approaches in the last decade due to commercialization.

Missing reading text book habits from human being

In 21st century, technology has entirely changed the nature and habits of reading for the younger generation. With the introduction of electronic gadget, laptops, tab and electronic information sources like net, web etc., students prefer reading on screen as they access extensive information on the Internet. Digital resources help students by creating access to a complete domain that they wish to learn quickly. In recent years,

digital textbooks and study materials have also become an integral part of the content infrastructure of education systems worldwide. Over the period, excess use of technology and internet transmitted side effect on human including reading habits. According to Akanda Hoq, and Hasan (2013) students prefer to watch television; play games on computers, tablets, and X-box; and surf the web and social networks, rather than read. Therefore, the students lack in skill development of organizing the text, reading material and other aspect of academic research as electronic book and internet make the information easy available and accessible at all time.

Missing mathematical and calculation aptitude from human being

In modern education system, mathematical calculation has been easy, convenient, and expedient since 1980s by using calculators followed by computer and smart-phones over time. Now, the students are becoming customary and habitual of using the electronics while solving math. On the one hand, calculators could facilitate the study of number patterns, but on the other hand, students would not be able to compute even simple calculations mentally or on paper. Multiplication, basic facts, knowledge would disappear. Calculators would become a crutch leading to affect our ability to do maths in our heads. Utilizing calculators during mathematics class may affect a student's cognitive level of mathematics concepts. The student may not need to learn certain fundamental operations and methods because the calculator will complete these calculations itself. Instead of memorizing multiplication tables for instant recall, a student can simply enter an equation into the calculator and he/she will receive the correct answer. The continuation use of the electronics for maths would bring a peril and treacherous like situation for the new generations lack in mental arithmetic. Therefore, as a preventive measure, U.K. government firstly announced to ban calculators from primary classrooms justifying it overindulging of calculator in pre-board level.

Missing textual memories from human mind

Now a day, the whole world becomes digital world making people dependable on use of electronic, technology and other internet. Following this evolution of technology, people do not need to remember very much as all the data and information remain

available and accessible in technology. Now, people themselves are no longer able to retain information leading to evolve a 'digital amnesia', a kind of loss of memory. Its effects on our memories (particularly the short-term, or working memory), altering and in some cases impairing its function.

Missing social work aptitude from the society

The growth of the Internet and use of ICTs has changed how we interact with each other and how we work collectively for communities. Though, in 21st century, the world has been experiencing a drastic transformation in human relationship as people are now engaged in making relationships mediated by some form of ICT namely SMS, Facebook, video, google, skype etc. These technological innovations help the people create a dynamic virtual network that allows people all over the world to communicate and share information with each other. Though, the continuation growth in terms of use of ICT in society may not be sustained indefinitely, the exponential growth of technology reshaped and redefined our social fabrics putting no of questions to be addressed. Therefore, social scientists recognize the central importance of human relationships based on direct interactions in which emotions, values, feelings, affections etc play a vital role to construct, maintain and preserve such relationship.

Addiction of Pornography among youngster

The vivacious exercise of ICT and other electronic gadgets also spoiled attitude and behavior of the teenagers towards pornography and sexual crimes as it reflects in our society as form of pornography, rapes, molestations, and harassment. The adolescents are being seen as perpetrators in more no of cases for the last few decades in India. The issue turns into vulnerable situation as accessibilities of internet, wifi, digital network etc get widened in the society due to competitive capitalist economy. According to a report by video viewership tracker, Vidooly, viewing of porn soared 75 percent by people in the age group of 18-34 in the second half of last decade despite various bans and the general negative consensus around it. In 2018, India stands the third largest appetite in the world in terms of porn consumption leading this list is the United States, followed by the United Kingdom. Though, the institutional

censorship against misuse of ICT has been a priority concern for the government by implementing information and communication policies.

Incidence of cybercrime at rise

In the last couple of decades of 21st century, cybercrime is putting a thumping figure to the list of criminal scoring as no of offenses perpetuated by youngsters and adolescent aged people happens to be under shadow of ICT. Fortunately, the way the offences get executed leaves clues to the agencies to reach the committer. The government itself stands to be vigilant proposing separate cyber cell for curbing against cybercrimes. Though, the hysterical misuse of ICT needs to be made cautious and full of secure proof. The urban adults get trapped in storm of cyber crimes as they are connected globally via social media on falsely fabricated issues. Cybercrimes in India nearly twined in year of 2017 as per the report of e National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB). Cybercrime accounted for less than a percentage (0.43%) or 21,796 cases of a total of 50 lakh cognizable crimes in India.

Conclusion:

India being as developing nations needs to be addressed the development agenda on priority basis and the contribution of information and communication technology to nation building has been remarkable. The offshoots from use of ICT as mentioned in the paper are required to sorted out through introducing effective policies and programs alongwith the awareness level campaigning at university, colleges and institutions level. There is a need to be balanced between the use of technologies and societal fabrics. In society, progress and development have been always an utmost importance provided that the societal and cultural aspects get its importance.

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