

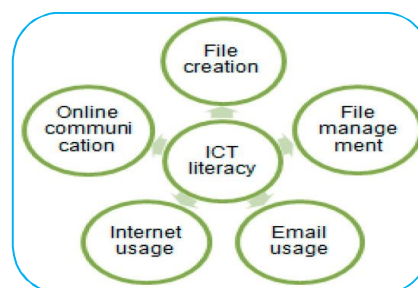


USE OF ICT & ONLINE RESEARCH**Dr. Krishna Punjaram Bhadane****Rajarshi Shahu College of Education, Tathawade, Pune.****Savitribai Phule Pune University Pune.****INTRODUCTION**

In modern age different professions and business and business requires information and knowledge. So that information is collected through the different channels for trade and commerce. Years ago different information has provided through printed material, literature, telephone, television, movies, radios etc.

Nowadays the speed of sending message become fast by Computer Technology. The facility of sending information urgently, which million people can use, is now available. If a person wants to answer any question, he can get quick answer from modern communication Technology & methods. ICT includes collect the information & process it and create new information from it.

ICT is universally acknowledged as an important catalyst for social transformation, new development & national progress.

**MEANING OF ICT**

ICT (Information and Communications Technology) 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 service and applications associated with them, such as videoconferencing and distance learning.

INFORMATION

"Information means summarization of data".

"Information is the behavior initiating stimulus between a sender and receiver".

"The act of informing news or intelligence, a knowledge derived from reading or instruction or gathered in any way".

Information is obtained through the process of data it deals with the use of computers and telecommunications to retrieve and store and transmit data.

COMMUNICATION

"Exchange of information is called as Communication".

"Communication is a process of transferring information from one entity to another".

"Communication is The imparting or interchange of thoughts, opinions, or information by speech, writing, or signs".

Although there is such a thing as one-way communication, communication can be perceived better as a two-way process in which there is an exchange and progression of thoughts, feelings or ideas (energy) towards a mutually accepted goal or direction (information).

Communication is a process whereby information is enclosed in a package and is channeled and imparted by a sender to a receiver via some medium. The receiver then decodes the message and gives the sender a feedback. All forms of communication require a sender, a message, and a receiver. Communication requires that all parties have an area of communicative commonality.

TECHNOLOGY

“Technology means application of knowledge to meet the wants of people”.

“Technology is the application of science to meet an objective or solve a problem”.

Technology is a human innovation in action that involves the generation of knowledge and processes to develop system that solve problems and extend human capabilities. Recent technological developments, including the printing press, the telephone, and the Internet, have lessened physical barriers to communication and allowed humans to interact freely on a global scale.

DEFINITION OF ICT

“New digital technology applied for communication is called ICT.”

Information Communication Technologies are a diverse set of technological tools and resources to create disseminate, store being value addition and manage information for communication.

“ICT is a mixture of Computer Technology and communication Technology.”

All the advanced electronic media which are used for communication are included in ICT, i.e. Printing machines, Radio, TV, Telephone, Mobiles, Satellite, Computer, Internet, DVD, MP3, MP4, as well as the equipment and services associated with these technologies, such as video-conferencing, e-email, blogs etc.¹

Scope of ICT

- 1) Education
- 2) Research
- 3) Industries & Workshops
- 4) Economy trade & Commerce
- 5) Transport & Communication
- 6) Entertainment
- 7) Agriculture & Engineering
- 8) Medical
- 9) Arts, Literature & Sports
- 10) Defense sector etc ¹
- 11) Media, Newspaper & advertisement
- 12) Crime & law
- 13) Banking
- 14) Scientific Research
- 15) Office Work

MEANING OF RESEARCH

- 1) Research is considered to be the more formal, systematic and intensive process of carrying on a scientific method of analysis.
- 2) Research is more systematic activity that is directed towards the solution of the problems. The ultimate goal is to discover cause & effect relationship between variables.
- 3) Research emphasizes the development of generalization, principles, or theories that will be helpful to predicting the future occurrences.
- 4) Research is based upon observable experience or empirical evidence.
- 5) Research demands accurate observations & descriptions.
- 6) Research involves gathering new data from primary or first hand sources or existing data for the new purpose.

- 7) Research requires expertise. The Researchers knows what is already known about the problem and how other have investigated
- 8) Research activity is more often characterized by carefully designed procedures that apply vigorous analysis.
- 9) Research strives to be objective and logical, applying every possible test to validate the procedures employed, the data collected and conclusion reached.
- 10) Research involves the quest for answers to unsolved problems.³

DEFINITION OF RESEARCH

“Research is a systematic attempt to provide answers to questions.”

“Research is the manipulation of things, concept & symbols for purpose of generalizing to extend, correct or verify knowledge, whether that knowledge aid in the construction of a theory or in the practice of an art.”

“Research is the systematic objective and accurate search for the solution to well defined problems.”

Research is the systematic and sustained inquiry, planned and self critical, which is subjected to public criticism and empirical tests where there are appropriate.”

MEANING OF ONLINE RESEARCH

- 1) When a person / researcher use internet facility of communication such as Telephone, Online conferencing, Chatting, Video conferencing, for his research is called online research.
- 2) On line research techniques involves delivering the material / data over internet.
- 3) It allows the Researchers to communicate with each other. They are not restricted by the geographical or time limitation.
- 4) On line research provides valuable and cost effective options for researchers. The Researchers can participate in research programs at their own convenient time and place in an interactive way.
- 5) It involves distance research over internet or research imparted using Computer networks.

Need & Importance of use of ICT on line Research

Some researchers wants to communicate, collaborate to other persons, sample and researchers, while they do research on any issue at that time it is necessary thing for them to use the technology, like Computer, telephones etc.

It can be described from following points :

- 1) To communicate about common problem by using web technology.
- 2) To participate in group discussions by chatting & news groups
- 3) To communicate with sample with the help of online conferencing, chatting, video conferencing etc.

Objectives of use of ICT on line Research

- 1) To Communicate research problem with other researchers and persons
- 2) To participate in group research.
- 3) To communicate with sample
- 4) To analyze data
- 5) To get common solution
- 6) To observe sample
- 7) To guide new Researchers
- 8) To participate in group discussions

Impact of use of ICT on online research

- 1) New technology offers new opportunities
- 2) Researchers can use Computers to do arithmetic calculations

- 3) Researchers can store their large amount of information in a small / tiny chip.
- 4) Researchers can overcome constrain of speed, cost & distance.
- 5) Researchers can guide to new Researchers
- 6) Researcher can verify sample
- 7) Collaborative research can be emerge
- 8) Web based research Tools provide many ways to increase communication between Researchers, sample by using discussion group, chat & Emails.
- 9) Researchers can publish their own designs / techniques in the world.

CONCLUSION

- 1) With the help of ICT, researchers can share the thoughts with other researchers & persons.
- 2) Researchers can use computers to do arithmetic calculations
- 3) By using ICT, Researchers can collaborate more widely & efficiently
- 4) With the help of communication technology Researchers can communicate directly with sample
- 5) With the help of online communication Researchers can communicate with other researchers to overcome the problems.
- 6) Researchers can store their large amount of information in a small chip.
- 7) In the observation technique, Researchers can observe the behavior of sample with the help of online Computer Technology.
- 8) Researches can explore new data collection techniques, research design by using Computer Technology.
- 9) By using internet, Researchers can transport data to other persons or Researchers within few seconds
- 10) New type of research that is called Group research could be explore with the help of online research
- 11) Online research provides more flexibility in scheduling the research time
- 12) Long travel is eliminated
- 13) ICT has introduced learning through simulation games; this enables active learning through all senses

Ending

Use of technology is like a dream. At all, information & Communication technology has lead to improvement in research. New avenues for scientific exploration have opened

ICT allow users to participate in a rapidly changing world in which work and other activities are increasingly transformed by access to varied and developing technologies.

ICT tools can be used to find, explore, analyze, exchange and present information responsibly and without discrimination. ICT can be employed to give users quick access to ideas and experiences from a wide range of people, communities and cultures.

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