



2. A Rational study on Use of COMPUTER Programme in Educational System

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ABSTRACT

Over the years, COMPUTERS have changed the way the world works. They have wound up being an advantage for the corporate part, and in addition in diverse zones, for instance, prescription, basic designing, correspondence/communication, investigation, recreations and teaching. Discussing which, COMPUTERS or COMPUTERS have accepted control over the field of teaching, getting over its effect each possible way. These especially machines, which were once used generally as a piece of investigation labs and government work environments have now transformed into a regular sight in schools over the world. Today, COMPUTERS have touched the lives of many students living in the remotest bit of our planet, be it particularly or otherwise. There is no denying the way that COMPUTERS absolutely control the life of a typical student in any part of the world, be it as hand-held devices, or printed course readings. In this paper we outlined the applications or uses of COMPUTERS and its noteworthiness or significance to teaching and learning in worldwide education system or schools.

KEYWORDS

Educational system, COMPUTER, Learning, Print Media, Software.

Introduction:

School education system generally is categorized into four stages as primary education, upper primary education, secondary education and higher secondary education. Indian school education scenario is taken for our investigation. According to the survey taken in 2005, in India nearly 85% of schools are located in rural villages and among them nearly 90% of schools are run by the government. It is found that in the recent years in rural educational institutions, the enrolment ratio of the student has been decreasing day by day. The rural educational institutions differ in the way that the urban promises necessary infrastructure and quality education. Most of the rural institution aches from poor admission due to the migration of rural folks towards urban quality education which affects the entire country progress. The trend can be relinquished by providing higher end education to the

rural as the one in urban. Pramual Tongtanunarm (1994) gave the definition of the Educational Information System that it is the operational proceeding pertaining to the data collection, data processing, as well as analysis, and reports; to become the applicable knowledge for the administration or the management. Supannigha Ngarmsompak (1994) concluded that the definition of the Educational Information System is the systemization of various associating and consorting information through the codification process. This is to obtain the feasible information for the application in the analysis, and the decision making, to the achievement of various objectives. Whereby each information system may compose of a number of minor information systems which coordinate systematically Prateep Metakunawut (1995:10) inferred that the definition of the Educational information System referred to the systemization of associated information to become the inference for the apropos and unerring presentation. Weera Supakij (1996:7) stated that the information system refers to the assembling and the processing of data into the information, responding to the requirement of the unit, and being advantageous in the processing analysis. Good information must be a representative of the circumstance, with evidences. Moreover, the information must also be analyzed, and interpreted, with a report and data circulation. The Database Management System (DBMS) assists in constructing and saving related data in the same place, avoiding the repetition. These data may be processed as information for one unit or another. The attainment of a good Database is favorable for following advantages:

1. Decrease the repetition of data, because they are being saved in the same place, and this would save the data segment.
2. The data will be more accurate and complete, because of the data storage technique to be in the same place. Should the recording or the rendering of information be done at the same time, apart from the non-repetitiousness of information, it would also be the correctness, and the presentences, without the contradiction of other information.
3. The Database is the collection of various data filings. This becomes the Database filing through the assemblage of data, to expedite the search of information.
4. To attain the data protection system from leakage in the database. Because there is the controlling file on the database for information saved in the same place. Hence the database will be operated in sequence of importance. For the more important data, the composition will be designated in the database, leaving the secondary manipulation in the database to be intact. The programme creation, as well as the database management control is facilitated through the designation of right in altering and amending the data for the whole system.
5. The data can be easily monitored. 6. The time in writing the programme can be reduced. In the case where the data are already available, then the reiteration is unnecessary, because the new work can be added in the original file.

This can be noted that the database is important in designing database management for the information preparation. Because the data base is advantageous in gathering various necessary and related data of the particular unit All the collected data can be saved in the same place of the Main Memory, and at the Auxiliary Memory Devices. However the data saved in the auxiliary memory devices is grouped up in the data file, which is composed of records. While each record is comprised of Fields. Later the Database has been systemized with more effective database. It has been designed for the Windows operation, to manipulate the Database; for instance, the data saving, the data improvement, and prompt report on the information. Whereby, in the system and the structure of the developed database, there would not be a reiteration. It will be facilitated in the accuracy, the rapidity, and the

improvement of the information manipulation; and more data can be saved. Moreover, there is the data protecting system in the database itself. This also facilitates the preserving of data, and reduces the time in creating or developing the programme. The data academics gave many definitions on the character of the database structure. In this case, Index Center, Editor (1996:14 -15)'1' circumscribed that the database structure is the pectoral data saving. In the case of similar information, it will be correlated for the facility and the rapidity of the work. Whereby, the database administrator acts as the Centrum in the effective recording of various data. Each table of data is divided in rows, which are called Records, and those in the columns are called Fields. Each record is composed of Fields for saving various data, such as the identification numbers, names, surnames, age, positions, etc. Indexes are created for each table of data, ranging from minority to majority or from majority to minority or from the first alphabet to the last one. This would facilitate the search for data, assuring the accuracy and the rapidity. Surawut Boonprakob (1998:23)' 1 and Kietpratom Sinroongruengkul (2000:8&- 90)" gave the same explication that the database structure is comprised of data files. Each file is composed of records and each record is comprised of many Fields. The manner of data capture in each field also differs, according to the Database File (DBF) which looks like tables. Therefore, this type of file is called the "Tabular Database". Many tables that are associated can be embodied into a new file and become the Database Container (DBC). This is to expedite the manipulation of the Database File, with the coherent information.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEM PROGRAMME

Being depicted in Figure 1

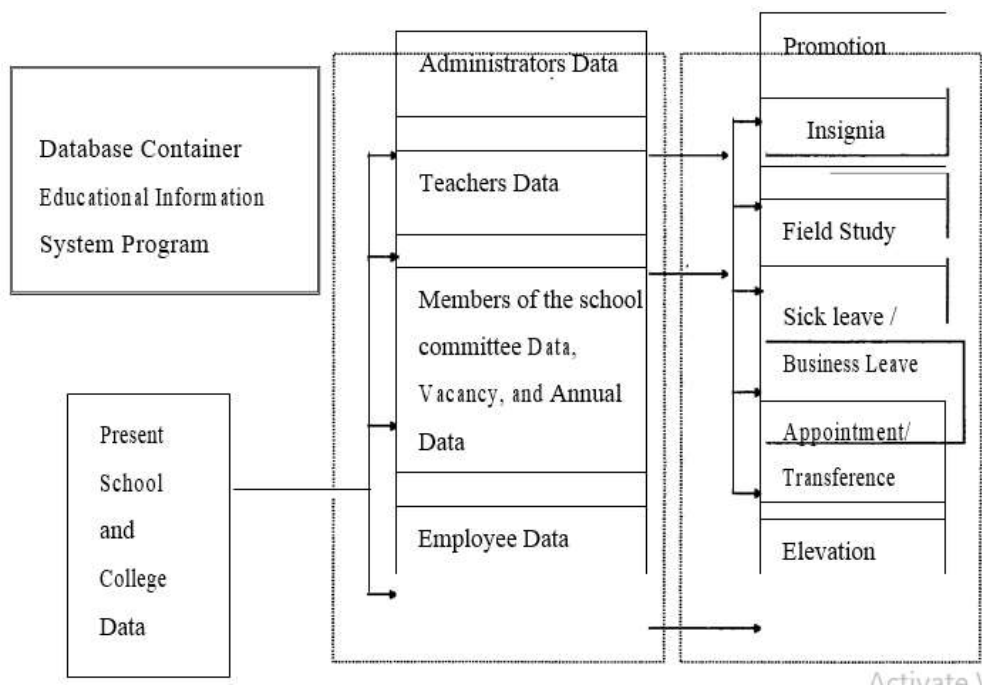


Figure 1: Layout on the Data Management for the Application of the Educational Information System Programme

The layout on the programme management for the Educational Information System Programme has been developed to save, store, amend, process, and report on the data, acquired from the school data, the personnel data, and the data on members of the school committee. Moreover, in each data there are many sub-data. The distinctiveness of the Educational Information System Programme that differs from the other database programmes is the facility in integrating the data, for the divisional level, and in the departmental level, to attain a large database. Whereby, most programmes are usually designed for the automatic recording in the data centre, without the use of the school base for the data concentration, and recording, including that data amendment. In this case, the acquired data would be erroneous and delayed.

The Need for COMPUTER Education:

The world is progressing at a fast rate. Occasions have moved to the electronic stage with the COMPUTER at the middle. This change has brought a great deal of progression and change into schooling/educating and learning. The 3R's which structures the focal point of the old strategy of instruction has seen course of activity of ability/change changes. The world is by and by in the hour of data advancement or ICT age; accordingly, there is a need to remain vanguard with time. One of the schedules for completing this is through the introduction of COMPUTER rule in our foundations of learning. COMPUTER training is the work or the capacity to advance the complete articulation of the comprehensive local area COMPUTER gifted. COMPUTER education deduces capacity to tell the COMPUTER what you expect it to do and understand what the COMPUTER says. To be COMPUTER gifted sums/add up to can look at, make and talk the code. COMPUTER instruction addresses COMPUTER preparing, COMPUTER Helped Instruction (CAI), and COMPUTER Appreciation. Among the terms used to depict COMPUTER in a learning region are COMPUTER - Based Education (CBE), COMPUTER Managed Guidance (CMI), COMPUTER Supported Learning (CSL), COMPUTER Assisted Learning (CAL), COMPUTERized Guidance (CI), COMPUTER Assisted Teacher/educator (CAI) and whatnot. Likewise, the essential for COMPUTER training in auxiliary schools lies in the possible results of COMPUTER educational purposes and its utility worth. The COMPUTER is an indefatigable, steady, assessing educator which has several frameworks for guidance available to it. As indicated by a COMPUTER can demonstrate words to be spelled, sound to be made, guidelines to be taken later, pictures and images to be reacted to by contacting. COMPUTER can be brought into play to review understudy's presentation and direct understudy in reverse, forward and sideways to fit learning exercises. Its arrangement, memory and ceaseless farthest point for unpretentious parts are resources that go against dispute from customary teacher. Conveying an unequivocal remain with says that COMPUTER may in like way be brought into play to deal with the inconceivably mind boggling adventures that are key for more individualized learning. The COMPUTER can introduce clear test, give broadened programs to suit singular requirements, and outfit prescriptive tasks that may propose the understudy to a course book, an assessment of lab or guidance with the instructor. As indicated by the not really set in stone and reliable in its methodology for activity, as it doesn't experience the wickedness effects of sluggishness or nonappearance of mindfulness like individuals. COMPUTER completes multi-significant parts in educating furthermore learning systems at all levels. At the crucial and assistant levels of training understudies or understudies can explore and make learning through COMPUTER program. At the tertiary level, it tends to be brought into play to store the bit by bit or step by step impression of assessments in science. It can be practiced to blend and

separate overshadowing or shadings, filter, draw, format assorted things and make diagrams and frameworks for educational purposes. (Kingsley A (1995).

Review of Literature:

1. Abdel Ghani Karkar et al. (2016) proposed an Arabic-based mobile educational system that shown illustration automatically to characterize Arabic stories contents. In order to generate these illustrations, different phases were carried out which include processing of Arabic texts, extraction of word-to-word relationships, building and accessing an educational ontology and usage of Internet search engines.
2. K. Vanlehn, (2007) "who worked on "how are our medical students using the COMPUTER and internet? A study from a medical college of north India." The pretested questionnaire administered on 272 MBBS course students at Suharto Medical College, Meerut, and Uttar Pradesh. Study based on cross-sectional method. The result revealed that there had 57.4% of the students had some sort of formal training in COMPUTER and Internet use. 20% of the respondents used internet for searching the literature for projects from medical journals. 8.0% of the students felt that the internet is totally useless in the medical field. 54.4% of medical students reported the lack of time is main barrier for use of the internet.
3. Mailavelan, P., & Baskaran, M. (2018) Carried out the work on "Teacher's professional use of ICT in secondary schools in Tamil Nadu, India." The study was conducted at the Salem, Coimbatore and Madurai districts. A total 157 secondary school teachers were completed and returned the questionnaire. The study revealed that school location and the age variable had a significant influence on the use of COMPUTERs for managing documents, use for COMPUTER accessories and the internet for general purposes, academic purposes. In contrast, gender had no significant influence in the above usage categories
4. Lalitha and Prasad (2014) research worked on "Factors influencing the usage of ICT in secondary schools: a case study in Telangana, India." A comprehensive survey methodology used self-constructed questionnaire on 200 secondary school teachers from 20 different education boards in district Hyderabad. The results show that gender, age group and ownership of management (government-private schools) had no impact on the usage of ICT in secondary schools. CBSE teachers as compared to SSC board teacher's shows significant impact on the usage of ICT.

Objectives:

1. To study the purpose of COMPUTER programme used for educational information system.
2. To study the utility of COMPUTER programme used for educational information system.
3. To study the positive aspects of COMPUTER programme used for educational information system.

Research Methodology:

Planning is the essential step for any work to be done systematically. Without comprehensive planning for the research work no specific outcome would be generated.

Planning helps researcher to make his work possibly flawless. For better and scientific planning of the work, the chief objectives of the research must be kept in view constantly. The main objective of the present research is to study the COMPUTER programme used in educational information system.

Statement of the Problem:

The present research studied under the problem below: “**A Rational study on Use of COMPUTER Programme and Technology in Educational System.**” In the present investigation, the researcher intended to study the COMPUTER programme used in educational institutions i.e., primary schools, secondary schools, and colleges/universities in Educational.

Need of the Study:

COMPUTER and its related technology have completely revolutionized our lives. Now, information technology is important in every walk in life. Undoubtedly, COMPUTER and information technology great impact in our education system various technologies have been used to improve the teaching and learning process. Information technology makes our education system interested and effective. Students can learn better without getting bored and frustrated. This paper presents the current scenario of information technology based education system

Significance of the Study:

Educational institutions across the world are passing through a transformation period. To meet out the social and commercial expectation of stakeholder’s government took several initiatives to strengthen and fulfill the demand of technology based, futuristic and carrier-oriented education.

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