

UNIVERSITY OF BEJAIA

FACULTY OF LETTERS AND LANGUAGES

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH



Information and Communications Technology

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Level: 2nd Year Licence

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Group : 2+4

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Lesson : 1

What is ICT ?

Introduction :

You can start by asking the following questions .

How our ancestor used to disperse information to others?



In the early year of Tanah Melayu, when there was no television or radio. The 'Beduk' play an important role.

The Headman of the village was the one who announced any news, be it birth, death, time of prayers or even when the village was in danger.

Different rhythms signified different events. The rhythm of the 'Beduk' to announce death was different from the rhythm used to announce prayers.

What is your Previous Experience with Computers?

- **How often do you use a computer?**
- **What are the main reasons you use a computer?**
- **Why do you want to learn more about computers?**
- **What else do you already know about computers?**





What Is Information and Communication Technology?

What are some examples of ICT?

(Electronic textbooks, instructional software, email, chat, and distance learning programs are also examples of ICT.)



What Is Information and Communication Technology?

o Discussion:

With the person beside you:

- o Identify five examples of ICT in your home.
- o Identify five examples of ICT in your school.

- o Where would we be without technology?

Video: ICT: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7Q67Poh7cGA>

Lesson 1

What is ICT and why is it important in today's world?

Communication has improved and evolved to facilitate our daily activities. In the 21st century, everything related to communication utilizes technology to 'send out' or disseminate information to a wider audience. Information can be 'sent out' in many ways. The inventions of cellular phones, television and other electronic devices are important in enhancing communication.



1- What is ICT?

Definition of ICT

UNESCO defines ICT as “ the scientific, technological and engineering disciplines and the management techniques used to handle transmit information with men and machines”.

According to the Digital video technical Glossary

“ICT is the computing and communications facilities and features that support teaching, learning and a range of activities in education.”

The UK National Curriculum document in 2000 defines “ICT as the technology used to handle information and aid communication”

ICT is an acronym that stands for **Information and Communications Technology**

Wikipedia defines ICT as “information and communications technology“. They also say that their explanation may require clean-up to meet their quality standards – I might give it a go.

A good way to think about ICT is to consider all uses of digital technology that exist to help individuals, businesses and organisations use information. ICT covers any product that will store, retrieve, manipulate, transmit or receive information electronically in a digital form. For example, personal computers, digital television, email, robots.

So ICT is concerned with the storage, retrieval, manipulation, transmission or receipt of digital data. Importantly, it is also concerned with the way these different uses can work with each other. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_and_communications_technology)

ICT covers all forms of computer and communications equipment and software used 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. (<http://www.uq.edu.au/ICT/what-is-ICT> 2012).

All the definitions share a similar notion that, information has to be generated and shared. They also assert that, such information must be digital or electronic. The definitions generally do not restrict ICT to only computers, but also telecommunications equipment (mobile phones, printers, scanners etc) as well.

Lets focus on the three words behind ICT:

INFORMATION

COMMUNICATIONS

TECHNOLOGY



❖ **INFORMATION**

Information refers to the knowledge obtained from reading, investigation, study or research. The tools to transmit information are the telephone, television and radio. Information is knowledge and helps us to fulfill our daily tasks.

❖ **COMMUNICATION**

Communication is an act of transmitting messages. It is a process whereby information is exchanged between individuals using symbols, signs or verbal interactions. Communication is important in order to gain knowledge.

❖ **TECHNOLOGY**

Technology is the use of scientific knowledge, experience and resources to create processes products that fulfill human needs. Technology is vital in communication




2- Type of ICT :

ICT is often categorised into two broad types :

2-1- The traditional computer-based technologies :

Things you can typically do on a personal computer or using computers at home or at work

Some examples :

Application	Use
Word processing E.g. Microsoft Word 	Write letters, reports etc
Spreadsheets E.g. Microsoft Excel 	Analyse financial information; calculations; create forecasting models etc
Graphics software Adobe Photoshop 	create and edit images such as logos, drawings or pictures for use in DTP, web sites or other publications

2-2 - Digital Communication Technologies

DCT's are digital tools that allow two or more people to communicate with one another. These can be written, verbal, visual or audible communication. Some examples of these are:

- Having a text conversation with someone via mobile phone
- Using Facebook or Twitter to keep in touch with family or friends
- Collaborating on a wiki or a blog to with students in a work group

Some examples of the DCT's used in today's technological environment.

Email

Electronic mail, known as email, is the sending and receiving of messages electronically over the Internet. Email has been in use for over 25 years and is the most widely used Internet tool.

Short Message Service (SMS)

The term short message service is often referred to as texting. Texting is most commonly used for short messages.

Chat & Instant Messaging

Chat is the name given to “real time” (as it happens) online communication. It is a series of typed messages between two or more people. The response time can be immediate, but there can be a few seconds delay depending on how busy the internet is and the number of people using chat.

Social Media

Social media are primarily Internet and mobile-based tools for sharing and discussing information among human beings. The term most often refers to activities that integrate technology and the construction of words, pictures, videos and audio. Social Media is a tool that is used both on a personal level and organisational and corporate level. (Facebook , Twitter)

3- ICT In Everyday Life

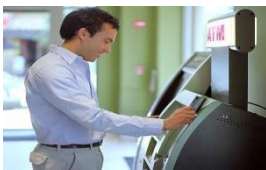
List the usage of ICT in everyday life.

- **Education**



Today, most schools and higher educational institutions have computers in the classroom for teacher and students. In education, teachers, students, researchers and school administrators benefits from the usage of ICT.

- **Banking**



The computer is the nerve centre of the banking system around the world. It functions to control the entire banking system that also includes ‘Electronic Banking Services’. Electronic banking provides 24 hour services.

- **ECommerce**



E-commerce helps in boosting the economy. It makes buying and selling activities easier, more efficient and faster. For this application, computers, Internet and shared software are needed.

In the e-commerce sector ,customers r, suppliers and employees benefits from the usage of ICT.

4 - Impact of ICT :

The impact of information communication technology can be visualized at local, national, regional and global level both in positive and negative form. The followings are the major affected areas due to information technology.

Area	Positive Impact	Negative Impact
Information / Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Huge increase in access to information and services due to capability of bandwidth, broadband and connection speed on the internet ○ Better and cheaper communications like voip phone and instant messaging ○ Higher standard of living ○ Hope for the poor ○ Availability of public services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Digital divide between those who can access information and those who cannot ○ Reducing education and understanding due to the vast amount of misleading and incorrect information. ○ Tendency to choose online communication rather than having real time conversations. ○ Rise of individualistic and introvert people ○ Rise of theft, hacking, online gambling, hyper sexualisation

		<p>of youth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of privacy
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Easy access of teaching / learning materials from all over the world ○ Easy access to various educational hubs and scholars 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The cost involved cannot be met by poor students as well as some educational institutions ○ Lack of face-to-face interaction and campus life
Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Created new segment of employment ○ Emergence of a new class of it literate people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ reduced employment ○ machines have replaced several categories of job employments
Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Compatible banking system to process payments, e.g. Credit / debit card, pay-pal, bank transfer facility. ○ Better customer relations, an improved supply chain for goods and services, faster development of new products to meet a new opportunity, etc ○ E-commerce web sites instead of sales catalogues. ○ Access to larger, even worldwide, markets. ○ Paperless environmen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Shopping online leaves shoppers at risk of online credit and theft. ○ Hardware and software is expensive, both to purchase and to maintain. ○ Challenge of keeping up with ever-changing technology.
Health / Medical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Efficiency in delivering medical help ○ Medical facilities can be extended to rural communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ With ICT people can adopt more luxuries lifestyle and can lead to health problems e.g. stress , obesity, eye problem etc.