take the best teaching-learning resources to all, including the most disadvantaged and facilitate lifelong learning. SWAYAM seeks to bridge the digital divide for students who have hitherto remained untouched by the digital revolution and have not been able to join the mainstream of the knowledge economy.

NCERT is also the National Coordinator for School level MOOCs. Initially, the courses will be available for class XI and XII in all the subject areas.

National Seminar will provide us with a platform to create awareness and discuss strategies for use of ICTs in the teaching learning of languages at school education to make it inclusive and meaningful.

Themes/Sub Themes

- Integrative ICT in Language pedagogy
- ICT in classroom transaction of languages
- ICT for professional development
- Best practices/case studies
- New Technologies and Teaching-Learning of language for children with special needs
- ICT and translation
- Role of social media in language learning
- ICT in non-formal language education
- ICT and vocational language education
- E-content for quality language education away ahead
- ICT and Distance Education
- ICT for quality school education

Processes of the Conference

The conference will adopt presentation-cum-discussion, workshop, panel discussion as its processes to enable maximum participation. It is hoped that evidence based presentations and discussions will lead to newer insights for further thinking among teachers for NCERT, SCERTs and school systems.

Papers/posters on the themes are invited from practicing teachers, teacher educators, researchers, policy framers, implementers and other academics. The paper should be sent latest by February 10, 2017 to **sandhya_60@yahoo.com** and by speed post.

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Dates and Venue of the Conference

March 16 – 17, 2017

Conference Room 202

CIET (Chacha Nehru Bhawan)

NCERT Campus

Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi 110016

Patron : Prof. H.K. Senapaty, Director, NCERT

Organising Committee

Chairperson: Professor K.C. Tripathi
Head, Department of Education in Languages, NCERT, New Delhi – 16

Members

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National Seminar

on

Use of ICT in Teaching-Learning of Languages in School Education- The Indian Scenario

March 16 – 17, 2017

Conference Room 202

CIET (Chacha Nehru Bhawan)

NCERT Campus

Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi 110016

Department of Education in Languages
राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद्
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING
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Information Communication Technology (ICT) may be defined a common tool worldwide which should be accessible and acceptable to facilitate the language learning of the 21st century learners. The latest method that is developing is Computer Assisted Language Learning (CALL) and the most significant technology is ICT. It has been publicized as potentially powerful enabling tool for educational change and reform. The impact of ICT on language learning has been acknowledged globally. ICT has the potential to meet the needs of individual students by providing opportunities to direct their learning and to pursue information in order to complete tasks and meet their own interests and needs. ICT covers product that will store, retrieve, manipulate, transmit or receive information electronically in a digital form. ICTs such as, television, camera, mobile, radio, video, multimedia computer software and internet are indispensable tools that teachers of different languages can use to teach language skills and other aspects of language. Multimedia computer software, for instance, provides real life situations in learning and teaching of Languages.

Prospects of ICT integrated Learning

- Audio-visual sessions make the classroom environment interesting, realistic and lively. It helps to focus on pronunciation, vocabulary, grammar, spellings, writing skills, to impart difficult and abstract concepts and to conduct Assessment of Speaking and Listening (ASL).
- ICT facilitates access to e-library, e-journals, e-research papers etc.
- Students become more attentive and interactive while conducting quiz, solving MCQs etc.
- ICT works as a wonderful communication tool to share ideas and conduct collaborative activities. As an interactive and collaborative medium, ICT allows responding, composing, and publication to be easily shared and offers students the opportunity to explore the language of texts more creatively.
- ICT provides quick and easy access to information required for educational purposes.

- Innovation in learning facilitates the educational process/progress through e-learning.
- Distance Learning progress is possible through virtual classroom or classroom-based teleconference.
- Schools having ICT facilities give better performance. There is a significant improvement in learners' performance.
- ICT is a motivational factor for both teacher and taught.
- ICT helps to provide quality lessons through collaboration with teachers in planning and preparing resources.
- ICT tools are very helpful for students to do assignments and project work especially to students with special needs or difficulties. Students also assume responsibilities when they use ICT to organize their work through digital portfolios or projects.
- Students develop analytical skills, and improve in reading comprehension.
- New technologies like interactive whiteboards, video conferencing, digital videos and virtual learning environments can make the teaching and learning process more effective.
- Autonomous (self-directed) learning is possible by using ICT.
- Students can have access to on-line courses, helping them to go beyond the limitation of time and space. They remain in touch with the current development and become active learner.
- Learning becomes joyful and exciting. It helps the students to enhance self-esteem and confidence.
- As a pedagogical tool, ICT can provide a new framework so as to improve teaching. Hence, learning takes place in a collaborative, project-based as well as self-paced way.
- ICT also helps teachers to work in teams and share ideas related to schools curriculum.
- Broadband and interactive whiteboards play a significant role in fostering teachers' communication and increasing collaboration between educators.

ICT in education is gaining momentum as a tool for enhancing students' understanding and to develop reflective and critical thinking skills among them. It not only provides scope for learning languages through visual appeal, but acts as an instrument for teaching-learning of languages in contexts.

ICT has reached remote areas and people with no or low literacy levels are also making use of it.

Today, we see that use of ICT is playing a major role in our day to day life which can be further utilised in teaching-learning process in classroom/schools.

The social angle of learning language can never be refuted, but what we find interesting and useful today is that ICT has integrated itself into our social interactions. It can play a major role in bringing quality dimension in education. We can say that education should be ICT enabled and should be used as a device for teaching – learning of languages to the students. However, we cannot claim that we have been successful in providing access to ICT to schools and learners. There is lack of access as well as understanding as to how we can make optimum use of ICT.

Initiatives

National Repository of Open Educational Resources (NROER) is a collaborative platform, involving each and every one of us interested in children, teachers and education. The Repository will endeavour to bring together all digital and digitisable resource for the school system – for all classes, for all subjects and in all languages.

This is an initiative of the Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India and the Central Institute of Educational Technology, National Council of Educational Research and Training.

Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM) is an initiative by Government of India to achieve the three cardinal principles of Education Policy which are access, equity and quality. The objective of this effort is to