

Role of Information & Communication Technology in Human Ethical Values

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ABSTRACT

The present research focused on the study is to discuss the role of ICT on Human Ethical Values. Value Education and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) are an important part of daily life, including the teaching learning process. Now a days value-based education and mindfulness peace activities change in human life because with connection in the Information and Communication Technology. ICT has brought about many dramatic changes in how teachers teach & how students learn. ICT is a development that brings many benefits and advantages to human life. Indirectly, it also brings changes to human lifestyle today. If it is appropriately used, ICT will bring benefits, but it can have adverse effects on individuals, communities, and nations if misused. The present paper focused on the study of value-based Information & Communications Technology (ICT) in value education system with prime objectives are:- (i) To discuss the principal Human Ethical Values, (ii) To understand the innovative best practices through ICT in value based education system, (iii) To analyses the role of ICT in human ethical value, (iv) To analyses the issues of ICT, (v) To discuss the role of teachers in value based education system.

Keywords: Information and Communication Technology, Human Ethical Values

Introduction

Value- Based education lays emphasis on the personality development of individuals in order to shape their future and attack delicate situations with ease. It molds the children, so they get attuned to changing scripts while handling their social, moral, and popular duties efficiently. The significance of value education can be understood through its benefits as it develops physical and emotional aspects, teaches erraticism and develops a sense of brotherhood, instils spirit of nationalism as well as develops religious forbearance in scholars. Let's understand the significance of value education in seminaries as well as its need and significance in the 21st century. Through ICT we can communicate effectively, with the help of multimedia features of value education related conditioning. So, at the moment we're known about the Part of ICT in Value Based Education. ICT stands for Information and Communication Technology. ICT helps to store, process, circulate, recoup, and transmit information with the aid of technological mediums.

Moment constructivist approach of literacy is rehearsed that help learners to develop their own personality grounded on their former guests. In such a script, learners need to be supplied with multiple sources (rather digital in nature) as a supplement to make their own knowledge and gests of learning for personality development. ICT access helps learners to gain rearmost information/ knowledge in different subjects. Preceptors and Learners can pierce colorful online depositories, online libraries, online books, etc. Therefore, ICT provides an occasion for redundant reading and amending image of generalities. ICT integrated education prepares Preceptors and Learners to develop acceptable chops and each-round development through Value Based Education.

Meaning of Human Ethical Values

Human Ethical Values are beliefs that have an inherent worth in usefulness or importance to the holder. In other words, they are principles, standards

or qualities reflected worthwhile or desirable. Values refers to an important characteristic of self-concept and serve as supervisory principles for person. The values are global beliefs that transcendently guide actions and judgement across specific objects and situations.

Need of Human Ethical Values

Inculcation of Human Ethical Values is needed on the following grounds.

1. To shape one's life and to give one an opportunity of performing on the global stage.
2. To curb violent activities, disorders, social and political crisis.
3. To strengthen democratic culture in society.
4. To overcome from the narrow thinking about caste, religion etc.
5. To increase awareness about our national history our cultural heritage, constitutional rights, national integration, community development and environment.
6. To develop linguistic and communal harmony.
7. To ensure inclusive growth.
8. To reduce the gap between haves and have not's.

Meaning of Information & Communication Technology

According to (Ajayi, (2008)), It's defined as a different set of technological tools and coffers used to communicate, produce, circulate, store, and manage information. Also (Voogt & Pelgrum, 2005; Watson, 2006) explained ICT as being divided into two main approaches in education similar as; ICT for education and ICT in education. ICT for education implies the development of information and communication technology for literacy and tutoring purpose while ICT in education involves the relinquishment of general factors of information and communication technology in practical use in tutoring and literacy processes.

The purpose of education in general is to facilitate actualization of human ethical potential by making its stakeholders, particularly higher educational administrators, teachers, and learners conscious about human ethical values. The principal values are as follows.

1. Love and compassion:

Love is the all-pervading life energy. It finds its

manifestation in sincere care for others, kindness, empathy and compassion and is unconditional. True love leads to compassion. It may be seen in operation in human acts of generosity, mercy (dayaa) and charity (daana). The concept of 'Love for all' leads to consideration of the whole world as a family as in the concept of vasudhaiva kutumbakam.

2. Peace :

The scope of peace includes peace at the individual level and at the world level. For world peace, peace at the level of individual, society and nations are imperative. Marcus Aurelius stated, 'He who lives in harmony with himself lives in harmony with the universe.' Mahatma Gandhi had remarked, 'Always aim at complete harmony of thought, word, and deed. Always aim at purifying your thoughts and everything will be well.'

3. Truth :

Truth is eternal and unchanging, as it deals with ultimate and unchanging reality. In the Taittiriya Upanishada, the teacher, while delivering the convocation message to the disciple, says, 'Satyam vada' (Speak the truth). It is marked by veracity, honesty and sincerity, purity, accuracy and fairness, fearlessness, and integrity. It may have many facets as subjective or relative truth that why people cling to 'my truth' and 'your truth' leading to conflict at times. However, when searching for a lasting truth that withstands relativity, the values of common sense, intuition, justice, quest for knowledge, the spirit of enquiry and synthesis are nurtured and enhanced. In professional life, the simplest manifestation of truth is in sincerity that can be seen in terms of commitment to work.

4. Non-violence

Ahimsa means non-killing. Non-violence is a result of restraint from consciously doing any harm through one's thoughts, speech, or action to any entity, living or non-living. It requires being sensitive to the fact that there is life in all forms of existence, and they are interconnected. Non-violence demands abstinence from hatred and nurturing love and compassion for all beings.

5. Righteousness:

Righteousness is the backbone of core human

values and of human existence. It involves conduct of life and action by practicing propriety and decorum at every stage. In simple language, it is marked by 'right conduct'. It covers ethical guidelines, ethical behavior and moral righteousness. Its essence is covered in the saying: Do good, see good, and be good. Indian culture revolves around the concept of Dharma which means 'dhaarayate yasya sa dharma' ('what is worth doing or upholding') in which action is guided by propriety of time (kaal), place (desh) and position or status (kula).

6. Sacrifice :

Renunciation has two preconditions: care as well as love for all living beings attended by absence of selfishness. Renunciation begins when selfishness ends. Renunciation is not an escape from the problems of life. Moreover, renunciation without action means a parasitic life. Also, service is born, when renunciation with action begins. Renunciation in its simplest form is seen in austerity, sense control, and selflessness.

7. Service:

When love and compassion for others and willingness to sacrifice for others out of love take the form of action, it becomes service. Service is possible only when one loves others as one's own, not as other. The value of service demands equanimity without any conditions or discrimination on the lines of caste, creed, race, region, or religion.

8. Integrity :

Integrity is defined as the unity of thought, word, and deed (honesty) and open mindedness. It includes the capacity to communicate the information with fact so that others can make well-informed decisions. It yields the person 's peace of mind, and hence adds strength and consistency in character, decisions, and actions. This paves way to one 's success. It is one of the self-direction virtues. It enthuses people not only to execute a job well but to achieve excellence in performance. It helps them to own the responsibility and earn self-respect and recognition by doing the job. Moral integrity is defined as a virtue, which reflects the consistency of one 's attitudes, emotions, and conduct in relation to justified moral values. Integrity comes in many forms, but honesty and dependability are two traits that are expected in most workplace

situations. Without responsible behavior, distrust can make a work environment tense and uncomfortable. A strong work ethic shows co-workers and clients that you're reliable and take your responsibilities seriously. Polite communication, respectable behavior and fiscal responsibility also help you stand out as a trustworthy employee.

9. Respect for others:

This is a basic requirement for nurturing friendship, teamwork, and for the synergy it promotes and sustains. The principles enunciated in this regard are: Recognize and accept the existence of other persons as human beings, because they have a right to live, just as you have. Respect others' ideas (decisions), words, and labor (actions). One need? not accept or approve or award them but shall listen to them first. One can correct or warn, if they commit mistakes. Appreciate colleagues and subordinates on their positive actions. Criticize constructively and encourage them. They are bound to improve their performance, by learning properly and by putting more efforts. Show goodwill on others. Love others. Allow others to grow. Basically, the goodwill reflects on the originator and multiplies itself on everybody. This will facilitate collinearity, focus, coherence, and strength to achieve the goals.

10. Honesty:

Honesty is a virtue, and it is exhibited in two aspects namely, truthfulness & trustworthiness. Truthfulness is to face the responsibilities upon telling truth. One should keep one's word or promise. By admitting one's mistake committed (one needs courage to do that), it is easy to fix them. Reliable judgement, maintenance of truth, defending the truth, and communicating the truth, only when it does good to others, are some of the reflections of truthfulness. But trustworthiness is maintaining integrity and taking responsibility for personal performance. People abide by law and live by mutual trust. They play the right way to win, according to the laws or rules (legally and morally). They build trust through reliability and authenticity. They admit their own mistakes and confront unethical actions in others and take tough and principled stand, even if unpopular.

11. Loyalty

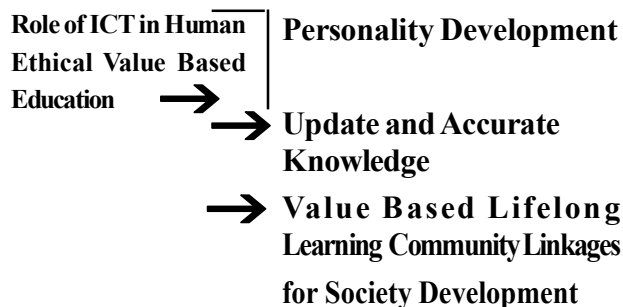
Loyalty is faithfulness or a devotion to a person, country, group, or cause. Philosophers disagree on what can be an object of loyalty as some argue that loyalty is strictly interpersonal and only other human beings can be the object of loyalty.

12. Character

It is a characteristic property that defines the behavior of an individual. It is the pattern of virtues (morally desirable features). Character includes attributes that determine a person’s moral and ethical actions and responses. It is also the ground on which morals and values blossom. People are divided into several categories, according to common tendencies such as ruthlessness, aggressiveness, ambition, constricting selfishness, stinginess, cheerfulness, generosity, and goodwill. Individuals vary not only in the type of their character but also in the degree. Those whose lives are determined and directed by the prevailing habits, fashions, beliefs, attitudes, opinions, and values of the society in which they live, have at best a developed social as opposed to an individual character. The aim of education is not only the cultivation of the intellect but also the formation of moral character.

Information & Communication Technology and Human Ethical Values

Globalization and technological changes have created a new global economy powered by technology, fueled by information, and driven by knowledge. The emergence of this new global economy has serious implications for the nature and purpose of educational institutions. As the access to information continues to grow rapidly, schools cannot be contented with the limited knowledge to be transmitted in a fixed period of time.



Education is critical in the life of a person. This

will give you success and a better future. The people who are educated can survive in the competitive world more precisely as compared to uneducated. Through ICT Value Education gives you better living opportunities and good work.

Purpose of Human Ethical Values through Information & Communication Technology

1. To develop thinking in a better aspect and a democratic way of living.
2. To develop good citizenship and standard of living and behavior of children.
3. To develop tolerance and make a kind person to the children through ICT.
4. To develop good moral values in the children through online Mode.
5. To develop the child’s personality in all possible aspects through ICT.

Information & Communication Technology for value-based Education

Value education completes this pledge veritably fluently with an impact on the youthful minds making the world a better place to live in. Value education indubitably helps in upholding our concinnity in diversity; inculcating and nurturing the spirit of public and societal development; cleaning, guarding, and greening of the academy and its neighborhood; and development of scientific spirit; in substance, integrative development of scholars during academy education. And with the use of Information Technology burgeoning swiftly, nothing other than Information & Communication Technology (ICT) can prove to be a better tool for literacy and tutoring core mortal values.

1. E-learning for Value Education:

Now a days in this Nimbus epidemic situation we formerly understood the significance of online literacy. The presence of ICT in education allows for new ways of learning for scholars and preceptors. E-learning or online literacy is getting decreasingly popular and with colorful unknown events taking place in our lives, this doesn't only open openings for

seminaries to ensure that scholars have access to class accoutrements whilst in the classroom but also allows them to ensure scholars outside the classroom similar as at home or indeed in hospitals can learn.

2. ICT brings addition for Value Based Education:

For personality development the benefits of ICT in education are similar that scholars in the classroom can all learn from the class material. Scholars with special requirements are no longer at a disadvantage as they've access to essential material and special ICT tools can be used by scholars to make use of ICT for their own educational requirements. Despite this, it opens new issues related to the digital peak and furnishing access to ICT tools and coffers for those who are less fortunate.

3. ICT promotes advanced- order thinking chops:

One of the crucial chops for the 21st century which includes assessing, planning, covering, and reflecting to name a many. The effective use of ICT in education demands chops similar as explaining and justifying the use of ICT in producing results to problems. Scholars need to bandy, test, and guess the colorful strategies that they will use.

4. ICT enhances subject literacy for Personal development:

It's well known these days that the use of ICT in education adds a lot of value to crucial literacy areas like knowledge and numeracy.

5. ICT use develops ICT knowledge and ICT Capability:

Both are 21st-century chops that are stylish developed whilst ICT remains transparent in the background of subject literacy. The stylish way to develop ICT capability is to give them meaningful conditioning, bedded in purposeful subject- related surrounds.

6. ICT use encourages collaboration for Value Education:

You just have to put a laptop, iPad or computer in the classroom to understand how this works. ICT naturally brings children together where they can talk and bandy what they're doing for their work and this

in turn, opens up avenues for communication therefore leading to language development.

7. ICT use motivates learning for Value Education:

Society's demands for new technology have not left out children and their requirements. Children are fascinated with technology, and it encourages and motivates them to learn in the classroom.

8. ICT in education improves engagement and knowledge retention for Value Education:

When ICT is integrated into assignments, scholars become more engaged in their work. This is because technology provides different openings to make it further fun and pleasurable in terms of tutoring the same effects in different ways. Because of this increased engagement, it's said that they will be suitable to retain knowledge more effectively and efficiently.

Information & Communication Technology issues

The world today is facing with various ICT issues that harm individuals, communities, and countries. Among the issues:

1. Spreading False News

Fake news occurs as a result of fabrications that have no basis in truth or news that is added or distorted from the original so that only a tiny amount of original true news remains. The purpose of fake news is to raise doubts and suspicions about something, to create anxiety and worry with the aim of inviting to an outlined goal. The most dangerous can lead to hatred, strife, enmity and disrupt unity in society. False news that circulates in the community can be dealt with by making the community understand the dangers and effects so that they can avoid them. Fake news can also be overcome by multiplying the accurate news, clarifying the nature of the false news and not believing it. With that, the fake news will weaken and disappear little by little. Society cannot live in peace and prosperity as long as false news is widespread in society (Ghani et al., 2020).

2. Pornography and Sex

This pornographic website highlights all sexual

behaviors that are normal or abnormal according to the tastes of various people. According to Pitchan et al (2019), among the main factors of adolescents browsing pornography is the peer influence that drives them to browse pornography due to invitation and video sharing by their peers. In addition to that factor, they also browse pornography because they are curious about words that can drive them to view pornography as a sensation. Next is the factor that pornographic videos and pictures are readily available through the Internet without having to pay money or register on a website to browse pornography. The last factor causing adolescents to browse pornography is the existence of smartphones which are the primary communication tool used by the study informants to browse pornography. Awareness needs to be inculcated in all individuals that pornography is wrong and against religion and morals. Parents should also monitor their child's ICT use so that they do not get caught up in negative things.

3. Online Game Addiction

Online games are a type of game that is played on a LAN or internet network. There are various types of famous games that are loved by all circles, both children and adults, such as Fortnite Mobile, Clash Royale, Player Unknown's Battleground (PUBG) Mobile, Call of Duty Mobile, Plato, Crossy Road and many more. The increase in the number of online games is increasing day by day due to the increasing advancement of modern technological devices such as smartphones, laptops and tablets (Zamberi, 2021). The role of support from friends, lecturers and family members for students with addiction problems is also crucial. Communicating regularly with them can distract their attention and focus from video games and help them recover. These online games can be a fun and rewarding activity if done in the right way.

4. Hacking

Hacking is a computer intrusion in which a hacker accesses a computer system illegally or unauthorised without obtaining permission from the owner of the computer system and intends to steal data or obtain confidential information (Termimia & Ramli, 2017). The government is advised to implement

laws on the misuse of technology Multimedia Act 1998 in every community to address this problem. The Act comprises 282 Sections, and provides two Sections related to cyber security, namely Section 211 and Section 233. Pursuant to Section 211 (1), a person or content application service provider shall not provide indecent, obscene, false, threatening or obscene content for the purpose and intent to harass, harass, persecute or threaten any individual. Based on this provision, it is clear that cyberbullying, pornography, spreading viruses, and spreading defamation or false news are an offence under this Part. Next, governments need to enforce internet usage laws as well as improve security controls in terms of personal information and data.

Role of Teacher in Enhancing Value Education through Information & Communication Technology

Teachers are role models for the students. Their actions convey more than their words. Students learn values from what the teachers are rather than from what they say. Teachers play a vital role in the success of any program at the school. If the teachers are not fully comfortable and confident with the new approach to teaching, then there will be a limited impact on the teaching-learning process. Teachers has to develop their mind set to integrate the latest technology in the Value Based Education. Teachers should also know the right attitude and values, besides being proficient in skills related to Value Education. The teacher is responsible for creating a warm environment in the class. Teachers must have a healthy attitude and should possess rich values. Teaching is all about attitude positive/negative towards their job of imparting quality education. Teacher should act as a friend, philosopher, and guide. A teacher is not only a source of information but is also a mentor and guardian. For this teacher must respect the teaching profession, love her subjects and students, Students will seek inspiration from teachers who have high self-esteem.

Teachers can maintain a case-study register to closely observe the students and note down the positive and negative traits of their personality. Teachers should also tell the students to maintain a spiritual diary in which they will surrender themselves

to God and take an oath to follow the path shown buy him. By organizing cultural and sports events values like team spirit, sharing, spirit of cooperation, patience, courtesy etc. can be imparted.

Thus, Teachers play an important role in the nation building by character building of the students. The best and the greatest profession in the world is that of a teacher, because the future of a nation depends upon the type of teachers who shape the future generations.

Conclusion:

Education is a value, and schools are an instrument to realize it. But what is valuable today is the efficiency with which the school prepares the child to complete for success in a market economy. The Human Ethical Values frame provided by home, family, relatives, community, society, school, peer group and media are different and often contradictory. Human Ethical Values propagated by the electronic media and peer group, or many occasions are more powerful than Human Ethical Values taught in the school or by the parents. Schooling has thus gradually distanced itself from its central purpose of education. Education, like other consumer goods, is marketed by the profit motive. The genuine objective of education like development of personality, moral character, creative self-expression, democratic citizenship, nurturing of talent have suffered serious neglect in schooling. Therefore, the need for reexamining of the objectives of education vis-à-vis schooling practice and transformation of schools and training Institutions is strongly felt by many. Only Human Ethical Value-oriented education will promote individual and social welfare, love, peace, good will and understanding.

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