TECHNOLOGY CURVE FOR EDUCATION

by:
Desiree C. Cawigan
Lamao Elementary School

Even before we arrive in the 21’st century, the world we are living now is information and technology intensive. It is therefore just logical, if we have to survive in such a world, that we exploit information and technology to push the limits of education and exploit education to push the limits of information and technology.

Let us look at the technology curve of gadgets starting from basic to the more sophisticated and see the range of interaction between teachers and students, students and machine, and students and the world.

Let us start with the simple transparency, film – strip and audio tape. Interaction is limited mainly to teacher – directed and presentation. Simple as those gadgets are in the technology curve, most of our schools do not have them.

Moving up to video – disc, we can find more interaction of the students with the teacher. This gadget promotes visual learning style.

Now we move a notch higher to computer. This allow for student – centered learning and teacher/student interaction. Different styles of learning are possible. There is interactive learning. Individual capability are enhanced. One on one interaction of the student with computer aided lessons can also easily be assessed.

Overall, technology is central to many sectors of society and its integration into the education process has great promise for student learning. With technology, one can expect increased efficiency and effectiveness on both the part of teachers and students. Technology can also prompt pedagogical change and address issues that affect learning,
teaching and social organization. Technology can therefore be seen as both a tool and a catalyst for change. Students should embrace technology for them to benefit and teachers should be open to introducing technology into the classroom to improve and innovate their teaching process. (Joyce Waddell, 2015).

References:
