Impact of Technology on Education
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Abstract - Educators and the general public are increasingly agreeing that technology can play a larger role in students' education. However, whether or not introducing technology into the classroom has a positive effect on teaching and learning is still a hot topic of discussion among educators. As a consequence of technology breakthroughs, the way we live has certainly altered. It has changed the way people live in many ways. Without a question, technology has a significant impact on all aspects of life. A variety of manual tasks may now be automated as a result of technology improvements. Furthermore, many difficult and critical procedures can be carried out with increased simplicity and dependability thanks to current technology. As a consequence of the use of technology, life has changed for the better.

Technological breakthroughs have changed the way people learn. The importance of technology in classrooms cannot be emphasised. Computers in the classroom have made it simpler for professors to convey knowledge and pupils to learn it. As a result of the usage of technology, teaching and learning have become more enjoyable. While computer-based technology has infiltrated many aspects of life and business, little is known about how it might be utilised to increase student engagement, an idea that is gaining popularity in today's educational institutions.

I. INTRODUCTION

The twenty-first century is frequently described as a technological epoch. Technology now plays a vital part in our daily lives. It is recognised as a cornerstone for economic growth. In today's environment, a technologically weak economy will never grow. This is because technology has made our tasks easier and faster. Technology has an impact on practically every aspect of life, including education. The ubiquitous usage of mobile devices and the seamless integration of technology into everyday activities like buying, reading, and navigating demonstrate that the digital revolution has had a tremendous influence on daily life. Computer, mobile device, and Internet usage is at an all-time high, and it's only going to rise as technology becomes more widely available, particularly for consumers in developing nations. Furthermore, an increasing number of people are smartphone based, using smartphones exclusively for Internet connectivity instead of more expensive devices such as laptops and tablets increased availability to and demand for technology has helped a variety of industries.

II. ACCESSIBILITY TO BOTH TEACHERS AND STUDENTS HAS IMPROVED

Teachers and students had to be physically present in the same area for learning and education to take place in the past. Thanks to internet technology, which allows for rapid and simple communication over large distances with only a few mouse clicks, this is no longer the case.

Technology has given rise to the exciting prospect of online degrees in the field of higher education. Many colleges already offer online graduation programs. E-learning is the most cost-effective way for students to receive a university diploma from some of the world's largest online schools. Cyber-schooling is an option for primary and secondary schools, allowing students to complete their schoolwork from the comfort of their own homes.

Online education has made a significant contribution to breaking down regional barriers that previously prevented many students from enrolling in those educational institutions. Not
everybody can afford to attend a program that is only offered at one school around the country. In any case, thanks to online education, every student now has a better chance of finishing their degree.

III. INTERACTIVITY IS GIVEN EVEN MORE PROMINENCE
The concept of passiveness is central to traditional educational models, in which students sit and listen to an instructor speak in front of them or read words from a book. This idea does not provide enough opportunities for students to be engaged and interactive.

Technology, on the other hand, allows for even more interaction. Students may take part in educational programs, navigation videos, study on the internet, and more. Using an interactive tool that requires you to click on each country while providing you with a name, for example, offers more interaction than memorizing a list of all the countries in the world from a book. Interactive tools can help students develop a strong interest in school subjects, resulting in improved retention and a stronger willingness to learn more about them.

IV. ENHANCED PERSONALIZATION AND ADAPTABILITY
Educational institutions understand that what helps one person learn can be nearly useless to another. Furthermore, what one student finds incomprehensible can be the only thing that works for another.

Every student’s brain functions in a different way, and every student learns in a different way. Through this, for many years, all of the students read from the same textbooks. This problem is solved by technology, which allows for much greater adaptability.

Students benefit from having a variety of resources and learning technologies in their possession, so that if one thing doesn’t work for them, they can try something else. If the students are still young, teachers can easily personalize their learning programs and incorporate a variety of technologies to assist individual students.

V. GETTING STUDENTS READY FOR TECHNOLOGY DRIVEN WORLD
For a long time, university classrooms have been dominated by books and in-person lectures. As a result, many people were surprised when video conferences, e-books, and learning management systems were suddenly introduced into educational settings.

It’s important to note, however, that virtually every other part of today's world is heavily reliant on digital technology. When students finish their high school or university and start seeking for job, they will almost definitely come across some form of technology. If they don't, the technology of internet will continue to pervade their life in various ways.

The aim of integrating technology into education is to prepare students for a future filled with them. Technology isn't just there to help with the educational process. It exists there such that students can make use of the opportunity to learn how to use it and include it into their daily lives.

VI. BEGINNING OF ONLINE TESTING
Along with technology comes the appearance of online testing, in addition to online learning. It is extremely advantageous for a variety of reasons. The fact that online research is impartial and equal is at the top of the list.

It is impossible to detect any signs of bias when a computer program grades the tests by automatically correcting incorrect answers. Also, for students who have test anxiety and are distracted by taking tests in a room with a bunch of other people, online testing can be the ideal solution.

Finally, it's much easier for people with busy schedules who might find it difficult to get to a testing location at a particular time. Without a doubt, there are certain drawbacks to online research. It's particularly useful for multiple-choice questions, but not for essay or short-answer questions. Students can also take essay exams online, but they must be graded by a human instructor.

VII. CONCLUSION
Educators and the general public are increasingly agreeing that technology can play a larger role in students’ education. The integration of technology into the classroom, on the other hand, does not always imply improved educational results. Many factors, according to researchers, affect the success of a program, including the degree to which teachers are educated and equipped to implement it, the level of student access to technology, and the availability of sufficient technical support.

Excellent impact is made by technology on education, but it also has a very good potential for detrimental outcomes. Teachers and students should see this as a good chance to break down the obstacles that are keeping many kids and schools from reaching their full potential. As a result, every country should establish a more technologically sophisticated education system in the future.

VIII. REFERENCES


