

Министарство просвете,
науке и технолошког развоја



The importance of ICT in teaching/learning

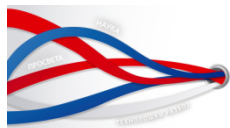
Snežana Marković, ICT Adviser to the Minister
Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development

Strategy documents

- ▶ Strategy for Development of Education in Serbia by 2020
- ▶ Guidelines for Improvement of the Role of ICT in Education (National Education Council 2013)
- ▶ Digital Competences Framework – Digital Age Teacher (Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development, 2017)

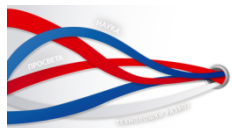


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- ▶ Since it is multidisciplinary, ICT has the potential to be successfully integrated into all education segments, at all levels, and within all educational policy issues



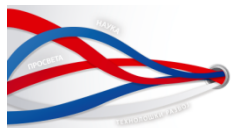
These are founded in

- ▶ knowledge-based economy,
- ▶ the effects of globalization,
- ▶ lifelong education as the leading model of the contemporary social policy,
- ▶ European integration processes,
- ▶ transitional changes,
- ▶ labour market characteristics,
- ▶ social inequality,
- ▶ culture features,
- ▶ the needs of marginalized and in-risk groups, etc.

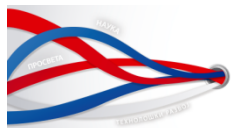


Multiple studies have shown that:

- ▶ ICT has the potential, but the technology does not contribute to education success on its own.
- ▶ Technology has its role in education only if learners and teachers can use it in a useful way.
- ▶ Learning content and educational services using ICT should be developed in line with the local needs and culture.



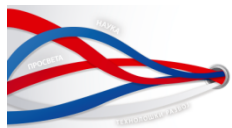
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- ▶ The field is full of innovation and ideas – it is impossible to fit them into only one theoretical recommendation.
 - ▶ Higher level of connection and exchange of experiences with experts in the area of use of ICT in education should be achieved in order to allow more rapid transfer of knowledge and the use of rich European experience and the results of numerous initiatives in this area.



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- ▶ At first: computers were used only for specific tasks, the employees got specialized for those tasks, they were not used out of work/study situations.

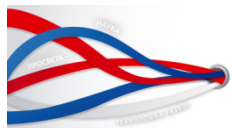
Now:

- ▶ Computers are present everywhere, out of the environments that provide professional technical support.
- ▶ The need for general competence – the use of computer devices, operating systems and applications, and basic knowledge about the technology.



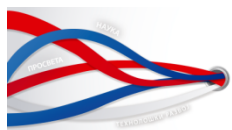
ICT is a factor of change in the way we live and work

- ▶ new forms of literacy
- ▶ technology-enabled competences
- ▶ computational thinking



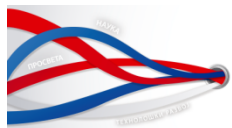
Three aspects of the role of ICT in competences

- ▶ tool – the knowledge of ICT tools and skills to use the tools;
- ▶ task – the knowledge to fulfil the task related to some subject, the ICT is used as a tool;
- ▶ Concept – the understanding of concepts, principles and theoretical frameworks in ICT.



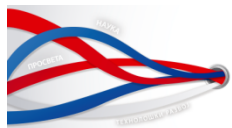
The acquisition of ICT knowledge should be a cross-curricular goal

- ▶ All teaching subjects need to recognize and use the possibility to acquire these competences through tasks that require ICT as a tool, while those subjects that lead to the acquisition of ICT competences should look for examples in other subjects.
- ▶ Modern devices and software products minimize the need for prior training for their use and assume that the users will acquire the knowledge how to use them, through the practical use itself.



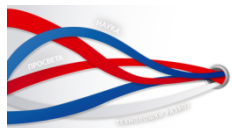
Modern education ICT introduces the new ways to teach

- ▶ Traditional approaches and teaching methods favour the passive model of learning content transition – assessment through reproduction
- ▶ The use of ICT – the learner's role is changed
- ▶ Active learning in the widest sense implies dynamic interaction of learners with the teacher, other learners and learning content.



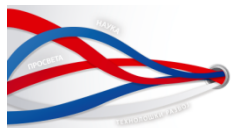
ICT could be successfully implemented in the following teaching methods:

- ▶ presentations,
- ▶ discussions,
- ▶ demonstrations,
- ▶ simulations,
- ▶ teaching through interactive guides,
- ▶ peer and cooperative learning,
- ▶ learning through discovery,
- ▶ learning through play.



For teachers, the use of digital technologies helps:

- ▶ to motivate and meaningfully engage students in the teaching process
- ▶ to develop the skills and knowledge of your learners, their social competences and employability in immediate or further future
- ▶ to be in contact with your students outside of the classroom as well.

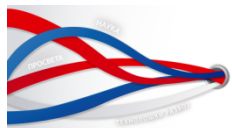


eTwinning

- ▶ Perfect space for high-quality use of ICT in learning and teaching, respecting the needs of modern society – the society of knowledge, technology, active search for information and critical use of information; above all respecting the need for communication, cooperation and exchange.
- ▶ Erasing borders of classrooms and schools, strict teaching methods and reproduction of theoretical inapplicable knowledge...

▶ Thank you for attention

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