

# **NANAJI DESHMUKH VETERINARY SCIENCE UNIVERSITY JABALPUR (M.P.)**



## **LECTURE I**



## **INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY**

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# OVERVIEW

S.No	Titles
1	Introduction
2	History
3	Types of ICT tools
4	Scope of ICT
5	Purpose of ICT
6	Need of ICT
7	Importance of ICT
8	ICT Applications
9	Conclusion

# INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES (ICTs)

■ Information and Communication Technologies can be broadly defined as the means of creation, storage, management and dissemination of information by electronic means.



■ Those technologies that enable the handling of information and facilitate different forms of communication.

ICT includes:

- Capturing technologies (camrecorders)
- Storage technologies (CD-ROMs, DVDs, Pen drives, etc)
- Processing technologies (application software)
- Communication technologies (local area networks)
- Display technologies (computer monitors, LCDs)

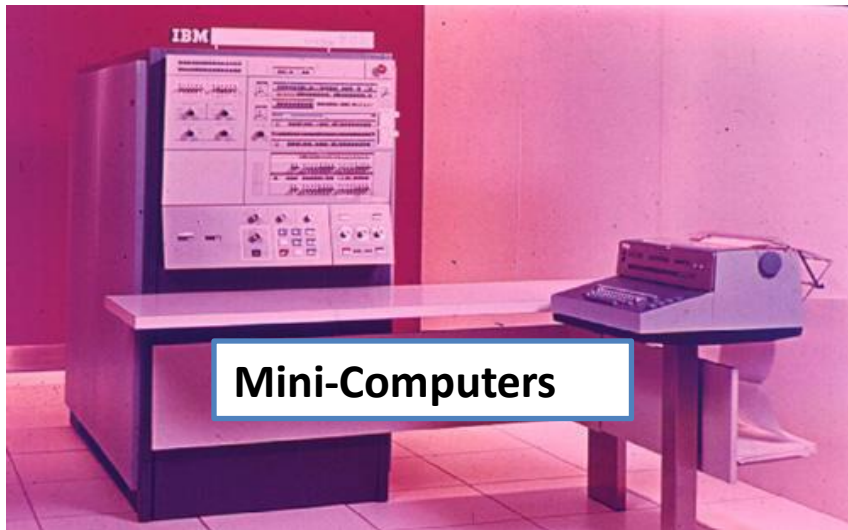


# HISTORY

S.No	INVENTION	YEAR
1	ABACUS	3,000 BC
2	STONEHENGE	2,300 BC
3	SAUN-PAN AND SOROBAN	400 BC
4	GUTTENBURG PRINTING PRESS	1452
5	LEONARDO DA VINCI CALCULATOR	1502
6	NAPIER'S BONES	1617
7	MAGIN CATAOPRICA	1646
8	SLIDE RULE	1654
9	JACQUARD LOOM	1725
10	BENJAMIN FRANKLIN-ELECTRICITY	1752

11	<b>Charles Babbage's calculating engines</b>	<b>1822</b>
12	<b>Telephone</b>	<b>1876</b>
13	<b>Kinetoscope</b>	<b>Late 1800</b>
14	<b>Radio</b>	<b>1894</b>
15	<b>Educational Film</b>	<b>1902</b>
16	<b>Television</b>	<b>1927</b>
17	<b>Differential Analyzer</b>	<b>1919 to 1971</b>
18	<b>Turing Machine</b>	<b>1936</b>
19	<b>Old filmstrip projector</b>	<b>1940-1980</b>

20	<b>Mini-Computers</b>	<b>1964</b>
21	<b>Pocket Calculator</b>	<b>1974</b>
22	<b>Mobile phone</b>	<b>1973</b>
23	<b>Smart board</b>	<b>1991</b>





# TYPES OF ICT TOOLS

# Traditional ICT's



**Radio**



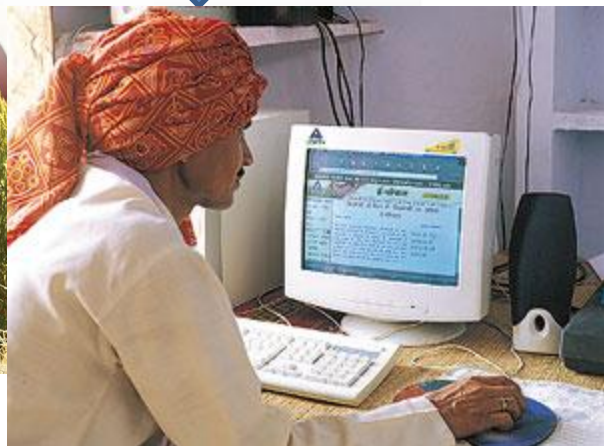
**Television**



**Print media**



# MODERN ICT's



Internet



Portal



Mobile



Call centre



Video

# SCOPE

Theory  
&  
practice



Tool &  
media

Educational  
subject



# PURPOSES

**Enhances  
education**

**Design  
instructional  
material**

**Change behavior**



# NEED

- ✱ **Enhances performance**
- ✱ **Capacity building**
- ✱ **Scientific base for teaching and learning**



# IMPORTANCE OF USING ICT

- Improves learning process

- Connects processes and products of instructional design

- Improves communication



# ICT Applications



# INFORMATION KIOSKS

(pronounced KEE-ahsk)

✚ KIOSK is a small, free-standing physical structure that displays information or provides a service.

✚ The word *kiosk* is of French, Turkish and Persian origin and means pavilion or portico.

✚ An Information kiosk is a computer terminal featuring specialized hardware and software designed within a public exhibit that provides access to information and applications for communication, commerce, entertainment, and education.



# **Types of kiosks**

## **1.Tele KIOSK**

The technical successor to the telephone booth, a publicly accessible set of devices that are used for communication. These can include email, fax, SMS, as well as standard telephone service.

## **2..Financial services KIOSK**

Provide the ability for customers to perform transactions that may normally require a bank teller and may be more complex and longer to perform than desired at an ATM.

## **3.Internet KIOSK**

Terminal that provides public Internet access. Internet kiosks sometimes resemble telephone booths and are typically placed in settings such as government offices, veterinary dispensaries, panchayats, for fast access toe-mail or web pages. Internet kiosks sometimes have a bill acceptor or a credit card swipe and nearly always have a computer keyboard, a mouse and a monitor.

## **4.Visitor management and security KIOSK**

Facilitate the visitor check in process at businesses schools and other controlled access environments.



# CONCLUSION

**ICT Applications**  
**To be continued.....**

