Research Article

I.C.T. In History

Dr. Taru Tiwari

INTRODUCTION:

Information as on object and communication is a means. Communication is a process of transmitting ideas, facts, opinions, activities etc. from one person to another person. History is narration of part events and activities which occur in the life of human civilization. Events like war, natural calamities, peace and other important happenings of ancient period are predominantly described in history. History is also information which passes from elders to youngsters. Various developments of human beings, which occur gradually in the past, become history. History , in the form of information , is communicated from one generation to another generation on continuous basis. Thus ICT has to play important role in the subject of history.

INFORMATION:

Information , we mean , development of human activities in past and present period . The new information gets generated due to different human activities. It is a continuous process of information generation. People always communicate their opinion and thoughts to the public in manuscript and form of tales. In his way knowledge continuously gets enriched. Information is a powerful source which affects the human life. The print media is the most powerful source of information in all parts of the world.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY:

The technique which helps in receipt , storage , collection and transmission of information from different activities and source , is called Information Technology (IT). To achieve the above objective help is taken from many auxiliary means and management expertise . Generally it is told that we are living in the IT era. Many high - tech equipment like computers , telecommunication , microelectronics etc. are involved in IT .

The developments which we observe in modern age in the field on IT are mainly due to micro - electronic equipment e.g. computer science , the application of technology and engineering in regularization and motivation efforts are expressed as information technology.

COMMUNICATION OF INFORMATION:

The receipt and transmission of informational activities are known as communication . Stored information has no use without communication. Communication performs the work of transfer of information from one place to another place. Therefore, we can say that the communication is an activity of information exchange.
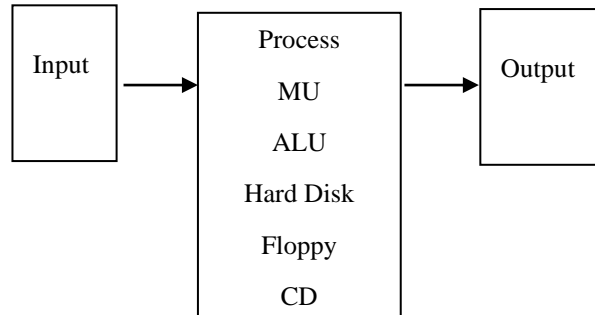
HISTORY:

History is the collection of events, activities, in the life of human society of the past, hundreds and thousands of years ago. It is not only a story of waxing & waning of states or country , victory & defeat in a war , social debacles or growth in human civilization but it is a story of gradual development of human (2)

Society. It is a strong believable collection of events occurred in the past, hundreds of years ago, in human life. In words of famous historian " RAIKAR " history is a development of games and human activities .

COMPUTER:

Computer has played an important role in the growth and development of ITC. In absence of computer one cannot think of today's IT era. Computer has become necessity for human development and it is no more a luxury. Each and every literate person has to know computer, in some way or the other, to live in dignified society.

Computer is an electronic machine in which we can put data, store data, process data and work on it to create useful results. Both human and computer can calculate, solve problems, memories and take decisions. Structurally, computer can be represented in the following block diagram:

```
                    ┌──────────┐
┌────────┐          │ Process  │          ┌────────┐
│        │          │   MU     │          │        │
│ Input  │ ───────▶ │   ALU    │ ───────▶ │ Output │
│        │          │ Hard Disk│          │        │
└────────┘          │  Floppy  │          └────────┘
                    │   CD     │
                    └──────────┘
```

The main parts of the computer are keyboard, monitor, central processing unit and mouse, Output

1.   Input device (keyboard and mouse)

2.   Processing device (Central Processing unit).

3.   Output device (Monitor and printer) (3)

Computer generates information and communicates it to the user. It is a soul of information and communication technology (ITC).

ICT IN HISTORY:

History can be viewed as a stored information of human activities in ancient period. The people of the present are always eager to know about the happenings in the past. History is either stored in the form of books or print media, electronic media or in the mind of Historians which can be told in words face to face. Telling of history to others is a communication, which is performed by various means. Thus ICT is closely related with history.

ICT helps pupils learning in history by providing quick and effective access to large quantities of information. It can help them to investigate, organize, edit and present information in many different ways. ICT therefore , supports and enhances many of the processes in the development of the pupils historical knowledge , skills and understanding .

For example, ICT can help pupils:

- access historical sources and critically evaluating them
- Classify information, and organize and communicate ideas effectively.
- focus directly on the different characteristics of sources
- handle data
- use the internet and multimedia resources to access historical sources
- use the internet and multimedia applications to present and communicate ideas

- use e - mail to exchange views and ideas with their counterparts in different countries
- use of flexible and timesaving resource
- Respond to different stages in their writing.

ICT IN ANCIENT HISTORY:

If we look back to " Pouranik Era " , thousands of years ago , the information and communication technology was more advanced in those days . Some of the example from Purans and Mahabharat , in support of that , are given below

- Sanjay used to narrate the tivities of war from Kuruchhetra battle field instantly to king Dhritrashtra sitting in his Raj Mahal . It is a good example of life telecast.
- Barbarik, grand son of Bhim (Pandavas), used to see the happenings of battle field of Mahabharat through his own eyes, sitting on the top of a hill, far away from the war place. He was given " Dibya Dristi " by Bhagwan Shri Krishna
- The beginning and end of war were communicated by the war chieftain by creating appropriate sound through shell konch (shankh) to their soldiers.
- In Gurukul, Rishi-Muni, used to teach their disciples not only orally, storing all their knowledge in his own minds. (5) .
- Messages were communicated from one king to another king or friends through horse riders (Doot) or tying a letter of neck of Kabootar .
- Mahamuni Kardam had build one aeroplane (VIMAN). Which can travel to for- flung distance which the speed greater than air or sound (Manowag)
- Pushpak VIMAN in Ramayan Age had always one seat vacant and can travel as per wishes of it's owner.

All the above examples of advancement in science and technology in the field of ICT.

CYCLE OF HISTORY:

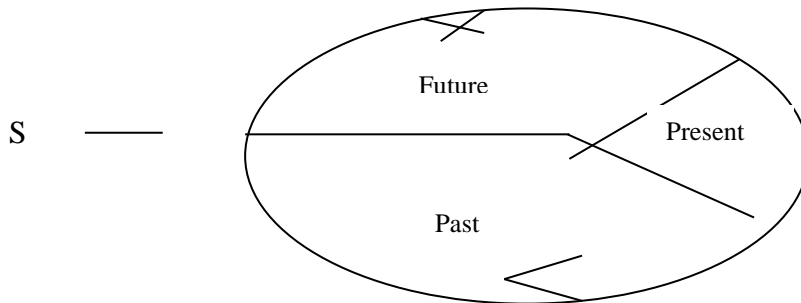**The history has been presented in the following time cycle.**

Fig. 1 Time cycle

It is clear form the above time cycle that future merges in present and present merges in past. But the past is such a "Black hole" that it eliminates itself with the passage of time. In view of social events present is a practice, future is expectation and past is memorial. In this way history is a witness of series of past events. (6)

INTERDEPENDENCE OF COMMUNICATION AND HISTORY:

The communication , in its journey , should not ignore the past events and keep it going on and on . This relationship between communication and history can be viewed as follows :

(A) History is a science to present the past events , movements etc. communication gives us information about all activities happening in the society time to time. Historians make it a basis for study of past events of through

publicity and broadcasting by way communicating media . In this way communications has important role in the gathering of history.

(B) History is like a laboratory for communication. History not only gives caution about past happening and communication but shows some paths to follow. We formulate the present opinion based on the success and failure of happenings in the past. Which events were viewed as best in the past is kept in mind at present .. Thus history supplements the communication system relating to past happenings.

(C) Communication is a social science. It is also divided into three parts- past , present and future . History provides help to understand the development of communicational activities. In this way communication it depends upon the history of communicational activities.

(D) Communication and history are supplementary to each other. History cannot maintain its dignity ignoring the communicational media. If the relationship between history and communication comes to an end then communication will become lame, but may not die. In this way both are interdependent and supplementary.

(E) In the area of communication the traditional commutation is infact a historical presentation of communication. The development of the society cannot be detached from the past events. Similarly most developed communication system remains in force in any society. In this way it is clear that the traditional communication is a link of chain in the historical journey.

DIFFERENCE IN COMMUNICATION AND HISTORY :

Though the communication and history are closely related, but both are at contrast. They should not be viewed as alike. The objective and nature of both are different. Due to this reason the differences amongst them are as follows:

(A) Comparison to history the area of communication is wide and far spread. Compared to communication history is confined to duration of time frame. The relationship of communication is not only to the past period but more. With the present period. In this way history is confined to the past period whereas communication is closely related with the present period. The basis of historical system is the study of history. But in the study of communication, besides historical system, it is based on. Observation, quantitative and basic systems as prevalent . In this way study systems of both are at difference.

(B) Communication is the source of history, whereas, history is only an example of communication. In this way it is clear that history is entirely depend on communication. Contrary to this importance of communication science is based on historical events. This also shows that both . are at contrast.

(C) The science of information and communication and wide spread. The present happenings in the different parts of the society are objective of communication science. Contrary to this objective of history is gathering of important information from main events occurring in day - to - day life. History is a collection of important events of the past period whereas communication is the basis of alive and wide spread information.

(D) Communication science always remains alert in its activities. Public media and the workers of public - media remains attentive in gathering, editing and dispatching. The Collector of historical events come into picture when events have been stabilized in the past . In this way. communication science and history are different in practical field.

In this way it is proved that communication and history though they are closely related but the different as independent science.

CONCLUSION:

Information, Communication and History all are closely related to each other and interdependent. History can be viewed as information in broader prospects. In the absence of communication history will remain confined to books in library and communication having no importance. Information. Technology has important role in transfer of historical knowledge to the people eager to know. Therefore, now - a - days ICT has important role to play in the field of history.

REFERENCE:

1. Sanchar ke mool sidhant , Omprakash Singh , classical company , New Delhi , page 26 , 27 , 28 , 29 .
2. Research Journal of social and life science , vol.5 , year 2003 , July , Dec.2008 , page 54 .
3. Information management in academic and research library , caliber 1998 , infilibnet , Ahmedabad , page 55 59
4. "Bharat Ka Itihash", Dr. H.P. Rai , Gyanda Prakshan (P.N.D.) , New Delhi , page 01 , 02 .
5.   Descriptive questions in library and information science by C. Lal and K. Kumar , Ess Ess publication , page 15 , 16
6. SODHA UPKRAM , Research paper by Dr. Harish Kumar Sahu , library and information science , R.S.U. Raipur , page 120 , 121
7. Fundamentals of computers , V. Rajaraman , page 5 .
8. Principles of Computer , Arun Kapoor , Ankit Publication , page 26 .