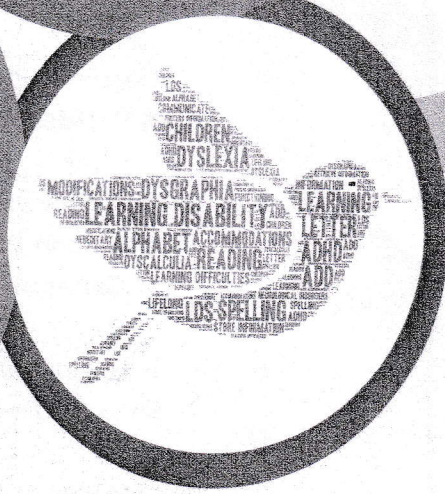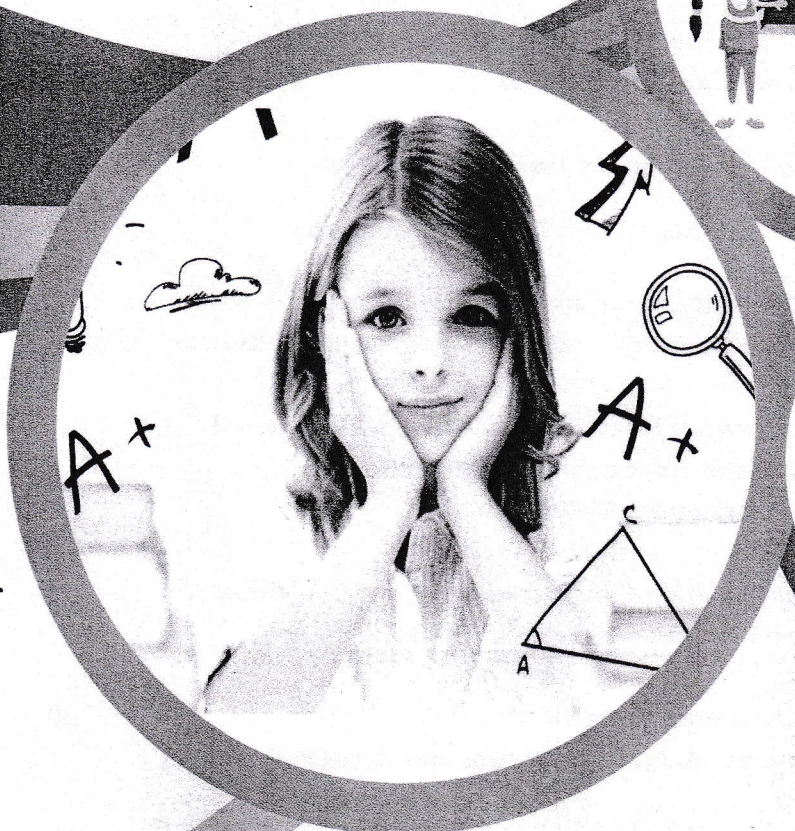# Learning Disability: Assessment, Diagnosis and Cognitive Scaffolding
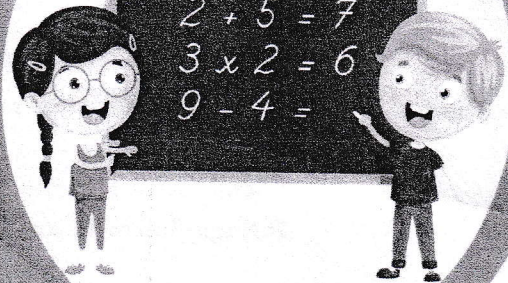
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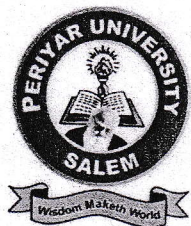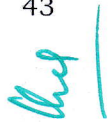
Contents

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PROS AND CONS OF ICT IN ADOLESCENTS COGNITIVEDEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

"The new electronic independence reproduces the world in the image of a global village." (Mc Luhan, M. 1964)Social communication is integral to the healthy psychosocial development of adolescents. The rapid expansion and evolution of the Data and Communication Technology (ICT) sector over the last two decades has opened up a new world of unlimited opportunities and possibilities for social interaction. Over the past decade, the use of ICT has grown, and research signal suggests that these newer media offer both benefits and risks to the health of children and teenagers. Evidence-based benefits acknowledged from the use of ICT include early learning, exposure to new ideas and knowledge, increased opportunities for social contact and support, and new opportunities to access health promotion messages and information. Risks of such ICT include negative health effects on sleep, attention, and learning; a higher incidence of obesity and depression; exposure to imprecise, inappropriate, or dangerous content and contacts; and bargained privacy and confidentiality (Yolanda (Linda) Reid Chassiakos, 2016). To promote wellness in children and adolescents, it is important to maintain passable physical activity, healthy nourishment, good sleep hygiene, and a development social environment. This paper has emphasis on pros and cons of ICT in adolescent's cognitive development (Essays, UK. (November 2018).

Keywords: *Adolescents, ICT, Pros and Cons.*

Introduction

Today's generations of adolescents have grown up with information and communication technologies which have a significant place in their lives. One of the important issues in this context is the relation between the ICT and the mental health of adolescents. Adolescents are avid users of ICT devices (Madeleine J. George, 2014). Close to 80 in each hundred of adolescents in the United States now own a mobile phone and they are using them to send, on average, 60 text messages per day (Lenhart, 2012). Today's youth have been described as "digital natives" born and raised in a world where the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is nearly ubiquitous (Palfrey & Gasser, 2008). ICTs such as mobile phones, television, and the Internet, among others, are an integral part of the daily lives of many youth. The typical youth spends more time using ICTs than the typical adult spends at work (Rideout, Foehr, & Roberts, 2010), making knowledge regarding the impact of ICT usage on the development and well-being of this group increasingly necessary. While there are positive social and educational benefits of ICT use, there is some concern

about whether usage is also harmful (Borzekowski, 2006; Livingstone & Brake, 2010; Plowman, McPake, & Stephen, 2010; Punama ki, Wallenius, Nygard, Saarni, &Rimpela , 2007; Shaw & Gant, 2002; Wartella & Jennings, 2000), particularly as it relates to psychological well-being (Borzekowski, 2006; Jackson, Zhao, et al., 2008; Kraut et al., 2002; Rideout et al., 2010). As ICT devices become ever-present in the adolescents' lives, parents, educators and policy-makers are asking about the possible downsides of this type of connectivity. Concerns over how young people are spending their time are not new. Adults have long worried about how exposure to various forms of past media, such as the radio, television, video games and even comic books influence children. Technology has changed human physiology. It makes us think differently, feel differently, even dream differently. It affects our memory, attention spans and sleep cycles. This is attributed to a scientific phenomenon recognized as neuro plasticity, or the brain's ability to alter its behavior based on new experiences. In this case, that's the wealth of information offered by the Internet and communicating technologies.

Pros of ICT in Adolescent's Cognition

1. **Communication** - Speed / time – money can be saved because it's much faster to move information around. With the help of ICT it has become quicker and more efficient.
2. **Globalization** - Video conferencing saves money on flights and accommodation. ICT has not only brought the countries and people closer composed, but it has allowed the world's economy to become a single interdependent system to contact either aoccupational or family member.
3. **Cost effectiveness** - It feels free to send an email (although it isn't); it's without doubt cheaper than phone calls. ICT has also helped to automate business practices, thus rearrangement businesses to make them exceptionally cost effective.
4. **Greater Availability** - ICT has made it possible for businesses to be automated giving clients access to a website or voicemail 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
5. **Bridging the cultural gap** – Greater access to technology has helped to bridge the cultural gap by helping people from different cultures to connect with one another, and allow for the exchange of views and ideas, thus increasing awareness and reducing prejudice.
6. **Creation of new jobs** - Probably, the best advantage of ICT has been the creation of new and interesting jobs.
7. **Education** – Computer's along with their programs and the Internet have shaped educational opportunities not available to previous generations.
8. **Memory** - Through ICT, images can easily be used in teaching and improving the retentive memory of student.
9. **Complex structure** - through ICT, teachers can easily explain complex structure ,instruction and safeguard students comprehension.
10. **Enjoyable** - Through ICT , teachers are able to create communicating classrooms and make the lesson more enjoyable (https://sites.google.com/site/eportfolioduaa/home/advantages-and-disadvantages-of-i-ct).

Cons of ICT in Adolescent's Cognition

1. **Education** – Computer's along with their programs and the Internet have bent educational opportunities not obtainable to previous generations.
2. **Lack of job security** – Experts in a wide diversity of fields believe that ICT has made job security a big issue, since technology keeps on changing nearly every day. This income that persons need to be constantly studying or at least keeping up with changes in their profession, if they want to feel safe in their jobs to be secure.
3. **Overriding Cultures** - While ICT may have complete the world a global village, it has also contributed to one culture overwhelming another weaker one. For example, it is now argued that teenagers in the US influence how most young teenagers all ended the world now act, dress, and behave
4. **Privacy** - Though information technology may have made message quicker, easier, and more convenient, it has also transported along privacy issues. From cell phone signal interceptions to e-mail hacking, people are now worried about their once private information becoming public knowledge.
5. **Reliance on Technology** – Professor Ian Robertson, a neuropsychology expert based at Trinity College Dublin who approved out the study, said: "People have more to remember these days, and they are relying on technology for their memory but the less you use of your memory, the poorer it becomes. People don't bother learning to spell because they use spell-checker, or need a calculator do perform slight addition or subtraction.
6. **Reliability of Information** – Anyone with admission to a computer and an internet connection internet can start a blog or post something up on a website, so just because something's on the web doesn't mean it's reliable. A prime example of this is the open basis encyclopedia, Wikipedia, although careful a good source of information it is not recognized by academic institutions as a trustworthy reference.
7. **Computer viruses**, worms, Trojans, malware, spam, phishing- any or all can reason chaos and disturbsadolescents daily lives
8. **Setting** - setting up the device can be very troublesome.
9. **Expensive** - too expensive to afford (https://baslot.blogspot.com/2019/07/information-and-communications.html).
10. **Lack of experience** - hard for teachers to use with a lack of knowledge using ICT tools. (https://www.quora.com/What-are-the-advantages-and-disadvantages-of-ICT-5)
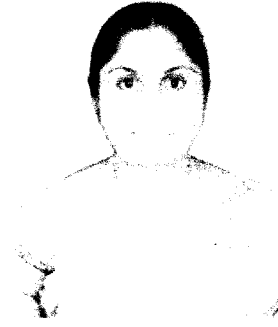
Conclusion

When adolescents were bare too abundant with internet and ICT equipment, they will be addicted to it and they will touch lazy to study. They also will not be able to absorb on their own. They will think that ICT equipment is additional stimulating than learning in the classroom such as playing game, chatting and others. It is easy to become addicted to gaming, texting, talking on the phone or mingling online. Some adolescents may effort to do this in class which disturbs their learning, and at home it detracts from study time. Adolescents putting in long hours on their gadgets will give less care to homework and may be quick-tempered when they are absent from

their gadgets (https://appleskeyboard.blogspot.com/2015/). They might also slumber less because too emphasis on the gadgets. These are the habits that ICT develops or delays the cognition of adolescents.

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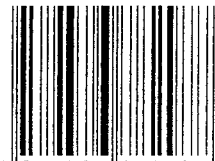17. https://appleskeyboard.blogspot.com/2015/

ABOUT THE EDITOR

Dr. G. Hema is currently working as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Education at Periyar University, Salem, Tamil Nadu, India. She has got rich teaching experience of 20 years, as teacher, Lecturer, and Principal in reputed institutions of schools and colleges of Teacher Education. She has published 2 books and contributed more than 50 articles in National and International Journals and papers presented in seminars/conferences from international level to regional level. Under her guidance, one scholar was awarded with Ph.D and nine pre-doctorate scholars are currently pursuing. 14 scholars were awarded with M.Phil. Her areas of interest are Cognitive Psychology and Educational Technology. She is a life member in AIAER and S.R.S.D. Memorial Shiksha Shodh Sansthan, Agra, UP. She is an editor of Maha Journal of Education, The Kongu Regional Educational and Research Foundation, Salem. She is an active reviewer of Universal Journal of Educational Research of Horizon Research Publishing Corporation, USA, i-Manager's publications and JETIR. She is honoured with Best Teachers Award and a special award, the Best NSS Programme Officer for her meritorious and commendable contributions in the field of Education and Social activities.