A FUTURISTIC USE OF ICT IN SOCIALSCIENCE

Abstract

This study delves into the evolving landscape of social science, envisioning a futuristic approach through the seamless integration of Information and Communication Technology (ICT). Focused on harnessing the potential of ICT tools, the research examines their impact on societal structures, communication patterns, and behavioral dynamics. By exploring innovative applications such as augmented reality, artificial intelligence, and decentralized technologies, this study aims to unravel the transformative possibilities for social science in the future. The findings anticipate a paradigm shift, where ICT not only facilitates enhanced data collection and analysis but also reshapes the very fabric of human interaction, fostering a more interconnected and adaptive social ecosystem.

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I. INTRODUCTION

One of the major arguments in education today concerns how to prepare students for a society that is increasingly computerized the ability to recognize problems for which the computer may be a useful part of the result. We frequently fail to recognize the revolutionary impact that computers have had on society since they are such an integral part of our daily lives. Data-related opportunities in scientific and social science research have been made possible by ICT.

In order to utilize the power of the new technology every social reacher needs the skills, understanding and attitudes to:

- Evaluate the appropriateness of specific applications of computers.
- Select and use computer programs as needed.
- Find and read technical information in order to make wise consumer decisions for home or workplace.
- Evaluate the validity of computer-produced output.
- Communicate with computer programmers and other computer specialists as needed.
- The aware of the long-term social consequences of the computer for individuals and societies.

Each of these requirements can be translated into specific learning objectives and used as guidelines for learning activities and programs.

The Classification of Computer Applications in the Social Science is Summarized as below

1. **Internet:** Prior to exploring, it's common to want to rapidly read up on potential subjects or areas of study by looking through the information sources that are readily available. Online versions of almost all academic publications are accessible, with many of them arranged into databases. You can use economic or demographic data from government agencies that is frequently available online to further your research.

2. **Information Storage:** Computers have large data storage capacities. Organizing and searching details is quick and easy, which facilitates recovery more easily than paper storage. Your raw data can be saved in a variety of formats. Some explorers carry out their research online, frequently using surveys.

3. **Simulating, Modeling and Planning:** Models, simulations, and projections are primarily used to extend theory. They do so through refinement of the theory itself, by applying it to empirical data or by illustrating elements of the theory for instructional purposes. During the past two decades, Computer simulation models were developed in such diverse areas as cognitive psychology, Economics, Political behaviors. Over the past few years, much of the work in computer simulation for the social sciences has shifted from theory development to either policy analysis or instructional methods. Projection methodology, especially in demography and population analysis, depends heavily upon computer programs. The wide availability of spreadsheet oriented software and graphics has made projection techniques more widely available to social researchers. Because computer simulation models

generally have numerous constraints as well as strengths, social researchers must exercise considerable caution and restraint in their applications.

4. **Managing Data:** Social science data can be found in government records, ethnographic notes, audio and video recordings, surveys, transcripts of interviews, social and mass media, and economic indicators. They could be digital or physical, large or little, consistent or diverse.

5. **Analyzing Quantitative Data:** Quantitative approaches place a strong emphasis on obtaining objective measurements and conducting statistical, mathematical, or numerical examinations of data. This data is typically acquired through polls, surveys, questionnaires, or by employing computational methods on existing statistical datasets. Various inferential techniques are commonly employed in the analysis of quantitative data, such as regression analysis, the use of frequency tables, analysis of variance (ANOVA), cross-tabulation, and correlation studies. Leveraging a data analysis tool can significantly streamline the entire quantitative data analysis process while also automating any manual tasks involved.

6. **Writing andRewriting:** To record data in memory (RAM) or on a storage medium, like a hard drive, SSD, or flash drive, is to write it. The process of writing is synonymous with recording. In computing, every write operation entails a copy operation. For instance, when writing a file to storage, the data is first read from memory, effectively creating a copy of the data.

   Rewriting involves the procedure of revising a rough draft to address elements that may not align with your preferences. This can encompass adjustments as minor as altering a single word within a sentence or the removal of entire sections that may appear redundant or unnecessary.

II. TECHNOLOGY THROUGHOUT A SOCIAL SCIENCECAREER

Social researchers employ technology in all aspect of their work, beginning with their schooling and extending all the way through job searches and beyond. Here are a few more particular instances of the usage of technology by social researchers:

1. **Earning an Education:** Accredited postsecondary educational institutions provide graduate and undergraduate social work programs online. The bachelor of social science online program at Our Lady of the Lake University can be finished in less than two years. In roughly three years, students who are new to social science can finish their degree. It is a fantastic choice for people who lead hectic lives due to their jobs and families.

2. **Finding Employment:** In the modern job hunt, the procedure frequently begins online and, if you're planning to relocate, may involve video chat interviews. Sites consist of NASW's JobBuilder, Indeed, Monster, Simply Hired, JobLink, and Social Worker Careers Magazine are popular job search engines.

3. **Taking and Storing Client Note:** Social researchers efficiently track and retain data using electronic tools, as opposed to keeping a collection of handwritten notes. Simple

spreadsheets and sophisticated project management platforms are examples of tools. A social researcher may utilize the following sorts of software application platforms:

- Electronic health records (HER), electronic medical records (EMR), and electronic data management (EDM) services, which are components of enormous digital information warehouses used to manage patient/client care
- Apps for taking notes, including Color Note
- Google Sheets and Docs, web-based tools that facilitate document collaboration.

4. **Conducting Counseling Sessions:** Because social researchers must travel less, meeting with customers is made easier and more productive by internet technologies and live chat platforms like Facetime and Skype.

5. **Broadly Disseminating Information:** Information sharing between caregivers and social service providers is now simpler than ever thanks to innovative communication platforms. Google Sheets and Docs provide information sharing, document access, and commenting from an infinite number of users from any place. Additionally, useful tools like Basecamp, Trello, Slack, and other websites of a similar nature aid in the organization of social researchers and have the added advantage of promoting communication across groups of people who share resources but not necessarily places.

6. **Researching Resources:** Social workers can follow blogs, social media accounts, and newsletters from social work organizations like NASW and ASWB to stay current on peer-reviewed research, social issues, and the activities of other social workers.

7. **Business Operations and Management:** With the aid of technology, social work managers may keep an eye on staff, develop programs, manage organizational finances and budgets, and interact with stakeholders, government agencies, other professional groups, and workers.

III. CONCLUSION

The field of Social Science encompasses a broad spectrum, delving into the intricacies of societal issues. It is a discipline that examines human behavior within the context of the overall social, economic, political, and psychological realms. Its objective is to identify, investigate, and provide solutions to various challenges confronting society. Social Science fosters competition across different sectors of society and may evoke concerns in individuals. These aspects collectively influence the structure of human life. Today, it is imperative to impart this knowledge to students grappling with real-life challenges. The application of ICT (Information and Communication Technology) is indispensable and should be effectively taught by educators and absorbed by learners.

The social sciences encompass a range of academic disciplines dedicated to examining the social interactions of human communities, animals, and individuals. These fields include anthropology, archaeology, communication studies, cultural studies, demography, economics, human geography, history, linguistics, media studies, political science, psychology, social work, sociology, as well as emerging areas like Data Science,

Business Analytics, Artificial Intelligence, and Machine Learning, which candidates might not have encountered during their degree studies. Staying updated empowers these working professionals to enhance their skills, compete effectively in an ever-evolving landscape, and safeguard their positions in this dynamic industry, which can sometimes be unforgiving to those who fall behind. Without upskilling, there's a substantial pool of highly skilled professionals ready to step into the workforce. Change is an inescapable reality, and embracing it rather than resisting it is crucial for sustaining a successful career in the technology field.

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