A Futuristic use of ICT in Social Science

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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. Computers are such normal parts of our lives that we often overlook the transformational effect they have had on society. In scientific and social scientific research, ICT opened up new opportunities regarding the data.

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

1. Evaluate the appropriateness of specific applications of computers.
2. Select and use computer programs as needed.
3. Find and read technical information in order to make wise consumer decisions for home or workplace.
4. Evaluate the validity of computer-produced output.
5. Communicate with computer programmers and other computer specialists as needed.
6. 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	**2 Information Storage**	**3. Simulating, Modeling**
and Planning	**4. Managing Data**	**5.Analyzing Quantitative**
Data	**6. Graphing**	**7. Writing and Rewriting**

Internet

Before you explore, you often want to quickly read about possible matter or topics of study by searching available sources of information. Nearly all academic journals are available online items, and many are organized into online databases. Government agencies often have demographic or economic information online you can use in your exploration.

Information Storage

Computers store wide amounts of data. You can quickly and efficiently organize and search details, making for easier retrieval than paper storage. You can store your raw data in multiple formats. Some explorer conducts their exploration in online, often through the use of surveys.

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.

Managing Data

Social science data might take the form of ethnographic notes, surveys, interview transcripts, audio and video files, social/mass media, economic indicators, or government records. They may be physical or digital, big or small, uniform or varied.

Analyzing Quantitative Data

Quantitative methods emphasize objective measurements and the statistical, mathematical, or numerical analysis of data collected through polls, questionnaires, and surveys, or by manipulating pre-existing statistical data using computational technique. Some common inferential methods used in quantitative data analysis are regression analysis, frequency tables, analysis of variance (ANOVA), cross-tabulation, and correlation research. Leverage a data analysis tool that streamlines the entire process of quantitative data analysis and automates any manual work.

Writing and Rewriting

To store data in memory (RAM) or on storage medium, such as a hard drive, SSD or flash drive. Writing is the same as recording. Every write operation in the computer implies a copy operation. For example, to write a file to storage requires reading the data from memory; thus, a copy of the data is made.

Rewriting is the process of going through a rough draft and fixing things that don't work for you, whether that's changing the word choice in a single sentence or cutting entire sections that feel like fluff.

Technology throughout a Social Science Career

Social Researcher use technology in every fact of their careers, starting with their education, continuing through job searches, and lasting throughout their careers. Here are a few more specific examples of how social researcher use technology:

- **Earning an education**

  Online programs are available for undergraduate and graduate social work degrees from accredited institutions of higher education. Our Lady of the Lake University's online degree program can be completed in less than two years for students who have bachelor of social Science. Students new to social science can complete an degree in about three years. It is a great option for those with an already busy life with family and career.

- **Finding employment**

  Today's job search process often starts online and, if you are looking to move to a new location, can involve video-chat interviews. Sites include NASW's

JobLink, Social Worker Careers Magazine, and the well-known job-search sites CareerBuilder, Indeed, Monster and Simply Hired.

- **Taking and storing client note**

  Rather than maintain a collection of handwritten notes, social researcher use electronic systems for efficiently tracking and retaining data. Tools range from simple spreadsheets to complex project management platforms. Here are a few categories of software application platforms that social researcher might use:

  - Electronic data management (EDM) services, electronic medical records (EMR), and electronic health records (HER) that are parts of giant digital warehouses of information used for managing patient/client care
  - Note-taking applications such as Color Note
  - Web-based Google Docs and Google Sheets, which allow for collaboration on documents.

- **Conducting counseling sessions**

  Internet technology and live chats platforms such as Facetime and Skype make meeting with clients much easier and more efficient because they require the social researcher to do less travel.

- **Broadly disseminating information**

  Innovative communication tools make distributing information among caregivers and social service agencies easier than ever. Google Docs and Google Sheets allow multiple users from unlimited locations to access documents, comment and share information. Also smart apps like Trello, Basecamp, Slack and other similar sites help keep social researcher organized and have the added benefit of facilitating communication among groups of people who share resources but not necessarily locations.

- **Researching resources**

  Social workers have the ability to stay up to date on peer-reviewed research, social issues, and what other social workers are doing by following blogs, social media accounts and newsletters published by social work agencies such as NASW and ASWB

- **Business operations and management**

  Social work managers monitor personnel, create programs, work with budgets and organizational finances, and communicate with other professional organizations, government entities, stakeholders, and employees with the help of technology.

Conclusion:

The Social science has a wide scope.It is a discipline which deals the problems of the society. It studies the human behaviour related to its entire social, economic, political and psychological field etc. It tries to find out the problems, trace it and through proper *investigation* and observation gives the solution. It creates so many challenges in front of society. It creates competition in every sector of the society. It makes phobia in human mind. In all these factors the structure of human life has been affected earlier human life. Now we have to give such social science knowledge to students who face the problems in their life. There is an absolute need for the application of ICT. This should be properly taught by the teachers as well as assimilated by learners.

The social sciences comprise academic disciplines concerned with the study of the social life of human groups, animals and individuals including anthropology, archaeology, communication studies, cultural studies, demography, economics, human geography, history, linguistics, media studies, political science, psychology, social work , sociology,Data Science, Business Analytic, Artificial Intelligence, and Machine Learning, that a candidate might not have studied when seeking their degree. Updating enables these working professionals to step up their game and compete with the machines, protecting their job in this lucrative industry that may occasionally be harsh to workers who have left the ark. If they do not up skill themselves, a large number of highly competent professionals in this cut-throat market are getting ready to replace the current workforce. Change is inevitable, and choosing to resist it rather than welcome it might be disastrous for a technical career.

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