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TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATION

The contemporary educational landscape is increasingly developing robustly thanks to the integration of digital technology. All levels of education in the modern world incorporate technology, from interactive whiteboards and handwriting notebooks to projectors, interactive televisions, and portable tablets, or even higher technology like online learning systems. This shift has sparked a revolution in education reform. Learners can access the endless source of human knowledge in various ways. With thousands of free ebooks, digital libraries, and online lectures available, they can decide which resource suits their needs best. Due to the ease of use of digital technology in education today, nations are focusing more on technology development, which encourages deeper integration into educational systems and makes technological advancement a significant component of the contemporary educational environment.

Despite the widespread adoption and potential benefits, the integration of technology in education faces significant challenges that hinder its effectiveness and equitable implementation. The biggest disadvantage of integrating technology in education is the stability of electric and network connections. Modern education technologies require the consumption of a stable amount of electricity and a reliable network connection. With the advancement of the electricity industry in Vietnam, it is possible to ensure stable electricity connections, but still there are many limitations. The lack of stability in the electricity transmission can lead to damage during the usage of technological equipment. Consequently, the cost becomes an additional drawback. Educational technology is several times more expensive than traditional teaching equipment due to the sophistication in design, installation, etc. For instance, the price of a traditional interactive

whiteboard is affordable, only about $400-500, including transportation and installation costs, and it can be used for a long time with low maintenance costs. However, an interactive television costs between $500 and $1,000, which is roughly two times higher. It is also more difficult to install and has high-priced delivery costs. Furthermore, these devices need to be maintained on a regular basis due to the possibility of damage from frequent use, which raises the expense.

Addressing these multifaceted problems requires a holistic and strategic approach. First of all, the government must prioritize investing in the advancement and use of cutting-edge science and technology in education. These educational technologies should be paid for by the government budget, as well as the maintenance costs. Moreover, it is necessary to promote a socialization of education, which means each learner, student, teaching staff member, or anyone who uses these educational technologies must be aware of preserving and maintaining them as the responsibility of each individual. With these approaches, the negative aspects of this subject are narrowed.

There is a lot of potential for maximizing the use of technology in education with the suggested two-pronged approach. Providing equal rights in education, each student has access to the limitless modern resources of humanity. With these high-tech devices, practical lessons are now more fascinating to students, helping improve their theoretical knowledge. However, implementing this project still contains many risks, from maintenance costs to low-quality devices. Therefore, governments need to consider carefully before launching.