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Educational Technology & ICT
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Unit IV: Modern Technologies in Education

## Some other trends in E.T-2

**Objectives:** After going through this topic, students will be able to understand:

- Improve the online communications ability for individuals and groups associated with the School of Education.
- Expand and enhance technology support tools to meet the School of Education's current needs and expectations.
- Obtain feedback from users on satisfaction levels of current services, as well as, new services and implement changes accordingly.

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## 1 ETV(Educational Television)

#### 1.1 Introduction

The Educational Television (ETV) is a system that presents learning content in various subject are as through programmes prepared by a central agency. it is an effective means for this purpose as it has the capability to overcome many of the barriers in mass education.

It can provide direct instruction (formal education) as well as developmental continuing education (non-formal education). It can bring the world into a classroom and classroom into a home.

### 1.2 Importance of ETV

- Help in problem-framing and problem- solving, learn more and faster, remember better and recall facts more effectively.
- Reduce dependency on teacher.
- Judge and evaluate facts objectively.
- Increase knowledge.
- Combination of audio and video components.
- Stimulate further activities and interest in the subject.
- Study the needs and interested reflect the day-to-day life.
- Fulfil educational needs at all levels, economically and efficiently.
- It serve specific audience and not general public.
- ETV provides equal opportunity of education to all.
- ETV is an efficient means of organized teaching.
- It is an instrument for qualitative learning.
- The teaching and learning goals may be attained through educating the students, teachers and illiterate adults.

#### 1.3 Scope of ETV

- The role of (ETV) revolutionising the entire education.
- The expanding frontiers of ETV has proved that ETV is an important instrument of education.
- It is a medium of entertainment and social worker for public service.

#### 1.4 Limitations of ETV

- Creates for them its own standardised tastes and values by cutting across social class lines.
- Does not permit class discussions.
- Does not consider individual differences.
- Change the active learning into passive learning.
- Bring the artificial world to the classroom.
- Limitations of one-way- communication
- Poor accessibility.

## 2 CCTV(Closed-Circuit Television)

- CCTV, or closed-circuit television, is a system that allows you to keep an eye on what's going on in and around your business.
- Cameras and monitors enable you to view events live, and recorders archive footage for later reference.
- It doesn't receive publicly broadcast content—only footage from security cameras installed on the premises.
- CCTV technology has been around for decades, but improvements in recent years make it even more effective.

#### 2.1 Characteristics of CCTV

- Such things which are difficult to view in the general classroom environment, it displays and demostrates by enhancing objects.
- From one organization to other wherever circuit is connected, it transmits the course from one professor to another.
- Development area of instruction has been increased due to CCTV
- In educational institutions, objects and activities performed which are seen by all student, can be displayed to them through CCTV and their nuances can be explained easily.
- Educational institutions can include learning process according to their own schedule through CCTV.

- Lecture of good teacher can transmitted to other classes and other educational institutions through CCTV which raise the level of teaching.
- In developed countries, CCTV are widely used in educational programmes but it has low use in developing countries like India.

## 3 INSAT(Indian National Satellite)

- INSAT-1A an indigenous multipurpose satellite, launched on April 10,1982.
- INSAT-1B launched on August 30 1983 became fully operational on October 15, 1983.
- The prime objective of the INSAT service is to bring the rural and backward areas into the national main stream, by quickening the development activities in these areas with mass media support.
- With the success of SITE in educating people in rural and remote areas, the government of India developed a plan of operation for the utilization of television and other facilities under the INSAT series and with the installation of high power and low power transmitters (HPTs and LPTs) in the country.
- The INSAT for education project began in October 1983 with the transmission of educational television programmes for children in the age group 5- 11 years. This coverage was initially meant for clusters of villages in six states: Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, which came to be known as the INSAT states.
- In 1986 and 1987, the transmission was increased to cover the entire six states and all the Hindi speaking states of the country with the help of INSAT-1B, HPTs and LPTs. At present ETV programmes are telecast in several languages including Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi, Oriya and Telugu.
- These ETV programmes are relayed by all HPTs and LPTs in the six INSAT states and other Hindi speaking states. These programmes reach more than 500 million people of our population.
- The UGC countrywide classroom offers enrichment programmes which are not based or restricted to the syllabus. Instead, it seeks to provide new insights, to bring in new findings and to take students on vicarious tours of places and laboratories that are not within their reach.
- Inter-relatedness of various disciplines and of development problems are stressed. It attempts to overcome the obsolescence of the syllabus and presents the latest advances in all fields, especially the newly emerging ones.
- The programmes include applied science and social science, Indian culture, general knowledge and career guidance. Thus, enrichment programme is meant to link academic education to the real world.

## 4 EDUSAT(Educational satellite)

There are nations using satellites for Education. Thu the concept of 'Teacher in the Sky' came into existence. EDUSAT is a satellite designed by Indian Space Research organization (ISRO) and it is exclusively devoted to the field of education. Many states are implementing EDUSAT project and imparting education through satellite technology as an essential part of the education system.

India's educational programme got a fillip on 20 September 2004 with the successful launch EDUSAT, from the launch pad of the Satish Dhawan space, Centre, Sriharikota, A.P.

- EDUSAT is the first exclusive satellite serving the educational sector.
- It is specially configured to meet the growing demand for interactive satellite for based distance education system for the country through audio-visual medium, employing Direct-to- Home(DTH)quality broadcast.

### 4.1 Basic Objectives of EDUSAT System:

- Providing Effective Teachers Training.
- Supplementing the Curriculum based Teaching.
- Greater Community Participation Monitoring.
- Providing Access to Quality Resource Persons(Higher & Professional Education).
- Strengthening the Distance Education Efforts Initiated by Various Agencies
- Taking Education to Every nook & Corner of the Providing Access to new technologies.
- In the modern world, education has become more global, and people are looking for learning with ease and interest, students are looking for more interactive and interesting learning style rather than others.
- Beside the traditional approaches using EDUSAT, we can provide the quality education to all corners of the country.

### References

[1] R.A. Sharma. Technological Foundation of Education: Theory, Practice & Research. Surya Publication, 2001. URL: https://books.google.co.in/books?id=GrdhGwAACAAJ.

# Self check questions

- 1. Write brief notes on various trends of educational technology.
- 2. Discuss uses of different trends for education.
- 3. Discuss types of tele-conferencing

# Topics for next class

ETV, CCTV, INSAT, EDUCATE

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