

CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

INDEX

CHAPTER NO.	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO.
1.	INTRODUCTION	
	1.1 INTRODUCTION.	1
	1.2 USE OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY.	3
	1.3 THE CURRENT GENERATION.	7
	1.4 USE OF i-POD IN EDUCATION.	8
	1.5 i-POD AS A STUDY SUPPORT TOOL.	9
	1.6 ABOUT THE RESEARCH	10
	1.6.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM	10
	1.6.2 DEFINITION OF THE TERMS	10
	1.6.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY & SCOPE	12
	1.6.4 ASUMPTION OF THE STUDY	12
	1.6.5 HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY	12
	1.6.6 SCOPE OF THE STUDY	13
	1.6.7 LIMITATIONS & DELIMITATIONS	13
	1.7 CHAPTER SCHEME	13

CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

The teacher plays a vital role in building of the nation. It is the duty of the teacher to strengthen the new generation and to prepare the citizens to face boldly the present age of science & technology. If the teacher himself aware of all these changes, then he will be able to transfer the new knowledge effectively to the next generation and to bring about the changes in the society. For this purpose, The teacher should be able and capable to face the new challenges in the world of information technology.

“School Education, in recent times has emerged as an important segment of the total educational system expected to contribute significantly to the individual as well as the national development process” (N.C.E.R.T Dec. 2000 page No.2)

The present educational system is not suitable to develop the nation. The teacher alone can change this system and has the ability to change it. Formally it was sufficient for the teacher to have the knowledge and interest in teaching. But today the role of a teacher has changed due to the explosion of knowledge in various fields. The teacher is not only expected to have mastery over the Knowledge of the particular subject but he should consider vast changes in science and technology the status of life is changing rapidly. Hence, the teacher should be well acquainted with all these changes and face these changing situations properly and effectively. Today, the students are well informed, due to the media services, i.e. Radio, T. V. Newspapers, Computer, Internet and i-Pod. Hence imparting the knowledge and providing the information should not confine the concept of teaching. Thus the

concept of teaching should be newly defined as self-learning acquiring necessary skills, developing desirable attitudes and imbibing socially useful qualities.

The researcher is a teacher educator. He decided to review the objectives of teacher education related to i- Pod technology in relation to the present status of B. Ed. students.

It has now been well established that education is one of the critical (force impulse) for socio-economic development. Education provides strength and resilience to people to respond to changing situation. Education enables people to cause and to contribute to society development. Education is the tool for one who introduces ushering in changes in an orderly manner. A significant development during the last two decades has been the efforts to utilize mass media for education. In education, Technology Programme was initiated in 1972, The programme was directed at utilizing communication technology to bring about qualitative improvement in education & widening access to education and reducing existing educational disparities between different regions of the country as well as different sections of the population.

Education is a vast discipline and Teachers training is a vital part of it. The responsibilities of the educationists and education are focused on the task of providing better training to the future teachers for their better learning and proper development. Needless to say that this responsibility commonly be exercised, if the trainers are equipped with the required knowledge of the subject concerned. That's why it becomes essential for making adequate provisions for each course to the student teachers or teacher trainees. The present series is designed for providing a solid workable base for all course papers.

We are yet to realize the goals set in our constitution in the field of education. A lot needs to be done to meet the emerging needs of the

nation. The constitutional directive to secure universalization of elementary education & yet to be realized & achieved the equality of educational opportunity. Eradication of illiteracy is still an unfinished task. Although various endeavours have been made both at the national and state levels to realize those objectives and spectacular progress has been made during the last three and half decades, the country has still to go a long way in reaching the target.

With a view to re-orienting and reforming the educational system, a large number of suggestions have been made by different committees and commissions and the Government of India as well as the State Governments has been trying to implement these recommendations. But these steps have been more sporadic and less systematic in the shape of patch works only. Instead of overhauling the entire system we are merely tinkering with the casual changes here and there according to expediency and exigency. This has resulted in unsatisfactory progress and impermanent solution.

Therefore, as suggested in the report of the international commission on the development of education, Learning to be new educational strategies must proceed from an overall vision of educational system and must conceive of education as an enterprise transcending the framework of school and universities overflowing its constituent institutions Flexible, integrated and systems approach has to be adopted for bringing about desirable changes in education.

1.2 USE OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY

The use of Educational Technology has been emphasized in both the National Policy of Education, 1986 and revised NPE 1992, to improve both the quality and quantity of education for the First time in the history of Indian Education. No earlier document of national significance had been pointed out the importance of

education. Spelling out its deployment, the NPE 1986 (P-22) has observed , “Educational Technology will be employed in the spread of useful information, the training and retraining of teachers, to improve the quality, sharpen awareness of art and culture inculcate abiding values etc. both in the formal and non-formal sections.

According to Eric Asbhy (1967) Mankind is now in the midst of the fourth Revolution in education. The age of electronic media which compresses radio, television, audio-video recorder, computer and so on the NPE 1986 has therefore added (P-22) in the villages without electricity batteries or solar packs will be utilized to run the programme. It has also suggested that in order to avoid structural dualism, modern educational technology must reach out to the most distant areas and the most deprived sections of beneficiaries simultaneously with the deprived section of comparative.

AFFLUENCE AND AVAILABILITY:

The programme of Action (POA), 1986 (P180) has rightly pointed out that several efforts have been made in the past to use technological aids for improving the quality of education. Audiovisual units and film libraries were set up at the centre and in states for promoting the use of educational films and projection aids. Educational Technology centers and cells were established at the national and state levels respectively for facilitating the use of various media, particularly radio and television. Although school broadcast programme has been in vogue for more than four decades, it has not yet been accepted whole-heartedly and in messier scale throughout the country. Educational television

programme, in spite of its glamour and potentiality has not yet been popular in the educational institutions.

In many states and union territories state Institutes of Educational Technology (SIETs) and at the national level the central Institute of Educational Technology have been producing, utilizing, Monitoring and following up the television and radio programmes for improving the quantity and quality of education. Under the project "INSAT for Education" launched in 1982, the SIETs have been generating educational software for children the audio-visual research centers (AVRCS) and educational Media research centers (EMRCS) have been producing educational TV programmes for college /University students. Some technical teacher training Institutions (TTTIS) have also been developing facilities for production of TV as well as other media programmes.

Video Technology has made a head way in the field of education. The Electronic Trade and Technology Development corporation (ET and TDC) has formulated a Tele teach project to prepare software on videotape. A good number of secondary schools have been selected by the ministry of education for equipping them with VCRs and viewing equipment to work as viewing centers.

Computer Education has been popular in the country at various stages of education. The students have been familiarized with the application and potentiality of computer as learning medium. Although educational broadcasting has the inherent advantages of greater reach management, convenience and cost effectiveness the non-broadcast /non project media and materials are more oriented to individual learning and more appropriate to the individual learning and more appropriate to the indigenous

clientele and developing process. Large scale use of audio and video programmes in broad cast and non-broadcast modes would generate enormous demand for qualified manpower to work in educational media set-ups. It would be necessary to develop maintenance structure and train “Technician enterprises” for taking up such responsibilities. As enunciated in the POA (1980) “Education requires media support which is related to the curriculum as well as enrichment. Curriculum based education also requires materials which the teacher can draw upon in the course of this teaching. This could be provided in the form of charts, slides, transparencies etc. Video technology offers considerable potential for improving the quality of education especially at higher levels.

Similarly computer and i-Pod technology is likely to influence education enormously and can play an important role in enhancing the efficiency of the teaching learning process, making children more creative and providing them with an individualized learning environment. Computer and i-Pod literacy would be crucial in preparing children to cope with microcomputer explosion, which has the same potential for social change as the Industrial revolution. It is essential to integrate the same progressively with the school curriculum.

“Learning gives creativity

Creativity leads thinking

Thinking provides knowledge and

Knowledge makes you great”.

(Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam.)

Man has invented many electronic devices but the computer has made a greater impact on society than any other devices. They

have made a potentially significant contribution to the society during the last three decades.

1.3 THE CURRENT GENERATION

It has a while lot of us glued to our mobile handset or cell. We are so involved with the mobile MP3 today that we forget ourselves, our families and naturally, our duties too while, we do not want to discuss whether all this is right or wrong, good or bad we certainly want to understand why this has happened.

The amazing thing about a Mobile MP3 is that it is a combination of sound (Audio) and pictures (Video) which appeal to us a lot add to this scene some interactivity in the form of the host talking to you directly, asking you to write or call in and this really thrills us. Repeating the point above the three key factors that are responsible for the mobile becoming so popular are:

1. Audio
2. Video
3. Interactivity

Now imagine the mobile, MP3 and i-Pod being able to offer the above-mentioned aspects. The effect would be just as memorizing each of these is considered to be a medium of communication. When three such media combine in a mobile then the i-Pod is called a multimedia package.

“How is it possible that a person sitting in bus, Train, Aeroplane can send a letter or communicate to other and get a reply within a few minutes?” It is possible because of the phenomenon called the Internet with the world is a local phone call away.

A network is two or more computers connect together which enables them to communicate and share data. The large network has many facilities it has to offer.

The Internet is a network of networks rapidly exchanging information. It is also referred to as the superhighway of information.

Electronic mail is one of the most popular facilities of the Internet.

1.4 USES OF i-POD IN EDUCATION

The academic use of i-Pod device by faculty at Duke tell in to five major categories course content dissemination tool –

Portable access to course content such as lectures, songs, historical speeches and foreign language content distributed via the duke i-Pod content server i-Tunes music store, Black board course management tool and pod casts.

Classroom recording tool –

Capturing lectures, class discussions and verbal feedback.

Field recording tool –

Capturing field's notes, interviews, environmental sounds and audio data.

Study support tool –

Repeated listening and repetition of commercial and original audio content, such as music audio, audio books, rehearsals and vocabulary lists.

File storage and Transfer: -

Simple transfer or back up mechanism, particularly for large multimedia files.

Benefits of academic i-Pod use.

- Convenience for both faculty and students of portable digital course content and reduced dependence on physical materials.
- Flexible location – independent access to digital multimedia course materials, including reduced dependence on lab or library locations and hours.
- Effective and easy to use tool for digital recording of interview, field notes, small group discussions and self recording of oral assignments.

Greater student engagement and interest in class discussions labs, field research and independent projects.

Enhanced support for individual learning preferences and needs.

In addition it is important to note that the mass hardware distribution created a low barrier for participation in instructional technology experimentation, particularly for faculty with many first year students in their courses. As a result, CIT supported several successful projects with faculty who had previously not been involved in other instructional technology initiatives, innovation and experimentation for academic i-Pod use was widely reported as well with 75% of first year students reporting having used at least one i-Pod feature in a class or for independent support of their studies.

1.5 I-POD AS A STUDY SUPPORT TOOL:

In languages, music and other subjects and contexts with listening comprehension or performance based components practice and repetition was facilitated through digital audio files, some instructors and students created recordings of terms for review. Instructors use the play list feature of the I-Pod with songs

and albums of course music tracks that they listened to repeatedly in preparation for music listening tests others reported recording their own private lessons or performances and used the I-Pod as a tool for self reflection analysis and improvement.

1.6 ABOUT THE RESEARCH

1.6.1 STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

A study of i-Pod Technology and its effect on students' interest in study.

1.6.1.1 DEFINITIONS OF THE TERMS/PHRASES USED IN THE STUDY

The various terms used in the statement of the problem are defined for the sake of clarify and also for limiting the scope as follows.

i-Pod :-

Conceptual Definition

The hard disk i-Pod is a multimedia device, which plays audio, and video and displays photos. It also includes and addresses book and calendar and vendors have developed games and many other applications for it.

A family of extremely popular digital music players from apple introduced in 2001 for the Mac and in 2002 for windows. i-Pods are noted for their user interface, originally featuring a circular scroll wheel that later become touch sensitive and clickable for downloading and battery charging, connection is made to the computer via fine wire or use.

AAC, Apple's featured audio format is known to offer better sound than MP3. The combination of sound quality, sleek design

and unique user interface made the i-Pod a hit causing an entire industry of accessories to emerge almost overnight.

The hard disk i-Pod is a multimedia device which plays audio and video and displays Photos (see supported formats below) It also includes an address book and calendar and vendors have developed games and many other applications for it. See i-Pod compatible i-Pod car adapter, car pudding pod slurping, MP3, AAC and fair play.

Operational Definition: -

i-Pod is a technology considers audio aspect in the form of learning.

EFFECT –

Nominal Definition: -

Effect means a dominating influence

Operational Definition: -

Effect means a dominating influence of i-Pod on student's interest in study.

INTEREST: -

Nominal Definition:-

An object of curiosity of concern.

Operational Definition:-

To find out the effect of i-Pod Technology on interest in study of B.Ed. class student.

STUDENTS

Conceptual Definition:-

Candidates who receiving general Education form any schools, colleges, universities extra.

Operational Definition:-

B.Ed. Class of Marathi Medium.

1.6.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**GENERAL OBJECTIVES.**

The main objective is to evaluate the effect of i-Pod Technology on student's interest in study.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES.

1. To prepare a teaching programme for developing student's interest in study through i-Pod.
2. To execute i-Pod Technology programme.
3. To study the effect of i-Pod Technology programme on students interest & achievement.

1.6.4 ASSUMPTIONS OF THE STUDY

1. A pupil learns according to his/her needs and capacities.
2. A pupil learns individually.
3. Educational aids help students in learning interest & achievement.

1.6.5 HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY**Research Hypothesis:**

There is significant effect of I-Pod Technology on students interest in study and achievement.

Null Hypothesis:

1. There is no significant difference between pretest & Post test scores of students interest in study.
2. There is no significant difference between pre test and post test scores of students' achievement.

1.6.6 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This study is useful to the college of education of Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

1.6.6.1 LIMITATIONS & DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:-

LIMITATIONS:

1. Only 60 students are considered.
2. This study considers only the academic year 2008-09.
3. This study is for Marathi medium.
4. This study is limited for I-Pod technology programme & its execution in relation to students' interest & achievement in study.

DELIMITATIONS:

1. The study is restricted to the population of B.Ed. lass students who opted Marathi Medium college.
2. The sample is selected for the study was 60 students of B.Ed. class where as 30 in experimental group and 30 in control group.
3. This study is restricted to the Educational Psychology subject only.
4. Experiment is conducted for daily 1 period for one week.
5. Recording was done on computer sound and I-Pod.

1.7 SCHEME OF CHAPTERIZATION

The different phases of the work that the investigator carried out are divided into five chapters.

Chapter – I

It deals with introduction of the problem, A study of I-Pod technology and its affection student's interest in study, statement of the problem various definitions used, objectives, hypothesis, significance, scope delimitations and limitations of the study.

Chapter – II

It is related to the reviews of the related literature and different research studies. In this chapter research done India and researches abroad are contributed related to the problem.

Chapter – III

It deals with methodology of research, plan, design, procedure of the study. It consists a procedure of communicative approach, sampling procedure, tools used for this research outline of the study and recordings.

Chapter – IV

It deals with analysis and Interpretation of data, testing the hypothesis according to objectives. It contains table and charts with the basis of statistical procedures.

Chapter – V

It presents summary and conclusions, implication and recommendations for the further research study.

Lastly, the references are given and appendices are attached to complete the body of the dissertation.