



# An Acrostics Approach to Understand Educational Technology Terms for Hindi Medium Teacher Trainees

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## ABSTRACT

*In today's era, every aspect of human life is influenced by scientific discoveries and inventions. The field of education has also not remained free from its influence. The increasing use of mobile phone, radio, tape recorder, television, projector, computer etc. is bringing education closer to technology. Any part of pedagogy, be it methods-techniques, objectives, education process, or research, feels crippled without technology. Technical science is becoming so rich and powerful that without studying it, the teaching knowledge of student teachers or the knowledge and skills gained in their testing and training remain incomplete. Educational technology has given an unprecedented revolutionary change in the old concepts in the field of education with modern reference and given them a new form. In the lockdown during the CCovid-19 pandemic, we have come to know very well that how much educational technology is useful in the field of education, during lockdown, students acquired knowledge by staying at home through online classes, educational websites and educational YouTube channels. Certainly, every prospective teacher should have theoretical and practical knowledge of educational technology. In teacher education courses like D.El.Ed., B.Ed., M.Ed. and other equal courses, many students come from the various discipline such as art, commerce, science and others disciplines. Maximum number of these students show difficulties to understand many topics of Educational Technology, because they never introduced by same or other related topics. Acrostic is a short verse composition, constructed so that one or more sets of letters taken consecutively, form words. So, in this paper some examples of acrostics are describe to understand the different topics of Educational Technology, like Edgar Dale's Cone Model of and different Teaching Methods and their proposers are well described in very easy way. These acrostics are made for Hindi medium students; with help of acrostics, they can learn difficult topics, very soon in entertainment way.*

**Key words:** Education Technology, Acrostics, Edgar Dale's Cone Model of Experiences.

**Introduction:**

Educational technology is the study and ethical practice of facilitating learning and improving performance by creating, using and managing appropriate technological processes and resources. The term educational technology is often associated with, and encompasses, instructional theory and learning theory. While instructional technology covers the processes and systems of learning and instruction, educational technology includes other systems used in the process of developing human capability. Educational Technology includes, but is not limited to, software, hardware, as well as Internet applications and activities.

Life cannot be imagined without technology and machines in present time. Education is no exception to this, technology has a great contribution in education today, by creating, using and managing proper technical processes and resources, the activities of every sector can be made simple, easy and effective. Today, technology is being used in education at a high level, technology has completely changed the nature of education and teaching. In the time of Covid-19 pandemic, the work of teacher education and educational training and teaching did not stop on the strength of educational technology. At this time, teaching works have been kept smooth by using many instruments, equipment and techniques such as radio, television, teleconferencing, WhatsApp app, Telegram app, recorder, internet, e-mail, Google Meet app and Zoom app etc.

An acrostic is a type of mnemonic device or a technique used to improve memory. It consists of a phrase in which the one of the letters (usually the first) in each of the words represents another word. The words that each of these letters represent are related to a similar concept. Acrostic is a short verse composition, constructed so that one or more sets of letters, taken consecutively, form words. In acrostic style, the initial letters from the alphabet are called an abecedarius. Acrostics work particularly well for memorizing items in a series. Like many other mnemonic devices, acrostics work because they provide a structure for learning a new concept, they are distinctive, and they provide cues for easy retrieval. Today the term is used for a type of word puzzle utilizing the acrostic principle. A popular form is double acrostics, puzzles constructed so that the middle or last, as well as initial, letters of lines may form words.

In different teacher education courses, many students come from the various discipline such as art, commerce, science and others disciplines. These students show difficulties to understand many topics of Educational Technology, because they never introduced by same or other related topics. So, there are so many easy ways to understand the different topics of Educational Technology.

**Importance of Educational Technology:**

Educational technology has immense importance and utility in the field of education. It has created a revolution in the field of education. Educational technology has made the teaching process effective and interesting. The important contribution of education technology is that many pedagogic principles have been rendered which are very helpful in learning. Apart from this, educational technology has the following utilities-

- (1) Through this, education for all, compulsory primary education, adult education and continuing education etc. programs can be spread and developed successfully.
- (2) The process of teaching can be made more effective and meaningful.
- (3) The problems of organization, administration and management of education can be studied and developed in a scientific way.
- (4) Nowadays the facilities of television, mobile phone, computer, internet etc. are accessible to the general public. All these means can be used for education, so, learning achievement of students can be increased.
- (5) The efficiency of the teacher can be increased through educational technology. The approach of the teacher can be scientific, objective and psychological.
- (6) Behavior is the main basis of educational technology. Therefore, through this desired change can be brought in the behavior of teachers and students.
- (7) Teaching can be made effective with new teaching presentation, teaching tools and methods. With the help of this technique, the teacher can provide quality education to a large group of students in less time and expense.
- (8) Training can be made effective through micro teaching, simulated teaching, role playing etc.
- (9) The level of education can be raised at the national level.
- (10) Research and research work in education can be improved by the use of educational technology.

### **Acrostic in Education Technology:**

Technological progress has also helped in the spread of education. There is continuous research in introducing advanced technologies to make education easy, enjoyable and accessible. Education is no longer boring and cumbersome for the learners as educational technologies have made it interesting. Forms of education technology, different types of education technology, teaching aids, different teaching methods, management and administration of education, Microteaching, Teaching skills, programmed Learning, Edgar Dale's cone of experience, Flanders's law of interaction, etc. come under education technology, many trainees are unable to understand them. feel difficulty. To understand these topics easily, acrostic can be used, the topic related to its use can be remembered for a long time. Here some examples of acrostics are given for easy understanding of some topics of education technology.

- ***Explain the Edgar Dale's Cone of Experience:***

*Edgar Dale* was a U.S. educationist who developed the famous Cone of Experience. Dale was a professor of education at university. He made several contributions to audio and visual instruction, including a methodology for analyzing the content of motion pictures Edgar Dale, an expert in audiovisual education, created a model in his 1946 book *Audio-Visual Methods in Teaching* that he named the Cone of Experience to discuss various modalities/channels of imparting information. It is merely a visual aid to explain the

interrelationships of various types of audiovisual materials, as well as their individual positions in learning process His cone did not refer to learning or retention at all, instead modeling levels of abstraction: words being the most abstract in his model, at the top of the cone, and real-life experiences the most concrete, and at the base of the cone.

Dale's Cone of Experience is a model that incorporates several theories related to instructional design and learning processes. During the 1960s, Edgar Dale theorized that learners retain more information by what they "do" as opposed to what is "heard", "read" or "observed". The Cone was originally developed in 1946 and was intended as a way to describe various learning experiences. Essentially, the Cone shows the progression of experiences from the most concrete (at the bottom of the cone) to the most abstract (at the top of the cone). The cone of experience is a pictorial device use to explain the interrelationships of the various types of audio-visual media, as well as their individual "positions" in the learning process. The cone's utility in selecting instructional resources and activities is as practical today as when Dale created it. Dale's Cone of Experience is a visual model that is composed of eleven stages starting from concrete experiences at the bottom of the cone then it becomes more and more abstract as it reaches the peak of the cone. Also, according to Dale, the arrangement in the cone is not based on its difficulty but rather based on abstraction and on the number of senses involved. The experiences in each stage can be mixed and are interrelated that fosters more meaningful learning.

Edgar Dale's Cone Model of Experience is fully explained by acrostic "*Shri Dhar Ram Chandra, Prabhu Bahut Pyare, Nahi Kuchh Vina Tumhare*". Edgar Dale gave eleven steps in experience cone model i.e. *Sanket, Drishya, Radio Recording, Chalchitra, Television, Pradarshani, Bhraman, Pradarshan, Natkiya Abhinay, Kratrim Niyojit Anubhav, Vastavik Mool Anubhav*. If we select first letter of given stanza, then we make all eleven steps and simply understand Edgar Dale Cone Model of Experience.

<b>Shri</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>Sanket</b>
<b>Dhar</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>Drishya</b>
<b>Ram</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>Radio Recording</b>
<b>Chandra</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>Chalchitra</b>
		<b>Television</b>
<b>Prabhu</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>Pradarshani</b>
<b>Bahut</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Bhraman</b>
<b>Pyare</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>Pradarshan</b>
<b>Nahi</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Natkiya Abhinay,</b>
<b>Kuchh</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>Kratrim Niyojit Anubhav</b>
<b>Vina</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>Vastavik Mool Anubhav</b>
<b>Tumhare</b>	<b>T</b>	

Fig. 1

- **Explain the Proposer of Teaching Methods:**

Teaching Methods refers to the techniques and strategies that teachers use to teach and facilitate instruction in the classroom, resulting in student learning. Thus, teaching methods are a set of activities. It is a process as a result of which the student acquires some knowledge. Due to the process of teaching method, there are many steps in it, streamlining which is the task of teaching. Some main teaching methods are follows –

1. Text-Book Method
2. Lecture Method
3. Problem Solving Method
4. Story Telling Method
5. Inductive-Deductive Method
6. Discussion Method
7. Project Method
8. Laboratory Method
9. Question Answer Method
10. Brain Storming Method
11. Discovery Method
12. Heuristic Method
13. Team Teaching
14. Role Playing Method
15. Demonstration cum Lecture Method

So, there is another example of acrostic, “*Shikayat Par Unki, Okhali Men Bandhe, Krishna Kanhai, Pareshan Yashoda Ange Aayi*”, with this acrostic different Teaching Methods and their proposers are well describe.



***Shikayat Par-Unki,***

**S P-U**      **Socrates proposed Prashna Uttar**  
**(Question Answer Method)**

***Okhali Men***

**O M**      **Osborn, Alex Faickney; proposed Mashtishk Udvelan**  
**(Brain Storming Method)**

***Bandhe, Krishna***

**B K**      **Bruner, Jerome; proposed Khoj Vidhi**  
**(Discovery Method)**

***Kanhai, Pareshan Yashoda***

**K P-Y**      **Kilpatrick, William Heard; proposed Pariyojna**  
**(Project Method)**

***Ange Aayi***

**AA**      **Armstrong, Henry Edward; proposed Anvenshan**  
**(Heuristic Method)**

Fig. 2

**Conclusion:**

Education technology is a modern subject, which is based on the principles of Physics and Psychology. Various dimensions of education are being made easy, interesting and excellent through use of different teaching aids like computer, television, c.c.t.v. etc. in education technology, due to which we are being able to make progress in all the fields related to Education. Special progress has been made in the teaching-learning process, it is helpful in creating teaching-learning situations, students are motivated to understand the subject in a simple and interesting way and students assimilate knowledge and develop skills very easily. Some of the trainees find it difficult to understand the various topics of education technical subject. By using acrostics for such students, we can make the subject of interesting, so that students will be able to understand the most difficult topics very easily. We cover many difficult topics to make easy understand Education Technology in acrostics approach. Students take interest in other than traditional methods, so they learn in different way, very soon. Students recite acrostics anywhere and revise their topics in few minutes. Acrostics are also very helpful in other subjects and in other languages. Students should be encouraged to create acrostics itself while making notes, which will help students to remember the topics for a very long time and also increase their creativity.

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