A STUDY OF MODERN TEACHING METHODS AMONG

TEACHER EDUCATORS

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ABSTRACT

The era of 21st century is often regarded as an era of technology. Technology, today, plays a very important role in our life. It is seen as a basis of growth of an economy. An economy which is poor in technology can never grow in today's scenario. This is because technology makes our work much easier and less time consuming. The impact of technology can be felt in every possible field one such field is Education. This study set out to determine whether one to one technology truly impacts and effects the academic achievement of students. This study's second goal was to determine whether Technology also effects student motivation to learn. Data was gathered from students participating in this study through the Pearson envisions Math series with Topic Tests, Discovery Education Assessment results, and attendance records being used. The results show that Technology could be a factor in student academic achievement and motivation to be at school.

KEYWORDS: Modern Teaching Methods, Teacher Educators, Educationfield, academic achievement.

INTRODUCTION

The 21st century is often seen as a technological period. Today, technology is an essential part of our lives. It is regarded as the cornerstone of economic expansion. In the current environment, a

technology-deficient economy cannot expand. This is due to how much simpler and faster technology has made our job. Every potential subject is affected by technology, and education is one of them. With technology becoming more widely available, especially to users in developing nations, the usage of computers, mobile devices, and the internet is at its greatest level to date and is predicted to keep rising. Many industries have experienced both unique opportunities and challenges as a result of increased access to and demand for technology, some of which have prospered through effective digitization of their operations and services while others have struggled to keep up with the rate of technological innovation. The short lifespan of new hardware and software together with considerable internal organizational impediments that prevent colleges from properly incorporating new technology further exacerbate this problem. The use of educational technology shows how it affects both students' and instructors' performance. There isn't a single psychological technique used in higher education to help pupils. It is important to pique pupils' enthusiasm in their studies. Students may be able to access a website or other resource for their global educational requirements. The use of educational technology allows students to travel the globe. Students may get knowledge and find solutions using virtual tools such as videos, texts, books, and research reviews.

A student's fundamental necessity to explore his knowledge is to have a recognized and valid datum and information. Although it places a strong emphasis on mobility, which enables alerted time, location, accessibility, and context of learning, its goal and guiding principles are those of educational technology. Information and communication technology or electric form of data will serve the purpose if student has to employ integrated form of educational resources. It has a favourable impact on students' desire for satisfaction with regard to higher education.

It's common to think of the twenty-first century as a technical era. Technology is a huge part of our lives nowadays. It is seen as the foundation upon which the development of an economy is constructed. A business today that is not technologically sophisticated will never expand. This is due to how much simpler and faster our job is now thanks to technology. Every industry is impacted by technology, including the education sector. Information technology has changed people's learning and teaching styles and significantly impacted instruction across the board. This is due to the widespread adoption of contemporary digital technology, information communication technologies, networking technologies, digital photography, and other

technologies. The methodical and well-organized use of contemporary technology to raise educational standards is known as educational technology. It is a in a classroom, students usually have a lot of information to swiftly process and understand. However, this might leave people feeling confused and overawed by ideas. Students now have access to a wealth of Internet resources, which encourages them to do research and so become independent. With some acting as the birthplace of human civilization, certain emerging countries have historically made major contributions to the growth of science and technology.

EDUCATION AND MODERN TECHNOLOGIES

In a normal educational setting, technology aims to improve knowledge and skill instruction via increased efficiency and effectiveness. We must first establish a few notions before we can examine this topic in detail. Efficiency describes how quickly people pick up information, while effectiveness describes how much of a particular body of knowledge is actually put to use. Both students and instructors may be thought of as learners when technology is directly integrated into a learning environment, such as a school. Therefore, we may infer that any advancement in teacher expertise and application would result in improved student learning. The use of technology in the classroom should ultimately increase student success. The most recent findings on how modern students choose to use technology and how that affects their learning show that when students make use of the tools, technology, and equipment available to them, their learning and interaction increase. Additionally, when technology is used, kids find it to be much more engaging and enjoyable. Transferring knowledge becomes very easy, practical, and efficient. This shows that modern technology, in this instance educational technology, helps our brains function more effectively today in any area of life. At classes, institutions, and campuses, the dependence and dependency on such an innovation—which only makes life simpler and more enjoyable—is now wholly unavoidable.

The evidence offered by the critics further confuses the matter. Computers are about as effective at spreading information as movies or educational broadcasts, according to the traditional idea that instructors reject technology because it is ineffective. When computers vary from current technology, instructors should be open to using them. In fact, studies on teacher resistance show that many instructors' reluctance to utilize computers is due to a lack of resources supporting

teacher technology usage, not than a radical belief in the inefficiency of technology. the information derived from the 1989 International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement survey, one of the biggest studies on teacher technology usage to date (IAEEAS). Only one in six instructors, according to Becker, often utilised computers in the classroom, and of those who did, the majority mostly employed them for drills and practise while avoiding more complicated applications. (While 68 percent of mathematics teachers utilised computers to show "student mastery of computing," just 14 percent used the same for "understanding of numerical connections.") Nevertheless, Becker found that teachers who used computers more effectively were more likely to work in schools that offered significant computer training for teachers and had technology coordinators on hand to help instructors with persistent difficulties.

This was in an effort to account for teachers' varying levels and types of computer use. A more recent survey found that teachers' fear of technology is mostly due to a lack of computer proficiency. As a result, overcoming teacher opposition to using computers is not impossible; instructors only need to be instructed and motivated before they feel ready to do so. Detractors further claim that research on computer-assisted instruction (CAI) show that computers are less economical than tutoring and that technology-based education impairs the social and non-cognitive aspects of learning. The limits of CAI research with regard to the social aspects of learning have already been discussed; the only thing that needs to be noted is that the impact of computers on learning depends on their usage. They run the danger of compromising the social components of education if they totally replace face-to-face interaction. Similar to this, they will still provide a large amount of in-person interaction between students and lecturers if they are one of many essential instruments. Politicians are unsure of how to utilise technology or even whether to invest in it at all at the moment since the argument about its use seems to be unresolved. The research against technology is based on dubious claims that computers are equivalent to film strips, while the research in favour of technology seems to be restricted to small-scale studies with serious methodological flaws. The limits of analysing technology to some degree account for the lack of solid evidence on its effectiveness. The lack of controlled research in this area, Mandinach and Cline suggest, highlights the fact that technology is not introduced over a predetermined period of time. Most experiments consist of a single intervention with a clear beginning and end. However, deploying technology necessitates a variety of tasks, including the acquisition of

hardware and software, teacher training, course adaptation, and system maintenance. As a consequence, there is no clear beginning or finish to this process. Mandinach and Cline contend that evidence of technology's effectiveness must come from several non-experimental methods, utilising various techniques at various phases such as the classroom, the school, and the campus.

APPLICATION OF TECHNOLOGY

1Internet Utilization

The importance of the internet has multiplied by ten during the last ten years. At this time, it is impossible to overstate its significance in the area of education. Students gain from using the internet, despite the fraud risks and disadvantages. Today, almost every aspect of our lives is influenced by the internet. The internet is accessible everywhere, including on our cellphones, game consoles, and TVs. When students utilise the internet, they may find it to be really convenient; they may access a number of resources, tutorials, and other types of supplementary material that they can use to continue cognitively increasing their knowledge.

2 Utilization of Projectors and Visual Aids

Visual images usually have more appeal than written words do. The usage of projectors and visuals to aid in learning is another outstanding example of technology utilisation. To make learning interesting and engaging, today's top colleges throughout the globe depend on excellent PowerPoint presentations and projections. The use of projectors in educational settings like schools and colleges has the potential to greatly boost motivation and engagement. Instead of just reading text, students like to study aesthetically attractive content and anything that provokes thought. With regard to technology, the learning process also becomes rather effective.

3 The Educational Sector's Digital Footprint

When it comes to digital and education, there has been a growth in recent years in the use of digital media in this field. As a consequence of this penetration, there are now several forums where students may get help with a variety of assignments. There are and will be more apps that support children's growth and learning as digital technology develops.

4 Technology-Enhanced Online Degrees

In recent years, pursuing a degree has become rather commonplace. People want to enroll in online courses for education and certification purposes. The top universities provide outstanding online programmes that make use of the internet and a number of resources. When there is more acceptance and understanding, this idea will take off. Online degrees are growing in popularity among students who work and want flexible learning alternatives all around the globe. The four roles that technology plays in education are: integrating it into the curriculum, delivering education, assisting with teaching, and enhancing the whole educational cycle. As a consequence of technology breakthroughs and inventions, education has changed from being passive and reactive to becoming interactive and aggressive. In both the business and academic worlds, education is essential. In the former, personnel are helped in completing jobs differently than they previously did via education or training. In the latter, education is focused on fostering in children a feeling of wonder. In any case, using technology may help students learn and retain material.

FACTORS IMPACTING EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY

Everyone discusses the enormous challenge educators confront in our society as knowledge develops at a dizzying rate. Teachers must acquire the skills necessary to integrate modern technology into their lessons. These new technologies thus increase the need for teacher preparation. Blignaut contends that the successful use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in education depends on teachers' attitudes toward computers. They noted that teachers don't always see computers favourably and that this attitude might be a factor in the failure of computer-based programmes.
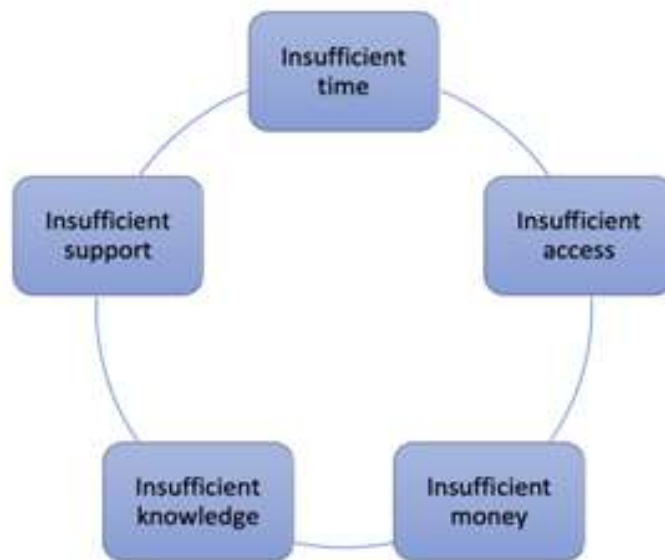
Figure 1.list of barriers

THE EDUCATIONAL IMPACT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

ICT has the power to improve education's relevance and quality while simultaneously extending access to it. The Wakil et al. made the following arguments to support their claim that ICT has a significant impact on education in terms of knowledge acquisition and absorption for both teachers and students:

Active learning: Informational technologies make it easier to compute and analyse test results as well as student performance evaluations, all of which are digitized and available for research. Information technology improves reading comprehension by enabling students to choose what they wish to study at their own speed and focus on real-world issues as opposed to memorization- or rote-based learning.

Collaborative learning: ICT encourages communication and teamwork between students and instructors, regardless of where they are physically located. Additionally, it enables students to connect with people from other cultures and work in groups, which aids in the development of their communication abilities and sense of the wider world. Researchers claim that the use of ICT often promotes more student cooperation both inside and outside of the classroom as well as more engaging interactions between students and instructors. Teamwork is an interpersonal philosophy

and a way of life in which leaders accept responsibility for their actions, which includes being aware of and appreciating the abilities and achievements of their subordinates.

Creative learning: In order to produce a tangible product or to reach a certain educational objective, information technology allows the modification of pre-existing data and the production of one's own knowledge. Holistic learning: By lowering the synthetic border between theory and practise, information technology encourages an integrated approach to teaching and learning, in contrast to the traditional classroom, where the emphasis is on a particular component. Learning judgement: The use of information technology in education is student-centered and offers valuable feedback through a variety of interactive elements. Information technology aids students in doing original research and learning in novel ways that are encouraged by postmodern views of learning as opposed to memorization and rote learning.

THE POSITIVE IMPACT

1. Improved Education and Teaching

Digital cameras, projectors, mind-training software, computers, Power Point presentations, and 3D visualization tools are just a few examples of the technological innovations that have helped teachers help students learn a subject rapidly. Realize that students are more engaged and find learning more intriguing when concepts are explained visually. They are able to engage more actively in class, which gives educators the chance to create dynamic, interesting teachings.

2. Internationalization

Children who go to school in different parts of the state may digitally "meet" their friends without leaving the classroom. With the help of services like www.udemy.com, students may study foreign languages online by being paired with a teacher from a different country.

3. Free from Geographical Restrictions

The need for students to be physically present in class has largely disappeared with the rise of online degree programmes. Many foreign schools have started letting students enroll in online

degree programmes. Distance learning and online learning are becoming important components of the educational system.

NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES

1. Deteriorating writing ability

The writing skills of today's kids have substantially declined as a consequence of widespread usage of online chatting and shortcuts. Young people nowadays depend so much on digital communication that they have forgotten entirely how to enhance their writing skills. They are not proficient in cursive writing, appropriate word spelling, or proper grammatical use.

2. An Increase in Cheating Incidents

Graphical calculators, smart watches, pocket cameras, and other technological innovations have made for ideal test-cheating tools. Writing computations and notes on graphing calculators is less dangerous for kids.

3. Inability to concentrate

Text messaging, often known as SMS, has gained popularity among students. It's common to see students playing with their mobile phones or iPhones while driving, in between classes, or even throughout the day. Constant access to the internet has led to a decline in academic focus and attention, as well as, to a lesser degree, in sports and extracurricular activities.

TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATION

Nearly every part of our lives has been significantly touched by technology, and education is no different. The classrooms changed throughout the technology age from being teacher-centered to becoming student-centered. This resulted from a desire to concentrate more on the kids. In a classroom that is student-centered, the burden of learning is placed on the students with the goal of helping them break out of their shells and learn how to be independent. By involving students and providing them a feeling of freedom, instructors aim to make the learning experience enjoyable, interactive, and informative for them with the various technology resources at their disposal. Through online courses and other resources, technology has revolutionised not just how professors present their lectures and how students learn, but also how millions of students may

access education in general. A more engaging learning environment is produced through technology. It enhances teamwork and includes many learning philosophies. The ability to self-pace and increase motivation are other benefits.

BENEFITS OF TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATION

The benefits of using technology in the classroom are many. Here are a few examples.

1. Creates a more engaging learning environment

Students who actively engage in class might benefit from technology. Online courses may have the opposite impact on certain students than speaking in front of their peers, who may find it scary. They may find it easier to express them in writing if they participate in conversations on the message boards provided by online courses. Not to mention how engaging and involved the courses are for the pupils. It could also improve inter-student communication. While some people find it unpleasant to approach their coworkers for advice on certain topics, they may find that chatting online is less embarrassing.

2. Improves collaboration

When using technology in the classroom, educators have seen an increase in student participation over time. In lessons including technology, students tend to cooperate more, and the proportion of the material kept also rises, in contrast to lecture-based classes where students remain passive and wait for the instructor to provide information to them, and much of it isn't retained.

3. Incorporated different learning styles

There are no two pupils who are the same. Each of them has a unique learning style. Because of this, it may be challenging for instructors to design lessons that take all of the various learning styles into account. The development of technology has made this feasible. In the classroom, you can use movies or podcasts for students who learn best by hearing; you can also use graphics for kids who learn best by seeing; and you can utilise internet learning for students who learn best by themselves. Technology enables instructors to develop innovative teaching methods.

4. Boosts student motivation to learn

We want to do something more often when we find it enjoyable. Just like that. In this way, technology may increase pupils' desire to study. The majority of pupils have grown up around technology and are used to it. They thus don't find it problematic; on the contrary, they rather like utilising it. Through the use of technology, engaged students stay interested in the classes, and it motivates less engaged students to discover something that will make learning more enjoyable and simpler for them.

5. Makes self-paced learning possible

Students still have to adhere to strict routines in schools. Technology, however, is easing that rigidity. Students may now learn at their own speed thanks to technology. Many people all across the globe now have access to education thanks to self-paced learning. Many individuals who lack the time or means to attend college may get degrees online, including online MBAs, via self-paced online learning.

Additionally, technology is assisting educators in developing programmes and curricula that best serve the requirements of specific students and improve the educational experience.

CONCLUSION

The study entitled Feasibility of Implementing Modern Instructional Strategies in the institutions of Teacher Education in Kerala is an attempt to study the practicability of Modern Instructional Strategies like module and mastery learning in the 1nstit: utions of Teacher Education in Kerala. Teacher education program is an inevitable pre-requisite for an effective educational system all over the world. Teacher is one of the key persons to initiate and sustain the quality of education. Thus, the education of teachers at all levels is highly acknowledged by researchers and policy makers. The subject matter of the training program as well as the instructional strategy should be most effective to derive expected goals. The present study examines the effectiveness of modern instructional strategies such as Modular and Mastery Learning methods in teacher education program.

The implications arising out of the study are presented in terms of theoretical aspects of modular and mastery learning strategies, implementations of modular and mastery learning strategies and physical facilities and academic atmosphere in the Institutions of Teacher Education. The

intention is also to provide the information necessary to build up the conditions necessary for anlodel implementation of modular and mastery learning strategies.

Conventional teaching method should be replaced with modern instructional strategies.

Modular Learning strategy is more suitable for teacher trainees in the institutions of Teacher 'Education.

The physical facilities of the lnstitutions of Teacher Education should be improved.

The academicatmospherein the lnstitutions of Teacher Educationshould be made more conducive for the effective implementation of modern instructional 'strategies.

The administrative and functional gaps between urban and rural institutions should be! Minimized.

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