



DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL NETWORKING AWARENESS PROGRAMME SNAP FOR PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS

Rajendra Chandrakant Thigale

Associate Professor, Tilak College of Education, Pune 30



Scholarly Research Journal's is licensed Based on a work at www.srjis.com

Introduction:-

Education is continuous and lifelong process. There are three channels of education such as formal education, non-formal education and informal education. Education is a process which takes place from womb to tomb, or cradle to coffin. It is impossible to provide education to all and all the time by means of formal ways i.e. through the schools and colleges. Education is a complicated process or a system which includes input, process and output. Input consists of curriculum, syllabus, content, text-books, infrastructure, teachers, teaching aids and methods of teaching or teaching experiences. But because of the progress in technology, one more input is added to the education which is unavoidable, but it is important as well as far as the quality of education is concerned. To enhance the quality of classroom instruction technology is essential, but what about the instructions outside the classroom or support to the child at home? Whether ICT will help the child at the home? Whether teacher will be connected to the child and parent with the help of ICT? The answers to these questions are "Yes". Technology is very helpful to the teacher to connect their students and their parents. The learning takes place from teacher to the student, but we all know that, the students can even learn better from the other students, which is called as peer learning. Peer learning can occur in the classroom but nowadays it is possible that if the students are connected with each other with the help of technology then the learning will also take place from the distance. Thus ICT and its tools such as social media and social networking are very important in the learning and better understanding of concepts among the students. Though the ICT is important in education, ICT or technology is not the magic but the teachers are. Thus teachers must be aware about the use of ICT and judicious use of ICT. Though the teachers should be born teachers, but it is not possible all the time and their numbers will be

less. Thus the teacher training colleges or education colleges are playing a vital role in developing the teacher. Now we are preparing teachers for the next generation schools and colleges, so they must be techno savvy. Today's society is connected society. The students are connected with their friends and parents, so why not with teacher? And if they are ready to connect with the teachers, whether the teachers are ready? For that purpose there should be awareness among the teachers about the social networking and awareness about the ICT and its tools. They should be able to use technology judiciously to enhance the quality of education.

Actually ICT subject is introduced in the teacher education syllabus of some Indian Universities from the year 2000. ICT is very essential to enhance the quality of education system. One cannot think today's education system without ICT. If we want to see the use of ICT in schools, then teacher must be techno-savvy. That is why there should be integration of ICT in Teacher Education Colleges. In future, there will be e- teachers and e- teaching.

Awareness Programme: - There are various kinds of programme developed for different purposes such as to impart the knowledge, to develop the awareness, to develop the attitude, to develop the interest, to inculcate the values or to develop the skills. The awareness can be enhanced through some programme or education. Such as, enhancing environmental awareness through marine education (M.A.J. Collins)

Social Networking Awareness Programme SNAP: - The programme is the set of different activities including the orientation lectures, discussions and practice sessions of theoretical component and practical component. This programme will focus on the social tools such as facebook, blogs, wikis, book marking and tagging. This programme will raise the level of Social networking awareness among the Pre service teachers.

Need of the Study: -

The subject ICT is introduced in B.Ed. syllabus of University of Pune since 2001. And the researcher is teaching ICT at B.Ed. level in Tilak College of Education, Pune 30. The researcher has seen up gradation in ICT syllabus and gradual progress among the students in computer proficiency. Considering all these changes in the ICT, One can develop the ICT culture in the teacher education colleges. Where every lecturer and student should have their own e-mail account, as well as account on social networking websites to share the information, views, opinions, emotions, feelings, photos & music, ask queries, and replies or comments. They should use it frequently to enhance the rapport. As well as the way of chatting is also useful. Teachers should also develop their own blogs & those should be updated daily. Lecturers and students should seek the information from websites. They

should form social group or learning group of the college students, so that they can interact with one another and there will be peer learning which is very effective. E-books, e-journals, e-publications, e- articles are the new avenues of education. E-learning and e-teaching will be the buzz words in educational system. Teacher should use technology in daily teaching-learning process to create ICT culture in the college. Thus the use of ICT will be very effective to enhance the quality of teacher education.

Over 5 million educators worldwide have made technology learning more compelling and more relevant. Since 1999 Intel Teach program has helped educators in more than 45 countries (Intel Teach Program Essentials course in-service Edition V.10.1). The social networking and web 2.0 concepts were developed in 2005 and University of Pune, [now Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune] incorporated it in the syllabus in 2009.

Significance of the Study: -

- Present study will develop the social networking awareness among the Pre service teachers
- This study will be helpful to the Pre service Teachers, in-service teachers, Teacher educators, Educational Institutions regarding the use of social networking.
- Social Networking Awareness Program will be helpful to develop the network for non- formal Channel of Education
- This study will contribute the methodology of teaching ICT
- This study will direct the social networking as the teaching tool in formal education

Statement of the Problem: -

To develop the social networking awareness programme for the Pre service teachers studying in the Colleges of Education, located in all the three districts affiliated to the Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune

Operation definitions of the terms:-

a. Social Networking:- These are the facilities available on the net for communication between various groups or individuals. These include the use social networking tools as facebook, blogs, Wikis, bookmarking and tagging.

b. Social Networking Awareness (SNA):- The individual is exposed to a social media or practice but lacks information about social media, social tools, information communication technology, principles of sharing, safety and security measure, threats and consequences.

c. Social Networking Awareness Program (SNAP):- The Social Networking Awareness Program is a programme which includes various activities along with theoretical orientation,

and practical component. The SNAP focuses on facebook, blogs, wikis, bookmarking and tagging.

Objectives of the Study:-

1. To test the Social Networking Awareness of the Pre service teachers.
2. To develop the Social Networking Awareness Program (SNAP) for Pre service teachers.

Assumptions: -

There are some assumptions related to this study, and they are as follows,

1. The large number of College goers are using social networking feature of internet, as the researcher is using Facebook account. (Intel Teach Program Essentials course in-service Edition V.10.1).
2. Pre service teachers are less aware about the social networking.(Ofcom survey 2007)
3. A programme will be useful for developing and enhancing social networking awareness. (Enhancing environmental awareness through marine education (M.A.J. Collins))
4. Social Networking can be used effectively in education. (Enhancing environmental awareness through marine education (M.A.J. Collins))

Research Questions:- What is the nature of the social Networking awareness programme?

Scope and Limitations and Delimitations of the Study:-

The study is having following scope, limitations and delimitations

Scope: - The conclusions of this research study will be applicable regarding the Social Networking Awareness of all the Pre service teachers of Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune.

Limitations: -

- 1) The conclusions will be based on the responses given by the Pre service - teachers.

Delimitations: -

- 1) The Social Networking Awareness programme (SNAP) is delimited to the social networking awareness only which includes the awareness about the social networking tools such as facebook, blogs, wikis, book marking and tagging.

Research Method for Present Study: -

To raise the level of social networking awareness of Pre service Teachers, a programme is developed i.e. Social Networking Awareness Programme (SNAP), for that researcher has used the product development method,

Research Method for Objective :

Objective of the study was to develop the Social Networking Awareness Programme for Pre service Teachers. To fulfill this objective of the research, the researcher decided to

use Developmental research method. Under that method the researcher developed the Programme for Pre service teachers to raise their awareness level regarding Social Networking

For that purpose the researcher selected following method.

Selection of Method for Objective

The researcher selected product Development Method.

Objectives for the Development of Social Networking Awareness Programme (SNAP)

1. To raise the Social Networking Awareness among the Pre service Teachers.
2. To make the Pre service Teachers aware about the Collaborative Learning
3. To motivate Pre service Teachers to use the Social Networking tools to communicate with each other for quality education.
4. To motivate Pre service Teachers to open facebook account and use the same.
5. To motivate Pre service Teachers to create their own blogs and use the same for education purpose.
6. To motivate Pre service Teachers to share education power point presentation, word documents on Wikispaces.com

Theoretical Base for the Social Networking Awareness Programme:

The additional features of social networking are:

Blogs Creation - A blog is a kind of a customized section created to write views and articles. it also leaves an option for a visitor to rate and comment on the articles as posted by the members, thus facilitating interaction..

Media sharing services – have a primary role to enable its user exchange of different types of data through Flickr (2004), Youtube (2005) and Slideshare (2006) facility of uploading music and videos- thereby giving a member tremendous amount of freedom to share with the world.

Wikis- are programs with self organized structures that allows its users to browse, create and edit different contents e.g. Wikipedia (2001)

Bookmarking or tagging- One can classify an internet resource based on his/ her specific needs. The aggregation of these and other users' tags is visible across the network, and following these additional relevant resources can be found. One can find the likeminded users book marking via tag. Social bookmarking services enable these users to join each others' networks.

(A) **Bruner's knowledge based theory:**

(B) **Gagne's Hierarchical Theory of Learning: Guthrie's theory of learning:**

(C) **Pavlov's Theory of Classical Conditioning:**

(D) **Thorndike's trial and error theory of leaning:** he explained three laws for learning. SNAP is related to two laws among these 3 laws. Those are as follows.

(F) **Law of readiness:**

(G) **Law of practice:**

(H) **Watson's behaviouristic theory:**

Steps of Development of Programme in Product Development Method:

The researcher developed the Programme for the **Product Development Method** by the following steps.

Objective : To develop the **Social Networking Awareness Program (SNAP) for Pre service teachers.**

Product Development method To fulfill the second objective of the research, the researcher used Developmental research method. Under that method the researcher developed the Program for Pre service teachers to increase their awareness regarding Social Networking

Conclusion of Objective: - To develop the social networking awareness programme

The social networking awareness proramme [SNAP] is developed by the researcher. The features of this programme are as follows

Duration: - Minimum 2 Months

No. of Areas: - 8

Eight components: General Awareness, Technological Awareness, Tool Awareness, Sharing Awareness, Security Awareness, Application by trainee Awareness, Educational Uses Awareness and Usability Awareness

Topics: Social Networking, Facebook, Blog [Blogger.com], Wiki [Wikispaces.com], Book marking [Delicious.com and Diigo.com] and Tagging

Place: - Classroom with LCD and Internet facility

Expertise required: - Technology expert and lecturer/ Instructor

Discussion & Comparision: -

Igbeka, J. U.; Okoroma, F. N. (2013) the awareness of the ethical values is quite low; the degree of practicability is not observed. The enlightenment and awareness programs through workshops, seminars, conferences, were effective. Salisu Mohammed Raj, awareness and sensitization campaign texts on HIV/AIDS were not effective. NIST Special Publication 800-50, Building An Information Technology Security Awareness and Training Program,

The research identifies the four critical steps in the life cycle of an IT security awareness and training programme: Awareness and Training Programme Design Awareness and Training Material Development Programme Implementation Post-Implementation. The research also discusses three common models used in managing a security training function. Centralized, Partially Decentralized, and Fully Decentralized. Braswell, Charley Alexandria, indicated a significant relationship between ethnic identity and self-esteem and a significant difference between ethnic identity and self-esteem after participation in the cultural awareness program. Smith, Gwendolynn T., In order to implement a more successful security awareness program in the future, external, internal, and inherent factors should be considered based on the established relationship between factors and security behavior, to promote a stronger security environment. Roberson, Keith W., Survey monkey was used to collect the data and web-based college awareness package was created with Yahoo! Site Builder and Adobe Captivate3. It is found that the program's content and material were relevant for college-bound students. Wilkowski, Theresa, the early intervention improved students' ability to identify letter names and sounds also the program increased the achievement of girls compared to the boys in the intervention group, the program was effective in narrowing the achievement gap for these students

Ruby Vurdien*(2011), The blog project in this study afforded the students the opportunity not only to think carefully about the content of their various tasks, but also to express their views on their peers' blog entries with a view to improving linguistic performance.

References: -

- Abbitt, Jason T.,(2009), Evaluating the Implementation of a Social Bookmarking Activity for an Undergraduate Course*
- Alexander, Bryan.,(2006), Web 2.0: A New Wave of Innovation for Teaching and Learning?*
- Aminuddin Hassan, Hafizan Juahir, Nur Syuhada Jamaludin, The Level of Environmental Awareness Among Students to Fulfill the Aspiration of National Philosophy of Education*
- Andy Bloxham2008 Social networking: teachers blame Facebook and Twitter for pupils' poor grades*
- Arya, Harsh Bardhan; Mishra, J. K. 2012 Oh! Web 2.0, Virtual Reference Service 2.0, Tools & Techniques (II)*
- Avci, Ummuhan; Askar, Petek.,(2012), The Comparison of the Opinions of the University Students on the Usage of Blog and Wiki for Their Courses*
- Batchelder, Cecil W. Social Software: Participants' Experience Using Social Networking for Learning*
- Bell, Steven J.(2006), Search Alternatives and Beyond*
- Berger, Pam, (2010), Student Inquiry and Web 2.0*
- Berry, Shirley Ann,(1994), "Teacher's opinion of Computer Assisted Instruction.(CAI)."*
- Best John W. and V. Kahn (1992) Research in Education, New Delhi, Prentice – Hall of India Pvt. Ltd.*

- Braswell, Charley Alexandria, *The Impact of a School-Based Cultural Awareness Program on Students Ethnic Identity and Self-Esteem*
- Brian Edward,(2011), *Use of Social Networking as an instructional aide in higher education*
- Bulent DOS,Servet DEMIR, *The Analysis of the Blogs Created in a Blended Course through the Reflective Thinking Perspective*
- Cahill, Kay 2011 *Going Social at Vancouver Public Library: What the Virtual Branch Did Next*
- Caple, Helen; Bogle, Mike,(2013) *Making Group Assessment Transparent: What Wikis Can Contribute to Collaborative Projects*
- Castañeda, Daniel A.; Cho, Moon-Heum,(2013), *The Role of Wiki Writing in Learning Spanish Grammar*
- Dorota Domalewska, *Technology-supported classroom for collaborative learning: Blogging in the foreign language classroom*
- Doug Gross, CNN, (2009), *Social networks and kids: How young is too young?*
- Eric Zhi-Feng Liu, Huei-Tse Hou, *How Teachers Use And Manage Their Blogs? A Cluster Analysis Of Teachers' Blogs In Taiwan*
- Forment, Marc Alier; De Pedro, Xavier; Casan, Maria Jose; Piguillem, Jordi; Galanis, Nikolas, (2012), *Wikis in Collaborative Educational Scenarios: Integrated in LMS or Standalone Wikis?*
- Gabor Feuer [Ph.D], (2009), *Net generation students and their use of social software: assessing impacts on information literacy skills and learning at a laptop university.*
- Gibbons, Scott, (2010), *Collaborating like Never before: Reading and Writing through a Wiki*
- Grills, Cheryl N.; Fingerhut, Adam W.; Thadani, Vandana; Machon, Ricardo Arturo, (2012), *Residential Learning Communities Centered within a Discipline: The Psychology Early Awareness Program*
- Hadjerrouit, Said, (2013), *A Framework for Assessing the Pedagogical Effectiveness of Wiki-Based Collaborative Writing: Results and Implications.*
- Hewege, Chandana Rathnasiri; Perera, Liyanage Chamila Roshani, (2013), *Pedagogical Significance of Wikis: Towards Gaining Effective Learning Outcomes*
- Huang, Yueh-Min; Huang, Yong-Ming; Liu, Chien-Hung; Tsai, Chin-Chung, (2013), *Applying Social Tagging to Manage Cognitive Load in a Web 2.0 Self-Learning Environment*
- Klenowski, Paul M.; Bell, Keith J.; Dodson, Kimberly D., (2010), *An Empirical Evaluation of Juvenile Awareness Programs in the United States: Can Juveniles Be "Scared Straight"?*
- Kofi Bentum Wilson, Kofi Ayebi-Arthur, Emmanuel Yamoah Tenkorang, (2011), *ICT integration in Teacher Education - A study of University of Education, Winneba*
- Koul Lokesh (2000), *Methodology of Education Research*, Vani Educational Books.
- Kuhns, Kelly A. Kratzer, *Nursing Faculty Members' Use of Web 2.0 Technology and Perceptions of Importance of Online Faculty Presence*
- Lincoln Gill, Barney Dalgarno, Lauren Carlson, (2015), *How Does Pre-Service Teacher Preparedness to Use ICTs for Learning and Teaching Develop Through Their Degree Program?*
- Liu, Xun, (2010), *Empirical Testing of a Theoretical Extension of the Technology Acceptance Model: An Exploratory Study of Educational Wikis*
- MacGillivray, Laurie; Curwen, Margaret Saucedo, (2007), *Tagging as a Social Literacy Practice*
- Marija Matesic, Kristina Vuckovic, (2009), *Social software: teaching tool or not?*
- Matthew J. Caines, (2010), *Challenges in Fibromyalgia management: A study of anxiety, depression and motivation using distance learning & social networking*

- Mohd Aliff Mohd Nawi, Ezad Azraai Jamsari, Adibah Sulaiman, Mohd Isa Hamzah, (2013), *Development And Evaluation Of Ning Social Network For Teaching Training Online Surveillance*
- Mulligan, Joanne T.; Mitchelmore, Michael C.; English, Lyn D.; Robertson, Greg, (2010), *Implementing a Pattern and Structure Mathematics Awareness Program (PASMAT) in Kindergarten*
- NIST Special Publication 800-50, *Building An Information Technology Security Awareness and Training Program*,
- Nora Gamin Barnes and Eric Mattson., (2007), *Social Media Research: Blogs and Twitter use trends inside US corporation.*
- Rapaport,P,Savard, (1980), "Computer Assisted Instruction Research on school Effectiveness Project."
- Raths, David, (2013), *Togetherware: Tools for Teamwork*
- Rethlefsen, Melissa L.,(2007), *Tags Help Make Libraries Del.icio.us: Social Bookmarking and Tagging Boost Participation*
- Robinson, Sarah, *The Effects of Embedded Phonological Awareness Training on the Reading and Spelling Skills of Kindergarten Students*
- Rupe, Vickie S., (1986), "A study of Computer Assisted Instruction: Its used, effects, advantages."
- Salisu Mohammed Raj, *Public Awareness and Sensitization Campaigns on HIV/AIDS in Nigeria*
- Smith, Gwendolynn T., *Impact of Security Awareness Programs on End-User Security Behavior: A Quantitative Study of Federal Workers*
- Suwarna .P. Nagre, (2009), *Case Study: social networking websites development'*
- Teresa S. Fouleret et al,(2009), *Moral spaces in Myspace: pre service Teacher's persepective about ethical issues in social networking. Journal of Research on Technology in Education Vol 42*
- Wilkowski, Theresa, *An Evaluation of a Pilot Early Intervention Phonemic Awareness Program*
- Woo, Matsuko Mukumoto; Chu, Samuel Kai Wah; Li, Xuanxi, (2013), *Peer-Feedback and Revision Process in a Wiki Mediated Collaborative Writing*
- Yeung, Susanna S. S.; Siegel, Linda S.; Chan, Carol K. K., (2013), *Effects of a Phonological Awareness Program on English Reading and Spelling among Hong Kong Chinese ESL Children*