Teleconferencing

According to the multiple Intelligence theory of Gardner (1983) educators should take into account the multiple kinds of intelligence and learning styles of the students, the use of teleconference can help in this direction. Although the educators and the students either as a whole or individually may be located in different places, they have the ability to share information in an environment rich in resources and interact both with the educator and each other, building knowledge collaboratively.

Nowadays, the spread of broadband networks and the relatively inexpensive equipment makes it possible to transmit verbal and non-verbal messages via teleconferencing, approaching to some extent the type of face to face

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communication.

A two way communication using electronic equipment between students who are located at separate locations and teacher in a studio can be called "Teleconference". Such communication is facilitated by a combination of electronic equipment and communication channels. The communication channels can be simple telephone networks to satellite links. Interaction between teacher and student is achieved by different type of technologies. These technologies are as 'SYNCHRONOUS' and 'ASYNCHRONOUS' depending on the nature of communication either live or recorded. Synchronous communication are real time conversations between all participants in the conference for instance, A Radio broadcast received simultaneously by all the listeners, Teleconference telecast from IGNOU headquaters to students at study centres via satellite etc. are examples of this type of communication.

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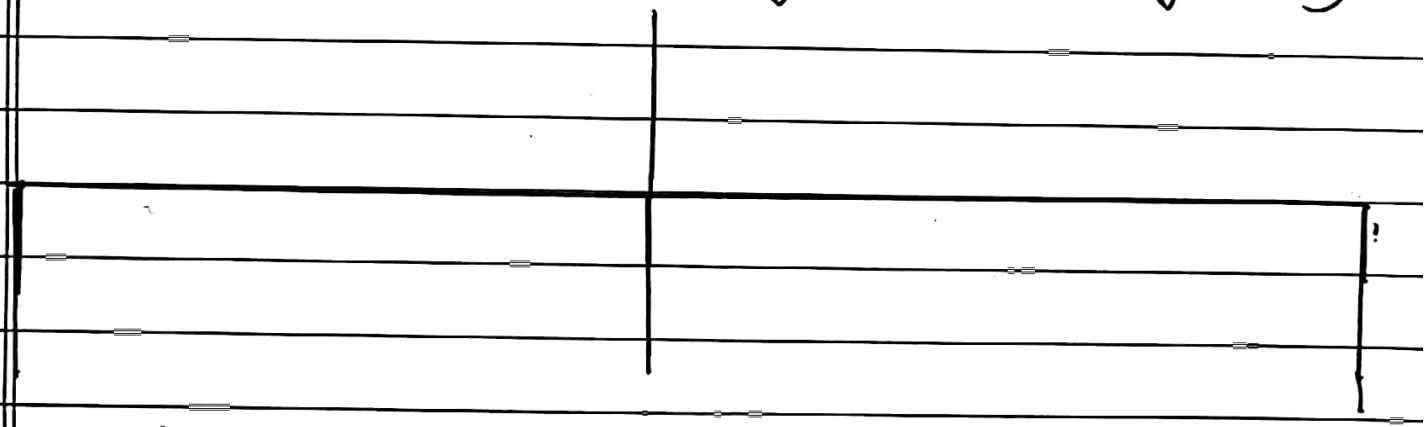
In asynchronous communication messages delivered are not accessed at the same time but at different times by different receivers. For instance, email and voice mail.

SYNCHRONOUS COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES
(Teleconferencing technologies)



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