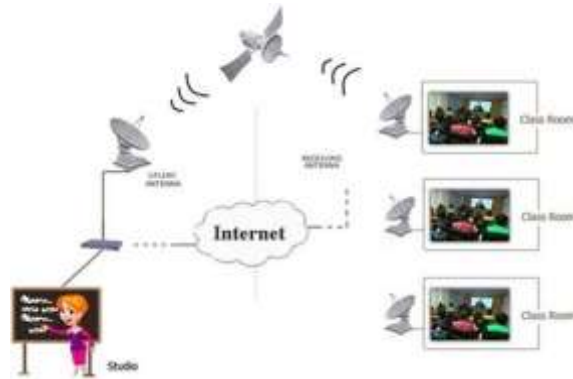


Satellite Based Instruction

Satellite is a spacecraft that receives signals from a transmitter on earth and amplifies these signals, changes the carrier frequencies, and then retransmits the amplified signals back to the receivers on earth.

The space age and launch of satellites started in 1957 with the launching of Sputnik by the former USSR. Since then, a number of satellites have been launched for various purposes like telecommunications, meteorology, remote sensing, disaster warning, defense and so on.



Types of Satellite

Satellites can be categorized into different types. The basic types are:

- ✓ Communication
- ✓ Weather
- ✓ Navigational
- ✓ Reconnaissance
- ✓ Application
- ✓ Research

Satellite Communication for education is used world over. Use of satellite and Interactive Television broadcasting are used in countries where geography and demography make it difficult to provide efficient formal education. Accordingly many innovations have been tried out. In the following section you will read about some experiments in education at international level. The experiments are not the only ones conducted by the respective countries but many more.

Satellite communication technology using EDUSAT is a strong tool for the development of distance education.

The students visualize the teaching and methods from the video programs delivered through EDUSAT.

- Students gain knowledge and understanding of their subjects and they can clarify their doubts then and there.
- The objective of information and communication technology by using EDUSAT has to bring quality education from primary to higher, technical and professional education to the unreached poor people of the country.

Satellite Based Instruction Projects

Secondary School television project (1961):

Aim to improve the standard of teaching in view of shortage of laboratories, space, equipment and dearth of qualified teachers in Delhi this project started on experimental basis in October 1961 for teaching of Physics, Chemistry, English and Hindi for students of Class XI.



Delhi Agriculture Television (DATV) Project (Krishi Darshan) (1966):

The project named Krishi Darshan was initiated on January 26, 1966 for communicating agricultural information to the farmers on experimental basis for the 80 selected villages of Union territory of Delhi through Community viewing of television and further discussions among themselves.



Indian National Satellite project (INSAT)(1982):

The prime objective of the INSAT project was aimed at making the rural masses aware of the latest developments in the areas of agricultural productivity, health and hygiene. It was initially targeted at villagers and their school going Children of selected villages in Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.



UGC-Higher Education Television Project (HETV) (1984):

University students were the beneficiaries of this project. The University Grants Commission in collaboration with INSAT started educational television project, popularly known as 'Country wide Classroom' on August 15, 1984 with the aim to update, upgrade and enrich the quality of education while extending their reach.

IGNOU-Doordarshan Telecast (1991):

Aim to provide tele-counselling to students of open universities in remote areas. Owing to the encouraging response from viewers, the frequency of this project was increased to five days a week. This programme is very popular.



Gyan-Darshan Educational Channel (2000):

Ministry of Human Resource Development, Information & Broadcasting, the Prasar Bharti and IGNOU launched Gyan Darshan (GD) jointly on 26th January 2000 as the exclusive Educational TV Channel of India.

