# Technology brought Innovation to teaching but what are the drawbacks of Teacher education in distance mode : how ethical is it to record educator, share online and make fool, does it reflect qualities of Leadership ?

<sup>1</sup>Yudhistir S.M.F. Jugessur, Researcher

**ABSTRACT:** Advancement in technology has spread to education that needed innovation. Pandemics and climatic conditions made online teaching a new tool the education sector. Teacher education also adapted this new trend in various countries in an hybrid manner with a mixture of face to face classes and online instructions. Unfortunately as with any new trends, there are drawbacks. This paper elaborates the importance of online teaching, leadership qualities, but also the serious dangers involved when technology is misused, unethical practice, such as in this case study, whereby teachers were recorded, shared and made a fool of. The question that arises is whether this types of attitude reflects the qualities of leadership. A leader must also be self aware to avoid any deviances that can hurt the sensitivity of the audience and when not to misuse technology. A simple solution while dealing with online teaching is not request consent before recording and sharing and controlling the audience so that there are no unnecessary responses that can be interpreted as mockery and avoiding recording private sessions. The psychological impact on the victim can be traumatizing and have repercussions on their learning and work life.

KEYWORDS: technology, innovation, teacher education, deviance, misuse, ethics, leadership

Date of Submission: 06-02-2024	Date of acceptance: 19-02-2024

## I. INTRODUCTION

New trends in technology have brought new innovations in education sector. Pandemics and weather conditions have kept students away from schools. New methods of teaching and learning was required and online teaching became an essential tool in the school life of teachers and students. The advantages and benefits of online teaching and learning can be summarized by its flexibility whereby the time of the class can be agreed upon both parties. The learner and the teacher can be in their homes during an evening, or weekend and schedule a class session. There is no need for them to be in physical presence in schools or in a class. Online teaching offers the advantage of direct note providing. While in class the teacher provides the notes and the students need to copy. With online and technology, the students have access to online resources, videos, documents and the learner just need to click to have access to the information. While neither parties do not need to move, there is considerable amount of saving in transportation costs. For small areas, it is not significant but in larger countries whereby learners take several buses to attend schools and universities, online learning make their travelling cost less. It can also be said that online classes suits a variety of learning styles. If the teacher knows how to attract the attention of the learner with interesting slides, notes, colours, pictures, videos, there can be an interest from the students to learn and discover. Unfortunately where there is use of technology , there are also dangers and drawbacks. The following paragraphs elaborates those deviances, even from adults.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

In a synchronous session, students interact with the teacher and with each in real time; they are separated by distance but come together during regularly scheduled periods. It can be considered to be simply the traditional courses mediated by technology (Barbour, 2011). Synchronous courses are the most similar to traditional face-to face courses, although the course may have both synchronous and asynchronous elements. Instructors must have the capabilities to effortlessly work with the new communication technology and be able to integrate synchronous activities with any asynchronous events or discussions that occur when the class is working offline. It might seem that the skills required for teaching online are quite similar to those for teaching in a traditional format. Teachers in both situations must carry out procedural duties (e.g., reminding rules, grading and attendance), provide students with feedback, manage behavior, and cater for both low-achieving and high-achieving students. Davis and Niederhauser (2007) identified similarities between the skill sets of online and face-to-face teachers, among them the ability to be organized and to communicate effectively with

students. In fact, Davis and Rose (2007) found that most online teachers teach in the way that they were once taught, and they transferred their teaching style to the online realm. However, to simply say that the skill sets are exactly the same would be incorrect. Several problems exist with defining the skill set necessary for successful online teaching. A major problem is obviously identifying those skills. Easton (2003) stated that online instructors needed advanced skills in the management of instructional activities and assessments, as well as stronger engagement skills. In a traditional classroom, all of the students are in one area and can interact with one another based on proximity. In an online environment, the experiences must be engineered so that students separated by both space and time can have engaging interactions with one another. Morris (2002) believed that online instructors needed to be tech-savvy and have a genuine excitement for teaching in the online environment. Instructors also needed to be very familiar with the curriculum. The technical acumen and excitement could be helpful in overcoming technical problems with a content management system and the loss of enthusiasm that could arise when the problems are frequent.

### III. DISCUSSION

In this case, the problem is the deviance of recording the online session, sharing videos and making fool. Leadership qualities required by aspiring rectors involves being cautious of using online resources. A leader inspires and acts as a role model. A leader prevents and restrain from committing any act that can be harmful for others. A leader must be aware of Laws and deviances. In such a case, situation , whereby a leader , aspiring leader record, share wit hidden agenda and allows for mockery to happen , acts in an unethical manner. Ethics requires the respect , consent and a no risk exposed to others. This is unfortunately the dangers of technology. What comes easy has its associated part of risks. It is important at the early beginning to set the rules concerning recording, sharing and audience of sessions. Any aspiring leader, leader who indulge in such vicious acts , is a disgrace for the profession. The question that arise is whether youngsters got influenced by adults in misuse of technology or the inverse , did adults get influence by the youth and started to do the same. Cyber security and IT departments have their responsibilities in this case situation. Online sessions should be blocked from any attempt of recording and sharing.

### IV. CONCLUSION

Technology in education is a revolution, a next step, an innovation and an advancement, but it has its load of problems. Those who do not have the required software and hardware cannot be involved in neither the teaching nor learning. Those who do not have the skills cannot perform the teaching and those who do not have access to internet and laptop, PC are left behind. Sitting infront of a tablet a while day can be difficult and while dealing with children, parental consent is important. Adults also fall into deviances as in this case. Recording, sharing and making fool. The psychological impact on the victim can be traumatizing and have repercussions on their learning and work life.

#### REFERENCES

- Barbour, M. K. (2011). Training teachers for a virtual school system: A call to action. In Polly, D., Mims, C., & Persichitte, K. (Eds.), Creating technology-rich teacher education programs: Key issues (pp. 499–517). Hershey, PA: IGI Global.
- [2]. Davis, N. E., & Niederhauser, D. S. (2007). Virtual schooling. Learning and Leading with Technology, 34(7), 10–15.
- [3]. Davis, N., & Rose, R. (2007). Professional development for virtual schooling and online learning. North American Council for Online Learning.
- [4]. Easton, S. (2003). Clarifying the instructor's role in online distance learning. Communication Education, 52(2), 87–105. doi:10.1080/03634520302470.
- [5]. Morris, S. (2002). Teaching and learning online: A step-by-step guide for designing an online K-12 school program. Lanham, MD: Scarecrow Press Inc.