Importance of field trip in Indian education system

Author(s): Dr. Ashwani Kumar Gupta,
Affiliation: Asst. Professor, Dept. of Zoology, Regional Institute of Education, Ajmer
email : drash_kumar@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT
A field trip or excursion in a journey by a group of people to a place away from their normal environment, when done for students, it is also known as school trip and school tour etc. The field trip is organized by school administration for a particular group of students generally. The field trip may improves the all round development of students to looking the different environments, resources and special institutions. The field trip may be also part of the curriculum.

KEY WORDS:
Observation, Investigation, Historical Research, Interview, Technique, Data collection.

INTRODUCTION
Education in India is provided by the public sector as well as the private sector, with control and funding coming from three levels, central, state and local. A field trip or excursion is a journey by a group of people to a place away from their normal environment. When done for students, it is also known as school trip. The purpose of the field trip is usually observation for education, non-experimental research or to provide students with experiences outside their everyday activities, such as going camping with teachers and their classmates. Field trips are most often in 3 steps, preparation, activities and follow up activities. Preparation applies to both the student, and the teacher. Teachers often take the time to learn about the destination and the subject before the trip. Activities that happen on the field trips often include: lectures, tours, worksheets, video and demonstrations. Follow-up activities are generally discussions that occur in the classroom once the field trip is completed; following methods are applied in field visit of education system (all level of classes) in India.

METHODS OF STUDY AND RESEARCH

1. OBSERVATION METHOD
The observation method is the most commonly used method specially in studies relating to behavioural science. Under the observation method, the information is sought by a way of investigator's (teachers as well as students etc.) own direct observation without asking from the respondent. Observation is the active acquisition of information from a primary source. The term may also refer to any data collected during the scientific activity. Observations can be qualitative, that is only the absence or presence of a properly is noted, or quantitative if a numerical value is attached to the observed phenomena by counting or measuring.

2. INTERACTION
Interaction is a kind of action that occurs as two or more objects have an effect upon one another. The idea of a two way effect is essential in the concept of interaction, as opposed to a one way casual effect. A closely related term is interconnectivity, which deals with the interactions of interactions within system: combinations of many simple interactions can lead to surprising emergent phenomenon. Interaction has different tailored meaning various sciences. Changes can also involve interaction in the form of communication and feedback during visiting place to place.

3. INVESTIGATORY METHOD
Investigatory method provides a lot of opportunities for the student to participate in classroom activity. Experiments in focusses greatly investigation. Investigation is a systematic, minute and thorough attempt to learn the facts about something complex or hidden, it is often formal and official.

4. HISTORICAL RESEARCH
Historical research is concerned with determining evaluating, and understanding past events primarily for the purpose of gaining a clearer understanding of the present and a better prediction of the future.

5. THE INTERVIEW
The interview may be regarded as a systematic method by which a person enters more or less imaginatively into the inner life of a comparative stranger. Interviewing is a fundamentally a process of social interaction. The interview constitutes a social situation between two persons, the psychological process involved requiring both individuals mutually respond though the social research of the interview call of a varied response from the two parties concerned.

TECHNIQUES IN FIELD TRIP

(i) QUESTIONING TECHNIQUES - REDIRECTION
Redirection is defined as any question that is divergent and asked of several different individuals. It can be useful questioning technique to help establish positive patterns and high level of interaction classroom. This technique involves the framing of a single question for which there are many possible responses and the receiving responses from several students.

(ii) QUESTIONING TECHNIQUE – PROMPTING
The prompting technique is very effective when students are unable to respond or a partial or incorrect response is offered. The prompting
technique involves the use of hints or clues which are used to aid the student in responding successfully.

(iii) QUESTIONING TECHNIQUE - PROBING

The former involves increased numbers of students, and the latter deals with incorrect responses. An additional situation arises when the student's reply is correct but insufficient because it lacks depth. In such a case, it is important for the teacher to have the student supply additional information in order to have better, more inclusive answer. This technique is called probing.

DATA COLLECTION DURING FIELD TRIP

The task of data collection begins after a research problem has been defined and research design/plan chalked cut. While deciding about the method of data collection to be used for the study, the researcher should keep in mind two types of data viz., primary and secondary. The primary data are those which are collected afresh and for the first time, and thus happen to be original in character. The secondary data, on the other hand, are those which have already been collected by someone else and which have already been passed through the statistical process. The researcher would have to decide which sort of data he would be using (thus collecting) for his study and accordingly he will have to select one or the other method of data collection. The methods of collecting primary and secondary data differ since primary data are to be originally collected, while in case of secondary data the nature of data collection work is merely that of compilation.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

In India there are great diversities available, these are cultural diversities, geographical diversities, biodiversities in India. So that the tourism, field trip and picnic etc. are also take the important role in human lives. Field visit may be also useful for India education system in the forms of investigation, field study, field work, study tour, spot study, field trip and excursion etc. During field trip the teaching-learning activities may be also possible. The environment institutions, resources, zoological parks, societies, botanical gardens and research centers etc. are the source of information about different knowledge. Researchers and learners collect the variety of data with the using of tools for collection during visiting hours. Field work also improves the quality of education with investigatory, discovery and inventory projects etc. The scholars collect the data on the different kinds of tools for their study.

REFERENCES


[9] https://www.slideshare.net/maria veroinical ee Makayan/investigat_ory method

[10] https://www.dictionary.com/browse/investigation?s=t