VIDEO CONFERENCING: A NEED OF AN HOUR

Babita Rani Mata Gujri College, Fatehgarh Sahib

1. INTRODUCTION

A video conference or video conference (also known as a *video tele-conference*) is a set of interactive telecommunication technologies which allow two or more locations to interact via two-way. video and audio transmission simultaneously. It has also been called 'visual collaboration' and is a type of groupware.

Video conferencing first began to appear in the late 1980s. Video conferences services offered by teleconferencing companies often utilize the same conference bridge facilities to carry both the audio and the video feeds, although some still use independent facilities of reach portion of the call.

2. WHAT IS VIDEO CONFERENCING

- Video conferencing in its most basic form is the transmission of image(video) and speech (audio) back and forth between two or more physically separate locations."Video conferencing is an interactive form of real-time communication that uses TV screens to link remote groups and individuals.
- Video conferencing offers you the interactive experience of meetings, with out the drain on your organization is time and money. You'll be able to communicate more regularly with people in other districts or countries, and include more people in meetings

3. COMPONENTS OF VC

The components required for a VC system include:

- Video input: video camera or webcam
- Video output: computer monitor, television or projector
- Audio input: microphones
- Audio output: usually loud speakers associated with the displayed vice or telephone.
- **Data transfer**: analog or digital telephone network, LAN or Internet

4. HOW VIDEO CONFERENCING HELPFUL?

- Use the Video conferencing suite for one-to-one or group meetings.
- This kind of link in gallows you to hold meetings, discussions and give
 presentations without a vying to leave your place of work, helping you to save
 time and money.
- Connect with more than one remote site, so that' several group scan communicate and interact with each other at the same time.
- It can also be used for distance learning sessions, such as lectures or tutor meetings.

5. HOW LIBRARIES ARE USING VIDEO CONFERENCING?

Video conferencing use in libraries is steadily increasing. While there is a wide proliferation of video conferencing opportunities for library patrons, opportunities for the education of library staff are now increasing as well.

Video conferencing in its most basic for mis the transmission of image (video) and speech (audio)back and forth between two or more physically separate locations. The Video

conferencing Cookbook. Using cameras, microphones, a network and a series of protocols a person or group of people in one location are able to communicate in real-time with a person or group of people in another location.

Libraries are using videoconferencing to bring training to library staff and to bring education a land information-sharing opportunities to their library customers and community. Some libraries allow public use of their videoconferencing equipment and thereby attract new customers and raise money to help cover their telecommunications costs in the process. Some libraries have formed IP-based videoconferencing networks to allow unlimited videoconferencing between participating libraries on the network. Some state libraries have helped member libraries acquire video conferencing equipment through grants and statewide discounts. Videoconferencing has grown significantly in California libraries with a state wide video conferencing project and network called Project VIDEONET. Some of the most valuable information available today related to video conferencing in libraries is attributed to this project:

Example: Education is life line for socio-economic development of the country. The traditional system of education is failed to equip the personnel with the new developments in all fields. Traditional system is only one time education. But as a matter of fact, education is a lifelong process and to meet this requirement one has to depend on distance education system. The establishment of IGNOU is a positive symbol. IGNOU has carved a niche for itself among the primer educational institution both within the country and abroad. IGNOU has been recognized as a world leader in the distance education by conferring the centre of excellence award in distance education in 1993 by common wealth of learning. In 1999 again common wealth of learning has awarded the award of excellence ford instance education materials to IGNOU.

6. KEY POINTS ABOUT VIDEO CONFERENCING

- Video conferencing allows live interaction between all participants
- Video conferencing can be room-based, portable, or desk top-based
- The two most popular umbrella of video conferencing standards are H.323(IP-based video conferencing) and H.320(ISDN-based video conferencing)
- Any two videoconferencing units placing a call using the same standard should be able to videoconference with each other
- If video conferencing units are not based on the same videoconferencing standard, a Gateway is necessary to connect the two protocols together in a call
- A multi point control unit (MCU) is typically necessary for a video conference involving more than two sites -- unless the videoconferencing unit has a built-in capability to handle multipoint calls
- Some videoconferencing systems offer features such as application sharing and file sending.

7. TYPES OF VIDEOCONFERENCING

There are three main types of video conferencing

- Desk top conferencing
- Set top videoconferencing/Mini group video conferencing
- Integrated videoconferencing/Board meeting video conferencing

8. TOOLS OF VEDIO CONFERENCING

Zoom. Zoom use has exploded around the world since lockdown began (Image credit: Zoom)

...

- 1. Skype Meet Now. Skype Meet Now lets you videoconference with up to 50 people, for free (Image credit:
- 2. Skype)...
- 3. Google Hangouts....
- 4. Google Meet. ...
- 5. Go To Meeting....
- 6. Blue jeans....
- 7. Cisco Web ex Meetings.

9. BENEFITS OF VIDEO CONFERENCING

- Can improve work quality
- Increase productivity
- Reduce costs
- Improves communication
- Group scan meet more frequently
- Critical meetings can be convened in less time
- More faculty and staff can be involved
- Faculty and staff need scan be met more quickly through just-in-time training
- Meetings can be organized at one place,
- Employees can be organized at short notice,
- Employees are able to work from home, increasing work flexibility,
- Meetings do not require large room facilities

Impact on education-Videoconferencing provides students with the opportunity to learn by participating in a 2-way communication platform. Furthermore teacher and lectures from all over the world can be brought to classes in remote or otherwise isolated places. Students from diverse communities and backgrounds can come together to earn about one another.

Impact on business-Videoconferencing can enable individuals in faraway places to have meetings on short notice. Time and money that used to be spent in traveling can be used to have short meeting

General public-High speed Internet connectivity Impact on the has become more widely available at a reasonable cost and the cost of video capture and display technology has decreased.

Impact on law- Videoconferencing has allowed testimony to be used for individuals who are not able to attend the physical legal settings.

10. LIMITATI

ONS

The initial cost of the equipment and leasing the lines to transmit conferences may be prohibitive.

- Unless a strong effort is made by the instructor, students not located with the instructor may remain uninvolved in the course.
- If visuals, like hand written or copied materials, are not properly prepared, students may have a difficult time reading them.
- If the "pipe" that carries the transmission among It is not large enough, the students may observe "ghost images" when rapid movement occurs in "real time"

- If the system is not properly configured, class members may observe an audio "echo" effect. The result is audio interference that detracts from the learning environment.
- Security issues
- Video Conferencing in Library

11. CONCLSION

Video conferencing as a mode of distance education. Video conferencing uses telecommunications of audio and video to bring people at different sites together for a meeting. This can be as simple as a conversation between two people in private offices (point-to-point) or involve several sites (multi-point) with more than one person in large rooms at different sites. This technique was very expensive. Video conferencing is now being introduced to online networking websites, in order to help businesses for m profitable relationships quickly and efficiently without leaving their place of work.

Education is life line for socio-economic development of the country. The traditional system of education is failed to equip the personnel with the new developments in all fields. Traditional system is only one time education. But as a matter of fact, education is a life long process and to meet this requirement one has to depend on distance education system. The establishment of IGNOU is a positive symbol. IGNOU has carved a niche for itself among the primer educational institution both with in the country and abroad. IGNOU has been recognized as a world leader in the distance education by conferring the centre of excellence award in distance education in 1993by common wealth of learning. In 1999 again common wealth of learning has awarded the award of excellence for distance education materials to IGNOU.

12. Bibliography

- 1 Beckmann, W.H., Ehlinger, J.C., and Macchia, D. (1985). At the frontier of information networking: Bellcore and the BOCs. Bellcore Exchange, Nov/Dec, pp. 7-13. Bell Communications Research.
- 2 Bohm, R.J. (1984). Video Teleconferencing: A Market Trend and Technology Review. In Bohm and Templeton (eds.), The Executive Guide to Video Teleconferencing. Artech House, Inc., Dedham, MA.
- 3 Bohm, R.J. and Templeton, L.B. (1984). The Executive Guide to Video Teleconferencing. Artech House, Inc., Dedham, MA.
- 4 Brancatelli, J. (1985). The Problem with Teleconferencing. Frequent Flier Magazine, January, pp. 61-64. Champness, B.G. (1973). The Assessment of Users' Reactions to Confrauision II: Analysis and Conclusions. Communications Studies Group, University College London.