ROLE OF T.V'S REALITY SHOWS ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF B.Ed AND M.Ed STUDENTS OF SIRSA DISTRICT.

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ABSTRACT

The term development refers to the overall changes in an individual taking place with the passage of time and causing such a positive difference that makes him worth the society wherein he lives. Deep within lies in every individual a powerful urge to grow and blossom out as a person - to be distinguished from sub-human species. Born as a helpless infant to totally dependent upon its mother for survival, the human body grows, matures and develops, learn and comes to be reckoned as a person. Among several persons in this world, the quest of everyone is to become a person. To trim an investigation to a manageable size, a researcher may confine his attention to events that occurred during a given segment of time or in a given place or to the relationship between two or more clearly identified variables. Goods and Scates, "Obliviously any particular research deals with only a very small part of the totality of aspects of the entire universe. To delimit a study adequately so that the reader (as well as the researcher) himself may know what it deals with and what it does not i.e. to make clear the vast multiplicity of objects, conditions, events, aspects (intentionally) included in the study and which hopefully are not reflected in under degree in the conclusions." In the words of John W. Best, "Delimitations are the boundaries of the study."

KEY WORDS: *Role of T.V's Reality Shows, Academic Achievement, School problems, social development, Family problems.*

INTRODUCTION

'Reality Television' frequently portrays a modified and highly influenced formed of reality, with participants put in exotic locations or abnormal situation, sometimes coached, to act in certain scripted ways off screen "story edited" or "Segment producers" and with the portrayal of events and speech manipulated and contrived to create an illusion of reality through editing and other post - production technique. TV academy of chairman and CEO John Shaffner (2008) said,

"Reality television has become such an integral part of television and our culture, so it only made sense for us to create this new highly competitive category".

TYPES OF REALITY SHOWS

DOCUMENTARY STYLE

In many reality television shows, the viewer and the camera are passive observers following people going about their daily personal and professional activities; this style of filming is often referred to as, "Fly on the wall" or "Factual Television"

ELIMINATION / GAMES SHOWS Another type of reality TV is "reality — competition", or so called "reality game shows", in which participants are filmed competing to win a prize, often while living together in a confined environment. In many cases, participants are removed until only one person or team remains who / which is than declared the winner. A well known example of a reality — competition show is the globally — syndicated Big Brother.

DATING BASED COMPETITION

Dating — based competition shows follows a contestant choosing one out of a group of suitors. Over the course of either a single episode or en entire season, --Mambo' suitors are eliminated until only the contestant and the final suitors remains. The Bachelor, Boy meets Boy, Farmer wants a wife, Flavor of love and Love New re York and Rock of love were the example of dating based competition.

JOB-SEARCH

In this category, the competition revolves around a skill that contestants were pre-screened for. Competitors perform a variety of tasks based around that skills, are judged, and are than kept or removed by a single expert or a panel of experts. The show is usually presented as a job search of some kind, in which the prize for the winner includes a contract to perform that kind of work. Top stars' a reality — television show, it was the first such "Job search" show,

FEAR — CENTRIC

Possibly introduced in the mid 1990s with Australia's who Dares wins, than in the US with MTVs Fear (2000) and in India Fear Factor (2008), fear centric shows place people in situations or locations aimed at generating emotions of fright, panic or revulsion.

SPORTS

Most of these programs create a sporting competition among athletes attempting to establish their name in that sport. The club (2002) was one of the first shows to immerse sport with reality TV, based around a fabricated club competing against real clubs in the sport of Australian Rules football; the audience helped select which players played each week by voting for their favorites. The Big Break was a reality show in which aspiring golfers competed against one another and were eliminated. The contender, a boxing show, unfortunately became the first American reality show in which a contestant committed suicide after being eliminated from the show.

In sports shows, sometimes just appearing on the show, not necessarily winning, can get a contestant job. The owner of UFC declared that the final match of the first season of ultimate fighter was so good; both contestants were offered a contract.

SELF-IMPROVEMENT/ MAKEOVER:

Some reality television shows cover a person or group of people improving their lives. Despite difference in the content, the format is usually the same: first the show introduces the Subjects in their current, less — than ideal environment. Then the subjects meet with a group of experts, who give the subjects instructions on how to improve things; they offer aid and

encouragement along the way. Finally the subjects are placed back in their environment and they, along with their friends and family and the experts, appraise the changes that have occurred.

RENOVATION

Some shows make over part or all of a person's living space, work space or vehicle. The American show 'This old House' was the first show debuting in 1979. The British show Changing Rooms, beginning in 1996 was the first such renovation show that added a game show feel with different weekly contestants.

SOCIAL EXPERIMENT:

Another type of reality programme is the social experiment that produces drama, conflict, and sometimes transformation. Wife swap (2003) is a notable example. People with different values agreed to live by each other's social rules for a brief period of time and sometimes learn from the experience.

DATING SHOWS

Unlike the aforementioned dating competition shows, some shows feature all new contestants each episode. This format was first used in the 1960s Show the Dating Game. Modern examples include Blind Date, Room Raiders, Eliminate, Next and Parental Control.

TALK SHOWS

Though the traditional format of a talk show is that of a host interviewing a feature guest or discussing a chosen topic with a guest or panel of guests, the advent of trash TV shows has often made. people group the entire category in with reality television, programmes like Ricki Lake, The Jerry Springer show and others generally recruit guests by advertising a potential topic for a flume programme, Topics are frequently outrageous and are chosen in the interest of creating on screen drama, tension or outrageous behavior. Though not explicitly reality television by traditional standards, this real depiction of someone's life, even if only in a brief interview format, is frequently 'considered akin to broader scale reality TV programming.

HIDDEN CAMERAS SHOWS

Another type of reality programming features hidden cameras rolling when random passers — by encounter a staged situation candid camera, which first aired on television in 1948, pioneered the format.

HOAXES SHOWS

In hoax reality shows, the entire show is a prank played on one or more of the cast members, who think they are appearing in a legitimate reality show; the rest of the cast are actors who are in or the joke. Like hidden camera shows, these shows focus on pranks, although in these shows the hoax is more elaborate, the participants know they are appearing in a TV show and the cameras are out in the open. Also the point of such sows often is to parody the conventions of the reality TV genre.

REALITY SHOWS AND INDIAN TELEVISION

Is the era of soaps and family dramas on television coming to an end? Do people prefer a reality show to a prolonged television drama?

Yes? The times are a changing and the buzzword today is reality shows. These shows are all about formats and television programme procedures see a huge opportunity in India for them,

So what are formats and how do they work wonders for broadcaster? With the unprecedented success of programmes like Kaun Banega Crorepati on star Plus and Indian Idol on Sony, it has been proven that formats are a huge success in India.

KBC and Indian Idol have made history in terms of people's participation and have been great revenue generators as well,

MOST POPULAR REALITY SHOWS ON INDIAN TELEVISION

KAUN BANEGA CROREPATI

Amitabh Bachchan's stint on television that was perhaps the first reality show on Indian television to garner humongous audience response. The second season of the series was hosted by Shahrukh Khan but did not seem to fare just as well.

INDIAN IDOL

This show has been one of the most popular reality shows on Indian television and perhaps due to the voting factor. With boy's next-door turning into ultimate singing sensations, this show already has completed three seasons.

BIG BOSS

The Indian version of UK's Big Brother was the most sensational and controversial reality show in India. Although famous T.V. Actress Urvashi Dholkiya emerged as the winner, it was people like Anupama Verna, Aryan Vaid (due to their on-air love-affair) and Imam Sidqui (due to his in-your-face attitude) who got instant recognition from this show.

THE COMEDY CIRCUS -

This hunt for India's biggest comedian created a laughter riot on air with almost all its contestants enjoying tremendous popularity. Star Judges Sohail Khan and Archana Puran Singh enjoyed great following too.

TARAK MEHTA KA ULTA CHASHMA

Tarak Mehta Ka Ulta Chashma is a famous T.V programme showing on SAB T.V. This programme is liked by every generation as child, young and older persons. This programme is directed by Harshad Joshi and Malav Raida and written by Raju Odedra and Rajan Upadhyay. All characters in this play are very interesting and comic characters.

JHALAK DIKHLAJA

This was the Indian version of the hit show Dancing With the Stars, which was also very popular. The first season had celebrities like Mona Singh, Mahesh Manjrekar and Shweta Salve as participants and Farah Khan, Sanjay Leela Bhansali and Shilpa Shetty on the judges panel. The show is currently in its season with Madhuri Dixit and Karan Johar includes celebrities like actress Sonali Kulkarni, anchor Mini Mathur and singer Mika.

INDIAN IDOL JUNIOR

This was the Indian version of the hit singing show with the Stars, Vishal-Shekhar and Shreya Ghoshal which is also very popular. The first season had celebrities like Mona Singh,

Mahesh Manjrekar and Shweta Salve as participants and Farah Khan, Sanjay Leela Bhansali and Shilpa Shetty on the judge's panel. In this show we can see the singing talent of little kids on highest level.

COMMERCIALIZATION AND REALITY SHOWS:

Commercialization of human feelings — that is the darker side of television's reality shows. Someone says-

"What's your sob quotient? Get 'ready for the ultimate sob story. Everyone's crying on television these days, thanks to television reality shows."

These shows polluting the viewers mind with distorted picture of reality leaving beyond an even bigger effect than that of regular television. Many of these shows admittedly have nothing to do with reality. One contestant said:-

"The purpose of these shows is reality to humiliate people who agreed to be humiliated."

DEVELOPMENT

The term development refers to the overall changes in an individual taking place with the passage of time and causing such a positive difference that makes him worth the society wherein he lives.

PERSONALITY

Deep within lies in every individual a powerful urge to grow and blossom out as a person - to be distinguished from sub-human species. Born as a helpless infant to totally dependent upon its mother for survival, the human body grows, matures and develops, learn and comes to be reckoned as a person. Among several persons in this world, the quest of everyone is to become a person.

B.ED and M.ED STUDENTS

B.Ed and M.Ed students come in the secondary school students which includes period of rapid change and adjustment. In the social sphere it holds a great significance. During this age

the individual is provided with wide areas of interest and choices, it is in this age that an individual prepares himself to play a role of adult in society.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

ROLE OF T.V'S REALITY SHOWS ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF B.Ed AND M.Ed STUDENTS OF SIRSA DISTRICT.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Without a clear formulation of the aims of the research, the investigator is likely to wander aimlessly in the field and achieve nothing worthwhile. So, aims and objectives of the study are to clearly formulate. The study is designed to attain the following objectives:-

1. To compare the gender differences in the perceptions of television reality shows of B.E d and M.Ed students.
2. To compare the gender difference in social development of B.E d and M.Ed students.
3. To compare the location of residence in the perceptions of television reality shows of B.E d and M.Ed students.
4. To compare the location of residence in social development B.E d and M.Ed students.
5. To find out the relationship between television reality shows and social development of B.Ed and M.Ed students

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

1. There is no significant difference in the mean score of television reality shows between boys and girls of B.ED and M.ED students.
2. There is no significant difference in the mean score of television reality shows between rural and urban B.ED and M.ED students.
3. There is no significant difference in the mean score of social development between boys and girls of B.ED and M.ED students.
4. There is no significant difference in the mean score of television reality shows between rural and urban B.ED and M.ED students.
5. There is no significant correlation between television reality show and social devolpement.

1.8 DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

To trim an investigation to a manageable size, a researcher may confine his attention to events that occurred during a given segment of time or in a given place or to the relationship between two or more clearly identified variables.

Goods and Scates, "Obliviously any particular research deals with only a very small part of the totality of aspects of the entire universe. To delimit a study adequately so that the reader (as well as the researcher) himself may know what it deals with and what it does not i.e. to make clear the vast multiplicity of objects, conditions, events, aspects (intentionally) included in the study and which hopefully are not reflected in under degree in the conclusions." In the words of John W. Best, "Delimitations are the boundaries of the study."

Keeping in view the time, money and resources available, the present study is delimited under these specifications:

1. The study was done only on social development of B.Ed and M.Ed students.
2. The study was conducted on the sample of
   (i)   100 B.Ed and M.Ed students, out of which 50 were M.Ed and 50 were B.Ed. 25 boys and 25 girls were chosen randomly.
   (ii) The study was limited to colleges of Sirsa district only.

DESIGN OF THE STUDY

The present study is comprised to Normative Survey Design. Data was collected from Sirsa city with the help of a questionnaire. The responses were in multiple choices.

SAMPLE

(I)   There are several method of sampling such as random sampling, stratified sampling, purposive sampling, out of which in the present study random sampling was employed. The sample consisted of 100 B.Ed and M.Ed students from Sirsa city.

(II) A diagrammatical layout of the sample is represented.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

After the collection of data, the following statistical techniques have been employed to analyze to obtain the data:

- Descriptive statistics such as Mean and Standard Deviation.
- 't' test to find out the significance of the difference between means of two groups.
- Correlation

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