TECHNIQUES OF VIDEO PRODUCTION

Learners are used to watching TV and Internet videos. With the popularity of video sites such as YouTube, which now accounts for 25 percent of all Google searches, the consumption of video training is a reality in most organizations and colleges. These accessible online video forums have made it easier for organizations to distribute online training videos.

The following techniques of video production will be very useful for learning.

Magnification: Minute details of an object or instrument can be magnified several times and presented on the videos for observation by the students.

Mass Viewing: Class room demonstrations can be observed by the large audience through suitably positioned camera and monitors and hence the teacher need not repeat the same demonstration several times to students in batches.

Simultaneous Viewing: Also, a video Camera attached to a micro-scope enables all students and the teacher to look through the eye-piece, simultaneously for convenient study and discussions. Pointing on minute details on the slide is not possible; but it is possible to do so on the video by means of an arrow/circle inserted in the shot suitably.

Super imposition: Labeling of details and other information of instruments and processes can be effectively done at the most appropriate time using superimposition techniques. They can be made to appear at the right time and disappear at the right time.

Split-screen techniques: Two events occurring simultaneously at the different places which are required to be observed together may be displayed side by side on the video using split screen technique. A similar effect could be attempted by superimposition techniques.

Split screen technique also can be effectively used to "show the whole" one side and "minute details of the part" on the other. Examples: View of a lathe on one-half and close-up view of the job and the cutting tool on the other half of the video. This technique helps to focus the attention of the viewer to the most relevant detail of an overall operation, processor performance.

Focusing attention: Within a 'shot' or a 'frame' on the video film most relevant information can be pointed using a pointer. Superimposing circles and animating a line to emphasize are also useful techniques on Videos.. "Zooming in" to details also help to focus attention of the viewers to most important factor for learning.

Animations: Charts made to illustrate construction features and flow of events is static. On Videos, graphics and animation software can be effectively used to bring movement and to add dynamism to illustrations

Animation techniques help to present to the viewer required information at the most appropriate moment and to built illustrations step by step.

Exercises can be given to the learner and the solution can be revealed after allowing time for the learner to solve it.

Shielded observation: In several training situations it is advantageous to observe a subject without (the knowledge of or) distracting the subject. A counsel interview with a problem child can be captured live (as well as recorded on video tape recorder for later review) to a group of trainees in counseling. Similarly the behaviours of the teachers and the students in a classroom may be observed by teacher trainees from a separate room using displays which facilitates free discussion between the trainers and the trainees without distracting the classroom teacher and the students.

Wide Angle Shot: Wide angle lens of the video camera can be used to present a panoramic view to provide a sense of relative location and overall structural appearance

or situation. For example students of architecture can be presented with a wide angle shot of a landscape for criticism and industrial management trainees may be presented with a layout of an industrial floor for analysis wide angle shot also helps to establish the environment of an object (or subject).

Zooming in & Zooming out: Zoom lens on the video Camera offers excellent facility to follow' an object that moves continuously and also to provide close up views of the details as and when required. Activities occurring in a large area can be contained effectively on the screen by zooming out and by zooming in desired details can be highlighted.

Example: Showing the students the operation of a large machine by an expert where the manipulating controls are widely spaced. Close up of details can be provided by zooming-in-where required.

Audio Dubbing: Visuals can be separately captured & audio information can be inserted later at your will (eg) Medical operations could be recorded and the pertaining audio instructions could be inserted later.

Integration of visuals: Videos is an excellent outlet for all other educational media and resources. We can integrate in a video programme informations from films, slides, filmstrips, photographs, charts, models, chalkboard work and all forms of displays. These resource materials could be combined with live performance to produce educational programmes tailored to the needs of a particular audience.

Telephoto Lens: Shots which cannot be taken at close range could be taken in video camera by means of Telephoto lens, (e.g.) sports events, Industrial applications.

Under Water Remote Control cameras: Can be used to take live shots of under water objects and lives from seas, ocean & rivers.