



AN EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION IN INDIA: FROM LISTENING TO PAPERLESS TEACHING LEARNING METHOD

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Abstract: The technological advances of the past two decades have changed the world, as well as the system of education have changed in India. There is a growing amount of changes in the classroom such as technology, teaching time, teaching styles, freedom of space etc. Today's students have access to far more knowledge via the Internet. But there was a lot of difference from the beginning of education in India. This paper attempts to analyze the changeable teaching learning method from Vedic period to post-modern period in India. The study is based on purely from secondary sources. The study concludes by an observation that the Information and communication technology has made many innovations in the field of education and also made a drastic change from the old paradigm of teaching and learning.

Key words: Teaching, Learning, Information communication Technology.

Introduction:

At present time, there are many changes being done to the education system along with new items and ways of teaching in the classroom. There is a growing amount of changes in the classroom such as technology, teaching time, teaching styles, and freedom of space. The technological advances of the past two decades have changed the world, and education is no exception. Today's students have access to far more knowledge than their parents once found in encyclopedias and on maps. With the click of a mouse and without leaving the classroom, they can access the collective knowledge of all mankind via the internet. But there was a lot of difference from the beginning of education. In this paper we discuss the changing teaching learning method from Vedic period to post modern period.

Concept of Teaching-Learning method:

Teaching-learning process is the heart of education. The aims & objectives of education is depends on teaching-learning process. It is the most powerful instrument of education to bring about desired changes in the students. Learning can be defined as the relatively permanent change in an individual's behavior or behavior potential (or capability) as a result of experience or practice. Teaching then, can be thought of as the purposeful direction and management of the learning process. Note that teaching is not giving knowledge or skills to students; teaching is the process of providing opportunities for students to produce relatively permanent change through the engagement in experiences provided by the teacher. Teaching is the process of attending to people's needs, experiences and feelings, and making specific interventions to help them learn particular things. There are different types of teaching

methods which can be categorized into three broad types. Lecture, Demonstration, Memorizing, Reviewing, Questioning, and Discussion are the teacher centered method. Learner-centered methods include inquiry-based learning, case-based instruction, problem-based learning, project-based learning, discovery learning, and just-in-time teaching. A content-focused method has strong connections to project work, task-based learning and a holistic approach to language instruction.

Vedic Period: Lecture- Listening Method

The ancient system of teaching was listening. Perception was the direct method of learning. Lecture, dialogue, debate, discussion, question-answer, sight-seeing etc. were adopted as the methods of teaching. On the whole both intuitive and empirical methods, both Yogic and Scientific methods were adopted for acquisition of knowledge and skills.

There were mainly three steps of learning according to Vedic system. Sravana, the first step meant listening towards the texts as uttered by the teacher. By this method of education, knowledge was conserved and transmitted to the oncoming generation. The second step was Manana i.e. to internalize or to assimilate what was given to the pupil. It is a process of deliberation and reflection on the topic. The third step was Nididhyasana (Meditation) by which truth is realized and attained. It was considered indispensable for the realization of the Supreme Reality. During this time self education was regarded as the proper method of attaining the highest.

The methods of instruction generally consisted of recitation by the teachers and repetition by pupil, followed by explanation by the teacher, questioning by the pupil, and discussion between the teacher and the pupil. The method of study consisted in listening to the teacher, reflection on what has been listened to and its constant revision and discussion.

Medieval Period: Reading-Writing Method

The medieval period covers the system of education in India from about the 10th century A.D. to the middle of the 18th century, i.e. before the British rule. During those days there were no printed books for the beginners. Wooden books (taktis) were used. Children were taught their basics, such as how to read and write. Oral education and memorization of the assigned lesson were the chief methods of teaching in the Maktabas. Akbar encouraged writing and tried to reform the scripts. He wanted the educational procedure to be systematic. So he urged that the student should be given the knowledge of alphabets, then word-knowledge and after wards sentence-knowledge. Beautiful and fine handwriting was an important element of instruction.

Modern Period: ICT based Method

The modern period began with the onset of the 19th century. The Modern age can be classified into two periods -the British period and the period after Independence. In the British period the traditional “chalk and talk” method of teaching was going on. After that lecture, dialogue, debate, discussion, question-answer, sightseeing etc. were adopted as the methods of teaching. The Government of India assessed the importance of the ICT intervention in education as early as 1984-85 with the introduction of Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS). The Information and communication technology has made many innovations in the field of teaching and also made a drastic change from the old paradigm of teaching and learning. In the new paradigm of learning, the role of student is more important than teachers. The

concepts of paperless and penless classroom are emerging as an alternative to the old teaching learning method.

Post-Modern Period: Paper less Method

From the last two decade the use of high-tech equipment in the educational institutions is increased with a rapid rate. Now there are lots of modern gadgets which can be used for improving the teaching in the classroom. Computer or laptop is the most important tool of modern teaching methods. Teacher demonstrates the subject on his laptop/computer which is connected to the laptops/computers of the students through wi-fi connection. This type of teaching is seen mostly in the higher education institutions which have good infrastructure. Use of LCD screens in the educational institutions is becoming very common nowadays. Teacher prepares the power point slides and which are displayed on the LCD screen with the help of a projector. This use of technology can create a paperless classroom. Although it doesn't mean that there is absolutely no use for paper, but pretty close to it. Colleges, universities and schools have different approaches when putting in place the paperless classroom. One way is by using iPads instead of books, paper and pens, and supplementing the iPads with blackboard software as well as using an overhead projector. All textbooks, lecture notes and students' work can be stored on the computer. Teachers can upload the course content to computer, and students can access and work on course content wherever and whenever they wish, and interact with their teacher by email. Manipal Digital, a premier IT solutions firm has initiated a paperless classroom initiative for Indian colleges by introducing an e-textbook distribution system. According to The times of India, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University (BBAU) is the first paperless university in India. The paperless education system is one stapes ahead towards Digital India.

Conclusion:

I think main objectives of the education should be to build the overall character and to bring the all-round development of the students. There is no point in discussing that which teaching method is better than the other? I think we can develop a better education system only if we will be able to combine both the traditional and modern teaching methods.

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