



# Transformation Of The Education System In India: Chalk And Duster To Digitized Learning

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## ABSTRACT

Education is the one time investment and learner will get returns over the time. In ancient time education is provided in different manners. As the time changes methods of learning are also changing. Development of technology has great importance in the field of education. During last few years there are many fluctuations are noticed in literacy rate. The reason behind that is covid19 which influenced the education system of India. But now education systems come back on track. Information technology has played a significant role in the transformation of old education system to digital learning. Digital learning is more attractive than chalk and duster system. In 2023, literacy rate was recorded 77.7%. The literacy rate in 2011 was 73%. This research paper mainly focus on transformation of Indian education system to digital learning. And an educator is an integral part of this process. Only an educator has an art to change the psychology of learners towards advancement of technology in the field of education. Ministry of Education introduced new education policy, 2020 to make chalk and duster system more interesting by transforming education policy, 1986 to new education policy 2020. This transformation has the potential to revolutionize the education system in India, making it more inclusive, effective and relevant to the needs of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

**Keywords:** Digital learning, blackboard, education policy, learner's psychology.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. EDUCATION

Education is the system of teaching learning process which gets preference in every field. In the ancient time education is provided regarding Vedas, Shashtra, Astra, moral values etc. but now these days' education is directly or indirectly related to our daily life. Present education is more difficult as well as professional. Parents and their children are more aware regarding importance of education in life. Education is a onetime investment and you will return over the period.

## 1.2. INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM

After the independence of India till present, government of India has taken many steps to tackle the problem of illiteracy in India. Government of India in association with ministry of education has already launched number of programs and policies to improve Indian education system. Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad was the first education minister who established a strong education system in India. First national education policy was introduced in 1968, second was introduced in 1986 and it was further edited in 1992 P.V. Narsimaha Rao. But still previous national education policy has numerous loopholes like unavailability of e-contents, lack of multiple entry system, no vocational courses or subjects etc. In 2019, Ministry of education presented a blueprint on New Education Policy which was improved version of Indian education policy with wide leaning aspects, more rational, logical and analytical and with revised teaching aids and also supported by many public consultants.

## 1.3. EDUCATOR AND LEARNER'S PSYCHOLOGY

Educator is a person who educates the people. In short, educator is known as Teacher. Learner is a person who learns from educator. Educator provides education in such a way that may affect the behavior of learner because of educator's psychology mainly considers the human behaviour. Educator's psychology is result of deep study and research. Before entering in the field of education educator must have observations and investigations regarding his/her learners.

## 1.4. CHALK AND DUSTER SYSTEM

Chalk and duster system is a traditional as well as manual way of providing education to learners. This is an original mode of getting education where learners must go to educational institutions on regular basis. Learners have to follow a fixed schedule in chalk and duster system. After the pandemic situation, educators have faced many problems and challenges during covid-19. Many of educators lost their jobs because they had no knowledge regarding the use of technology in the field of education.

### 1.4.1. Features Of Chalk And Duster System

- A teacher should focus on each learner more.
- Learners would devote more time to their academics
- Increased communication between educators and students.

### 1.4.2. TRANSFORMATION OF EDUCATION SYSTEM IN INDIA

The educational system has entered in a new age. The education policy was first presented in 1986 and revised again in 1992, making it over thirty years old. The National Education Policy 2020 was approved by the Union Cabinet on Wednesday, July 29, opening the door for significant modifications to the Indian educational system. It takes the place of the 34-year National Policy on Education (NPE) and is the first education policy of the twenty-first century. The New Education Policy (NEP) was derived from a draft that was provided by a committee led by Dr. Kasturi Rangan, the former chairman of ISRO. By introducing new education policy, 2020, Government of India tried to transform and change existing education system of India.

S.No.	Stages	Years and age	Grade
1.	Foundation Stage	5 years ( Age of 3years to 8 years)	1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup>
2.	Preparatory Stage	3 years ( Age of 8years to 11 years)	3 <sup>rd</sup> to 5 <sup>th</sup>
3.	Middle Stage	3 years ( Age of 11 years to 14 years)	6 <sup>th</sup> to 8 <sup>th</sup>
4.	Secondary Stage	4 years ( Age of 14 years to 18 years)	9 <sup>th</sup> to 12 <sup>th</sup>

**Table No. 1**

## 1.5. ONLINE LEARNING

Online learning means where there is only use of technology to provide education, no need to go physically to educational institutions. In this system you can attend class via mobile phones, laptops, tabs. Etc. there are no limit of time, place, distance, study material etc. learners can get and prepare assignments or notes as per their comfort ability. But many students who turned into online learning from chalk and duster system, they face many problems like internet connectivity,

lack of proper communication and concept clarity, lack of proper set up from both sides educator as well as learners. To overcome the problems of chalk and duster system and online learning, the concept of digital learning was introduced.

## 1.6. DIGITAL LEARNING

Digital learning represents the learning combination of chalk and duster learning as well as online learning. Since Covid-19 the craze and influence of digital learning has been increased amongst learners. Educators are also using both modes of learning. Digital learning is much better than traditional learning. Digital learning led to have drastic change in Indian education system. Government of India has launched many schemes to promote digital learning. Some of these schemes are mentioned as below:

- **DIKSHA (DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR KNOWLEDGE SHARING)** this initiative was taken by NCERT under the guidance of ministry of education. This scheme is available for 1st standard to 12<sup>th</sup> standard. It was launched in 2017. Teaching learning process with Diksha can explore in 36 languages.
- **SWAYAM PRABHA (Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds)** another digital learning platform is Swayam Prabha. Swayam Prabha is a free DTH channel for learning. Under this scheme higher education, school education and education for competitive exam is provided to learners. INFLIBNET maintains its web portal. 40 DTH channels are telecasted by using GSAT-15 satellite and available for 24\*7.
- **E-Pathshala** It is an application which is easily available in Google playstore. E- Pathshala was launched in November 2015. It provides contents for teachers, students, learners, educators, researchers etc...It is a multilingual application.
- **Shodhganga** is a digital repository of thesis and dissertations submitted by research scholars to universities in India. It is maintained by INFLIBNET Centre, an autonomous organization under the University grant commission of India. It provides open access to research works, promoting sharing and collaboration among researchers, academicians and students.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

- ✓ (Anderson, 1977) "Nature and methods of educational psychology" with the help of this article author tried to express the importance of knowledge and skills in psychology. If an educator wants to study the behavior of learners he/she must study the educational environment or psychology of learners. Education is not a supernatural system it is a logical based phenomena where an educator inculcates skills in learners by knowing the psychology of learners.
- ✓ (sharma, 2022) "International literacy day theme, significance and history" by way of this article in Times of India with the theme of "transforming literacy learning spaces" author discussed the importance of education in life. Further he said there is still need to build resilience, ensure quality and equal education for everyone.
- ✓ (Alam, 2004) The book titled "from blackboard to the web" provided an overview of the audiovisual tools that have been used in our classrooms as well as an introduction to instructional technology. It provided a thorough explanation of teleconferencing, video production, and television. The book did a fantastic job of covering computers, their value in education, and the new LCD projector among audiovisual devices. It also discussed the internet's value for education, how to use it in the classroom, virtual reality, artificial intelligence, and a list of helpful educational websites
- ✓ (Shah, What Is DIKSHA? All About The Made In India Platform For School Education, 2023) A platform called DIKSHA (Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing) was created to investigate and improve teaching in schools. Under the direction of the Ministry of Education, the National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) is the organization behind this project. This platform was introduced in 2017 and has since been embraced by all States, Union Territories, and central autonomous boards, including CBSE.

## 3. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

- To show the blueprint of new education policy 2020.
- To make comparison between digital learning and chalk and duster learning

## 4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Conceptual research methodology is used for this study. No practical experiments are done and this study is entirely based on external secondary research where government sites, national survey of India, newspaper, e-journals and articles are used for the study. Some information is collected via oral interviews from students of under graduate students.



## 5. CHALK AND DUSTER SYSTEM VS DIGITAL LEARNING

Chalk and duster system of learning is interaction based learning where teacher do face to face interaction with students while learning process. Digital learning process is hybrid mode of education where not only involves online interactive sessions, unlimited access to knowledge also uses books and notes. Chalk and duster system and digital learning system both are different methods of teaching-learning process. On the basis of following grounds, chalk and duster learning can be differentiated from digital learning:

s.no.	Contents	Chalk And Duster Learning	Digital Learning
	Meaning	It refers to when education is provided only with the use of chalk and duster.	Digital learning means use of technology in daily learning process.
	Aim	To make face to face interaction	To boost the standard of instruction and learning
3.	Methodology	Chalk and duster are used to teach students at a particular place that is known as classroom.	Internet is used to teach students in addition to classroom teaching.
4.	Flexibility	Chalk and duster learning platform is very rigid.	Digital learning makes teaching and learning process easier.
5	Physical Presence	Physical presence of educator and students are mandatory.	No need of physical presence in digital learning. Everything is done in form of audios and videos.
	Reach	Learners are only limited to get study material from books.	Learners can get unlimited study material with the help of internet.
	Time saving	Chalk and duster learning contains time consuming factor.	Digital learning saves time of both educator as well as learner.
	Study Material	In chalk and duster system, educator has to bring separate book or notes for each subject.	The resources for online learning are readily available on laptops, desktop computers, mobile devices, and tablets.
	Focus	Main focus of chalk and duster learning is on rote study.	But digital learning mainly concentrate on critical thinking, creativity and problem solving approach,

**Table No.-2**

Above comparison shows that digital learning is an extension of chalk and duster system because in chalk and duster system only books are used to educate learners but in digital learning educator takes the help of both books as well as internet.

## 7. CONCLUSION

From the time of ancient India, the Indian education system believed to provide quality education with moral values. With the passage of time, ancient education system converted into the chalk and duster system and currently we are living in digitized world where we are using hybrid education system that is known as digital learning. In chalk and duster system, there is direct interaction between educator and learner without use of internet or World Wide Web. But chalk and duster system has many loop holes because of educator only takes the help of books and offline modes for teaching. To overcome these loop holes of chalk and duster system, digital learning is a revolutionary step where learners not only get interactions with educator but also get wide range of study material, more understanding, pictorial presentations, concept clarity etc. The main emphasis of above the study is to discuss the transformation of education system from traditional education to modernization of education system as well as to differentiate the chalk and duster system and digital learning system.

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