



THE INTRODUCTION OF DIGITAL EDUCATION IN INDIA

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Abstract:

Digitization is the concept of changing the traditional system into technology. Our life becomes easier and smarter with the digitization. In this era of technology, we can see the use of mobiles and internet among youth is increasing day by day. In higher education the institutes have to take various tricks to attract the students to the colleges and the class rooms. Digitization adaption in the field of education is also one best step towards linking with the students. In this research paper the researcher want to list out various advantages and disadvantages of digitization in education. Technology is proving to be a disruptive influence on education today. With technology as a catalyst, education is moving from a knowledge-transfer model to a collaborative, active, self-directed, and engaging model. This change couldn't have come at a better time for India.

Key words: Digitization, Education, Internet, Technology.

Introduction

Digitization is the process of converting information into a digital format. In this format, information is organized into discrete units of data (called bit s) that can be separately addressed (usually in multiple-bit groups called byte s).

The urban population in India is expected to grow faster than its overall population by 2030. This will create a huge pressure on the economy and the education system. Along with this there are other challenges in our education system. First is the sheer capacity to deliver education to all sections of our society. The quality of existing educational institutions is another challenge. Technology has the capability to address all these issues. Trends such as the growing penetration of high speed broadband, low cost computing devices and a strong thrust from the Government are accelerating the transformation of India's education system.

Objectives of the study

- To study the digitisation concept and its use in education.
- To list out various advantages and disadvantages of digitisation in education.

Relevance of the study

The study is carried out for listing out the scenario about digitization in education. As Indian Government is stressing towards digital India. This study would help to us for implementation of technology in education.

Limitation of the study

The study is limited up to only secondary data. Here researcher is implementing the general awareness and experiences regarding technology in education.

Research Methodology

This research paper is outcome of the various articles in Magazines & newspaper and reports on education in India. The paper is made by using secondary data collection method.

Highlights of Internet of Everything (IOE) In Education

- We're at the dawn of the age of the Internet of Everything (IoE) enabled by network, Wi-Fi, IT security, cloud surveillance and software applications for learning. Deploying these solutions will not only help institutes save costs, but provide connected learning experience that will make it easier for higher education institutes to collaborate on research projects.
- Although these are early days, IoE is opening up a new world of educational opportunities, not limited by time and place, for students to learn more, and in new ways, by connecting to resources around the globe.
- Cisco predicts that worldwide, IoE in education has a 10-year net present value of US\$175 billion, which will be delivered through streamlined and personalized instruction, and through the collection of data for making better decisions and

reducing expenditure on instructional resources. This value is based on the global adoption rate of IoE increasing from less than 5% in 2013 to 32% by 2022.

Digitization of India's Education System

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi's emphasis on the Digital India campaign looks to increase the scope of technology across the country. The campaign aims to ensure better connectivity and maximise the potential of India's much talked about demographic dividend.
- Creating broadband highways across the length and breadth of the country would go a long way in revamping the educational space digitally. The shortage of education institutes and faculty can be addressed when content on cloud or relevant technology is made accessible to everyone.
- The National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT) Scheme meanwhile aims to leverage the potential of ICT for teaching and learning processes. The Mission has two major components - content generation and providing connectivity along with provision for access devices to the institutions and learners. Under the NMEICT Mission connectivity to 419 Universities/ University level Institutions and 25000+ colleges and polytechnics in the country has been envisaged to be provided.
- A report titled "India E-Learning Market Outlook to FY2018 – Increasing Technology Adoption to Drive Future Growth" estimates that Indian e-learning market will grow at CAGR of 17.4% over the period FY2013 to FY2018. Indians are among the most aggressive users of the massively open online courses (MOOCs). In March 2014, of the 2.9 million registered users of Coursera, more than 250,000 were from India. The Indian registrations are second only to those from the USA.
- As richer data emerges and capabilities increase, IoE will continue to connect the formerly unconnected, close the gap in education, and develop practical solutions that improve the quality of education for all students. For Cisco, IoE is about giving students and educators new windows to the world, and new opportunities to learn without limits. Cisco can facilitate institutes by delivering a solid network infrastructure and key enabling technologies that serve as a platform for innovation.
- In this new ecosystem, education in several institutes is gradually migrating from campus based learning to e-Learning or blended learning, curriculum on Internet/cloud, learning through mobile computing devices over secure WiFi,

collaborating over video, assessment through online tools and integrating all this for Any Time Anywhere Learning through applications like LMS (Learning Management Systems).

- It is time for India to ride the technology wave since it offers many distinctive advantages.

Benefits of Digitisation in Education

Education system is one field that hasn't still been totally explored by digital world. Books are being replaced by tabs in a few schools, communication has become easier. The various advantages of digitisation of education are listed below.

1. Less time consuming: One good thing about digitization is the amount of time it saves – in any field. Digitization of admissions can save lot of the time to the decision makers of the process. So does the digitization of institute searching. Communication also becomes easier between the students, teachers and parents.

2. Knowledge enhancement: Digitization provides the system a better scope to grow up and move ahead. Imagine digital class rooms with internet availability. Learning gets deeper, due to the availability of platforms like Wikipedia, google etc.

3. Reduction in burden: Remember those kilograms of weight we used to carry to schools, digitization can reduce this burden and the students can happily go to their schools with joy.

4. Use of technology effectively: We human beings remember better when we are shown something. So explaining things by showing them through videos and graphics has a better

5. Decision Making: When it comes to choosing of universities and branches, digitization provides an ease to choose better. It's also easy to know opinions of other students and parents. Getting connected to alumni and knowing their opinions is also easy. Unlike olden days, it is easier to know if there is anything wrong.

6. Global Contributions: This grouping of traditional training instructions united with digitized learning is one of the ways we can make our future generations to become global contributors who can interconnect across culture, time and geographies.

7. Stress free education: Technology has made imparting education stress-free for both students and educators. Schools are gradually implementing digital teaching solutions to involve with a generation of learners familiar with the likes of PlayStations and iPads and trying to make the classroom atmosphere more broad and participatory.

Disadvantages of Digitisation in Education

1. Health related Issues: Continuous staring over laptops has a direct bad impact on eyes and indirect impact on brain and focus levels, say numerous doctors. So may be complete replacement of books by tabs and black boards by projectors isn't a very good idea.

2. Reduction in teachers respect: The new teacher in the form of Google and Wikipedia might disturb the usual way of teaching. Teachers are considered demi-gods in most nations and are treated with utmost respect as the epitome of knowledge. Availability of internet might disturb this format. Age-old format of classroom interactions might also get disturbed. Teachers might turn out to be just employees of the institute. Not to forget, an intelligent teacher can use internet to teach in a better way.

3. Misuse of Internet: There are more chances of the available access to inter-web being misused by the students. Proper restrictions might be able to put a check on this.

4. Teacher- Student Relationships: As considering some of its demerits, classrooms nowadays have become movie halls with audio-visual content, with no communication between students and teachers. The relationship between the student and professor will possibly be blurred.

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