



DIGITALIZATION OF EDUCATION IN INDIA

M. Bhargavi

Lecturer in Management,
St. Mary's Centenary Degree College, Secunderabad.
Bmullapudi1@gmail.com

Abstract:

It is said that a Man should behave "To be a Roman while in Rome", the same concept is being applied to the education system in India in the present era. With the changing times and ever evolving technology, the academics are also taking a quick changeover of their curriculum and teaching methodologies. Whilst the technology has it's both Pros and Cons but can never be denied its entrant in the Educational sector.

This Research Paper tries to make an effort in understanding the digitalization that is ruling out the current academics and tries to throw light on its impact and influence on the childhood of the student.

Keywords: Education, Digitalization, Technology, Teaching Methodologies, Curriculum

Introduction:

Educational sector is considered to be a divine one in India as it imparts knowledge and wisdom to the present younger generation and also the future responsible citizens of the country. It is said that education sector must be considered just as another non-profit organization with no intention of minting money out of it or making any profit. But with the changing times and trends, Education has become another profit earning industry rather than imparting knowledge to students and making them responsible. It is sad and depressing that technology is aiding to these diverse changes and repercussions.

Need for the study:

This study is intended towards knowing is use of technology in education is a bon or bane, is it a hope or hype that the academicians are creating for admissions.

Research Methodology:

The secondary data is used for conducting this study. The magazines, print and social media news updates and articles, journals, books and electronic sources are used for data collection. Various research articles were studied relating to the use of technology in the educational institutions.

Review of Literature:



Researchers have various viewpoints about cloud learning in education sector.

1. Bo,Dong et al has conferred an e-learning frame work referred to as blue-sky cloud framework within which physical machines have been virtualized and allotted on demand for e-learning systems. It conjointly solves the challenges featured by e-learning systems. It additionally consists of three layers like the virtual infrastructure, capability and knowledge caching layer. It improves the supply performance and quantifiability of e-learning system.
2. Madhumathi, —cloud computing primarily based e-learning provides anyplace, anytime and any device learning. Cloud learning are going to be benefited by each students, faculties, directors and research students. This framework addresses the services and preparation of cloud in an exceedingly new dimension and every layer specifies the essential elements needed to construct an educational cloud in a university.
3. Prof.Abu El- Ala, has concluded that cloud computing for solving e-learning problems. He proposed environment focuses on designing and monitoring educational environment based on reusing the existing web tools, techniques and services to provide browser- based application.
4. Deepanshu, Institute of technology India, targeted on e-learning application model supported cloud computing won't stop its pace to proceed. Because the cloud computing technologies become additional refined and therefore the applications of cloud computing becomes progressively widespread, e-learning will definitely start a replacement era of cloud computing.

Growth of E-Learning:

In the higher Grade classes in city schools, a few of the students might sneak a glance at their smartphones between classes, and that is not the ideal way for classrooms to embrace technology.

There are initiatives to introduce technology into the realm of education; however those are unpredictable and unrelated. For example 'Learn with Vodafone' is an initiative that has information regarding key scholarships for school and college students in seven regional Indian languages. It doesn't bring screens into classrooms.



The urban population in India is anticipated to grow quicker than its overall population by 2030, in line with a report within the Hindustan Times. This will place significant pressure on the economy and education system. Our education system presently faces a number of challenges, just like the sheer capability to deliver education to any or all sections of our society, and also the quality of existing institutions.

Indians love using technology to learn. According to the report “India E-Learning Market Outlook to FY2018—Increasing Technology Adoption to Drive Future Growth”, the Indian e-learning market can grow to USD one.2 billion by the top of next year. Among the recent technological forays into the realm of education, IT major TCS's particle model, the digital assessment business arm, has 300-plus organizations like IIMs, IITs, AIIMs, Advanced JEEs, GATE, B-Schools, banking, law, government and rail achievement boards.

In June 2018, Andhra University deployed the TCS ion Platform, permitting complete digitalization of functions and services offered. The platform allegedly helps in building smarter university campuses with comprehensive solutions that modernize teaching and learning, additionally as supporting processes to help academic excellence. From admission into the college to graduation, the student has a digital interface to interact with the college.

Recently, in line with an article within the Times of India, iON revealed plans to reach out to schools now. Rajesh Gopinathan, the director and Chief executive of the ITES major aforesaid that the important chance lies at college-level exams as no board or school chain will introduce such advanced infrastructure to conduct large-scale high-stake exams.

According to a piece of writing in News18, non-public publishers are investing in curating content for textbooks. Adding essential thinking, fun games, photos and charts, they encourage youngsters to think deeper. The same report states that quality instructional content may be accessed through numerous technological offerings like tablets and laptops.

Does this mean at some point we'd cut the fetal membrane to textbooks? And thereby dispose of the habit of learning-by-rote?

There is a definite gap within the education landscape. Frost & Sullivan reports that the standard of upper education is prime notch in tier-1 universities, however not in tier-3 colleges. The Indian Institute of Technology has introduced the National Program on



Enhanced Learning through Technology, a government-funded initiative to help students across the world learn concepts, and provide free access to videos on YouTube.

Primary and secondary faculties within the country have interaction students through learning ways that employ digital tools like smart-boards, LCD screens, videos, etc, to teach them different concepts.

Thus it's quite clear, that the introduction of technology is happening, but slowly and only in certain places.

As said by an academician Dinesh Nair, Mumbai University, "Schools and Colleges have to get used to the availability of technology. Moreover, there has to be a government policy in place and in institutions of upper learning, technology should be readily available.", adding "There is very unrealistic teacher-student ratio. The University Grants Commission (UGC) ought to unleash funds to implement these digital services. With the constant increasing in teacher student ratio, it becomes very unrealistic for a teacher to give complete attention to his students. For an instance, to teach the subject of 'Commerce', sometimes, there is one teacher who is probably teaching nearly 400 students in a year. Monitoring this type of exchange are going to be terribly tough and all schools and colleges ought to upgrade their technology"

A Digital Infusion in Education Can Be Very Helpful, Because:-

- i. It allows for personalized learning, because students can use digital devices. The academic potential, strengths and weaknesses and learning pace of each student are often catered to.
- ii. It exposes communication channels, allowing students to get more attention as well as enabling them to track their coursework progress and identify areas of improvement. Student feedback can in turn help improvise the system.
- iii. Device-based learning will get rid of textbook constraints. Students can use a digital surface anywhere.
- iv. Video recordings of lectures allow students to re-capture what they think they've missed.



- v. Virtual Reality can be used to help student use e-learning platforms on mobile devices to interact directly with study material, and Augmented Reality can help teachers and trainers in performing tasks.

Conclusion:

We are within the age of the internet of Everything (IoE), thanks to network, Wi-Fi, IT Security, cloud surveillance and software applications for learning. These facilitate save costs and provide a connected learning expertise. In the new academic surroundings, several institutes are migrating from campus-based learning to learning on mobile devices over a secure connection. The infusion of technology into education must happen at a grass-root level.

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