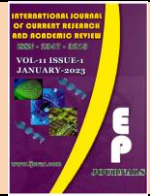




International Journal of Current Research and Academic Review

ISSN: 2347-3215 (Online) Volume 11 Number 1 (January-2023)

Journal homepage: <http://www.ijcrar.com>



doi: <https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcrar.2023.1101.001>

A Pan-Indian Study of Digital Education

V. A. Ragavendran and B. Beaula*

Mannar Thirumalai Naicker College, Madurai, Tamil Nadu, India

*Corresponding author

Abstract

A nation's overall development benefits greatly from education because it plays a significant part in the overall development of its citizens. One of the significant fields that have recently undergone revolutionary transformation on a global scale is education. This has occurred mostly as a result of the global digital revolution. Students used to be required to sit through hour-long lessons when teachers would talk about the subject without using any visual aids. Today, both students and teachers are benefiting from the ease of living made possible by digital technology. Since the cutting-edge audio-video feature enhances a child's cognitive abilities, digital education is enjoyable for all age groups and especially useful for children. In an effort to create a more inclusive and interactive learning environment, schools are increasingly implementing digital teaching technologies. Digital education is more exciting because of the INFO-TAINMENT combo that makes it more useful, applicable, and interestingly related to our lives and surrounds. Digital and Live Virtual Classrooms at various levels of learning have significantly increased in India during the last few years. Technology integration with the education sector has a lot of promise as a result of technological advancements like cloud computing, virtual data centres, and virtualization. This study aims to provide an overview of digital education, a look at its components, benefits for India, and a look at the potential obstacles an Indian society may face as it transitions to digital education.

Article Info

Received: 05 December 2022

Accepted: 15 January 2023

Available Online: 20 January 2023

Keywords

Cloud computing, virtualization, and INFO-TAINMENT.

Introduction

Digital learning entails digital education. It is a form of learning that is aided by digital technology or instructional methods that effectively utilise digital technology. All learning domains and disciplines of study are affected by digital learning.

All parties benefit from digital education; on the one hand, schools, colleges, and other institutions see a sharp increase in enrollments and new revenue as a result of it, and on the other hand, students see it as a flexible and alternative option that enables them to study at their own pace and convenience. Digital technology makes it

simple for professors and teachers to construct their lesson preparations. Utilizing animations, gamification, and audio-visual effects makes teaching and learning easier (Jinal Jani and Girish Tere, 2015).

In India, the development of digital education has accelerated in recent years. It is altering how students in schools and universities are taught various theories and concepts. As schools and colleges progressively incorporate digital solutions, the classic chalk and talk method has been gradually being replaced by more interactive teaching methods (Himakshi Goswami, 2016).

Due to the fact that the present generation of students is familiar with computers, I-pads, and cell phones, digital learning guarantees greater participation from students. Different business players working in the field of digital education, like Teach Next, Pearson, Tata Class Edge, and Educomp, are constantly collaborating on and creating new interactive tools to support instructors in the classroom (Shikha Dua, 2016; Jayesh M. Patel, 2017).

Section of Digital Education

There are three elements to mostly digital education

The information

The technological platforms

The delivery system

In order to better comprehend, let's use BYJU's as an example. BYJU is a renowned company that provides digital education for school sections, college sections, and numerous competitive tests. For your youngster, they promise to make learning enjoyable. For each section, they provide high-quality content that covers all the academic specifics. By Samsung or Lenovo, the entire meal is loaded into a tablet computer. After you place an order according to your needs, the product will be delivered to your location, and they will then provide an online demonstration of how to use it. They have good delivery infrastructures.

Digital Education Successor

Positive Effects on Academic Institution

The use of digital education in academic institutions allows for simple activity management. Important advantages include the following:

The institution will save time and money.

They can rapidly publish the exam results after readily planning to conduct an online exam.

The use of efficient and cutting-edge technology-based teaching tools facilitates the easy and equal transmission of knowledge from teacher to each and every student.

It aids in generating interest in students, which will enable them to understand numerous ideas through interactive, audio-visual teaching materials.

Advantages over other schools and institutions those are unable to offer such an integrated, feature-based learning and administration system.

Simple communication between the institution and parents regarding student-related academic activities.

Advantages for Students

The fact that all of the course material will be presented to the class via multimedia slides sparks interest and passion among the students. For them, learning will be enjoyable. Through engaging audio-visual instructional materials, they are able to retain a variety of concepts. Other advantages of using them include:

They may readily access their daily schedule, class materials, upcoming school events, etc. from home.

They have access to online project and presentation preparation tools.

They are able to take exams online and check the outcomes.

They can simply access the online lesson materials they missed.

They have internet access to the library.

Parental Advantages

Due to their hectic job schedules, it is challenging for parents in today's environment to attend the school or universities. The convenience of viewing all of their child's information at home or at work is made possible through digital schooling. Various more advantages include:

Parents may examine their child's attendance history, academic progress, schedule, and other information online thanks to digital education.

They may quickly examine what is being taught in class, the homework their ward has been given, and any upcoming assignments and projects, and they can then direct the ward to participate and put what they have learned to use.

They may readily examine the internal exam schedule and results for the semester.

They can conveniently pay the school fees and other activity expenses.

They can access information on various school activities, announcements, and holidays, as well as monitor the presence of wards within and outside of the classroom.

Teachers' Advantages

Teachers are interested in using digital technology in education. They can communicate with pupils throughout instruction much more effectively thanks to it. Another advantage is

It supports the teacher's efficient management of class time and lesson plans.

They may quickly access information about the institution and the classes online.

They can monitor the daily schedule, assignments, teaching history, calendar of events and holidays, as well as their own and the students' attendance, among other things.

It will facilitate clear and efficient explanation of challenging material.

Principals' Advantages

A few significant advantages of principle are:

It is simple to manage all of your school and college obligations.

If he is on leave, he will be able to run the school with ease and access all the information online.

He has access to the performance of the pupils and the teachers.

It will assist in allocating classes and subjects to teachers in accordance with their interests and qualifications.

He or she can assign duties to other staff members and provide feedback on their work.

India's Scope for Digital Education

In terms of education, India is a significant country worldwide. Over 227 million students from a variety of fields are enrolled in more than 1.4 million schools

across the nation, which also includes more than 36,000 institutions of higher learning. After the US, India is now the second-largest market for online education. The field of digital education still has a lot of room for growth, though. For the purpose of promoting digital education in India, various significant investments and advances have been made.

The goal of the research paper is to investigate:

A digital education component.

The advantages of digital education to various stakeholders.

The reach of digital education in India.

Problems with Digital Education.

Troubles in Digital Education

India's digital education faces a number of significant obstacles, including

Problems with resources and internet connectivity

In India, poor internet access in rural and some urban regions is one of the biggest obstacles to the development of digital education. The majority of people in India still lack internet connection, and a sizable portion of the rural population is still technologically uneducated. More innovations are needed to increase the interactivity and strength of digital education.

Lack of qualified educators

The absence of knowledge and skills is a significant barrier to the application of digital education in rural areas. There is a dearth of educators who have received professional training in digital technologies. College professors and school teachers in certain rural academic institutions are not interested in adopting digital tools to conduct classes. They believe that the digital media explains a lot of information to the students at once, and they prefer the more conventional teaching techniques of chalk and a chalkboard.

Because they believe that these disruptive technologies would eventually completely replace them, primary teachers and senior teachers in rural areas are hesitant to undergo training and utilise digital technologies for digital education in the classroom.

Challenges with language and subject matter

One of the primary obstacles to the development of digital education in India is language. Since there are many different regional languages spoken throughout the nation in various states, it can be challenging for agencies to push digital information into each of these languages.

Equipment upgrades and maintenance issues with digital devices

One of the biggest challenges in rural areas is keeping digital equipment updated and maintained. Government funding limits play a significant role in this. Rural schools' digital education initiatives do not support themselves. The government initially created a number of programmes to advance digital education, but subsequently they were not given the attention needed to maintain the technology, which has a negative impact on the growth of digital education in rural areas.

Insufficient resources

Utilizing the most up-to-date gear and software available on the market requires effective and efficient use in digital education. The integration of digital technology into educational systems in underdeveloped nations like India is a challenging endeavour because it requires significant funding and infrastructure. The government promised to provide cash through the Digital India programme for the implementation of technology, however inadequate or insufficient funding results in redundant and outdated infrastructure and equipment in rural schools.

India's education industry has grown rapidly over the past few years, aiding in the transformation of the nation into a knowledge hub. The study makes it abundantly evident that the growth of the nation's educational infrastructure is necessary for the spread of digital learning. The investment in infrastructure for the education sector will rise significantly as a result. Digital

education must be developed in Indian culture in order to meet the needs of a democratic government, English-speaking tech talent, and a solid legal and intellectual property protection framework. The Indian government has also undertaken significant initiatives to advance digital learning in the country, including the expansion of IITs and IIMs as well as the provision of research funds at most government institutions and the opening of IITs and IIMs in new cities. A programme to promote digital literacy will be launched to reach six crore more rural families. The Indian government has also declared intentions to digitise academic records from secondary through tertiary institutions, such as degrees, diplomas, mark sheets, migration certificates, skill certificates, etc., and store them in a National Academic Depository (NAD). The report emphasised the various difficulties faced by digital education in India. To overcome these obstacles and advance digital education in India, the government of India must take the necessary actions.

References

- Jinal Jani and Girish Tere (2015). Digital India: A need of Hours. International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Science and Software Engineering.P.8 SSN: 2277 128X.
- Shikha Dua, Ms Seema Wadhawan, Ms Sweety Gupta. 2016. Issues, Trends & Challenges Of Digital Education: An Empowering Innovative Classroom Model For Learning. International Journal of Science Technology and Management. Vol. No.5, Issue No. 05. ISSN 2394-1537.
- Himakshi Goswami. 2016. Opportunities and Challenges of Digital India Programme. International Education & Research Journal [IERJ]. E-ISSN No: 2454-9916 Volume: 2 Issue: 11 Nov 2016.
- Jayesh M. Patel. 2017. Web Based Tools Of Technology In Future Teaching Learning Strategies. International Education & Research Journal [IERJ]. E-ISSN No: 2454-9916 Volume: 3 Issue: 2 Feb 2017.

How to cite this article:

Ragavendran, V. A. and Beaula, B. 2022. A Pan-Indian Study of Digital Education. *Int.J.Curr.Res.Aca.Rev.* 10(11), 1-4. doi: <https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcrar.2022.1011.001>