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✍ CONTENTS OF PART - II ✍

Overview and Challenges before Indian Higher Education System in Digital Era

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Abstract

As per the Indian legislation education is the state subject. Every state government has complete authority to designing and implementing the education policy to the state. Central Advisory Borad of Education (CABE), National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT), State Council for Educational Research and Training(SCERT) these are the national institute plays important role in strengthening and implementing educational policies in india. Digitalization has been taken the drastic changes in many different sectors like manufacturing. Production, Service, Health, Education etc. Indian education system includes four level system that is lower primary (age 6-10), upper primary (age 11-12), high (age 13-15) and higher secondary (age 15-18). Government of India has established the UGC (University Grant Commission) to strengthening the higher education system in india. The expenditure on education by Indian government in recent year is around 4 % of the GDP. Education system has been glowing in the era of digitization due to new technology implementing by educational institute. Universal access system in the education has been successfully established in India in the era of digitization which will make positive impact in forthcoming educational change.

Key Words: Digitization, Education.

Introduction

Indian education system is very popular from the ancient time. In the earlier years Indian education system has changed a lot showing a great increment in the percentage of education in every state as well as in rural and urban area. It has been possible due to the intensity of Indian economy. For the improvement in Indian education system many efforts and initiatives has been taken by the government. Indian government has established different universities and colleges in different area of the countries. For the controlling and improvement in the quality education of the institute government of India has established the University Grant Commission (UGC).

Objective

- To overview of Education System in digital India.
- To study the challenges before Education System in digital India.

Research Methodology

This Research Paper is constructed on the basis of Secondary data which are collected from various sources includes different articles, Journals, Magazines, Periodicals, Research Works, News Papers, web sites of government of India for digital literacy and all the research related Web sites.
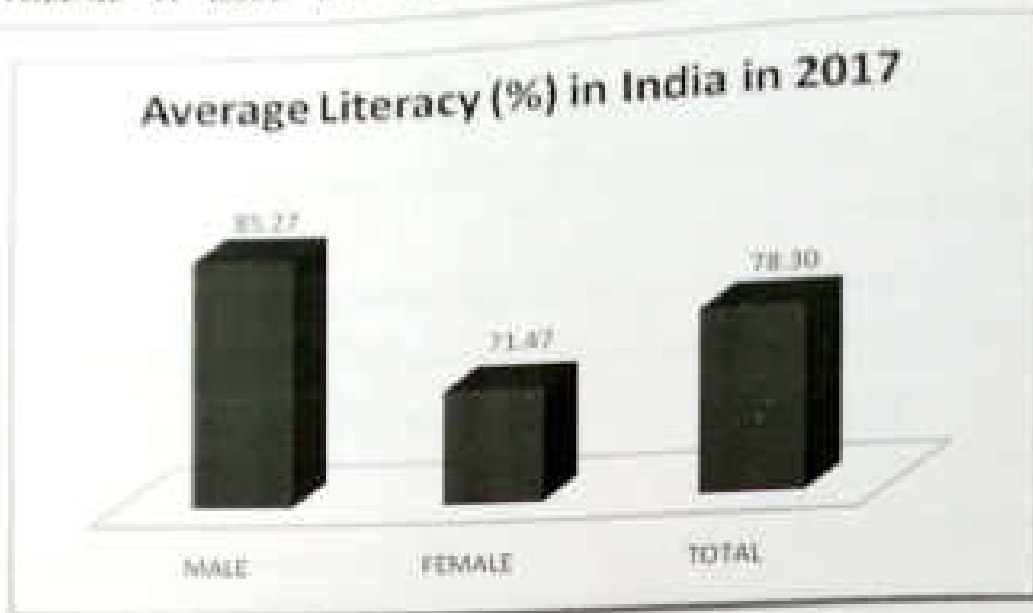
Research Question

Is there any association with the education system and digitalization?

Challenges before Higher Education System

Indian economy functioning state wise because every state of the country is different than each other therefore every state has its own problems and issues. There are different challenges before the education system in every state like fiscal policy, revenue, health, infrastructure, culture, poverty, employment, etc. government has certainly takes many steps toward the improvement in the quality education and gradually it affect on the different issues of economy. Different schemes for primary education, Secondary education and higher education are implementing by the government to provide fundamental right of education to every India people. The total literacy rate is 78.30% in India but we can find the big gap between the rural and urban area. Only around 20% of total students enrolled for primary and secondary education are being able to complete their graduation and only around 5% students are being able to complete their post graduation. It means rest of the students quite away from their complete education. Following are the challenges before the education system in digitalization.

- *Literacy Rate in India:* Average literacy in India is 85.27% which is varied as per area, it is found in the rural area approximate 75% and in the urban area approximate 89%. This literacy variation denotes the different area wise challenges before the education system in India.

Average Literacy (%) in India in 2017

As per the above table literacy rate of India is improving up to 78.30% in the year 2017 which includes Male literacy rate 85.27% and Female Literacy rate 71.47%. The most literate state of is Kerala having 93.91% literacy rate whereas Bihar having 63.82% least literate state in India.

- *Economic Condition of the society:* The basic problem of education in India is the economic condition of Indian families. Government has made elementary education for the children in the age range 4-14 years compulsory and free of cost. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is made mainly for the poor children. Through this program government has made the facility of free meal during the education to children in school premises. As well as this program government has also taken steps in imparting computer education in the primary levels.

- *Administering Body of the Government:* In the Indian education system are many political heads which makes a big gap between Indian government and the common people. There are still different issues found before the government administration to implementation of different schemes to the education system.
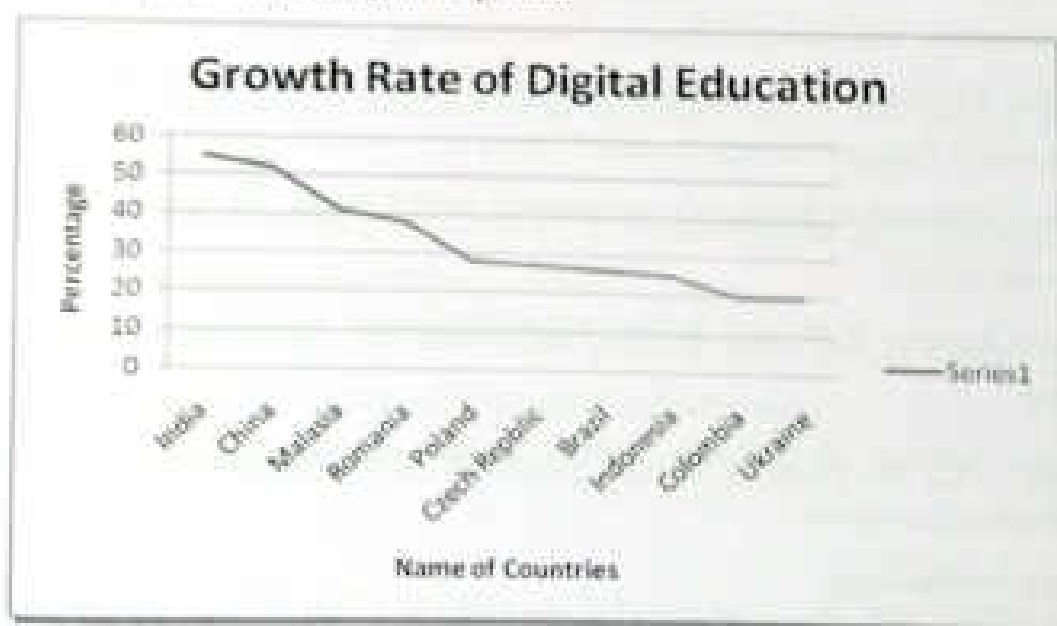
- *Implementation of Educational Scheme:* Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid Day Meal, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, National Scheme of Incentives to Girls for Secondary Education, Girls Hostel Scheme, Scheme of Vocational Education, Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage, National Scholarships, All India Council for Technical Education Scholarships, Scheme of Apprenticeship Training, Department of Science and Technology grants and fellowships, Scholarship Schemes for ST Students by Ministry of Tribal Affairs Post-Doctoral Research Fellows (Scheme), Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities - Schemes/Programmes, Sports Authority of India promotional schemes these are the different

schemes constituted by the government for the strengthening of the education system in India. Government is trying to improve the implementation process for such schemes with transparently in digital sources.

- **Reservation for Economically Strong:** Reservation is given by the Indian constitution to all developing and undeveloped sector of the society in the education. It is also found that many socially develop peoples taking the advantages of the reservation in the education that affect the unnecessary burden on the education expenditure. If Economical base is considered the education facility to society it will assists the balancing improvement of the education system.

- **E-Education Facility:** There are many technological initiatives available in digital era like e-courses, e-learning apps, e-books, e-notes, e-lectures, e-exam etc. This facility is mainly required in rural area where students are far away from this piece of knowledge. Basic requirement to establishment of required infrastructure to rural and urban area is biggest challenge because around 5 lack schools, colleges, universities are targeted to connect with broadband service. There is a need to make huge economical provision to easy accessible digital facility at targeted institute.

- **Growth of Digital Use in Education System:**

Above table shows that the growth rate of digital education and how different countries are adopting e-learning and it is very important indicator for the implementing the digital resources in the education sector. As compare to other countries india is doing well but still there is scope to improvement to take advantages of digitalization in education filed.

Conclusion

Apart from the many challenges before the Indian economy and education sector in the digital era as compare to other Asian countries India is achieving good position in the technological growth in education development. Indian economy is going through the developing phase and as per present scenario of Indian education system has been improving a lot from the past few years. Chalk and talk method is becoming outdated day by day. Many important steps are taken by the government to improving and strengthening the present Indian education. Use of digital resources in education system is really helpful to improvement in teaching learning process as well as inclusive development of every region of the country. The positive aspect of digitalization is focused on theoretical knowledge as well as practical skill due to that Students are being able to learn more and more theoretical concepts. This helps them to develop higher intellect compared to students from other countries.

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