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DIGITAL LEARNING IN INDIA: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

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ABSTRACT: This article tries to explain the challenges and opportunities of the Digital learning effect in the 21st century in India. In the Indian education influencing so many things, like population, poverty, teacher's skills, teaching method, pedagogy, and finances. Digital learning is one of the most affected ways of education. Digital learning Chaining education after a new dimension. Education is the Nation's Strength. In Indian, education conducted different stages in primary school, Secondary School, higher secondary School, and university. The Indian education system is that the third-largest within the world, first within the United States, and therefore the second is China. Since independence, India as a developing nation is contentiously progressing within the education area. There are a lot of challenges to the education system of India that equally gives a lot of opportunities to beat these challenges and to form education systems far better education for the Digital learning of the 21st century.

KEYWORDS: Education, Learning, 21st century, Challenges, Opportunities.

OBJECTIVES:

- To know about the Education in India.
- To know about the- what is learning and digital learning.
- To know about the challenges for digital learning.
- To give some Opportunities for digital learning.

INTRODUCTION:

Indian education influencing so many things, like more population, poverty, teacher's skills, teaching method, pedagogy, and finances. According to the census reports of the Indian Census 2011, the population of India is 1,210,854,977 with 623, 724, 248 males and 586,469, 174 females. The total literacy rate in the country at present is 74.04%. The present Indian population is more than 1.3 billion. India is geographically 7th largest country. So many religions and languages in India. Education is providing all the children with a very difficult process. So the government provides education in all different ways. Learning is a lifelong process. Digital learning is a combination of content and method. It is delivered by electronic elements. Digital learning is one of the most affected ways of education. Digital learning Chaining education after a new dimension.

EDUCATION IN INDIA:

India's education system is the largest in the world. The school system in India has two levels – the primary level (lower primary -age 6 to 10, upper primary age 11 and 12), secondary level (secondary age 13 to 15, higher secondary age 17 and 18 years). The lower primary school is divided into five “standards”, upper primary school into two, high school into three, and higher secondary into two. Students have to learn a common curriculum largely (except for regional changes in mother tongue) till the end of high school. There is some amount of specialization possible at the higher secondary level. In the Indian education system, different types of schools maintaining. Government schools, Government aided private schools, Private schools (unaided), National schools, International schools, Home-schooling.

At the next stage is college or university level there is the most administration at the tertiary level is that the University Grants Commission, which enforces its standards, advises the government, and helps coordinate between the middle and therefore the state. Accreditation for higher learning is overseen by 15 autonomous institutions established by the University Grants Commission (UGC). As per the newest 2011 Census, about 8.15% (68 million) of Indians are graduates, with Union Territories of Chandigarh and Delhi topping the list with 24.65% and 22.56% of their population being graduates respectively.

At the level of Open and distance learning school, the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) provides opportunities for continuing education. Those who missed completing school education. 14 lakh students are enrolled at the secondary and higher secondary level through open and distance learning. State governments also introduced in 2012 "State Open School" to provide distance education. At the higher education level, Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) co-ordinates distance learning. It has a cumulative enrolment of about more than 15 lakh, serviced through 53 regional centers, and 1,400 study centers with 25,000 counselors. The Distance Education Council (DEC), an authority of IGNOU is coordinating 13 State Open Universities and 119 institutions of correspondence courses in conventional universities. This open and distance educational centers mostly maintain digital learning.

WHAT IS LEARNING?

Learning is the process of acquiring new understanding, knowledge, behaviors, skills, values, and preferences. The ability to learn is possessed by humans, animals, and some machines; there is also evidence for some kind of learning in certain plants.

Learning factors: Learning factors are two types.

External factors: External factors mainly explain Heredity, Status of students (Physical and home conditions), and Physical environment.

Internal factors: Internal factors mainly explain Goals or purposes, Motivational behavior, Interest, Attention, Drill or practice, Aptitude, Attitude, Emotional conditions, Learning activities, Testing, and Guidance.

Learning Styles:

Every individual is unique in the world. Everyone processes information at their own pace and in their own way; researches have discovered there are several types of learning styles or categories that everyone falls into.

Visual: suggests name best learning way is visual learning. Visual learners are those that learn image or cue to help them process the information. Visual learners have a good spatial sense and sense of direction. Visual learners have good color balance and Are good at using maps and rarely get lost

Auditory: Auditory learning is a unique type of learning style, but it is used to classify those who respond primarily to sound. Aural learners find that certain music invokes strong emotions and Have a good sense of pitch or rhythm

Linguistic: Linguistic learners learn best both under verbal instruction and writing. These learners are typically those that go into public speaking, writing, journalism, and debating. Linguistic learners enjoying reading and writing.

Physical: A physical learner likes getting their hands dirty. They learn the best way of going through the motions of what they are learning. Physical learners enjoy sports and exercise along with outdoor activities and working with their hands.

Logical (Mathematical): Logical thinkers mostly pursuing mathematicians, engineers, or sciences. Because they have a very unique way of learning. Logical learners Classify and group information together to better understand it.

Interpersonal (Social): Interpersonal learners are natural group workers. Social learners prefer to socialize after work or class and enjoy playing group sports.

Characteristics of learning:

- Learning involves change and activities.
- Learning Requires Interaction.
- Learning may be a Lifelong Process.
- Learning Occurs Randomly Throughout Life.
- Learning Involves Problems Solving and much more than Thinking.
- Learning is that the Process of Acquiring Information.
- Experience is important for Learning

DIGITAL LEARNING:

Digital learning may be a sort of learning combination of context and method by electronic elements. It's associated by technology. It encompasses the appliance of a good spectrum of practices including and virtual learning. Sometimes digital Learning is confused with online learning or e-learning, digital learning encompasses the aforementioned concepts.

Digital learning strategy:

- Adaptive learning and Blended learning
- Classroom technologies and E-textbooks
- Learning analytics and Learning objects
- Mobile learning: e.g. Mobile Phones, Laptops, Computers, iPads.
- personalized learning
- E-learning or online learning and Open educational resources (OERs)
- Technology-enhanced teaching and learning

Digital learning Pedagogies: Listed below are common pedagogies, or practices of teaching, that combine technology and learning:

- Blended/hybrid learning
- Online learning
- Flipped learning
- 1:1 learning
- Differentiated learning
- Individualized learning
- Personalized learning
- Understanding intentionally (UBD)
- Universal Design for Learning (UDL)

Digital learning tools and resources:

There are a plethora of tools and resources online. This will be wont to create and enhance a digital learning environment.

Listed below are resources and tools 21st century teachers can use for digital learning:

- Google class
- Esayclass
- RSS or Social Readers
- Google+ Communities
- YouTube Channels
- iTunesU
- Cloud-based Word Processors (i.e. Google Drive)
- File-sharing platforms (i.e. Dropbox)
- Evernote
- Digital Pocket
- Zotero

21st CENTURY DIGITAL EDUCATION IN INDIA:

Indian Education has changed in recent times. There was once a time teacher-centered education conducting; now it is changed to the student center. The teacher totally explained knowledge and experience his students'. Today, education is catching great change from all segments of society. The world is changing. So we understand what we are preparing for our children. 21st century education deal with extraordinary and change with capable of teaching students.

Modern technology in the learning program: Technology enables to improve the interaction between communities, and educationists paper new methodology and pedagogy. Technology makes learning natural and is the key to the future. technology impact on interdisciplinary learning and research-based innovation. Digital classroom, online learning, ICT tools, and artificial intelligence, Robotics, Virtual Reality, and so forth have revolutionized the education sector.

New ideas in the education system

Development Students thinking skills: The student is the center of education. Education developing higher-order thinking skills is providing for students.

Goal of modern education: The modern education is to focus on ensuring that children would be problem solvers, decision makers, and enablers.

Skill-based education : Skill-based learning useful to students' future flexible learning paths focuses on imparting life skills, student-centric learning methods, and use of technology.

Modern teaching methodology: The modern teaching methodology is focused on analytical and thinking skills. The transferable abstract thinking skills and reflective observation in students help in developing future careers.

ISSUES WITH DIGITAL LEARNING IN INDIA:

Digital learning affected within the education sector. Allow us to say variety of problems regarding education in India's digital learning. While studies suggest digital learning is changing education for the higher, it doesn't mean that digital learning is easily. the digital learning challenges teachers face, most are willing to affect them to form their classroom a digital learning environment. Today, let's take a while to seem at a number of the more common digital learning challenges and discuss ways to beat them.

Technology continuously changing: Unfortunately, technology is usually changing, so you ought to not expect to be using an equivalent tools forever. Instead, you ought to have an idea and budget in situ for upgrading technology.

Lack of quality content: With the quantity of digital content, it's overwhelming to curate a set of high-quality digital learning materials independently. Instead, your school administrators and teachers should work side-by-side with the varsity librarian to develop a solid collection of content.

High costs: Technology and digital resources are expensive. Therefore, teachers and schools should be prepared to hunt grants and community support for funding.

Security issues: More activity online also results in more security issues. To combat security issues, your school should invest in security. Additionally, students and teachers got to be taught the fundamentals of internet safety.

Teacher's skills: Teacher skills are most impotent within the teaching-learning process. Present days very less training programs in education. So the teacher training programs useful to develop different methods in his teaching-learning process.

Digital classroom: One of the foremost challenges for digital classrooms in India because is poor internet connectivity and establishing in rural areas and a couple of parts of urban areas. the majority of the population across India has still no access to the online therefore the digital classroom maintenances are very problematic. And an outsized population in rural areas remains illiterate so we cannot rich digital technology there.

Language and Syllabus related Challenge: Languages and Syllabus is one of the foremost barriers for the event of digital education in India, there are several different languages within the various state are spoken, pushing all the digital content altogether these regional languages and Syllabus a short time becomes difficult.

Maintenance of digital equipment: In rural areas maintenance of digital equipment is one among the most challenges. The digital equipment maintenance was very high.

Financing: Digital education involves effective and efficient usage of appropriate and latest hardware and software technology within the market. In India, digital technology implementation into education systems could also be a difficult task. It requires large funds and infrastructure. The Digital India program the govt is promised availability of funds for technology implementation.

SUGGESTIONS/ OPPORTUNITIES IN EDUCATION AND DIGITAL LEARNING:

Digital learning has plenty of advantages for teachers, students and administrates. Teaching and learning can take place whenever and wherever it is most convenient for everyone. Education in teaching and learning process changing Digital mode. Colleges and universities change may be a curriculum digital mode. Allow us to mention a number of Suggestions for improving education as Digital learning.

Develop high-quality digital learning programs: High-quality learning programs useful to teachers, students, and administrators. digital learning mode helpful to all those. These programs easy to understand different pedagogies and methods to teachers.

Teachers skills development: Digital learning useful to teachers develops professional skills and easy to understanding content for students.

Digital classroom: Every college and institute maintains their won Digital class. The Digital class manages to difficult time to beat the overall classroom. Offering a spread of subject knowledge.

Online Class: Very few colleges and universities were doing online classes. Absolutely nothing with online education pre-COVID-19 the education getting to back. Planning and understand that online education getting to minimum knowledge source for brand spanking new revenues. The web class mostly full fills to academic activities.

ICT teaching: ICT related teaching and learning process very effective and straightforward process. numerous ICT tools useful to love., radio, T.V, Computer Etc., access to realize more knowledge. Present days we using Face book, what's up, Google classroom, easy class, etc.... Useful to share information and communication technology.

Providing Internet facility: In rural areas suffering internet facility. Therefore the government tacks response to supply good connections in an online facility. It's useful to country students' good online classes covered.

Financing: Digital education involves effective and efficient. Therefore the government provides funding to develop digital classrooms.

CONCLUSION:

Finally, I will be able to conclude by saying for digital learning most affected within the education. 21st-century education is the most vital nation's development. However, education is extremely important for growing our economy, society, and polity. 21st-

century education in India has many challenges and opportunities. We'd like to speak about digital learning them and highlight in order that the government can resolve such issues. You would like to read this text to urge a thought about the way to overcome digital learning. 21st-century opportunities are available but the way to get benefits from these opportunities and the way to form them accessible to others may be a matter of concern. Digital classrooms, online classes, ICT tools are developing education to give better opportunities.

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