Digitalization for Empowerment of Destitute Women

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Abstract:

According to the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, "True education must correspond to the surrounding circumstances, or it is not a healthy growth."

The Indian Government initiated the Digital India promotion in 2015 to make the electronic services available to the masses. Establishment of online infrastructure and expanding internet connectivity or to make India digitally enabled in the field of technology. The Digitize India scheme includes the strategies to access the high-speed internet networks. The vision of the campaign is inclusive growth in all sectors including educational sector.

The main objective is to develop a stable and secure digital platform. Further to provide access to government services digitally and establish Universal Digital Literacy. Existing educational system in India demanding its (education) accessibility to all the citizens irrespective of caste and creed. Present day children are born have the access to learn the technological gadgets from infant stage. All through last decade the youth changed themselves into technologically driven, revealing considerable potential and readiness to swallow and learn using digital and electronic media in place of print media.

Keywords: E*ducation,* Electronic, Technology, Digital Literacy.

Introduction

The governments at central level as well as state levels are focussing on designing online education programmes, strengthening digital infrastructure across the country including providing internet connectivity in the remote areas, and offering to the expanding demand for upskilling among students. According to IAMAI-Kantar Cube report, active internet users in India is estimated to reach 900 million by 2025, up 45% over 622 million active internet users in 2020. Also, internet penetration in the country is expected to reach more than 55% by 2025.

The following line describes the digitalisation facilities which empower the people in India at low cost in stipulated time.

- Accessible India Campaign and Mobile App for enabling people with disabilities to gain access to equal opportunity.

- Agrimarket App in the mobile directs farmers to abreast with the crop prices and avoid upset sale.

- Beti Bachao Beti Padhao aims at providing equal opportunity to a girl child to be educated.

- BHIM (Bharat Interface For Money) app facilitates for digital transactions i.e., payments like electricity bills, telephone charges, etc. easy and quick using UPI.

- Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCTNS) which is a nationwide networking infrastructure for the evolution of an IT-enabled state-of-the-art tracking system around 'Investigation of crime and detection of criminals.'

  To work out the insurance premium for reported crops based on the area of coverage, amount, and loan amount Crop Insurance Mobile App introduced.

- Digital AIIMS for health identification number for every patient on an Aadhar platform.

- For the purpose of providing digitalization of services like libraries, hospitals, schools, and prisons E-Granthalaya, E-Panchayat, E-Hospital, E-Pathshala, E- prison introduced by the government.

e-governance, skill development, and infrastructure development initiatives are listed below;

- Aadhar Enabled Payment System (AEPS)

- BPO Scheme

- Digidhan Abhiyaan

- My.Gov

- National Mission on Education using ICT

- North East BPO Promotion Scheme (NEBPS)

- NREGA – Soft

- Open Forge

- Pay Gov India

- Smart Cities

- Pradhan Mantri Jan- Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)

- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)

- PAHAL (DBTL)

- Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)

- Visvesvaraya PhD Scheme For Electronics and IT

Transform into Digital India-Education Sector From Print media to Digital and electronic media:

- Access to education to all.

- Technologically-driven.

- Revealing considerable potential and readiness to learn and use of digital and electronic media.

- Digital based knowledge society.

- Digitally empowered society and knowledge generating economy.

- A well-progressing towards digital education.

- Embracing digitisation by universities and colleges.

- Increasing internet penetration and soaring demand from students.

- Initiative for PM eVIDYA programme, DIKSHA, etc. to make it at par with some global online education best practices learning opportunities to students.

Benefits of Digital India:

- Present day children are growing in such a very different world even toys are digital, and many are programmable. So, we should think of complete digitalization.

- Every Indian citizen starting with children should be independent digitally for which creation of digital infrastructure is necessary.

- Technology in schools is essential for today's generation.

- The benefits of digital learning in transforming a child's life are: Motor Skills, Decision Making, Visual Learning, Cultural Awareness, Improved Academic Performance, Inventiveness, etc. Moreover, coding is also proving to be the magic of technology.

Barriers to Education Technology in India:

- ❖ Transition from chalkboard to prompt, flexible online teaching demands appropriate technology-enabled learning.

- ❖ Digital education has often been considered a possible solution for Rural India to fill the existing gender gaps in education.

❖ Inadequate teachers in rural schools and high rate of drop-outs.

❖ Insufficiency of innovative teaching-learning methods and learning material.

❖ National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 focuses on digital learning as a substitute to the traditional classroom model.

❖ The present Covid-19 crisis has had showed an adverse impact on the digital education.

In nutshell,

✔ Digital Illiteracy and No Infrastructural Support

✔ Access to proper devices and cost of data for rising use of content consumption

✔ Inadequate Skills

✔ Language Barriers

✔ Gender Inequalities

Suggestions:

• The Government should offer tax benefits to Ed-Tech companies to provide cheap multi-lingual platforms on low cost to provide access to all.

• To promote blended mode of approach thus being more favourable for learners at large.

• Arrangement for online content delivery training for teachers by governments.

• Innovative online education process should be promoted.

• The rural areas must be equipped with the essential infrastructure.

• The successful gambits under the CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) should be promoted.

• Rural Schools should be provided with digital learning kits.

Conclusion:

The above deatailed barriers can overcome through the reasonable and available e-learning modes. Content Standardization, Facilitating all the vital amenities and services in government schools through PPP (public-private partnership) model should be made available to the teachers. Further modified teacher-training programmes on online education, blended learning in schools, etc. need to be considered to drive digital education for achieve sustenance empowerment among people and in all sectors.

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