



ONLINE MODE IN HIGHER EDUCATION: REJUVENATION NEED OF THE HOUR

Dr. Niharika Srivastava
Assistant Professor
Department of Economics
P.B.P.G. College Pratapgarh City, Pratapgarh

ABSTRACT

Keywords: Online Education Mode, Higher Education, New Education Policy

Hence, online is a mode of education that increases the availability and accessibility of education and creates rejuvenation in the education field. Education is a mental state in the form of development and broad ideas & views and increases the analysis power of critical evaluation. Education makes humans become able to create, innovate, develop, control of situations or things or state in better form than before. Therefore development of education mode has many pros such that Rural or poor students can also gain knowledge, Unreachable students can also gain knowledge at home, It is safer for women because they can enhance their knowledge without going outside. *It is very useful when whole world is tackling COVID-19 like pandemic* but it has cons like-No any teacher motivates the students to join and attend the class through audio-video, it cannot feel a student to do or innovate in their life, this method is very costly for institutions as well as students, it makes a human isolate also, It makes a 'Human' like 'Machine'.

The scope of e-learning is enormous and can help realize the potential of each student. Both, opportunities and challenges are lying for the government and the private sector. The aim should be to ensure equal and adequate access to such platforms as the country continues to globalize and catch up with advanced economies. If the Indian education system aims to transit to online learning in the future, it must emphasize policies that bridge the digital divide and move the country closer to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

At last, it can be concluded that it is a better way for providing and spreading education but not sufficient. Offline and online both are compulsory for enhancing knowledge through education and both have importance. Therefore, it should be run parallel because it is a demand of present era.

IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION

We are living in the era of internationalization and globalization. Knowledge is an all-important driver of economic development. It is an external and indirect factor of economic development. In the era of knowledge-driver economy and learning societies, both formal and informal education is playing an increasingly vital role in promoting economic solidarity, social cohesion, individual growth, sustainable development and a culture of peace and world citizenship, whereas views of people about the way they live, learn, work and 'think about work' have changed. Moreover, Education enriches people's understanding of themselves and the world. It improves the quality of their lives and leads to broad social benefits to individuals and society. Education raises people's productivity and creativity and promotes entrepreneurship and

technological advances. It plays a crucial role in securing economic and social progress and improving income distribution. Education brings all the positive changes in variable factors of production as well as in infrastructure development. No one can deny the importance of education. It is said that education is a pillar of economic development which is standing on the foundation of knowledge or awareness. The proper channel of awareness or knowledge transformation, skill, training etc. will empower the pillar of education which ultimately helps and promotes the process of economic development of an economy. If the pillar is strong enough to hold the economy, the irregularities can be reduced or minimized very easily and the economy will multiply manifold in terms of value addition employment, standard of living etc. and if the pillar of education is weak and fragile the irregularities may push the economy downward and the economy may fall down. Thus, economic development depends on the quality workforce and this quality workforce may be acquired by developing professional, social and communication skills through education because it improves the quality of human resource and human resource is an active resource of production that can manage other passive resources. Therefore education especially higher education should be global standard quality based higher education (GSQBHE).

CHALLENGES IN GLOBAL STANDARD QUALITY BASED HIGHER EDUCATION

According to New Education Policy 2020, Some of the major problems currently faced by the higher education system in India include: (a) a severely fragmented higher educational ecosystem; (b) less emphasis on the development of cognitive skills and learning outcomes; (c) a rigid separation of disciplines, with early specialization and streaming of students into narrow areas of study; **(d) limited access particularly in socio-economically disadvantaged areas, with few HEIs that teach in local languages** (e) **limited teacher and institutional autonomy**; (f) inadequate mechanisms for merit-based career management and progression of faculty and institutional leaders; (g) lesser emphasis on research at most universities and colleges, and lack of competitive peer reviewed research funding across disciplines; (h) suboptimal governance and leadership of HEIs; (i) an ineffective regulatory system; and (j) large affiliating universities resulting in low standards of undergraduate education.

But I wish to highlight two major problems – 1) limited access particularly in socio-economically disadvantaged areas, with few HEIs that teach in local languages; 2) limited teacher and institutional autonomy. Therefore in the present global environment, the acquisition of knowledge and skills provided by a traditional formal educational setup do not correspond because through it, country cannot achieve global standard quality in higher education. It has opened up new challenges and opportunities for education institutions-whether public, private or hybrid. Therefore, a new paradigm must evolve that is developmental, human centered, environmentally sound, and all-inclusive, so as to prepare learners to be contributors to knowledge and not just mere recipients of knowledge. In other words, *Rejuvenation through innovation in the higher education field is a need of the current hour.*

OVERCOME OR SOLUTION OPTION OF GSQBHE BY POLICY MAKER OF NEP

This policy envisions a complete overhaul and re-energising of the higher education system to overcome these challenges and thereby deliver high-quality higher education, with equity and inclusion. The policy's vision includes the following key changes to the current system: (a) moving towards a higher educational system consisting of large, multidisciplinary universities and colleges, with at least one in or near every district, and with more HEIs across India that offer medium of instruction or programmes in local/Indian languages; (b) moving towards a more multidisciplinary undergraduate education; (c) moving towards faculty and institutional autonomy; (d) revamping curriculum, pedagogy, assessment, and student support for enhanced student experiences; (e) reaffirming the integrity of faculty and institutional leadership positions through merit appointments and career progression based on teaching, research, and service; (f) establishment of a National Research Foundation to fund outstanding peer-reviewed research and to actively seed research in universities and colleges; (g) governance of HEIs by high qualified independent boards having academic and administrative autonomy; (h) "light but tight" regulation by a single regulator for higher education; (i) **increased access, equity, and inclusion through** a range of measures, including greater opportunities for outstanding public education; scholarships by private/philanthropic universities for disadvantaged and underprivileged students; **online education**, and Open Distance Learning (ODL); and all infrastructure and learning materials accessible and available to learners with disabilities.

Institutions will have the option to run online programmes, provided they are accredited to do so, in order to enhance their offerings, improve access, increase GER, and provide opportunities for lifelong learning (SDG 4). Top institutions accredited for ODL will be encouraged and supported to develop high-quality online courses. Such quality online courses will be suitably integrated into curricula of HEIs, and blended mode will be preferred. Online education provides a natural path to increase access to quality higher education. Finally, all programmes, courses, curricula, and pedagogy across subjects, including those inclass & online modes as well as student support will aim to achieve global standards of quality.

But I am only highlighting - increased access, equity, and inclusion through online education. To increase accessibility of higher education, this paper highlights the online mode of education.

STEPS TO BE TAKEN

Therefore, following suggested steps are given by NEP -

Steps to be taken by Governments- (a) Earmark suitable Government funds for the education of SEDGs (b) Set clear targets for higher GER for SEDGs (c) Enhance gender balance in admissions to HEIs (d) Enhance access by establishing more high-quality HEIs in aspirational districts and Special Education Zones containing larger numbers of SEDGs (e) Develop and support high-quality HEIs that teach in local/Indian languages or bilingually (f) Provide more financial assistance and scholarships to SEDGs in both public and private HEIs (g) Conduct outreach programmes on higher education opportunities and scholarships among SEDGs **(h) Develop and support technology tools for better participation and learning outcomes.**

Steps to be taken by all HEIs- (a) Mitigate opportunity costs and fees for pursuing higher education (b) Provide more financial assistance and scholarships to socio-economically disadvantaged students (c) Conduct outreach on higher education opportunities and scholarships (d) Make admissions processes more inclusive (e) Make curriculum more inclusive (f) Increase employability potential of higher education programmes (g) Develop more degree courses taught in Indian languages and bilingually (h) Ensure all buildings and facilities are wheelchair-accessible and disabled-friendly (i) Develop bridge courses for students that come from disadvantaged educational backgrounds (j) Provide socio-emotional and academic support and mentoring for all such students through suitable counseling and mentoring programmes (k) Ensure sensitization of faculty, counselor, and students on gender-identity issue and its inclusion in all aspects of the HEI, including curricula (l) Strictly enforce all no-discrimination and anti-harassment rules **(m) Develop Institutional Development Plans that contain specific plans for action on increasing participation from SEDGs, including but not limited to the above items.**

In this paper, supply and demand both sides of online education or learning's pros and cons of global standard quality based higher education are being assessed.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PAPER

There are following objectives of this paper-

- To describe digital education or online mode of education.
- Evolution and revolution in education mode.
- To highlight the digital status (availability of internet facilities and affordability of hardware, software and internet facilities) in India.
- To focus the prospects and challenges of online education in India.

METHODOLOGY OF THIS PAPER

Present study is descriptive in nature. Secondary data is collected from authentic sources like Telecom Statistics India-2019, Department of Telecommunications Ministry of Communications Government of India New Delhi and Statista-The Statistics Portal website. Trend line is used to support the analysis.

DEFINITION OF ONLINE EDUCATION OR LEARNING

Online learning is education that takes place over the Internet. It is often referred to as “e-learning” among other terms. However, online learning is just one type of “distance learning” - the umbrella term for any learning that takes place across distance and not in a traditional classroom. It is Internet-based courses offered synchronously and/or asynchronously¹.

Online education is electronically supported learning that relies on the Internet for teacher/student interaction and the distribution of class materials.”²

In simple language, e-learning is defined as “learning that is enabled electronically”. Typically, e-learning is conducted on the Internet, where students can access their learning materials online at any place and time. Clark and Mayer defined E-learning as instructions delivered through digital devices with the intent of supporting learning in their 2016 research paper “*E-learning and the science of instruction: Proven guidelines for consumers and designers of multimedia learning.*”³

On the above definitions, it can be said that Online learning is a process to teach or learn through synchronize or and non-synchronize method. In which a medium is necessary to connect both specific supplier and specific consumers. This medium has three requisites-1) hardware, 2) software and 3) internet.

EVOLUTION OF EDUCATION MODE⁴

Very-very years ago, mode of education seems in the form of cave drawings (30000 BC). After that it starts its life cycle in the form of Pythagoras academy (510BCE), Paper innovation in China (105), Manuscript Transaction in 382, Gutenberg Printing Press in 1450, Public Education in 1600-1800, Audio-Visual Age (1910), Film Strip projector in 1930, overhead projector in 1940, Television, VCR in 1960s. Computer age started in the 1990s.

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION MODE⁵

Computer age can be a revolution age in the field of Education. After that, smart board interactive whiteboard, networking, mobile, smart phones, digital projector etc are innovated till now. There are no limits in this field now. 21st century can be called the ‘*Digital or e-learning Mode Century of Education*’.

Teaching and learning methods have become digital or electronical. Zoom, Youtube, Google Classroom and other personal software has been used for teaching and learning processes. Lectures can be converted into audio-video form and are being uploaded on different domains so that students can access it through the internet. It is a very useful and popular instrument in the global era. In the globalization era, Economy’s development is lying on it.

The role of teachers today is changing from simply distributing knowledge, to heeding the comprehensive feedback and high-quality assessment of the students. Rather than being teachers literally, they are becoming schools in themselves, imparting both knowledge, skills and attributes to one and all. In this way, they produce an entire batch of skilled and intelligent students in every class that they head to. Of all the facts, one is absolutely true, “No Technology Can Replace Teachers”. However, it is also the responsibility of the teachers to a great extent to incorporate modern education technologies like online assignment and video lecture in the classrooms to help make the study material engaging, interactive and refreshing. Apart from getting involved in studying through such innovative measures, students will understand the relevance and importance of the entire content, thereby showing more interest in studies and learning. The advantage of digital learning is also that it helps both introverted and extroverted students voice their views in the classroom. With the help of web tools like message boards, forums and online lectures, students who are shy and hesitant can be empowered by the teachers in classrooms.

¹ <http://www.wlac.edu/online/documents/otl.pdf>

² <https://www.indiaeducation.net/online-education/articles/what-is-online-education.html>

³ <https://e-student.org/what-is-e-learning/>

⁴ https://docs.google.com/document/d/1syorc1Fb_A7g6WoYHbhh1_GAi7ajHnHb6-s8p6F1Ack/edit#heading=h.juirc0n9vp9j

⁵ https://docs.google.com/document/d/1syorc1Fb_A7g6WoYHbhh1_GAi7ajHnHb6-s8p6F1Ack/edit#heading=h.juirc0n9vp9j

UPCOMING TRENDS IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION SECTOR

Growing trend of Digital classroom/Flipped Class rooms-Technology is leading to a revolution in the way we learn. It is helping solve the problems of scale, quality of education, and learnability of the student. Teachers can now reach the full classroom through digital screens, enabling each child to get the same base content. Student engagement is higher as it combines various instructional styles. And each student gets exposure to world-class education, something that was just not available in a chalk and talk approach.

Learning on the go – Facilitating students to study at their own convenience anywhere anytime-On the self-learning front, we believe that it is still nascent stage due to lot more school involvement of the child (typical student reaches home only at 2:30pm) and over reliance on neighborhood tuition center. However, trend here we are observing is desire to have proper evaluation of the child by parents to help him in specific areas. Therefore, I believe that new trend here will be personalized learning based on rocket science level evaluation state machine.

Learning at the speed of need – Access to online learning material & digital content through various devices-Today, due to hi-tech network and multimedia, the education sector has emerged as a fast developing field. Another prominent result of the use of technology in education is that there is an extensive change in the teaching and learning methods, styles, and content across many schools in India. Today, students use a unique form of technology called cloud technology wherein they can easily submit and review their assignment regularly. When a school includes such facilities in a digital learning environment, the classroom becomes much more comfortable and welcoming to students. With computers and digital elements in classrooms, students feel find studying more enjoyable. The aim of a teacher however should be to create such an atmosphere which makes every student want to study. Moreover, considering that the young students today are usually surrounded by computers, iPads and mobiles, bringing the same technology into the classrooms makes them feel easy and acquainted.

Video based learning picking up pace in India-Video-based learning makes education engaging, entertaining and exploring. The interactive preface of this segment ignites learning with a pedigree of learning out of leisure with creativity, fun and entertainment on cards via the wonderful Apps, podcasts, videos, interactive software, ebooks and online interactive electronic boards. Children are excited and operative with interest to manage the showcase via their intelligence, exploring the weak techno skills of teachers and assist them in public with pride and honour and recognition. Now the classes are student-friendly, student-operated and info-

Popularity of online courses – MOOCS & Other distant learning programs-Talking about the popularity of MOOCs in India, India is the second biggest market for MOOCs in the world, after the USA. It is however expected that India in the coming years will supersede the USA. Our country has the second largest population in the world after China and is the third in terms of university enrollment worldwide. Respectively, the USA and China are first and second for university enrollment at the moment but this may soon change. MOOCs have opened the gateways for a lot of Indians in terms of being part of an educational revolution. It gives a great opportunity to avail high quality learning with the help of internet connectivity. Two foremost reasons as to why MOOCs is a good idea in India is millions of Indians live in poverty and are unable to afford or gain access to a higher education and secondly there are more applicants than seats in the Indian Universities.

STATUS OF ONLINE OR E- LEARNING IN INDIA

Many new innovations and successful start-ups have been initiated in the field of online education in the last 3 years. According to Technavio's market research analyst prediction, the online education market in India is growing at a CAGR of approximately 19% by 2020. 1.3 million users are from India out of 18 million registered learners according to recent analysis of Coursera, the world's largest online education provider. Increasing interest in flexible, career-relevant online courses has resulted in a considerable rise in new registrations in India of 70 percent over the past 12 months. As per the survey India is the third largest market for online learning after the US and China. Chan zuckerberg invested US\$ 50 million in Byju's, an education

technology start-up providing online education in India. Bertelsmann India invests \$8.2 million in Eruditus. Neev Knowledge Management Pvt. Ltd, offers online and classroom-based certification courses under the brand name EduPristine, has raised US\$ 10 million from Kaizen Management Advisors and DeVry Inc. Tata Trusts of the Tata group has entered into partnership with web-based free learning portal, Khan Academy, and seeks the opportunity to use technology as a medium to provide free education to everyone, anywhere in India.

On the other side, **Census 2011** tells us that 71 per cent of households with three or more members have dwellings with two rooms or less (74 per cent in rural and 64 per cent in urban areas). According to National Sample Survey data for 2017-18, only 42 percent of urban and 15 percent of rural households had **internet access**, and only 34 per cent of urban and 11 per cent of rural persons had used the internet in the past 30 days. These data clearly suggest that 2/3rd of the children will be left out of the online education process.

Economic reform policies have always leaned towards hyper-digitalization. For a long time, they have discussed how to innovate working and studying with at-home technologies. Increasing the education budget to 6% of the GDP is a welcome move in the **New National Education Policy-2020**.

But, has India a real potential to adopt the mode of online education? It can be assessed by availability of internet facilities and affordability of hardware, software and internet facilities.

ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

Introduction of new government policies has helped Indian online education market to have a positive outlook in the education industry. Government is making policies for expansion of digital literacy in India and to develop online education delivery infrastructure. Digital India Initiative with a long-term vision to provide quality and technologically aided education to all provides a major support in development of online education in India. This initiative aims to provide high quality service of internet across the country at affordable price for growth of online education in India. Government is also pursuing big companies like Qualcomm and Reliance to increase their horizon more in new technologies useful in the education sector for a better Indian education system.⁶

Mobile internet has been such a positive development in the country's digital progress, that in 2019, over 73 percent of India's total web traffic coming from mobile phones. In this context, in September 2016, Reliance Jio entered the Indian market, promising customers with cheap 4G, high speed data plans along with free voice calling. Within six months of its launch, the company had attracted over a 100 million customers and by the end of 2019, it had the highest wireless telecom subscriber base in India. Jio's competitive pricing drove down the data pricing among other established telecom operators, leading to a cumulative growth in mobile internet accessibility as well as affordability.

TABLE-1: DIGITAL STATUS OF INDIA

Year	Mobile Phone User in Million	Smart phone user in Million	Internet user in Million	Internet user in Mobile phone in Million	Ratio of mobile phone user with population (in %)	Ratio of smart phone user with population (in %)	Ratio of internet user with population (in %)	Ratio of mobile internet user with population (in %)
2015	969.54	254.99	302.36	242.92	74.00	19.46	23.08	18.54
2016	1034.11	308.16	342.65	281.81	78.07	23.27	25.87	21.28
2017	1170.59	390.98	422.2	351.60	87.44	29.21	31.54	26.26
2018	1189.99	428.04	493.96	390.90	87.98	31.64	36.52	28.90
2019	1161.71	453.67	636.73	420.70	85.02	33.20	46.60	30.79
2020	1360.48	529.09	696.77	448.20	98.59	38.34	50.49	32.48
2021	1440.48	583.70	761.29	469.30	103.38	41.89	54.64	33.68

⁶ <https://www.franchiseindia.com/education/Online-Education-Market-in-India-2016-2020.9263>

2022	1520.48	638.32	820.99	486.70	108.09	45.38	58.37	34.60
2023	1600.48	692.94	876.25	500.90	112.74	48.81	61.72	35.28
2024	1680.48	747.55	927.44	560.83	117.31	52.19	64.74	39.15
2025	1760.47	802.17	974.86	593.15	121.83	55.51	67.46	41.05

Sources: Telecom Statistics India-2019, Department of Telecommunications Ministry of Communications Government of India New Delhi and Statista-The Statistics Portal website

The statistic shows the number of mobile phone users in India from 2015 to 2019 and estimated from 2020 to 2025. For 2019 the number of mobile phone users in India is 1161.71 million (85.02%). (Fig-1)

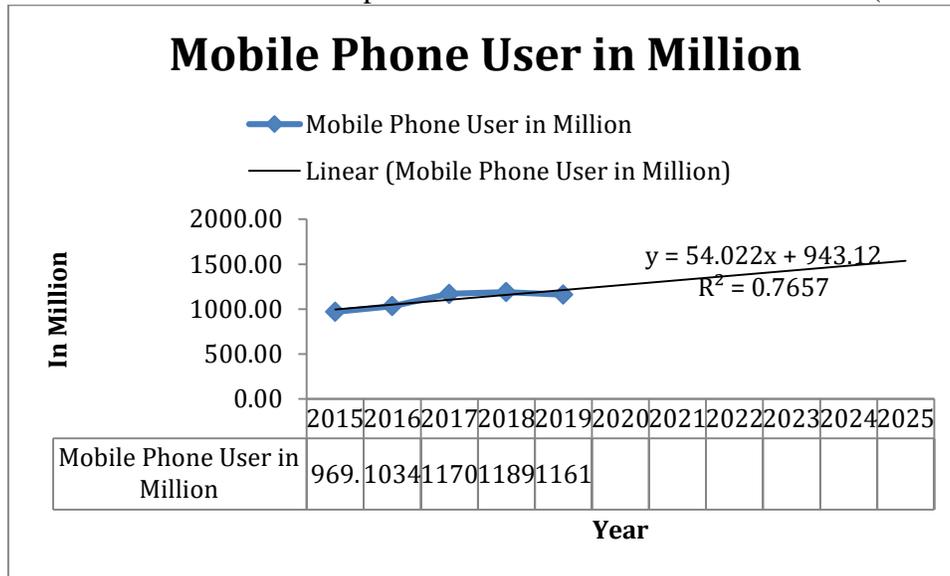


Fig-1: Mobile Phone User

In this same year the number of smartphone users in India is 453.67 million (33.2%) and could reach almost 802.17 million (55.5%) by 2025 (Fig-2).

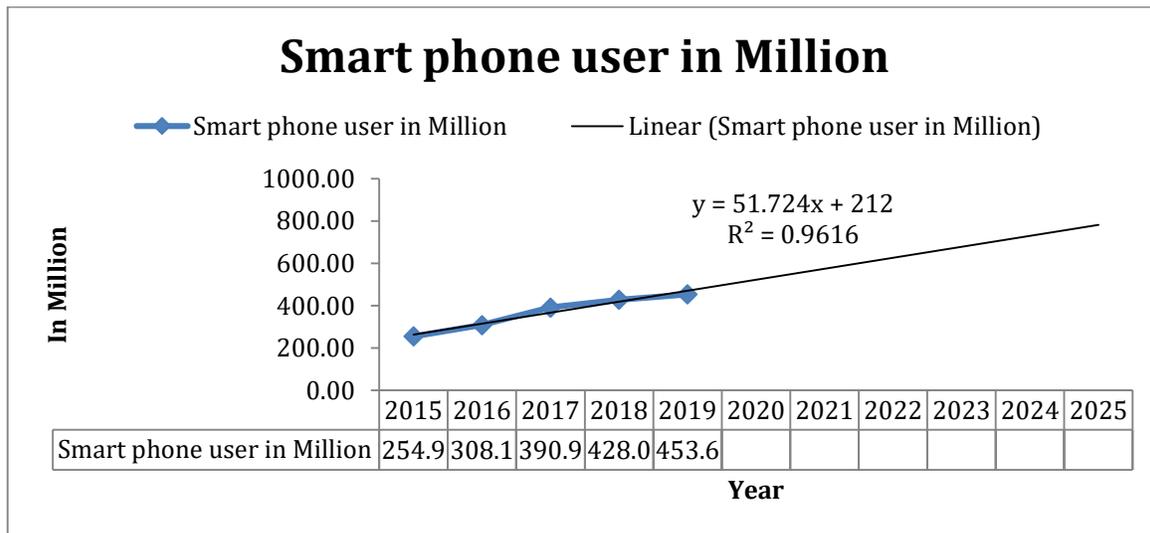


Fig-2: Smart Phone User

The share of smart phone users to the mobile phone users from 2015 to 2019 and estimated from 2020 to 2025 has increasing trend. In 2019, smart phone users would reach at 39% in India and could reach almost 46% in 2025 (Table-).

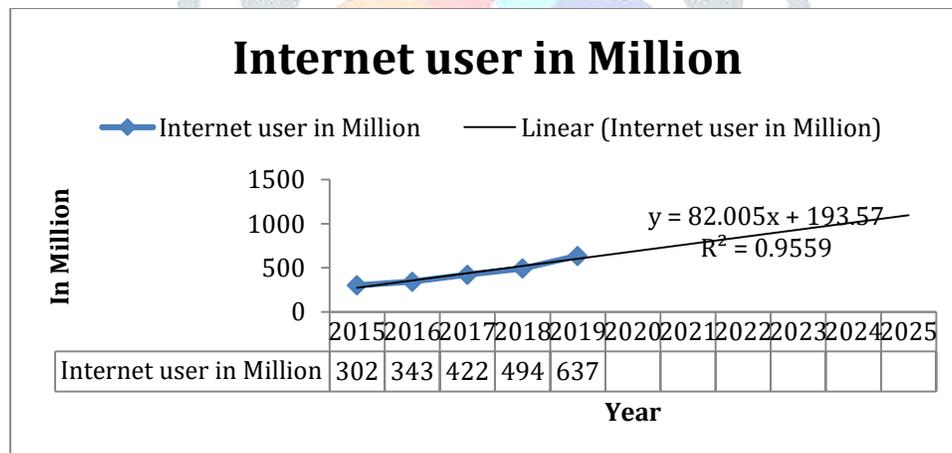
TABLE-2: SHARE OF SMART PHONE USER WITH MOBILE PHONE USER (IN %)

Year	Share of Smart phone user with Mobile phone user (in %)
2015	26.30
2016	29.80
2017	33.40
2018	35.97
2019	39.05
2020	38.89
2021	40.52
2022	41.98
2023	43.30
2024	44.48
2025	45.57

Sources: Statista-The Statistics Portal website

Above points show that the smart phones industry has been growing in the market of India. This increment shows that smart phones are penetrating in India either in locate in rural area or urban area. In other words, smart phone market increases gradually in India.

Indian also uses internet at Mobile/PC or café for browsing. There were 302.36 Million (23.08%) internet users in 2015 in India while it would be reached at 974.86 million (67.5%) in 2025 (Fig-3).

**Fig-3: Internet user**

Of these, 242.92 Million (80%) user accessed internet via their mobile phones in the same time and it would be reached at 593.15 Million (60.8%) in 2025 (Fig-4 & Table-). It shows that user of internet via mobile in absolute term increases but its percentage value has been decreasing. It shows that consumers are switching off from mobile medium to other medium like PC/ Laptop etc.

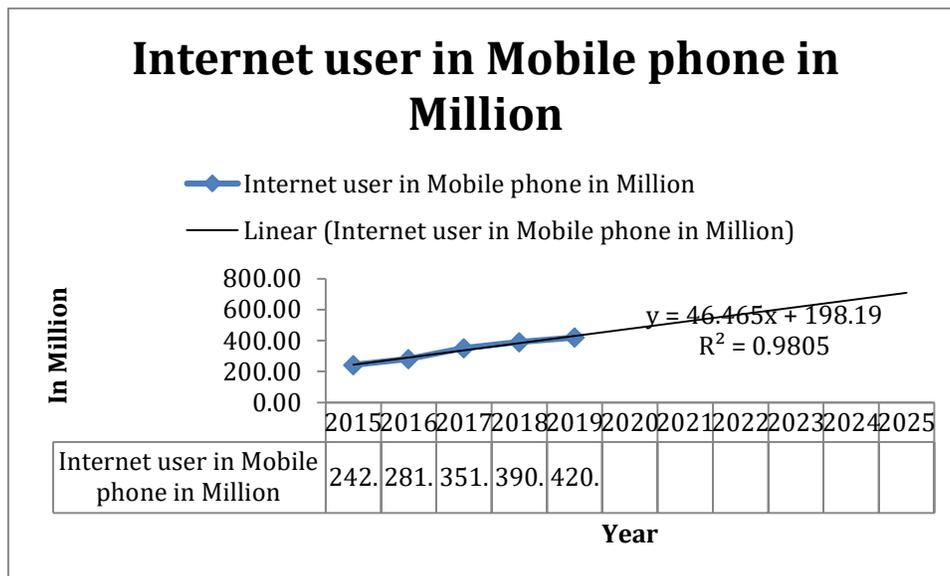


Fig-4: Internet user in Mobile phone

TABLE-3: SHARE OF INTERNET VIA MOBILE PHONE USER WITH INTERNET USER (IN %)

Year	Share of Internet Via Mobile phone user with Internet user (in %)
2015	80.34
2016	82.24
2017	83.28
2018	79.14
2019	66.07
2020	64.33
2021	61.65
2022	59.28
2023	57.16
2024	60.47
2025	60.85

Sources: Statista-The Statistics Portal website

India has second position in spending their time for online. Conditions of internet facilities in urban areas are much better than rural areas. (Fig-4)

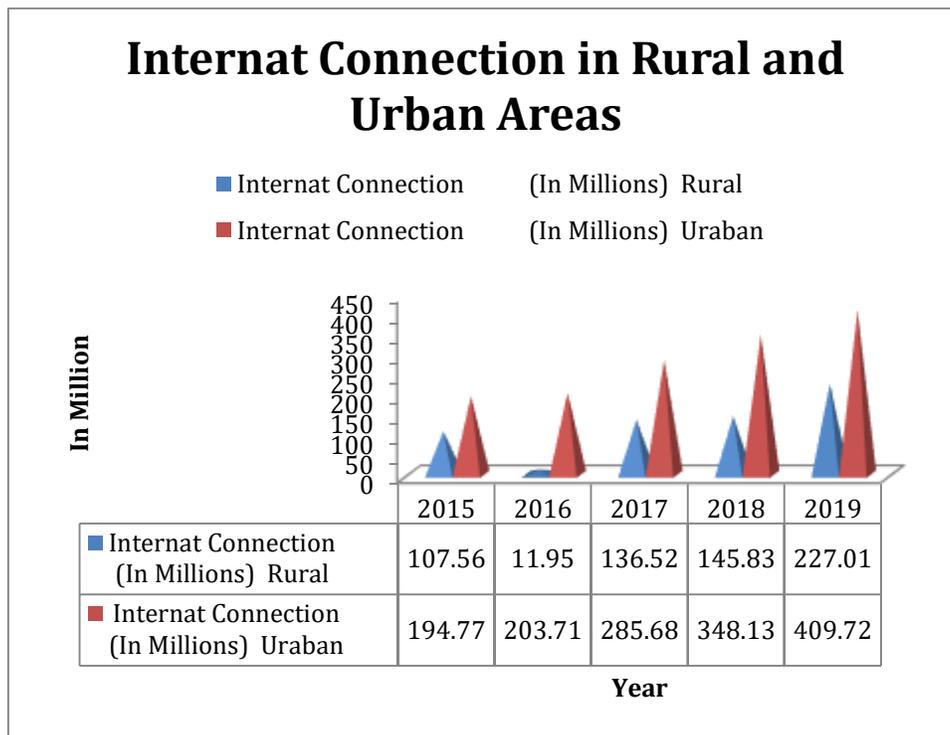


Fig-4: Digital Status in India

Fig-5 shows that ratio of mobile phone user in population is highest in among all. Ratio of Internet user with population is greater than ratio of smart phone user with population while internet via mobile user is very low.

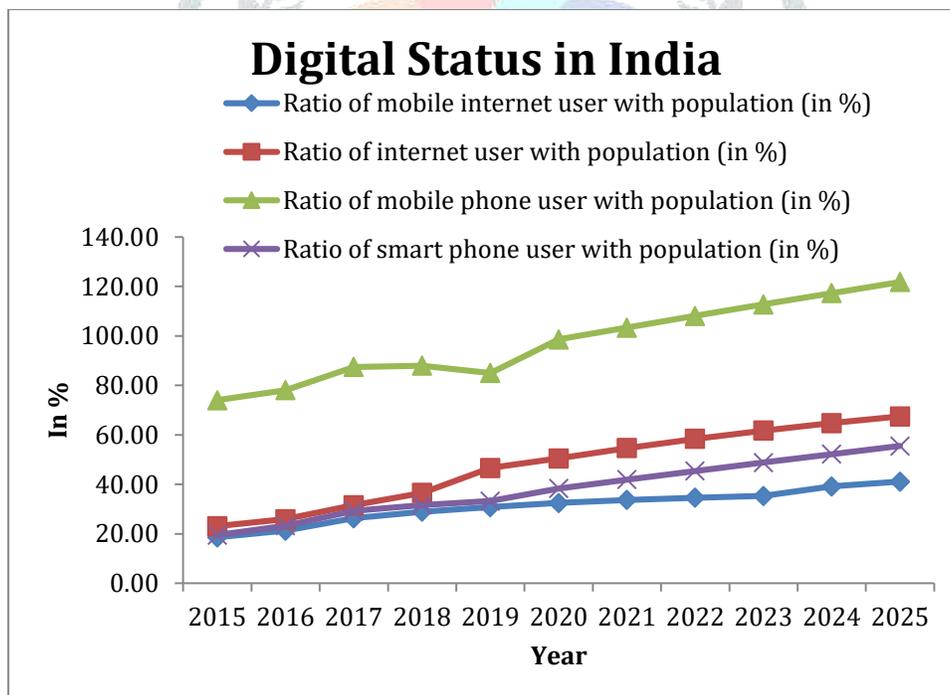


Fig-5: Digital Status in India

E-learning, as the name suggests, relies on the availability and accessibility of technology, but little or no availability of electricity is a significant challenge to taking advantage of education online. In a recent 2017-18 survey, the Ministry of Rural Development found that only 47% of Indian households receive more than 12 hours of electricity and more than 36% of schools in India operate without electricity. In other survey, amongst the respondents, who used home broadband, over 3 pc faced cable cuts, 53 pc faced poor connectivity, 11.47 pc

faced power issues and 32 pc faced signal issues. When it came to mobile hotspot, 40.18 pc faced poor connectivity, 3.19 pc faced power issues and 56.63 pc faced signal issues.⁷

PROS AND CONS OF ONLINE EDUCATION MODES

This suggests that while students from families with better means of living can easily bridge the transition to remote learning, students from underprivileged backgrounds are likely to succumb to inefficiency and a lack of adaptation, either because of the inaccessibility of the technology or the low education of their parents to guide them through tech-savvy applications. Aside from the stresses of access and affordability, a daunting task for a student is to keep up with their studies and peers. Unlike an active classroom setting, e-learning does not accommodate one-to-one discussions or problem solving with tutors. Reports emphasize that the receivers (students) are not the only ones struggling – teachers are too. Teachers and institutions are not always trained and equipped to transition to online teaching. Many teachers are unqualified when it comes to using new technologies and interfaces.

But, it is also true that ICT mode in education has been very useful when the whole world has been tackling COVID-19 like pandemic. And it is also true that COVID-19 creates the demand for a digital mode of education. Demand of webcam and mike has increased in schools and colleges as well as by individual. Demand of Internet service has reached a peak in this pandemic. Classes of schools and colleges were run through online basis such as google classroom, edupuzzel, moodles etc. Live classes, many webinars/virtual conferences are organized through zoom, google meet, go to webinar etc.

ICT is a tool that is used in a part of investment because it can formulate and accumulate the Human Capital. On the other side it makes easy teaching and learning style and also increases the availability of education. In India, it can be considered as public private goods. In Government College, its accessibility is free or minimum price of cost for the students but it is highly costly in private colleges. It is a mode of education that increases the availability and accessibility of education.

Teachers, students or making brain of ICT, all are human or belong to humans. Therefore humans are a center part of it. Humans are also a center part of economic development and the environment. Humans can be educated through learning, teaching, research work, discover and innovation. Education is a mental state in the form of development and broad ideas & views and increases the analysis power of critical evaluation. Education makes humans become able to create, innovate, develop, control of situations or things or state in better form than before. It is a part of the infrastructure of the economy also.

Therefore development of education mode has many pros and cons-

PROS OF ICT EDUCATION MODES

- It is a mode of education that saves money and time.
- It makes the teaching learning process easy.
- Multiple students can be taught in a single way.
- It increases the availability and accessibility of education because anyone can access it from anywhere and anytime.
- Students take interest and enjoy it because the teacher looks like a n invisible (Teacher's controlling is very low).
- In some mode of education, rest (like kitkat break) can be taken like in youtube, google classroom, google websites etc.
- Rural or poor students can also gain knowledge.
- Unreachable students can also gain knowledge at their own pace.
- It is safer for women because they can enhance their knowledge without going outside.
- it is a Personalized Learning too.
- It can be accessed in any language.

⁷ <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/tech/internet/covid-19-indian-internet-infra-not-prepared-for-shift-to-online-teaching-learning-says-qs-report/articleshow/75269679.cms?from=mdr>

- In digital format, the educators can customize the curriculum based on student's learning speed and capability.
- Learning tools and technology allow students to grow effective self-directed learning skills that makes students smarter..
- Students also develop positive feelings of exploitation by mastering new knowledge and skills using digitized learning tools, offering them the confidence they require to want to learn even more new things.
- it is a Self-Motivated techniques. Students who learn using digital tools and technology become more engaged in the method and more interested in developing their knowledge base. The digital learning permits students to better connect with the learning material.
- It provides Expanded Learning Opportunities. Students learn many new things from digital tools and technology.
- It develops Accountability in Students.
- This mode has Higher Engagement Rate. It means the digital education system provides a wide variety of options for the students to learn from.
- Digital education system and technology permeate the gaps where traditional classrooms are teaching drops back.
- Digital education is fun learning for all cadres and particularly effective for child learning as the innovative audio-video feature boosts the cognitive elements in a child's brain.
- The INFO-TAINMENT combination involved in digital learning makes it more practical, applicable and relatable to our life and surroundings in an interesting manner.
- Students view this as a flexible option allowing them to study as per their time and pace. Teachers too find it convenient to prepare their learning plans well aided by technology.
- Teaching becomes a smoother experience with a perfect mesh of personalized packages having a blend of animations, gamification and elaborate audio-visual effects.

CONS OF ICT EDUCATION MODES

- Teachers have less control on students therefore there are high chances of distraction or drop out.
- No teacher motivates the students to join and attend the class through audio-video. It cannot feel a student feel or innovate in their life.
- It is a home of illness and idleness.
- Eyesight and headache issues generate.
- It borne cyber-crime. Life has been spoiled through hacking personal information.
- Chances of fraud are also very high due to running non accredited courses.
- Courses that are practical in nature like natural sciences related courses cannot be run online without a lab/laboratories/workshop.
- This method is very costly for institutions as well as students.
- Many devices are required in this process but everyone cannot purchase it in the poor country.
- Low infrastructure or lack of digital infrastructure in terms of quantity and quality both are effecting in taking or delivering lectures through online.
- Waste of e-resource is a new problem of the world.
- It makes a human isolate also.
- Slow Internet Speed.
- Teachers look after the mental, emotional and social health of children in scolleges.
- Schooling is supposed to look after the emotional, social and behavioural health of children, which is diametrically opposite to social distancing.
- Teachers are not adequately trained to inculcate these learnings through online mediums.
- Most of the teachers and parents are not technically sound and many of them even lack the basic knowledge about technology.
- It is important that they are trained in that regard so that the fruits of their knowledge can reach the students.
- It makes a '*Human*' like '*Machine*'.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Inclusion in Online learning programs, especially for students coming from low-income groups or the presence of disability is very important. Government needs to provide support for digitalization to teachers as well as students by making such platforms and content available for free. They must be assured the required infrastructure for online learning such as smartphones, and laptops. So, online methods of teaching and learning deserve our highest praise but only when cast in their proper role, which is to supplement, support and amplify the techniques of face-to-face education. Transition from teacher-class based teaching to digital-education will need multi-pronged efforts over time.

Therefore, it can be said that the scope of e-learning is enormous and can help realize the potential of each student. There lie both opportunities and challenges for the government and the private sector. The aim should be to ensure equal and adequate access to such platforms as the country continues to globalize and catch up with advanced economies. If the Indian education system aims to transit to online learning in the future, it must emphasize policies that bridge the digital divide and move the country closer to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

At last, it can be concluded that it is a better way for providing and spreading education but not sufficient. Offline and online both are compulsory for enhancing knowledge through education and both have importance. Therefore, it should be run parallel because it is a demand of present era.

REFERENCES

- <https://www.franchiseindia.com/education/Online-Education-Market-in-India-2016-2020.9263>
- <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/tech/internet/covid-19-indian-internet-infra-not-prepared-for-shift-to-online-teaching-learning-says-qs-report/articleshow/75269679.cms?from=mdr>
- <https://theprint.in/india/education/students-retain-more-in-online-classrooms-shows-data/412669/>
- https://docs.google.com/document/d/1syorc1Fb_A7g6WoYHbhh1_GAi7ajHnHb6-s8p6F1Ack/edit#heading=h.jujrc0n9vp9j