



AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON THE ROLE OF DIGITALIZATION IN EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT

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Abstract

This paper is subjected to the concept of digitalization in education management. The basic purpose of this paper is to study its aim and the process of digitization resources. Digitalization is a process that implies conversion of documents art works into digital form which can be called as soft copy or electronic copy of documents. The major point of digitalization in education system is to enhance the access, improve preservation of library materials and to boost the learning and retaining power of students with the help of visuals shown by the computers. It also discusses the challenges including human and technical problems that often come up during digitalization and the implications for planning and policy of digital system in education. This study concludes that digitalization is a prominent function in modern day libraries, departments and offices because of the current challenges hence there is a need to go digital that is to provide online services.

Keywords : Digitalization, Education

INTRODUCTION

The Digital India programme is a flagship programme of the Government of India with the aim to transform India into a digitally empowered. It is a dynamic system, which completely digitalize the conventional education system. There are many problems faced by the conventional education system, i.e. all the activities in the organization are carried out manually, teachers have to maintain all the chapter contents to be taught in the class, attendance records are maintained in register books, keeping a track of teaching progress is also a heavy task. This system will prove to be advantageous not only for the organizations, but also for the teachers, students as well as the parents. It will help in admission process of the students, scheduling of class lectures, managing library activities and lectures, managing teachers as well as outside the campus through web facility. Students will be able to get all the contents taught in the class and view class history online from home. They will be able to attend extra-curricular classes and tutorial classes available in school itself through tutorials modules with very low cost. Apart from educational contents, they can also buy learning accessories, books, CDs, etc. from the class as well as online. This system will make the teaching process more effective. The teaching contents will be easily manageable without carrying any paper work. There will be no need of a teacher to remember all the teaching contents

Education is a social process. It act as the main key of economic development and human welfare. Since education is closely related to economic growth, it is one of the key determinants of one's lifetime earnings. Education provides the skills for learning anything because of what it becomes the supreme agent of the transformation towards sustainable development and increasing people's capacity to alter their vision for society into actuality. Computers began to appear in School and University classrooms in the more advanced countries around the early 1980s. Broadband connections to schools and Universities became commonplace in wealthier countries in the second half of the 1990s. In developing countries, experience is more limited. Initially, educators saw the use of ICT in the classroom mainly as a way to teach computer literacy. Now it delivers many kinds of learning at lower cost and with higher quality than traditional methods of teaching. Today computers are being used in every sphere of life, such as, Science, Medicine, Architecture, Communication, Technology, Social Sciences, Music, Printing, Management, Engineering, Automobile industry and score of others. 21% of educational leaders are using process automation, sensors, GPS or M2M technologies to drive more effective decision-making on campus. Education sector in India has been long waiting to remodel the education management to meet the growing demand of education system of being accessible to all. The youth and children have



become more technically advanced in the last decade and now they are ready to learn using digital data. There are various incentives taken up by the government to spread the digitalization in education management. Soon after Independence, the University Education Commission was set up in 1948 under the Chairmanship of Dr. S Radhakrishnan "to report on Indian university education and suggest improvements and extensions that might be desirable to suit the present and future needs and aspirations of the country".

The country's education sector is undergoing a revolution, thanks to rapid internet penetration and the availability of low-cost mobile and hand-held devices. With technology playing a major role in multiplying reach and providing access to learning tools and material, this opportunity is being seen as a huge potential for many foreign and domestic training providers offering online education opportunities in the country. "Yet efforts are still fragmented and many of the more advanced innovations in online education technology remain the remit of private enterprises. In an effort to bring rural India in to the digital age, the Centre has launched the Digital India campaign.

OBJECTIVES

1. The main objective of this study is to get insight about the scheme "DIGITAL INDIA".
2. To study about its uses in the field of education management.
3. To throw light on its prospects and challenges.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research paper is simply based on secondary data collected through a lot of newspapers and magazines. Internet is also used to gather information and to find various data for the related information of the study

GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

National Informatics Centre (NIC) of the Department of Information Technology is providing network backbone and e-governance support to Central Government, State Governments, UT Administrations, Districts and other Government bodies. It offers a wide range of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) services including Nationwide Communication Network for decentralized planning, improvement in Government services and wider transparency of national and local Governments. NIC assists in implementing Information Technology Projects, in close collaboration with Central and State Governments. NIC endeavours to ensure that the latest technology in all areas of IT is available to its users. The developing countries need to accelerate their developmental processes in the use of Information and Communication Technology. ICT tool has been used as the most powerful in the growth and development of education system. The education sector forms the backbone to several industries and other service sector. Information and Communication Technology in Education has been identified as a tool to undertake several research activities. The present study is a humble and earnest attempt in this direction to know how ICT enables the university education for academic achievement and excellence

1. EDUCATIONAL SATELITE (EDUSAT)

Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) launched a communication satellite called GSAT-3 for exclusive use of education sector. EDUSAT, the Indian Satellite in Education Programme launched in September 2004, is India's ambitious programme to harness satellite technology to reach students in every corner of the country. It aims to provide connectivity to schools, colleges and institutions of higher learning and support non-formal education including developmental communication. EDUSAT is the first Indian satellite built exclusively for serving the educational sector. It is mainly intended to meet the demand for an interactive satellite based distance education system for the country. EDUSAT is primarily meant for providing connectivity to school, college and higher levels of education and also to non-formal education including developmental communication. Two types of receive terminals can be used to receive the EDUSAT programmes. Firstly, Receive only Terminal (ROT). It is one-way video/ one-way audio, no interactivity. Any



signal originating from the main hub can be received on the ROT. Second type is Satellite Interactive Terminal (SIT): It is one-way video/two-way audio. This terminal can receive the broadcast signal transmitted from the main hub and can interact with any other similar SITs configured under main network. It can also receive signal transmitted from the sub-hub. There is one National Beam on Ku-band with a capacity to support 6-8 national networks, which will cover the whole country except the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

2. Creating a knowledge based society:- Digital India has been visualized as an ambitious program to transform India into a digitally powerful and knowledge economy. We are glad to see that our Hon'ble Prime Minister has introduced the initiative towards digitalization in education management such as e-education, e-basta, Nand Ghar which will make the education more easy and broad using technologies including smartphones, mobile apps and internet services in remote areas where it may not be possible for teachers to be present in personally. Furthermore, 13 lakh Balwadis in India are planned to be modified into Nand Ghar where Anganwadi educators will be trained to use digital tools as teaching aids. E-basta is another appreciated initiative by the government aimed at making school books accessible in digital form as e-books to be read on tablets and laptops.

3. Improved attendance in schools: More than 90 million children in India aged 0-8 years do not have access to qualitative education. While enrollment in primary school is almost universal, according to Custom data Tables, ASER and Census of India 2011 survey has concluded that almost 20 percent children aged between 6 and 8 years are not able to read letters and words and cannot recognize numbers. Sesame Workshop in India is trying to bridge the education gap by providing content that is integrated into the prescribed curriculum through games on digital devices.

4. Use of ICT in Education Sector

Computers began to appear in School and University classrooms in the more advanced countries around the early 1980s. Broadband connections to schools and Universities became commonplace in wealthier countries in the second half of the 1990s. In developing countries, experience is more limited. Initially, educators saw the use of ICT in the classroom mainly as a way to teach computer literacy. Now it delivers many kinds of learning at lower cost and with higher quality than traditional methods of teaching. In addition, Universities increasingly use ICTs, as do other large organizations, to reduce the costs and improve the efficiency of administration Today computers are being used in every sphere of life, such as, Science, Medicine, Architecture, Communication, Technology, Social Sciences, Music, Printing, Management, Engineering, Automobile industry and score of others. Computers are also used for educational and managerial purposes. Computers are used in the higher educational institutes for their management, data collection and its retrieval. Software can be prepared to suit the needs of an institution which include admissions, admission tests, fee collection, management of students attendance, etc., mark sheet preparation and a score of other allied activities. Many courses on computer applications, software applications are run by the Universities. Universities prepare human resources for the industry and many times the market forces would determine the University Educational System. Many educational institutions have responded to the new technological initiative and brought changes in the campus life.

A. UGC INCENTIVES TOWARDS DIGITALIZATION

Many universities in India are yet to submit the necessary information need for the Union government's Digital India Initiative although they were instructed regarding the same two months ago, according a circular from the University Grants Commission (UGC). The University Grants Commission (UGC) would be reportedly mapping the universities across the country as part of digital India initiative, wherein it envisages better internet connectivity. The commission has reportedly reminded universities and educational institutes for submission of the information, which is needed for such an initiative at the earliest that seeks to identify the level of IT penetration in each university, and information regarding optical fibre connectivity as well as LAN facility and Wi-Fi facility. The Digital India Initiative is reportedly being monitored by the government at highest levels with the Prime Minister's office directing how the mapping of universities should be done on a priority basis. Other details sought includes the extent of area of the campus, the total number of buildings, and also students versus faculty strength, the current bandwidth available etc. UGC-Infonet is one of the programmes of University Grants Commission for building high speed Nation wide Communication Network for Indian Universities. ERNET/INFLIBNET (Inter University Centre for Library Network) is regularly organizing training



programs for Computer professionals, system analysts from Universities to manage/ maintain the UGC-Infonet in their Universities.

CONCLUSION

This study concluded that digitalization is a very prominent scheme started by the government of India and it plays a very dignified role in the education sector in managing syllabus, library resources, faculty records, student's placements etc. It makes the education system advanced and easily available to all. It also helps in managing the entire system of the education. The UGC and Boards of school education provides various incentives to boost the use of online system in every area of the education system and in its management. Therefore, the study reach to the observation that digitalization in education management will lead to the new destinations in the area of development.

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