ONLINE EDUCATION IN INDIA: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

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ABSTRACT
Due to COVID19 pandemic in India and around the world there has been a drastic changes in education system. The education system drastically changed with online mode. As per the UNESCO report since the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, 1.37 billion students in 138 countries worldwide have been significantly affected by affected by school and university and higher educational institution closures. Nearly 60.2 million school teachers and university faculty are no longer in the classroom environment. Since the whole country is under lockdown due to the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, e-education is the best bet left. University faculties are setting up teaching learning base on online video conferencing platforms such as Zoom, Skype and Google Classroom, Google meet etc to engage with students.
KEYWORDS: *Online Education, Issues, Challenges*

I. INTRODUCTION

Education is empowering and redefining. For hundreds of millions of the young in India, education is also about discipline, development, curiosity, creativity and a path to breaking the cycle of ignorance and poverty leading to employment and prosperity. (Sam Pitroda 2020) .Online education is learning, utilizing electronic technologies to access educational curriculum outside of a traditional classroom. In most cases, it refers to a course, program or degree delivered completely online. Right to Education is the primary right of every citizen of India, whether a child resides in a high profile society or in a faraway not so developed secluded village (Zahoor Ahmad Lone 2017) Considering the rapid change in technology, inevitable changes in education sector are going to happen. A lot or research is taking place to understand the pros and cons of online education in comparison to face to face education.(Aman Jindal Dr. B P S Chahal) In practice we will classify the world economy into three types developed, developing and under developed based on their economic strength and growth prospect. But very essential factor for county development is the education of the country. Now in modern day education system in India has significant influence of traditions and conventional issues in pedagogy.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The introduction of online education in India leads to impact on education system in India. So the objectives of this study are:
(1) To analyze impact of online education in India.
(2) To study the issues and challenges of online education in India

III. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

Methodology describes the research route map to be followed, the techniques to be used, and sampling for the study methods data collection, the tools of analysis used. The study carried out is an analytical in nature in which it online educational policy framework, highlighting various issues and challenges in online education in currently adopted education policy. The present study is based on the secondary data .The researcher is going to collect the data from the different websites, government reports, reserve bank of India

bulletins, different journals, articles, research papers, books etc.

IV.   ISSUES AND CHALLENGES IN ONLINE EDUCATION

✓ **Teachers and students lacking digital skills:** The main drawback is to integrate teaching methods with technology. The teachers need to adapt their teaching methods to the technical instrument. The issue with students and teachers is they don't have accounts on digital platforms.

✓ **Internet or net accessibility** In a country like India the access of the internet is very poor and low, especially in rural regions. So this new education system may fail to reach the standards. In the last two decades the government done with conscious effort to improve access to the internet in every sector. But still, country has to face the internet challenge.

✓ **Availability of electronic Device** Another important issue with online education is internet facility. Some students and teachers have chance to access to mobile phones but majority not owning computer and laptops, they are very few. Even its not an easy task both teaching and learning are very hectic for instance conducting lectures.
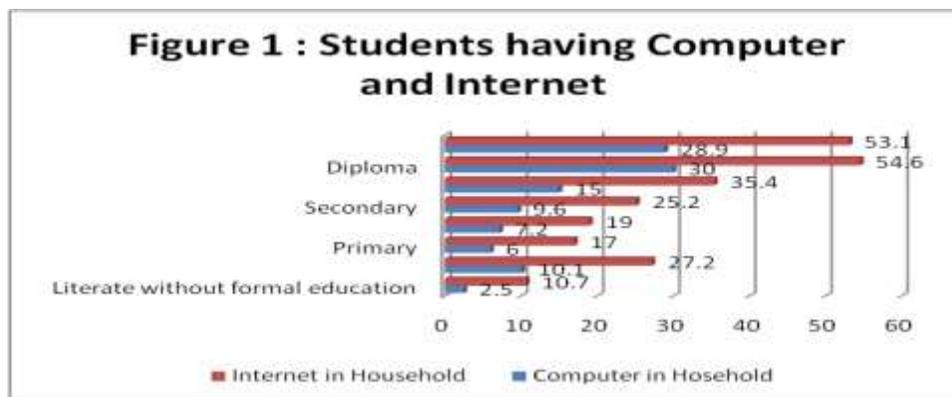
✓ **Struggle for parents** E-education is not connected with system like institutions and teachers, but also all its stakeholders. It is a new thing for all of them including their parents in school education. Because they are struggling to help them understand the e-assignment.

✓ **Privacy concerns:** In last two months, the teleconference software Zoom has seen explosive usage, its very easy and convenient in use. But Privacy concern we need consider as major factor. So our education planner needs to adopt more technological advancement in the curriculum.

V.   DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

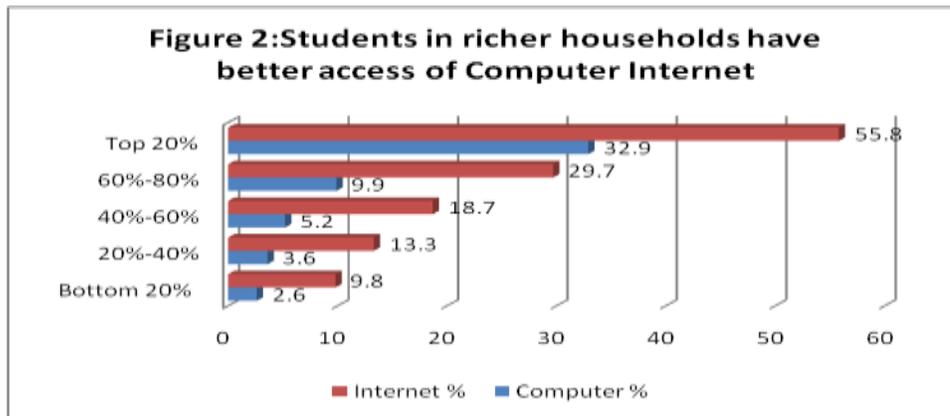| Table 1: Students having Computer and Internet		
Level	**Computer in Hosehold**	**Internet in Household**
1Literate without formal education	2.5	10.7
Pre-primary	10.1	27.2
Primary	6	17
Upper primary	7.2	19
Secondary	9.6	25.2
Higher secondary	15	35.4
Diploma	30	54.6
Graduate	28.9	53.1
Soure: https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/issues-facing-online-education/story		

Figure 1 : Students having Computer and Internet

The above table shows that the unit level data on having computer and internet facility in households. From literate without formal education up to graduate level. It reveals that the higher education level diploma and graduate level average 50% they have internet facility in households, average 30% they have computer in household. And in high secondary school and upper primary they have 35% and 25% internet facility in their households.

Table:2 Students in richer households have better access of Computer Internet		
Level of rich	Computer %	Internet %
Bottom 20%	2.6	9.8
20%-40%	3.6	13.3
40%-60%	5.2	18.7
60%-80%	9.9	29.7
Top 20%	32.9	55.8
Soure: https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/issues-facing-online-education/story		

Figure 2:Students in richer households have better access of Computer Internet
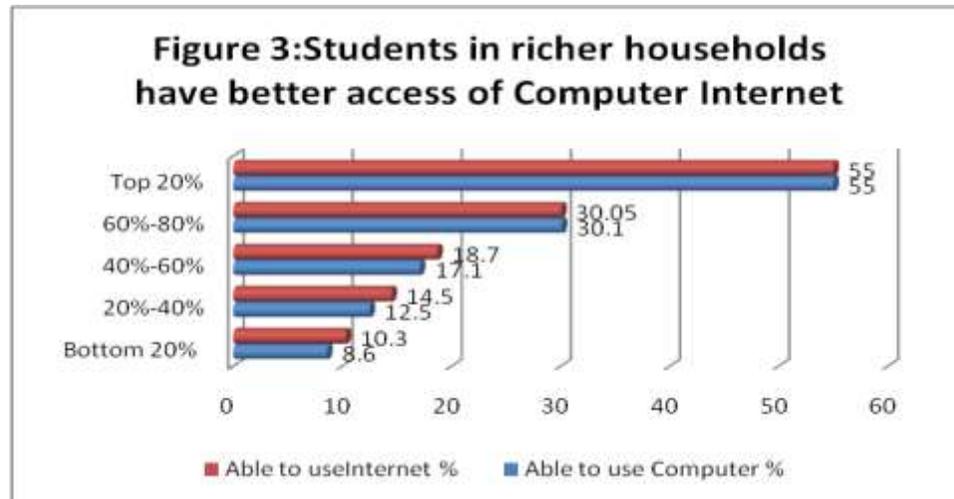
The above table shows that the students in richer households have better access of computer internet. In top 20% 32.9 % they are able to better access of computer and 55% better access of internet.

Table:3 Students in richer households are more digitally literate		
Level of rich	Able to use Computer %	Able to use Internet %
Bottom 20%	8.6	10.3
20%-40%	12.5	14.5
40%-60%	17.1	18.7
60%-80%	30.1	30.05
Top 20%	55	55
Soure: https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/issues-facing-online-education/story		

Figure 3:Students in richer households have better access of Computer Internet

The above table shows that the Students in richer households are more digitally literate. In 60% to 80 % 30.1% are able to use computer and 30.05 % are able to use Internet. And in top 20 averages in both computer and internet literacy are 55%. But bottom 20 8.6 and 10.3 respectively in case of both literacy.

VI.   MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- According to the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, the internet subscribers increased from 446 million to 719 million between 2017 and 2019.
- Mobiles are useful in listening to online classes, they are not comfort when it comes to writing exams or even assignments.
- Lack of access to the internet and devices has also lead to creat a gap in digital education. 76% of students in India in the 5-35 age groups did not know how to use a computer.
- 3/4 of students in India did not have internet access at home, according to a 2017-18 all-India NSO survey.

CONCLUSION

The Covid-19 pandemic situation has disrupted the education industry at global level. Full fledged classes have been suspended by enforce social distancing in educational institutions, from schools to universities, have shifted completely converged to online methods of teaching learning and evaluation. As the number of COVID cases continues to rise, there is no certainty about situation normalcy will be restored. And another major reform in Indian education system is the new National Education Policy (NEP) approved last month also talks about being ready for digital and online education.

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