DIGITAL EDUCATION : INTEGRAL PART OF NEP(2020)

Kshama Rastogi

Assistant Professor

College of Education

IMT University O Pocket, Ganga Nagar

Meerut, Uttar Pradesh

ABSTRACT – The National Education policy NEP2020 which was approved by the union cabinet of India on 29.07.2020 replace the national policy on Education of 1986. This new education policy has a lot of aims objectives, and features that bring revolutionary features the to present educational system. The main objective of NEP (2020) i education for all, which cannot be achieved without online learning. Digital education is the innovative use of Digital tools and technologies during teaching learning which is referred to as technology-enhanced learning. The Digital India campaign is helping to transform the entire nation into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy while education will play a critical role in this transformation technology itself will play an important role in the improvement of the educational process and growth. The relationship between technology and education at all levels is bi-direction. Technology-based education platforms such as DIKSHA and SWAYAM will be better-integrated school education and higher education 1986 and 1982 national policy on education was formulated it was difficult to predict the disruptive effect that the internet would have brought. Now new policy 2022 has been formulated artificial intelligence (AI) 3D /7D virtual reality has emerged. The national educational policy 2022 recognized the importance of technology and the benefits of online and Digital education.

Key words: NEP, DIGITAL EDUCATION.TECHNOLOGY, E-LEARNING

Introduction: - The National Education Policy (NEP 2020) which was approved by the Union Cabinet of India on 29/07/2020 replaces the National Education Policy of 1986. The first NEP was approved by the Government of India by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1968, the second by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1986 and third Prime Minister Narendra Modi in 2020. The NEP proposal was presented by a panel led by Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) chief Krishna Swami Kasturirangen. This proposal was based on the report of a committee headed by former Cabinet Secretary T.S.R. Subramanian in January 2015. NEP 2020 requires a holistic multidisciplinary and flexible education system. NEP2020 replaces the teacher-centered model with a student-centered model, where the

student gains the right to make decisions about the subject. Multiple exit and entry programs for those who want to leave the course in the middle. The goal of NEP (2020) in higher education is quality education for all. This approach cannot be achieved through the traditional education system. The outbreak of the Covid 19 pandemic has resulted in a revolutionary change in the traditional education system, where books and classrooms have been replaced by laptops and online courses. Digital education is the innovative use of technology and digital devices in the teaching and learning process and is also known as augmented learning or E-learning. Quality technology based higher education options like online books, ICT equipped library online courses, modules, satellite TV channels or various portals like SWAYAM, GYAN PRABHA, MOOCs etc will be developed.

Online Education: - An online class is a course conducted over the Internet. They are usually conducted through a learning management system in which students can view their course outlines and academic progress, as well as communicate with other students and their tutors. Teach students how to manage their time better by making students take responsibility for engaging in the course rather than just showing up to class on a set day and time. Thanks to this, students will not only gain knowledge from the course, but also improve their time management skills.

Digital Learning: Digital learning is any type of learning that is accompanied by technology or learning practices that effectively use technology. It involves the application of a wide range of practices, including virtual learning. Our relationship with education and training has changed profoundly, and new technologies now allow us to learn wherever and at the pace that suits us best. Large schools like IPAG have re-emerged to meet new student expectations by fully integrating digital learning into their teaching methods a few years ago and offering a campus dedicated exclusively to digital training. National Education Policy: - on 29.07.2020 (New Education Policy) which will replace the existing 10+2 school system with a new 5+3+3+4 school system in addition, the age group for Right to Education (RTE) is now 3 to 18 (previously 14 years). The New Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) also emphasizes access, affordability, equity, quality, accountability and universalization of Early Childhood Care Education (ECCE). Early Life of Digital Education and Its Purpose: -

Key initiatives of the Government of India to promote digital education activities are as follows:

1. **National Digital Education/Architecture** – NDEAR: – In Union Budget 2021-22, Govt of India. established the National Digital Education Architecture NDEAR to strengthen digital infrastructure and support education planning activities.

2. **PM E Vidya Programme**: - Saul launched the PM vidya program in May 2020 to make e-learning accessible to Indian students and teachers and to promote and strengthen digital education in India.

3. **Diksha**: - in September 1917 Govt. introduced Diksha - a digital infrastructure for knowledge sharing.

4. **Swayam**: - in 2017, the government launched active learning site for youth as planning mind (SWAYAM) to offer an integrated online course platform to all citizens at an affordable cost.

5. **SWAYAM Prabha:** - Swayam Prabha was inaugurated on 07.07.2017. Swayam Prabha is a group of DTH channels developed to broadcast quality educational programs 24/7. It works using the GSAT-15 satellite.

6. **E-Pathshala Portal**: E-Pathshala was developed by NCERT to showcase and disseminate all educational e-resources including textbooks, audio, video, periodicals and a host of other print and non-print materials through websites and mobile applications.

ADVANTAGES OF ONLINE AND DIGITAL EDUCATION

The National Education Policy 2020 recognizes the importance of the benefits of online and digital education. This time, existing digital platforms and ongoing ICT-based education initiatives must be optimized and expanded to meet the current and future challenges of providing quality education for all.

1. **Responsibility among students**: - Digital education increases not only the all-round development of students, but also their responsibility. Students can make their own assessment. Although these students become s 2.

2. **Labor/Time Saving**: Through digital education, students can save a lot of their time and physical work in traditional education system, students have to prepare their notes using pen and paper. Moreover, they used to spend a lot of time preparing notes through online education which they have acquired in one platform where they can very easily select and store a lot of information in a short time.

3. **Self-Directed Learning**: - One of the most important features of NEP 2020 is to replace the teacher-centric model with a learner-centric model of education and digital education helps move students towards self-directed learning. Each student can learn according to his beliefs according to his time and needs. They can manage their request according to their time. This refers to the student's ability to manage their own time, conduct their own research and take responsibility for their learning.

4. **Individualized learning**: - In which students work individually at their own level. Each student needs a different strength in the way they learn and at a different speed. Digital teaching gives each student their own space. They will have different needs and will respond in an individual way to visual written and spoken information Digital learning provides an open platform for everyone and each student follows their own learning platform. The main goal of individualized learning is to provide each student with specific needs and create the best resort.

5. **Easier Access: -** The NEP 2020 goal of Education for All will never be achieved through the traditional education system. In India we all know that 70% of our own population lived in villages in remote and accessible areas. So getting a good education for them was not a very easy task but with digital education through digital education it is possible, teachers and educators can connect based on where they are. All material, curriculum content, etc. are more easily accessible to them, regardless of whether the course is fully online or a combination of face- to-face and digital learning. A level of interactivity and collaboration may still be desirable with an online learning environment that provides the means for discussion tutorials etc.

6**. Improving digital literacy**: - we know that this is an area of digital literacy or globalization. Digital literacy or globalization. Digital literacy is one way to connect with the rest of the department. Through this medium we can connect our students living in remote

rural areas as one of the departments. Digital education helps to know how to operate mobile phones, laptops, etc., how they can get e-content, save it as used for studying.

DISADVANTAGES OF ONLINE AND DIGITAL EDUCATION

1. **Lack of social interaction**: Many students and teachers go through thoughts of remoteness and lack of interaction, and educators who spend most of their time online can begin to experience signs of social isolation. Due to the lack of social and human communication in their lives, social isolation coupled with a lack of interaction often calls for several mental health issues.

2**. Lack of face-to-face communication**: - lack of any face-to-face communication with the designer in student feedback habits causes social isolation and can cause students to feel a lack of pressure.

3. **Digital learning is limited to certain fields**: - all educational fields are not created equal and not all fields of study can be used effectively in digital leaerning. For now, Digital learning tends to be better suited to social sciences and humanities rather than scientific fields such as medical sciences and engineering, which require some degree of hands-on experience. No amount of online lectures can replace an autopsy for a medical student or actual industrial training for an aspiring engineer. While this may change in the future, we are currently not at the point where we can fully teach all professions using digital education alone.

CONCLUSION The vision of NEP 2020 combined with digital empowerment and retraining of teachers and institutions is beginning to change the way India moves towards modernisation, flexible and collaborative learning in parts of education as well as awareness and growth of teacher educators in education. , students and parents. Thus, India is an emerging and prone leader in ICT, NEP 2020 aims for education for all anytime, anywhere.

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