Introduction -

"Technology can never replace great teachers but technology in the hands of great teachers is transformational."

The aspect to realizing the Digital India vision in education is the availability and accessibility to innovative technology tools for transforming the learning experience.

Our company is a new beginning for the education system in India. We are trying to fix the system by offering power in hands of student so that they can focus on thing that's really matter for them rather than just marks, like personality development and creativity. This will help develop the new future of India where we would be a technologically leading Country.

The relationship between students and teachers has undergone a complete transformation ever since the advent of technology. This is because today's student has access to a variety of sources for information, as opposed to simply learning what is being taught at school. The methodology of teaching for such curious minds, therefore, is evolving as well, and becoming more and more interactive and engaging, thanks to digital means.

Digital education is a revolutionary method of imparting knowledge, especially since it levels the playing field for all students. India is home to the largest population of children in the world, with an estimated 430 million children in the age group of 0-18 years in the country.

The state of education in the country, especially in rural areas has been deplorable, with challenges such as archaic teaching methods, shortage of teachers, highly disproportionate student-teacher ratio, and inadequate teaching materials plaguing the sector.

Digitization of education helps in mitigating all of these concerns by providing multimedia teaching tools to teachers and engaging students through learning methods that utilize digital tools, such as smart-boards, LCD screens, videos, etc. It also makes it possible for one teacher to deliver information remotely across several locations, through interactive digital media addressing the shortage of teachers in the country.

According to a report by the UK-India Business Council, India's e-learning sector is expected to grow at a compounded annual rate of 17.4 percent between 2013 and 2018, twice as fast as the global average.

This, along with the government's efforts towards building a digital future for its citizens with the Digital India program, and increased investment on Skill India campaign, is shaping an ecosystem which can foster the seamless inclusion of technology in education.

What is Wrong with current system –

Education is very important. No one would argue about the validity of this statement. But good education in various countries is very limited. Most of the time, the scarce resource of a good school education is only available to the few elites of the society. This seems to be especially true in India.

India has a GER of 19 percent. GER or gross enrollment rate represents the number of students that are opting to enroll to a higher education after graduating from high school. This means that in 100 students who finish high school education, only 19 will enroll for higher education.

Here is an in-depth analysis of what are the fundamental problems with India's educational system and how they should be changed.

1. Lack of Hands-on Experience

The number one thing to note about this is the fact that most universities that offer higher education focus on textbooks and they completely lack in giving students a hands-on experience.

It's common knowledge that a child who does not have much exposure with other children often have difficulties in reaching basic milestones like talking, walking, and many more.

If a student is given thousands of books to read but not given enough time to apply what he has learned, he will not be able to develop his skills.

On average, an engineering student has to study over 40 subjects; this is probably equal to around 6000 hours of attending classes and more than 300,000 pages of engineering information. Of the 6000 hours devoted to studying, only around 500 hours is actually spent on hands-on lab work.

2. Lack of Relevant Industry

India, today is known for the service industry. Gone are the days when students wanted to be doctors, engineers, architects and the like. Most of the students of today often end up in the service industry after completing higher education.

With the rise of IT industries and BPO companies, Indian graduates usually end up as call center agents because of the high salary.

3. Short Supply of Educators

There should be at least 1.9 million the number of teachers. This is if the ideal student-teacher ratio of 10:1 should be followed in the system of education in India.

However; the number is very very less. On an average the higher education classes have student-teacher ratio of 100:1. In some cases, it's even more than that.

Acute lack of teachers, doesn't provide the attention the students should be getting and it hampers the education perspective on the whole. Moreover, out of these enrollees, very few opt for education-based degrees. So, this means that there is a very short supply of future educators in the country.

4. Low Quality Institutions

Because of the very short supply of institutions that offer higher education, there seems to be a great increase of low-quality institutions popping up like mushrooms over the country. Businessmen and politicians often start colleges that offer higher education because there is a huge demand for education.

For example, in some cities there are houses that look like 3-storey apartments, and they have various small colleges offering degree level courses. You can yourself imagine, what might be the kind of education these storied colleges must be providing. There are a number of colleges in every nook and space in some cities of India that you didn't even think was a college.

It is questionable whether they are in the higher education industry because of their passion to teach or if they are simply grabbing the opportunity to gain from getting admissions as well as donations.

5. Rat Race

The country's higher education system promotes a mindless rat race. Students as well as parents focus on the grading system.

Students are taught to read and grasp thousands of books without actually understanding them. The goal of students is to top a specific examination. Once the examination is done, the information that was hurriedly stuffed in by the students easily goes away without retention.

6. No Focus in Building a Personality

Again, the country's higher education system does not focus on the student but the grade. Most institutions think that academic qualification and certification from a higher education institution is far more important than a building a personality.

Most companies, however, would rather have an employee that is flexible and can work through adversities than have an employee that has good grades but no personality to show for.

7. Discourages Deviance

The current higher education system in India does not reward original thinking. Deviance is greatly discouraged in this country.

In fact, most students are afraid to take risks because of the fear of being mocked. Memorization is still the most common way of learning, in the system of education in India.

This is due to the fact that most examinations can only be answered by one specific answer. Memorization is not exactly learning.

8. Lack of Proper Infrastructure

Even though there are thousands of small colleges in the country, none of them seem to have the proper infrastructure needed to actually provide positive results. Most of these colleges look like apartment buildings.

The Future is Digital (Market potential) -

By 2020 it's estimated there will be 1.5 million new digitized jobs across the globe. Today, however, 90% of organizations currently have an IT skills shortage, while 75% of educators and students feel there is a gap in their ability to meet the skills needs of the IT workforce. Research by the World Economic Forum estimates that 65% of children entering primary school will find themselves in occupations that today do not exist. It is imperative, therefore, for the education sector to prepare the talent needed for the digital economy, by adapting as fast as the increasing demand for IT skills.

Here's why digital education is the way forward:

Customized Courses: A good Learning Management System (LMS) can help shape information and add learnability quotient to it. With the right 'knowledge management tools' it is possible to design a 'student-centered courses' to impart education.

No Language Barriers: Majority of India's population is incapable of reading or writing English, but thanks to technology, learning material can digitally be made available in regional languages as well.

Offline Learning: Connectivity is still an issue in India, especially in rural areas, but thanks to e-learning and m-learning initiatives, educators can access the content offline as well, that can be synced as and when internet connectivity is available.

Open Education: Open resources are an important part of online education that consists of freely accessible media for learning, teaching and research purposes. This allows students to gain access to an extensive array of study material fostering an ecosystem of free learning.

Financial aspects: Education can close achievement gaps and lifts communities and individuals from poverty. As literacy rates rise around the world, the link between education and income is more evident. At the same time, the cost of education has increased dramatically.

When properly channeled, private capital can spur innovation in providing quality education outcomes and democratizing access to education products and services. As the $6 trillion education market experiences a digital revolution, the sector is ripe for investment.

India is waking up to the realization that industry 4.0 needs education 4.0. With the digital transformation, we must radically alter both how we learn and what we learn. Our nation's young minds as a collective generation that will constitute our future workforce. Digital education can encourage an independent inclination to learn amongst today's youth and engage themselves in the vast sea of knowledge available to them.

Implementing E-learning Digital Tools for Educational Innovation.

1.Distance education beyond boundaries

Technology has made it possible for students who fall off the traditional path to jump back on and finish what they spent most of their childhood working towards. This may be in the form of taking remote classes from home, remedial classes in on-campus computer labs or even by enrolling in full-time online schools, public or private.

2.Flexible learning environment

A student who needs extra help on a particular topic need not hold up the entire class, or feel embarrassed asking for that help, when there are computer modules and tablet apps available for individual learning experience. Teachers who spot a trouble area with a particular student can gear that teen towards more exercises to master the topic. Of course, technology is not the magic wand to fix all problems, but it does allow for more flexibility of the learning process.

3.Field trips turned to Online Webinars

If a school does not have the resources to send students on field trips, they can opt for web seminars related to their course work. Conducting online seminars and webinars, enabling all students to engage in commenting and participating in questionnaires can help them stay alert. It is very vital that students engage in seminars and the lectures involve two-way communication.

4.Usage of VR and AR for learning

Virtual Reality and Augmented Reality are already buzzwords in the technology space. Their advent in e-learning has massively impacted the efficiency with which it is offered to students and the way it assesses their performance. VR allows students using e-learning platforms on mobile devices to directly interact with study material. This keeps their engagement levels high and motivates them.

Effectively implementing digital tools in the education field is boosting educational innovation. In this new era of learning, LMS or web platforms play an indispensable part both inside and outside the classroom and have become a support structure for teachers and students.

5. VCR (Virtual Classroom)

CAE's specialized language platform keeps teachers and students connected remotely through its virtual classrooms. This system is integrated into an educational LMS, and allows you to teach live classes (audio and video).

When combined with language training content, new features developed especially for language learning are added, such as access to lesson plans.

6. Monitoring and Assessment

The CAE's e-learning platform monitors student performance so that teachers and tutors have real-time access to their students' progress.

In terms of assessment, the LMS automates the entire process, saving teachers time on the tasks they spend the most time on. In addition, it allows teachers to generate partial and final tests and give immediate feedback.

When the LMS is combined with language lessons, monitoring and assessment are both done by language skill, which allows teachers to stay aware of their students' weaker areas so they can work on them.

7. Virtual Campus with 24/7 Online & Offline Access

The CAE LMS is a cloud-based educational platform with downloadable apps that work with or without an internet connection (you need to connect only once every 30 days). Teachers and students can access the course at any time and from any web browser on a PC, Mac, Android or iOS device.

Final thoughts-

Before and after new technology tools are introduced to your classroom, seek feedback from colleagues and students about their efficacy. Remember, as you would tell your students, failure is part of learning.

Bear in mind that not every technology tool will work for your subject and students, and different cohorts may have varying responses to using technology. However, there are many benefits to be gained from trying new approaches to teaching and integrating technology into the classroom.

Continue to try new ways to deliver learning outcomes will keep teaching interesting for instructors and open new opportunities for learning for both teachers and students. Technology is well integrated into students' experiences outside the classroom so using these tools makes sense.

And when students leave the classroom to return to, or enter, the workplace they will enter a world where adapting to use technological tools is an integral part of their professional lives. For faculty, technology is becoming an integral professional tool.