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E-governance: Enhanced Learning Technology in Education Policy

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ABSTRACT

Education makes a significant contribution to a country's growth. India is a large nation with a large population. India's education system has also contributed to its growth. With the aid of E-governance, India has made substantial progress in the last year. Because of e-governance, the education sector has undergone several changes. The aim of this study is to determine how and why e-governance has improved the quality of education. The standard of education in India makes a significant contribution to ICT (Information and Communication Technology). With the help of National e-governance Plan, ICT has ushered in a new age in many areas, including education, health, and agriculture. It was created to broadcast computer and network communication. Only the full form of information and communication technology, the technology that we use for communication, can be calculated. ICT covers both of them. With the introduction of ICT in education, higher education will undoubtedly increase. The study's aim is to demonstrate how many changes have occurred in education as a result of e-governance, as well as what gains can be achieved in education and what can be done in the future for better e-governance deployment in education sectors . The researcher focuses on the form of secondary data as a part of the analysis methodology in this study. Secondary data comes from a multitude of places, including websites, journals, and articles.

Keywords: *Education System, E-governance, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), National e-Governance Plan(NeG).*

INTRODUCTION

"Education is the most powerful weapon that you can use to change the world." Education is vital to a person, a family, a culture, a country, and the entire world. Education is the illumination that will dispel all of the world's negativity, hostility, and immorality. Education aids people in gaining a better outlook on life, forming an opinion, and forming a point of view in order to live a better life and create a better community. Many who can imagine positive thought and ideas become influential as a result of their education. It allows people to reflect on their life choices. Life throws us a variety of survival challenges, but education prepares us to overcome them and excel in life.

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Indian Education System

The Indian educational system is one of the most powerful and prominent in the world. India used to have a "Gurukul" education system, in which everyone who wanted to learn went to "Ashrams" (teachers' or Gurus' homes) and asked to be taught. If the guru accepts him as a student, he will reside with the guru and help in all domestic activities. However, education in India is now governed by both the private and public sectors, with power and funding distributed at three levels: local, state, and central.

Various Articles of the Indian Constitution make free and compulsory schooling a basic right for children aged 6 to 14.There are two tiers of schooling for children in India's educational system. The first is secondary education, and the second is postsecondary education[1].
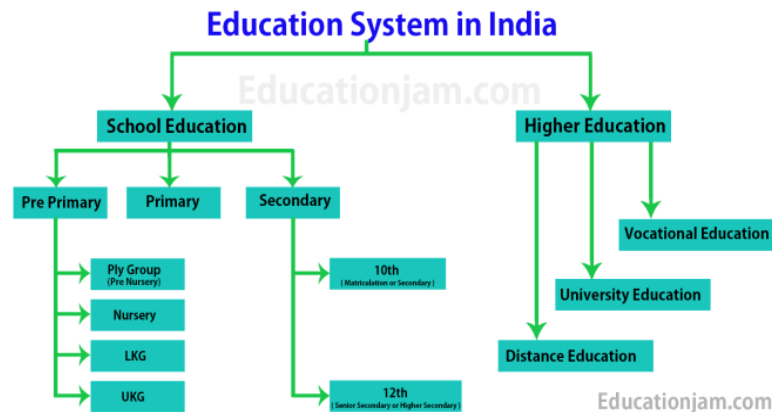

Figure 1 Education System in India[1]

What is E-governance?

E-governance entails making all government activities readily available to the public through the internet. So that both government departments and the general public save money and time, and you don't have to visit different offices over and over again. Simply put, under e-governance, all government functions have been moved online, allowing citizens to apply for different roles from the comfort of their own homes.

E-governance is the process of making government services accessible to ordinary people through the Internet. Government resources and information are accessible online under this scheme. The electronic department of the Indian government was founded in 1970, and the National Informatics Center was established in 1977, marking the first move toward e-governance[2].

Today, the Indian government and almost all of the country's major states make their services available to the general public through the Internet. E-governance provides all basic services, such as enrolling in education, paying bills, and obtaining an income-caste certificate. This initiative has already begun, and it is expected that in the near future, all

basic government services will be accessible through computer and mobile device, saving time, money, and labor while contributing to the country's growth.

Different types of e-governance

There are four different forms of e-governance, each with its own system and function chain. It creates a full structure in which it operates, which aids in the achievement of the goal. Its classification is as follows: -

G2G (Government to Government):-

G2G stands for government to government, and it refers to the exchange of information and resources between government sectors. It operates at various levels of the unit and amongst various governmental bodies, including central, state, and local governments.

G2C (Government to Citizen):-

G2C stands for Government to Citizen, and it refers to the relationship between the government and the general public. A mechanism between the government and the people has been developed here, enabling citizens to access different types of public services.

G2B (Government to Business):-

G2B refers to the government's interaction with the business community, and e-governance facilitates this interaction. Its mission is to foster accountability in the business world and when dealing with the government.

G2E (Government to Employees):-

G2E stands for government to employee. Since the government of every country is the largest employer, it interacts with employees on a regular basis. It aids in the effective and quick communication between the government and the employees, as well as increasing the benefits to their satisfaction level.

What is ICT? (Information and Communications Technology)

Telecommunications-based technologies that have access to knowledge are referred to as ICT. It is analogous to Information Technology (IT), but it focuses mainly on networking systems. This can be seen in the Internet, cellular networks, smart phones,and other means of contact. Information and communication technologies have

provided society with a vast array of new communication capabilities over the last few decades.

Thanks to new information and communication technology, people will communicate with others all over the world as if they were neighbors. As a result, ICT is often analyzed in relation to how new communication technologies impact society.

Impact of ICT in Higher Education

ICT has had a significant impact on almost every area of our lives, including aerospace, health, defense, engineering, communications, education, banking, finance, social applications, and entertainment, to name a few. Over the past few decades, ICT has aided real social, economic, and cultural development in countries all over the world. In education, especially higher education, information and communication technology (ICT) plays a critical role. Via information communication technology, the National Education Mission has developed virtual laboratories, open source and access resources, virtual conference tools, and talk to teacher services, among other things (ICT).

Digital Initiative in Higher Education- India

Sr.No.	Name of Initiatives
1	SWAYAM (Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds)
2	SWAYAM PRABHA
3	NAD (National Academic Depository)
4	National Digital Library of India
5	E-Shodh Sindhu (eSS)
6	Virtual Labs
7	e-Yantra
8	Talk to a Teacher Program(TTP)
9	E-acharya
10	E-Kalpa
11	FOSSEE (Free-Libre and Open Source Software in Education)
12	Vidwan
13	Spoken Tutorial
14	BAADAL
15	Global Initiative of Academic Networks
16	National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF)
17	IMPRINT (IMPacting Research Innovation and Technology)
18	SAKSHAT
19	Atal Ranking of Institutions on Innovation Achievements
20	Know Your College
21	DigiLocker
22	The National Program on Technology Enhanced Learning (NPTEL)

23	OSCAR (Open-Source-Courseware-Animations-Repository)
24	ShodhGangotri
25	Virtual Learning Environment
26	Text-Transcription of Video Content
27	SOS Tools
28	e-PG Pathshala

Table 1 Digital Initiative in Higher Education- India[4]

Most work has not been done in India on the advantages and utility of the above initiatives for students. There are several obstacles that prevent students from completely exploring and using the opportunities presented by this initiative.

Role of National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) in Higher Education

NeGP takes a comprehensive look at e-government programs around the country and brings them together into a single vision, or common cause. Around this concept, national infrastructure is reaching the farthest reaches of villages, and large-scale record digitization is underway to allow fast, reliable Internet access[5]. The aim of a national e-governance scheme is to provide government services to people and enterprises, led by the following vision: "Make all Public Services accessible to the common man in his neighborhood, through common service delivery outlets, and ensure efficiency, transparency, and reliability of such services at affordable costs to realize the basic needs of the common man"[5].

The National e-Governance Plan's (NGP) goal is to concentrate on the education sector, which will provide more opportunities for all qualified individuals, particularly those from lower socioeconomic backgrounds, to access higher education. New institutions, funded by established institutions, state governments, and non-governmental organizations/civil society, that can be extended to supplement public initiatives aimed at alleviating existing regional or other imbalances.

Why do we introduce e-governance into our education?

There are many explanations why e-governance should be implemented in the educational system. The following are a few of them.

- Our educational system must be targeted, which is why, after doing something, we must have full knowledge about what we are doing and the implications. E-governance is completely transparent and adaptable, allowing it to quickly obtain all answers in any area with which it will begin.

- Our citizens are unaware of the government's policies and programs in the field of higher education. It could be relatively simple to distribute this message to a significant portion of the population with the aid of e-governance.

- It is important to save time and money in the current situation. As a result, it is preferable to implement an approach that saves the youth time and money by reducing the amount of time and money spent going to government offices to ask about different issues related to his profession.

- In addition, it increases the system's dependability and responsiveness. Once the information is written down, the user implicitly trusts it. The source, on the other hand, would be held accountable for what he wrote.

- The biggest issue in our educational system is how to make it more effective. Higher education effectiveness is a move toward maximizing the overall value to society, including professors, employees, students, time capital, physical equipment, and other higher education actors who decide whether or not such resources can be used efficiently. Because of its working technologies, e-governance makes it possible for us.

As a result, we can see that implementing e-governance in higher education and secondary education can change a lot of aspects in a short period of time. We will make some improvements to our formal education framework with the aid of e-governance.

E-Governance in Higher Education

India has one of the biggest advanced education frameworks on the planet[6]. India's higher education sector has grown significantly. I've mentioned the total number of universities in the country below. With such a massive rise in structure, the Indian higher education system faces major problems such as low enrollment ratios, demand and supply gaps, steadily expanding low-quality universities, obsolete education methods, a shortage of qualified teachers, and a lack of high-quality research materials. Only by coordinating e-governance in the Indian education sector can these problems be resolved.

Total No. of Universities in the Country as on 01.02.2020

Universities	Total No.
State Universities	409
Deemed to be Universities	127
Central Universities	50
Private Universities	349
Total	**935**

Table 2 Total No. of Universities in the Country

E-governance has the potential to significantly reduce the obstacles that higher education faces. Starting an online course will address a variety of issues such as a shortage of qualified professors and a lack of high-quality research materials. In India, Internet access has spread to rural areas, and data speeds are steadily declining. As a result, it now has a presence in nearly every aspect of society. Not only students and faculty benefit from e-governance, but so do other officials such as management and general staff. Faculty will devote more time to science. Faculty will be able to focus further on analysis and use the research output to further discuss with students if academic papers, books, and libraries were available on the internet.

Advantages of E-Government in the Education Sector

- **E-Monitoring**: We can better track the education system with e-governance than we can now. We will see what events and procedures are taking place in our educational fields on a visual level.

- **E-Library:** E-governance would also provide us with access to libraries and books that would otherwise be unavailable to us. We can easily reach them in real time using this method.

- **E- Applications:** Another advantage of e-governance is that we can conveniently fill out various forms for our needs in a limited amount of time and for a low cost. Owing to specific factors such as time limitations, postal delays, and inadvertence, many students were unable to complete forms. To the greatest extent possible, e-governance solved this issue.

- **Students, caregivers, and the society are involved in the creation of educational programs, agendas, and other resources:** Our policymakers have recently taken useful advice from scholars, educators, and other members of society to develop a new education strategy for the region. E-governance is one way to do this.

- **Counseling and guidance services:** Owing to a lack of adequate instruction, several things were left behind by students of the past. Students can now conveniently get the appropriate advice and direction for their future ventures with the aid of e-governance.

- **Education can be improved:** We would be able to record and review student outcomes as well as address different questions about our educational system with the aid of e-governance. We will definitely come across any of the explanations for negative outcomes, disciplinary or other matters that need to be addressed after analyzing.

Disadvantages of E-governance

Despite its many advantages, the e-governance scheme has certain drawbacks and shortcomings. Face-to-face contact between the student and the service provider is not feasible, which is a significant constraint. As a result, e-governance cannot fix certain issues that can only be resolved in cooperative contexts.

As a result, the majority of people in our country lack computer literacy, making it difficult for them to access information. According to certain reports, consumers may be misled or misdirected facts about the source they wish to use in the majority of instances. It can point to another website or source that seems to be important. In the way, there's also the risk of cyber extortion and robbery.

Suggestions for better e-governance deployment in the educational sector

- First and foremost, we must make our surroundings computer-friendly. Regardless of the path they chose, we should aspire to include mandatory preparation modules in their daily curriculum.

- The majority of our villages do not have access to electricity these days. In most cases, internet access is not accessible in this situation. Owing to a shortage of electricity, students in rural areas would not be able to use e-government facilities. To

address this problem, we must first include the fundamental functionality required to use e-government services.

- Our educational system should be updated to meet the demands of the modern world. Lecture-cum-demonstration approaches should be used instead of traditional methods like seminars and other general patterns. To do this, we must make our educational facilities high-tech and provide teachers with modern technology.

- For students enrolled in higher education programs, the government should provide at least one connection in normal government locations. As a result, if he visits a government website, he will be able to report what the government has done for him.

- Any college or school should have a required computer lab where students can learn the fundamentals of computers and the internet.

- The organization will review classroom practices in a limited period of time using the e-governance framework and make appropriate proposals to develop them.

- Parents and guardians, as we can see, have no time for their offspring. They couldn't applaud them in this case. Often students become depressed and commit dangerous actions as a result of these circumstances. We will create an open forum for students and their parents using e-governance, where parents can see their children's daily events and encourage them to develop their future activities.

- Colleges can also offer SMS and email services to students with daily programs. This will allow them to prepare for the upcoming challenge.

- In our higher education system, the phenomenon of class dropout is also a major issue. The e-governance framework helps the institution to update all class lectures on its websites, meaning that students do not skip crucial lectures and assignments. When he returns to work, the teacher will be able to inspire him for the next day, and the problem will be solved.

CONCLUSION

We will see that each choice has its own set of benefits and drawbacks. If we use it carefully, we will profit from it; but, if we use it unintentionally and uncontrollably, we will do harm to ourselves. In all cases, our wisdom is critical. The e-governance structure offers many benefits for higher education, but it still has some drawbacks. We always learn of cybercrime, thefts, website hacks, and lost intelligence. There are some shortcomings and pitfalls to e-governance, but we will prevent them to the greatest degree possible if we refresh our portals on a regular basis. Finally, we should state that the future will be a new age, and that higher education will be required to participate.

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