The digitalization of education: A great change in teaching learning trends

Preeti Chawla

Abstract
Digitalization is the most trending things in 21st Century Digitalization is the integration of digital technologies into everyday life by the digitalization of everything that can be digitalized. Digitalization of education is a dominant trend in term of modernisation of the global education environment. It has influenced the learning process for both teachers and students. It generally means the transformation of all information types such a text, sounds, visuals, video and other data from various resources into digital language. It aims to integrate digital technologies in the educational process the ICT sector has positively impacted the educational trends for both teachers and learners. The various modes of digitalization in education are e-learning, Mobile learning, world wide web(www), online courses such as MOOCs, Video Conferencing, Distance education, PowerPoint Presentations. The teachers use various methodologies for imparting knowledge to the learners through the digital Process. Nowadays, it has influenced the lives of both teachers and students has made the education process more interesting in the 21st century.

Keywords: E-Learning, Moocs, Distance Education

Introduction
Information technology has an impact on each sector. The application of ICT in education has changed today's education system to a very great extent. Today the schools are implementing digital teaching to engage the learners to make the classroom environment more interactive. Now the learners are living in the society which has been changed from their traditional form. Therefore conventional teaching methods were not able to cover the needs of learner and society. The real revolution in education can only be achieved via digitalization of course content so that students can learn at their speed both within and outside the classroom. Digitalization in higher education can make our future generations to become global contributor who can interconnect across culture, time and geographies.

Trends in Teaching and Learning
1. E-Learning
The term e-learning can be defined as the use of digital technologies and media to deliver the course content, help and feedback to enhance the effectiveness of the teaching and learning process. A learning system which is a combination of formal teaching and electronic resources is known as e-learning. The significant component of e-learning is that it can be carried out in or outside the four walls of the classroom with the use of computer and the internet as a resource. E-learning can be termed as a transfer of skills and content through the internet to large masses at the same/different times. Electronic learning is becoming popular because it is widely used in higher education because it has the following benefits:
Advantages of E-Learning
1. It is a fast method of delivering courses online.
2. Provide flexibility to learners that they can learn according to their time and place.
3. It promotes active and independent learning.
4. The learner can access material from a variety of resources and in a different format.
5. Learners can learn at their speed.
6. Through discussion boards and chats, learners can interact with everyone online and also clear your doubts.
7. Learners can repeat the audio and video lessons if they do not understand the topic during the first time (Clover, 2017).

2. Mobile Learning
Mobile learning smartphones, tablet and other handheld devices for content delivery. These mobile technologies were meant to be for learning purposes.

Features of mLearning are
- **Convenience and easy access**: mobile Learning provides an opportunity that students can access the material at their phone, laptops at any place and at any time. It makes learning more enjoyable and flexible.
- **Variety in learning**: mLearning caters to the impulsive need of learners to access information. It covers the requirements of all type of learners through text, videos and recorded lessons.
- **Bite-sized modules**: one module will focus on only one main theme.
- **Contextual and informal**: mLearning content is flexible that learners can learn at their place.
- **Application-oriented**: Mobile learning solutions focus on sharing knowledge that finds an immediate application. Learning is just-in-time, i.e. at the time the learner requires that specific information and gets to apply the same immediately to the context (Vayuvegula).

3. Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC)
Massive Open Online Courses are online courses that allow users to join session according to their choice and also provide a platform for discussion through forums, e-mail and blogs.
MOOCs are of two types – cMOOCs and xMOOCs.
- **cMOOCs** are MOOCs that allow participants to develop content through online discussions and collaborations across the globe.
- **xMOOCs**, on the other hand, follows a conventional approach where the courses are well-structured with pre-selected reading and reference.

Advantages of MOOC
- Access to courses offered by professors at the top colleges and universities.
- Performance of learners can be evaluated easily using the data captured during the start of sessions.
- Both professors and learners can enrich their knowledge through collaborative learning (Srikanth, 2017).

4. Social Media
Social media decides the path of communication. It contains a collection of internet-based tools that boost the habit of sharing information and experiences. forums, microblogging, social networking, social bookmarking, wikis, blogs are medium for sharing knowledge.
The user statistics of social media are given below which proves the popularity of social media among users.
- Facebook—1.6 billion
- Youtube—Billion-plus visitors
- Whatsapp—950 million
- Google plus—440 million
- Instagram—430 million
- LinkedIn—420 million
- Twitter—230 million
- Research Gate—9 million

Learning Management System: Most higher education institutions prefer a learning management system (LMS). Popular LMS are Desire2Learn, WebCT, Moodle, and Blackboard. They have been specifically designed for educational purposes in distance education and provide a software application for the administration. These systems record, track, report and deliver e-learning courses. Platforms like Moodle and Blackboard allow easy integration with social media services. Teachers can share the content through apps like Twitter, Facebook or LinkedIn to provide quick help to students (Nayak).

5. Video Conferencing
It is a two-way synchronous interactive which means that everyone in the conference can talk and hear at the same time.

Applications of Video Conferencing
- Course delivery
- Supplement classes and training
• Guest lectures
• Collaboration for research, projects, publications etc.
• Colleges can offer certification programs.
• Interviews with students and faculty employment.
• Research brainstorming.

Benefits in education
• Save time and money.
• Solve time and distance barriers.
• It Improves the quality of education.
• Give a better understanding of the concept through communication directly with experts.
• Create interest of students because of the provision of real-time interactions.
• It provides Opportunity for students to meet with tutors for enrichment and remediation.
• Physical disabilities students can also take part in a discussion.
• Provide multi-class discussion on the subject matter with the involvement of students, teachers from different institutions.
• Overcome cultural barriers (Mukhopadhyay, 2004).

Conclusion
Education is the mirror of society. Education plays a crucial role in the building of society. Digitalization is the best way to obtain attention to the new generation and make them knowledgeable and productive citizens of the globe. The use of information and communication technology has improved the quality of education by providing rich quality materials in e-library sources, mobile learning, social media tool, open learning through MOOC courses can empower teachers and students in promote change and foster the development of 21st-century skills (M.K, 2017) (M.K, 2017) [4].

References