

LEADERSHIP: ISSUES, CHALLENGES AND PRACTICES IN EDUCATION SECTOR WITH REFERENCE TO DIGITAL REVOLUTION

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Abstract

Consumer Rights in India “The right to information about quantity, purity, price, quality, potency and standard of products or services” is the definition of consumer rights. Customers must be protected against all kinds of injustice when purchasing goods and services. It is important for consumers to understand their rights. While India has a strong and clear policy to protect consumer rights, the real challenges faced by Indian consumers remain elusive. The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 is the most important of the many laws enacted in India to protect the rights of consumers. The Act enables all individuals, businesses, Hindu families and businesses to enjoy consumer rights while purchasing goods and services produced by them. It is important for customers to understand their important rights and legal procedures and procedures for consumer protection and effective protection against fraud. In accordance with the Consumer Protection Law, customers are given unfair copies. The law covers the whole of India, excluding the state of Jammu and Kashmir, and applies to all goods and services unless otherwise specified. This policy provides customers with the following rights:

1. Right to Safety: According to the Consumer Protection Law dated 1986, the consumer's right is called “the right not to deal with goods and services that are dangerous to life and property”. Although it applies to certain activities such as pharmaceuticals, pharmaceuticals and food processing, this law covers all activities with serious consequences for the health and welfare of customers. Cars, residences, household goods, travels, etc.
2. Right to Information: The right to information means “the right to know the quality, quantity, strength, purity, nature and cost of goods or services.” This is mainly due to the Consumer Protection Act 1986, which protects consumers from unfair trade practices.
3. Right to choice: According to the Consumer Protection Act 1986, right to choice means “the right to secure a variety of goods and services at as competitive prices as possible”.

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JEL Classification- I23 and I21

Paper Type – Research Article

Introduction:

Digital education or online education has seen a huge growth during the COVID-19 period because students and teachers have no other option. Over the past year and a half, various e-learning applications and modules have been developed to achieve the same goal. However, 2020 is the first development phase of online education, and all training is gradually turning into online education. In addition, with the second wave of the coronavirus in 2021, the online education model became a matter of discussion and became the only way for schools and friends to survive. This is the highest demand to achieve a new transformation in the digital teaching model and the ability to improve the management of digital education production. Private schools, in particular (CBSE/ICSE schools, colleges, affiliated colleges and selfgoverning colleges), are placing greater emphasis on quality assurance of online courses and creation of SOPs as part of their strategies to deal with infectious diseases. Even now there are many cultural issues, challenges and practices that need to be implemented to develop the same capacity.

Literature Review:

Keval Padia (2018) suggested five ways digital learning is changing the face of education, including personalization, diversity, flexibility, digital textbooks, and multi-use news.

Saurabh Kulkarni (2019) concluded in his article that the future of education in India is “digital education”.

“The Indian Express” (2020) states in “Digital Education in India” that Indian schools are not yet ready for digital education and currently there are many issues related to Internet popularity, Internet problems, relationships, childcare issues, etc. He stated that he was facing major challenges such as: Martin (2020) proposed a set of dimensions, qualities, and characteristics associated with teachers so that students can graduate.

All these studies and many other studies generally define digital education as a general education at the macro level. However, there is an urgent need to study the effects and problems of a pandemic like COVID-19, where online education is the only way to survive.

Rationale and Need of the Present Study:

All the research done so far has investigated the significance, importance, status, research, features, advantages, etc. of online courses/digital courses. Notably, most of these studies were done before Covid-19. However, the situation has changed a lot in the post-epidemic period, because the future is uncertain and schools react negatively to the impact of the new virus, so they can only survive with online classes. Last year this was thought to be disruptive and difficult, but now every aspect of the process needs to be changed to be more efficient, effec-

tive and innovative. Therefore, based on this, this research tries to find some new and new applications in digital education through digital education.

Research Objectives:

- Ø To evaluate the effectiveness of online courses through better service and content delivery.
- Ø Create a flexible, innovative and effective teaching environment in digital education.
- Ø Explore current issues, challenges and applications in digital education.

Research method

The research method adopted in this research paper is very simple and easy to understand and can be explained as follows:

5.1 The research design is exploratory and descriptive as the author investigates many dimensions of digital education and hence Open. cultural issues, challenges and practices.

5.2 Research is positive in nature.

5.3 The data collection method is an “auxiliary” method and is analyzed after making necessary corrections to explain the findings of the research.

5.4 Study Period - March 2020 to present.

5.5 Data Analysis Process After secondary data was collected, content analysis was used to provide some specific findings regarding cultural issues, problems and practices in digital education with the use of the digital revolution (COVID -19).

Data Analysis and Findings:

Data Analysis, interpretation and findings aspects have been categorized in two parts as:

Leadership Issues & Challenges” in Digital Education (6.1)

Leadership Practices in Digital Education (6.2)

Leadership Issues & Challenges in Digital Education: Major “Leadership Issues in Digital Education are as follows:

Network and Bandwidth issues: This is one of the major and the most significant challenge as far as the digital education is concerned especially for the students in remote places and villages have to face such issues majorly.

Attendance problems: While average daily attendance in schools is about 60-70%, in universities it is 50 -60% and this is still a problem. Very surprising for online classes so far. Problems/complaints/problems regarding student absenteeism are called daily and resolved with the relevant administrators, but the main problems are bandwidth and network disruptions.

Good online courses: However, daily publications are prepared for the attention of course leaders, especially higher authorities. Quality of courses Online learning has many impacts, but there is still a long way to go.

Delivery: Strict SOPs for online courses are still a big challenge for Digital Education Education Fraternity.

Online content planning: Educators are developing new research-based content to help students achieve success through online courses

Uniqueness and Innovativeness: Being students are themselves having numerous options for online self study therefore it is one of the biggest area of concern to provide innovativeness and uniqueness for online classes.

Assessment & Evaluation: Assessment and evaluation processes and methods must be devised strictly as per the rules and regulations to bring about complete transparency and authenticity on Digital Education.

Online Extracurricular activities: Designing and devising of Extracurricular and Co curricular activities must be in complete alignment with the need and demand of the students and having the cohesiveness with the digital framework of education.

Physical Engagement and Communication: Being physical engagement of the students are negligible, therefore the regular communication is highly important and one of the most significant challenge in the online classes.

Consistency of the Students: Maintaining the students consistency in all aspects is highly challenging for online/digital education.

6.2 Leadership Practices in Digital Education: Teachers must comply with the lesson schedule and time. The plan or schedule must be prepared in a digital application that must be studied online. Most organizations use Microsoft Teams. Lessons must start and end at the right time - teachers must adhere to the time of the lesson.

Teachers must dress appropriately, wear appropriate attire and carry I-cards indicating background and physical fitness.

Teachers should strictly control Papers from online lessons on screens, especially laptops, desktops and I-pads. Mobile phone use should be strictly limited.

Before teaching, all equipment (camera, headphones, etc.), hardware, network issues and infrastructure (whiteboard, marker, eraser) should be checked and checked.

The teacher's video should be "on" throughout the classroom, and the teacher should establish a positive connection with students in the classroom by occasionally asking students to play the video and stop listening.

Teachers must ensure that all student IDs are added to their classes. Teachers should keep students' online and physical daily records (physical records) and ensure that students attend class regularly every day, call students from school and solve their problems.

There will be no discipline or frustration when learning online.

Teachers should ensure that the content of the lesson is planned in advance. In particular, the “electronic summary - presentation in .pdf format” of the relevant courses should be prepared in advance.

Teachers should increase interaction by creating new learning materials, examples and motivational messages for students. > o Teachers should communicate regularly with students and parents and try to modify instruction.

Teachers should ensure daily use of online materials.

Teachers should add online monitors to the classroom and hold regular lessons

Teachers should plan study hours in advance to remind students to study during a trip or emergency. Despite the changes, students still need to be informed.

Students must comply with the study plan and schedule. They should prepare plans or lessons at least a week in advance. You must go to school on time and complete your lessons on time. Students first prepare the digital platform and wait to do the experiment.

Students must be well-dressed, well-dressed, have an I-card, have the appropriate background, have good manners, body language and facial expressions, and be in a good environment.

Students should take online classes on large screens, especially laptops, desktops and I-pads. Mobile phone use should be strictly limited, but in such cases, support can be obtained by talking to parents on phone-related issues.

All equipment (camera, headphones, etc.), hardware, network issues, and infrastructure (laptops, pencils, geometry boxes, graph paper, etc.) must be checked and inspected before entering the classroom.

We hope students will learn valuable lessons through online and in-class interaction and problem solving. Physical education class. There is a lot of thought and curiosity throughout the process.

Students may experience network problems, identity creation, password mismatch, etc. They should solve the related questions together with their partners. Parents should make sure their child’s credentials are added to the class.

It is their goal to have no discipline or any complaints during online learning.

Students must ensure that they receive “electronic content - presentations” of relevant courses regularly and written in “.pdf format”.

Students must attend real classes in all subjects and communicate with teachers.

Students are required to write regularly in class and do their homework according to the schedule.

7. Thoughts and suggestions:

Here are some ideas on organizing online courses:

- 1) In pandemic situations, education should also be important across all schools, just like online classes and Physical classes in India. compare.
- 2) Online courses should be taught as “advanced requirements” for all teachers.
- 3) It is important to establish good and regular relations with students and their parents (especially those who do not attend school). Teachers should do their best to resolve their issues and engage online platforms, but it is important to regularly post information and seek advice in case of emergency.
- 4) In this case, teachers need to adopt flexible teaching and use different perspectives for each student.
- 5) It is every teacher’s greatest responsibility to achieve educational goals and results by providing the best online teaching.
- 6) It has been proven worldwide that teaching and learning are not limited to the physical space of the school, online learning is different and variable, so everyone involved must be committed to research and innovation. Thought processes to achieve better impact and release.
- 7) In case of an audit, the process should not affect the dignity and respect of the teacher/ teachers to the fullest. If the limit is exceeded, the strict measures to be taken are very clear.
- 8) Communicate with parents online every week or every two months to gauge their satisfaction, which is essential for the success of online education.
- 9) Online connection platform, online teaching does not need to be backed up for network problems.
- 10) There is no doubt that it is the most important aspect of education, but teachers have to pay fees to male students, measure and evaluate, prepare additional study materials and study materials, etc. and other measures must be completed.

Conclusion:

It can be said that the epidemic has made the future uncertain. In education, digital education is the only way to complete education for teachers and students. It was noted that even after schools opened, more parents refused to send their children to school due to the coronavirus. Finally, all changes and introduction of new practices to manage efficiency in digital education will take an hour to determine the best reduction in difficult times.

Limitations of this study:

The main limitation of this study is the lack of use of statistical tools, methods and techniques to analyze secondary data. Research can be carried out more effectively with the help of primary data.

Scope of future research:

This can be done by increasing the sample size to cover a larger area, as due to the second wave of COVID-19 this year, the future is still uncertain despite many prevention and treatment measures. more research. However, further research can be conducted involving different populations, parameters, and plants linked to the same topic. Preliminary research can be conducted to gauge the opinions and interests of students at various institutions and the effectiveness of online courses.

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