

Role of Open and Distance E-Learning (E-ODL) in Skill Development of Economics and Sustainable Development



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Abstract

The 21st century is the century of ICT and skill development revolutions. To meet the challenges of time ICT and skill development are a major factor in shaping the new global economy and producing rapid changes in society. Computer ETV, internet, E-mail, print and electronic media, digital devices, FM Radio etc. E-learning is naturally suited to instance learning and flexible learning. AICTE, MHRD, AVT, BAT, FICCI, IIT, NCVT, VET, IGNOU, IAMR etc. Institutes or bodies co-ordination is important for skill development. Education implies the process of teaching training and learning, especially in schools or colleges or open Distance learning or E-ODL (ICT, e-learning and m-learning), to improve knowledge and development of skill. India today stand poised to reap the benefits of a rapidly growing economy and major demographic advantage that will see the country having the largest pool of young people in need to utilities this young talent pool in institution buildings for creating excellence in the field of secondary education with integration of academic and vocational requirement of 'knowledge society' and India has to be a leader in the world.

The 2011 census in ducats that literary level is about 74.04% with nearly 314 million non-literates. The interest may be associated with the design, development production, marketing distribution or utilization stage of the process. The interests may be also primarily financial, political, social, developmental or community providers will see different type of interest to see different opportunities in the development and provision of skill development through ODL. Strategies for promoting use of skill/vocational education in skill are given Staff, Administration support, Development of video & software programs, Integrate planning, Involvement of FICCI, Digital India, Skill India, Industry and skill Institute etc.

Keywords: E-ODL, ICT, E-learning, M-learning Skill development & Digital India.

Introduction

Education, or the transmission, acquisition creation and adaptation of information, knowledge, skill and values, is a key liver of sustainable development. This is based on a vision of inclusive societies in which all citizens have equitable opportunities to access effective and relevant learning throughout life delivered through multiple formal, non formal and informal settings. Beyond its well-established socio-economic role, education also has a crucial socialization function through the shaping of personal and collective identifies the formation of responsible citizenship and the promotion of critical social participation, based on principles of respect for life, human dignity and cultural diversity. In this new millennium modern technology plays inevitable role in our lives. The technological revolution poses tremendous challenges to the educators to rethink their basic tenets, to apply technology in creative way to redesign education. In this context, E-learning and M-learning play an important role. These are the new innovations which help greater learning opportunities for the students.

Objectives of Study

The focus of the study in on the following objectives:

1. To understand the importance of skill development.
2. To understand current position of ODI education and skill.

3. To introduce the benefits of skill and technology education.
4. To give suggestion for skill Development.

Review of Literature

In the context of developing countries it becomes imperative to work towards raising economic standards by creation of jobs through innovations in entrepreneurship and employment. India's National Policy for skills and Entrepreneurship (2015) states that skill and knowledge are the driving forces of economic growth and social development for any country. The nation is committed to wards the making of a skilled India. Developing countries also recognize that skilling their human resources through positive affirmative action can bring about development and economic growth. It is the process of ensuring access to appropriate financial products and services needed by vulnerable groups such as economically & socially weaker sections and low income groups at an affordable cost in a fair and transparent manner by formal financial institutions (Uma & Rupa, 2018, Choithrani 2016, Sharma and kukreja, 2016. Srinivas & Upender 2017, Bannrge & Francies 2015 and

shyani & Mavoothu, 2018). Financial inclusion means providing financial services to all sections of the society which includes the under providing financial advice, insurance and credit services (Garg 2018).

Methodology

There were the both data collection primary & Secondary. The data was sorted and analyzed by SPSS program. Thorough review of literature form secondary sources Survey research Method was followed for the conduct of the study. The reference period of the study was from 2015 to 2018.

Future Prospects

But this system could not meet the needs of those employers (public and private sectors) who have demanded skilled labour due to globalization and those who require daily learning, which has become integral part of their job performance.

Benefits of Skill Education and Technology in Education

Now, in order to convenience the teacher, students and management to use skill and information technology in education we need to share the following benefits:

Benefits of Skill Technology use providing ODL skill Integration Education

Table – 1

S.N.	Detail of benefits	Student	School	Industry	Society
1	Increase in job opportunities	85	99	99	100
2	Low Cost	35	86	72	41
3	Hire skilled development	97	100	87	79
4	Improved earnings and saved cost	94	82	100	89
5	Flexibility and mobility	88	91	89	100
6	Increase in Tax Income	84	100	99	91
7	Innovative skills/inventive thinking	58	85	77	63
8	Social Justice /equality	54	87	89	64
9	Updating information/ Global Awareness	97	99	85	75
10	Research & Development	80	99	100	79

Source: Self Survey

The table 1 shown that use of ODL technology is the only way that has capability to handle skill education on the basis of cost per learner is a hung difference in the average cost per learner funded the government between academic and vocational education. The use of technology increase in job income, Image, leaving standard, earnings, Revenue and standard etc. organization use technology in general and IT in particular to become more efficient, more effective and to innovate, almost every aspect of the education and business was supported by or based on technology. So use of the

ODL and skill technology is benefits to all stake holders.

Limitations in the expansion of ODL and skill technology used: The ODL and skill technology is used all over the globe but our education system is not benefiting due to the lack of information of stake holder. The students have their own restrictions school/colleges have there own and the administration (Government) in also admitted the fact that the education system in really in poor shape today there are same limitation ranking are given below:

Limitations in the expansion of ODL and skill technology used

Table – 2 (Factor Ranking)

S.N.	Factors	Rank	% of 1 Rank
1	Lack of infrastructure /Programme	1	21
2	Lack of Government Fund	2	18
3	Shortage of Trained Personnel	3	16
4	Lack of interest (Administrative)	4	13
5	Lack of coordination	5	10
6	Lack of continues updating	6	8
7	Lack of renewal of course	7	6
8	Lack of Proper software	8	4
9	Technology	9	3
10	Lack of training programme	10	1

Source: Self Survey

The table – 2 shown that 21% learner are agree with lack of infrastructure / Programme factors, Rank 2 factor is lack of government fund.

Conclusion

The open and Distance e-learning system with its inherent flexibilities has the potential to reach the unreached. It can provide a meaningful channel for meeting the skilling needs of the youth through its academic vocational, technical, professional, extension and lifelong learning programmes. This research finally provides a framework for offering a skilled based programme changer for fulfilling the skilling, re-skilling, up-skilling needs of the youth from organized and their large workforce to achieve high productivity. ODL institutions potentially can play significant roles as these institutions the originally have a number of advantages, including cost efficiency and wider access. Along with this in many developing countries ODL institutions have established strongly and also created extensive infrastructure and reach as discussed in regard to IGNOU. The benefits of economic reforms and globalization must need to flow to all sections of society, particularly to rural India. Sustainable rapid economic growth with opportunity, capability, access and security to the masses under democracy is the only way to create an 'inclusive society' that is an inevitable condition for inclusive economic development.

Suggestion for promoting use of ODL and skill technology in Education

India's National Policy for skill and Entrepreneurship (2015) states that skill and knowledge are the driving forces of economic growth and social development for any country, besides provisions in support of the principles of lifelong education training and updating are made part of the continuing education programmes and should be considered as regular activities of a distance teaching institution.

1. Establish the skill development centers and BPO in school, village and city.
2. A national level Board for skill and vocational education should be established.
3. Annual revision of national skill and vocational policy should be formulated.

4. Village or block – based skill development centers will be setup to serve the needs of local communities.
5. Skill development for self-employment will be an important component in these skill development efforts in rural areas.
6. Training modules will incorporate specific needs of target groups, literacy, the level of education and the local language.
7. Administration support for utilization of new technologies involvement of teachers in planning classroom use of statewide technologies and learning environment.
8. Teachers training will be given special emphasis by the University. The skill and vocational university will setup a separate department for teachers Training and Development in order to build teaching resources and research component.

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