



## E-Learning and Its Challenges on Rural Areas

Asst. Prof. V. P. Garule

Assistant Professor, (Communication and Extension Education), Department Home Science, Smt. Vatsalabai Naik Mahila Mahavidyalay, Pusad, Dist. Yavatmal, Maharashtra, India

### ABSTRACT

The present paper explored the challenges of E-learning with future solution in rural areas. E-learning is an not more effective tool for development of educational sector in rural area. E-learning is learning, utilizing electronic technologies to access educational curriculum outside of a traditional classroom. In most cases, it refers to a course, program or degree delivered completely online. The basic objective of this research paper is to understand concept of e-learning with its challenges.

**Keywords:** E-Learning, Rural Area, Challenges

### I. INTRODUCTION

E-Learning is referred to as teaching and learning by using electronic media. This methodology supports the use of networking and communications technology in teaching and learning. E-Learning is generally meant for remote learning or distance learning, but can also be used in face-to-face mode.

E-learning is defined "as acquisition of knowledge and skill using electronic technologies such as computer and Internet based courseware and local and wide area networks." The term was introduced in 1995 when it was called "Internet based Training", then "Web-based Training" (to clarify that delivery could be on the Inter- or Intra-net), then "Online Learning" and finally e-learning, adopting the in vogue use of "e" during the .com boom.

#### Types of e- learning:

1] **Synchronous training:** Means "at the same time," involves interaction of participants with an instructor via the Web in real time.

a. **Virtual classroom:** Virtual classroom duplicates the features of a real classroom online. Participants interact with each other and instructors online, instant messaging, chat, audio and video conferencing etc.

2] **Asynchronous training:** Which means "not at the same time," allows the participant to complete the WBT at his own pace, without live interaction with the instructor.

a. **Embedded learning:** Embedded learning is information that is accessible on a self-help basis, 24/7. It can be delivered to the place of work, or to mobile learners. Electronic performance support system (EPSS) is a type of embedded learning. The advantage is that embedded learning offers learners the information they need whenever they need it.

**b. Courses:** The clear advantage of a self-paced course is convenience. Participants can get the training they need at any time. This can include just-in-time training where a participant gets exactly the training he or she needs to perform a task.

**3] Discussion groups:** A discussion group is a gathering of conversations that occur over time. They are also called message boards, bulletin boards and discussion forums. Discussion groups can be used to support a group of participants taking the same class or can be used to support participants performing related tasks. A discussion group is a very competent way to supply expert answers to a large group people. A single answer to a common question can help many.

**4] Blended learning:** Most companies prefer to use a mix of both synchronous and asynchronous e-learning methods according to their requirement. which is also called as mix up of methods.

**Keywords :** E-Learning,Rural Area, Challenges

## II. OBJECTIVES

1. To study the concept of e-learning.
2. To study the Challenges of e- learning in rural area.

## III. METHODOLOGY

This study is based on secondary information which is collected through books and internet

### Challenges of online education in rural area

- ❖ The biggest challenge of the online education system is poor internet connection.
- ❖ It is very difficult for rural students to do any kind of lab work or practical in online education system
- ❖ Lack of skill among teachers in rural areas to use digital platform can be seen as another notable factor that affects the spread of online education
- ❖ Those who live in the rural area there is no proper system of electricity due to this student who living in the village cannot study through online education
- ❖ In rural area most of the students belong to the lower income category so, not every student has a laptop, computer and smart phone to study through online.
- ❖ Lack of infrastructure and hardware accommodation which hamper reliability of e-education .
- ❖ There are many subject on which students need practical learning but in e- learning system it is very difficult to teach such subject due to which student are unable to take practical education.
- ❖ Penetration of digital education among the female population in rural area. In study observed internet and literacy are primarily available to men. In such a scenario, it become even more challenging to enable women to access these resources.

## IV. LITERATURE REVIEW

Dwivedi, Shri (2021) In this day and age, everyone wants to be educated, and the government is making every effort to make education free and mandatory for everyone. However, the COVID-19 has changed the overall situation, allowing people to work from home while students take classes online. However, the government is also making every effort to make education free and mandatory for everyone in this country. In this essay, we

will explore education for all and online learning in COVID-19, as well as the obstacles faced by rural students, as well as government-sponsored programmes and digital platforms, as well as their various advantages and disadvantages.

Deepshikha Aggarwal, suggested that use of E-Learning in vocational and informal training is very effective in a developing country like India where majority of population is illiterate and residing in rural areas. The regions where university infrastructure is not available people can access information and educate themselves via Web which is a very cheap solution and moreover will raise the level of education, literacy and economic development. Author summarised that the Indian market is in initial stage, but it will continue to acquire E-Learning teaching methodology in order to meet its educational need and enhancing business opportunities.

A study in South Africa and found that many rural learners are deprived of the online teaching-learning process, owing to a lack of digital gadgets to connect to the Internet, the learning management system, and software.

Sambad English Bureau 2020. A study conducted in Nepal shows that many students got disturbed during their online class because of electricity problems (63.2%), and because of Internet problems (63.6%). Similarly, about half of the teachers got troubled by their online teaching because of the power problems (42.3%), and because of Internet problems (48.1%) . News that children are sitting on the trees, near any high places or river banks for attending classes is seen through electronic media and social media platforms in Odisha.

## V. CONCLUSION

Most of the students think that offline education is the best way of learning because students who live in rural areas do not get the proper guidance of handling the technology unavailability of the network, lack of resources to buy the necessary gadget and data, power problem, inadequate knowledge, not conducive home climate, and lack of direct contact between student and teacher. It is suggested here that proper training should be provided to both the students and teachers. Smartphones and other necessary extensions should be provided to economically poor students. Government of India should take some important steps for effective education specially in rural area.

## VI. REFERENCES

- [1]. Dr. Kalyani Pradhan (2021) Challenges of online education in rural areas in covid -19 emergency : An analytical study of rural odisha, Jankriti Multidisciplinary International Magazine
- [2]. Deepshikha Aggarwal, "Role of E-Learning in A Developing Country Like India", 3rd National Conference; Computing For Nation Development, February 26 – 27, 2009 Bharati Vidyapeeth's Institute of Computer Applications and Management, New Delhi, INDIACom-2009.
- [3]. Dube B (2020). Rural online learning in the context of COVID-19 in South Africa: Evoking an Inclusive Education Approach. Multidisciplinary Journal of Educational Research, 10(2): 135-157.
- [4]. Ravoi, A. P. (2000) Online and traditional assessment: what is the difference? Internet and Higher Education, 3, pp. 141–151.
- [5]. Sathishkumar, V. & Radha, Saravanakumar, Mahalakshmi, K. (2020). E-Learning during Lockdown of Covid-19 Pandemic: A Global Perspective. International Journal of Control and Automation. 13. 1088-1099

- [6]. Sambad English Bureau 2020. Just 15 Km Away From Smart City Bhubaneswar Students Perch on Trees For Online Classes.
- [7]. <https://www.hurix.com/what-are-the-biggest-challenges-facing-online-education-today/>
- [8]. <https://edwiser.org/blog/biggest-elearning-challenges-students/>