

## **Digitalization of Teaching and Learning for Political Science in India: Potential and Limitations**

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### ***Abstract:***

*After the Independence, India has made major changes in the higher education with the help of new policies and use of technology. Globalization and technology supported the education system for overall changes. Presently, the teachers and learners are both enjoying the digital tools in teaching and learning process including subject of political science. The learners are getting interactive books and digital contents of Political Science from SWAYAM, SWAYAM PRABHA, E-PG PATHSHALA, AND SHODHGANGA. The other social media like youtube, other e-resources are providing a huge digital content of Political Science to the learners. But the reflections of the digital age are not reflected in the curricula of Political Science. The system achieved some potential from the digital age and facing the limitations in further development. New policies and approaches are required in modernizing of curricula of Political science at UG/PG level. The digital need based courses will change the present face of Political Science.*

**Key terms:**

1. *Digitalization*, 2. *Sustainable development*, 3. *Teaching process*, 4. *Learning Process*, 5. *Self Learning Material*, 6. *Open and Distance Education*.7. *e-Recourses*.

**Introduction:**

The theme of the conference is Political Science in the Digital Age. The researcher would like to present a paper on “Digitalization of Teaching and Learning for Political Science in India: Potential and Limitation”. So this paper intends to discuss and explain the digital development and its impact on teaching and learning process of Political Science in India. To understand the theme of paper, we should know all the major aspects of education development in India, the structure of higher education, the development of digital age, Government policies, and the courses of political science at UG/PG levels. The impact of digital age on academics emphasizing on Political Science its teaching and learning process is the central idea of this paper.

**Objectives:**

The prime objectives of the paper include:

- To interpret meaning and definition of digitalization.
- To understand the structure of higher education in the India.
- To examine the government polices of higher education.
- To evaluate the courses of Political Science at UG/PG levels.
- To trace the development of digitalization in higher education and its impact on the Political Science.
- To review potential and limitations of digitalization in respect of Political Science in India.

**Meaning and Definition of Digitalization:**

The term digitalization is technical one which is related to the Computer and Network. The modern age provided this aspect to us which has become the part and parcel of human life. We can't be disconnected from this terminology. Last more than twenty five years digitalization supported us in all the areas of development. Education and academics are two major factors in development process. The simple meaning of digitalization is converting data or information in to technical format which will be useful through computer and network at any time anywhere.

“Digitalization is the process of converting information into digital format; information is organized in to discrete units of data (called bits) that can be separately addressed. This is the binary data that computers any devices with computing capacity (such as digital camera) can process.”<sup>1</sup> Last twenty five years, there is continuous development in the technology which gives a more support in digitalization. Now the proper time has come and we are getting friendly technical support for handling technical aspect in digital process of knowledge and information.

**Brief Information of Indian Higher Education:**

The present Indian Higher Education system has long background of more than two hundred years. It was developed by the British from 1857 onwards. During the British time the modern higher education started with three Universities namely Mumbai, Madras and Kolkata. After independence, the government of India accepted the Constitution on 26th January 1950. This Constitution defined three lists, i.e. Center, State and Concurrent where Education comes under the Concurrent list. The present higher education system is controlled by both the Center and State Governments. After independence, there were several changes accepted for modification of Higher Education. Presently, 10+2+3 model has been implemented after Kothari Commission's recommendations. This model emerged in 1975 and is still going on with some modifications.

The ministry of Human Resources Development (HRD) is controlling authority on the higher education. The Government India established several autonomous bodies for monitoring of Higher and Technical Education. Presently, the University Grants Commission (UGC) is policy making body for Higher Education. The UGC was established vide University Grants Commission Act 1956. The experiment of Open Universities has been started since 1982 and presently one National Open and 14 State Open Universities are working in the system. More than 250 Distance Education Institutes are also providing Distance courses in the conventional Universities. The Open University model gave major contributions to development of digital base academic structure.

As per available data, 799 Universities and 39,071 Colleges are working for higher education.<sup>2</sup> Last sixty years, the UGC has played a major role in developing higher education including Political Science and other Social Sciences too. Second things the background of Indian Education System is traditional one. So system accepted new changes very slowly. After 1990 the India has accepted globalization and free economy polices for development. The higher education system gave the positive responses to new changes and adopted global approaches for education. Now the present structure is providing education through traditional and modern ways which influence more on the Indian society. After 1980 the Open Universities started developing media base education model. The traditional Universities also accepted other options for developing their models. The Indian television *Doordarshan (DD)* and *All India Radio (AIR)* extended their supports to education through their infrastructure. They provided some of their slots for Telecasting and Broadcasting of Educational programmes. However, this development had become the background of digitalization of Higher Education in the India.

After 1990 the major changes have taken place in all development sectors. And all sectors changed their faces and identities. We came together in all respects including social, economic and culture life. Today, the communication and social media have become the part of human life. We are utilizing these tools for our overall sustainable development. This impact is also observed in development of educational world. The Computer, Internet, and Digitalization are the components which are playing a major role in the present academia. Last 25 years the natures of

courses, its content, delivery method, exam pattern have been changed and new format came forward before teachers and learners. On this changing mode, the subject of Political Science has changed tremendously in all respects. The traditional Political Science had got new platform for its delivery.

So, before going to main discussion, the researcher will give brief idea and development of Indian Higher Education system which will help us to understand the digitalization of Political Science, its development and limitations. This paper is focusing on the Digitalization of Teaching and Learning of Political Science. This process developed through integrated approaches and policies adopted by the Govt. of India, State Governments and University Grant Commission. Understanding the role of HRD, Govt. of India, State Governments and University Grant Commission shall help us for more information about the paper.

### **Role of Digitalization in India:**

For last more than twenty years, India has been taking efforts for digitalization process with the help of internal and external support from IT sector. India had invested a lot of money on development of digital culture. The Indian common man had achieved minimum knowledge for handling ICT with help of mobile phone, computers. India is biggest country in the World where most population utilizing IT skills in daily life. These changes started from 1985 when Rajiv Gandhi Government gave the major importance to Technology and Computerizations. After 1991 this process got a good speed for best level. Now in 21<sup>st</sup> century, India has made a good progress in IT sector and development of digital age.

Dr. Uma Narang had taken a good review on this development. According her article, “Digital India comprises of various initiatives under the single programme each targeted to prepare India for becoming economy and bringing good governance to citizens through synchronized and coordinated engagement of the entire Government. Nine projects have been undertaken. These are fallows:

1. Highways to have broadband services

2. Easy access to mobile connectivity
3. IT training for Jobs
4. Manufacturing of electronics
5. Provide public access to Internet
6. E-Governance
7. E-Kranti
8. Global Information
9. My Gov website
10. Early harvest programme

With the help of these projects, India is on path of progress in digital age. Organizations like BSNL, Reliance Ltd are coming forward to spread digitalization among rural area. And over 42000 villages all over India will be having seamless mobile connectivity by 2018. The Internet Sathi initial aims to cover 4500 villages over the next 18 months, starting with Gujarat, Rajasthan and Jharkhand. India is aiming to achieve universal digital literacy across the country. The prime importance is to make sure every individual can be able to leverage the potential of Digital India. The focus is at least one person in a household should transform into an e-literate. This can be achieved by BBNL which is planning to connect 2, 50,000 panchayat under the scheme. This will ensure the digitization and connectivity of local institutions like panchayat

offices, schools, others government offices and libraries etc. India is forming its government through technology in the name of E-Governance with advancement of technology and digitalization. Under the e-governance programme, out of 252 schemes planned 222 services have been provided in short span of time. The nine pillars of Digital India programme clearly confirm that India as a nation is its nascent stage one can easily assure that India will be digitally ready in the next three years.”<sup>3</sup>

### **Contributions of Digital Tools in Teaching Methods:**

Indian Education system is going ahead with new modernity and learning skills and it is impacting on teaching and learning process. The Conventional and ODL system adopted new teaching and learning skills for delivering knowledge and information to learners. The conventional system is dependent upon classroom method while open and distance education has more bases of print and electronic media. Last more than twenty five years both the systems have achieved good level new skills in teaching and learning process. Some skills are given as below:

1. Creative Teaching
2. Audio- Video
3. Real Work Learning
4. Brainstorming
5. Class outside the Class Room
6. Role play
7. Story Book Reading

8. Welcome to new Ideas
9. Work together as Team
10. Effective Library use in Process
11. Interactions with Experts
12. Reference Book on creativity

In ODL system the learners are more dependent upon *Self Learning Material* (SLM) which is prepared on the basis of interactive learning method. Audio-Video support is provided to learners through study centers. Experts' lectures are also provided through Televisions and Radio. Now On-line method is also useful to distance learners which utilized in the professional courses. The some of the above mentioned digital tools are utilized in teaching and learning process of Political Science at under graduate and post graduate level.

### **Impact of Digitalization on Universities and Learning Process:**

Indian Higher Education system has accepted the digitalization in teaching and learning process. The Human Resource Ministry, Govt. of India (HRD) is controlling authority on education. This ministry took the initiative for new policies and its implementation through University Grant Commission (UGC), All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), National Council of Education Research and Training (NCERT) has been developed digital content for various subjects and it uploaded on their respective websites. University Grant Commission is monitoring on Central and State Universities while NCERT is controlling on Central Schools in over all India. Both the institutions are playing major role in developing digital literacy in the learners and teachers community. The Human Resource Ministry started

four major programmes and its portals namely, NAD, SWAYAM, SWAYAM PRABHA, E-PG PATHASHALA.

### **1. National Academic Depository (NAD):**

Indian Higher Education system is a large and growing system with approximately 55 school boards, 359 state universities, 123 deemed universities, 47 central universities and 260 private universities. Apart from these, there are 107 other institutions such as IISc/IITs/IIMs/NITs/IISERs/IITs/NITIE and 12 other centrally funded institutions. These institutions issue academic awards to students including degrees, diplomas and certificates along with mark sheets and evaluation reports. Apart from these, institutions under various Ministries/Departments and other skill based institutions also dispense certificates, diplomas and advanced diploma.

Those who are entering into employment or pursuing higher studies require a credible, authentic and convenient mechanism for access, retrieval and validation of such academic awards. Retrieval of old academic records maintained in paper form is cumbersome. Academic records maintained in paper form are susceptible to hazards such as spoilage and forgery. Students often face difficulties in obtaining copies of their certificates/mark-sheets whenever they are lost or destroyed. Maintaining academic awards in a digital depository would enable educational institutions, students and employers online access/retrieval/verification of digitized academic awards and shall eliminate fraudulent practices such as forging of certificates and mark-sheets.

The Government has already made dematerialization of financial securities to ensure the trading of financial securities flawless and transparent. It had enabled trading and transfer of shares electronically without involving physical share certificates and transfer deeds, thus eliminating the paper work involved in scrip-based trading and share transfer system. The same can be effectively replicated in respect of academic awards as these are even more important guarantors of the future than financial securities.

Maintaining academic awards in an electronic depository would provide benefit to educational institutions, students and employers by enabling online access of academic awards which will

eliminate the need for persons to approach educational institutions for obtaining transcripts of such awards or marks-sheets for verification. It would also eliminate fraudulent practices such as forging of certificates and mark-sheets, by facilitating online verifications thereof. The National Academic Depository aims at ensuring a credible and convenient mechanism for online lodging, verification and authentication of the academic awards issued by various educational institutions.<sup>4</sup>

## **2. Study Webs of Active –Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM):**

Swayam is a programme initiated by Government of India and designed to achieve the three cardinal principles of Education Policy viz., access, equity and quality. The objective of this effort is to take the best teaching learning resources to all, including the most disadvantaged. SWAYAM seeks to bridge the digital divide for students who have hitherto remained untouched by the digital revolution and have not been able to join the mainstream of the knowledge economy.

This is done through an indigenous developed IT platform that facilitates hosting of all the courses, taught in classrooms from 9th class till post-graduation to be accessed by anyone, anywhere at any time. All the courses are interactive, prepared by the best teachers in the country and are available, free of cost to the residents in India. More than 1,000 specially chosen faculty and teachers from across the Country have participated in preparing these courses.

The courses hosted on SWAYAM will be in 4 quadrants – (1) video lecture, (2) specially prepared reading material that can be downloaded/printed (3) self-assessment tests through tests and quizzes and (4) an online discussion forum for clearing the doubts. Steps have been taken to enrich the learning experience by using audio-video and multi-media and state of the art pedagogy / technology. In order to ensure best quality content are produced and delivered, seven National Coordinators have been appointed: They are NPTEL for engineering, UGC for post-graduation education, CEC for under-graduate education, NCERT & NIOS for school education, IGNOU for out of the school students and IIMB for management studies.<sup>5</sup>

### **3. Swayam Prabha:**

The SWAYAM PRABHA is a group of 32 DTH channels devoted to telecasting of high-quality educational programmes on 24X7 bases using the GSAT-15 satellite. Every day, there will be new content for at least (4) hours which would be repeated 5 more times in a day, allowing the students to choose the time of their convenience. The channels are uplinked from BISAG, Gandhinagar. The contents are provided by NPTEL, IITs, UGC, CEC, IGNOU, NCERT and NIOS. The INFLIBNET Centre maintains the web portal.

The DTH Channels shall cover the following:

a) Higher Education: Curriculum-based course contents at post-graduate and under-graduate level covering diverse disciplines such as arts, science, commerce, performing arts, social sciences and humanities, engineering, technology, law, medicine, agriculture, etc. All courses would be certification-ready in their detailed offering through SWAYAM, the platform being developed for offering MOOCs courses.

b) School education (9-12 levels): modules for teacher's training as well as teaching and learning aids for children of India to help them understand the subjects better and also help them in preparing for competitive examinations for admissions to professional degree programmes.

c).Curriculum-based courses that can meet the needs of life-long learners of Indian citizens in India and abroad.

d).Assist students (class 11th & 12th) prepare for competitive exams.<sup>6</sup>

### **4. e- PG Pathshala:**

An MHRD, under its National Mission on Education through ICT (NME-ICT), has assigned work to the UGC for development of e-content in 77 subjects at postgraduate level. The content and its quality is the key component of education system.

High quality, curriculum-based, interactive content in different subjects across all disciplines of social sciences, arts, fine arts & humanities, natural & mathematical sciences, linguistics and languages is being developed under this initiative named e-PG Pathshala.

e-PG Pathshala developed 22 Post Graduate courses including Political Science and Public Administration. The name of papers and their modules are as blow:

#### Political Science

P 01 – Indian Politics: Political Institutions: 21 Modules

P 02 – State Politics in India: 20 Modules

P 04 – Comparative Politics: Understanding advanced industrial Society: 18 Modules

P 05- Comparative Politics: Understanding of Politics of developing Society: 16 Modules

P 07- Contemporary Political Theory: Key Concepts: 15 Modules

P 09- International Relation Theory: 22 Modules

P 10 – International Politics: 27 Modules

P 11- Indian Administration: 27 Modules

P 12- Public Policy analysis and goverence : 25 Modules

P 13 – Human Rights, Democracy and Social Movement in India: 19 Modules

P 15 Foreign Policy in India: 19 Modules

#### Public Administration

P 01 – Public Administration Introduction : 21Modules

P 02- Administrative Thinkers: 18 Modules

P 03- Economical and Financial Administration: 19 Modules

P 04- Public Policy: 19 Modules

P 05 – Public Sector and Mangement : 18 Modules<sup>7</sup>

## 5. Shodhganga:

Theses and dissertations are known to be the rich and unique source of information, often the only source of research work that does not find its way into various publication channels. Theses and dissertations remain an un-tapped and under-utilized asset, leading to unnecessary duplication and repetition that, in effect, is the anti-theses of research and wastage of huge resources, both human and financial.

The UGC Notification (Minimum Standards & Procedure for Award of M.Phil. / Ph.D Degree, Regulation, 2016) dated 5th May 2016 mandates submission of electronic version of theses and dissertations by the researchers in universities with an aim to facilitate open access to Indian theses and dissertations to the academic community world-wide. Online availability of electronic theses through centrally-maintained digital repositories, not only ensure easy access and archiving of Indian doctoral theses but will also help in raising the standard and quality of research. This would overcome serious problem of duplication of research and poor quality resulting from the "poor visibility" and the "unseen" factor in research output. As per the Regulation, the responsibility of hosting, maintaining and making the digital repository of Indian Electronic Theses and Dissertation (called "**Shodhganga**"), accessible to all institutions and universities, is assigned to the INFLIBNET Centre

Shodhganga is the name coined to denote digital repository of Indian Electronic Theses and Dissertations set-up by the INFLIBNET Centre. The word "Shodh" originates from Sanskrit and stands for research and discovery. The "Ganga" is the holiest, largest and longest of all rivers in Indian subcontinent. The Ganga is the symbol of India's age-long culture and civilisation, everchanging, ever-flowing, ever-loved and revered by its people, and has held India's heart captive and drawn uncounted millions to her banks since the dawn of history. **Shodhganga** stands for the reservoir of Indian intellectual output stored in a repository hosted and maintained by the INFLIBNET Centre

Political Science Ph.D and M. phil thesis are available on this portal and this system is mandatory to all Universities in the India. Presently 166953 full text of Ph.D thesis, 3900 synopses, 300 Universities contributing and 346 Universities signed MoU with infilibnet of all subjects including Political Science thesis 220 are available on this portal.<sup>8</sup>

Other than HRD's programmes through above portals, the significant contributions for the technological advancements need to be examined.

### **IGNOU's Contributions:**

India has two types of Universities: one is Conventional and another is Open Universities. Indira Gandhi National Open University established in 1985 at New Delhi has been made major contributions' in preparation of digital content on their various courses. IGNOU website provides digital content through E-Resources, e-Gyankosh links. IGNOU offers a Political Science courses at UG/ PG level. This University has its own Electronics Media Production Center (EMPC) which produced 61 Audio and 7 Video at UG level and 8 Audio and 7 Video for PG level courses of Political Science. All this digital material are broadcast and telecast for their distance learners.<sup>9</sup>

### **You Tube**

You Tube is big source of Video in the present days. This media is accessible on Face book, Twitter. Political Science has largest space occupied in the You Tube media. India is given major contributions' in the Political Science through You Tube. At present there are 781000 videos up loaded on You Tube by the Indians in respect of Political Science. The Political Science scholars, Experts, Media experts, Students, Political leaders, Commentators were involved in the production process of these videos.<sup>10</sup>

### **Social Media:**

Social Media has become part of our social and political life. Everybody has getting access to express his/her opinion on various issues. Face Book, Twitter, Blogs, WhatsApp are main social media which give connectivity to everybody. Billions of peoples are using Mobile (smart phones) phones for their connectivity on the globe. This media promoted to peoples for expressing their views on Social and Political issues.

The most learning communities are utilizing this media for their learning enhancement and collecting information from others. In Indian Politics, each and every political party and their leaders are connected on social media.

Teachers are using Blogs method for delivering content to learners. So content wise this media giving good contributions' to the learners.

Political Science learners are also familiar with this media so they are enjoying their learning process. The learners are expressing their views in the examination in media language.

This media created huge digital content and provided new base for political socialization. Social media has two dimensions one is positive and another is negative role in the every society. Its real fact and we have to accept this reality. But without Social Media, we can't think on today's political system. There are huge content available on Social Media which shall utilized very carefully.

### Other E-Resources:

Apart from this a huge digital recourses on Political Science in the India is available. All these recourses are open and accessible to learners, teachers, and researchers. The details are as blow:

#### Political Science in the India<sup>11</sup>

Name	Quantity
1.All Formats	63,942
Article	49,222
Chapter	14,687
Download article	6085
2 . Book	
e- book	6438
Print book	5116
Thesis /Dissertation	1048
Micro form	220
Continually update resource	3
Archival Material	2227
Download Archival Material	2026
Computer file	400
Journals/ Magazin	253
e-journals/ Magazin	175

### III

#### **Changes after Digitalization in the Universities:**

Indian Universities and higher education set up accepted and implemented the digitalization process and this process is going on towards new changes in providing information and delivery mechanism. The University Grant Commission (UGC) has put financial for improving digital academic culture in the Universities. Now each and every University opened websites and provided links for delivery mechanism.

1. Websites access to public domain
2. Administrative services improved
3. Transparency came in the work process
4. On- line services
5. Job and advertisement
6. Conventional Universities tried to open available recourses
7. Open Universities are more utilized digital mechanism for their learners.
8. Admission process became digital
9. Evaluation and assessment work improved
10. Over all major changes is seen in the system.
11. Teachers are getting more input from orientations.
12. Teachers are using digital tools for delivering their lectures.

## **Political Science and its Curricula in the Digital Age:**

Indian Higher Education system adopted Choice Base Credit System (CBCS) for Under Graduate and Post Graduate Courses. From academic year 2015-16 this pattern was implemented for all subjects. University Grant Commission has taken the initiative for new curricula with help of subject experts. In respect of Political Science UGC has given nomenclature and detail syllabus of the papers.

### **UG Level:**

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM LIST OF PAPERS AND COURSES B.A (HONOURS)  
POLITICAL SCIENCE A) CORE COURSE (14) 1.1 Paper I- Understanding Political Theory  
1.2 Paper II- Constitutional Government and Democracy in India 2.1 Paper III – Political  
Theory-Concepts and Debates 2.2 Paper IV- Political Process in India 3.1 Paper V- Introduction  
to Comparative Government and Politics 3.2 Paper VI –Perspectives on Public Administration  
3.3 Paper VII- Perspectives on International Relations and World History 4.1 Paper VIII-  
Political Processes and Institutions in Comparative Perspective 4.2 Paper IX- Public Policy and  
Administration in India 4.3 Paper X- Global Politics 5.1 Paper XI- Classical Political  
Philosophy 5.2 Paper XII- Indian Political Thought-I 6.1 Paper XIII- Modern Political  
Philosophy 6.2 Paper XIV- Indian Political Thought-II B) Generic Elective -4  
(Interdisciplinary): Any Four 1. Nationalism in India 2. Contemporary Political Economy 3.  
Feminism: Theory and Practice 4. Gandhi and the Contemporary World 5. Understanding  
Ambedkar 6. Governance: Issues and Challenges 7. Politics of Globalization 8. United Nations  
and Global Conflicts

C) Discipline Specific Elective-4 (DSE): Any Four 1. Citizenship in a Globalizing World 2.  
Human Rights in a Comparative Perspective 3. Development Process and Social Movements in  
Contemporary India 4. Public Policy in India 5. Understanding Global Politics 6. India's  
Foreign Policy in a Globalizing world 7. Women, Power and Politics 8. Dilemmas in Politics 9.  
Understanding South Asia.<sup>12</sup>

## **PG Level:**

At Post Graduate level the main courses are:

1. Political Theory
2. Indian Government And Politics
3. Public Administration
4. International Relation
5. Comparative Politics
6. Approaches and Emerging issues in International Relation
7. Indian Constitution
8. Western Political Thought
9. Administrative Thinkers
10. Comparative Political Analysis
11. Indian Political Thinkers
12. Foreign Policy
13. Issues in State Politics in India
14. Regional Studies
15. Global Politics

Natures of courses are same in all Universities but there are slight changes as per local need of University region. Most of the courses are compulsory or electives in nature.

In the digital age the needs of Political System has been changed as per their new needs but this reflection does not occurred in the curricula of Political Science. Indian Political system already

accepted the digital use in their daily work and functioning. This system wanted a new input from the Universities and their graduates. Linkages between digital age and Political Science in India are one of the major challenges before the Political Scientist, Teachers and ultimately all concern stake holders. Other side the autonomous organizations and training institutes are searching a new way to establish link between digital age and political science. Political Communications, Political Managements, Policy Studies, Political Analysis, Leadership Studies these are new area occurred in last more than twenty five years. A more applied nature courses is new need of the Indian Political System. The digital age is supplementary for reframing new courses in Political Science in the India.

### **Impact on Instructional Aspects:**

Indian Higher Education system and particularly in subject of Political Science has been impacted by digital aspects and slowly changes took place in teaching and learning process. The instructional aspects like books, journals, audio-video accepted new methods for delivering content. The teachers are using a technology like Power Point presentations, web base knowledge and information. Indian Education system is traditional one but the new aspects giving a more support in teaching and learning process. The some new impacts are as blow:

1. Books are changed and more interactive.
2. E-learning accepted as tools.
3. Web base information is major source.
4. Power Point method is very popular.
5. Learning community is more techno savvy and they are enjoying learning process.
6. Political Science teachers and learners on the same path at UG/PG level
7. Learning environment was changed.
8. A more social media in put come as subject knowledge.
9. Reflections are seen other area like evaluation and assessment process.

10. On-line learning culture is become part present system.
11. New training activities came forward.
12. New face created to teaching and learning process of Political Science.
13. Open and Distance Education system was became more digital.
14. DE learners got a more interactive access with their learning material.

**Limitations:**

The Indian Higher Education is on the process of modernization in all respects. Each and every subject is under the influence of digital process. The whole academic structure is dependent on government grants, policies and help. So in the development stage there are some limitations are observed in respect of Political Science for its digital development.

1. The subject Political Science and the structure of Higher Education are dependent upon government policies. These new policies are affected on growth of subject expansion.
2. The present structure of the Universities is very rigid and traditional. This structure impacted on the growth of Political Science.
3. The present courses are very traditional and less need base.
4. The teachers of Political Science are using technology in their personal life but not to ready utilize in teaching process.
5. Proper training programmes are not available in the system.
6. Lack of infrastructure in the Colleges and Universities.
7. The teachers and students are more dependent upon print media.
8. Digital content is available in the websites, linkages but teachers and student not able to utilize. They have not getting a proper training for utilization.
9. Language barriers are main hurdle in the system. Most of stake holders of Political Science including teachers, learners, and researchers are more depend upon regional languages where digital access is not getting.

10. The financial and mind investment are very low as compared to need of development.

### **Future Challenges before Political Science in India:**

India is one of the developing countries in the Asia which is making good progress in all areas like IT & Network, Infrastructure development. India's economy has fastest growth in all development sectors. Education is one of the development area which give skillful human recourses to public and private sector. Political Science in India is giving its major contributions for citizens policy makers. The present digital age has given more input for development of Political Science and its allied area. Indian Education System has its own problems in developing new education model, courses, training of teachers, evaluation, quality improvement and sustainable development. The Ministry of Human Recourses of Development is taking a positive effort in over all development in Higher Education. The Political Science in India was adopted use of ICT digital platform for delivering and storage content. This progress is going ahead with new ideas and training activities. But the social, economical problems are affected in the development of digital format in the Political Science. Some of the problems have become challenges for Political Science in India.

1. In the digital age a huge knowledge and information available in respect of Political Science. This all digital content is available in English language and there is no other option available in the Indian regional languages. The students and teachers those who have using limitations of English language are far away from using of digital content in their progress. Language barrier is the main challenge before the system and second things are to convert all digital content of Political Science in regional languages is very difficult. For this task there is no any policy in the present system.
2. A huge amount is required as investment in digital age. The Indian Education system has limitation to spend so big amount on the digitalization. This is one of the challenges before the system
3. The young generation is using digital tools while teachers have more limitations to utilize it. Generation gap is one the challenge.

4. A lot of Political Science content is available and accessible in the digital format. But this content is not getting a proper place in curricula. One bridge is required in between available content and the courses/ training. There is no more attention on this work.
5. The Political Science courses are more traditional and they are not providing a new requirement of Political System. To modify the courses with new needs is big academic challenge. Digital age will give a more support in modifying the course structure.
6. After the twenty five years of globalizations and digital age, the Political Science is not successful in overall growth in all respect. To fill full this gap is another challenge before the system.
7. A more interdisciplinary approach is required in the future development of Political Science in the India. This approach is absent in present system. Digital content, information and knowledge will give new face to Political Science. To work on this direction with the help of digital age is also a big challenge.
8. A more research work on digital content in Political Science shall give a different type of growth. To take this initiative is also one of the challenges.
9. The print and electronic media are playing major role in creating a new content in digital format. Some of them are more useful in academic. So, to cover up the new content as per subject need is necessity one. To work on this focus is another challenge.
10. To change mindset of all stakeholders in respect of Political Science in the India is very difficult. Rigidity is very big problem and it becomes challenge in the digital age.
11. To start ICT and Internet based courses in the Political Science is a challenge before teachers and subject experts.
12. To establish link between Political Science and Internet, websites knowledge, training of stake holders are also a big challenge in the system.

### **Recommendations:**

This paper has discussed so many aspects related with digitalizations of Political Science in India. India had made a marked progress in the digital age and it is benefited to all sectors. Education is one of them which provide knowledge and skills to learners. On the above base discussions the presenter would like to give some recommendations for development of Political Science with potential of digital age.

1. Digital age is an opportunity for development of education and its allied area. In future digital content will become a more powerful than print media because it has strong background of technology. A new specific ideas and policies are required for development of Political Science in digital age.
2. Investment and infrastructure wise a more justice is required for development of Political Science.
3. Give the proper and academic support of young generation which has lot of potential of digital skills. This potential is asset of India which will give a more positive result in the development.
4. Give the proper place of digital content in the curricula of Political Science at UG/PG level. Provide the training activates to teachers and learners.
5. Political Science learners wanted a digital support in regional languages. This is big task because India has officially 22offical regional languages. 45% peoples speak in Hindi language and in other area peoples prefer their own regional language or English. State and Regional Universities has major role in this task. They should come forward for their basic need.
6. The Political Science should develop according new global needs and technical in puts in subject knowledge. Policies are required in this respect.

7. Interdisciplinary approach is required which will be supported to many other courses in the Political Science.
8. Research shall provide a more vision in any kind of development. Research on digital content and its analysis will become new identity of Political Science. The researchers, scholars, teachers should work on it.
9. Incorporate print and electronic media and its suitable content in the digital format.
10. To change the mindset, use of ICT in the subject, linkages between Internet, websites, training activities are needed in the present days. So give the top priority to task in over all development of Political Science in the digital age.

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