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"A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TRADITIONAL EDUCATION & E. EDUCATION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INDIA"

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ABSTRACT

Today's we all lives in a 21st century, everything changed very rapidly & continuously for the betterment of future, new technology is simply a modified version & a technique to overcomes the drawbacks of previous one, that's proves very beneficial for all.

In the era of globalization, traditional education system is losing its relevance. Role & importance of e-education in areas like commerce, management, IT etc. is increasing day by day. India too acknowledges importance of e-education in dissemination of knowledge.

KEYWORDS: Educational Systems, E-Education, Information Technology, Traditional Education

INTRODUCTION

OBJECTIVES

A Study of traditional education system & e-education system will provide us deep understanding of educational history, global educational scenario, strength & weakness of each type of educational system & their benefits etc.

WHAT IS EDUCATION

"Skills, Custom and Values from One Generation to Another"

Education in its broadest, general, sense in them means through which the aim and habits of a group of people lives on one generation to the next. Generally, it occur through any experience that has a formative effect on the way one thinks, feels or acts, in its narrow, technical sense, education is the formal process by which society deliberately transmits its accumulate knowledge.

TRADITIONAL EDUCATION: AN INTRODUCTION

Traditional education system means the earliest & ancient system which was developed on how to get education & how to impart education system to other. Traditional education system consist of one way communication system by the gurus to the students, which consist of imparting education to the student in best possible way. In this student require to attend the classes in person and on the campus. It makes sense id you decide to live in the dorms or are an incoming freshman who wants of real college experience. There are certainly more opportunities to join clubs, association or fraternities/sororities while taking classes on campus. It may be a better choice for those students who are not very savvy with technology or want to enjoy interacting with teacher and professor face to face.

As we know in it is one way system (only getting knowledge) because of the development of modern education system has taken place which was subsequent known as E-Education system which has mentioned in the following paragraph as follow.

E-EDUCATION: AN INTRODUCTION

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

With the rapid advancement & growth of countries & impact of globalization is having a substantial effect among various sectors of most nations. We are looking to maximize educational potential in rural areas. Taking this into consideration Government may choose powerful strategies aimed of development of rural areas & for this purpose government organized ICT work well in this area. E-education is a new education concept by using the internet technology. It deliveries the digital content, provides a learnt orient environment for the teacher & students. It promotes the constructions of lifelong learning opinions & Learning society. India need to embrace internet & technology if it has to reach all of its huge population the majority of which is located in remote villege. Today the whole world moving towards information based world & society after all information is knowledge & knowledge is wisdom. Today there is a requirement to provide e-education to rural areas because India's like developing country where most opportunity to connect with the other worlds easily & conveniently.

E-education also refers **"E-learning"** or **"Distance Education"** involves taking course over the internal as opposed to in the classroom. Its popularity due to its flexibility & convenience that an online experience provides. It allows student to work at their own pace without the confines of a strict class schedule. The main aim of the education is the elevate the scope, purpose for computer education in rural India. Not only for student, many public & private sector organization also provided their training programme through electronic medium. Basically this is useful for the people namely student, rural resident, farmer, worker & other.

NEED OF THE EDUCATION

E-Education can occur in or out of the classroom, it can be self paced, or may be instructor-led it suited to distance learning and flexible learning but it can also be used in conjunction with face to face teaching, in which ease the term blended learning is commonly used. Barnard a pioneer of E-education, advocate that the "E" should be interpreted to mean "exciteing, energetic, enthesiastic, emotional, extented, excellent & education in addition to electronic. Parks suggested that the "e" should refer to "everything, everyone, engaging, easy. In India ICT is one of the rapid development technological field in the global society. But there is no doubt in the near future's development will based on ICT's however benefits of ICTs are not reached expected level in the rural areas. Still the rural population living with mini level of ICT facilities especially the poorest of the poor. The quality of ICT based education facility is very poor. The teacher gets very less incomes, most of the schools don't have proper in frasture, no proper transport facilities & no excess to supplement education & cost e-education not affordable to the people with low income. For the overcome these problem both central & state govt. & NGOs are allocating huge amount for the development of ICTs & rural education. with 40% of the Indian population being illiterate,100 million of school children not getting schooling, there is only way. india will get education if e-education is used to deliver it but there are the hurdles of cost & technology issue in India.

Online education in India has picked up rapidly growth. Due to the challenges of the current education system, there is growing realization that problems like delivery, assessment & general consumption of information can be addressed by leveraging technology. At present E-education include numerous types of media that deliver text, audio, image, animation & streaming video & includes technology applications & processes such as audio or video type, satellite TV, CD ROM, & computer based learning as well as local internet/extranet & web based learning. To tackle this popular demand, online education is emerging as one of the preferred modes of education among students & working professionals considering its ease of access, affordability as well as industry relevence. The reason behind pursuing education through an online medium is different for each one, some do it to up still themselves with other do it to gain accreditation from renowned universities worldwide in order to built better qualification from the convenience of their home. It is also a more cost effective & faster from of learning.

GLOBAL EDUCATION SCENERIO

History of Traditional Education

In ancient India, during the Vedic period from about 1500 BC to 600 BC, most education was based on the Veda & later Hindu texts and scriptures. vedic education included: proper pronunciation and recitation of the vedas, the rule of sacrifice, grammar understanding the secret of nature, reasoning including logic, the sciences & the skills necessary for an-occsumption. There is mention in the Veda of herbal medicines for various conditions or diseases, including fever, cough, baldness, snake bites & other. They all have to follow the "Bramacharya" & the principal duties of a Bramacharya were as follow: Vedic study, service to the teacher & purity of body & mind. Thus this is the history of development of traditional education system.

Global Scenario of Traditional Education System

Globally traditionally education system has been widely different from every country to country and from place to place. Education system of India is different from the education system of U.S.A and from china and Japan and from any other country. India put more emphasis on purity of mind and to the service related aspects to various groups of society than development of education, whereas the countries of western side put more emphasis of modern development of the country. Thus from the global view point education system can consist of the development of mind to the development of the purity of mind.

Future of Traditional Education System

Future of traditional system looks that is not so much secure and no remain so longer because it restrict the learner within a bounties and only teach basic and now the world is globally advanced and every next moment a new technology comes and take a place of precious one and it is very imp to develop the tradition education change with the modern society.

Global Scenario of E-Education System

- **Process of E-Education System**

E learning refers to the use of technology in learning and education. The communication conducted in e education systems directly affects the educational results and the participant's satisfaction. There are several aspects to describing the intellectual and technical development of e-education which can be categorized into discrete areas.

- E-education as a technological medium that assist in the communication of knowledge, and its development & exchange.
- E-learning itself as an educational subject, such courses may be called “computer studies” or ICT (information and communication technology).
- It is more successful in comparison of traditional education while other causes difficulties both for the instructor and for the participants.
- Let us first understand the characteristic of face to face communication during the tradition education.

Internet is a medium in which problems related to the communication channel often appear. While online programs have significant strengths and offer unprecedented accessibility to quality education, there are weaknesses inherent in the use of this medium that can pose potential threats to the success of any online program. These problems fall into six main categories:

- The technology
- The student
- The facilitator
- The administration and faculty
- The online environment
- The curriculum

THE TECHNOLOGY

Equity and Accessibility to Technology

Before any online program can hope to succeed, it must have students who are able to access the online learning environment. Lack of access whether it be for economical or logistics reasons will exclude otherwise eligible students from the course. This is a significant issue in rural and lower socio-economic neighborhoods. Furthermore, speaking from an administrative point of view, if students cannot afford the technology the institution employs, they are lost as customers. As far as Internet accessibility is concerned, it is not universal, and in some areas of the India and other countries, Internet access poses a significant cost to the user. Some users pay a fixed monthly rate for their Internet connection, while others are charged for the time they spend online. If the participants’ time online is limited by the amount of Internet access they can afford, then instruction and participation in the online program will not be equitable for all students in the course. This is a limitation of online programs that rely on Internet access.

Computer Literacy

Both students and facilitators must possess a minimum level of computer knowledge in order to function successfully in an online environment. For example, they must be able to use a variety of search engines and be comfortable navigating on the World Wide Web, as well as be familiar with Newsgroups, FTP procedures and email. If they do not possess these technology tools, they will not succeed in an online program; a student or faculty member who cannot function on the system will drag the entire program down.

Limitations of Technology

User friendly and reliable technology is critical to a successful online program. However, even the most sophisticated technology is not 100% reliable. Unfortunately, it is not a question of if the equipment used in an online program will fail, but when. When everything is running smoothly, technology is intended to be low profile and is used as a tool in the learning process. However, breakdowns can occur at any point along the system, for example, the server which hosts the program could crash and cut all participants off from the class; a participant may access the class through a networked computer which could go down; individual PCs can have numerous problems which could limit student's access; finally, the Internet connection could fail, or the institution hosting the connection could become bogged down with users and either slow down, or fail all together. In situations like these, the technology is neither seamless nor reliable and it can detract from the learning experience.

THE STUDENTS

While an online method of education can be a highly effective alternative medium of education for the mature, self-disciplined student, it is an inappropriate learning environment for more dependent learners. Online asynchronous education gives students control over their learning experience, and allows for flexibility of study schedules for nontraditional students; however, this places a greater responsibility on the student. In order to successfully participate in an online program, student must be well organized, self-motivated, and possess a high degree of time management skills in order to keep up with the pace of the course. For these reasons, online education is not appropriate for younger students and other students who are dependent learners and have difficulty assuming responsibilities required by the online paradigm.

THE FACILITATOR

Lack of Essential Online Qualities

Successful on-ground instruction does not always translate to successful online instruction. If facilitators are not properly trained in online delivery and methodologies, the success of the online program will be compromised. An instructor must be able to communicate well in writing and in the language in which the course is offered. An online program will be weakened if its facilitators are not adequately prepared to function in the Virtual Classroom. An online instructor must be able to compensate for lack of physical presence by creating a supportive environment in the Virtual Classroom where all students feel comfortable participating and especially where students know that their instructor is accessible. Failure to do this can alienate the class both from each other and from the instructor. However, even if a virtual professor is competent enough to create a comfortable virtual environment in which the class can operate, still the lack of physical presence at an institution can be a limitation for an online program. For the faculty as well as the participants, such things as being left out of meetings and other events that require on-site interaction could present a limiting factor in an online program.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND FACULTY

Some environments are disruptive to the successful implementation of an online program. Administrators and/or faculty members who are uncomfortable with change and working with technology or feel that online programs cannot offer quality education often inhibit the process of implementation. These people represent a considerable weakness in an

online program because they can inhibit its success. Sometimes administration cannot see beyond the bottom line and look at online programs only as ways to increase revenues and are thus not committed to seeing online programs as a means of providing quality education to people who would otherwise not be able to access it. In such a case, an institution that is not aware of the importance of proper facilitator training, essential facilitator characteristics, and limitations of class size would not understand the impact that these elements can have on the success of an online program.

THE ONLINE ENVIRONMENT

Levels of Synergy

Online learning has its most promising potential in the high synergy represented by active dialog among the participants, one of the most important sources of learning in a Virtual Classroom. However, in larger classes (20 or more students), the synergy level starts to shift on the learning continuum until it eventually becomes independent study to accommodate the large class. At this point, dialog is limited as well as interaction among participants and the facilitator. The medium is not being used to its greatest potential.

What Should Not be Taught Online

In the excitement and enthusiasm for online programs that has been generated recently, it is important to recognize that some subjects should not be taught online because the electronic medium in its current state of development does not permit the best method on instruction. Examples are hands-on subjects such as public speaking, surgery, dental hygiene, and sports where physical movement and practice contribute to the achievement of the learning objectives. These subjects are probably best taught in a face-to-face traditional learning environment. Hybrid courses may represent a temporary solution to this problem thus making that portion of the course more accessible to a greater number of people who would otherwise have difficulty getting to campus. However, solutions of that sort still underline the fact that online teaching cannot satisfy all educational needs and goals. Just because it may be technologically possible to simulate a physical learning experience, this does not necessarily mean that it is the best way to teach it.

THE CURRICULUM

The curriculum of any online program must be carefully considered and developed in order to be successful. Many times, in an institution's haste to develop distance education programs, the importance of the curriculum and the need for qualified professionals to develop it is overlooked. Curriculum and teaching methodology that are successful in on-ground instruction will not always translate to a successful online program where learning and instructional paradigms are quite different. Online curriculum must reflect the use of dialog among students (in the form of written communication), and group interaction and participation. Traditional classroom lectures have no place in a successful online program. Education of the highest quality can and will occur in an online program provided that the curriculum has been developed or converted to meet the needs of the online medium.

E-EDUCATION GLOBAL VIEW POINT

E education is a new concept and as with other innovations it will meet with resistence. The following strategies might be considering by those involves with e education.

- **24*7 Accesses:** The internet and the online mode operate 24*7. Ensuring anywhere, anytime connectivity. Student can learn at their convenient time. Whatever they are, they just need a device and internet connectivity to study and learn.
- **Global Pool of Knowledge:** The ICT overrides the barriers of time and geographical boundries. There is world wide connectivity to a vast pool of knowledge resources.
- **Social Impact's** Social impact of the development the values of upgrading skill and knowledge through e-education.
- **Technology: Props for the Disabled:** The mass reach initiative of distance learning has gone a step further, with technology props being implemented in online learning systems for the visuals/hearing impaired/physical disabled.
- **Offline Study:** Video lectures, seminars relating to academic and non-academic can be made available to students, in ready and easy downloadable formats, thanks to the compatible versions of software, which have been put in place for the same. Those who are not able or cannot schedule to their convenience to watch live video demos, can download them for later browsing.
- **Career-Progress:** Distance learning enables studying while staying on job. Working professionals eager for skills-upgrade, for better designation and career growth can enroll for distance education programs. The online platform helps to strike the right balance between office, home and work priorities, as this mode of study can be used, anywhere, anytime. There is parallel growth in skills and work experience in the distance education mode of study.

RESPONSE TO E-EDUCATION

Government of India has made educational provision available for all in a variety of people way through schools, teachers and the correspondence system. This system support rural and urban area.

Many school closed because people shift to rural to urban places for their betterment education response is very good for the advancement for the developed country and underdevelopment country. We need to create awareness about e education in undeveloped country.

E-EDUCATION BENEFITS

- Universal access and universal service
- Build knowledge communities by using self-learning
- Through it we can transfer knowledge speedily.
- Beneficial for upgrading skill and build knowledge.
- Quality factor included: industry relevent, comprehensive and creditable for the current job secenio.

HOW TO PROMOTE E- EDUCATION

- **Remote Students:** By using print based system the correspondence school (cs) has been serving needs of the isolated studdents. Training or e mail and chatting system or synchronous/asynchronous methods-education will become global education that will be available to students of all age groups and genders.
- **Learning Learning Support:** Both government and industry should support for the rural development through funds, creating infrastructure and sponsoring /supporting students especially in rural area.
- **People Support:** To provide education through radio and television program in rural area by using regional language. Use of video conferencing technology to raise achievement standards in rural areas. Use specific language and culture and give students greater access of knowing.
- **Facilitator/Professional:** Accountability and quality are the important factors in the professional world for decision making. Through e-education professional can do lifelong learning. This kind of knowledge is now deliverable using CBT, and web based training methods, these students can continue to learn while physically staying/being at home or at the workplace.
- **Cost and Economic Factors**

  Standard Module: Today at introductory level it is costly but if we develop standard module, which will serve the need of the rural area at very large scale then it will become cheaper.

  Infrastructural Costs: cost of cables, networks and other transmission systems.

  Package Cost: purchase, upgrate, licencing and compliance costs.

  Peripherals Costs: such as computers, scanners, web camera, multimedia kit, modums and printers.

HISTORY OF INDIA

History of India: Traditional Education

India has a long history of organized education. Early education in India commenced under the supervision of a *guru*. Initially, education was open to all and seen as one of the methods to achieve Moksha, or enlightenment. As time progressed, due to superiority complexes, the education was imparted on the basis of caste and the related duties that one had to perform as a member of a specific caste. Students were expected to follow strict monastic guidelines prescribed by the *guru* and stay away from cities in *ashrams* education was **confined within a very small section of Indian society.** It was not so much that common people were debarred or denied access to education because of discrimination.

Traditional Indian education boasts of the Vedas, the Puranas, the Ayurveda, the Arthasashtra, and many more and is a marvel of the Indian intellect. In the system of Gurukula (ancient Indian system of dispersing knowledge) the adolescent boys stayed in the house of the teacher (guru) to gain knowledge over a stipulated time-period. The Bramacharya (celibacy) state was observed till a certain age while women and lower caste people had no access to education in the Middle Ages. Knowledge was passed on orally from one generation to another in ancient India. Education involved three basic processes, **one**, which included 'Sravana' (stage of acquiring knowledge of 'Shrutis' by listening). T**wo**, 'Manana' (meaning pupils to think, analyze themselves about what they heard, assimilate the lessons

taught by their teacher and make their own inferences,) and **three** 'Nidhyasana (meaning comprehension of truth and and apply/use it into real life).

Thus this was the history of the traditional education system in India.

History in India: E-Education System

A phenomenon growth in the Indian Economy primarily fuelled by the service sector has been because of information technology industry.72.2% of the population lives in rural areas about 638,000 villages and the remaining 27.8% lives in more than 5,100 towns and over 380 urban agglomerations. Above all the mentioned educations techniques in rural India have to change according to the 21st century. Information communication technology (ICT) is the rapid development technological fields in the global society. Among the developing countries India reached a significant position in development of ICT's. perticurity in the field of education its development is tremenduous. There is no doubt in the near future's development is based on ICT's. However the benefits of ICT's are not reached expect level in the rural areas still the rural population living with the minimum levels of ICT's facilities especially poorest of the poor. Both central and state government and NGO's are allocating huge amount for the development of ICTs and rural education. For the purpose of spreading e –education, modified vidyarthi computer program was designed and launched. The ministry of rural Development also launched programs like CRISP (computerized rural information system projects) and CAPART (council for advancement of people's action and rural technology).

Corporate: Government Initiative

- **Gramjyoti:** A project by Erriction, Erriction has set up broadband network across 18 village and 30 towns of tamilnadu. The major objective of this project, as far as education in rural India is concerned, is it facilaited education using high speed internet bandwidth across these villages. Erricson has set up community centers across these villages which is equipped with pc's and 3G mobile handsets and has deploys teachers at their Chennai office to deliver education through internet.
- **Gyandoot:** It is a initiative taken by the government of Madhya Pradesh. in this initiative internet facilities have been set up to connect the rural cyber cafes (http/www.gyandoot.nic.in). Through this portal students can share data across email an also the question created by the experts.
- **Byrraju Foundation:** In the year 2004, Byrraju foundation partnered with IBM India to convey the technology to the 142 villages of rural Andhra Pradesh across six districts of Gunter, Raga Reddy, East and West Godavari, Hyderabad and Krishna. The name of the initiative is IBM Kid Smart Early Learning Programme.
- **AKSHYA Kerala:** Government of Kerala Launched project AKSHYA in 2002 to promote basic computer usage among rural masses. The project aimed to establish 5000 multipurpose AKSAYA E-Kendra's across Kerala which are run by private entrepreneur.
- **AAROHI Uutranchal:** Uttaranchal government partnership with Microsoft, Intel launched the project of AAROHI to provide basic computer education to all government and government aided school from class VI and XII. Microsoft wishes to enhance computer literacy in the state of Kerala and Uttaranchal by imparting education 80,000 teachers and 35 lakh students.

In order to ensure that technological innovations, of e-learning is an example, are diffused and adopted, it is necessary for those involved in project to have an understanding of the client group who will be the using the technologies so that implementation issues are socially and educationally acceptable. With the development of the technological area, new projects arrive on the market with remarkable frequency that is capable of increasing the capacity of hardware or the ingenuity of software. once user understand the benefit of E-education and what they can get from it, proper training has to be provided. Training included face to face contact and delivery of self half packages, with the help of seminar and visits. But one biggest problem which proves a drawback in the success of E-education that is infrastructure challenges. Proper infrastructure in rural areas is needed for the successful and unhindered implementation of the ICT program. Without proper infrastructure of facilities like power, place of the centre, connectivity and computer related facility (cabling, satellite links and bandwidth) and human support the programme will not success before start the ICT programme make sure all these facilities.

SWOT ANALYSIS E-EDUCATION

Following are the features identified of E-education …

"Learning is Centred around the interest of the learner-learning is immersive."

"Learning by doing-& taken place not in school but in an appropriate environment"

E-learning application and process include computer based, web based, technology based learning and virtual education opportunities, content delivery is with the help of internet, intranet, extranet, audio and video tape, satellite TV and CD ROM and it include media in the form of text image, animation, streaming, videos and audio. It allows us to learn at our own way i.e. on our own time with a flexible, interactive and engaging online experience. In this process educational activities can be accomplied by using networking and communications technology in online or offline, synchronous as well as asynchronous, networked or standalone teaching and learning.

There are Several Reasons that Justify the Development of Online Educational System for a University Course, Seminar or Corporate Training

- It is easier for a large number of participants to successfully and more completely acquire instructional content.
- The need to improve the way instruction is performed and increases the satisfaction of the participants.
- Decreased expenses and waste of time of the students for travelling to the class venue.
- Better impression of the teacher/instructor and the institution which organized the instruction.
- Available financial resources which makes the time and effort financially worthwhile.
- The obligation of an instructor/teacher and /or the institution to perform a certain module online.
- A chance to master new educational technologies and join the contemporary trends.

Apart from Benefits, There are Several Unfavorable Factors When Developing E-Education System for a Course or a Class

- Problems related to copyright for the content of the courses and visual illustrations;

- The need for technical support by other people and/or mastering internet technologies;
- The possibility that, after great initial investments, a course becomes redundant;
- The need to maintain and innovate due to the appearance of new technologies in distance education;
- Possible apparition of similar competitive and better quality online educational programs by other authors.

COMPARISION

Traditional & E-Education

Online education is also known as distance learning and consists of taking classes via the internet. More and more students take online classes because of the flexibility and convenience it provides. You can attend class sessions from the comfort of your home and complete assignments at almost any time of the day.

Online classes are great for individuals who have a demanding work schedule and family responsibilities. In addition, online classes are more cost efficient because they doesn't require any commuting, allowing you to save on gas and the wear and tear of your vehicle. Online courses are also great for individuals in the military or who travel frequently. The distance learning format allows students to pursue education through an out-of-state school without having to transfer residence.

However, there are some clear cons to online education, including

- Limited direct contact with colleagues and professors
- Fewer opportunities to join on campus clubs and extracurricular activities

Difference #1: Online Learning can Include Both Synchronous and Asynchronous Activities, with an Emphasis on the Latter

"Synchronous" activities are those that take place at a scheduled time and place, such as in a classroom or, with an online course, in a live web conference or chat room. "Asynchronous" activities are those for which the student determines the time and place to complete work, which is an advantage for people like parents and working students who need a flexible schedule in order to pursue their education. Traditional classrooms also incorporate asynchronous activities — ever heard of homework? — but online classrooms tend to rely more heavily on the asynchronous completion of assignments.

Difference #2: Because of its Asynchronous Nature, Online Learning Requires more Self-Direction and Discipline

Online learning is best suited to the highly motivated student who is willing to take the full responsibility for his or her own learning. Given how easy it is to ignore coursework in favor of social events, trashy TV marathons, and all the other distractions that life has to offer, online learners must be particularly diligent with time management. You must gauge how much time it takes to complete assignments and organize your personal schedule accordingly — which is easier said than done. The advantage is that you have the flexibility to work at your own pace and schedule.

Difference #3: Reading is Paramount in Online Learning

This is a simple but overlooked truth: In an online course, up to 100% of your classroom materials will consist of

assigned reading (with the occasional multimedia presentation). This is not the case in traditional classroom settings, which rely more heavily on lectures and face-to-face interaction. If you struggle to get through reading-based learning, you may struggle in an online classroom.

Difference #4: Online Feedback can be Slower than Face-to-Face Feedback

As noted above, online education heavily relies on written material; if you get stuck on something, your professor and peers won't necessarily be readily available to provide feedback on the spot, though effective professors will make themselves available through a variety of methods, including online office hours. On the flipside, if you prefer to take your time to develop responses to course material and peers' comments, you may prefer this lag time in the learning process.

Difference #5: Writing Skills are Paramount in Online Learning

In a traditional classroom setting, writing skills represent just one of the tools you use to communicate; while important, writing usually complements other forms of communication and assessment, notably in-person dialogue and presentations. If you're not a solid writer, you can usually compensate with these other forms of communication in a traditional classroom. With online learning, the bulk of assignments and class communication is written and via email or instant messaging, so solid writing skills are essential for success. This is true not only for written assignments, but also for interacting with fellow students and your professors; if you are unable to concisely articulate what you need or don't understand, you will waste time over miscommunications and ambiguities.

Difference #6: Digital Literacy Makes the Difference between Hanging on by Your Fingernails and Thriving in an Online Classroom

The old "dog ate my homework" excuse has been replaced with "the Internet went out" or "the program froze before I could save my 200-page report." But these excuses are just that — excuses — and your professors don't want to hear it. Online learning requires a higher level of digital literacy, or the ability to navigate, evaluate, and create information using a range of digital technologies, including an online course management system (i.e. the website where your lessons, assignments, and other materials are stored and made accessible to the students in the class). It doesn't mean you need to learn programming languages, but it does mean you can't balk at the emerging technologies that are being employed by online programs. In fact, the most successful online students embrace these technologies and increase their own digital IQ independent of the online classroom.

Difference #7: In Online Synchronous Debates and Discussion, the Writer is Advantaged Instead of the Talker

In a traditional classroom setting, the loudest or most forceful student often gains the advantage in discussion. But in a chat room or instant messaging forum, each student stands on equal footing, including with the professor. This can result in a more even, open discussion, but it also gives the quick, skilled writer an advantage, particularly in content areas and classes that involve debate.

Difference #8: The Professor is a Facilitator in Online Learning, Not a Dictator

In a traditional classroom setting, the professor is the indisputable leader of the learning process; they stand in the front of the room, call on people, and maintain authority over the chalkboard. In an online classroom, the professor is still the authority figure, but their role is reduced to facilitating the students' digestion of and response to the information. Less instructor supervision means more student autonomy.

Difference #9: Networking and Social Interaction Differ in the Two Settings

While traditional classroom settings offer opportunities to network with peers on your campus, online classrooms may contain students from all over the world. If you find it easier to network face-to-face, you will obviously prefer the traditional setting, but the advantages of the larger networking pool of locations and personalities will give a different atmosphere to the classroom dynamic.

Difference #10: Online Learning is an Individual Pursuit

The learning process in a traditional classroom is inevitably a group activity, but the bulk of online learning takes place individually or, depending on the online class structure and content area, in small groups. However, camaraderie can be developed in both traditional and online settings; in fact, many online learners report that they interact with their peers more through synchronous and asynchronous online class discussions than in a traditional setting. But at the end of the day, it's up to you, sitting alone in front of your computer, likely with a large mug of coffee at your side — because you can take the student out of the classroom, but you certainly can't decaffeinate them.

CONCLUSIONS

Traditional

To conclude we can say that traditional education system is the system which provides the education to the students in the manner that provides the overall benefit to the student. Purpose of the education is to acquire knowledge and skills and make them fruitful in life for one's own welfare and the other people. Thus traditional education is providing these all benefits to the society as whole as also it is affordable by any class of people.

E-Education

Developed and under developed countries have started adopting e-education. Government of India has taken strong steps toward E-Education. The methods of delivering e education are better understood for all levels of people. It is beneficial to people who have universal access. It require large amount of investment and infrastructure facilities and prove more useful and best suited alternative for rural education and service delivery.

It is necessary to identify the target communities, their characteristics in terms of attitudes towards e-education. Characteristics may span over various aspects such as social, technological, personal and community level. In India the infrastructure is improving as new technologies come available but it is need to identify specific community and understand their needs.

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