

Digital Education In World Political System: A Case Study of India

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Prachi Naik', written over a horizontal line.

DECLARATION BY STUDENT

I hereby declare that the data presented in this Dissertation entitled, "Digital Education in World Political System, A Case Study of India" is based on the results of investigations carried out by me in the Political Science Programme, D.D Kosambi School of Social Sciences and Behavioural Studies, Goa University under the Supervision of Ms. Prachi Naik and the same has not been submitted elsewhere for the award of a degree or diploma by me. Further, I understand that Goa University or its authorities will be not be responsible for the correctness of observations / experimental or other findings given the dissertation.

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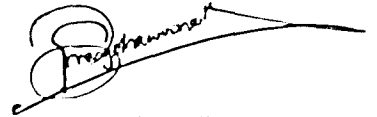
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COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation "Digital Education World Political System, A Case Study of India" is a bonafide work carried out Ms Divya Umesh Mapari under my supervision in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of the Arts in the Political Science Discipline at the D. D. Kosambi School of Social Science and Behavioural Studies, Goa University.

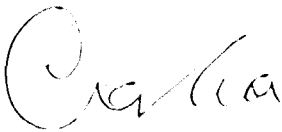


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Chapter I

Introduction

Twenty first century shepherd the age of digital revlution. Digital Revolution has completely changed the nature of education. The traditional channels of education like schools, colleges has been replaced by an informal channels facilitated by the use of digital technology. Therefore, it is important to redefine the education in relation to the digital innovation. The education is divided into formal, non-formal and informal education. In formal setting, an education is characterised by an institution, curriculum, degree and certification. Formal education takes place in schools, colleges and universities. In formal setting a learner visits the place where the knowledge is being imparted, mingles with the peer group and is taught by the instructors. Non-formal education is characterized by the absence of fixed curricula, certification and grading. It includes learning through the actual practise such as swimming, playing various sports in training institute. It also includes learning beyond the classroom setup. It may or may not involve certification and grading. The non-formal education is less structured than a formal education but structured compared to informal education. Informal education on the other hand is completely non-structured. Here a person learns through the personal life experiences.

The distinction between the three modes of education that is formal, non-formal and informal has been erased by the digital education. Digital education has traversed the boundaries between the three modes of education. This research is an attempt to explore the implication of the changes ushered by the digital revolution upon the world political system through the lens of education. As throughout history the technological evolution has changed the world political system. Prior to digital revolution the industrial revolution paved the way for the modernity across the globe. Industrial revolution of the eighteenth century is the outcome of the invention

of the steam power. Industrial revolution significantly changed the operation of the political system. Technological changes leading to the industrial revolution has given birth to the entrepreneurial classes. The Monarchical Political System fuelled by the feudalism has been replaced by the capitalist political system dominated by the newly emerging entrepreneurial class. Entrepreneurial classes paved the way for capitalism. Capitalism is responsible for changing the world political system in favour of representative liberal democracy. The birth of classical liberalism made the expansion of the political power of capitalist class possible. The classical liberal political economy framework of James Mill, Adam Smith, David Ricardo and many others provided a political base for strengthening the power of the capitalist class. Though the Marxist-Socialist movement challenged the capitalist classes paving the way for the protection of people's right the capitalist classes succeeded in retaining the power. The important reasons for this is the capitalist control over the technology. Since capitalism controlled the technology and innovation its power remain intact. Subsequently, the impressive advancement in science and technology has given birth to the digital revolution. Though the digital revolution originated in second half of the twentieth century with the invention of computers and telecommunication system it started influencing the global politics in twenty first century. The first political manifestation of digital revolution is the era of globalisation. Massive development in communication technology across the globe made globalization a reality. Globalization signified the expansion in the power and reach of the global multinational corporations henceforth MNC's. The rise in the power of Global MNC's threatened the World Political system. It signalled the erosion of the political boundaries of the state. MNC's became supranational institutions challenging the power of the state. Considering the changes brought by the digital revolution it is important to assess its impact on the political system. To do this, it is important to understand the multidimensional meaning of education in digital age.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The term Digital describes electronic technology that generates, store and processes the data. This technology uses new physical communication media such as satellite. The use of digital starts with the Uniform Resource Locator (URL). It is the internet site which is use with respect to any account or social media, telephone.

The term digital has vast uses some example are digital books (E-books), websites and blogs, mobile phone use , social media use , digital photographs and many . Digital technology makes it easy to stay in touch with friends, family and work. In this one can express their words through words, video, audio and exchange other media where the apps, websites, software have all been designed to help users to get socialized. It also plays crucial role in business and trade.

The devices used for the use of digital technology are personal computer, mobile device, navigation system, entertainment system, servers, laptops, tabs and many more. According to the most popular electronics worldwide, OBERLO the report says that most used digital devices is the mobile phone, in 2022 pretty much all (96.1%) consumer own mobile phone (Oberelo, 2023).

Over all, the digital expression is in our daily life all over the world it has its roots in the lives of the people, it influences the civil society where it helps for social interaction facilitating creation of communities, increases the civic participation and also facilitates the life-long process of learning. Education is the discipline that is concerned with the method of teaching and learning in the school like environment. Education provides the information that helps to build life. Education can be formal and informal. In both ways an individual can acquire education.

Max D. Engelhart (1930) says that formal education takes place in the education and training institutions, typically guided by the curricular aims and objective where the learning is guided

by the teacher, where the student has to attain the classes prescribed by the educational institutions. The education is carried out in stages in which students have to pass the stages in order to reach the new stage by answering and passing an examination. The formal education is of two types. One is class to class learning and other one is screen to screen learning. Both the mode of learning has more similarities than the differences. Both modes follow the criteria made by the educational institution. The one difference is that, in the class to class learning; students learn in the four wall of the school, with the textbooks and has the teacher as their mentor; whereas in the screen to screen learning students learn through the distance. For example, the students can learn from home without the physical presence in the school. Here the teacher and the students use digital technology as the medium of learning and teaching, this type of learning becomes easy for the learner as without wasting time in traveling students can engage their time in other physical activities or also can do their part time jobs. Digital technology has made this very easy by using internet and through the app available digital.

Non-formal education is an addition to the formal education. It is more flexible. It takes place in community. In informal education, no certificate is provided. Here, any person can get information. Here any person can learn from reading newspaper, group discussion, watching the behaviour of the institution where the education is the life long process. In the informal education digital technology as its role for example : An Individual gets information from the television through news, radio, E-newspaper, app such as twitter, WhatsApp, facebook, Telegram and many more medium through which the individual gets aware of the events happening in the world as well as at their areas.

According to Chris Dede and Eamon Kelly (2005), digital education classes are offered over the internet, it contrasted with traditional learning courses. This digital education is spread due to technology supported by the commercial internet and the World Wide Web. Digital education includes the digital technology to support learning. So we can say digital education

as the flexible instructional delivery system that encompasses any kind of learning that takes place via the Internet. Digital education has become easy where the student who uses new social media are more involved in the new gadgets. The rapid advancement in the information technology have reshaped the learning style of many students for example: the web which store multiple information that an individual can accesses, digital education learning is like multitasking where a teenager can do their homework by simultaneously skimming the textbook, listening to music player also the peers can interact with their classmates through Emails, fast messaging app. Whether multitasking or a sophisticated form of synthesizing new insights depend on the way in which it is used.

Kenneth C. Young and Kaylene stocking (2013), views that digital education neglects two crucial aspect of teaching first is motivation, what makes the learning good? It is when teacher is good at teaching. That depends upon how the digital course is delivered and how it is interesting, motivation does not come from the screen but when students observe their instructor deeply involved in learning. Second aspect is developing critical thinking skill , to develop the critical thinking, skill instructor can engaged with students through screen to screen, have good talk , testing the students by easy multiple-choice test and the review session outside of regular classes.

As stated by Raja T. (2018) Social media refers to the means of interacting among people in which they create, share, or exchange information and idea in virtual communities and network. Before the arrival of the facebook, Sanapchat, Intagram and many other social media app there was two ways in which people communicated using the social media .the first was public broadcast media such as television, Radio and newspaper, media also facilitates private communication between two people as one -to-one conversations for example telephone conversation. With the development of the internet, this polarisation between public and private media started to change. An email can be send to the group , there were specialised forums,

chat rooms and blogging as well as other group media ,nevertheless most everyday communication through media remained dominated by the two prior forms, public broadcasting and the private dyadic.

The smartphone, in particular BlackBerry Messenger (BBM), the proprietary messaging platform for Blackberry phones; its global impact has generally been considerably underestimated and it was the precursor to WhatsApp. Such services took private messaging and moved it upwards in scale by including various group functions. This trend has been consolidated over the last three years with the remarkably rapid rise of platforms such as WhatsApp and WeChat.

The Social Media is important in the digital age as it host classroom where the website are the central location of the student's communication with is trouble free .Teachers often created blog to provide student, parents or other teacher and opportunity to communicate with each other. Here, the teacher shared the lesson plan. In the Digital age, there is the ability to quickly post and share digital lesson, social media provides a platform where the digital discussion takes place which allows the asynchronous communication to occur between students in the class and instructor. Social media is also platform for the scientist, researchers to share their paper ask and answer question and find collaboration.

According to a study by Nature and an article in Times Higher Education, it is the largest academic social network in terms of active users, although other services have more registered users and more recent data suggests that almost as many academics have Google Scholar profiles.

In the digital age, the social media provides the platform for the education in many ways one of the why is the world Press. Here students are encouraged to develop multi literacy skill and

become active digital citizen that can communicate effectively in a digital environment, Blogs are exciting and appealing ways to support digital literacy. World press has become a popular way to support digital literacy. Teacher encourages their student to write more by having them create their own Blogs. Skype is another way by which social media provides platform, Skype means connecting with anyone anywhere at any time, this means students not only connect with teacher but teacher encourage students to broaden their view of the world, Skype enable participation of students outside of the classroom also can use it for tutoring, host a virtual Career Exploration, it enable better collaboration for the group project and extra curriculum activities.

Today's social media has become polymedia, people are free to choose any platforms to gain information, WhatsApp is the one way to which students in the formal way get information. Often WhatsApp group is created where pupils are added in one group here all information regarding the class, lesson is sent in this group this social media has become a common platform in past and present years,. Instagram, is where people share their post their images. There are some Instagram pages which influences people in certain ways. For example in the Instagram page any news channel page provides with the news they often update the recent current affair which makes people aware, sometimes it is so influences that even when any incorrect information is given people assume it is true without double check.

Social media is a good way for the education sector, it is effective tool for educationalist like students, teacher and researcher, scholars for sharing and communicating the information without the limits.

In Dan Jasper perspective (Jasper, 2014) the political space has widened with digital media beyond what it was with traditional media. Political communication and information is moving digital it is worth bearing in mind that the vast bulk of political responsiveness and

inputs still take place via traditional media newspaper and television rather through new digital media.

As the politics is about the power where politics and media elite are able to make more powerful uses of new media to monitor and respond to the public and second that new media change not just those who are active and interested in politics, but can also shift attention and the agenda to a new political forces, including political outsiders. The shift of old to new media has made to think that how it influences people agenda setting provides a means of understanding the topics that the media has shown and not what the people thinks, but what they make them think about .

In the global world this phenomenon has wide spread rapidly. Prior to the digital education, it was the traditional education which ruled the education system. It had its own pros and cons. Pupil used to go to the class room, read the book that is hard copy, this physical learning creates such an environment that makes the people to learn more with attentiveness. Digital education takes place through the computers screen to screen interaction. The global world and global power relation been influence by the social media at large. In the digital education the educator gets opportunity to reach student who may not get to enrolled in the traditional mode of education, so the digital education has become important than the traditional education.

Max Engelhart (1930) writes, the activities which are engaged in for the express purpose of acquiring abilities useful in future activities the development constitutes the formal education. Engelhart compares the primitive people's education to the informal education. Children are sent to acquire the skill tradition which their forefather has developed throughout the years, children learn the skill which are similar to their parents. In the ancient Greek, the Spartan youth was educated for the purpose of the state. He was little respected as an individual in order to preserve the state. The state itself become a school and the youth were subjected to program

which was to flourish the citizen in conformity with their civil idea. In the Rome, education begin with informal mode where the children use to learn for their elder then later Rome education become formal as it started with the formal institutions.

This history signifies that, throughout the ages the formal and informal education is developing. As mentioned above, the formal education is the education which is very institutionalised with the perfect curriculum it is delivered in the four walls as well as digital by the various digital program for example digital education program for the MBA, LinkedIn learning program. Here the digital education has a vital role.

Though the Informal education exist historically, it has not much influenced the history and politics of the day. However in the wake of the digital revolution, the informal education has acquired an immense potential to influence the political regime. Therefore, the conception of digital education should consider the informal education transmitted through the digital platform. Due to the impact of social media which is an outcome of digital revolution, mind of the common people is in continuous flux. The digital education has potential to influence the political culture immensely. The expense of informal education today has changed. Informal education can be acquired in any places, time. There is no age limit or the perfect medium or the certified course for it. Any person can receive information by any sources through the group decision. For example, when the people get together at one place like the tea stall or any gathering, people talk of many event such as the political event, any news related to the politics, social and economic or a news related to national development or international affairs such take and share of information has become very easy. Websites and application provides huge chunk of information that the common laymen by clicking on the button can get familiar to the information. These has started changing the people's mind set.

How social media changes the mentality of the people this can be best understood with the example of the politics basically the choosing of representative and how the social media has made it easy for the candidates to come closer to the people, interaction with elected official and campaigns in politics have completely changed. With the use of social media including Twitter, Youtube and facebook, elected official and candidates have become more accountable and accessible to voter with the prevalence of the social media in politics. Social media know a day's help campaigning to carefully manage their candidate's image with ability to publish the broadcast the content to mission of the people.

Traditionally the campaigning used to take place direct physical contacts such as through the door to door canvassing, public gathering. Images of politicians and candidates were carved out and maintained through the paid advertising but today the social media not only facilitates the virtual interaction with the voters directly. It thus reduces the efforts of time, space and money. The news and information regarding campaign, events are easily shared by the likeminded voters and activities with the help of social media by using the share function such as the twitter. Such campus organisation has become easy. Social media is often misused to provide the voter with the wrong information. It may happen that politician may lend in embarrassing situation and also may lose the seat and hope of winning the seat due to the spread of the false information. The aspiring candidate may fall into trouble and also may lose the people support.

Social media also influences the people through the public opinion. In framing the public opinion the civil society's role is key. Civil society use the new information or any upcoming project of the government gets discussed on the media platform. Thus, the civil society exercises pressure on government through digital platforms. This is how the social media influences the people conception of politics when it comes to choose the representative or any political decision.

OBJECTIVES

1. To revise the concept of education to tap the changes ushered by digital education.
2. To understand the impact of digital education on world political system.
3. To conduct the comparative analysis of digital initiatives in the domains of formal education launched in various parts of the globe.
4. To assess and trace the impact of digital learning on political outcomes of various countries.
5. To conduct an enquiry into the nature and impact of digital education on the Indian political system.
6. To conduct an in depth analysis of the concept of digital divide in education.

HYPOTHESIS

- The concept of education needs to incorporate the formal as well informal modes of education to incorporate the changes brought by the digitalization of education.
- Digital education is changing the nature of Indian political system.

METHODOLOGY

- A blend of theoretical and empirical methodology is adopted to conduct this research. Empirically the changes brought by the digital education in various part of the globe is central to this research. Empiricism forms the primary source of this research. For this, a survey method is used to collect the opinion of people to understand their political socialization. The survey is conducted in physical as well as digital mode. For this a questionnaire is circulated digitally as well as physically.
- To understand the nature of education in wake of digital revolution and to analyse its impact on world political system a theoretical framework employed by scholars of political science is adopted. For this, a survey of secondary literature is conducted both

in digital and in physical mode through visit to the library and accessing the books, articles available on the topic.

- Comparative methodology forms the core of this research. By comparing and evaluating the process of digital education adopted in countries such as US, China, Germany and India, an attempt is made to understand the extent of the impact of digital technology on political system.

CHAPTERIZATION

Chapter I: Introduction – This chapter explain about what is education and its type of education and how the digital technology has made the education more easy where traditional education has lost its relevance. Social media has become prominent in influencing the people opinion where social media is the carrier of the education in the informal way.

Chapter II: Education in Digital World- This chapter explains the concepts of power, that is hard power and the soft power from which the soft power is the based on the communication, this influences network across different units of the society, also how education hub are influence the soft power in the countries like US ,China. Also the Institution like IMF,WB, ILO has plays important role in power and also develop the taste in the research, education, administration. It also tells how digital education is there in USA, China and how they cooperated technology to the education likewise UK and Africa is in this race.

Chapter III: Digital Education and World Political System- Informal education is there through-out the history and in the wake of digital revolution this Informal education has started to influence the political choice of the Individual, this chapter wants to attract the attention of the Academic. Also it shows the two State US and China and how this State are, are they liberal democratic or the communist authoritarian in political system apart from this it also explain

how digital Informal education and the role of political socialisation in the countries of United Kingdom and Africa.

Chapter IV: Digital Education in Indian Political System – Chapter IV throw light on Digital Education in India. Education in India is the fundamental right and the government has made affords to include digital education, during the Covide-19 we can see many Start-up of Digital education in India. This chapter will critically analysis the digital programs of the India and how this Digital education has Socialised the people of India.

Chapter V: India's Political System and Digital Divide - Digital divide in India is not only to the rural and urban distance but it is also in the digital technology and education this chapter will give and idea how this gap are created what are the reason for the digital divide in education.

Chapter VI: Conclusion – this chapter will concluded all the chapter and also will share the suggestion and opinion.

Chapter II

Education in Digital World

Understanding 'Power' in World Political System

States in the world rules the world with two powers that the hard powers and soft power, mostly the hard powers means the use of military power and the soft powers means making the use of communication, the term soft powers was first coined by Joseph Nye, a professor at Harvard university in 1990 he believed that the comprehensive national strength of a country includes both hard power expressed by economic technological and military strength as well as soft powers reflected by culture, values ,social system and development models of a country or religion.

Soft power influence by building networks across different units of society such as networking between state and non-state actors. Networking gets magnified in the digital age. Network can be positive or negative. Networking with the bad actors such as terrorist groups have the potential to threaten the global security. Networking with the good actor such as corporate, civic and public bodies can communicate, establish international rules and draw on the resources that make a country naturally attractive to the world.

2.1.1 Educational Hub as an arena for the exercise of soft power

Most of the countries develop the Educational Hub to enhance their soft power. The influx of the international students provides an opportunity for the host country to introduce its culture and people to the outside world. Soft power in the higher education sector refer to the capabilities and intention of institution to capture the heart and minds of the local and international stakeholders to collectively accept value ideologies and cultures of learning that can benefit communities. US and the European countries exercises soft power by developing the education hub.

The digital education has evolved from previous conception of education. Digital education is an emerging field that lies at the junction of distance education human –computer interaction with instructional technology and cognitive science. United States is the first initial countries to hosts prominent digital education initiatives in the domain of higher education.

The impact of the digital education depend on various factors. The expanse of digital education depends upon the various collaborators which include the role of government, industries and the bodies functioning at the local and federal according to the countries laws. The countries such as US, China, Japan, Russia and India are in race of becoming the hegemonic power in the digital world.

Education technology has been influencing almost all aspects of lives the way we work interact process data in to information , share information like E-evolution , Email ,E-commerce , E-government and the E- Education , All this has mould the states in the contemporary times how one state behave. In this E-education plays very predominant role in the world politics where all institution worldwide (WB, LIO, IMF) has develop the taste for research, education ,administration ,policymaker , publisher and business this all incorporate with the help of digital technology.

Delivery methods along with accesses to digital discussion boards charts rooms, video conferencing today, digital or blended learning started in the 1990s with the advent of the internet and World Wide Web which reaches to the remote location. As the information and communication technologies have kept advancing digital education has become more feasible technologically and economically.

The education and technology has been influencing almost all aspects of lives the ways we work interact with other process data into information. E-education has change the way we approach teaching and learning. The education learning method has become rapid and

transformational. All institutions worldwide has change a very dynamic education has generated immense interest among research , educator, administrator, policy maker ,publishers and business delivery method along with access to digital education .

2.2 Digital Education in USA

United State is the undisputed leader of the digital education in the world today with the hundreds of digital colleges and thousands of digital courses available to the student. The study taken by the Sloan Consortium in 2011 founded out that 6 million students in the US are taking a least one digital course. And nearly one third of all those enrolled in the higher education

In the US the department to education development looks in the issue of education, several technology project aim at increasing the effective use of technology in the elementary and secondary school. This help the US government to bridge the gap in educational technology between the rural and urban areas.

In the USA, there are more people who enrol for the digital education from 2016. It is the burning point for the business education. Prior to this, USA faced many problem like there is steady declined in the US college enrolment. In 2011, the college enrolment was 19 million. In 2016, it reduced due to number of reasons such as increase in the cost of education, unwillingness to travel long distances, social concerns such as minority and the foreign student and the peers from different backgrounds and culture.

In 1996 the Clinton administration made \$2 billion available for five years grant for the technology literacy challenge fund and announce four national technology goals in the areas of education and technology ,such as teachers will be given training in computers, classroom will have modern multimedia computer, classroom will be connected to the internet , school

curricula will use software and digital to ensure that no child is left behind and also the E-rate program was started this E-rate fund for the step to establish a digital classroom.

Due to digital advancement the American students are much advanced in their learning. Learning tools in the American schools has changed and this has increase the capacity of learning. Also this type of learning and teaching has become an integral part of daily classroom life especially the internet has exposed student to the topics that they could previously only find in the text books or at the library.

2.2.1 US State and Corporate Collaboration for technology driven education

Also for the advancement of the digital education the cooperation has helped for instance Microsoft target lower income schools districts with the message that they can save money and time by implementing and integrated Microsoft software system. The US government with the help of such organisation and cooperation tries to bridge the gap between the rural and urban by making both areas as the digital areas.

This shows that US been developed country and it has known the significances of education and so they are much advance in every aspect they are advance in the military, science and technology , research , medical and also there are advance in the social life. Apart from the other states US is much advance and this is how it dominate the other states.

2.3 Digital Education in China

Apart from the America it is the China which is in the race, China is almost home to number of digital colleges and these numbers are likely to grow in the coming year in order to meet the high demand for digital learning opportunities. China has the long history of distance education, beginning the 1960 with course that were delivered via radio and television. China is becoming

leader in the digital education as well as several major digital education companies are seeing rapid growth due largely to increased demand for highly trained member of the global work force coming from China.

One of the leading country in the race of digital education is China. China has explored course design based on pedagogical, psychological, social and technological perspective and found it to be more flexible and useful, China has stated digital lecture cooperation learning, network learning, student learning and Infrastructure and access in Chinese higher education.

China provides training for the future generation intellectuals, technicians, politics and culture. China is recruiting students from all over the world particular focus was on the developing countries. Chinese universities in the 10 years has increased to 40% from 2003.

The digital in not only in the US but it is the matter of the global perspective. Digital gaps in education, employment ,race, gender have already become worldwide issues and the education gap is getting wider and wider between the develop and developing countries.

2.4 Digital Education in UK

In the United Kingdom, it was only in 2011 that the country give priority to the digital education. UK government digital learning Task force recommended an investment of \$100 million in digital education in order to help the nation build its brand and to develop better digital education resources and become major international player in the learning Market.

The focus of the UK government is to enhance the Information and Technology (ICT) skill of the students so that they can usurp the opportunities provided by the cyber space. Therefore the government of UK wants to build an ICT national curriculum like software testing courses so that students can learn about the computer technology from their primary schools. Therefore the government of UK is making changes at all level of education. The focus is not only on development of the curriculum but also on enhancing the digital skills of the teachers. The goal

of the UK government is to create the pool of professional so as to fulfil the increasing demands generated by the digital market.

2.5 Digital Education In Africa

Covid-19 pandemic has given a boost to the digital learning initiatives in Africa with the support of United Nation Economic, Social and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). by collaborating with the local communities UNESCO have started various initiatives in favour of digital learning in Africa with focus on pedagogy, data cost, access to devices and teaching and many other aspects. Various training programmes for skill enhancement were launched by using the hybrid method in Africa which includes digital skills to provide employment to the people who lost their jobs during the pandemic. Various private players collaborated with government agencies in Africa such as Blackboard, Orange, etc to proliferate the learning through digital.

In the world the digitalization has not only made the formal education possible but also the education as we can see that most of the country has become highly digitalized. As per the 2022 Denmark is the country with ranked as the most digitally competitive country in the world. The ability of the country is that technologies will be within the enterprises of the government organization. Following there are many State which are very developed in terms of the technologies and the digitalization, the most know countries are the united State, China, Japan and the India is has taken great move in the making India digitalized.

see and could also use the medium to create news based on their opinions, the social nature of the human has changed to the virtual networking.

US adversaries fastly found ways to the openness of the internet, social media provided the point of injection for propaganda and has become the nexus of information operations concept of the social media and trend.

3.1.1 Politics of Social media in USA

The trending social media in the USA, like Twitter and Facebook employ an algorithm to analyse words, phrases or hashtag to create the list of the topic for the popularity. According to 2011 studies on social media, a trending topic “will capture the attention of large audience for the short time and thus “contributes to agenda setting mechanism.”

In any social media platform we never know which information is correct and which information is false. The cyber team helps in knowing videos, memes or the fake news. These teams help to spread the propaganda. Trending topics in the world are spread rapidly across the social cluster. For example the Twitter and Facebook are the platform where the like- minded come together on the social media and share the opinion and views. Twitter is a “microblogging” site where each post is limited to 140 characters. While the Facebook maintains a function of bringing friends and family together. These connections are intimate connection. While Twitter aim is to bring ideas together and not the people. The core of this is to share the feelings about the world with the group of people having similar interest such as academicians, politics, sports fans. Information can be send in one click where the twitter has become important sources of information among the journalist and the academics. At one time al-Qaeda preferred creating websites but now twitter has emerged as the internet application most preferred by the terrorist more than the self-designed websites or Facebook.

Social media apps serve as much accessible ways of communicating the message. The French philosopher Jacques Ellul (1965) noted “where propaganda ceases simple dialogue begins.” The propaganda cannot be spread to unwilling mind, neither can it inculcate something wholly new. So the social media helps the propagandist spread the message through an established network. Social media helps to spread the propaganda such as the Arab Spring, In December 2010 Anti Government protest rocked Tunisia by early 2011, the protest waves in Arab had spread unrest across the Arabic-Speaking countries in North Africa and Middle East, pro-democratic protests which spread rapidly due to Social media which ended up toppling the government of Tunisia, Egypt, Libya and Yemen as the propaganda spread on Facebook which help the Egyptians understanding that they were not alone in their frustration. The internet make it possible to know the average person’s daily intake of information, trending items produce the illusion of reality as untruth can spread very fast. Internet has created “both deliberate and unwitting propaganda.”

3.1.2 Dissemination of Public News

More than 75% of Americans gets digital news primarily from a mobile device. Most of the Americans prefer digital news sources than the print sources. Instead of local newspaper, people are more depended on the social media. Users have become ensconced within specific Self –selected groups. In the lines of the social networking and propaganda people are more willing to believe things that fit into their worldview.

Social media platforms, all users see the topics algorithmically generated by the platform as being the most popular topics at that particular moment. The most popular topics contributes to the collective awareness of what is trending and at times can affect the public agenda of the community. In this manner, trending topic can bridge the gap between clusters of social network.

3.1.3 Fake news in American Political System

The combination of the networking on the social media, propaganda and reliance on unverifiable digital news stories entering the mainstream of public consciousness. This phenomenon, commonly called fake news has generated significant criticism from both sides of the American political spectrum with some labelling any contrary viewpoint fake. Fake news is particular false story disguised news. For example, most shared news stories on Facebook during 2016 US presidential election. The sources of the fake news was supposedly patriotic American new Blog called "end the Fed" a website run by Romanian business person Ovidiu Drobota. One fake stories such the pope endorsed Donald Trump for president received over one million share on Facebook alone and not mention on the twitter. People were more attracted to the share news then the original data.

In another case, people would see stories on Facebook or twitter and in some case people actively slough out the news from the other sources. Overtime, this sources become trusted sources for the people as people learn to trust this sources. Legitimate news outlets become less trustworthy. The social media is the sources of spreading of news and information then the journalist will try to keep up by using social media to spread their stories and to acquire information. According to an Indiana University School of Journalism Study, the most common use of social media for the Journalists is to check for breaking news.

It is true that social media has its best advantage that is it allows the people to connect around the world. Social networking platforms provide one with the ability to communicate with individual all over the world. USA been the liberal state, has always given the freedom to Internet users. Social media thought has influence on many aspects but it has its disadvantages where one state can use social media as the weapon to create doubt about other state. They can show how one state is weak or can make efforts to bring uncertainty in the function of the

government. For example, Islamic State (IS) and Russia successfully manipulated social media, particularly Twitter. Both Foreign actors used command of the trend to spread propaganda that influenced the emotion, opinions and behaviour of US citizens in a manner antithetical to US interest.

IS and Russia hijacked social media through propaganda narratives, true believers, cyber Warriors and other networks. IS is the terrorist organisation which uses the social media to spread the message they had develop a mobile app “Dawn of Glad Tiding.” The App designed by IS cyber Warriors provides update on IS activities and spiritual Guidance to the user.

3.1.4 Influence of Social Media on 2016 Presidential Election IN USA

Social media has influenced the Presidential Election of 2016 in USA. According to Director of National Intelligence Report on Russia, Moscow influenced 2016 Presidential election in US. They followed the messaging Strategy that blends covert Intelligence operation such as cyber activity with over efforts by Russian Government agencies that was the state funded media like third party intermediaries which use the paid social media users to trolls in the case of 2016 election. Hillary Clinton had been a target of Conservative group since she was the first Lady in the 1990s. The group of the ‘Left’ and ‘Right’ presented strong opposition to her candidacy in 2016. This means that Russian trolls already had set the narrative to build through influence of the social media. Clinton was of view that half of Candidate of the Trump’s supporter as shameful. This narrative quickly changed after social media users began referring to themselves as “Deplorable” in their screen name where the trolls respond to the tweets from the Donald Trump. Due to that, Donald Trump got huge followers. Clinton’s speech a “people Search” on Twitter for “deplorable” was all one needed to suddenly gain network of followers numbering between 3000 and 70000. The name change to the “Deplorable Lucy”.

Besides creating trends the trolls could relay strategy under the Radar using Twitter. One can say that message could delivered in the form of picture that did not included the words. The 'Deplorable Network' distributed the corresponding strategy throughout the network to draw out negative attention to Trump on Twitter. Coinciding with the implementation of the strategy to mask anti-Trump comments on Twitter, wikiLeaks began releasing Clinton campaign chairman John Podesta's stolen emails 57. The emails themselves revealed nothing truly controversial, but the narrative that the trending hashtag created was powerful. With the social media support, Hillary Clinton won the popular vote by 2.8 million votes and Donald Trump won the electoral vote via a combination of just 80000 votes in three key States. Clinton lost because of Russian influence in 2016 election. First presidential debate the hashtag '#Trump Won' quickly become trending around the globe. Russian trolls gave obvious support to Donald Trump and proved that using Social media chaos can be created on massive Scale to discredit any politician and divide American society.

The Study was conducted by Congressional Research Service Study summarized that Russian troll Operation briefly in a January 2017 report "Cyber tools were also used to create Psychological effects in the American population. This took the form of questioning about the democratic process itself. So for Russia, the information Warfare is a specialized type of war and the modern tools make social media the weapon.

According to Former Obama Administration senior official, Russians regard the information sphere as a domain of warfare on a sliding scale of conflict that always exists between the US and Russia. In the warfare strategy narrative manipulation through social media cyber operations is the current embodiment of taking the fight directly to the people. This can be seen in the 2016 election, where social media influences the politics of the US. Even if during the cold war high technology had developed and had influence the world political nature as it was the cold war between the US and USSR in-terms of the military technology but social media

as a tool of warfare influences the people mind set at large. From the small app in the mobile phone can change the opinion of the people in a seconds, US begin the power hegemony in the world but internally the people are more under the influence by the social media than the other power .

This conveys that in the USA the use of social media play very important role, people have almost liberty to use social media and share their opinion on any app. Social media has brought the people closer and has made information accessible. Also it educate the people in the informal ways, as it provides with information make the people aware what is going on in the country. There is great liberty for the people to share their views to oppose their state, and also to make the Sate aware about the problems. This is how it make USA great digital powers. Also the digital platforms has great impact on the election of the USA. Selecting the president of USA is also influenced by the social media, thought it may be used for the wrong intention by the rival country. In the United State, the common people has the right to share, criticize, oppose and also to share the opinion for the welfare of the state.

3.2 Informal Education through Social Media In Authoritarian State

The article written by the Tobias Burgers and David R.S. Robinson namely Authoritarianism is on the rise talk about how the authoritarian state have given and utopian hope of networked as the platform where the people can practice democratic. Instead of that, the authoritarian states use the mode of Digitalization for the surveillance, track and control our their population. The authoritarian state which is foremost in to it is the China and followed by the other nation. Network platforms are those areas which are controlled by the technological system which enable the personal communication, social communication. It is responsible for the larger political change. Research by Internet and democracy project at Harvard's Berkman Center for Internet Society, gives example of how the networking help in the democracy and free speech.

According to the Goldstein's (2007) report on Ukraine's Orange revolution shows how citizen used networking platforms to create and access an alternative mass media. Ukraine may have been the first whose success was largely dependent on networked platform. Likewise the Iran's politically unsuccessful Green movement the social media has played a major role additionally to resolve many Political issues.

Larry Diamond's described the case of "Sun Zhigang" a Chinese worker in the southern megacity of guangzhou beaten to death in the custody because he failed to produce valid temporary residence paper. It shows how the network platform has used the police violence. Such example shows how the network helps to curb the demons and contribute to the democratic revolution.

Larry Diamond coined the term "liberating Technology" which he define as "any form of information and communication technology that can expand political, social, and economic freedom. In the late 1990's, throughout the first decade of the century the network platforms were perceived as medium of society's liberation by enabling the environment of speech and expression and will create the atmosphere of democracy. Due to such beliefs, the authoritarian state limited their population's access to the Internet.

3.2.1 Spread of Network Authoritarianism

Network platforms are empowering the Authoritarian States as they help the state in the surveillance of the society where Authoritarian regimes were already limiting their population for the use of the internet for the pro democratic stand and freedom of speech where now the state started using the networking platforms for efficiency of intelligence and security services. The network platform becomes the way for the people to execute democracy and also to provide the authoritarian stability.

The authoritarian state like China is successful in openly promoting and sponsoring the spread of the digital authoritarianism and has built globally decreased negative attitudes and perception towards digital authoritarianism. The China is the state where the digital authoritarianism meant globally. Chinese digital governance model shows how the networking platforms can stabilize, strengthen and legitimize authoritarian government. Other nations like Turkey, Russia and Thailand are seeing the successes of China and slough to learn and implement the same digital authoritarian governance model. This focus has been shifting from the liberating technology towards the idea that Network platform can contribute to population control and surveillance.

3.2.2 Network Platform as Liberating Technology

Network platform are lauded as liberating technology. A technology favouring those striving for equal Justice, democracy and human rights and also internet is used as both the tools and space used by state to strengthen authoritarian power. Chinese model of state controlled networked authoritarianism has been accepted globally.

Network platforms enable the control favouring surveillance and remote access by institutional actors. The best known example, the base of the network authoritarianism model is internet. The new users in China and Singapore among most register their website and blogs with government identification and they must agree with the condition that limit their speech. While violation of these condition would lead to the judicial response, these rules are both for individual and the group as well as NGOs. Any violent speech and expression will lead to the jail for the lifetime. In China, Internet is more used for surveillance on the majority of the population are signed under the government so that the government may keep a check on their people, even big companies like Google and Facebook has to respect their policies accordingly the access to internet become dependent on providing one personal details. This destroy the

entire concept of autonomy in digital space. It also facilitate authoritarian ordain to use the Internet and in particular social media as a tool for tracking dissidence.

Internet is not only the one way on which the state track their citizen. Use of mobile phones is nowadays made very easy to monitor people's movements and communication. Through international mobile subscriber identity (IMSI) catcher over the last decade. This rename novel approach with the use of mobile phones favouring the protest movement the government facing large protest would often install shut down the cellular network so in case of Iran we can see frequently has no signals where state uses the internet to stop the communication between the population so that the violence does not increase. Government now proactively use this cellular network they use gather data to prevent protests and potentially subsequently gatherings to spread the propaganda and to warn the possible protests that the government is aware of tracking them such as happened in Egypt and Iran like the hacking team the government can monitor the assess alter the citizen mobile phone this is how the State practices authoritarianism.

Also the government keeps a track on the banking financial status of the population. The family profile their friend's directivities even if one can get unidentified SIM card or turn off their mobile phone. Still tracking is possible. This minor progress is running as a user facing operating system such as apple phone maybe turn off but the operating facing base band process will remain active allowing for phone to remain track. Likewise the security agencies are capable for installing the software that ensures a phone remains connected to the cellular network. Only if the batteries entirely removed is tracking no longer possible. It is impossible to avenge the digital control via cellular data. Foremost it is easy to track the various data transmission beyond the user of the cellular data. The internet core the digital author model.

State has additional technology operation non-Internet plan network platform that lead to more capable inclusive model. For example the CCTV. It is possible to now visit the major city, collect the CCTV footages for any cases with regard to the crucial evidence.

Nowadays the license plate tracking software which identifies the vehicle of the person even the facial recognition software. All these software are developed so that it is under the State wherein, the state is trying to keep the population under their control where the 'privacy' is the main question. Where it is? Where we are getting our privacy or not so. As China, state is not more flexible than the other government in some or other way in every nation there is a track on the population and the authoritarian regime still exists. As the earlier authoritarian regime exist earlier it used to be the kingdoms with the full control under one king. But now since the internet has come, it is also the same that a state can keep people under their regime only for the functioning of the state, but it also help the people to show their grievances to the regime for their development and also to practice their democracy. In many sense, dc this is not the pure authoritarian regime, it shows that how the digital world has become important way for dominating the population. For example, in China the government use this Internet for the surveillance of the population and also it gives an opportunity for the people to come together and to protest against the government which oppresses the people. The Chinese success has demonstrated to other nation how network authoritarianism is possible. If the Chinese government is able to survey control and track and curtail more than 1.3 billion people it is apparent to other nation with smaller population. They can do it too as such the nation having less population. Nation now seeks to copy the China evolved model often with the help of China. However, in the recent years nations such as Egypt, Kazakhstan, Singapore amongst other have lot to more protective use network platform align more with Chinese model spreading authoritarianism. Use of network platform is normalising the competing with influence of the western nation of digital democracy and network as a force for good.

3.2.3 Dominance of China in Digital World

Chinese leadership has been transparent in both outlining its goal for gaining discourses of power and implementing a strategy for doing so. The Chinese is heading very fast to become the digital economy of the world and to live behind the United States. Chinese government is practicing its hegemony in digital age. The Chinese has seen the digital area as a crucial in the discourses power strategy which they see as a change to overcome its current discourses. Power defects and gain a strategic advantage over the United States.

As one of the Chinese government official wrote in July 2020, “Technological change is the different. Throughout the history not only brings about economic change but also affect changes in the global power structure” (Thibaut, 2022).

Beijing has made clear its intention to dominate the digital world announcing its aim to achieve advanced technology manufacturing by 2025, leading in international standard setting by 2035 and to become cyber superpower by 2050. All this major development made in China through major policy initiatives amongst one it is “Made in China.” By 2025, its ambition is to become the words factory and leading supplier and developer of advanced technologies by 2025. The second policy is “national information development strategy.” Chinese are aiming the digital silk road.

The cyber security law implemented in 2017 grants the Chinese government extensive power to control and request access to information held by the firm within its boundary. The Chinese government to become the cyber superpower has developed the consent concentrate strategies to gain international discourses power via the digital domain.

The use of social media in China and they aim to gain the power to speak and power to hurt in the digital reading through the platform of the social media to spread the local information and environment by pro Chinese propaganda. The guiding policy document released by ‘CPD’

country program document or sharing of China external public opinion work this documents stated that the reply development of Internet has accelerated the process digitalization of the international mainstream media. This internet is shaping the public opinion pattern and the international media ecology and has increasingly become important better feed for major power to compete for discourse power.

China sees the opportunities to overcome the western dominance of the media system the dominant position of the western country the international communication has cemented their international discourses dominance. Western country relying on the communication system constructed by a new media search as CNN and BBC and social media such as Twitter Facebook and YouTube which produces a huge influence in the today's world. The China has always focused on the global south. An article on the global south quote an opinion. China has billions of dollars to developing world in the form of infrastructure public health and digital connectivity and has welcome in the global south. This makes sure that the Chinese global vision is to challenge the rich countries and the free market principles of the liberal international order.

China in that digital technology has passed in many countries for example in African countries where Chinese television company start time which offers relatively low cost cable package to African subscribers now has more than 30,000,000 subscribers across the continent this also promotes Chinese narratives that means showing the Chinese image as a kind and deliverance to the world powers. In this Chinese is trying to become super powers by joining the race of the world powers.

Even the program called Chinese African express include those celebrating share Chinese African experiences developing countries and promoting Chinese concept of democracy and human rights. Most of the time, the social media is used to criticise the western countries. For

example in the mid- January dealing the low efficiencies of Chinese Sinovac COVID -19 vaccine. The network engaged in coordinating companies to republish the information that questions the safety of the US produce PFizer biotech vaccine. This post where then amplified hard rates of times by Chinese officials and diplomats Twitter account.

Also the social media plays an important role in the students life where state link actors has used to encourage the offline political activities such as through Chinese students and scholars association which art university organization for Chinese students training abroad. Here the student runs a group which has a good ties with the Chinese embassies in the countries in which they operate Chinese students association to officially help a new arrivals with students life monitor their actions and occasionally organised pro-Chinese protests and political activities of light. For example, in United Kingdom they encourage students to participate in “love letter” and photography contest to display their love for motherland. These are the small steps taken by the Chinese government to make their influence in the world for the influence of the technology and the social media and to bring the markets in their hands so that they can become the superpower and inverse of that they are heading this race. The major competition between them, is the United States and the other nations which are trying to become the superpower. In this series the Chinese has shown their arrival and they are very fastly developing technologies as well as they are politically becoming strong. China is becoming a very fast growing economy and also the coming super power.

In my opinion the use of the digital technology should be liberal to the people as compare to the authoritarian state like China which is limiting its population from using internet in the fear of spread of pro-democracy stand. Coping the same model by the others, state is also like putting the base on the freedom of speech and expression of the common people, checking each and every action amounts to curbing the freedom. But this authoritarian has the positive impact has this interference in the freedom of using internet can save the state from various threats.

While in USA the use of internet is for free and expression of people opinion formation becomes very easy. Also the digital technology may cause threat in the state. while USA is capable to provide freedom and also protection. In the state, the digital technology is used for various purposes and it also help to increase the economy of the state. So, the USA begin liberal and China begin authoritarian in providing digital technology has its own benefit for their country.

3.4 Digital Informal Education's Role in Political Socialisation in UK

In UK, during the general election a stiff competition for the dissemination of news between traditional media and digital media is witnessed. Though, as per one survey 40% of British citizens showed trust on traditional media and only 10% has shown trust on digital media. However, traditional media is also not free from biases. For instance in UK, traditional media gave positive coverage to Conservative Party and negative coverage to Labour Party. Also, the influence of digital media in political campaigning cannot be denied. Neither traditional media nor digital media can be free from paid political campaigning, there still lies one difference. In traditional media, advertisers and producers of paid news can easily be detected, on digital media it is difficult to trace the source of paid news or fake news. Though people in UK doubted both form of media, it is difficult to tackle the chaos caused by fake news. In UK, also both, Conservative Party as well as Labour Party made use of digital media to underscore each other. One example of this, Conservative's Google team bought the Google ads for searches and Labour Party made a fake labour account of party manifesto. Traditional media gave undue advantage to the party of their choice, social media seems to be more inclusive in terms of party coverage. But this is not true. In the days of social media the game of algorithm can give advantage to the preferred party to win election.

3.5 Digital Informal Education's Role in Political Socialisation in Africa

In Africa Social Media has great influence on the political choice, Mobile phones have become common place in the poorest country as it is cheap and affordable, mobile phones with the Internet has shape the African politics also the dominating platform like Facebook, Twitter, Youtube, WhatsApp and Blogs is dominant in electoral processes. This platform plays a great role in shaping , Utilizing and creating the political content. Social media as the game changer in the political communication and also in the political campaigns. Social media works with two factor one is infrastructure and human Agency of social media.

Infrastructure is the Architecture that makeup social media even if the infrastructure is not be seen but it has the important role in dissemination and reproduction of the information. And the human agency entails the choices when human begin interact with social media.

Social media is work by the Algorithms it like a watcher, which watcher the behaviour of the humans as when you interact with the content in the platform then the Algorithm with make sure the it will show the similar content again and again . example if you are social media user and if you visit a particular site in case it contain political news the Algorithms will show you the same news or the similar news. The Algorithms are coded in such a way as to rank certain item. Individual or Political parties higher this Algorithms Influence the people what they see or they don't see. In twitter Algorithms display ranked tweets which is most relevant to the users. This Algorithms are not neutral they encode political choices influence the information seen by users. When someone open the social media account he/she will get the recommended contain based on prior activities and interaction on the platform . then the people will share this contain on the various social media and this is how what is shown is influence.

There are Deep fake and the social Bots, deep fake are the video of the person in which their faces or body has been digitally altered so that they appear to someone else, typically used

maliciously or to spread false information. Social bots can be deployed to manipulate public opinion and influence the vote, they copy manipulate the human and their behaviour on social network, they run automatically produce messages, post online and interact with user through like comment and follow, this intention is to mislead the Audience and make them believe that targeted public figure something which can be controversial or provocative.

According to the Poland communication a strategic communication consultancy in the report "how Africa Tweets" in that it says that twitter Bots account are more than 20% in countries like Lesotho and Kenya which is very influential.

The second component is the human element, In Africa the political parties spend huge sum on the Consultancy Companies with expertise in digital Campaigning for election and also to manipulated on the social media content. In Kenya it was see that President Uhuru Kenyatta had hired heads for the election of 2013, from this we can make out that those with political power and money can easily hire automated system like Bot to influence the flow of political content across social media.

In Africa social media algorithms and bot are slowly changing the dynamics of election In Africa. It has been see that number of political parties hire new breed of communication such as social media managers.

From this we can concluded that the social media in politics plays central role in understanding the political campaign, the contain in the social media has the impact on the common people of Africa. Social media provides Space for participation and also provides the platform for misinformation.

CHAPTER IV

DIGITAL EDUCATION IN INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM

Education has always remained a pertinent issue in India since independence. In India, the ruling regime had already taken into consideration the immense potential of the digital world while framing the New Education Policy of 2020. The Covid- 19 pandemic has accelerated the process of digitization of formal educational sector. To realise the potential put forward by the digitization of education, the government of India has launched several initiatives to enhance the scope of education. This chapter provides a critical analysis of the digital programmes of the government of India.

4.1 DIGITAL EDUCATION and COVID 19 pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought the era of lockdown forcing many countries of the globe to shut down its daily activities. As a result, the educational institutions also witnessed shutdown due to lockdown. During this time, the world realised the immense potential of the digital world. In India classes began online. Government of India launched number of initiatives to facilitate digital learning through app, portals, channels and the other tools.

DIKSHA (Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing)

DIKSHA (Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing) was launched in 2017 to promote 'One Nation' One digital platform' for school education of all states. VidyaDaan allows the donation or contribution of e-learning resources for school education by experts, private bodies and educational bodies. E-textbook: this is the platform where e-pathshala app and web portal can be used to access E-text.

SWAYAM Platform

Digital initiatives in the higher education is launched through the SWAYAM. It means self – learning. SWAYAM is massive open digital course platform launched by ministry of human resources developed under digital India on 9th July 2017 to give free entry to all courses including all advanced education, higher school and skill sector. This provides the stands for ‘study web of active learning for young aspiring mind.’

Swayam Prabha is the initiative of MHRD to provide 32 higher quality educational channels through DTH across the length and breadth of the country 24x7. Its primary aim is to make quality learning resources available to all also in the remote areas where internet availability is still a challenge.

4.2 E-GOVERNANCE POLICY IN DIGITAL INDIA

The importance of information and communication technologies happened in India in the beginning of 1970s. In 1985 under the direction of Rajiv Gandhi, India decided to increase the place of ICT use in the 1990s. E-governance in India steadily evolved from computerization of government department and to all parts of the government that is national, State and Local levels. The initiatives passed provided by the national e-Governance plan in 2006.

The National e-Governance plan 2006 aims at massive countrywide infrastructure reaching down to the remotest of the village and the large digitization of records is taking place. E-governance is the key element in India for governance and administrative reforms. The aim of NeGP (National e-governance Plan) is to bring public services closer to citizen. In the beginning of 1990s India begin to apply the several communication technology initiative such as e- governance, telecommunication e-commerce and community information centres while promoting access to internet to bring economic benefit to the people the application of ICT for e-governance in rural development can be classified as that provide decision support to the

public administration for improving planning and monitoring the development programme, improve services to the citizens. Also the urban transparency developmental organization to improve their function and expand employment opportunities in the rural area. India's experience then e-governance initiatives has demonstrated a significant success in improving accessibility cutting down the cost reducing corruption and increasing access to unreserved group. Post of the state government are encouraging the citizen to use the internet services.

E-governance is government to people and people to government connection whereby citizen obtain direct access. Ne-GP entails planned intervention that can see from government initiative especially in underdeveloped area where such intervention are important and inevitable. The government usually has resources the infrastructure and the authority to implement program and aimed at reducing the digital divide.

The second initiative is the Common Service Centre which are broadband -enabled computer facilities offer a range of government to citizen and business to customer service, beside promoting basic access to Internet. NeGP is a massive Initiative that can be successfully implemented in 28 State and 7 Union Territories covering more billion population only if comprehensive capacity building is undertaken covering all segments likely to be touched by the Plan. Through such capacity building measures, India would further strengthen the strong and dynamic democratic institutions and thereby secure growth and development for all its citizens in an equitable manner. The RTI Act of 2005 which is the biggest barriers to development in the corruption that provides all level of administration and lack of access to information regarding the use or misuse of the development fund and it became crucial for the participatory democracy. It is the setup efficient service and improvement government through the use in ITC of E-governance.

Digitalization has become part of the life without which neither education nor governance is possible. Education and governance are like two part of same coin. This example we can see in the state of Kerala. Low e-literacy can impact E- governance. In India only State to become e-literate is the Kerala. E-literacy is the integral to the capacity-building for citizen to participate in modernizing governance and effective way to advance digital democracy. In this, state administration and in the education is all digitalized. Highly efficient state in India.

India is in better position to ignore the problem faced by the USA they can adopt new technologies and build the bridge. India has launched, Digital India, Skill India which are launched to spread digital literacy in India.

India is playing a major role in the growth in the digital learning opportunities that are popping up throughout Asia over the past few decades. India has developed numerous world-class universities and colleges which are fast becoming destination for some of Asian best and brightest and their digital programme are experiencing similar boom. India many popular IITs and private schools like Sikkim-Manipal University, American University is bringing up digital education to India which is offering education to MITs and to the students.

The Kerala has been the highest exposures to mass media and the high level of political participation and also implementing the governance initiative these factor makes the state of Kerala as the ideal state and also the people friendly state. E-district project, for example the Aakash is a centre which was implemented in Kerala. The objective is to increase the participation in the e-governance. This model is built in such a way that it reaches the people and family. The Aakash e-literacy project was implemented in 2002 in Kerala with the ICT mission and development of science and technology under the project of the state and local self-government connect state with the Internet. This project ensures the connectivity through each and every district and even the villages. The motivation for adopting the e-governance in the

developing countries like India is unique different from the developing countries. E-governance is the medium through which there is an interaction with the government and the citizen and it also encourage the citizen to be the part of democracy at large. Digital education has made this possible through the adoption of new technologies and adopting new skill of learning, typing, printing.

4.3 Variance in digital education

The higher education in USA and Indian education system is very different in many ways. Though India and US has a similar traditional education universities are typically as localised entity. This institution is designed for instructing the students in different branches of learning basically this lead the degree courses where an individual gets a degree for his programme and also the specified number of credits. The details of the education vary from country to country and university to university but the classroom instruction and the close instruction between the teacher and the student are the same in each university i.e. in a traditional education. The classes are held in a classroom where the infrastructure is small and it is the teaching and learning process but in this system more student cannot be adopted because of the limited infrastructure. This acts as limitations on spread the education and often gives an opportunity for the counted number of students. Today the delivery of the education has become digital communication via email and social networking site which helps to share the information and low cost of telecommunication has made the access to this information spear and more democratic.

The US and Indian scenario is different slightly here due to the cost of education for the profession education in the private colleges are more as compared to the state education system .

The capitation fees and other charges that some of these institutions levy on the students is a highly enough whereas the amount get on education and university abroad where there is an additional insurance of quality and often a branches of prestige as well. Most of the Indian academic institutions are funded publicly where there is no difficulty to offer quality education. simply because the level of finding slow and the real cost in India. There are 700 universities in India and 350 colleges whereas the population is increasing to around 100 million students to address this problems of infrastructure and problem like not enough teachers and classroom structure for this the government agencies have recognised and ensure the use of variety of technologies in the education rankings training from television to internet over the years. Already the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) have made a advancement in infrastructure and instruction in various of technological subject though the national programme on technology enhanced learning. The UGC and e-governance programs are launched. The lectures which has vast variety of subject and are being prepared for the digital transmission. This type of education is in video version and then standard classroom lecture.

4.4 Digital influence in the politics

Digitization has changed the working of politics in India. As people has been influenced by the social media. The social media has been acting as a powerful agents of political socialization through informal education. Social media is serving as medium for political parties to expand their base. Let us understand the expansion of political parties through social media through an example. If there is a political party 'X'. Party 'X' creates their profile on the social media. This party will make sure that they have a group on the social media through which they can have maximum followers. The party can easily project all the work they do to expand their support base. Party manifesto and the ideology can be easily popularised through social media. Similarly, all the parties will create their own profile on social media accounts such as twitter, facebook, WhatsApps etc. On this platforms they will share their views on contemporary

political happenings and also pictures while carrying out the work. This is how the parties influence the lay men and make them educated about their work. This paves a long way in building the personality cult of the leader. Social media have resulted in mushrooming the leadership oriented party. For instance, BJP revolves around the personality of Narendra Modi, Congress around Rahul Gandhi and AAP around the personality traits of Arvind Kejriwal. This is how the informal education carried out through the digitization influences the politics and the people of the state.

Social media based informal education has also contributed in the rise of majoritarian party system in India. In the general election of 2019 there was the electoral shift with the Narendra Modi led BJP become first party in the 35 years to return to power with the absolute majority that seemed to have ended the conventional rule in Indian politics. The rise of digital data consumption society driven by the second highest smartphone penetration in the world and the highest average data usage per smartphone reaches 4.8 gigabytes [GB] per month. At the end of 2018, from the Gutenberg Press in medieval Europe to mobile phones of recent history whenever a new mass technology emerges it changes the very nature of politics.

In contemporary India, people are more ideologically driven. As the social media has provided a speedy access to the diverse ideological perspectives. Ideological indoctrination of people take place covertly through the informal education. Also it has been witnessed that the middle class and the lower classes are more reliable on their leaders. The elite section of the population are least bothered by the ideological divide. The voting pattern in India has seen a change because the information gap between the rural and the urban has been reduced through the availability of cheap data.

The election commission of India reported in 2019 that the most of the population in India had internet connection and had fast accesses to the information. In the past the access to the

information was limited. For instance, Google estimated that there were four hundred million active internet user in India with an average 40 million users being added each year. The cheap data revolution started by the Jio Phone Network in September 2016 transformed Indian politics. In the 2019 general election was the first election of its kind where the major social media companies like facebook, google, whatsapp, sharechat and tik tok adopted a voluntary code of ethic. The code was submitted by the internet and mobile association of India on 20 march 2019. This company said that they would conduct education and communication campaign to create higher priority dedicated grievance and re-adressal channel to take action on objectionable posts and report it to the election commission of India. Various electoral laws like section 126 of representation of people act 1951 to ensure pre-certification of all political advertisement published on to their platform the government media certification and monitoring council which transparently report paid political advertisement.

4.5 Introduction of the Banckground Data

For the study 80 responses were collected from diverse professional background such as respondts from formal as well as infromal sector.

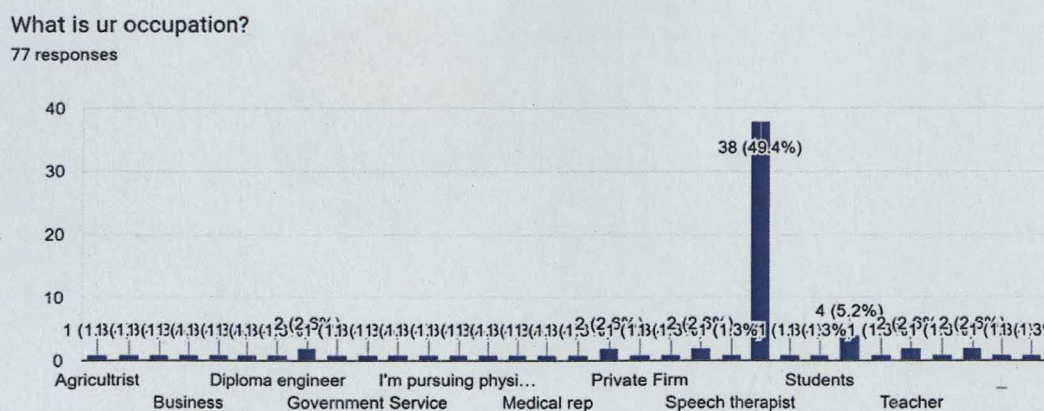


Fig 4.1

From informal sector responses are collected from agriculturalists, local businesses, daily wage laborarours. From the formal sector responses of individuals working in private firms and also from the professionals working as medical representative, teacher, diploma engineer, speech therapists are collected. The majority of respondents are students.

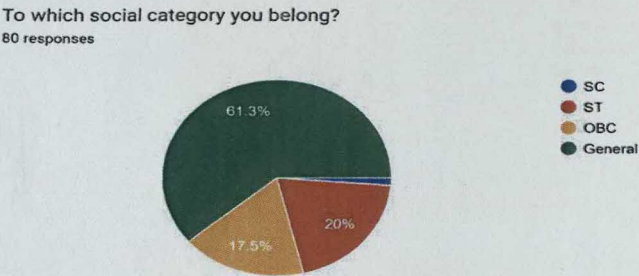


Fig 4.2

Around 61% of respondents are from the general category. 20% are the respondents from ST category and 16% are from SC category. Similarly most of the respondents i.e. around 59% are graduates. 15% are post graduate and 21% are 12th pass.

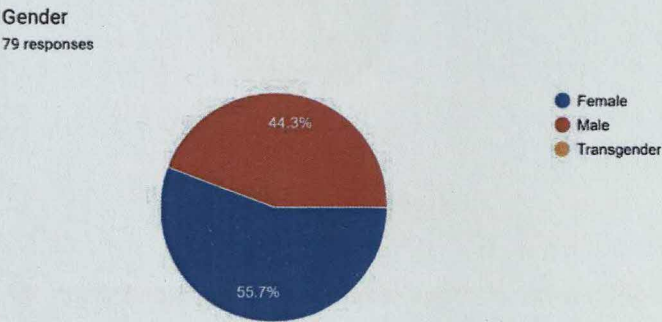


Fig. 4.3

The attempt has been made to maintain gender parity. Therefore, around 56% of respondents are females and 44% are male. With respect to age, around 86% of respondents are from 20 to

30 years of age, 9% of respondents are above 46 years of age and 5% are between the age group of 31 to 45.

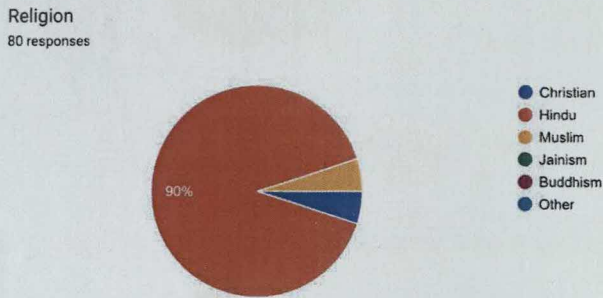


Fig 4.4

90% of respondents are Hindus, 5% are muslims and 5% are Christians.

Analysis

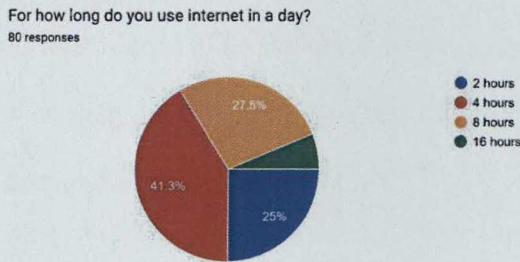


Fig 4.5

On asking, the approxiamate time respondents take to use internet, 41% revealed that they use for 4 hours, 28% for 8 hours and 25% for 2 hours.

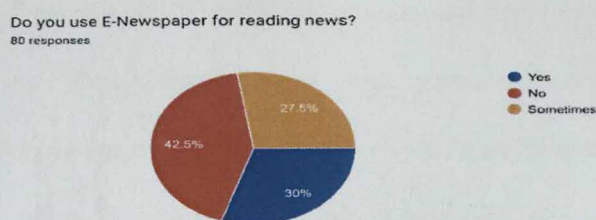


Fig 4.6

Spread of digital revolution spearheaded the growth of e-newspaper. Initially it appeared that the e-news might replace the traditional newspaper habits among the people. Also the various apps make available an instant news to the readers in the form of news capsule. Thus the consumptions of e-news among the people have seen a recent increase. Keeping this changes in mind, to trace the transition of ways of news consumption, a question on whether the respondents prefer to read the e-news or not is asked to the respondents. It is surprising to know that about 43% of respondents has still given preference to the traditional newspapers. Around 28% of respondents uses a blend of traditional and e-newspapers. Only 30% of the respondents uses e-newspapers on daily basis. This shows that the digital technology cannot replace the traditional method of news reading.

Which is the most influential tool for knowing government actions, plans for development, any government schemes etc.
79 responses

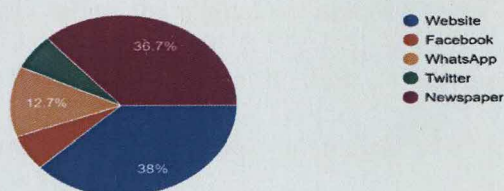


Fig 4.7

It has been also seen that the government agencies are making the rapid use of the online tools available to create awareness among the people regarding the various social welfare schemes,

plans for developments etc. For this, all government departments have created the websites. Websites are not only a powerful tool of creating awareness among the people regarding the policies of the government but an individual can also apply online to get benefit of the schemes. Therefore, the respondents were asked a question on whether they get an information about the government policies through websites. Around the 38% of respondents have responded that the websites of the government, serve as important tools for them to know about the policies of the government. Also, equal amount of respondents have argued that the newspaper serve as important medium for them to know about the policies of the government. However, it proves that websites serve as important means to create awareness about the government initiatives and to educate the people about the government action and the welfare steps initiated by the government. Websites provides an easy access to the beneficiaries. Any person can claim the benefit of the schemes by registering on the website.

Around 13% of respondents have acknowledged that, whatsapp forwards becomes an important means for them to know about the welfare programs of the government. Though it is dangerous as it is difficult to ascertain the authenticity of the information passed through social media. Moreover, it is important to recognise that the whatsapp has become an effective medium for the people to know about the welfare initiatives of the state or central government.

Taking into consideration the digital awareness among the people regarding the welfare measures, respondents were asked a question on whether they are aware about the digital initiatives launched by the government in the field of education. As government of India has launched various initiatives under the digital literacy, it is surprising to note that only 35% of respondents responded positively. They said, they are aware about the digital initiatives of the state and central government. Despite huge campaigning through social media and mass media platform about the digital initiatives, most of the respondents were not even aware about it. Around 65% of population have not heard about such initiatives.

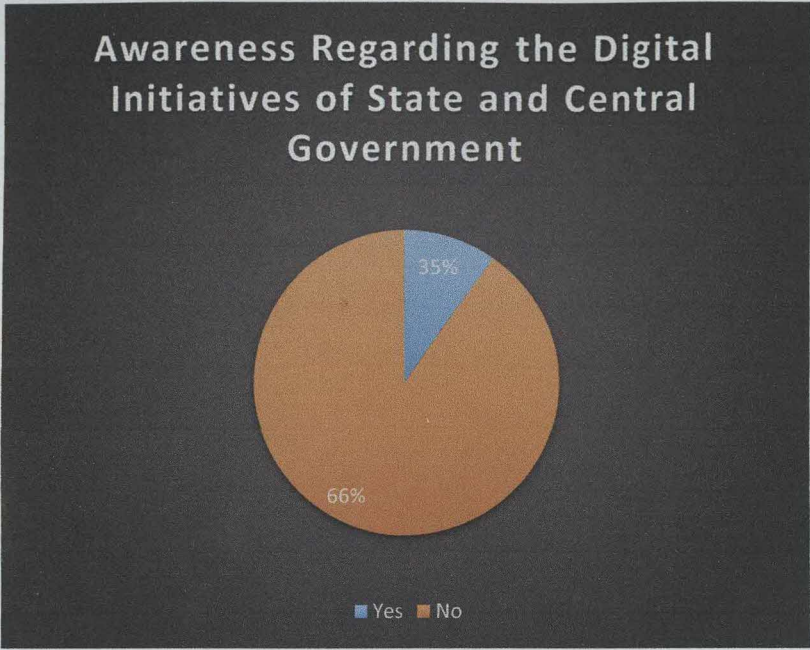


Fig 4.8

To ensure about the authenticity of respondents regarding their awareness, they were asked to specify the digital initiative of which they are aware. Respondents here mentioned about the dishtavo portal, Atal Pension Yojana (APY), Swayam, Digital engineering courses, Swiftchat, Deen Dayal Yojana Portal and many more.

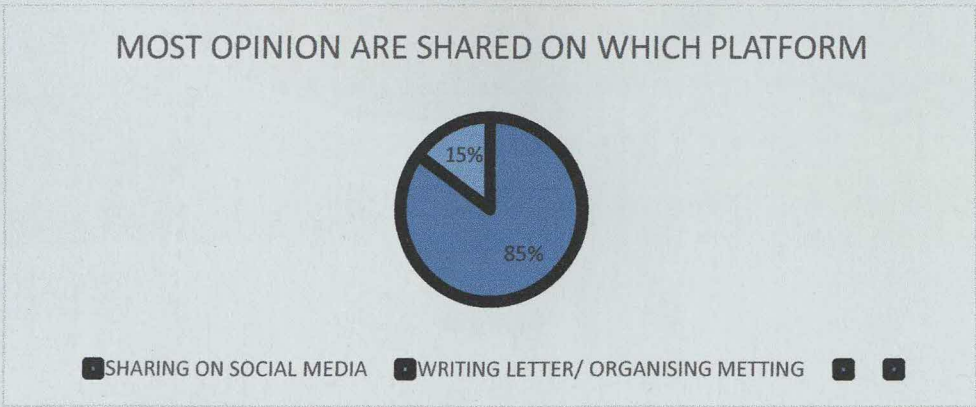


Fig 4.9

Social media has also made possible for people to instantly express their opinions on the issues of public importance. We have observed a large number of people expressing their views by

putting a comment below the news item on social media. Especially the young population of current generation are very active on the social media. Therefore, the respondents were asked question on the medium they chose to express their opinion on issues of public importance. Respondents were given the three options 1. Expression of views by writing the letter to the editor in newspaper. 2. Expression of views in public meetings or 3. Sharing of opinion through social media. As the above pie chart suggest, nearly 85% of respondents expresses their views through social media. Only around 15% chose to express by writing their opinion in newspapers and express their views in political meetings called by the political leaders of their constituency or in gram Sabha meetings. This shows that social media has become an impressive medium for the people to express their views on issues affecting the larger public.

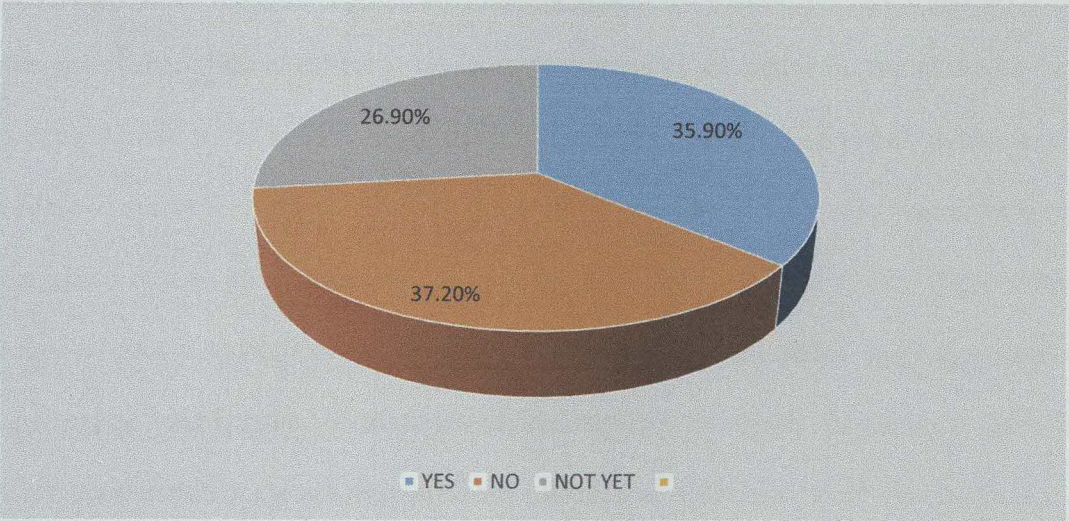


Fig 4.10

The question put forward was do you follow any social media account of you leader? From 80 responses. I have got 78 responses in which the pie Chart shows that most of the responded don't follow the social media account but at the same the number of respond follow the social media account of their leader with little difference.

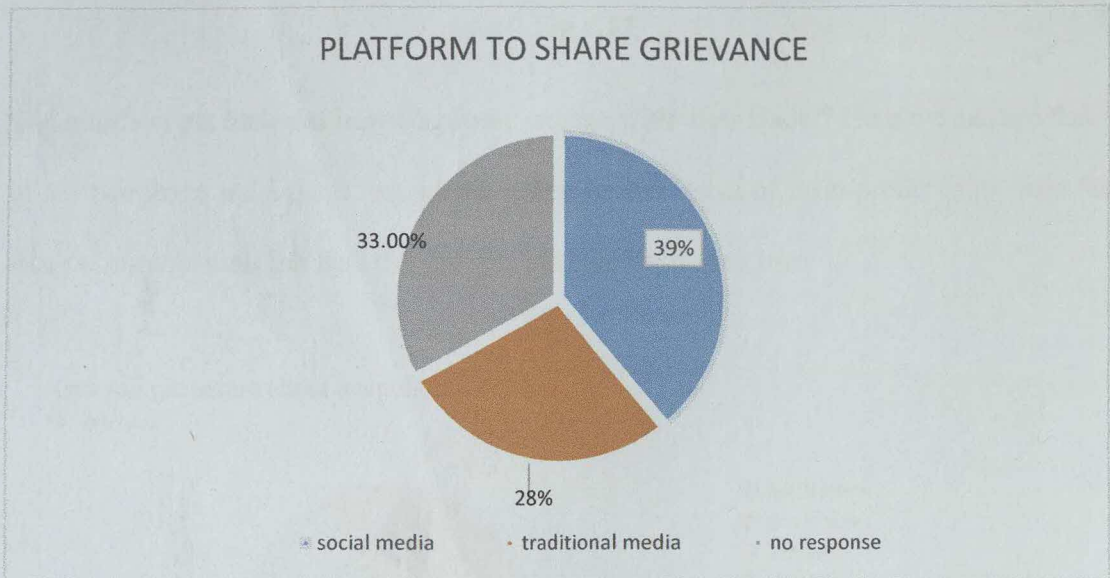


Fig 4.11

Grievances are the feedback generated by the citizens. Recently, it has been witnessed that the people are more likely to express their satisfaction or dissatisfaction on the welfare schemes of the government. Many of the government departments are active on social media, especially twitter handle. It has been noticed that this authorities quickly respond on twitter as soon as a people tweet about their grievances. Therefore, a question was asked to respondents regarding the platform they chose to convey their grievances to the political system. Respondents were asked to choose any one of the options which includes social media, letter to the editor of the newspaper, inter personal communication and none of the above. The pie chart is divided in to three parts in which the pie chart shows social media, traditional media and no response, from which 39% of people share their grievance on the social media, 28% on the traditional media like newspaper, writing letter and 33% did not responded.

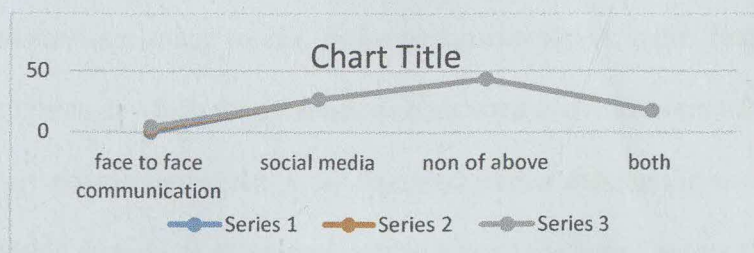


Fig 4.12

The question put here was how do people engage with their leader? Here we can see that most of the people in India don't engage with their leader, most of them prefer to go with face to face communication and here the use of social media is very less.

How you get aware about the political event?
79 responses

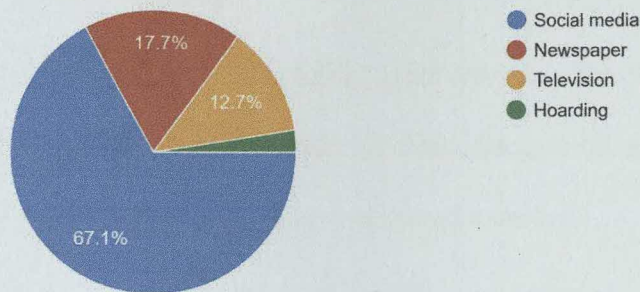


Fig 4.13

In any political system, political events such as political meetings, elections or the visit of the important political leader to the constituency serve as a medium for bridging the gap between the political leadership and people. Therefore, it is important that people gets to know about it. Such political events is an important medium of political socialization. Taking into consideration the importance of political event to the strengthening of democracy, respondents were asked a question on how do they come to know about the political activity scheduled to take place in their area. Findings of the study reflects that the social media play an important role in creating awareness about such political events as 67% of respondents comes to know about such events through social media. In the past, newspapers, radio, hoardings, television were the medium through which the awareness about such activities were taking place. Today, political events are popularized through the digitized format making the wide publicity of the event possible within no time. Best example of the popularization of political event is election.

Most of the campaigns now a days are digitalized. All the election taken place post 2014 are highly influenced by digital platforms especially social media. Be it an Indian election or Presidential election in USA. Political socialization effectively take place through social media. People also gets familiarize with the process of election. It also become possible for people to keep an eye upon the political leaders. People get to know more about their leaders, political parties, manifesto etc. digital platforms serve as effective medium of political communication between the people and political system.

Question comes was New technology holds great promise for improving government efficiency, transparency, accountability for smooth functioning of the state. Do you agree that the social media and innovation in technology has brought change?

Thus the new technology holds great promise for improving government efficiency, transparency, accountability smooth functioning of the state. But it is important to know the people's perception about the digital changes. Therefore, respondents were asked if social media and innovation in technology has brought change? This question was put forward to test whether, really social media and digitalization has brought transparency and accountability in the functioning of the government and public institution? Has digitalization increased the speed and efficiency of the administration? 50% agree that it has made changes whereas 37.5% had no answer and only 12.5% she no in spite of digitalization there is no transparency, accountability. This is shown in below pie chart.

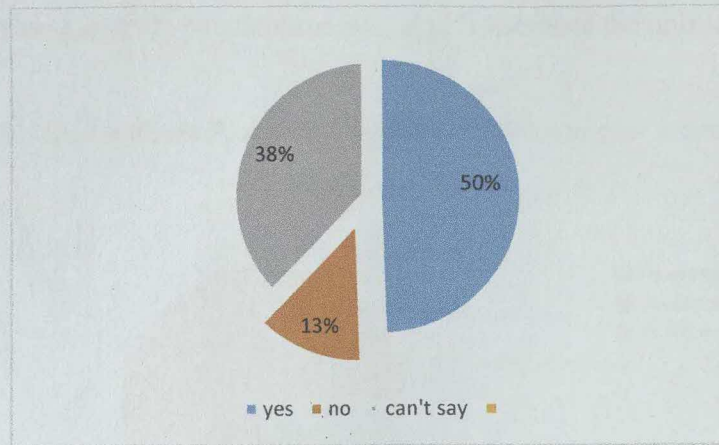


Fig 4.14

Respondents were also asked to specify the changes they feel digital technology has brought.

- Quick access to political news. Especially, the current generation rarely uses the modern newspaper, most uses social media for information.
- Easy way to access the information regarding any event
- Creation of awareness among people about schemes and other initiatives of the government.
- More awareness about the political decision.
- It becomes easy for people to question or show their support on any policies of the government.
- Politics has become more transparent. Social media has resulted in more cautious and sensible attitude on part of the leader towards the citizenry.
- Sometimes misused to create profitable chaos.
- Awareness about the various schemes and means to access the same.

- Digitalization has made people more educated in-terms of the politics

Through which media platforms do you get information about the future political event in your vicinity?

79 responses

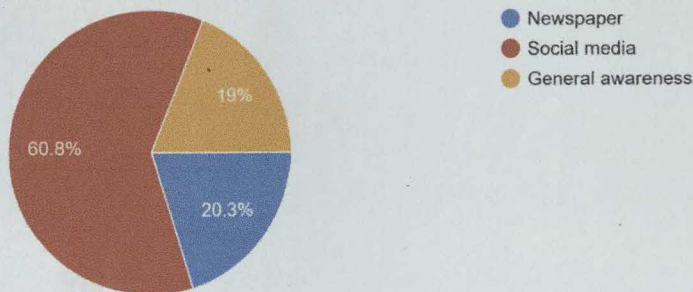


Fig 4.15

Mostly in the urban and the rural areas the information of any future political events in vicinity is known to the social media from the above pie-chart 60.8% of the people come to know through the social media. 19% of respondents responded that thorough general awareness such as word by mouth they come to know about the event. 20% of respondents get to know through newspapers. The way in the olden days the message and awareness in the one's area was mainly known through the general awareness. In the way of communication between the citizens, In the recent years the socialization between the citizens has decreased, but due to digitalization knowing the event in advance is also the great awareness as it make the citizen inform citizen. Digitalization has made the citizen inform citizen.

Formal Digital Education

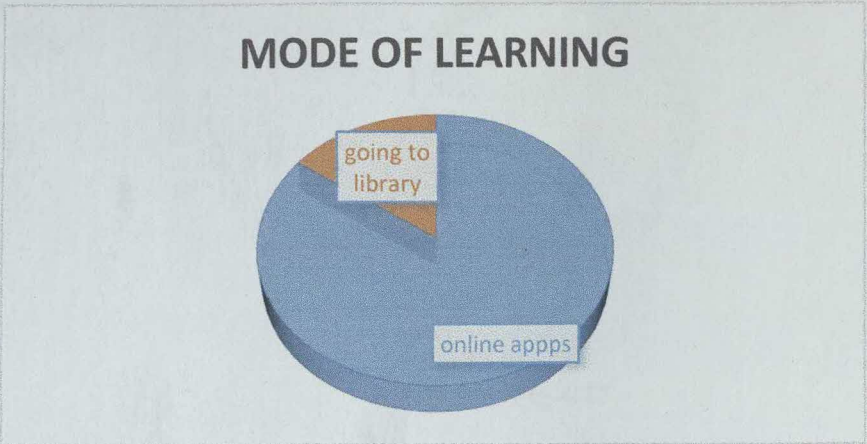


Fig 4.16

Respondents were asked a question on, online such as knowing through the digital apps or offline mode of learning such as going to the library are preferred by the children? Results of the survey suggest that, children prefer an online search or use of digital apps than going to the library. Digitalization has made the access of education possible. Teaching and learning can happen at the comforts of home. Most of the respondents had an internet connection making it possible to learn from the digital apps.

Another question is asked to respondents, if the digitalization has made education easy and causes postive impact upon the learning ability of student. Most of the respondents, i.e. around 74 % responded that the digitization causes a postive impact on the learning capacity of the student. About 26% of respondents responded negatively.

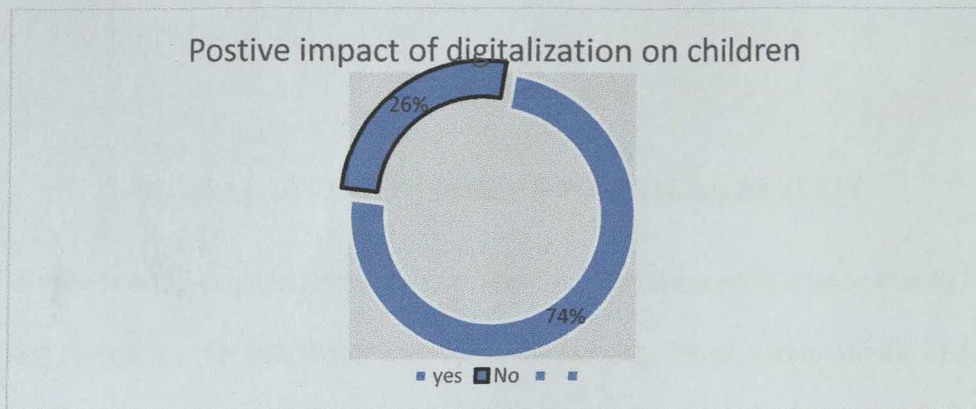


Fig 4.17

Respondets were also asked to specify the positive impact caused by the education. As per the respondents follwing positive impacts are caused by the digitization.

- Time of the students is saved.
- No traveling cost.
- Digital eduction allows quality education.
- Easy to get information of difficult topics and it is helpful for exams.
- Digital education has created an atmosphere of interest for some student by making teaching learning attractive. Students often find online education more interesting than the traditional education.
- Digitalization of education led to the enhancement of the knowledge.
- One of the respondent said that student can learn about new emerging technologies in just a click.
- Facilitate the access to many educational resources on the internet. Can sign up for courses and related educational programes hosted by many educational trainers all around the world.
- Digitalization of eduaction makes learning possible to those who cannot attain the physical classes etc.

CHAPTER V

DIGITAL DIVIDE IN INDIA'S POLITICAL SYSTEM

Digital divide is a hotly debated issue. Critics point out that there exists a wide divide in digital technology throughout the length and breadth of the country. Rural-Urban divide in education is also a cause of concern. In this research, a number of questions pertaining to the digital divide were asked to the respondents.

It is not enough to have internet connection on a mobile handset to use digital technology for educational purposes. It is equally important to have a broadband connection. Therefore, respondents were asked if they had a broadband connection.

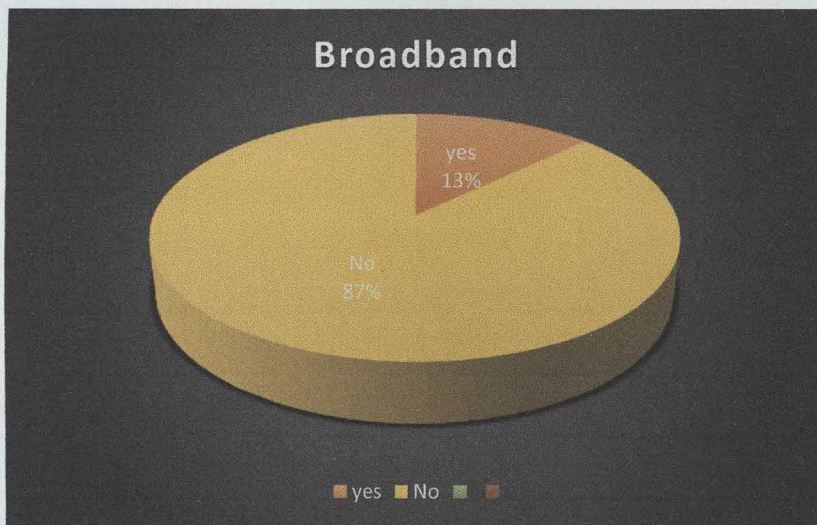


Fig 5.1

The objective of having the broadband connection is to provide universal and equitable access across the country including the rural area. As per the survey, only 13 % of the respondents were having the broadband connection. Around 87% of the respondents were having no broadband connection. This shows that, despite the launch of digital India campaign, most of the population does not use the broadband services.

Respondents were also asked a question on the amount of money they spend on internet.

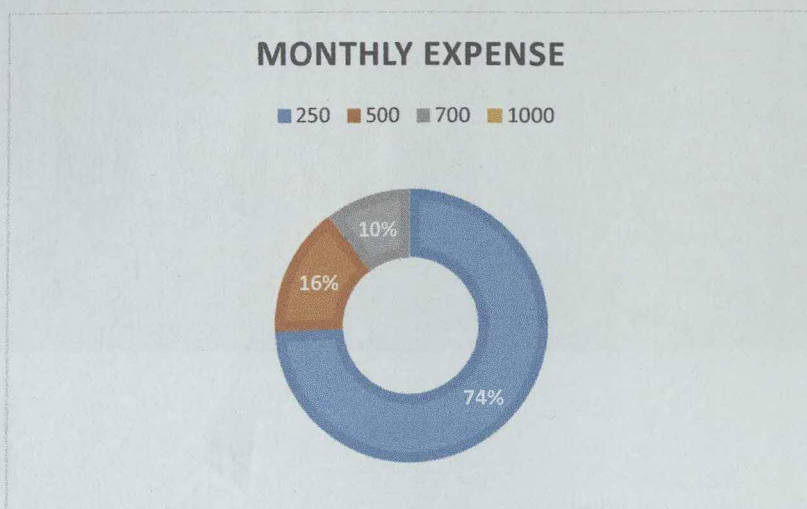


Fig 5.2

From the above pie-chart it is visible that around 74% percent of the respondents spend 250 per month on internet with is very less amount. This amounts that they send is only for the mobile phones with the limited data of 1GB per day. Through this data education is not possible. Broadband connection starts with 999 per month and to use the educational app one require more data the 1GB. This clearly show that this connection is not sufficient for education. It is also important to point out that internet services are not used for the education but more for the entertainment purpose.

Another indicator of digital divide in education is the use of electronic gadget to access the digital services. To use the large number of internet facilities for the purpose of education, it is important that the people should have an access to computers, laptops or tabs. To know which gadget respondents use, a question was asked to them in survey.

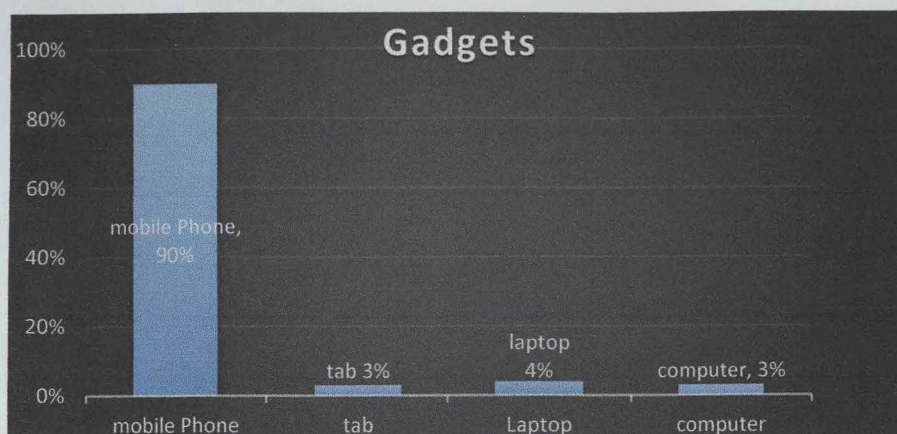


Fig 5.3

It is proven from the above survey that, most of the youth in India use mobile phones than the other gadgets. Around 90% of respondents use mobile. This clearly indicates that most of the people in India are not that wealthy. Most of the population in India uses mobile phones.

Each and every individual has the mobile phones. It is the cheapest and easy to carry.

However, use of electronic gadget for educational purpose cannot take place through mobiles.

In India, there are two India's. One is the people belonging to rich world and one India belonging to the poor world. The income of the people of India belonging to the poor India, is on the daily wages, whereas people belonging to the rich India earn a lot. People belonging to the poor India cannot afford to take laptop and other gadgets, even people cannot afford to take broadband services.

It is also important to know the purpose of using social media. So the respondents were asked about the purpose of using social media.

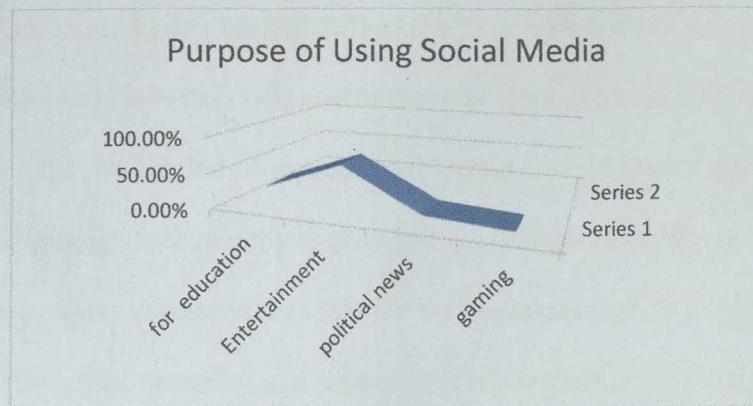


Fig 5.4

From the above chart it becomes evident that, most of the population uses social media for entertainment rather than for the educational purposes. Social media is not only the platform for entertainment, but also a platform for sharing the educational knowledge and information. It is the best platform to share and discuss the academic difficulty. In India, it is always seen that most of the population use internet services and social media for entertainment.

Rural-Urban Divide in Digital Access

One very important dimension of digital divide is rural-urban difference. To ascertain the respondents views on rural-urban divide in digital access, respondents were asked about the views on internet accessibility in rural and urban areas.

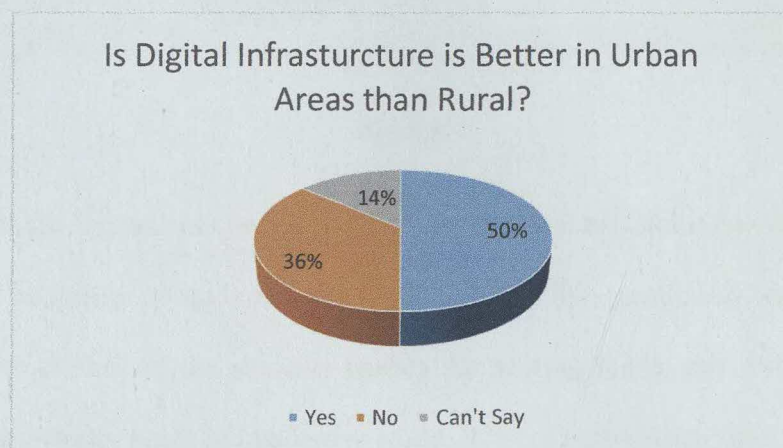


Fig 5.5

From the above pie chart, we can see that 50% of the respondents are of the opinion that digital facility in the urban areas is better compared to the rural areas whereas 36% of the respondents are of the opinion that, the digital infrastructure is better in rural areas than in urban. 36% of the respondents displayed their inability to give their opinion on digital divide in rural and urban areas. 14% of respondents expressed the view that the digital connection in rural areas are better than the urban. Though the percentage of respondents who expressed this view are in minority, we cannot ignore that villages in India are in developing stages. Therefore respondents might be hopeful about the internet facility in the villages. However, it is important to note that more than 25000 villages in India do not have an internet facility. This study has found that the social media usage is effecting the students. A question was asked to respondents on how social media usage is effecting students?

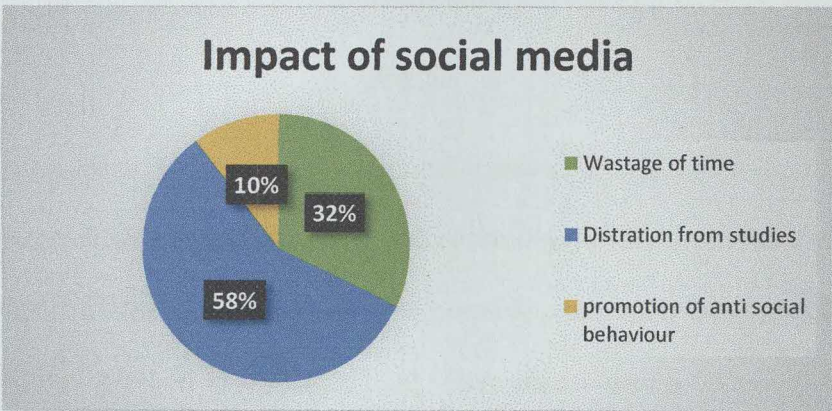


Fig 5.6

Around 58% of the respondents responded that use of social media distract the students from their studies. The quality of study is more important than the quantity. In the wake of social media and internet most of the students studies for scoring marks and not for knowledge. Studying for knowledge result in qualitative study. 32% of respondents felt that use of social media result in wastage of the productive time. As a result students feel anxious. Anxiety also

results in promotion of anti-social behavior where individual find it difficult to mix with the other members of society. Thus 10% of the respondents also felt that usage of social media result in anti-social behavior among the young population.

To know whether people prefer traditional or online mode of education, a direct question was asked to respondents about their preference.

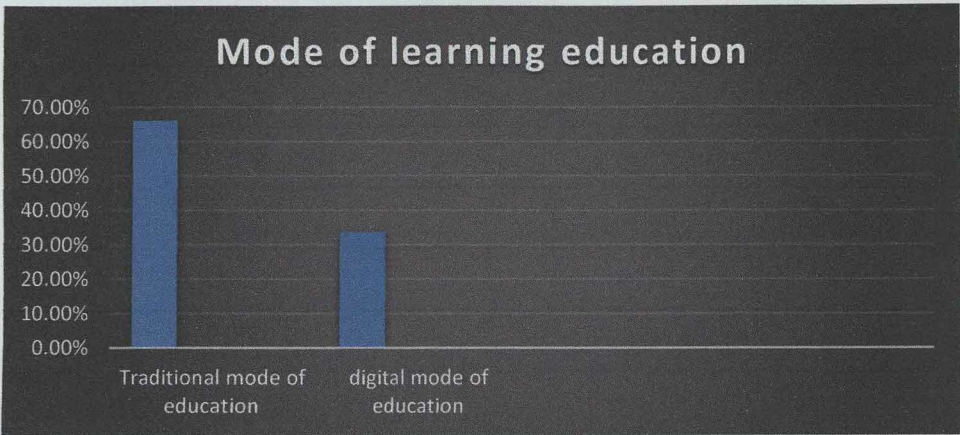


Fig 5.7

Most of the respondents supported the traditional mode of learning than the digital mode of education. Around 65% of population has preferred the traditional mode of learning. Only 25% has shown support for the digital learning. The possible reasons for this may be that, student centric learning take place in classroom setting where inter-personal communication between the pupil and teacher and vice-versa take place. The formal classroom setting may create an environment where students may learn with concentration. Also, the pupil is under the constant supervision of the instructor in offline classroom set up. As such, there is less possibility of distraction in offline classroom. Whereas in online set up, it is difficult to establish the supervision thereby increasing the possibility of distraction.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION

The study 'Digital Education in World Political System' attempts to unearth the impact of digital revolution on the nature of political system. The term digital world has been used to refer to the changes brought by the digital revolution. The digital revolution has been made possible by digital education. Therefore the digital education is used as a key indicator to study the impact of the digital domain on world political system. The impact of digital revolution has significantly changed the nature of education. The traditional definition of education, defined in terms of formal education has become redundant due to the impact of digital education. This study tries to capture the change in the structure of education through a hypothesis that **'the concept of education needs to incorporate the formal as well informal modes of education to incorporate the changes brought by the digitalization of education.'** In the course of the study, this hypothesis is tested and proven valid.

The political system in contemporary world is defined from the framework of liberalism and authoritarianism. US-Europe represents the liberal framework and China represents the authoritarian framework. USA being the liberal democratic State it grants liberty to the people. The masses of the USA exercise their speech and expression through social media. Here people are free to say anything on any issue. The China is an example of the authoritarian state, it uses the internet to keep surveillance and check on their people. Mostly the Internet is used only for the security of the country. While the China has given the liberty to the people to use the internet but one cannot write or post against the government, if so there is a punishment. This model helps the Chinese government to save themselves from any conspiracy from the internal.

This broad framework of political system, it is important for us to make sense of India's location in the digital world. Hence, this study tries to understand the impact of digital education in world political system by undertaking the case study of India. Does India is an example of liberal political system or an authoritarian political system? Or Both? Such questions are analysed through careful drafting of a questionnaire.

The first chapter explains the theoretical framework of the study by defining the key concepts such as exploring the meaning of digital, what encompasses the digital space, how the political system is susceptible to change. As pointed out earlier changes in the digital space is measured through education. Thus the education is the key indicator to trace the digital impact of digital space on the world political system. In the literature review, the content of formal and informal nature of education is analysed through the work of the scholars. Formal education is based on the curriculum and certification, grading, while the informal education can be taken from any sources it does not required the formal certification. Along with specifying the hypothesis of the study the first chapter specifies the objectives of the research. The each of the objectives are measured in subsequent chapters.

The second chapter analyses the formal nature of education through the concept of soft power as developed by Joseph Nye. In the domain of formal education, the countries compete with each other to become an 'educational hub' so as to attract the learners from the world to their respective countries and to strengthen their soft power. The access to the digital technology is strengthening the potential of the countries to overcome the hurdles in becoming the 'educational hub.' This educational hub contributes to the economy of the country. USA is the leader in providing the digital education as Clinton administration introduced E-Rate to establish the digital classroom. The authoritarian regime in China, as a result of the socialist goals it pursue internally use the digital spaces to bridge the gap in accessibility of education. Similarly, liberal countries' belief in liberalism may prevent it from cherishing socialist goals,

but the digital technology provides an agency to the liberal countries to undertake cost-effective initiatives to bridge the gap in education. An example from US and UK discussed in chapter II points out this development. The developed countries through the international organizations are trying to build educational infrastructure in Africa. Thus the second chapter conducts the comparative analysis of the digital initiatives undertaken by the countries such as US, UK, China and Africa and elaborates the competition between these countries

The IIIrd Chapter, 'Digital Education in World Political System' analyses the impact of informal education on world political system. The informal education through social media has fastened and proliferated the process of political socialization. As discussed in the dissertation there are two important impact of digital informal education. Firstly, it has strengthened the civic engagement. Digital education provides the democratic space across the globe. The focus on digital rights which include access to the digital technology, expression and privacy is heralding the democratic turn in global political system. Digitalization provides a platform where it helps for social justice through the social interaction with communication, it has increase a civic participation and also facilitates the life-long process of learning. It has strengthened the link between individual and civil society. This chapter also points out that the social media is used in formal education setting as well as it host classroom where the website are the central location of the student's communication. Any matter related to education is posted in a one click. It helps in diverse discussion, social media provides an opportunity where scientist, researchers share their papers. Such an interaction creates a great impact on the civil society. In the nature of informal domain, political space has become widened by the social media. Social media has begun influencing politics, as one can see the USA election has been influence by the social media through the app which holds algorithm. Mostly in the countries like India, Africa and most of the liberal countries, as the digitalization has educated the people in the informal way and the social media platform provides a place where the people discuss their

issue. Invention of technology political parties has made the use of social media to sell their agenda via Facebook and twitter or any social media platform, they will somehow project the news which will benefit them in the coming election. The projection on the social media influence the people psychologically. This manipulates the voting behavior of the masses.

The third chapter also points out the limitation of the liberal framework. Though, the liberal democratic political system values the democratic ideals of liberty, equality and justice, one also need to analyse the question of digital space ownership. It is the global multinational corporations which owns the digital space. Twitter is owned by Jack Dorsey, Facebook and Instagram by Mark Zuckerberg, Google by Lawrence Edward all the US base company, TikTok is owned by Beijing-based technology company Byte Dance, founded by the Chinese billionaire entrepreneur, Zhang Yiming. Most of the entertainment company is owned by the USA and the China and there are dominating the digitization in the world.

The fourth chapter conducts a case study of India, to analyse the impact of 'Digital Education in Indian Political System.' To understand the Indian scenario, an interview of the respondents were undertaken by designing a questionnaire. Questionnaire was circulated in online and offline mode. An eighty responses from different parts of India is collected. The impact of digital education in formal as well as informal domain is analysed through the questionnaire. Through the responses it became clear that India is not far behind in the domain of formal digital education. The government of India has launched many digital initiatives. Though the initiatives like MOOC was started by the government in much earlier, such digital initiatives gained momentum during the COVID19 pandemic. In India the most of the people are the user of the internet. Through which people can do their basic work online and also the digital education has become common, most of the educational courses are online and the online market is at the high level, even the villages are digitalized. As in the world digitalization has made impact on the politics, similarly in India we can see lots of digital influence from 2014

election. Many respondents were not only aware about the digital initiatives of government of India but they also have completed some of the courses. In the domain of informal digital education, the impact caused by the digital education was quite visible. After analysing the survey, it become clear that informal digital education serve as the powerful tool for political socialization. Like in US, digital education has successfully impacted the election result in India as people gets quickly affected by the news circulated through an online mode. One can see the positive impact of digital education in India. Both the rural and the urban area are digitalized, smart cities is coming up. Education is the wealth, it is the Wisdom, and to bring the people around the world on the common floor it is important to provide education and also to provide the quality digital technology. The study also points out that the key obstacle in the democratisation process is digital divide.

The problem of 'Digital Divide of India' is analysed through the fifth chapter. Through a careful analysis it became clear that, India is divided into two spaces. The India of the rich and the Bharat of the poor. Having the internet services is not enough to bridge the digital divide in education we have to see the access to internet. We can see that the urban areas are more developed and this area has good internet connection. Rural areas in India are less developed in term of digital infrastructure. They are less possibility to see the internet connection in India. If the villages are not digitalized then Indian can be said digitalized the student living in the rural area find themselves hard to learn. As the libertarian thinker John Rawl's mention of the competition in the market society here the student haven the good facilities { having internet connection} will run first and the student who do not get the opportunities { having no internet connection } will automatically will come last in the race despite of possessing capacity to excel. So, in this case to bring each part of India at the same stage, the digitalization should be from the grass root level and from this we can seek the justice.

So to come back to the question does the classification of liberal and authoritarian framework is still relevant? After studying the topic, it become clear that these segregation between the political system is not relevant as many countries practicing the liberal democracy also has adopted China's model to keep surveillance on the masses. Nowhere the masses can use the internet freely, as when in any country there is protest movement, the State tries to suppress the internet. For example- In India's small state of Goa, civil society encourages the people through the social media to join the movement to save the river Mhadei in Goa which has become very popular in India. The awareness about this issue is spread with the help of social media and also through other sources. Most of the people and the youth share their opinion and also their views on the social media to educate the people about the issue and put pressure on the government to initiate appropriate action. So it appears that the liberal government supports the democratic protest. But in reality, there are evidences to suggest that even the liberal government behaves in Authoritarian ways as soon as they sense that the protest possesses potential to pose threat to their rule. For example, during the farmer protest 2019 most of the area of North India internet connection was cut down so that any propagated against the government does not spread through the social media. In the world many countries for their own benefited tries to supress the voices of the people. Overall digital technology is ruled by the hand full of elites so as the politics, and it becomes easy for them to supress the voices of the poor.

Also the media is handled by the big business houses and also the political elite they exercises influence on the digital platform. When it comes to the fake news it is seen that most of the news are the manipulating news and here the apps through which the news are circulated becomes the university to the people and the fake information becomes the theory, people start believing on such information without rechecking it. So the algorithm make it sure that that whatever the State and big multinational wants to show will be given priority and it will

influence the masses psychologically to do what the elites want them to do, Therefore, it is quite evident that the digital space is also a monopolised space. Hence, the liberal democratic political system may allow some degree of freedom but it cannot ensure the social welfare. This is also visible from the use of algorithms to boost the sale of the products manufactured by the multinational giants. Hence, it can be said that, digital space holds a promise for greater democratisation but only the future will decide whether this promise will be fulfilled or not.

Thus the boundaries between the liberal and authoritarian Ideologies has become blurred as the multi-national cooperation from US as well as China are dominating the world political system. In China the government has direct control over the Internet to ensure the security of the state but it suppresses the people's voice thereby harming the harmony. The liberal states though the state provides liberty but it is not absolute liberty. Liberty is in chain, that means if the people goes against the state then the State with their game through social media influence the mind of the people. So we can see that there is not much differences in use of internet in the Liberal State and authoritarian state. Liberal democratic country like India depicts the elements of liberal as well as authoritarian regime.

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APPENDIX

POLITICAL SCIENCE PROGRAMME

D.D KOSAMBI SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND BEHAVIOURAL STUDIES, GOA UNIVERSITY

Name of the Topic: Digital Education in the World Political System, Case study of India

Name of the supervisor: Assistant Professor, Prachi Naik

Names of the Researcher: Divya Umesh Mapari

1-Name of the Respondent (Optional):- _____

2-Address of Respondent: _____

My name is Divya Umesh Mapari and I have come from D.D Kosambi school of social science and behavioural studies, Goa University. I am conducting a survey on the Digital education in the world political system ,case study of India. This survey is part of my Dissertation work which has to be submitted to Goa University. Your cooperation will help us in earning a M.A degree. Participation in this survey is voluntary and it is entirely up to you to answer or not to answer any question that I ask. I hope that you will take part in this survey since your participation is important. Please spare some time for the interview and help me in successfully completing the survey.

May I begin the interview now?

A. Respondent agree to be interviewed

B. Respondent does not agree to be interviewed

Interview Begins

BACKGROUND DATA (Tick the relevant option :- ✓)

1. Up to what level have you studied? 1. Primary 2. Secondary 3. Higher Secondary
4. Graduation 5. Post-Graduation
 2. What is your Occupation? _____
 3. To which social category you belong? 1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General
 4. Gender: 1. Female 2. Male 3. Transgender
 5. Religion: 1. Christian 2. Hindu 3. Muslim 4. Jainism 5. Buddhism 6. Others
 6. Age: 1. 20-30 2. 31-45 3. 46 & above
-

Questionnaire

- 1) Are you using Internet?
A: Yes
B: No
- 2) For how do you use internet in a day?
A: 2 hours
B: 4 hours
C: 8 hours
D: 16 hours
- 3) Do you have stable internet connection in your area?
A: Yes

B: No

4) Do you have broadband connection at your home?

A: Yes

B: No

5) Monthly, what amount of money approximately do you spend on internet?

A: 250

B: 500

C: 700

D: 1000

6) Which is the most used app?

A : facebook

B: Instagram

C: Twitter

D: WhatsApp

E: YouTube

D: Any Other: _____

7) Do you use any educational app?

A: Yes

B: No

C: sometimes

D: never

8) which gadget do you use to access internet

A: mobile phone

B: Tab

C: laptop

D: Computer

9) For what purpose do you use social media?

A: for education

B: Entertainment

C: political news

D: Gaming

10) Do you use E-Newspaper for reading news?

A: yes

B: No

C: Sometimes

11) Which is the most influential tool for knowing government actions, plans for development, any government schemes etc.

A: Websites

B: FaceBook

C: Whatsapp

D: Twitter

E: Newspaper

12) On which platform do you often share your opinion on any public issue?

A: By writing the letter

B: By organising public meeting

C: Sharing opinion on social media

13) On which of the following platform do you share your grievances?

A: Social media

B: writing letter

C: Newspaper

D: Inter-personal communication.

F: None of the Above

13) How you engage with your leader?

A: face to face communication

B: On social Media

C: Both

D: None of the Above

14) Do you follow any social media account of your leader.

A: Yes

B: No

C: Not Yet

15) How you get aware about the political event?

A: social media

B: Newspaper

C: Television

D: Hoardings

16) New technology holds great promise for improving government efficiency, transparency, accountability for the smooth functioning of the state. Do you agree that the social media and innovation in technology has brought change?

A: Yes.

B: No.

C: Can't say.

17) If Yes, what kind of change social media has brought in politics?

18) Through which media platform do you get information about the future political event in your vicinity?

A: Newspaper

B: Social media

C: General Awareness

19) According to you now a days children are comfortable with which mode of learning?

A: Going to library

B: Online Apps

20) Digitalization has made education easy. Does it having positive impact upon the learning ability of students?

A: Yes

B: No

21) What positive impact online education is causing?

22) How social media usage is affecting the students?

A: Wastage of time

B: distraction

C: Promoting anti-social behaviour

23) Which mode of education according to you is good?

A: traditional mode of education

B: Digital mode of education

24) Is the access to the Internet is better in urban area than in rural area?

A: yes

B: No

C: Can't say.

25) Are you aware about the digital initiatives launched by Government of India?

A: Yes

B: No

C: Don't Know

26) If you are aware then please specify at least one of the initiative of the Government.

27) How do you come to know about the work done by political parties or leaders?

A: WhatsApp and facebook

B: Newspaper

C: Television

D: All of the Above

E: Any other _____

Signature of Invigilator