



## PROMOTING OPEN AND DISTANCE LERNING

**Dr. P. A. Jagtap**

*Asst. prof. Tilak college of education, pune*



Scholarly Research Journal's is licensed Based on a work at [www.srjis.com](http://www.srjis.com)

### **Introduction-**

Open and distance learning system is good and beneficially. In open and distance education process teacher and learner need not necessarily be present front of each other same time, same place. It is flexible education. Hence alllevel should think about open and distance education system positively. Even though in India formal education have not reached last factor in society till today. Open and distance education system helpful is there. Very few people take regular and full time Higher Education. Some peoplecannot take regular and full time education because some problems. These people can take remaining Higher education through open and distance education. In this paper I discussed what is open and distance learning, need of open and distance learning. How promote open and distance learning.

### **Open and distance learning-**

Open and Distance Learning (ODL) is a general term for the use of telecommunication to provide or enhance learning. Around the world, the academic community is discovering and exploring the Internet, teleconferencing, and related means to achieve an extended classroom or learning experience. Students in Russia are earning degrees from a university in Australia. Primary and secondary-grade students are exchanging e-mail across continents as a supplement to their formal studies. Students and teachers at all levels are taking part in teleconferences and forming associations that would have been unlikely five years ago. A number of world conferences have been held on ODL and many experimental projects are underway

Peter “Distance education is a method of indirect instruction implying geographical and emotional separation of teacher and taught. Whereas, in main-stream education, the relationship between the teacher and student in class-room is based upon social norms in distance education it is based upon technological rules.”

### **Need of Distance and open Education**

- Support to formal education
- Education to all
- Knowledgeable, skillful HR
- Support to literacy
- Support to Life long education

### **Objectives of Distance Education**

**To provide an effective alternative path to wider opportunities in education and especially in higher education:** There are different categories of potential learners. There are some who never been able to enter into any institution of higher learning. There are some who just need additional knowledge in a particular discipline. There are still others who are in need of refresher courses to cope with the latest development in their profession. For all of those there is need for distance learning or correspondence education

### **To provide an efficient and less expensive education:**

Provision of universal schooling is beyond the means of our country. Increasing population and limited resources is the predicament of our educational planners. It is difficult to divert huge sums of money in a developing economy to match the required level of expansion for traditional schooling. Distance education is the only practical alternative

### **To provide opportunities of academic pursuits to educated citizens willing to improve their standard of knowledge:**

There are many learners, both young and adults, who cannot afford to join the face-to-face system of education due to personal and professional responsibilities. For such type of persons, some provisions have to be made through distance education. Hence, the objective is to provide opportunities to improve the standard of knowledge and learning through continuing education while in employment

### **To provide education facilities to those individuals who look upon education as a life-long activity:**

Distance education facilities are needed for those individuals who look upon education as a life-long activity or to acquire knowledge in a new area. Because lifelong education is emphasized for all stages of life. In this context, the report of the National Policy on Education, 1986 is worth- mentioning here

**Promote open and distance education-**Human resource Development ministry and every state educational ministry focus on promoting open and distance education

Open and distance learning (ODL) has become an accepted and indispensable part of education systems around the world, in both developed and developing countries, and especially for the latter. Globally, ODL is considered as an important new approach in attempting to resolve the problems of access, quality and equity. The growth in interest in ODL has been driven by two factors – technological advances that have allowed for more and more subjects to be taught at a distance, and the worldwide need for on-going skills upgrading and retraining. New opportunities with regard to access and delivery systems abound with the development of technology – such as the miniaturizing of equipment, the reduction in costs, and an increase in user flexibility, portability and integration. Internet access has grown quickly and in recent years, government has expressed growing commitment to the development of ICTs and the use of these for ODL. There are indications that ODL is becoming more central to education policies in many countries. ODL programmes should start focusing on delivering skills development programmes such as business administration, public management, marketing, and conservation.

In the wake of globalization of education, which is a recent phenomenon, many foreign universities have begun to offer programmes in India through both conventional and distance mode, particularly on-line courses utilizing Internet facilities. A specific strategic plan has to be drafted for the local institutions to come up with such on-line programmes. In designing such programmes the institutions must be made to consider not only the goals, needs and characteristics of teachers and students but also content requirements and technical constraints, if any. To assure quality of programmes, reduce duplication of efforts and costs of services, institutions should share materials developed by them and concerted effort is to be made to develop a ‘common pool of resources’ and to enable them to offer high quality courses in regional languages too for wider access among students. The New Education Policy should pave way for creating requisite facilities in higher education institutions for on-line and web-based learning.

**Open University and ODLC**-today in India one national open university and some state open university is established. Every state government should established Open University .in this university should provide higher education in regional and English language. Open and distance learning university should establish study centre every district and taluka places in particular state.

**Enhance Quality**- to promote distance and open learning system we need to improve of these systems. Open and distance university maintain quality and status of open and distance educations.

**Job opportunity**-Every government and private organization should give job opportunity to who have completed open and distance learning.

**Authenticity**- open and distance learning institution and regular educational institution is equal.

**Mind set**- many people are negative about open and distance education system. Open and distance education system is not good, this mind set should change. Open and distance is equally important with regular education.

**Local Need**-open and Distance University and institute should identified local need of society, present need of society and as per that start new courses, degree, diploma, certificate courses. Online and distance mode.

**Conclusion**-open and distance education system will promote .lifelong education attitude will be create among people. Many people's positive mind set will be create in people about open and distance education. Education will reach to society, last factor, and poor people, Tribal, backward people of society.

#### **References**

- Siddiqui M.H (2002) Distance learning technologies in education APH Publication, New Delhi.*  
*Daniel John (2002) opens and distance learning-Trends policy and strategy considerations. Unesco.*