E-learning – An Indian Perceptive

Miss Deepali Pande (Gosavi) ISB&M SCHOOL OF Technology, Pune, India

Dr. V. M Wadhai, Principal, Trinity Academy of Engineering, Pune , India

Dr. V. M Thakare , HOD, Department of Computer Engg, SGBAU, Amravati , India

Abstract:- E-learning is the backbone of every developing country. E-learning plays a very important role in the development of country. This paper focuses growth of e-learning in India and its impact on the development of India. E-learning helps in the development of country and also it helps everyone to study those who are willing to as it offers anytime anywhere. E-learning has become an important part of the society, comprising an extensive array of digitalization approaches, components and delivery methods. The use of information and communication technologies (ICT) for educational purpose has increased, & the spread of network technologies has caused e-learning practices to evolve significantly.

Keywords: ICT, e-learning,

_____ ********* _____

1. Introduction:

Learning is basically an active transaction between people where one person teaches and another learns. It is a kind of shared experience as students explore new areas of knowledge together in such a way so as to create a common core and concepts. Moreover, it is a common experience as students acquire the same intellectual perspectives of certain learning areas. Traditional learning as well as social network approach to learning is also important as it provides methods and measures to assess what is exchanged, shared, delivered and received among members of a network. In this paper we basically focus on the development of India in e-learning aspects after independence. After independence India has a big challenge of bringing uniformity in education system. The educational system was marked with regional imbalance. The literacy rate in India was 14% and that of women was 8%. There are around 20 universities and 500 colleges. To address the issue of illiteracy 0061mong adults' lots of initiatives is being taken by Govt. of India. [1] These measured have resulted in increase in literacy rate from65.38% in 2001 to 74.04% in 2011. There are following modes of e-learning it includes online mode, hybrid/blended mode and e-enhancement mode but only e-enhancement mode is being presently used by the professional and non-professional courses' teachers in Indian higher education.

2. Objective and Research :

The main important objective of this paper is to know in detail concept of E-learning

And to find out the type of e-learning most popular in india. Through this paper we will focus on what is traditional learning, classroom learning, and how e-learning differ from it. In this paper we will also discuss the advantages and disadvantages of e-learning. In order to fulfill such objective secondary method is adopted. The secondary data was collected through books, periodicals, journal and published material related E-learning for the study.

3. Indian scenario of Education System

For a long period of time India prefers traditional learning/education system. Because of globalization the traditional scenario of education system is being changing and India is bound to accept the change, and the system in India is changing as per the world scenario. Indian constitution is bound to provide a quality education to the individual. To support this they have made the categories of education as primary education which includes basic education, secondary education, higher education, vocational education and adult education etc. but due to tradition of Indian society many people are deprived from the education, the society do not allow women to get educated also poor people do not send their child to school a as they do not have money to pay the fees, lots of reasons are there for not studying. Inspite of lots of efforts from government illiteracy is still there. The e-learning model is very simple and straightforward when we think of using it in the education field. Before this the education is merely a classroom teaching were a group students are sitting and listening to a person called as teacher. Physical presence was a no-brainer, and any other type of learning was questionable at best. The Indian government is asking efforts to improve the ratio of educated people. But the actual change comes with the development of ICT. E-Learning cannot be considered as a single strand but it is actually a multifaceted which covers wide range of approaches and opportunities.[2]

4. The E-learning conceptually:

E-learning is basically type of learning using computers or web. E-learning can also be described as learning which the contents are delivered online, through internet, ranging from Distance Education or in other words computerized

1249

electronic learning or internet learning are the names given to e-learning. So e-learning can be defined as courses which are specifically delivered via the internet to somewhere other than the classroom. E-Learning uses electronic technologies to access educational curriculum outside of the traditional classrooms. In many cases, it refers to a course or a program or degree delivered *online for online studies. .*

"Education is what remains after one has forgotten what one has learned in school."[3]

—Albert Einstein.

E-learning allows us to explore the potential of informal learning such as Knowledge Management and Electronic Performance Support. Knowledge Management is basically recorded pieces of corporate substitute for effective and organized classroom teaching, e-learning's is the best option. School drop outs can be taught through e-learning as they feel insulted to go to school again. Computerized Assessment of students' performance becomes easier to the teacher/professor, for the courses where the number of students is large. Physically disabled students can learn at home through e-learning study material [4]. Though e-learning is audio-visual medium of learning, it is not free from limitations. According to another report, India's online education market size is set to grow to $40 billion by 2017 from the current $20 billion.[ ] It has been observed that a group of people who oppose to the concept of e-learning saying that it is informative and does not impart the knowledge of the subject. On the other hand, some people oppose classroom learning saying that self learning with the help computers and other e-material is always better than classroom learning as it does not motivate for self learning.

It is very effective in adult education and training as it has a concept of anywhere, anytime [5]. This is especially true for countries where technical education is expensive, opportunities are limited and economic disparities exist. India is considered as one of the largest education systems in the world which includes a network of more than 1 million schools and 18,000 higher education institutions. More than half of the country's 1.2 billion population falls in the target market for education and related services. Even Agriculture industry is required to connect with higher education and E-Learning. Information such as policies, procedures and product information documents, reports, presentations and proposals expertise, often recorded in the form

5. HISTORY OF E - LEARNING

The term "e-learning" is in existence since 1999, and the word was first utilized at a CBT systems seminar. Other words also began to spring up in search of an accurate description such as "online learning" and "virtual learning".

The concept of e-learning is not just a survey or experiment of a day. The roots of e-learning have been found in the history and there are even evidences in 19th Century. The basic e-learning system was designed just to deliver the contents to the students or Learner, but later on the system becomes interactive. In Britain they have their primary focus on learning at a distance. In the past, in case of distance education the course materials were delivered by post and correspondence with tutors was also through the post or letters. With the growth of internet the open universities started to offer distance education courses which are very much interactive and self explanatory.

6. E-Learning and Higher Education

According to a recent study in a global level online learning program, after the United States [3] India has been reported to have the second highest number of online course enrollments with more than over 1,55,000 students from the country. Of a total of around 1.2 million students worldwide, 32% are from the U.S while 15% are from India. There is a growing demand to have a virtual learning environment which is having a specific interface to handle all the aspects of a course. This is generally expected in higher education. . Some of these programmes are initiated in our country and students need to attend orientation sessions in colleges, but the course content is delivered online. E-learning is considered as India's main tool for boosting up its higher education system. The only way to bridge the growing division in public and private education in India can be tackled by utilizing ELearning and online learning. There is open access to education all around. Students can easily go into the various websites and get easy access to education, course materials. Many of them are free of cost or with minimal charges. To name one as an example NPTEL where students can get course materials.

Several universities are having online student support services, such as online advice, registration, e-c11ounseling, online textbook purchase and student newspapers. E-learning has the potential to overcome the non-availability of adequately qualified teachers in rural India [6].

The solution is offered by e-learning for the problems like non qualified teachers, no adequate resources in the form of online video, tutorials, virtual classroom. While there is no substitute for effective and organized classroom teaching, e-learning's is the best option. School drop outs can be taught through e-learning as they feel insulted to go to school again. Computerized Assessment of students' performance becomes easier to the teacher/professor, for the courses where the number of students is large. Physically disabled students can learn at home through e-learning study material [4]. Though e-learning is audio-visual medium of learning, it is not free from limitations. According to another report,

India's online education market size is set to grow to $40 billion by 2017 from the current $20 billion. It has been observed that a group of people who oppose to the concept of e-learning saying that it is informative and does not impart the knowledge of the subject. On the other hand, some people oppose classroom learning saying that self learning with the help computers and other e-material is always better than classroom learning as it does not motivate for self learning. This is especially true for countries where technical education is expensive, opportunities are limited and economic disparities exist. India has one of the largest education systems in the world with a network of more than 1 million schools and 18,000 higher education institutions. More than half of the country's 1.2 billion population falls in the target market for education and related services. Even Agriculture industry is required to connect with higher education and E-Learning. E-learning gives people a platform to communicate openly, it manages structured and semi structured date and information. [7]

7. Conclusion

The Indian government is very positive towards use of e-learning and also supporting it in a positive way, also the department of electronics and information Technology has been developing tools and technologies to promote e-learning. These are content development, R&D technology initiatives, human resource development projects, and faculty training initiatives to improve through E-learning. The rapid increase in the Internet connectivity in the last few years has been an important catalyst for the growth of E learning in India which will help make further inroads. Fuelling this growth will be India's higher education system. In the near future, universities will see more students accessing this coursework from outside the traditional campus and classroom.

References:

Websites:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki
http://mhrd.gov.in/university-and-higher-education
http://nptel.ac.in/ https://www.coursera

Journals/Articles:

[1] Sharma , R. C., & Mishra S. (2013). International Handbook on e-Learning, Vol.2.

[2] Jaiswal, V. (2013). Current Status of e-learning in Indian higher education: A case study of U.P. Retrieved from the Social Science Research Network (SSRN) website: http://ssrn.com/abstract=2231910

[3] Arun Gaikwad, Vrishali Surndra Randhir E-Learning in India: Wheel of Change, International Journal of e-Education, e-Business, e-Management and e-Learning, Volume 6, Number 1, March 2016.

[4] Schneider, G. P. (2007). *E-Commerce Strategy, Technology and Implementation* (pp. 55-57). India: Cengage Learning India Pvt. Ltd.

[5] Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. (2014). *Annual Report,* 2013-2014.

[6] Yuen, A. H. K. (2010). Blended learning in higher education: An exploration of teaching approaches. *Proceeding of the 18th International Conference on Computers in Education.*

[7] Shinde, S. P., & Deshmukh, V. P. Web-based education in schools: A paradigm shift in India. *International Journal of Computer Science & Informatics (IJCSI), 2(1)*, 2231–5292.

[8] Nelasco, S.,Nilasco, A. &Paul, A. (2007, November). ELearning for Higher Studies Of India, Fourth International Conference on eLearning for Knowledge-Based Society, pp. 16.1-16.7