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PROSPECT OF E-LEARNING IN INDIA EDUCATION: TRENDS AND ISSUES

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Abstract

E-Learning in is a critical topic in Indian education. This paper focuses on the importance of e-Learning in Indian education; principles and facets of e-Learning; developments and issues; scopes; modes of e-learning, problems, industry-market; effects of MOOCs; benefits and advantages; and the potential of e-Learning.

Introduction

E-learning is described as the process of acquiring knowledge and skills through the use of electronic technology such as computers, internet-based courseware, and local and wide-area networks. E-learning is a method of providing workers with training and advancement through electronic media such as the internet, audio, and video. In a nation, the student generation must understand the role of technologies and be well-versed in how to educate the next generation of leaders. Globally, the market for higher education is increasing year after year, and India is no different. In reality, in India, the number of applicants outnumbers the number of seats in every higher education institution by three to five times. It can be also defined as a "Internet based Training (IBT)".

Any country's growth depends on its e-learning activities. All in the new world is concerned with expansion. If all is prepared correctly, you will get the desired outcomes. The key goal of E-learning is to put a greater emphasis on classroom learning, with E-Learning serving as a major axis for educational growth in India. The Indian government faced the challenge of introducing uniformity to the educational system and delivering education to significant portions of the population soon after independence in 1947. India has implemented a number of programmes to increase literacy rates. As a result of these efforts, the literacy rate increased from 65.38 percent in 2001 to 74.04 percent in 2011. As opposed to conventional learning, e-learning improves learner satisfaction, as well as perceived ease of use and connectivity, navigation, interactivity, and user-friendly interface design.

It was discovered that a lower-than-average percentage of experienced course teachers in higher education use e-learning, whereas only a few non-professional course teachers do. E-learning can be divided into three categories: Teachers in Indian higher education use online mode, hybrid/blended mode, and e-enhancement mode, but only e-enhancement mode is currently used for technical and non-professional courses. The advent of globalisation of the knowledge economy has resulted in digital online learning of the higher education sector in this age of information technology. E-learning has the ability to have a significant impact on how higher education is planned, applied, and distributed.

The most appropriate environments and courses for e-learning delivery must be determined by higher education institutions.

Concept and Aspect of e-Learning

Electronic learning, or e-learning, refers to the use of a computer to offer part or more of a lesson, whether in a classroom, college, part of training, or a complete distance learning course. E-Learning is learning that takes place outside of a conventional classroom and makes use of electronic technology to access instructional content. In most cases, it corresponds to a fully completed course, programme, or degree. In other words, e-learning is learning that is distributed remotely, over the internet. For example, e-learning can be described as classes that are provided over the internet to a location other than the classroom where the professor is teaching. It is a type of immersive learning in which students can engage with instructors, professors, and other classmates. Often it's a live lecture where you can "electronically" lift your hand and engage in real time, and other times it's a pre-recorded lecture. Normally, an instructor or lecturer interacts/communicates with the student participation, tasks, and examinations, as well as rating them. E-Learning has been shown to be an effective preparation and education tool. Many people of our country are adopting it as a way of life, such as farmers' schooling, adult education, pre-primary and primary education, as well as higher education.

Scope of e-learning

E-learning is divided into two sections or stages. E-learning is used for instructional purposes in one phase and for training purposes in another. The educational application is restricted to intermediate and upper secondary school students. It is used in the second process to provide staff with instruction and to upgrade their skills.

Formal and Informal e-Learning

Any types of e-learning, such as online schooling and online training, mimic the formal learning environment. Adults with poor literacy skills can learn basic skills including reading and math in a healthy and patient environment through online education. The main difference between online preparation and schooling is that the expertise and experience gained during training are supposed to be applied right away. Knowledge Management and Electronic Performance Support are two examples of casual learning that can be explored by e-learning. Knowledge management is described as the systematic recording of organisational knowledge such as rules, processes, and product information records, as well as reports, presentations, and proposals expertise, which is often documented in the form of documents such as lessons learned, tales, and case histories, as well as online contact with colleagues, which may include online talks, forums, and polls symposia in which members will share unrecorded knowledge Electronic Performance Support (EPS) is a computer-based work environment that provides support to performers and learners. EPS is used to provide learners with the necessary knowledge, instruction, coaching, and tracking.

E-Learning and Government

Government may allow use of e learning medium in different ways. It will assist the government in efficiently communicating laws and policies. It has the potential to raise citizen consciousness of different schemes and plans. It will provide an interactive forum for people to connect and learn. E-learning can deal with both structured and unstructured data. It has the ability to carry forward the government's agenda. An effective e-learning approach will assist the government in a variety of ways. In a Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) model, the government should have a Learning Portal centred on government policies, rules, and regulations. A government will improve governance accountability by providing meaningful education to the public through e-learning. Creating social consciousness among residents, as well as offering information on taxes and rules, can be achieved effectively. Right now, the government is doing it for our country's farmers by creating online consulting for agriculture development growth using cutting-edge technology.

E-Learning and Higher Education

According to a recent analysis in a global online learning network, India has the second highest number of online course enrolments after the United States, with more than 1,55,000 students from the region. A total of 1.2 million students are from the United States, with 32 percent from the United States and 15 percent from India. There is an increasing demand in higher education to construct a virtual learning experience (VLE) in which all facets of a course are managed by a single user interface through the university. Some of these programmes began in our country, and students are required to attend college orientation sessions, but the course material is distributed electronically. Online student support programmes, such as online guidance and registration, e-counselling, online textbook buying, and student newspapers, are available at many colleges. In rural India, e-learning has the opportunity to address the lack of adequately trained teachers. Any of the options include live online tutoring, streaming content, and immersive classes that e-learning can provide solutions to these issues. Although there is no replacement for good, standardised classroom instruction, e-learning is the perfect alternative. School dropouts should be taught using e-learning so they are embarrassed to return to school. For classes with a significant number of pupils, computerised assessment of student success makes it easy for the teacher/professor. Students with physical disabilities can learn at home using e-learning research materials. Despite the fact that e-learning is an audio-visual means of learning, it has drawbacks. According to another survey, India's online education market is expected to expand from \$20 billion to \$40 billion by 2017. A community of people who reject the principle of e-learning have been observed, claiming that it is only descriptive and does not convey subject information. In the other hand, some people argue that self-learning with the help of computers and other e-material is often preferable to classroom learning because classroom learning does not inspire self-learning. This is particularly true in countries where technical education is costly, resources are scarce, and there are economic inequalities. With over 1 million schools and 18,000 higher education colleges, India has one of the world's biggest education systems. More than half of the country's 1.2 billion people fell into the education and related services target market. Even Agriculture industry is required to connect with higher education and E-Learning. Even the agriculture sector must link up with higher education and E-Learning.

The Global e-Learning Industry Market

By 2015, the global eLearning market is estimated to be worth \$107 billion. In 2010, the global self-paced eLearning industry was worth \$32.1 billion, with a five-year compound annual growth rate of 9.2 percent. In 2015, the self-paced eLearning industry is expected to generate \$49.9 billion in sales.

Impact of Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) on Higher Education

MOOCs (massive open online courses) have been a common theme in higher education in recent years. It refers to open access, worldwide, free video-based educational materials, problem sets, and forums distributed through an online network to a large number of people who want to take a course or learn something new. MOOCs bring together academics and learners from all over the world due to their time and location versatility. It promises to open higher education by making courses available, scalable, affordable, and fast-tracked for learners who are interested in learning for free or at a low cost. MOOCs open new avenues for higher education advancement, allowing universities and researchers to experiment with new online curriculum methods and teaching and learning activities. MOOCs have been the newest development in distance education, indicating a strong need for research studies to mitigate the risk associated with them.

Country-wise Top 10 Growth Rates

The growth rate of e-Learning adoption in each country is an important metric because it can expose revenue opportunities. The countries' self-paced e-Learning development rates are seen in the table below-

Sr. No	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Country	Indonesia	China	Malaysia	Romania	Poland	Czech Republic	Brazil	India	Colombia	Ukraine
Percentage	55%	52%	41%	38%	28%	27%	26%	25%	20%	20%

Benefits/Advantage of e-Learning

A multibillion-dollar business would not become popular without a plethora of advantages, which make the millions all the more worthwhile. Have a glance at a few of them.

Benefits of e- learning

- Cost effective and time saving
- Large target audience base
- Higher knowledge retention
- Encourages sharing
- Room for discretion
- Easy course tracking

Some Other Benefits of E Learning

1. Convenience: This refers to research place, time, and course length, among other things. There is no time spent driving or moving to a campus. Students will train at their own speed and study whenever they want. Rather than speaking, one should express oneself in prose. Instead of an instructor-led class, the students will participate in a virtual debate. In addition, the course work and instructions can be strongly personalised according to the learner's preferences. Student-centered: They can participate actively in only those aspects of the contribution that are most important to their needs. Self-direction and critical reasoning can be aided by the immersive learning environment. Provides for a high degree

of dynamic contact between the teacher and the students, as well as within the students.

2. Services: Including guest experts or students from other universities, as well as access to knowledge and expertise from all over the world, is easy. When each student contributes to class conversations and updates on classmates' assignments, ideas and resources are shared.
3. Less Expensive: In most cases, these classes are less expensive than traditional classroom education. There are no flight or hostel charges. When attending lessons, a student can continue to work at his or her current workplace.
4. Technology: You can work on the course almost anywhere you have access to a screen. Online courses allow students to learn about emerging technology.
5. Global level: The students will collaborate with classmates from all over India, as well as from other countries.
6. Indiscrimination: There is no prejudice between students based on ethnicity, gender, sexual identity, religion, nationality, age, clothing, or physical appearance. All in the class will participate equally, and the most outgoing student will not have a monopoly on the conversation. These courses are best for introverts, as well as those who learn by visual cues and need more time to comprehend the curriculum. Traditional evaluation has a number of benefits over e-assessment. Among the benefits are:
 7. Flexible: more options in terms of venue and scheduling.
 8. Partial: improved impartiality (because machines do not 'know' the students, they don't favour or account for trivial mistakes)
 9. Greater capacity density - relative to the physical space needed for paper scripts, a server can hold tens of thousands of response scripts.

Disadvantages

1. Limited Face-to-Face Interaction: Face-to-face interaction with professors and other students is limited. It's difficult to form relationships with classmates, particularly in self-paced courses. Local networking options can be minimal. The majority of conversation takes place via email, chat rooms, or discussion groups, with no offline gatherings. There was no one-on-one focus from the teacher as it came to face-to-face encounters and suggestions. There is no environment on campus that encourages social contact.
2. Technology Costs and Schedules: Students will be expected to purchase a multimedia device as well as learn new or improved programming and troubleshooting techniques. It is essential to have high-speed Internet and to plan one's studies around the due date of the instructor's assignment...
3. Instructors Face Difficulties: As tech becomes more sophisticated, instructors must actively learn how to keep up. Traditional lecturers who rely on handouts and lectures can find it difficult to adapt the framework and programme. To complete his or her curriculum on time, a student must be self-motivated and disciplined.

Issues & Challenges in E-Learning

1. Technological Challenges

In terms of technical research, e-learning presents major obstacles. Users' needs must be met in the creation of e-learning tools. E-technical learning's problems can be divided into two distinct technological study fields.

2. Development of New Forms of Learning community and Interactive Learning

Interaction, teamwork, and community play an important part in supporting learning in e-learning settings. New ways of engagement for learning experiences have emerged as a result of advancements in the field of e-learning environments. It creates new connections between the learner and the machine, as well as a new learning community. The following are important topics to consider: To aid learning, new multimodal interfaces are being created. New approaches to comprehending and supporting learning groups. The development of programmes to sustain

mobile learning communities. Techniques for personalization that are tailored to the user's specific desires and current usage. Techniques for encouraging and facilitating contact. New learning communities are discovered. Timely assessment programmes are supported.

3. Developing New Knowledge Facilities for e-learning

Reasonable semantic resources in the e-learning environment are needed to facilitate the rapid growth in the size and variety of data. The semantic services create a semantic context in which learning can take place.

Work on the following research: Theories of learning and logic for unknown and imperfect knowledge are being created. Support for the construction of large-scale learning centres. Support for an active learning environment. Support for knowledge sharing across various educational institutions. Developments in the field of lightweight content capture for the purpose of promoting lifelong learning.

4. Research Issues for e-learning

Current e-learning study encompasses pedagogical, scientific, and operational considerations, as well as a broader range of socio-cultural influences. These aspects have an effect on the e-learning system's research agenda. Understanding these wider social and cultural concerns is critical for the e-learning research community, and it will play a major role in shaping future activities.

Future of e-learning in India

In the international e-learning services sector, India has a significant role to play. It is now one of the leading IT service provider countries, and it now aspires to be one of the top IT enabled services providers as well. It is one of the world's leading e-learning service providers due to the availability of world-class educational technology and training practitioners. In the domestic front, both the public and private sectors have embraced e-learning. Despite the fact that these projects have received a lot of positive feedback and user adoption, their market potential is still being considered. Funds have been spent in the establishment of Internet kiosks in rural areas for networking purposes, which can also be used for e-learning initiatives and can aid in the provision of informal and vocational training as well as formal education. The following are the key advantages of the Indian e-learning services industry: Manpower that is fluent in English, highly educated, and technologically savvy. Official identification of digital signatures and transactions in a secure electronic environment Human capital prices are lower in developing countries than in developed countries. Domestic education sector is strong and thriving, allowing for skill upgrades and the launch of new goods.

Future Trends of e-learning in India

- e-Future learning's Trends E-learning can be addressed in business-to-employee initiatives: To conduct business with employees, companies may create B2E intranets or corporate portals to provide self-service access to perks, forms, and documents. B2E skills will become more essential strategies for recruiting, retaining, and managing employee relationships. In addition, the organisation would save money and time.
- Customers will benefit from e-learning: CRM programmes can provide consumer education. E-learning can be used to launch consumer technologies, train consumers on self-service strategies, and compare the products and services of rivals.
- Simulation, gaming, and interactivity can enhance e-learning: Research reveals that as students learn by doing, their comprehension and retention increases. Collaboration, interactivity, modelling, models, augmented reality interfaces, and gaming are some of the technologies that can help students experience the skill while learning it.
- The best qualities will never be in short supply: Any capabilities, including software and corporate processes, change so fast that they become obsolete within a few months of being introduced. Furthermore,

the average employee's skill set and number of skills is expanding.

Conclusion

Governments, businesses, and professional organisations should begin working on implementations and the successful and productive delivery of e-learning in anticipation of this development. By understanding that e-learning is a technique, one can take advantage of the many advantages that e-learning has to deliver, both now and in the future. In the end, low quality sourcing processes are a threat to e-learning development and acceptance. As a result, when it comes to selecting e-learning apps for educational purposes, a rigorous assessment is needed in order to optimise learner understanding, learning results, success outcomes, and so on, in order to value the money invested, the success consequences, and the market and policy effect E-learning improves schooling, healthcare, and economic growth in underdeveloped and emerging countries. The growth rate of the agricultural industry would undoubtedly improve if it is targeted by E-learning. E-learning and e-commerce can be built with careful research and planning. It has been shown that the rising tide of adaptive learning would benefit higher education, women, and the government. The percentage of India's population that is literate is rising thanks to e-learning.

As a wheel of growth in the education market, e-learning plays a critical role in educational advancement. It is expected that if India and developing countries work together as a joint venture on the topic of e-learning, it would be beneficial to the educational sector's growth. Many resources can be captured by E-learning, and rapid progress is possible. India is supposed to work on this topic for the sake of progress. In the future, it would be useful to both the educational and social sectors.

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