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# Concept of E-Learning in Higher Education with Special Reference to Noida

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ABSTRACT

The internet has emerged as a powerful tool for dissemination of education through its worldwide access, transparency and seamless flow of information. By 2030 India will have 140 million individuals in the college going group. One in every four graduates on the planet will be a result of the Indian Higher Education System. This article discusses the major role of e-learning in higher education.E-learning poses an important element in the instructive development of the education system of any country. It is all set to play a vital role in setting up another era of instructors by overhauling their abilities to utilize the new apparatuses and advancements in technology for methods for learning.To study accessibility and reach of internet and online study resources. Emerging mobile phones technology and access to the internet through this, anytime, anywhere, by the students of higher education. For this purpose Public and Private Universities are chosen in Noida.E-Learning will have created new dimensions in education, both within and beyond the curriculum and is still looking at further opportunities of becoming more practical.

KEYWORDS: E-learning, world wide access, higher education, mobile phone technology, curriculum, internet.

## 1.INTRODUCTION

### *1.1.concept of e-learning*

Presently the Internet is being proposed as the favored medium to enhance guidelines, expand, get to, and bring efficiency in higher education. School and college teachers now routinely post their syllabi and course readings through the World Wide Web. A couple of user addresses and other instructional materials are accessible on the Web in their particular
courses. Increasing numbers of educational institutions have started offering some expansion or degree-credit courses over the Internet.

In "Patterns in Educational Technology", as the second pattern, Ely expresses: "The Internet has turned into a noteworthy wellspring of data for students and instructors. In advanced education, the utilization of the Internet to convey guidelines has been consistently developing" (Ely 2002:9). Citing Gilberts, Ely specifies that: "these calls. Ely sees a few issues like hesitance of the teachers to stay aware of the innovation, unwillingness of the establishments to give adequate workforce and financial help to adapt to innovation".

In spite of all this, the Internet has turned into an unprecedented and inevitable source of information and data in the sector of education. In fact, an exploration of the Pew Internet and American Life Project brings up that the students begin utilizing the web right on time as well as use it broadly (Jones, 2002). The study contends that the undergrads spend much of their time on the web, checking their messages, downloading music records and utilizing texts along with using the web for the sake of entertainment (surfing the Internet).

The Internet has been utilized for interacting with the teachers, leading examinations and getting ready undertakings with their companions and getting access to scholastic relevant messages. Moreover the undergrads utilize the Internet for social correspondence and stay in constant contact with their peers. Since these improvements and potential guarantees, the Internet has been considered to start an 'outlook change' in training (Goetz 2004:2). Correspondingly, it is proposed that: The worldview that has represented our universities is this: A school is a foundation that exists to give direction. Inconspicuously yet significantly we are moving to another worldview: A school is an organization that exists to deliver learning. This moment changes everything. In the Instruction Paradigm, the mission of the school is to give guidelines, to educate. The technique and items are one and the same. The methods are the end. As per the learning paradigm, the mission of the school is to create learning. The technique and the items are isolated. Notwithstanding Internet's role as data supplier in routine for supplementing education; it has likewise been utilized as an instrument for a complete medium of instruction. Since the advancements, it has even been suspected that the Internet would supplant the colleges. For instance, the colleges work in the capacity of being the proprietors of the libraries; also, as the spot where academicians meet and as the institutions which confer the Degrees to the students.

The Internet, as of now, can meet these characteristics and consequently, can supplant the colleges. The undergrads "may well be more proficient, inventive, and socially gifted as a result of their familiarity with the usage of the web, including their experiments of creating personality online". However there are views about utilization of the Internet in instruction. "Gaining from the Internet will supplement as opposed to supplanting

education" ... "The Internet may not replace the traditional methods of classroom education, in any event for a long time to come. However it will enhance or supplement the instructive decisions for the most part accessible to all classifications of learners".

## 2.APPROACHES OF E-LEARNING

The Internet and the related technology is expanding and influencing the way education is being imparted. The ever increasing use of the internet by the aspirants of higher education may have significant implications on the teaching and learning and associated social change. Mitra and Steffensmeier (2000) reasoned that an arranged learning foundation where students have simple access to Computers could encourage uplifting dispositions toward the utilization of Computers in educating and learning..

Liu, Macmillan, and Timmons (1998) saw coordinating Computers into a learning framework as a complex instructional framework in which student learning is affected by instructors, substitutes, authoritative and specialized staff, Computer equipment and programming assets in classroom settings. They reported that students' with inspirational states of mind toward utilizing Computers additionally have uplifting dispositions toward using Computers for their learning.

The Internet is a common data space that contains an extraordinary measure of data as books, articles, diaries, news, etc. This shared area bolsters the creation and sharing of students' insight in different arrangements. Instructively it is exceptionally significant that the Internet gives plausibility to substitutes to see others' work, and, in this way, enhance their reasoning.

### *2.1 SAMPLE UNIVERSITIES TAKEN FOR THE STUDY*

#### *2.1.1 Amity University Noida*

The first wireless campus of India is Amity University. When most people had even heard of the technology. As India's first hi-tech smart campus, Amity has wireless broadband internet connectivity with over 75kms of fiber optic/LAN cable backbone structure. Each student is granted a smart card for monitoring/e-wallet etc. Also, all campuses are interconnected through a highly secured Amity Virtual Private Network, (Amizone) where over 4,000 Computers are connected to the internet through broadband connections whilst 37 hi-end servers power the Amity network. All Amity locations are connected to AMITY UNIVERSITY Campus, Noida over MPLS VPN Network, enabling the transmission of Live Classrooms to all locations through eLearning Solution and IP Cameras. High throughput Wi-Fi Access Points with Omni and Sectoral Antenna helps students to browse Internet for education from any part of the Campus. 1 Gbps internet bandwidth from multiple ISP's gives high speed bandwidth to students.

## 3.LITERATURE REVIEW

### *3.1 HIGHER EDUCATION SCENARIO IN INDIA*

India with a population of around 1.27 billion is the second most populous country in the world. Our nation has an unrivalled youth demographic with 65% of its population 35 years or below and half the population under 25 years of age. By 2030, India will be amongst the
youngest nations in the world with nearly 140 million people in the college-going age groups. One in every four graduates in the world will be a product of the Indian Higher Education System.

The expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP has increased from 0.64% in 1951-52 to 4.3% in 2015-16 (As per a report from World Bank, UNESCO Institute for Statistics). According to the apex regulator of the higher education in India UGC (Jan 2016), there are 47 Central Universities and 342 State Universities in India.

Sansanwal (2009) in the eighties, training technologists used to discuss Computer-based Training (CBT), Computer-based Instruction (CBI), Computer Assisted Instruction (CAI), Computer Assisted Learning (CAL), Computer-Supported Instruction (CSI),and Computer Managed Instruction (CMI). As Sansanwal (2009) further watches, ICTs in the immediate feeling of the term, have opened new boulevards, as Online learning, e-learning, Virtual University, e-guiding, e-training, e-diary, etc.ICT can be utilized as a part of instruction in the accompanying zones: Teaching, Remedial Teaching, Diagnostic Testing, Evaluation, Psychological Testing, Development of Virtual Laboratory, Online Tutoring, Development of Reasoning and Thinking and Instructional Material Development.

Olin-Scheller and Wikström (2010) The Internet assumes a unique part in the lives of youngsters today. Kids and youths take part in online exercises both inside and outside the classroom. Formally, that is in the school, children utilize the Internet for an occasion, when hunting down the data and when finishing the tests. Incidentally, that is in their extra time, they visit with the associates, play online PC diversions and are included in fan fiction, i.e. utilizing distributed material to make pictures and movies and so on. Christina Olin-Scheller and Patrik Wikström argue that fan fiction gatherings on the Internet could be viewed as "casual learning settings".

Castro Sánchez and Alemán (2011) Students are currently all the more often as possible occupied with the significant utilization of PCs. They fabricate new learning through getting to, selecting, sorting out, and deciphering data and information.Because learning through ICT, students are more equipped for utilizing data and information from different sources, and evaluating the nature of the learning materials.

Deepali Pande et, al (2016) - This particular analysis concentrates on the usefulness of utilizing e learning in training in tertiary institutions. The higher education institutions utilize contemporary info as well as communication Technologies for learning and teaching. This particular paper reviews literature and provides a scholarly experience to the papers by sharing some contributions created by different researchers as well as institutions on e learning idea, especially the use of its for learning and teaching in higher educational institutions. It unfolds several a few sites discussed by individuals and institutions globally on the adoption as well as integration of e learning systems in education by using other observations and surveys. Right here we discover the meaning or maybe definitions of e learning as provided by different researchers as well as the job which e learning plays in

higher educational facilities in relation to teaching and learning processes, and the pros and cons of its implementation and adoption.

Sarah Guri-Rosenblit (2018) - The discourse on the implementation of the digital technologies in advanced schooling options focuses primarily on students' learning instead of on professors' training. The small attention given to the essential role of teachers in internet ways leads to a moderate and restricted adaptation of the technologies in advanced schooling worldwide. In many higher education institutions, the brand new technologies are utilized primarily for add on features and not for substituting face-to-face encounters and for a rigorous web enhanced teaching. This particular article begins with briefly explaining why many pupils, especially at the undergraduate level, are actually unable and/or unwilling to research on their own with no specialist coaches to guide the consent construction of theirs, covers the problematic of digital literacy of teachers, examines the primary factors for the reluctance of countless academics to use the systems a lot more completely in the teaching of theirs, and concludes by recommending several techniques for incorporating more completely the massive array of the technologies' abilities in increased education institutions.

## CONCLUSION

E-learning is not just a Modification of technology. It's a part of a redefinition of how we have a tendency to as a species transmit data, skills, and values to younger generations of staff and students. This article makes a couple of predictions of how e-learning and the things it serves will extend to develop. Learners can have access to millions or billions of information modules. Some are going to be web content with simple text and graphics. Others may add multimedia system simulations. In several fields, e-learning has become the default way to conduct coaching or to give education. There are four secrets of e-learning. The primary secret is to teach what learners have to be compelled to learn in the approach they most naturally learn. The second secret is to outline clear learning objectives. The third secret builds on the one and two secrets. It is to concentrate on the correct objectives. The ultimate secret is within the power of testing.

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