Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry (TOJQI)
Volume 12, Issue2, April 2021: 438-446

E-Learning with Readiness of Gujarat State in India

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Abstract

The Covid-19 outbreak has prompted a plea for social isolation. It has made it obligatory for people to sit indoors, and staying inactive indoors can cause mental tension. As a result, online learning play an important role in keeping individuals interested and free of mental stress. During this pandemic, online learning is the most effective solution. As a result, the Government of India, several states, and various Universities and Institutes all play a significant role in achieving a positive outcome in the pandemic crisis. This essay focuses on the importance of online learning and how the government can respond to these situations.

Keywords: Mental, States,Universities and Institutes

E-learning in India

"Sa VidyayaVimuktaye" Education through which we can dispose of infection, mourning, malignance, sin, humiliation, bondage, neediness, joblessness, hardship, numbness, insidiousness, awful habits, and so on. One lets us gain astuteness, qualities, and abilities. It makes us mindful of humbleness, wellness, resilience, carefulness, courteousness, worship, boldness, administration, and helping other people. In the earlier times, this education was acquired based on direct evidence, experience, action, and learning.

Essential, helpful, and dexterous training was given to each kid to lead a real existence. Researchers of Philosophy, Science, Mathematics, Medicine, Astronomy, Geology, Life Science, Chemistry, Craft, Vastu, Artha, Niti, Dharma, and so forth used to be wherever who bestowed experiential instruction in these subjects in a unction way.

In India, educational opportunities are no longer limited to classrooms. Due to new start-ups and improved internet and smart phonee-learning, India's market is estimated to be worth more than $3 billion. (2015, Babu)The efforts of the central government to make digital learning accessible to kids in every area of the country are also benefiting the rest of the world. At the moment, online learning is equally focused on school and college courses. Entrance India, based in Bengaluru, for example, gives practise papers for all engineering and medical entrance exams in India.The company's goal is to help students focus on the right subjects while also providing learners with access to subjects at any time and from any location. According to research, India and China will generate roughly 4 million and eight million project management jobs, respectively.As a result, the company appears to be expanding. Many start-ups are already experimenting with blended classrooms, which combine online and offline learning with self-paced courses.Bengaluru-based Simple learn has over 200 certification courses in project management, IT service management, Microsoft certification, quality management, and financial management.The company has completed 300 courses in 150 countries, has over 600 workers, and has trained over 200,000 professionals worldwide. Since its inception in 2011, Intellipaat has provided Web-based training to professionals, including corporate training and self-guided courses, and now offers more than 80 mechanical courses in a variety of fields.Hyderabad-based Learn social is a six-month-old startup that operates on an aggregator approach. “Our goal is to become the Amazon of online education. Learn social has over 200,000 members and has taught over 1,100 people. (2015, Babu)

Initiative by Government of India

India earlier was a source country for International students and has now become a competitive market for Students, Teachers & Faculty. India is the fastest-developing countries with the large population in the world. The number of international students coming to India, is growing & the proportion of the population falling in the University age is also increasing. 75% of India’s higher education institutions are now private, 90% are private in engineering, Management and IT. Over the past 10 years, the supply of the private sector has increased tremendously & any private sector provides to use Online/ Web-based learning to maximize scarce resources & achieve economies of scale. Thus, the drastic changes that got in the higher education. Government Provided full policy & Public funds to create the world’s largest system in higher education. The UGC also took steps in this direction by providing personal computers, implementing Computer Science Diploma, Degree courses, Providing research and higher studies in this field. Thus, increased Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) in higher education of 5% during the 11^{th} five-year plan period. A

large group of e-learning destinations keeps on entering the market with center contributions connecting up students and teachers consistently. It becomes a strength of educating – learning. The entire world is engaged through "Web" On the other side, the Department of Information Technology (DIT) is involved in the development and promotion of Information Technology & e-learning is one of the thrust areas identified by the department. A point to note here is, growing youngsters as students are using Web-based learning, to support their knowledge and learning Teachers, are also using it and work to the students related to the subject. Web-based learning is more interesting because of audio, video, visuals and sound effects, YouTube, (which is most subscribed Channel) as is the most used channel amongst youth for learning.

1. NPTEL: National Program on Technology Enhanced Learning (NPTEL) e-learning mode delivers online Web and Video courses in the areas of Engineering, Science, and Humanities. NPTEL's main goal is to boost the standard of engineering within the country by providing a free online courses.
2. Virtual Labs: Virtual Labs aims at providing remote-access to Science and Engineering Labs in various disciplines. These Virtual Labs objective offer all students.
3. CEC: Consortium for Educational Communication (CEC). Annually CEC organizes Video Competition. It's an environmental, human rights, and development film festival. The Video Competition is an annual competition designed to foster creativity in the country's mass media centres and other educational institutions.
4. E-Yantra: E-Yantra for engineering education to engage students as well as teachers through thrilling hands-on learning application of Mathematics, Computer Science, and Engineering principles.
5. Digital Library Inflibnet: Former HonourableDr.A. P. J. Abdul Kalam, has launched UGC-Infonet Digital Library in 2003
6. OSCAR++: Project OSCAR (Open Source Courseware Animations Repository) Web-based interactive animations and simulations are available.
7. E-Kalpa: 'e-Kalpa' is sponsored by the Ministry of Human Resources, Government of India Information Communication and Technology through education is a part of National Mission.
8. FOSSEE: Free/Libre and Open Source Software for Education (FOSSEE)The project is part of the Indian Institute of Technology Bombay's National Mission on Education (IITB). The Ministry of Human Resource Development sponsored ICT with the focal area of "Adaptation and installation of open-source simulation packages equivalent to proprietary software."

Gujarat and Its ICT Readiness initiatives

Gujarat is an Indian state in the western section of the country. Gujarat shares borders with Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra. Gandhinagar is the state's capital, while

Ahmedabad is the state's major city and the region's main commercial hub.Gujarat is home to a diverse range of industries and is considered one of the most industrialised states in the country. The state's economy is the fastest expanding in India, and it is also one of the most industrialised in the country. As a result, it is the richest state in the country, with a GDP per capita income that is double that of the entire country.Gujarat was a bright spot in the IT Policy 2006-2011, with its e-preparation initiatives. The state's IT Action Plan had a one-year focus and a five-year outlook for all departments.

IT-related activities receive a portion of the budget. The Secretary in Department reports directly to the Chief Information Officer (CIO). The IT Policy sought to improve manpower skills, collaborations, and business advancements.Megaprojects, IT parks, SEZs, and spaces for IT/ITES promotion are also encouraged by the policy. Another initiative that is gaining traction is distance learning education. At Bhaskaracharaya Institute for Space Application and Geo-informatics, you can take advantage of the current educational infrastructure, including distance learning via satellite communication (BISAG)Awarded for Best e-Governance, Gujarat may be a frontline State within the implementation of e-governance policies & projects and fixing of key infrastructure for E-governance. Gujarat education structure of 10+2 followed within the schools all schools. Coming to teaching, there are several State, Central, Private, Deemed Universities functioning in Gujarat which provide programmes starting from undergraduate, postgraduate to doctoral programs in various disciplines. Institutions like Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad(IIM-A),The Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology (CEPT), National Institute of Design (NID), Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati(IIT-G),Institute of Rural Management Anand(IRMA), The Physical Research Laboratory(PRL), and The National Institutes of Technology(NIT) have a nationwide recognition. Even within the private category there are many universities which are apprised for the good performance like NIRMA, DhirubhaiAmbani Institute of Information and Communication Technology (DAIICT), PanditDeendayal Petroleum University (PDPU), Mudra Institute of Communications, Ahmedabad, (MICA), Teacher Education University, etc. There are especially dedicated universities like agriculture universities, Forensic University, Children's University, Sanskrit University etc. Further, the authorities of Gujarat are seriously inclined in using the potentials of ICT within the education system. During a circular released by the State Government of Gujarat on 11/04/11 (No. CBC-262011-918-KH) with relevancy implementation of Choice Based system, it had been clearly mentioned that ICT should be used effectively within the classroom processes. Following are a number of the points mentioned within the circular:

a) Digital Education and Learning Laboratory (DEL) has been founded in 216 colleges and proposal to line up such laboratories in 170 more colleges is in pipeline. These laboratories shall work as learning centers for all the themes. Today digital literacy is

integral part of education and to catch up with the trend, Gujarat is also using the "Education on Wheels" model of digital learning to cover the digital divide and make digital literacy available to the poor populations (COW Gujarat, 2012).

b) Sandhan facilitates students to possess an access to an interactive presentation by eminent academicians from across the state. Additionally it also covers aspects such as personality development, proficiency in English, research methodology and preparation for various competitive examinations. It's also visiting function as a valuable repository of data within the sort of CDs and DVDs.

c) There's a proposal to line up an Audio-visual room within the colleges across the State. This would facilitate learning through programmes that would telecast live.

d) There's attempt to prepare E-content of varied courses to be introduced as an element of Choice Based Credit System (CBCS). The motivation and support to develop E-content under The National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NME-ICT) has been provided to the teachers across the state and therefore the response still as result has been quite good. E-content will facilitate learning at any time and for as over and over because the student wishes.

e) The Education Department plans to line up 180 computer laboratories each having 100 computers and internet connectivity. Other than getting used as centers for on Demand on Line examination (ODOLE), these laboratories will function learning centers. The Gujarat government has recently launched a replacement programme called "eMpower -Electronic Manpower" for all students who want to pursue quality education while also learning about various computer programmes, softwares, and technologies such as the Internet and social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, Linked In, Google+ (Google Plus), Email, Account, Blogging, and Surfing.

Course Expansion and Digitalization by Gujarat University

- Since mid-2017, the University has been ushering in newer courses across a variety of faculties and streams. It is planned to continually introduce such new courses over the coming years at an accelerated pace, based on student demand, and individual course performance. Through Hub net, it is also envisioned to have resources for all individual courses available online for course students and designated faculty.

Scalable Learning

- It is also expected to implement the usage of MOOCs and other scalable online models to impart digital skill-based, topic-based learning to students and non-students through Gujarat University. Scalable learning will be done through existing

devices, and augmentations of the Hub net. From 2018 onwards, several MOOCs and skill-based courses shall be introduced by the University online, with full integration with the Hub net by mid-2019.

Gujarat University Hub net

- The Gujarat University Hub net (codename) is envisioned to be a common web, mobile and app-based platform bringing together all the resources for all stakeholders at one common point, counting the parts of the Paperless Gujarat University activity, file management systems, complaint redressal cells, alongside news from over the University environment through an online gateway. Parts of Hub net were live on Gujarat University website from end of 2018, with complete launch in late 2019.The MSU baroda is the outcome of critical reviews and reflections on Academic, Research, Extension, Curricular, Co-Curricular as well as Social Outreach, and various other activities of the university. It highlights the important developments & significant achievements of the 14 Faculties along with 03 Constituent Colleges, 07 Centers, 02 Institutes,14 Constituent Libraries, 16 Hostels, Health Centre, Sports Pavilion, 05 Multipurpose Auditoria, Sadhana Printing Press and Stationery Unit, Green Guest House of our University and various other academic and administrative units, spread across the 07 Campuses of our university. This year, to foster the concept of "Digital India", the entire data for the Annual Report has been collected and compiled online under indigenously developed software called as Annual Report Management System (ARMS).The University has made substantial progress over the past one year. It is our constant endeavor in terms of improving the quality of education to place the University among the top ranked leading universities across country. The University also restarted the Science Stream at M. K. Amin Arts and Science College and College of Commerce, Padra and it received an overwhelming response across the district. The MSU Baroda is renowned for its academic excellence both at home and abroad. Considering the academic stature of the University, the University Grants Commission, New Delhi has allotted a grant of 24 Crores for the XII plan period. In addition, Other funding bodies, like as DST, DBT, AICTE, DAE, and others, have continued to provide financial support to numerous University departments for research.46 Research Projects in Science and Technology as well as in Social Sciences and Humanities amounting to Rs. 48.22 Crores have been funded by various National & International Funding Agencies during the year. The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda had also received total grant of Rs. 12 Crores for infrastructure and under RashtriyaUchchatarShikshaAbhiyaan (RUSA).We have made our Smt. Hansa Mehta Library Centrally Air Conditioned for students and users in the year 2015.The University Grants Commission (UGC), New Delhi has also sanctioned grant of Rs 1 Crore under the Development of Sports Infrastructure and Equipment Scheme to build Gymnasium for promoting sports activities for our students and staff of the university. This year, the University managed to launch an e-portal for recruitment

and all the recruitments henceforth will be undertaken through this portal. Moreover, entire student life cycle has been brought under the digitalization process. All admissions are also done online and all Annual Report related documents were also linked with the Annual Report Management System (ARMS). The University has also launched a Human Resource Management System (HRMS) for recording the data of the staff of the University. The University also successfully undertook the massive project of NAMO e-Tablet Distribution to distribute tablets among the newly enrolled students of the first year of graduation and polytechnic. With the help of the University Grant Commission (UGC), New Delhi, and the construction of an IBM/360 system, the Maharaja Sayajirao University - Computer Center began as a central facility in 1980. Initially, the University Computer Center was used by research students and teachers to process research data.

The Computer Center has upgraded hardware and software over the last 25 years as technology has progressed, thanks to grants from the UGC and other Five Year Plan grants from the state government and other government funding organisations. Later, the Computer Center expanded its scope of operations and began to computerise university programmes such as the Examination Result Processing System.The Computer Center's activities underwent a major reorganisation in 1999, when a branch was established at the University Office premises for administrative convenience, with the goal of automating various university procedures such as Exams, Accounts, and Administration.The original D. N. Hall premises launched on a substantial growth programme that included network infrastructure, internet connectivity, web-based service deployment, manpower training, and serving as a facilitator for international academic exchanges.In September 1999, the Computer Center launched SURFLAND, a central facility for internet surfing, with financial support from university alumni under the name of Technology Promotion Trust (TPT). Later, thanks to financial and technical support from alumni, the university was able to connect over 2500 computers to a network with a fibre optic backbone of over 27 kilometres.

Thus, the most popular technique of remote learning is online learning. Online learning is the greatest venue for keeping learners/educators engaged and secure during the Covid-19 lockdown phase by preserving social separation. The Indian government has launched a number of online learning portals to continue educational activities during the lockdown, which have been widely praised by UNESCO and World Bank.The online learning approach makes use of a variety of internet-based apps to provide classroom materials and facilitate communication between students and teachers.Educators can create a more engaged distance learning experience by delivering real-time, synchronous video conferencing using the many technologies available for Online Learning. Online learning is seen as the learning process of the future, and this platform has the ability to transform the methodology of teaching and learning in the modern world.

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