
DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Namrata Singh

Research Scholar, Department Of Commerce and Management,
Rama University, Kanpur
namratasengar1985@gmail.com

Dr. Javed Alam

Guide & Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce and Management,
Rama University, Kanpur

ABSTRACT

Digital transformation refers to changes that digital technologies reason and that persuade different aspects of person life. Knowledge has become a essential part of our everyday life. Today, IT relic can be revealed at home, occupation, edification, transportation, or free time. One of the segments with prospective for digital revolution is higher edification in academy and university colleges. Many universities and schools residential digitization policy and new kinds of contributions for their conventional intention groups and for new, non-traditional intention groups. In universal, digital transformation explain the transfer from conventional (often physical) formation and deliverance of customer cost, including the equipped actions related this, into the enormous use of digital technologies which increase or restore the conventional item for consumption or services with digitized ones.

Keywords- Digital transformation, higher education, enterprise architecture, portal.

Introduction

Digital transformation requires new traditions of working, not just new skill. The most insufficient source in any association is not essentially industrial know-how, but management. Today's influential need to be capable to strain through an inundation of digital initiative, manages accelerating advance cycles, and redesign the business just about new approaches. Higher education is a demanding upbringing for IT.

On one hand, universities prioritize directness and allocation for the sake of knowledge. Digital transformation is painstaking as one of the mega-trends in business and the public sector. In general, digital transformation describes the modify from traditional (often bodily)conception and delivery of customer worth, including the equipped measures related to this, into the immense use of digital technologies which increase or replace the conventional product or services with digitized ones.

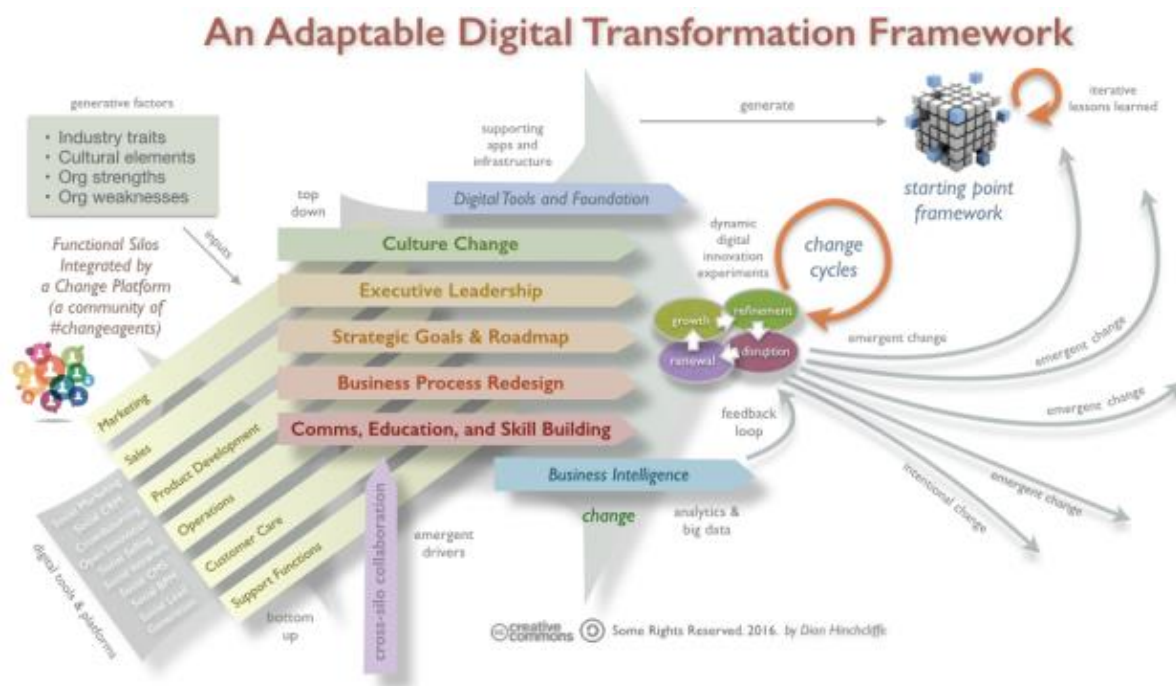
Background-

Of precise importance for digital transformation are EAM frameworks identifying structures and dependency in EA. The Information planning is divided into two sub-layers: Data Architecture and Application Architecture. The Data Architecture describes the construction of an organization's rational and substantial facts resources and data administration

possessions. Its point is to define the main types of information, compulsory to maintain the big business. These attention communities are not based on any official relationship and are essentially self-organizing. Acquaintance portals are therefore to be regarded as Organizational Memory Systems provided individualization and process maintain are paying attention on organizational matters.

Digital Transformation-

In a lot of business provinces, harvest and military conventionally are transported based on substantial transportations (e.g. shops, bank offices, service centers) or persons (e.g. sales agent, broker). Often, also the products are physical ones and the operational processes are using physical support. Consumers in lots of of this domain more and more imagine that apps, transportable services or services complementary the goods present supplementary worth for them, i.e. the contributor of goods or services have to make a decision how to recover the in general client knowledge or their goods.



<https://dionhinchcliffe.com/category/digital-transformation/>

The Opportunity of Digital Transformation-

Digital transformation has crept up the schedule of both public and private organizations. From the British Government to Starbucks, organizations are restructuring for the digital age. These elevated profile digital projects offer us with a exclusive occasion to do extra than delicacy the symptom. Now is the time to demonstrate management the barriers that avert your organization adapting to digital. No extra effective within the constraint compulsory on

you. Confront the in commission events of the past and turn into agent for modify. Digital transformation projects in well known organizations provide us a guide. But, we immobile need to in attendance a beautiful apparition that gets the managerial on panel.

Digital Transformation Paths in Higher Education-

Pretentious that the on the whole purpose of digital transformation in higher education is to accomplish a redefinition of education services and complementary re-development of equipped procedure, there are at slightest three different possible paths which have to be considered:

- **Service**-first transformation focusing on a change and redefinition of services before addressing major improvements and changes in operations.
- **Operation**-first alteration intend at innovative and enhanced digital internal processes as a basis for later redefinition of services.
- **Service** – process grouping effort an incorporated conversion of both characteristic.

Objectives-

- Get better Customer skill.
- Transform industry Processes.
- Optimize transportation and operation.

Technological changes

According to Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), India had 936 million vigorous mobile connections in March 2016. Of these, 220 million are smart phone users. This number is estimated to reach to about 300 million. By 2019, it has been estimated that there will be 2 billion users of smart phones in the world. India will continue to be a major contributor to smart phones market. Technology has also disrupted learning models. These disruptive models are impacting the education landscape. Student engagement has today assumed a different meaning. No longer is it restricted to the classroom engagement only. It increasingly goes beyond and often stretches into the personal time of the faculty.

MOOCS, Khan Academy, Learning Management Systems like Blackboard and Moodle today confront faculty's resourcefulness in the classroom. In organize to attain out to a superior division of production students; IITs have formed a Digital Learning Platform. likewise, Government of India has formed a platform (SWAYAM – India's version of MOOCS) to upload the path inside and the faculty lectures, so that the students wherever in the country can right of entry and be trained.

Economic growth

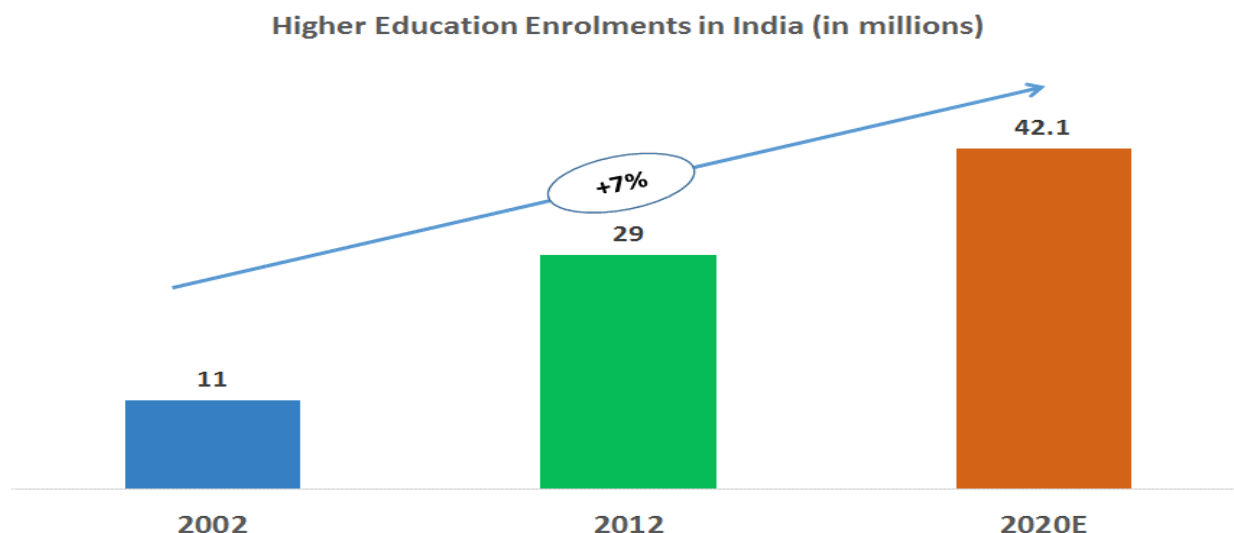
The continued enlargement of the Indian wealth in the last one decade has formed new opportunities. In fact, it has encouraged consumerist commotion in the country and has also specified a enhance to innovation. Most of this innovative resolution is expertise enabled.

These innovators are persons who have practiced the deficiency of the conformist business representation and have consequently attempted to offer expediency and a extra proficient resolution at an reasonable cost. Globalisation of operate and services, in addition petroleum private enterprise, has elevated student aspiration for a world-class learning. This has made India an significant student market for overseas universities.

India's Opportunity-

India is today one of the most good-looking purpose for higher education. Today all proceeds collection are substantive in terms of the amount contribution opportunities for learning programmes at all worth points. Further, with approximately about 70% of the populace still living in slighter towns and rural areas, there is a pressing require to expand liberation models which will facilitate them to obtain a university quantity or a certificate at a supposed price. This is an ground of innovations.

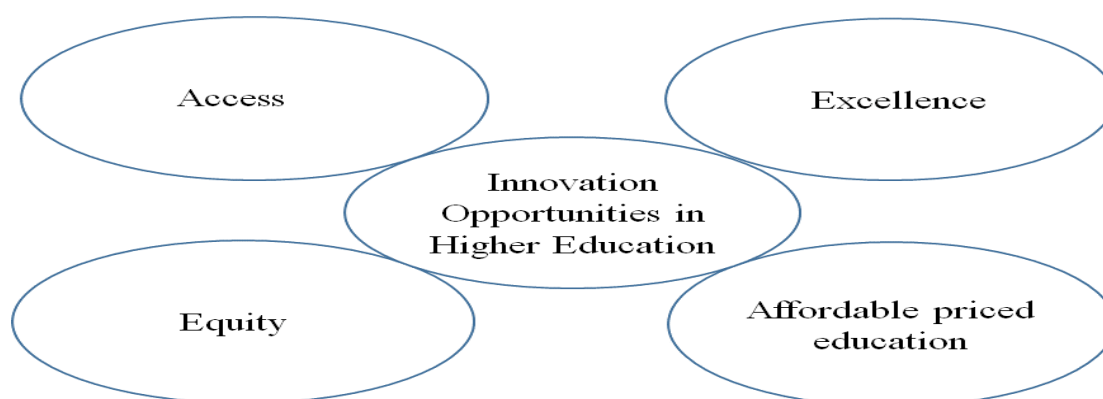
The quantum jump in enrolments in institutions makes it one of the largest education systems in the world. As of 2012, almost 29 million students in India enrolled in higher education as compared to just 11 million in 2002. This is expected to rise to 42.1 million by 2020.



Source: FICCI –EY Report – FICCI Higher Education Summit 2014

According to QS Higher Education System Strength Ranking 2016, India is 25th among top 50 higher education systems in the world. This shows the potential for improvement and augmentation.

The challenges and therefore the innovation opportunities lie in expanding access, developing excellence in institutions, making them more equitable and at the same offering education at affordable prices, as shown below:



Challenges facing higher education-

The low quality of teaching and learning

Other matter in education and learning which amalgam the evils include:

- Outmoded, inflexible curriculum and the nonappearance of company engagement in course contented and skill progress. Very few occasion for interdisciplinary erudition.
- Pedagogies and measurement are paying attention on participation and rote learning; scholar have small occasion to enlarge a wider choice of transversal skills, including dangerous philosophy, investigative analysis, problem-solving and two-way working.
- High student teacher relative, due to the not have of teaching employees and pressure to enroll more students.

Key improvement in India intended in the next five years

The central government operates a five-year planning cycle. The twelfth five-year plan (2013-17) for higher education addresses three overarching challenges: excellence, equity and expansion. Excellence

Excellence Further proposal targeted at disadvantaged and underserved populations in civilization and topography, addressing urban/rural, gender, people with disabilities and society partition and discrimination.

Expansion balance up aptitude in accessible institutions, rather than creating many new government-funded institutions; enable restraint variety, counteract the slanted growth towards engineering and other scientific subjects; allow flexible and skills-based learning; ensuring a more even extend across the country; placement to the needs of the economy; and encouraging private speculation.

Key suggestion in the 12th Five Year Plan-

- Improving the quality of teaching and doubling the number of faculty
- Doubling of investment in R&D to 2% over five years

- Significant investment in ICT in terms of infrastructure and content development
- A shift to a credit-based and internationally recognized assessment system
- A review which could pave the way for for-profit private education in some areas

Life-long learning and skills: a changing market for higher education-

Higher education institutions are starting to adapt and respond to professionals already in employment, mature learners and the demand from enrolled students for skills for employability. This is leading universities into the skills market. Many have recently started to offer short courses, and flexible modes of study. It is possible that many more HE institutions across the country are beginning to engage in the skills sector.

Advantage of Higher Education-

- Personalized and adaptive learning
- Two-way discussion in E-Learning
- Mobile-based learning
- Video-based learning
- Open educational resources
- Usage of Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR) for learning

Disadvantage of Higher Education-

- Inadequate methods of education.
- Convert beginner into incompetent learners.
- Desecrate of precious time.
- Erroneous by the incorrect information.
- Creating sufficient space for dishonest.

Highlights of India's education sector

India is the single largest provider of global talent, with one in four graduates in the world being a product of the Indian system

India is among top 5 countries globally in cited research output, its research capabilities boosted by annual R&D spends amounting to over US\$140 billion

India is in the fourth cycle of its research excellence framework, with at least a 100 of Indian universities competing with the global best

23 Indian universities are among the global top 200, going from none two decades ago.

In the last 20 years alone, 6 Indian intellectuals have been awarded the Nobel Prize across categories

India is a regional hub for higher education, attracting global learners from all over the world

The country has augmented its GER to 50% while also reducing disparity in GER across states to 5 percentage points

The Indian higher education system is needs-blind, with all eligible students receiving financial aid. Two-thirds of all government spending towards higher education is spent on individuals, including faculty and students

India's massive open online courses, started by several elite research universities, collectively enrol 60% of the world's entire student population

Indian higher education institutions are governed by the highest standards of ethics and accountability, with every single one of them being peer-reviewed and accredited

To achieve the envisioned state in 2030, transformational and innovative interventions would be required across all levers of the higher education system

Conclusion

While it is significant to deal with the obtainable inadequacy in the higher education system, it is more important to move towards a bold and inspiring vision.

The completion framework propose the student at the center period to promote innovation and choice, an ICT structural design that will increase admission, equity and superiority, and a transparent governance framework that will enable autonomy and self –regulation. A framework for governance has been detailed in the addendum document which proposes a instrument based on outcomes and brawny institutional answerability, clearly describe the role and farm obligation of the government as well as common and private higher education institutions.

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