Chapter 2

Literature Review
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2.1 – Introduction

Review of related literature helps to know about the studies which have been done in the related field. By the study of reviews one can search the problem and examine the different solution various researchers have found such solution an researcher discusses his results and draw conclusion.

The literature review is a critical looks at the existing research that is significant to the work that researcher carrying out. Some people think that it is a summary but it is not so that. Although researcher need to summarize relevant research, it is also vital that researcher should evaluate work, show the relationships between different work, and show how it relates to his work.

The literature review will examine the place of higher education, distance education, Online Distance learning and technology. The review will starts with an explanation of Higher Education, Definition of Higher Education, History, Benefits and questions of quality. It will further explore and their general role in Higher Education. After that it will present the literature of Distance Education. This will segue into an Online Distance Learning thoughts and study. Finally, it will review Distance Education and technology.
2.2 - Higher Education

H.C.S. Rathore (1993) has provided an efficient and less expensive method of educational instruction at a higher education level in the context of national development in India.

M.B. Miles & A.M. Huberman (1994) studied the faculty professionals and identify their needs. It is stated that it was substantive change with the essential part. The author presently studied with deductive qualitative approach. It is said that the higher education approach based on process. This process identifies the collection and analysis boundaries.

M.L. Skolnik (1998) expressed that one of the themes of Higher Education in the twenty first century is consumer-centrism. In this way the learner as consumer. Students are increasingly placing demands on institutions of higher education, a relationship no different than that of a vendor-consumer in which the consumer drives the demand for a particular product. The consumer determines what product he desires and when and how he will use it. The vendor must determine what satisfies the consumer and develop a product to meet the demand.
2.3 - Distance Education

Moore et. al. (1996) explained that in most Distance Education enrollment is voluntary for different courses and programs.

J.Prashantkumar & Digumarti Bhaskara Rao (1998) said that providing proper Higher Education is of paramount importance to a developing country moving into the 21 century. These ideas acted as influential factors in expansion of higher education in the country both through Distance Education System and Traditional method of Education. The open ended education system has been initiated to augment opportunities for higher education.

Inman, Michael and Larry (1999) had conducted a survey on 11 community college instructors and 334 learners in their Distance Learning Classes. The result shows that towards distance education a conflicting approach of instructors. The author also found that the instructor was willing to teach a distance learning.

Keith Harry, Desmond Keegan and Magnus John (2001) defined the characteristic of education is the various kind of communication between the student and the faculty. The author said that the oldest form of distance education that aimed to facilitate interaction with the content was the didactic text.

Bisciglia & Monk Turner (2002) expressed that distance learning program serve an offcampus population. People who work fulltime have a more positive approach towards distance learning. The students are also like the distance learning environment as the study says.

Katrina A.Meyer (2002) reviewed in her study that several of other studies that replicated. It might be expect that education taken by distance modes would be marginally different from traditional modes. Therefore the study reflect that there is no significant different in test scores, satisfaction, unproblems, grades and performance measures.

Anatomy et. al. (2002) stated that earlier Distance Education methods were limited only to the mail or courier. After introduction of communication technologies, this was used in distance education such as television, radio, 16 mm films screen and telephone.
**E.L.Bunker (2003)** expressed that distance study was inspired since the first conference on Correspondence Education of International Council in 1938. The author also stated that the council further renamed as the International Council for Open and Distance Learning. They have met regularly since then and arranging conferences in location of around the globe. The main reason behind that inform the important ideas of distance education. The basic thing is the behind that today the similar topics are discussed in distance education society.

**A.Dirr (2003)** observed in the study that faculty who taught distance education programs have to work more than that of traditional education methods. It is also observed that extra work involved has advantaged outweighed. Distance Education normally meets with instructor resistance which is one more disadvantage of these. The main concern is the perceived that there is lot of work.

**C.Dalziel (2003)** defined the distance education. It can be done at different places away from a classroom by using different technologies such as audio, video etc.

**S.R.Hiltz & R.Goldman (2005)** stated that there are great advantages and several disadvantages of distance education exits. They have to spend time on distance education methods than that of traditional education methods more as reported by students, instructors. Any student could not sit back and learn passively in distance education courses. Because it is more rigorous.

**M. Burgan (2006)** stated that to distance education may called traditional notion of education which is the ability to use the technologies in it. In it student had to be brought physically together in a social space classroom. And they were prepare to participate in the interaction between to the instructor.

**D.Patel (2006)** said that the distance education courses are available on personal networks or other local networks. The author found that various studies may done in India on the availability of distance education courses.
J.S. Levin, S. Katner, & R.L. Wagoner (2006) explained that distance education is a broad method of education. It is a descriptive activity of connection between instructional process with communication technology.

Maureen Hannay and Tracy Newvine (2006) told that for the continued implementation of distance education courses a significant support required at least from the learner. The author also told that in traditional classroom student do not anticipate the end of instruction. Therefore the study describe that distance education may be a primary source of education for some students.

Yilfashewa Seyoum (2008) expressed that there is a need about emphasize the students. Further identify their strengths and succeeded in attracting students about courses and programs. Furthermore author said that Distance education must reach the required quality standards.

Saraswathi Krithivasan and Malati Baru (2008) described the distance education program is effective for motivating and enhancing quality of faculty members. It will then help in providing quality education to students. The author concluded with there are scalability, interactivity and reusability features at the satellite distance education model.

Shirley J. Mills (2009) expressed about doubts in distance education has mainly base upon incorrect and inaccurate perception on institutional support and technologies. It concluded from the study that the respondents do not know what they do not know about Distance Education.

Paula Williams (2009) described the practice of distance learning is by no means a new phenomenon. Distance education has existed in various forms for hundreds of years and utilized various instructional delivery systems, ranging from home study correspondence courses, audiotapes, cable, satellite TV and videoconferencing to the more modern practices of computers and fast-paced virtual worlds in online education.
2.4 - Online Distance Learning

Z. Marew (2002) said that online distance learning is a education method in which a philosophical instructor has been identified with the most potent instrument. It combating the educational difficulty to overpowering in a developing countries.

L. Laine (2003) concluded in his study that Asynchronous Online Learning was not effective. It is a standalone method to deliver technical training for I.T. professional.

Kennedy Drennan (2005) founded that positive perception toward technology has effects the student satisfaction in his recent study of 250 students. Autonomous Learning mode means Learning with technology. Students may react significantly different in online learning environment as described in the study.

Karl L. Smart and James J. Cappel (2006) explained in their study that the use of electronic learning involves in only one setting. On the other hand there are many other many ways to implement distance education and the important insight in it. Author further explained the perceptions of users on account of electronic learning. It is raise practical consideration for implementation of it. It is encouraged by the author to investigate electronic learning uses and other types of subjects, courses and other technologies of online learning.

Ann Barron (2009) expressed that there were so many technology which offere a great deal of flexibility. The author said that teaching, learning and education are not only for the classroom or day school. It is said that there are so many synonyms used for Distance Learning Education. These synonyms are Distance Education, Distributed Learning, Online Learning and Remote Education. In distance learning courses the faculty and the learners are separated by distance.

Mamta Garg & Manoj Kumar Jindal (2009) described the EduSat of ISRO which is basically useful for providing facility of distance education to school colleges and higher education levels. Non formal education such as development of communication is also supported by EduSat. Therefore the author said that EduSat is useful in rural areas with satellite broadcast and Satellite education concept.
Syed Hussain Ali & Sadiq M. Sait (2012) reported the findings for distance education with the application of Internet. The author has also described the need of eLearning in Saudi Arabia, subsequently the current status of eLearning in the country and finally concluding remarks of the study. According to the survey maximum respondents are not preferred courses on the Internet. It is further founded that students not necessary to like computers should take courses on Distance method with Internet. Gender does not affect user responses on distance learning.
2.5 - Distance Education and Technology

**Bruce O. Barker & Kenneth R. Patrick (1990)** expected that people's interest in satellite delivery of instruction is grow in future. The author said that the study is the producers of interactive satellite programs which anticipate close scrutiny from administrators, educational researchers, students and policy makers. It further access program quality and effectiveness during the study. Few questions relative to program quality or student performance have been asked during the survey it resulted the novelty of course delivery via satellite has grown so rapidly in the last three years and rightly position is changing.

**A.P.Mizell (1995)** stated that in video conferencing the student at the 2nd locations could hear and see the activity in the 1st location. But student may not participated in it. Video Conferencing is the next step for technology mediated instruction. It is a one-way distribution technology when it was first developed. The faculty and some of the student in one basic location and some other student from a different location are receiving the same lecturer. After words it becomes two way distribution method when technology development happens.

**D.Jaffee (1998)** the author expected that Higher Education are able to adapt and meet the demands at institutional level in this ever-changing environment. Institutional theories has already informed to use technology for marking demands in institutional changes. At present society look forward to the educational innovations in the higher education institutions because of the uniquely recognized intellectual leadership and rich history.

**Y.R.Ramaiah (2001)** said that since the use of the satellite and more recently the use of video conferencing concepts like that of virtual classroom, distributed multimedia environment. It have been a favourite topic in seminars and conference worldwide. The author told that educators should remain true to his role and should ask himself, can we present concepts clearly. It is also necessary to check it with a good measure of understanding through a remote lecture less program.
M. G. Moore (2003) stated that high delivery and production costs, faculty or teachers. The resistances to the TV instructions and lack of institution supports was the barriers of distance education. Satellite technology expands the physical distances to which instructions could be send and received. This is a responsibility for the bursts of interested in Distance Education in US as author said.

C. Cavanaugh (2005) expressed that from various distance courses distance learning students will demand evidence of authenticity and quality. It is because of increased for new career skill and improvement in the use of technologies in the courses. Further author concluded that learners perception about the courses are likely to positive. It is also said that their performance in the field tend to improve. Students also benefit from this educational program that meets their needs.

Lee Ayers Schlosser and Michael Simonson (2010) said that the concept of equivalency is the theoretical approaches. The authors said that it is a fundamentally different environment for local and distant students in which they learn. It is the further accountability of the distance instructor to design and even over design and learning events that prove better experience with adequate knowledge.

S.L. Rajashekhar, G.V. Ayyangar and R. Sharma (2010) reflected in his study that Satellite Communication Technologies are the only solution as the 70% maximum of the population. Because of these population mainly lives in the unreachable rural areas alongwith major problems. Which are topographical, economical, cultural and demographical etc. Therefore Indian Space Research Organisation has its goals to enable relevant learners and institution to take part in the educational system of the nation.

Meera Agrawal (2011) concluded that significant developments have taken place in the world Broadcast systems that have influenced the policies and status of the individual Nations, whether on entertainment, educational, instructional or informative aspects. Educators have seen television's potential as an instructional tool. Satellite communication technology has proved to be a strong tool to support development education. Communication and communication media are important components, as well as indicators, of the development process. These are essential supports to development programs. The satellite based interactive system is ideal for training large numbers in the shortest time possible. Countries are taking steps to
harness the power of satellites and the new communication technologies with the purpose of education and national development.

Daulat Singh & Shiv Kumar (2012) find out and suggested those possibilities which can enhance the audio, video quality of the telecast without any major change in satellite is band width and hub, and with minimum increase in cost and expenditure. The scope of enhancement has been classified in 3 ways such as scope in technology, scope in quality improvement of source video & room arrangement.

P.L.N. Raju & P. K. Gupta (2012) Satellite Interactive Terminals are established spread across India at Universities. Technical institutions under AICTE and State Science and Technology, Centres as part of Vigyan Prasar set up. All these infrastructure facilities are utilized for live and interactive Distance Learning Programs benefitting the students to learn remote sensing and geoinformation studying at undergraduate level and postgraduate level. There is no issue of internet bandwidth constraints as it is done through satellite communication network.

Anupam Basu & Aniruddha Sinha (2012) the author has supported distance education by proposing architecture based. It is on existing satellite TV broadcast network. It is used at a very low cost of client HIP box. It is also works with the analogs cabled RF connections. Therefore the author supported the quality assurance session. It the part of tutorial and provided the learner an input progress score. Which metadata are inserted as parts of the analogs video frame. These metadata included pilot pattern, quality assurance, barcode and E.P.G. relates to the contents of tutorial.