Omniscient
(An International Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal)
Vol.1 Issue 3 September 2023 EISSN: 2583-7575

New Trends in Teaching Learning Process in Higher Education

Sanjay B. Randive

P. E. S's College of Education
Corresponding author: sanjayrandive095@gmail.com
Available at https://omniscientmjprujournal.com

Abstract

Recent trends in education encompass various developments, innovations, and shifts in teaching and learning practices. These trends reflect the evolving needs of learners, advancements in technology, changes in societal dynamics, and new insights into effective pedagogical approaches. New innovations and technique pooled with Liberalization, Globalization and privatization (LPG) have accelerated the pace to change to jet speed. The support or modern system argue that the Technology is double edged word and it depends entirely on the user for its constructive or destructive applications Grate fully, that control of learning is being shifted from teachers into the hands of standout to suit their appetite and pace of learning. The teacher can now cater to more students through virtual classroom and at adjust the teacher methods for micro groups of students based on their needs. There are, a large section of students our country that are deprived of these advantages' fighter due to a cost barrier for technology or lack of awareness. The ultimate goal of education system is to create students who can transform the world into a better place through constant learning. Teaching learning has undergone transformation in the recent decade mainly with initiative of teacher's forceful entry of technology and increasing accessibility of higher education to our population. Innovation for innovation's sake is not in not the say but how it benefits the learners is the main criteria. To promote innovation national levels initiative shall be there to disseminate the innovative practices in India Innovations in India should be based on our strong roots of socialism and egalitarianism. If India has to become knowledge and technology super power only blended approaches to Teach the subject developed by all the stakeholders are to be employed which is sensitive to learner need and interest.

Keywords: *New Trends, Innovative Strategies, Process of Teaching Learning, Higher Education System*

Introduction

Recent trends in education encompass various developments, innovations, and shifts in teaching and learning practices. These trends reflect the evolving needs of learners, advancements in technology, changes in societal dynamics, and new insights into effective pedagogical approaches. New innovations and technique pooled with Liberalization, Globalization and privatization (LPG) have accelerated the pace to change to jet speed.

The support or modern system argue that the Technology is double edged word and it depends entirely on the user for its constructive or destructive applications Gratefully, that control of learning is being shifted from teachers into the hands of standout to suit their appetite and pace of learning. The teacher can now cater to more students through virtual classroom and at adjust the teacher methods for micro groups of students based on their needs. There are, a large section of students our country that are deprived of these advantages' fighter due to a cost barrier for technology or lack of awareness. The ultimate goal of education system is to create students who can transform the world into a better place through constant learning.

Innovations and recent trends play important role in education: Hoffman and Holzhuter (2012) said "Innovations resemble mutation the biological process that keeps evolving so they can better compete for survival. The transformation of information and increasing specialization of organization call for high skill profiles and levels of knowledge in educations"

Significant of the Study

In Higher education, students acquire all the knowledge of them learning based on new trends, techniques, innovations and other activities performed in class. It is not an easy task to educate these students in traditional methods of teaching in regular class. They need special and new technique, innovations over and above the regular classroom. Thus, this study attempts to give a vivid picture of it and tries to fill up the gape in this area.

Research Questions

1. What are the new trends in Higher education?
2. What are the advantages of new trends in Higher education?
3. What are the limitations of adaptability of new trends in Higher education?

The innovations have a direct bearing on education as it has also became a business. Following is list of innovations related to educations.

1) Online learning and the MOOC

MOOC stand for Massive Open Online Course. MOOC is new concept in education that refers to a type of online course designed for large scale participation and open access via the internet. MOOCs offer a flexible way for learners to access educational content and engage in learning activity without the constrains of traditional content and engage in learning activity without the constrains of traditional classroom setting.

Massive Participation: MOOCs are designed to accommodate a large number of

participants from around the world. They can have thousands or even tens of thousands of learners enrolled in a single course.

Open Access: MOOCs are open to anyone with an internet connection, regardless of geographic location or educational background. This accessibility promotes inclusivity and allows individuals who might not have access to traditional education to participate.

Online Delivery: MOOCs are delivered entirely online through digital platforms. Learners can access course materials, videos, quizzes, assignments, and discussions through websites or learning management systems.

Diverse Subjects: MOOCs cover a wide range of subjects, from humanities and social sciences to science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM). This diversity allows learners to explore their interests and gain knowledge in various fields.5

Videos and Lectures: MOOCs often include pre-recorded video lectures by expert instructors. These videos can be watched at the learner's convenience, allowing for flexible learning schedules.

Interactive activities: MOOCs incorporate various interactive activities to engage learners. These may include quizzes, assignments, peer assessments, discussion forums, and group projects.

Flexibility: Learners have the flexibility to choose when and where they access course materials. This accommodates different learning preferences and individual schedules.

Certification: Many MOOCs offer certificates of completion, which can serve as a credential to showcase acquired skills and knowledge. Some courses also offer verified certificates for a fee.

Cost: While the course content is often free to access, some MOOCs offer optional paid certificates or upgraded features. The cost of these certificates is usually lower than traditional education options.

Different Modes: MOOCs can be categorized into two main modes:

A) X MOOCs Traditional MOOCs: X MOOCs are characterized by a structured and formal approach to content delivery. They often include video lectures, quizzes, and assessments. Platforms like Coursera and edX are known for hosting x MOOCs.

B) **C MOOCs**: MOOCs focus on collaborative and networked learning. They emphasize learner interactions, discussions, and knowledge sharing. C MOOCs are less structured than x

MOOCs and emphasize participant driven content creation.

MOOCs have gained popularity for their ability to democratize education by providing access to high-quality learning resources and expert instruction to a global audience. They are particularly beneficial for individuals seeking to upskill, explore new topics, or complement their formal education. However, the open nature of MOOCs also requires learners to be self-motivated and disciplined to complete the courses successfully.

2. E-learning/Online learning

This is non-traditional approach to learning when has been experimented in many universities with appropriate infrastructure, e learning for electronic learning, is a concept in education that refers to the use of electronic technologies and digital resources to deliver educational content and facilitate learning experiences. E-learning leverages digital platforms and online tools to provide a flexible and accessible way for learners to acquire knowledge, skills, and competencies.

Digital delivery: E-learning involves the use of computers, the internet, and digital devices to deliver educational content. It can encompass a wide range of formats, including online courses, webinars, video lectures, interactive simulations, and multimedia presentations.

Flexibility and convenience: E-learning allows learners to access educational content at their own convenience and pace. They can learn from anywhere with an internet connection, making it suitable for individuals with busy schedules or those who cannot attend traditional classes.

Diverse Content: E-learning can include various types of content, such as text, images, videos, audio, quizzes, assessments, and interactive activities. This diverse content enhances engagement and accommodates different learning styles.

Self-Paced Learning: Learners have the freedom to progress through the course materials at their preferred speed. They can revisit concepts, replay videos, or review content as needed.

Personalization: E-learning platforms often offer features that allow learners to customize their learning experience. This may include choosing specific modules, focusing on areas of interest, or setting learning goals.

Interactivity: Interactive elements, such as quizzes, assignments, discussion boards, and simulations, engage learners and provide

opportunities for active participation and hands-on practice.

Feedback and Assessment: E-learning platforms can provide immediate feedback on quizzes and assessments, helping learners track their progress and identify areas that need improvement.

Global Reach: E-learning breaks down geographical barriers, enabling learners from around the world to access educational content and learn from experts regardless of their location.

Cost Effectiveness: E-learning often eliminates the need for physical facilities, printed materials, and travel expenses, making it a cost-effective option for both learners and educational institutions.

Blended Learning: E-learning can be integrated with traditional classroom instruction to create a blended learning approach. Blended learning combines in-person teaching with online resources, allowing for a more personalized and flexible learning experience.

Continuous Learning: E-learning facilitates lifelong learning by providing access to new information, skills, and knowledge at any stage of life or career.

Skills Development: E-learning can be tailored to develop specific skills or competencies, such as technical skills, language proficiency, or soft skills.

Professional Development: E-learning is widely used for professional development and training in various industries. It allows employees to enhance their skills and knowledge without taking extended time off work.

E learning has gained prominence due to advancements in technology and the need for flexible and accessible education options. It offers a versatile approach to learning that can be adapted to various contexts, from formal education to corporate training and personal development

3 Mobile Learning Mobile learning, often abbreviated as m-learning, is a concept in education that involves using mobile devices, such as smartphones, tablets, and wearable devices, to facilitate learning and educational activities. Mobile learning leverages the portability and ubiquity of mobile technology to provide learners with flexible and personalized learning experiences. Here are the key concepts of mobile learning:

Portability and Accessibility: Mobile devices allow learners to access educational content and resources from anywhere, at any time. This level of accessibility enables learning beyond traditional classroom settings.

Personalized learning: Mobile learning can be tailored to individual learners' preferences, interests, and learning styles. Learners can choose the content and activities that match their needs.

Microlearning: Mobile learning is conducive to microlearning, where learning content is broken down into small, bite-sized modules. This approach aligns with short attention spans and allows learners to engage in brief, focused learning moments.

Multimedia Content: Mobile devices support various types of multimedia content, including videos, interactive simulations, podcasts, and animations. These engaging formats enhance the learning experience.

Interactive and Collaborative: Mobile learning can include interactive elements such as quizzes, games, polls, and discussion boards. It can also facilitate collaboration among learners through group projects and virtual interactions.

Offline Learning: Some mobile learning apps and platforms allow learners to download content for offline access. This is particularly useful when learners do not have a reliable internet connection.

Just IN Time Learning: Mobile learning provides the opportunity for learners to access information when they need it most. It is suitable for quick reference, troubleshooting, and on-the-spot learning.

Language Learning: Mobile apps are commonly used for language learning. Learners can practice vocabulary, pronunciation, and grammar through interactive language learning apps.

Professional Development: Mobile learning is used for professional development, allowing employees to enhance their skills and knowledge without being tied to a specific location.

Continuous Learning: Mobile learning supports lifelong learning by enabling individuals to engage in learning activities regardless of age or career stage.

Adaptive Learning: Some mobile learning platforms use adaptive algorithms to personalize content based on learners' performance and preferences.

Gamification: Gamification elements, such as badges, points, and leaderboards, can be integrated into mobile learning to enhance motivation and engagement.

Feedback and Assessment: Mobile learning platforms can provide instant feedback on quizzes and assessments, allowing learners to gauge their understanding and progress.

Mobile learning capitalizes on the convenience and familiarity of mobile devices to create dynamic and interactive

learning experiences. It is particularly effective for self-directed learners, those with busy schedules, and individuals seeking on-the-go learning opportunities.

4. Tablet Computing

Tablet Computing refers to the use of portable devices known as tablets, which are designed to provide a touchscreen interface and perform various computing tasks. Tablets are characterized by their flat and rectangular form factor, lack of physical keyboards (though some have detachable keyboard accessories), and reliance on touch gestures for navigation. Tablets offer a versatile and portable way to access digital content, perform tasks, and engage in various activities. Here are the key concepts of tablet computing:

Touchscreen Interface: Tablets feature touch-sensitive screens that allow users to interact with the device by tapping, swiping, pinching, and using other gestures. The touchscreen interface simplifies navigation and eliminates the need for traditional mouse and keyboard inputs.

Portability: Tablets are lightweight and portable, making them easy to carry and use on the go. Their compact design allows users to access digital content, work, or engage in entertainment from virtually anywhere.

Operating System: Tablets run on various operating systems, with iOS (Apple), Android (Google), and Windows (Microsoft) being the most common. Each operating system offers a range of apps, features, and functionalities.

Apps and App Stores: Tablets rely on apps (applications) for various tasks and activities. App stores provide platforms for users to download and install apps for productivity, entertainment, communication, education, and more.

Multimedia Consumption: Tablets are popular for multimedia consumption, including watching videos, listening to music, reading e-books, and browsing the internet. Their high-resolution screens and audio capabilities enhance the multimedia experience.

Productivity: Tablets are used for various productivity tasks, such as email, document editing, note-taking, presentations, and project management. Many productivity apps are designed to optimize tablet usage.

Creativity: Tablets often come with stylus support or are compatible with stylus accessories, allowing users to draw, sketch, take handwritten notes, and engage in creative activities.

Communication: Tablets offer communication tools such as email,

messaging apps, video conferencing, and social media platforms for staying connected with others.

Education: Tablets are used in education settings as digital learning tools. They provide access to educational apps, e-textbooks, interactive content, and online courses.

Entertainment: Tablets provide entertainment options such as gaming, streaming movies and TV shows, reading magazines, and exploring interactive content.

Parental Control: Tablets often include parental control features that allow parents to monitor and manage the content their children access and their screen time.

Accessories: Tablets can be used with various accessories like keyboard attachments, styluses, cases, and stands to enhance functionality and usability.

Tablet computing has become an integral part of modern life, providing a versatile and user-friendly way to access information, connect with others, be productive, and engage in entertainment. Their convenience, portability, and touch-based interface have made them a valuable tool for various purposes across different age groups and industries.

5) 3 D Learning

3 D learning typically refers to a holistic approach to education that goes beyond traditional two-dimensional (2D) methods of teaching and learning. It integrates three dimensions - Knowledge, Skills, and Attitudes - to provide a comprehensive and well-rounded educational experience. The concept emphasizes not only the acquisition of knowledge but also the development of practical skills and positive attitudes that contribute to a learner's overall growth and success.

Here's a breakdown of the three dimensions of 3D Learning:

Knowledge: This dimension encompasses the information, facts, concepts, and theories that students learn in various subjects. It's about understanding the content and subject matter. However, 3D Learning goes beyond memorization; it aims to promote deep understanding, critical thinking, and the ability to apply knowledge to real-world situations.

Skills: Skills refer to the practical abilities that students develop through their education. These could include problem-solving, communication, collaboration, creativity, research skills, digital literacy, and more. 3D Learning focuses on ensuring that students not only grasp theoretical concepts but also

acquire the skills needed to succeed in their future careers and lives.

Attitudes: Attitudes refer to the values, beliefs, and dispositions that shape a person's behavior and approach to life. 3D Learning aims to cultivate positive attitudes such as curiosity, perseverance, empathy, open-mindedness, and a growth mindset. These attitudes play a crucial role in personal and professional success.

3D Learning goes hand in hand with modern educational philosophies that emphasize student-centered, experiential, and holistic learning. It encourages educators to design lessons and activities that integrate these three dimensions, creating a more engaging and impactful learning experience.

Some approaches that align with 3D Learning include project-based learning, inquiry-based learning, problem-based learning, and experiential learning. These methodologies encourage students to actively engage in the learning process, apply their knowledge and skills to real-world scenarios, and develop the attitudes necessary for lifelong learning and personal development.

3D Learning represents a comprehensive approach to education that considers not just what students know, but also what they can do and how they approach learning and life. It aims to prepare students for the complexities of the modern world by fostering a well-rounded skill set, deep understanding, and a positive mindset.

6) An Innovations in teaching methods-

Many nontraditional strategies are pluralized techniques argument learning.

Peer Teaching- Peer teaching, also known as peer-assisted learning or peer tutoring, is a teaching and learning approach in which students take on the role of educators by teaching their peers. It involves students collaborating and sharing knowledge, skills, and understanding with their classmates in a structured and supportive environment. Peer teaching can occur in various educational settings, from primary schools to higher education institutions, and it offers several benefits for both the learners and the peer educators. Here are the key concepts of peer teaching.

Student-Centered Approach: Peer teaching shifts the focus from the traditional teacher-centered approach to a student-centered one. Students become active participants in the learning process, taking responsibility for their own learning and the learning of their peers.

Collaboration and Interaction: Peer teaching encourages collaboration and interaction among students. It creates opportunities for students to discuss, explain,

and clarify concepts, which can lead to deeper understanding.

Knowledge Reinforcement: Explaining concepts to others requires a solid understanding of the material. Peer educators reinforce their own learning as they explain concepts to their peers, and the learners benefit from multiple explanations and perspectives.

Confidence Building: Peer educators develop confidence in their ability to communicate and convey ideas effectively. Learners being taught by their peers often feel more comfortable asking questions and seeking clarifications.

Individualized Support: Peers may be more attuned to the needs and questions of their classmates, as they can empathize with their struggles and provide tailored explanations.

Diverse Teaching Styles: Peer educators may bring different teaching styles and strategies, making the learning experience more varied and accommodating to different learning preferences.

Social and Emotional Benefits: Peer teaching promotes a positive and supportive learning community. Students often experience increased motivation, reduced anxiety, and a sense of belonging.

Leadership Skills: Peer educators develop leadership, communication, and interpersonal skills as they guide their peers through the learning process.

Feedback and Reflection: Peer educators receive feedback on their teaching methods and communication, allowing them to reflect on their effectiveness and make improvements. Flexibility: Peer teaching can be implemented in various formats, from one-on-one tutoring to group discussions, presentations, and workshops.

Supplement to Formal Teaching: Peer teaching does not replace the role of professional educators but complements it. It can be integrated into classroom activities or used for review sessions, study groups, or enrichment.

Peer teaching is an effective pedagogical strategy that taps into the strengths and potential of students as active contributors to the learning community. It fosters a supportive and dynamic learning environment that benefits both the learners and the peer educators.

II) Students' seminars

In this process student are asked to select the topic of their choice from the course and related concepts with the prior approval of teacher the students prepare their seminar paper under the guidance of a teacher allotted for the purpose it is seen that students take keen inters in the seminars they develop the

skills of paper writing presentation and chairing as session.

III) Students Workshop

In many of the courses at university levels workshops are organized to enable the students to acquire certain skills. In many universities conducted workshops for the students for action research develop managerial skills and paper writing skills. It develops not only the skills of students but also their confidence that they can do it and acquire the skills.

IV) Constrictive Approaches of Teaching-

The Constructive approach to teaching, often referred to as constructivism, is an educational philosophy and pedagogical approach that emphasizes active learning, critical thinking, and the construction of knowledge by learners. This approach is rooted in the belief that learners actively build their understanding of the world by assimilating new information and experiences into their existing mental frameworks. Constructivism challenges the traditional notion of passive reception of knowledge and instead encourages students to actively engage in the learning process. Here are the key concepts of the constructive approach to teaching

Active Learning: Constructivism emphasizes learners' active involvement in the learning process. Instead of passively receiving information from teachers, students are encouraged to explore, question, experiment, and problem-solve on their own.

Prior Knowledge: Constructivism recognizes that learners bring their existing knowledge, experiences, and beliefs to the learning context. New information is integrated with this prior knowledge to create deeper understanding.

Social Interaction: Interaction with peers and instructors plays a significant role in constructivist learning. Collaborative activities, discussions, and group projects facilitate the exchange of ideas and perspectives.

Authentic Learning: Constructivist teaching aims to make learning relevant and applicable to real-life situations. It encourages students to apply their knowledge to solve authentic problems and challenges.

Problem Based Learning: Problem-solving is central to the constructivist approach. Students are presented with open-ended problems that require critical thinking, analysis, and creative solutions.

Scaffolding: Scaffolding refers to the guidance and support provided by educators to help students gradually develop their

understanding. As students become more competent, the level of support is gradually reduced.

Discovery Learning: This approach encourages students to discover concepts and principles on their own rather than having them explicitly presented by the teacher. This promotes a sense of ownership and deeper understanding.

Reflection: Reflective thinking is a cornerstone of constructivist learning. Students are encouraged to reflect on their experiences, evaluate their understanding, and make connections to prior knowledge.

Students-Centered: The focus of instruction shifts from the teacher to the student. Teachers act as facilitators, guiding students' exploration and supporting their inquiries.

Multiple Perspective: Constructivism acknowledges that there can be multiple valid interpretations and perspectives. This encourages students to consider diverse viewpoints and engage in critical dialogue.

Self-Directed Learning: Learners take more responsibility for their learning journey. They set goals, seek resources, and monitor their progress, fostering independence and lifelong learning skills.

Continuous Learning: Constructivism promotes the idea that learning is an ongoing process. It equips students with skills to adapt to new challenges and acquire knowledge beyond the classroom.

Personalized Learning: The diverse needs and interests of individual learners are considered. This allows for differentiated instruction that caters to each student's pace and style of learning.

The constructive approach to teaching aligns with the idea that education should not be limited to the transmission of facts but should empower students to think critically, solve problems, and actively engage with their environment. It emphasizes the development of skills and competencies that are essential for success in a rapidly changing world.

V) Collaborative and co-operative learning

In a class generally, we have students of all intellectual abilities. Students may learn faster a student may not learn at all and another learns very slowly. So, a teacher can design innovative practice like the one presented here this was tined in teaching of educational statics and all the students of the class not only get benefited but group cohesion was developed.

VI) Students Evaluation and examination Result -

Evaluation and examination are integral part of teaching learning process. It helps not only

to the teachers and students to know the level of students learning but also monitoring student's progress and modifying teaching strategies. This teaching has been great success with less cost.

VII) Inclusive Pedagogy

Higher education is basically through to be for school education where all children with all type disabilities can be educated fairly in the same classroom by the teacher. Dealing with all these students is rally a difficult task.

The way of inclusive education.

i) Collaborative learning

ii) Co-operative learning

iii) Remedial measures

iv) Personalized teaching

v) Parental involvement

All these methods are being practiced by our teachers and the quality of teaching learning is maintained. Teaching learning has undergone transformation in the recent decade mainly with initiative of teacher's forceful entry of technology and increasing accessibility of higher education to our population.

Innovation for innovation's sake is not in not the say but how it benefits the learners is the main criteria. To promote innovation national levels initiative shall be there to disseminate the innovative practices in India. Innovations in India should be based on our strong roots of socialism and egalitarianism. If India has to become a knowledge and technology super power only blended approaches to teach the subject developed by all the stakeholders are to be employed which is sensitive to learner need and interest.

Present scenario of research paper and opinion: Due to new trends in education and its adaptability and limitations of using new trends and their belief that education needs more support from college side. Students held the opinion that less support from using various trends in education and using these new trends is not necessary and integral part of education. The student teacher has no idea about how to use MOOCs, e learning, Collaborative learning, Co-operative learning, Peer Teaching-Student-Centered Approach: Collaboration and Interaction Students seminars Students Workshop Constrictive Approaches of Teaching But the teachers were aware of this.

References

Agrawal, A., & Singh, R. K. (2019). Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) in India: With particular reference to library and information science. Journal of Indian Library Association, 54(4), 211-16.

Barnes, C. (2013). MOOCs: The challenges for academic librarians. Australian Academic & Research Libraries, 44(3), 163-175.

Bhatia, K. K., & Trivedi, M. A. Y. A. N. K. (2015). MOOCS: PARADIGM SHIFT FOR LIBRARIES? International Journal of Library & Educational Science, 4(4), 67-80. http://www.iaset.us/view_archives.php

Ecclestone, M. (2013). MOOCs as a professional development tool for librarians. Partnership: The Canadian Journal of Library Information Practice and Research, 8(2) http://dx.doi.org/10.21083/partnership.v8i2.2797

N. Pradnan, (2018). Innovations teaching learning process Higher education university news.

S. Subbiah, (2018). Disruptive innovation in addressing the challenges. https://disruptionhascom./disruptivetrends.

https://innovativeneducation.com/

https://www.edsys.in/what-is-peer

teaching/com/