

The Value Of E-Learning In All Educational Fields

Salahuddin*

*Research and Development Cell, AMET University, Kanathur, Chennai, Tamilnadu, India

Abstract

The desideratum of education is the edge to budgetary evolvement. Validity of education system depends on the level of quality it displays. Conventional learning methods like classroom teaching and distance learning have so many obstructions. It is becoming problematic to conserve the standards of education because of constraints of money, infrastructure, and other resources including expert and experienced human power. It is clearly observed that e-learning accentuates on quality and powerful presentation of information. The umbrella prosperity of e-learning comprehend the advancement of learning, self-sufficiency and satisfaction, learning at any moment, in any place, learning more by using multimedia and diminishing environmental and audio pollution. It has ability to change the whole education system and due to this it has become one of the most approved systems for higher education. This study investigates the numerous research works on e-learning to find out the research trends in higher education. After that it is clear that e-learning is very useful learning procedure in the field of Fisheries Sciences, Science, Pharmaceutical sciences, Medical Sciences and all other fields of education. Through one can understand the proper methods to develop the idea of Fisheries Sciences and take the decision to preserve fish. One can understand how to preserve the fishes in a pond by understanding the method anytime and anywhere by learning these methods.

Keywords: Fisheries Sciences, Pharmaceutical Sciences, E-learning, Research methodology

1. Introduction

Implementation of E-learning is very easy. There is no campus boundary of institutions in e-learning. We can connect ourselves around the world. It is easy to join different learners and teachers groups and social networking websites through e-learning. It provides us the freedom to create various groups of world-wide learners and teacherswith common interests. E-learning breaks all limitations and provides alimitless treasure of awareness to the educated person. Rapid approach to the knowledge resources is an importantearmark of e-learning. We can get into the limitless e-resources instantly. It is easy to access of various e-books and e-journals. We can easily analyze this new facility with the agonizing old day's library system. E-learning gives us a special liberty to access many types of tools at one place. It boosts the quality of study material. It can break the dullness of learning method. It gives freedom to the learners of time of learning and place of learning. In classical classroom based learning method time and place are fixed. E-learning concedes the learners to learn according to their choice. Course material are available anytime and at anyplace for the learners. The e-learning examinations are a complete reformation in the classical education system. Examinations are whollyimpressionable due to e-learning tools. In e-learning updating of study materials is faster than any other method in education system. E-learning is a revolution of education system. Now learner cans accessmany supporting books and materials by e-learning system.

E-learning grants more intuitive communication between the learners and their mentors through the use of emails, discussion boards and chat room. By e-learning one can saves money and acts as a successful place for higher education. E-learning support group are always available, so one can study everywhere, every-time. E-learning courses can also be persuaded in our busy working line up. The preeminence of e-learning have a certain duration time, and it also favor learners to print out the certificate of achievement as a bonus incentive.

2 .Background/ Literature Review:

In spite of the excessive rise of e-learning in education and its grasped interest, the adaptability of such appliance will not be absolutely appropriate if the users inclined not to accept. Hence, the fruitful application of e-learning reckons on whether the students are willing to accept the technology. After all, recent studies have shown that e-learning is a technological solution as well as system of so many factors. Gotschall (2000) tells that the conception of e-learning is contemplated on distance learning, so communication of lectures to distant areas by prerecorded presentations. Twigg (2002) expressed e-learning procedure as centered on the learner as well as its design as associated a system that is interchangeable, long-winded, self-paced, and justifiable. Liaw and Huang (2003) characterized e-learning based on the compendium of its attributes. Oblinger and Hawkins (2005) described that e-learning has transmuted from a fully-online course to applying technology to convey the part or all of a course nonaligned of imperishable time and place. Maltz et al (2005), expressed that e-learning is enforced in distinct viewpoints,in conjunction with appropriated learning, on stream-outpost learning, as well as mongrel learning.

Kiboss & Ogunniyi(2005) establish that students who have used transcription web based e-learning programs had made greater progress in transcription in comparison to students who have used the classical process. In the view of Love and Fry(2006), colleges, universities, and other institutions of higher learning competition to progress e-learning efficacy in

a hastily flourishing cyber education market. Zhang et al (2006) belabors that e-learning concedes the reconnaissance of much extensile learning ways with much downsized demand for travel to go to classes. According to Liaw et al (2007) e-learning is the most successful educational technology. Fischer etal. (2015) made a meaningful contribution to the expansion of e-learning in higher education. The researchers found that the e-learning system have influenced the students' results.

Suri and Sharma (2013) inspected the consanguinity between strictness of students and their responses and perspective approaching e-learning. Teo (2014) predicted to interpret the span of teacher satisfaction of the function of e-learning program among teachers. Teo (2014) checked the key drivers of teachers' e-learning amusement. Pieri and Diamantini (2014) regulated their research based on the experience of e-learning. Salter et al. (2014) intended to determine the features and benefits of the practice of e-education. According to Sunil et.al (2014) implements much knowledge and instruction than the classical learning. Ceobanu and Boncu (2014) measured in an ideal style the confrontations correlated with the use of mobile technology in higher education. They squabbled that mobile learning can be implanted at the association of e-learning and mobile computing, which is comprehended by the potentiality to ingress learning effects anyplace, anytime, over great adequacy of investigation, high synergy, high cornerstone for active learning and successful determination based on attainment. Judrups (2015), describes that the improvement of awareness and elearning placidly are refined for years as both indoctrination transaction with knowledge acquisition, allocation, operation and propagation; have important technological peripherals to magnify learning; and supply to building an endless learning accomplishment. Judrups (2015) constitute that knowledge management and e-learning generally brings both disciplines convenient and reinforcement combination. Jakobsone and Cakula (2015) aimed to bring a new landscape on knowledge allocation system, and preferred understand the future of automatic learning support system incorporate the use of new technological freedom. Mothibi (2015) investigated the association between e-learning and students' academic achievement in higher education. According to Mudassir Khan(2016), e-learning technologies strengthen the educational results. Almajali et al (2016 analyzed the factors of mobile learning system which can be used for enterprise resource planning (ERP) system. By Arum and Vrishali(2016], in under valuing and valuing countries, e-learning is plays a vital role in economically or socially. It swells the stream of people in pastoral areas to study easily and utilize the process of technology somewhere to convalence their life process. In the aspect of Froilan and Gesswein(2019), the e-learning system is delineated to stimulate students benefit an understanding of their important academic subjects to beautify and charter their learning experience.

3. Objectives:

This study investigates the effectiveness of e-learning in higher education system in the field of Fisheries Sciences, Medical Sciences and so many other fields which are very effective for real life survival purposes. This study analyze the literature and provides a scholastic environment to the study by outlining some input made by many researchers and institutions on the concept of e-learning, especially its practice in teaching and learning in higher educational institutions. It displays some rubberneck that people and institutions have shared the acceptance and integration of e-learning technologies in education through surveys and other observations.

4. Methodology:

The research methodology for this study is to review published materials on online teaching and learning. Qualitative approach has been preferred for this research and the whole study is based on secondary data. Many research journals of Mass Communication, Education, Information and Technology and Open and Distance Learning have been investigated. Many libraries and e-sources have been applied. To know the research trends in e-learning so many related research works were studied methodically.

5. Results and Discussion:

Traditional teaching is teacher-oriented. Therefore this method does not successfully retort regarding the movement of knowledge and rapidly growing demands of neck of the woods in the world of information studies. Educations at certain areas do not cessation at the university but should persevere through the whole of the progress. So familiarities with new methods are essential. The use of present-day procedures of teaching is vaguely significant for age groups. E-learning has changed the whole education systems. It creates the education interesting. There are some limitations also. These are emotional and framework related. E-learning is very useful for research works in various fields like Pharmaceutical sciences, Medical sciences, Mass communications, Engineering and so many other branches also. E-learning has fewer ramifications and better and rapid congruence. For this reason e-learning is very prerequisite for all the fields of education. If the internet connection is poor then learner can face the difficulties in e-learning processes.

6. Conclusion:

It shows that e-learning is widely accepted methods for source of reference and academic concede. E-learning has a significant impact on learning and teaching. So it should be considered as a leaning method. E-learning is associated with the use of cybernetic tools for teaching and learning. This method uses the methodological tools to capacitate probationers study anytime and anywhere. It is associated with the training, distribution of erudition and pique students to connect with each other, as well as interchange and respect different point of views. It is useful to intercommunication and revamps the kinships that assist learning. Though there are some limitations in e-learning system but this system is

very useful learning system. One can adopt so many measurements for cultivation of fishes through these beautiful methods of learning because it has no time bounding. Any time onr can learn through this method of learning.

Conflict of Interest:

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest.

References:

- [1]. Almajali, D., & Al-Lozi, M. (2016). Determinants of the Actual Use of E-Learning Systems: An Empirical Study on Zarqa University in Jordan. *Journal of Social Sciences*, 5 (2), 1-29.
- [2]. Ceobanu, C., & Boncu, S. (2014). The Challenges of the Mobile Technology in the Young Adult Education. *Procedia Social and Behavioural Sciences*, 142, 647-652.
- [3]. Fischer, H., Heise, L., Heinz, M., Moebius, K., & Koehler, T. (2015). How to Identify E-Learning Trends in AcademicTeaching: Methodological Approaches and the Analysis of Scientific Discourses. *Interactive Technology and Smart Education*, 12 (1), 31-43.
- [4]. Froilan D. Mobo and O Sabado Gesswein, "An Assessment of the Effectiveness of E-Learning in AMA Olongapo Campus," *Oriental Journal of Computer Science and Technology*, vol. 12, no. 3, pp. 99-105, 2019.
- [5]. Gotschall M. (2000). E-learning strategies for executive education and corporate training. Fortune, 141(10): 5–59.
- [6]. Jakobsone, A., & Cakula, S. (2015). Automated Learning Support System to Provide Sustainable Cooperation Between Adult Education Institutions and Enterprises. *Procedia Computer Science*, 43, 127-133.
- [7]. Judrups, J. "Analysis of Knowledge Management and E-Learning Integration Models," *Procedia Computer Science*, vol. 43, 154-162, 2015.
- [8]. Kiboss, J. K., & Ogunniyi, M. B. (2003). Influence of a computer-based intervention on students' conceptions of measurement in secondary school physics. *Themes in Education*, 4, 203-217.
- [9]. Liaw, S.S., Huang, H.M. (2003). Exploring the World Wide Web for on-line learning: a perspective from Taiwan. *Educational Technology* 40(3): 27–32.
- [10]. Love, N. & Fry, N. (2006). "Accounting Students' Perceptions of a Virtual Learning Environment: Springboard or Safety Net?," *Accounting Education: An International Journal*, 15 (2), 151-166.
- [11]. Maltz, L., Deblois, P. & The EDUCAUSE Current Issues Committee. (2005). Top Ten IT Issues. *EDUCAUSE Review*, 40 (1), 15-28.
- [12]. Mothibi, G. (2015). A Meta-Analysis of the Relationship between E-Learning and Students' Academic Achievement in Higher Education. *Journal of Education and Practice*, 6 (9), 6-10.
- [13]. Mudassir Khan, "The Scope of e-learning in the Computer Science & Technology," *International Journal of Computer Science Engineering and Information Technology Research (IJCSEITR)*, vol. 6, no. 6, pp. 1-6, 2016.
- [14]. Oblinger, D. G., & Hawkins, B. L. (2005). The myth about E-learning. Educause review.
- [15]. Pieri, M., &Diamantini, D. (2014). An E-Learning Web 2.0 Experience. *Procedia Social and Behavioural Sciences*, 116,1217-1221.
- [16]. Salter, S., Karia, A., Sanfilippo, F., & Clifford, R. (2014). Effectiveness of E-Learning in Pharmacy Education. *American Journal of Pharmaceutical Education*, 78 (4), 1-12.
- [17]. Sunil Kumar Sharma, Wasim Javed, and Jamshed Siddiqui, "E-Learning in India," *International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Engineering & Technology (IJARCET)*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 113-117, 2014.
- [18]. Suri, J., & Sharma, S. (2013). Impact of Age on student's attitude towards e-learning: A study on Panjab University, India. Gian Jyoti E-Journal, 03, 73-80.
- [19]. Teo, T.(2014). Preservice Teacher's Satisfaction with E-Learning. Social Behavior & Personality, 42 (1), 3-6.
- [20]. Twigg C. (2002). Quality, cost and access: the case for redesign. *In The Wired Tower. Pittinsky MS*(ed.). Prentice-Hall: New Jersey. p. 111–143.
- [21]. Vrishali, Surndra Randhir and Gaikwad, Arum, "E-Learning in India: Wheel of Change," *International Journal of e-Education, e-Business, e-Management and e-Learning*, vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 40-45, 2016.
- [22]. Zhang, D., Zhou, L., BrIggs, R. & Nunamaker, J. (2006). Instructional video in e-learning: Assessing the impact of interactive video on learning effectiveness. *Information & Management*, 43 (1), 15-27.