

AN INVESTIGATION TO FIND OUT THE EFFECTIVENESS OF E-LEARNING IN TEACHING METHODOLOGIES AT UNIVERSITY LEVEL

Huma Shah¹, A.D. Hassan Sajanka², Dr. Muhammad Nawaz Shahzad³, Hina Fatima⁴

1. Ph. D Scholar, Department of Education, Government College University Faisalabad
2. Visiting Lecturer, Department of Pakistan Studies, Government College University Faisalabad
3. Visiting Lecturer, Department of Pakistan Studies, Government College University Faisalabad
4. M. Phil. Scholar, IAEERD, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad

Corresponding author= humaalizaidi53@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

E-Learning as a subject that is specifically provided online extra home learning center. It is a popular learning approach in higher educational institutions due to the fast growth in information technology in the 21st Century. The main objective of the present research is to understand the concept of E-learning and how it can be useful for teachers in their teaching methodologies. A sample of 129 teachers were selected for study population. The data were collected through a questionnaire and analyzed by using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The findings show that more than half (55%) of respondents were belong to the age group of 31-35 years while 43% had Ph.D. qualification. LMS is a useful website is on 1strank fall between sometimes and rarely but tends towards sometimes with 3.4 mean and 343 weighted score. Results from study recommended that teachers should encourage the students for using E-Leering tools, and must solve their technological issues.

Key Words: Learning Approach, E-Learning, Teaching Methodologies, Qualification, HEI's.

INTRODUCTION:

Teaching methods can be much easier in changing the learning of one student and the development that allows the student to quickly respond. Online technology provides more opportunities to learn elsewhere and every time. It will provide valuable tools for institutions to define a range of higher education to meet the needs of students and teachers. Online learning combines a wide range of classroom courses, covering old technologies such as school letters, educational television and videoconferencing. In education first it is reported that it has a negative impact on students, which shows that studying these technologies is not unique to the most successful learning experience in the world (Harasim, 2012).

Kiilu (2012) examined schools to find out if the school is ready and if they show a positive attitude towards building E-learning. He interviewed the board supported by the current CSA. He concluded that less than 10% of Kenyan schools offer computer platforms as a curriculum, current political training neglects e-ready. It provides a paperboard that allows access to international trade on international markets, and ultimately, high technology can help international partners in international relations as well as location. Local technology may reduce national efforts in the country to work closely with institutions that link knowledge and provide positive results. The benefits of learning are clear and the world of work wants to take action to ensure the right. It is also clear that ten years of digital learning is a reflection of the hours available for the Massive Online Open Course (MOOC) program. The impact of higher technology will improve at a time. The government should encourage, support and support new technologies towards openness and access to resources that need to be maintained and adapted here (Mason, 2013). Jamal *et al.* (2013) has decided to identify the impact of E-learning and to consider whether to build and implement through MOODLE's LMS.

Kearsley (2000) said the teaching of the same quality, a team of online students, has reached the same age in the classroom. The evidence of persuasive dates shows that when used efficiently, electronic education can enhance student learning, improve student learning, and provide a good opportunity for everyone of children. Beevers and Bull (2004) examined that e-learning applications are being provided to private schools in Scottish schools. Davies and Graff (2005) said that in their learning of promoting e-learning, they focused on involvement with students in online programs and using education and training.

E-learning is a student-centered learning tool that allows students to interview a topic deeply. There is a growing need for skills in educational projects such as today's faculty teachers to improve their skills through e-learning. Using E-Learning has an impact on student learning, to provide educational institutions and secondly, students can be enrolled. E-learning has been successful in promoting student education in education. It is important to classify different studies and research on developmental steps. Our benefit is to include selected research documents according to the level of teaching (Cox *et al.*, 2003).

Online learning also brings the ability to gather and evaluate students who have not previously been involved. It provides great opportunities for personal study and better storage, even when major issues must be made to make sure the student is well aware of and provides full coverage of gathering and reporting specifically. Although highly advanced educational systems and in particular, professors are the key contributors to changing academic change, it is the responsibility of the state-owned enterprise to create an environment.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The study was conducted in Tehsil Faisalabad. All the lecturers of Government College University, Faisalabad (GCUF) and University of Agriculture, Faisalabad (UAF) were comprised the population of the study. Sample is small representation of large population. Sampling is economical and time saving for researcher to conduct a study on sample rather than to study the entire universe. There is total 276 lecturers in GCUF and 152 lecturers in UAF. From both universities 30% respondents were chosen by using proportionate sampling technique (30% of UAF lecturers is 46 lecturers and 30% of GCUF lecturers is 83 lecturers). In this way a sample of 129 was selected. Questionnaire (the instrument) that developed by the researcher for data collection. Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software utilized for analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION: There are two sections in this chapter. Demographic characteristics are explained in first section and effectiveness of E-learning technologies are described in second section.

Demographic profile of respondents

Jason *et al.* (2012) showed that the adoption of innovative farming methods by farmers are affected by demographic characteristics. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct research on the socio-economic characteristics of the interviewees.

Table 1 Frequency and Percentage of respondents according to their age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
24- 26 years	11	8.5
27-30 years	17	13.2
31-35 years	72	55.8
More than 35 years	29	22.5
Total	129	100.0

Table 1 depicted that more than half (55%) of respondents were belong to the age group of 31-35 years while 22.5% were more than 35 years old.

Table 2 Frequency and Percentage of respondents according to qualification

Qualification	Frequency	Percentage
M.Phil.	73	56.6
Ph.D.	56	43.4
Total	129	100.0
Categories	Frequency	Percentage
European countries	7	25.0
American countries	3	10.7
Asian countries	13	46.4
African countries	5	17.9
Total	28	100.0

The process of changing the real need for human behavior is called education. It is also called to increase the level of knowledge, intelligence, weakness, general ability, and attractiveness to the people. Comic education is considered the most important factor in the development of a nation. Educational educators use general literature and may be more interested in building new technologies than comparable peasants (Hassan *et al.*, 2002). Research has shown that the effect of teaching has had a huge impact on farmers in the construction process. Recalling the importance of this fact strives to recognize the level of education of the peasants. The data predict that Mphil teachers have high frequency than PhD teachers .PhD teachers have 56 frequency mentioned in the above table. Teachers qualified from Asian countries have high frequency .

Table 3 Utilization of E-Learning techniques by the university teachers

E-Learning Techniques	Mean	Standard deviation	Weighted score	Rank order
Learning Management System is useful website	3.4	1.22	343	1
Offer online classes or support to students	3.2	0.97	326	2
Spread messages in class related to important notifications	3.1	1.25	317	3
Use Learning Management System (LMS)	3.1	1.09	317	4
Feel easy after using LMS	3.1	1.24	316	5
Use any website to deliver class lectures/material	3.0	1.07	300	6
Always respond the calls and messages from students	2.9	1.15	297	7
Lectures contain video material	2.9	1.13	296	8
Prepare lecture via Microsoft Power Point	2.8	0.82	285	9

Scale:5=Always; 4= Frequently; 3= Sometimes; 2=Rarely; 1= Never

Table 3 depicted that LMS is a useful website is on 1strank fall between sometimes and rarely but tends towards sometimes with 3.4 mean value and 343 weighted score it has good features so everyone feels it convenient for teaching learning. . Preparing power point slides will catch the attraction of the students. The results are in line with the results of Kohn *et al.* (2008) who stated that teachers use MS PowerPoint which is more convents for them. While respondents use LMS always while some use it frequently. Half of the respondents agreed that LMS is a useful website. In the same way majority of respondents considered that LMS is a good website, and they use it frequently, teachers feel easy after using LMS because this website has good and easy features. There are also many other websites which used by the teachers to make the teaching learning process easy to understand. Teachers also use SMS service to give important notifications to the class, which is an easiest way, in the same way when students contact to their teachers via call or SMS some teachers respond then and some do not. Teachers also offer online support to the students; they offer online lectures for the students' comfort.

Table 4 Effectiveness of E-Learning in teaching methodologies

Effectiveness of E-Learning	Mean	Standard deviation	Weighted score	Rank order
Students learn how to operate them	4.4	1.06	440	1
Improve learning skills	3.2	1.07	322	2
Use E-Learning technology tools for time management	3.1	1.26	318	3
E-Learning motivates student in positive way	3.1	1.39	315	4
Enhance students' performance	3.1	1.27	314	5

Make learning easier for the learner	3.0	1.30	303	6
Using E-Learning tools in class teaching	3.0	1.37	301	7
Increase productivity in education	3.0	1.08	300	8

Scale:5=Strongly Agree; 4= Agree; 3= Undecided; 2=Disagree; 1= Strongly Disagree

Table 4 depicted that students learn how to operate them is on 1st rank fall between agree and strongly agree but tends towards agree while increase productivity in education is on 8th rank, E-learning make the learning easy and comfortable. E-Learning Increase productivity in education it is a great facility in education, teachers use it because it facilitates students and teachers in every aspect of education, E-Learning is convenient. Online learning environment produced better outcome as compared to face-to-face school learning environment.

Conclusions and recommendations:

The study concluded that teachers mostly relay on E-Learning tools in teaching process, they use videos in their lectures, online support is also available for students from the teachers. It is considered as an effective tool for both teachers and students in the field of education. It is competitive for education which enhances students' performance, and it saves time of teachers and students. E-learning is a major tool now-a-days, it is common among the teachers and has great importance in education. In this age, education cannot be delivered properly without E-Learning technology. It is recommended that traditional methods should be reduced in education to promote new methods and must use a new E-Learning tool in every class to promote E-Learning. Teachers should encourage the students for using E-Leering tools, and must solve their technological issues.

REFERENCES:

- Beevers, G. and L. Bull. 2004. Association for the advancement of computing in education: Chesapeake. VA, USA, 1925-1930.
- Cox, Margaret J, and G. Britain. 2003. ICT and Attainment: A Review of the Research Literature; a Report to the DfES. DfES.
- Davies, J., and M. Graff. 2005. Performance in e- learning: online participation and student grades. British Journal of Educational Technology. 36(4): 657-663.
- Harasim, R., 2012. In E-Learn: world conference on e learning in corporate, government, healthcare, and higher education. 217-221 Association for the Advancement of Computing in Education (AACE).
- Hassan N. U, G. Khan, M. Triq and S. Tasleem. 2002. Determinants of parents' choice in selection of private schools for their children in district Peshawar of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. 44 (1):140-151.
- Jamal F. Kakbra, Haval M. Sidqi. 2013. "Measuring the Impact of ICT and E-learning on Higher Education System With Redesigning and Adapting MOODLE System in Kurdistan Region Government, KRGIraq." Proceedings of the 2nd e-learning Regional Conference State of Kuwait, 25-27 March 2013-01-13 Paper Code. No. eRC-125.
- Jason, S. B., P. A. Duffy, D. Hite and R. L. Raper. 2012. Demographic and management factors affecting the perceived benefit of winter cover crops in the Southeast. Selected paper prepared for presentation at the American Agri. Eco. Asso. Annual Meeting, Orlando.
- Kearsley, G. 2000. Online education: learning and teaching in cyberspace. Belmont, CA.: Wadsworth.
- Kiilu R. E. 2012. "An E-Learning Approach to Secondary School Education":E-Readiness Implications in Kenya." Journal of Education and Practice 3 (16): 142-148.
- Kohn, T.; Maier, R.; Thalmann, S. 2008. Knowledge transfer with e-learning resources to developing countries barriers and adaptive solutions. In: Breitner, M.H. *et al.* (eds.): E-Learning. Springer, Heidelberg.
- Mason, R. 2013. Using communications media in open and flexible learning. Routledge.