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العدد الثاني والعشرون

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هيئـــة التحرير

د. مصطفى المهدي القط	رئيس التحرير المجلة
د. عطية رمضان الكيلاني	مدير التحرير المجـلة
أ. سالم مصطفى الديب	سكـــــرتير المجـــلة

- المجلة ترحب بما يرد عليها من أبحاث وعلى استعداد لنشرها بعد التحكيم .
- المجلة تحترم كل الاحترام آراء المحكمين وتعمل بمقتضاها .
- كافة الآراء والأفكار المنشورة تعبر عن آراء أصحابها ولا تتحمل المجلة تبعاتها .
- يتحمل الباحث مسؤولية الأمانة العلمية وهو المسؤول عما ينشر له .
- البحوث المقدمة للنشر لا ترد لأصحابها نشرت أو لم تنشر .

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-تعدل البحوث المقبولة وتصحح وفق ما يراه المحكمون .

-التزام الباحث بالضوابط التي وضعتها المجلة من عدد الصفحات ، ونوع الخط ورقمه ، والفترات الزمنية الممنوحة للتعديل ، وما يستجد من ضوابط تضعها المجلة مستقبلا .

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-البحوث المنشورة تعبر عن وجهة نظر أصحابها ، ولا تعبر عن وجهة نظر المجلة .

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Use of E-Learning Innovation in Learning Implementation

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ABSTRACT: The creation of diverse educational media is consistent with the quick growth of technology. E-learning is a type of information technology development that may be used as a learning tool. This study aims to find out how the use of e-learning innovation in learning implementation. This study makes use of qualitative research techniques and literature-based data sources. The learning model with virtual classes (e-learning), which can minimize differences in teaching methods and materials, is a new breakthrough in the field of teaching and learning, according to the findings of the tests and discussions that have been conducted. As a result, a higher standard of learning quality is provided. With the help of information technology, where everything is moving toward the digital era, the e-Learning system is very important to anticipate current advancements in both mechanism and content

1. INTRODUCTION

The creation of diverse educational media is consistent with the quick growth of technology. Technology's dynamic is now accelerating very quickly. New technologies, including diverse traditional learning methods, are beginning to replace technologies that were learned a few years ago. E-learning is a type of information technology development that may be used as a learning tool. E-learning is a development that can be used in the educational process to modify not only how learning materials are delivered but also how different student capabilities may be shown. Students that use e-learning don't just listen to teachers describe the information; they also actively participate by performing, performing, demonstrating, etc. To make teaching materials more engaging and dynamic and to encourage students to advance in their learning, they may be virtualized in a variety of ways (McDiarmid, 2022).

E-learning, according to Haryanto (2017), is a learning method that utilizes online resources and other computer networks. E-learning is the practice of learning via the use of digital media and internet-connected computers. E-learning is a method of instruction that uses computers and other electronic devices to transmit learning materials. E-learning is essentially a tool that supports formal and informal communication, learning activities, and the usage of media like the internet, CD-ROMs, and movies. Applications for e-learning can take many different shapes, such as portals that include scientific data and are referred to as e-learning sites. Materials and directions for using e-learning in the learning process are available in the site. According to the aforementioned experts' viewpoints, e-learning may be defined as a learning process that uses electronic means, such as computer networks, to transmit learning content (Cegarra and Rodrguez, 2012).

In a learning curriculum that is intended to be internet-based, teaching and learning situations must be properly created. Putting instructional resources online is simply one aspect

of implementing internet-based learning. Learning scenarios must be carefully planned in addition to teaching materials to encourage students' active and positive participation in their learning process. The importance of new technologies in education, particularly in the field of ICT, is becoming more and more significant. Many individuals think that using multimedia in the classroom will enable us to transition from "learning with effort" to "learning with enjoyment." Learning with effort is challenging to put into practice, especially in adult learning, due to a number of limitations including age, understanding capacity, motivation to attempt, etc. The facilitators choose a learning approach that is enjoyable, innovative, and not tedious. Some teachers believe that multimedia can improve learning even in the absence of this sort of learning environment. At this point, we are all aware that the term "learning process" refers to a procedure that is constructive, cumulative, active, and focused on learning goals. The contribution and interaction amongst students can be increased by combining in-person interactions with online learning. The proper operation of the learning process depends on careful planning before implementing a multimedia-based learning strategy. When doing web-based learning, everything planning—from scheduling to deciding on communication strategies during the learning process—is crucial (Hartley, 2001). This study aims to find out how the use of e-learning innovation in learning implementation.

2. THEORETICAL BASIS

Definition of E-learning

Information and communication technology, or e-learning, enables students to learn whenever and wherever they choose (Dahiya, 2012). The 1970s saw the advent of electronic learning, or e-learning (Waller and Wilson, 2001). Online learning, internet-enabled learning, virtual learning, or web-based learning are some of the phrases used to describe attitudes or ideas concerning electronic learning. For electronic learning activities (e-learning), there are three key prerequisites that must be met: (a) the use of a network, in this case only the internet; (b) the availability of learning service support that can be used by participants; examples include external hard drives, flash drives, CD-ROMs, or printed materials; and (c) the availability of tutor support services that can aid in learning. Other requirements can be added to the three listed above, such as (a) organizations that coordinate and manage e-learning activities, (b) students' and educators' favorable attitudes toward computer and internet technology, (c) the design of a learning system that can be studied and understood by each learner, (d) an evaluation system for the development or progress of the learner's learning, and (e) a feedback mechanism created by the administrator. Due of the varied ways that e-learning is used in modern society, the term has many different connotations. E-learning essentially comes in two flavors: synchronous and asynchronous.

Synchronous refers to simultaneous. Education takes place simultaneously between teachers and pupils. This enables online communication between teachers and students. Synchronous learning's implementation calls for both teachers and students to have simultaneous internet connection. Teachers hand out papers or presentation slides as learning resources, and students have the option of immediately listening to presentations online. Additionally, pupils have the option of directly addressing an instructor or using the chat box. Synchronous training simulates a real classroom setting, but it is virtual (virtual), and all participants are linked online. A virtual classroom is a common term used to describe synchronous instruction. Asynchronous denotes not concurrent. With the use of instructors' materials, students may choose their own learning pace. Because students may access course

materials at any time and from any location, asynchronous training is common in online education. According to a set timetable range, students may engage in and finish their study at any time. Readings, simulations, games for learning, examinations, quizzes, and a variety of tasks are all examples of ways to learn (Palupi, 2022).

E-learning component

The infrastructure, systems, and applications used in e-learning, as well as the material itself, are its constituent parts. A Personal Computer (PC), often known as a privately owned computer, or a computer network, which is a collection of several devices such as PCs, hubs, switches, routers, or other linked network devices, is examples of the equipment used in e-learning. by using specific communication tools, such as the internet—which is an acronym for Interconnection Networking and refers to a network of computers that are linked together globally—and multimedia equipment, or media tools that integrate two or more media elements, such as text, graphics, images, photos, audio, video, and animation. If we provide synchronous learning services, in which the learning process occurs simultaneously when the teacher is instructing and the students are studying via teleconference, then this includes teleconferencing equipment. Teleconferencing involves remote meetings between several people who are physically located in different geographic locations (Al-Ansi, 2021).

Learning Management Systems (LMS), which are software platforms that virtualize traditional teaching and learning processes, are another name for e-learning systems and apps. The content and instructional resources offered by an online learning system are referred to as e-learning content (LMS). This information and instructional materials may take the shape of text-based materials, multimedia-based content, or interactive multimedia, such as learning tools that may be operated with a mouse or keyboard. It is often kept in the learning management system (LMS) so that students can access it whenever and wherever they choose. While the primary participants in the implementation of e-learning may be the same as those in traditional teaching and learning procedures. the need for instructors who mentor students and provide instruction materials, as well as for administrators who oversee administrative, teaching, and learning procedures (Lee, 2021).

3. METHODS

This study makes use of qualitative research techniques and literature-based data sources. A naturalistic method is used in qualitative research to look for and comprehend meaning in a particular situation. This comprehension simply calls into question two elements, namely the naturalistic nature of the study methodology and the effort and aim of comprehending a phenomena in a particular setting (Moleong, 2016). Reading, documenting, and digesting research materials are all part of the process of literature or literary study, which may be seen as a set of actions. A theoretical foundation for the subject being examined may be obtained from the study of a variety of reference materials, as well as the findings of related prior studies (Moleong, 2016).

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

E-Learning as Learning Media

Employing technological media to learn. Electronic media connected to the Internet (the World Wide Web, which connects all computers worldwide that are connected to the Internet), as well as the Intranet (a network that can connect all computers in a company), are used to deliver e-learning, or as the name also suggests, "Electronic Learning." You may already take part in elearning if you have a computer linked to the Internet. The number of

pupils who can engage in this fashion can be significantly higher than in the traditional classroom setting. Additionally, this technology enables the transmission of lectures with a more uniform quality than traditional classroom instruction, which is dependent on the instructor's "mood" and physical health. In contrast to traditional classroom learning, when even one teacher can teach classes concurrently due to health or personal issues, e-learning allows all students who use it to access the same modules (information, appearance, and quality of learning) in the same way. Several classes with various attributes (Kakoty and Lal, 2011).

E-learning, when used broadly, can refer to both formal and informal learning that is done through electronic means (internet). Formal online courses that have been planned and scheduled according to a timetable that has been approved by the necessary parties. This type of learning is frequently highly interactive and mandated by employers for their staff, or it may be conducted remotely by universities and businesses (mostly consulting firms) that offer e-learning services to the general public. E-learning may also be done officially with less formal contacts, such as mailing lists, e-newsletters, or personal websites. This is especially true for organizations and businesses that want to share particular services, programs, information, or skills with the public (often for free) (Coman et al., 2020). According to Arkorful (2014), there are several advantages of using e-learning in the learning process.

1. Adaptability.

If attending class at specific times is a requirement for traditional classroom learning, then With online learning, you may choose when and where to access the classes. Because e-learning may be accessible from any location with an Internet connection, students do not need to go to the location where courses are given. In reality, accessing e-learning has become simpler with the advancement of mobile technology (with palmtops, even some types of cell phones). In order to take advantage of the time while traveling or while waiting for food to be delivered at lunch, several locations also provide free internet access (at international airports and in certain cafés).

2. Independent Study.

E-learning gives students the chance to be in charge of their own educational performance by giving them the freedom to choose when to They may choose where to begin, when to stop, and the lesson they wish to study first in a module. He can start with the themes or pages that pique his interest first or just skip the sections he believes he has mastered. He can read a paragraph out loud again until he feels like he understands it if he is having trouble understanding. The student can email the teacher or resource people if he still doesn't comprehend something after repeated explanations, or he can take part in interactive discussions at certain periods. Many individuals believe that studying independently is more beneficial than other teaching methods that require students to follow a preset order.

3. Fees.

Learning through e-learning allows for significant cost savings. There are both financial and non-financial expenses involved in this. Financially, expenses that can be cut include travel expenses to and from the study location, lodging during the study period (especially if the study location is in another city or country), administrative management expenses (such as instructor fees, salaries and benefits during training, and staff costs to manage the training), provision of facilities and physical facilities for learning, and so on (for example: renting or providing classes, chairs, blackboards, LCD players, OHP).

Essentially, there are two categories into which the delivery system or technique of e-learning may be divided: one-way communication and two-way communication. There should be two-way communication or engagement between professors and students. This two-way system in e-learning may be divided into two categories, according to Erazo et al. (2015):

a. When lecture material is presented by the teacher, students may instantly listen to it because it has been implemented directly.
b. It is executed covertly, for instance, by recording instructor communications prior to usage.

In schools and postsecondary institutions, some of the qualities of e-learning that may be employed as learning medium include:

a. By using electronic technology services, it is relatively simple for lecturers and students to interact, as well as instructors with students, students with other students, and lecturers/teachers with other lecturers/teachers. This is because protocol-related issues are not an issue
b. Making use of the benefits of computers (digital media and computer networks).
c. Using computer-stored self-study resources that instructors and students may use whenever and wherever they're needed.
d. Making use of the learning schedule, curriculum, assessment results, and administrative issues related to education may all be examined at any moment on the computer.

Because there are so many learning approaches available online, e-learning cannot be used without internet connectivity. This will have an impact on the lecturer's responsibilities during the learning process. Because it was known as the "period of the teacher," the educator's function used to dominate the teaching and learning process. The role of teachers and books currently dominates the teaching and learning process (the period of the teacher and book), and in the future, technology, books, and educators will dominate the teaching and learning process (the era of teacher, book and technology). Whether we like it or not, we must interact with technology in the modern world, especially information technology. This is a result of how technology has changed how we live. As a result, we shouldn't let technology "stutter." Numerous studies demonstrate that people who are slow to pick up new information miss their chance to develop (Hermanto and Srimulyani, 2021).

Advantages and Disadvantages of E-Learning

Among other things, hints on the advantages of utilizing the internet, particularly in open and remote education. First, there should be e-moderating resources available so that instructors and students may converse readily online or at any other time without being constrained by time, space, or distance. In order for lecturers and students to evaluate one another's understanding of the teaching materials, they can both employ organized and timed online study guides or teaching materials. Third, because educational resources are saved on computers, students may study or review educational materials (courses) whenever and wherever they need to. Fourth, students can more quickly access the internet if they require more knowledge on the subject matter they are learning. Fifth, both professors and students may hold online conversations with a huge number of participants, expanding knowledge and providing broader insights. Sixth, encouraging pupils to take an active part instead of their customary passive one. seventh, somewhat more effective. For people, for instance, who reside a long way from traditional institutions or schools (Batubara et al., 2021).

However, using the internet for learning or e-learning also comes with a number of disadvantages. Various criticisms are only a few. First, there is a lack of communication between students and professors or even inside the student body. This lack of engagement might hinder the teaching and learning process by delaying the development of values. Second, the propensity to disregard social or intellectual elements while supporting the expansion of business/commercial ones. Third, training rather than education is the predominant outcome of the learning and teaching process. Fourth, as the role of the teacher has evolved, it is now necessary for educators to be familiar with ICT-based learning methods in addition to traditional ones. Fifth, pupils who lack a strong drive to study frequently struggle. Sixth, not all locations have internet access. The absence of employees with online knowledge and expertise is the seventh issue. Eighth, inadequate knowledge of computer languages (Appanna, 2008).

Strategy for Using E-learning

The strategy of using e-learning to support the implementation of the learning process is anticipated to increase students' understanding of the material being taught, increase their active participation, improve their ability to learn on their own, improve the quality of education and training materials, improve their ability to display information using information technology tools, and broaden the reach of teaching and learning processes through the internet, not just within their immediate communities. To accomplish the aforementioned goals, careful consideration must be given to the teaching and learning methods employed while creating an e-learning application. The presented content must assist the transmission of accurate information, not just prioritize the aesthetic aspect; pay attention to the process of tracking student progress data and evaluating students' development. The learning process's content may be drawn from reliable sources, and with the use of e-learning technology, content can even be created based on sources from specialists (experts). An illustration would be a digital video display showing a marketing professional exhibiting product styling techniques in a shop environment (Erazo et al., 2015).

With the use of 3-dimensional animation, it is possible to demonstrate how to properly prepare a range of different items using the product preparation method. In the usage of technology, such as e-learning, it is essential to develop a precise plan that serves as a guide. Creating an e-learning plan is helpful for (1) defining the goals of the training or education to be completed, (2) identifying the resources required, and (3) ensuring that everyone engaged adheres to the same objectives. (4) Understanding how success is measured The four steps of the e-learning approach are analysis, planning, implementation, and assessment. Organizational demands in light of the existing circumstances and the potential for e-learning to have a positive influence are some of the issues that need to be considered. The organizational infrastructure must also be examined in order to implement the usage of e-learning, in addition to the organization's demands. Network, learning management system, materials, and management are planning-related factors that need to be addressed. To guarantee coordination and execution of work according to plan and avoid deviating from objectives and strategy, implementation demands strong project management abilities. After implementing the e-learning implementation strategy, evaluation determines whether the program was successful (Welsh et al., 2003).

5. CONCLUSION

The learning model with virtual classes (e-learning), which can minimize differences in teaching methods and materials, is a new breakthrough in the field of teaching and learning, according to the findings of the tests and discussions that have been conducted. As a result, a higher standard of learning quality is provided. With the help of information technology, where everything is moving toward the digital era, the e-Learning system is very important to anticipate current advancements in both mechanism and content. Maximum contact between teachers and students, students and different educational facilities, students and other students, and the presence of active learning patterns in these interactions all assist the effectiveness of e-learning. If learning is web-based, a center for student activities, group interaction, system support administration, in-depth material study, tests, and online content is required.

The internet allows for a complete reworking of previously effective learning principles in terms of information technology. The limits of distance and time that have constrained the field of education will be eliminated by inexpensive and simple information technology and telecommunications. Some of the logical outcomes are as follows: (1) Students can easily take educational materials anywhere they go without being constrained by time or place; (2) Students can easily study and converse with experts in their fields of interest; and (3) Educational materials can even be taken easily in different parts of the world without being dependent on where students study. These varied prospects continue to face difficulties related to cost, infrastructure preparation for information technology, societal issues, and laws that promote the continuation of e-learning.

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