Research Article

Awareness of e-learning education among parents of school-going children

G. Nivetha, V. Vishnu Priya*, R. Gayathri

ABSTRACT

Introduction: E-learning is learning utilizing electronic technologies to access educational curriculum outside of a traditional classroom. It is not a course delivered through a DVD or CD-ROM, videotape, or over a television channel. It is interactive in that students can also communicate with teachers, professors, or other students in the class. It is currently changing the way schools and colleges teach and the students learn. **Aim:** The aim of this survey was to create the awareness of e-learning education among parents of school-going children. **Materials and Methods:** A cross-sectional questionnaire study was conducted among parents of school-going children. A survey administrated questionnaire was prepared to access awareness of e-learning education. The questionnaire was distributed through online SurveyPlanet. The data are collected and results are tabulated. **Results:** From the survey, it concludes about 75% of parents were aware about smart boards as one of the e-learning methods. 37.1% of parents told that both group e-learning and individual e-learning education are useful for children. **Conclusion:** About 90% of parents were aware of e-learning education and they agreed that these e-learning methods improve the ward's academic performance.

KEY WORDS: Children, Computer, E-learning, Parents

INTRODUCTION

According to Markus (2008), e-learning is any technologically mediated learning process created by interaction with digitally delivered content and network-based services. It is a shift from traditional education or training to information and communications technology-based personalized, self-organized, collaborative learning based on community of learners, teachers.[1] E-learning is the use of internet technologically to deliver wide array solution that enhances knowledge and performance. E-learning technologies offer learners control over content, learning sequence, pace of learning, time, and often media, allowing them to tailor their experiences to meet their personal learning objectives.[2] E-learning can be used by medical educators to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of educational interventions. The term e-learning was first used in the professional environment in the year 1999 at cognitive behavioral therapy seminar at Los Angeles.[3]

E-learning is also called web-based learning, online learning, distributed learning, computer-assisted instruction, or internet-based learning. Previously, there have been two common e-learning modes: Computer assisted and distance learning.[4,5] Distance learning uses information technologies to deliver instruction to learners who are at remote locations from a central site. Computer-assisted instruction (also called computer-based learning and computer-based training) uses computers to aid in the delivery of stand-alone multimedia packages for learning and teaching.[6]

Multimedia learning is a type of internet e-learning which uses two or more media such as graphics, text, audio, video, and animation to produce engaging content that learners access through computer blended learning, a new concept familiar to most educators, is an approach that combines e-learning technology with traditional instructor-led training. Internet technologies permit the widespread distribution of digital content to many users simultaneously anytime and anywhere.[6]

Advantages of e-learning education can be targeted as either learning delivery or learning enhancement.

Access this article online	
Website: jprsolutions.info	**ISSN:** 0975-7619

Department of Biochemistry, Saveetha Dental College and Hospitals, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Saveetha University, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India

*Corresponding author: V. Vishnu Priya, Department of Biochemistry, Saveetha Dental College and Hospitals, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Saveetha University, Chennai - 600 077, Tamil Nadu, India. E-mail: drvishnupriyav@gmail.com

Learning delivery includes increased accessibility to information, ease in updating content, personalized instruction, ease of distribution, standardization of content, and accountability.[7] Learners have control over the content, learning sequence, pace of learning, time, and, often, media, which allows them to tailor their experience to meet personal learning objectives . Learning enhancement permits greater learner interactivity and promotes learners' efficiency, motivation, cognitive effectiveness, and flexibility of learning style. Interactivity helps to maintain the learner's interest and provides a means for individual practice and reinforcement.[8]

E-learning education appears extremely new learning technique for students. Critical thinking, research, and evaluation skills are growing in importance as students have increasing volumes of information from a variety of sources.[9]

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A cross-sectional questionnaire was circulated among parents of school-going children through online SurveyPlanet and got about 97 responses. The questionnaire contains details regarding awareness of any e-learning methods is following in their wards school, children's efficacy of learning, children retaining long-term memory and methods affecting wards health, etc Figure 1.

RESULTS

The data was systematically collected and statistically analyzed. The results obtained were interpreted in detail.

DISCUSSION

From the above study, it was shown that 75% parents were aware of e-learning methods with aid of smart boards in school [Figure 2]. 91% of parents were agreed that any of these e-learning methods are followed in their ward's school. 93% of parents were accepted that these e-learning methods improve the child's efficiency of learning [Figure 3]. 90% of parents were supporting the e-learning education in their ward's school. 60.8% of parents were told that their ward's does not wear spectacles [Figure 4]. 66% of participants agreed that it had a strain on ward/s eye/health. [Figure 5]. 96.9% of parents were accepted that these methods improve his/her academic performance [Figure 6]. 90.7% of parents were
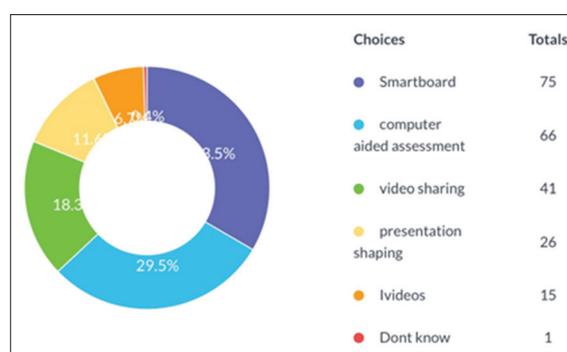

Figure 1: Questionnaire

Figure 2: E-learning methods following in wards school
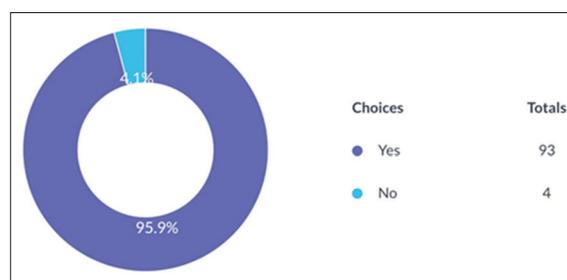
Figure 3: Children's efficiency of learning
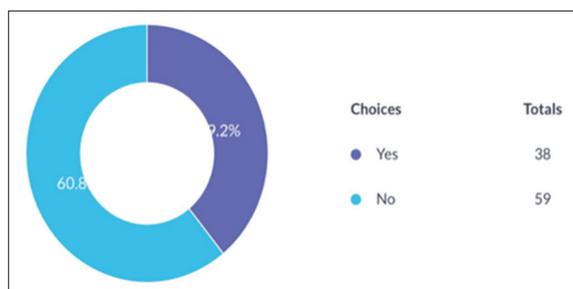
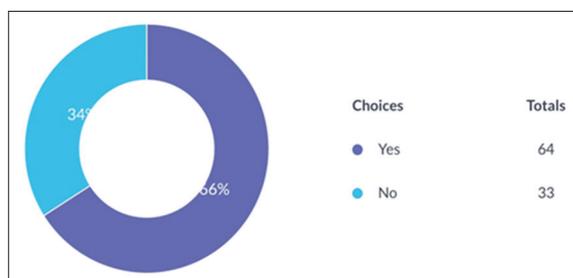**Figure 4:** Ward wear spectacles

Choices	Totals
● Yes	38
● No	59

Figure 5: Strains ward's eye/health

Choices	Totals
● Yes	64
● No	33
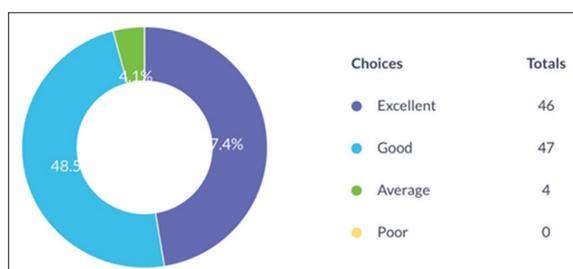
Figure 6: Performance of children

Choices	Totals
● Excellent	46
● Good	47
● Average	4
● Poor	0

Figure 7: Retaining long-term memory
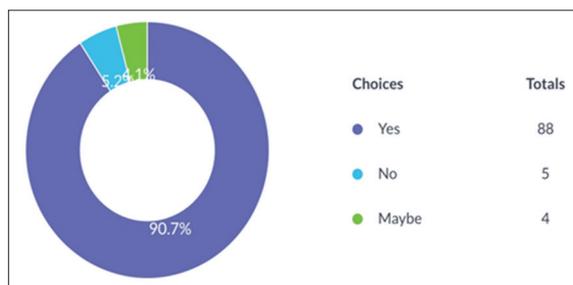
Choices	Totals
● Yes	88
● No	5
● Maybe	4

agreed that e-learning education helps their ward's in retaining long-term memory [Figure 7].

E-learning can be viewed as computer-assisted learning and as pedagogy for student-centered and collaborative learning. Early developments in e-learning focused on computer-assisted learning, where part or all of the learning contents are delivered digitally. More recently, the pedagogical dimension of e-learning has become prominent. E-learning comprises all forms of electronically supported learning and teaching. The information and communication systems, whether networked learning or not, serve as specific media to implement the learning process.[10]

E-learning is a large and growing market with great potential in higher education. In his empirical study from 1996 and 2008 concluded that students using e-learning performed better than students who did not use e-learning. The students who performed best were those who received blended learning.[11]

CONCLUSION

The survey concluded that most of the parents were aware of e-learning education and support the e-learning education system. E-learning is a large and growing market with great potential in higher education. To maximize this potential, e-learning implementations should endeavor to satisfy the needs and concern of all stakeholder groups as much as possible.

REFERENCES

1. Markus ML. A foundation for the study of IT effects: A new look at DeSantics and poole's concept of structural features and spirit. J Assoc Inf Sys 2008;9:609-32.
2. Jereb E, Šmitek B. Applying multimedia instruction in e-learning. Innov Educ Teach Int 2006;43:15-27.
3. Alonso F, López G, Manrique D, Viñes JM. An instructional model for web-based e-learning education with a blended learning process approach. Br J Educ Technol 2005;36:217-35.
4. Gilhooly KY. Making e-learning effective. Computerworld 2001; 35:52-3.
5. Bourner T, Flowers S. Teaching and learning methods in higher education: A glimpse of the future. Reflect Higher Educ 1997;9:77-102.
6. Singh G, Priola V. Long Distance Learning and Social Networks: An Investigation into the Social Learning Environment on Online Students. Proceedings of the Sixth Annual ELSIN Conference; 2001. p.158-64.
7. Jethro OO. E-learning and its effects on teaching and learning on global age. Int J Acad Res Bus Soc Sci 2012;2:203-10.
8. Romiszowski AJ. How's the e-learning baby? Factors leading to success or failure of an educational technology innovation. Educ Technol 2004;44:5-27.
9. Zhang D, Zhou L, Briggs RO, Nunamaker JF. Instructional video in e-learning: Assessing the impact of interactive video on learning effectiveness. Inf Manage 2006;43:15-27.
10. Micheal S, Flesher K. In: Driscoll M, Reeves T, editors. CMI Theory and Practice: Historical Roots of Learning Management Systems. Montreal, Canada: Proceedings of World Conference on E-Learning in Corporate, Government, Healthcare, and Higher Education 2002 (White Paper); 2002. p. 929-36.
11. Means B, Toyama Y. Evaluation of Evidence-Based Practices in Online Learning: A Meta-Analysis and Review of Online Learning Studies. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education; 2010.