

Teaching

Teaching is one of the instruments of education and is a special function is to impart understanding and skill. The main function of teaching is to make learning effective. The learning process would get completed as a result of teaching. So, teaching and learning are very closely related.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

RELATED LITERATURE

The purpose of a literature review is to gain an understanding of existing research and debate related to a particular subject or area of study and to present that knowledge in the form of a written report. Conducting a literature review helps you build your knowledge in your field.

2.0.0 E-content Advantage

Karl, (in Kamal & Eid, 2004) has given a detailed list of positive aspects of e-learning. Some of these aspects are that e-courses can be monitored more easily than traditional classrooms. They further state that on-line learners can use electronic mail to establish communication with faculty members. He reiterates that e-learning can result in cost savings.

Hjeltnes and et al.(2004) list a number of advantages of E- learning among which are cost efficiency and cost effectiveness, long life education and easiness of learning, teacher and student time saving, greater flexibility, less geographical barriers, and better administration.

In a study by González (2010) he indicates that four qualitatively different ways of conceiving of E-learning were discovered: (a) to provide information to students; (b) to provide for occasional communication among unit participants; (c) to engage students in online discussions; and (d) to support knowledge-building tasks.

Some educational experts observed that online courses were more interactive in nature than the traditional ones (Mangan, 2001; Rosenbaum, 2001). The reason offered by these researchers was that online education made it easier for slow learners, who may need more response time to participate (Smith, 2001). Westberry (2009) indicates that E-learning's benefits include supporting higher levels of student cognition, fostering learner reflection and information processing, and evening the playing field between participants.

The following are some of the reasons why many universities round the world make use of E-learning: First, online technologies offer a consumer-centric approach to delivery that gives students greater control over the learning experience. Second, digital learning and online technologies can create highly simulative and rich interactive experiences for students. Third, online dissemination can broaden and can increase student audiences. Moreover, this mode is seen as one viable way to meet the needs of a changing and complex world (McCombs & Vakili, 2005; George-Palilonis, and Filak, 2009).

2.1.0 E-content Disadvantages

Oppenheimer, (1997), Kraut et al., (1998) have been dubious about the advantages of computers and online learning over traditional classroom teaching methodology. For the former, computer education does not help learners to think and it kills their creativity.

Phipps and Merisotis (1999) state that though the E-learning had many advantages, the dropout rates have been very high when compared with traditional class-room. The reference here is to distance type of E-learning. This goes in line with what our study is trying to uncover.

While addressing the various issues faced by the student community in virtual E-learning, Larsen et al. (in Elango, 2008) observed that online students may

not be able to determine their academic needs, concerns, and other pedagogical attributes of education.

It was also observed by Jana, and Ramos that those who thrived in the traditional classroom or who enjoyed face-to-face lectures may find it difficult with online learning and vice versa (in Elango 2008).

Hildebrandt and Teschler (2006) even go far away to say that the “e” in E-learning doesn’t necessarily make learning easier, simpler, more effective or more cost effective than traditional pedagogical methods. Again, this seems to be in agreement with what our current case study has unveiled.

Ghaffari and Emami (2011) list a number of disadvantages among which are that there is no face to face interaction between teachers and students in classroom. Online materials are not as available compared to traditional materials. There are no labs for practicing and there is no substitute for traditional labs. And finally, there are problems with self-discipline like procrastination and failure to fulfill requirements. This last one has been observed extensively in the present case study

PURPOSE OF STUDY

The growing exposure of education and its competition among learners of different levels and societies calls for growing awareness and demands to explore new fields to enhance knowledge, be it to earn better grades or to cope up with new scenarios in the globalized world that would enable them to face every challenge in any situation. Such is made possible through e-contents which can be accessed and made accessible for a learner of any age, class, status, etc. Where time and distance would not be a governing factor. The effectiveness of such contents has come under scrutiny especially in the past year. Now when most schools are taking place online, how effective would eContents be, would be studied in a brighter light in today’s scenario, considering also how rich and dynamic the English language is, it’s exposure to students of class 7 is worthy of study because such learners are highly exposed to technology and are more influenced by electronic media as a means for leisure and Education alike.