

E-LEARNING STRATEGY FOR DISTANCE LEARNING

PROGRAMME PACE UUM

A thesis submitted to the Graduate School in partial fulfilment of the requirements
for the degree Master of Science (ICT)

Universiti Utara Malaysia

By

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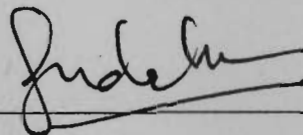
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ABSTRAK

Pendidikan Jarak Jauh (PJJ) telah diperkenal oleh Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM) pada tahun 1998. Sistem E-learning iaitu merupakan Sistem Learn Care telah diimplementasikan di UUM dimana pelajar dapat menggunakan kemudahan yang disediakan seperti bahan pengajaran, tugas individu dan berkumpulan dan lain-lain lagi. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengenalpasti penggunaan terkini LMS dikalangan pelajar yang mengikuti pendidikan jarak jauh serta merekabentuk strategi e-learning untuk program pendidikan jarak jauh (PJJ) di UUM.

ABSTRACT

Distance learning programme (DLP) was introduced by Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM) in 1998. E-learning system implementation in UUM is the Learn Care system, where students can use lectures materials, group and individual assignment. This study intends to identify the current utilization of LMS among the distance learning students, and also to design e-learning strategies of UUM for distance learning program (PJJ).

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Universities are increasingly using e-learning methods and tools to carry out their educational and training activities. The link between e-learning system and the university system is well set to become increasingly closed and to receive a decisive impetus in the near future, which will be marked by an increasing crossover between new technological supports and traditional forms of learning (Alfonsi *et al.*, 2006). E-learning with the use of the Web can help students work independently as well as groups. Pedagogical strategies that use computer technology effectively can promote active learning. Such strategies allow the teacher to direct students without controlling the time and place of study and to be available to help students who might have specific needs at different ability levels (Lawhead, 1997). Students can also work at their own place in their own way, and are free to discover, search and explore information. Using the Web, students can control topic selection, thereby structuring their learning experiences. Thus, individuals become responsible for their own acquisition of knowledge instead of being passive receptors in the process. Students can access course materials via the internet at any hour of the day from any geographical location.

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