

Mobile Learning Affects on the Future Education

Ahmed Said Ahmed Ashit¹, Salah Saad Zarrouk², Khalid Atih Awn Akwire³

¹ Department of Computer Science, High Institute of Science and Technology Alharaba, Libya

² Department of Computer Science, High Institute of Science and Technology Alharaba, Libya

³ Department of Computer Science, High Institute of Science and Technology Alharaba, Libya

Corresponding Author: Ahmed Said Ahmed Ashit

ABSTRACT

New instructive advancements (like Mobile phone) can give extensive volumes of data and information to learners and conquer the restrictions of time and space, this makes a circumstance where learning happens quicker, less demanding, better and more economical. With the rapid technology developing traditional learning methods become less affective, at the same time mobile learning turned into useful way that the student used for learning, this way changed the environment of education, by adding technology to education, it makes the education more usable, entertainment and available for everyone. However, this method has some disadvantages, in this paper we study the affect of mobile learning in the future of education, this effect will be both either positive or negative, and we will see the probability that if the mobile learning will replace the traditional learning, especially in young student.

Keywords: E-learning, education, mobile learning, education technology.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The aim of this study is to build a knowledge system, which feature is to make a clear image for mobile learning environment, characteristics and advantages and benefits of technology. All studies were unanimous that mobile learning is learning education system collects similar mixed learning electronic elements, this system mainly based on telecommunications, so the learner can access freely to educational materials, lectures and seminars at anytime, anywhere outside the classroom, which creates a learning environment as part of a new educational situations, based on a participatory and interactive learning, and ease the exchange of information among the educated themselves and lecturer [1]. The proliferation of cell phones and other portable devices has transformed the mobile learning as an intrinsic part of research areas, the mobile devices have become personal tools that support individuals in learning wherever they are, through processes of formal education [2]. This activity constitutes an important step toward building more detailed picture of how the sector mobile learning is developing in various parts of the world, considering the different motivations and different initial conditions since the mobile learning poses an ongoing challenge to the borders imposed by learning traditional classroom, it raises questions about its effectiveness with respect to the improvement of teaching and the use of technology to achieve that goal [3]. What changes in the pedagogical perspectives and theoretical were observed? What that level initiatives and policies on learning taking into account the results of the research projects and the potential of mobile learning? Our goal is to analyze the scientific evidence, pointing out the problems and obstacles linked to the wider uptake of mobile learning and teacher training. The considerations that will develop in this article come from the analysis of research on mobile learning in general.

II. EDUCATION TECHNOLOGY AND MOBILE LEARNING

Education Technology: Some people believed that education technology is simple, that the use of computers and the Internet, multimedia in the educational materials... etc., that is heading to belief that the main part of the technology field is the electronic brains, but the reality is far from this and that, because the area of technology deals with planning, design, implementation, and evaluation of various aspects of the educational process in the field of learning. Methods and modern educational systems use all the means and possibilities of modern computing and networks (the Internet) and software, in order to provide the best educational service, as soon as possible and with modest cost, without any complications [4].

E-learning is an integrated learning system (input - operations - output) includes:

1. Hardware: It includes infrastructure, computers and high-speed Internet network.
2. Software components: Include learning management systems.
3. Human Resources: Includes system and the educational director and designer specializing in graphics.

4. Legislation and regulations: include assessment methods, student attendance, the rights of publication and citation information. [5].

Mobile learning (M-learning): The term Mobile, whether prescription or word, it means in language dictionaries (Negotiable moving any movement or moving object). The idea of learning and mobile diffuse to the eighties of the last century when Mark wiser used term deployed computing, referring to the phenomenon of the proliferation of computers and its presence in all fields and everywhere, people have been engaged in a computerized electronic environment, it means that everything computerized, operates digital processors, It is no longer limited to computers usual Learning mobile is a kind of synthesis of learning, where consists of a combination of e-learning and guidance teacher, which would receive the student on educational materials and multimedia available on the Internet, and the teacher guiding him towards the gear required information [6].

III. MOBILE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

1. Application services, which include teachers and learners an information services and library services, Cards & language translation ... etc.
2. Integration through Web services between all of the content and its applications and the framework for coordination, so that data, voice, image, graphics, files and content can be distributed in safe transportation.
3. Delivery services, which are used to connect the scientific content via the Internet using wireless devices such as telephone and mobile e-mail and PC and wireless PDA device.
4. Individuals Services, which teachers, learners, and administrators' services interact between them [7].

IV. MOBILE LEARNING TECHNIQUES

1. iPod touch: It is a player and portable media, allowing users to download music, books written, audio, images and video.
2. Mp3Player: It is used to download music and audio files player, listening to the radio and audio lectures.
3. Personal Digital Assistant: Is a device carrying a hand or pocket, combines computing and Internet access, and brings together in one network and notepad.
4. Terminal devices: These computer devices it huge compared to other portable devices.
5. E-book reader: Is used to read the texts, and can be used to read the hundreds of e-books , newspapers and magazines.
6. Smart phone: It is a device that combines the capabilities of a phone and camera, PDA and Mp3 player and Internet access, and it is used by students to download audio and video and audio lectures.
7. General packet radio services: It is a modern technology that allows mobile phones to enter super-fast Internet.
8. Communications, Bluetooth and Wi-Fi: Can conduct scientific experiments and research learning.
9. Learning Mobile Author: A program that helps the teacher or supervisor or manager to publish educational article [8].

V. MOBILE LEARNING CHARACTERISTICS

1. Mobility: any transfer of the learning process away from any fixed point, without restrictions of time and place limits, walls and classrooms, so the learner has the freedom of movement in any time and place.
2. Freedom and dynamic: giving more freedom to the learning process to take place inside and outside the walls of educational institutions.
3. Adjustment: the sense of giving the learner enough freedom, and respect his abilities and his desire to interact with the parties of the educational community without having to sit in specific places and certain times in front of computer screens.
4. Interaction and sharing: it is known as the cooperation between the students themselves, and between them and their teachers.
5. Availability: the sense of occurrence of the learning process at any time and place [9].

VI. MOBILE LEARNING FEATURES

1. Provide a deeper concept of what is known as the best achievement at anytime and anywhere.
2. Shifting from the concept-based on learning anytime and anywhere to the concept of learning in every time and everywhere.
3. The possibility of connecting visual information in real time from a distance.
4. Control the emotional response of the learner and regulate the flow of information.
5. Provides learning opportunities for social networking, real participatory and interactive remote.
6. Save time and trouble of travel for learner [10].

VII. MOBILE LEARNING BENEFIT

1. Enhances the learner-centered learning and fills their needs.
2. Support students and users of the technical devices.
3. Support some private and personal needs of learners.
4. Can access to educational content anytime, anywhere.
5. Facilitate cooperation through contact with synchronous and asynchronous.
6. Reduce the cultural barriers between students and teachers using various communication channels.
7. Can draw diagrams and maps directly on the computer using the mini screens typical software.
8. Mobile-learning helps students to set up a small library of videos for a particular field [11].

VIII. CONCLUSION

With the huge information revolution, current and future, especially in the educational fields, and in the light of what came in the literature of the study and its effects, the researchers recommend the following:

- Reconsider the programs and curriculum and implementation strategies, in order to absorb the concepts of electronic and technological revolution, and integrate them into the classroom, in a manner to achieve freedom and creativity requirements, and meets the needs of individuals and society for life.
- E-learning required for all educational circles, but the high expenses and the large number of requirements and the complexity of its procedures, they prevent the possibility of fully applied in the educational process.
- Emphasize the importance of mobile learning and its ability in the educational process.
- Emphasize the importance of the use of educational technology in teaching as well as in information technology.
- Establish the concept and the culture of change and development in the community.

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Authors Profile

Ahmed Said Ahmed Ashit, received high diploma in computer programming in *High Institute of Science and Technology alharaba* in 2006, M.Sc degree in computer engineering from Near East University in 2015, respectively.

Salah Saad Zarrouk, received high diploma in computer technology in *High Institute of Science and Technology alharaba* in 2005, M.Sc degree in computer engineering from Near East University in 2016, respectively.

Khalid Atih Awn Akwire, received high diploma in computer technology in *High Institute of Science and Technology alharaba* in 2005, M.Sc degree in computer control from East Ukrainian National University in 2016, respectively.