

Modeling E-Learning Assisted Distance Education System for Bangladesh

Facing the challenges

M. Mozammel Hoque Chowdhury¹ Amina Khatun²

¹Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Jahangirnagar University, Bangladesh
mozammelju@yahoo.com, amina_basher@yahoo.com

International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology, Vol. 56,
July, 2013

Abstract

The goal is to propose a model for E-learning-assisted distance education in Bangladesh, addressing challenges and improving infrastructure for quality education.

- Distance education
- E-Learning
- Benefits of DE and EL
- Challenges in DE

- Shazidul Alam
- Department of CSE
- Notre Dame University Bangladesh
- ID: 09
- Batch: CSE- 19

Introduction

Education comes in two main forms:

- DE
- SIE

Platforms;

- DE - Digital
- SIE - Traditional

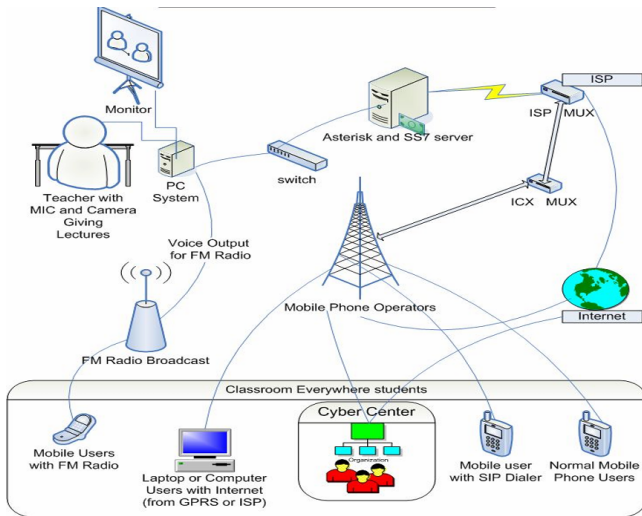
Types of Technologies in DE



There are 2 types of technologies in DE:

- Synchronous (Real-time)
- Asynchronous (Different times)

E-Learning and Distance Education Model



Benefits of E-Learning Assisted Distance Education



- Strong academic skills
- Better thinking
- Reasoning
- Teamwork skills
- Proficiency in using technology

- Study on the past and ongoing projects reports on distance education
- Mass people's expectations towards distance education
- Focus group discussions
- Development of an effective model for implementing the distance-learning system

Challenges of E-Learning assisted Distance Education



- 1. Inadequate ICT Infrastructure and Planning
- 2. Lack of Awareness Among Government Officials
- 3. Lack of Proper Training Programs
- 4. Inadequate Human Resource Capacity
- 5. High-Cost, Low-Reliability Internet Access
- 6. Lack of Regulatory/Legal Framework
- 7. Affordability Issues

Solution to the Challenges



- 1. ICT Infrastructure and Planning
- 2. Awareness Among Government Officials
- 3. Proper Training Programs
- 4. Human Resource Capacity
- 5. Low-Cost, High-Reliability Internet Access
- 6. Regulatory/Legal Framework
- 7. Affordability

Conclusion

- E-learning in Distance Education expands access, particularly in rural Bangladesh. It's a cost-effective solution, that benefits those facing travel challenges. This approach fosters a skilled workforce, improving the country's economy.
- Distance Education, especially E-learning, aids girls in rural areas, in overcoming barriers like early marriages. To succeed, the government must invest in telecommunication infrastructure. While progress has been made, addressing challenges will enhance the impact of e-learning, contributing to societal progress.

References

- 1. C. P. Fulford and S. Zhang, "Perceptions of interaction: The critical predictor in distance education", The American Journal of Distance Education, vol. 7, pp. 8-21, (1993).
- 2. S. Das, L. N. Sharma and A. K. Gogol, "ICT Infrastructures in Indian Villages", 7th International Conference on Computer and Information Technology, Dhaka, Bangladesh, (2004) December 26-28.
- 3. E. Charron and K. Obbink, "Long distance learning: Continuing your education through telecommunications", The Science Teacher, March, (1993), pp. 56-60.
- 4. J. C. Taylor, "The Fifth Generation of Distance Education", Translation in the Chinese Journal of Open Education Research, vol. 3, (2003), pp. 25-27.
- 5. R. D. Garrison, "An analysis and evaluation of audio teleconferencing to facilitate education at a distance", The American J. of Distance Education, vol. 4, pp. 13-24, (1990).
- 6. A. Nagy, "The Impact of E-Learning", E-Content: Technologies and Perspectives for the European Market. Berlin: Springer-Verlag, pp. 79-96, (2005).
- 7. J. D. Lever and J. B. McDonald, "Teaching and Learning with Technology", Pearson Education, Inc., (2008).
- 8. B. L. Kurtz, D. Parks and E. Nicholson, "Effective Internet education: a progress report", ACM SIGCSE Bulletin, Proceedings of the 33rd SIGCSE technical symposium on Computer Science Education, pp. 34-41, (2002).