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Using of Distance Education in Agricultural Education

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ABSTRACT

As the cost of delivering quality education increases, institutions find that limited resources prevent them from building facilities, hiring faculty, or expanding curricula. They are using distance education to maximize resources and are combining their assets with others to produce programming. Distance education is offered internationally, nationally, regionally, and locally over all forms of conferencing technology. It may be used on its own, or in conjunction with other forms of education, including face-to-face instruction. Advances in digital compression technology may greatly expand the number of channels that can be sent over any transmission medium, doubling or even tripling channel capacity. Technologies for learning at a distance are also enlarging our definition of how students learn, where they learn, and who teaches them. No one technology is best for all situations and applications. Different technologies have different capabilities and limitations, and effective implementation will depend on matching technological capabilities to education needs. Distance education places students and their instructors in separate locations using some form of technology to communicate and interact. The student may be located in the classroom, home, office or learning center. The instructor may be located in a media classroom, studio, office or home.

Keywords: E-learning, distance education, distance learning.

INTRODUCTION

To achieve a clear and practical answer in this area before all the existing definitions and indicators mentioned placed.

When the standardization and the requirements for training by the third millennium will be talking, unconscious form, design and construction to provide context and use tools and indicators to teaching the principles of community-based knowledge to the mind is centered. . No doubt these requirements and identify the correct tools and proper utilization of their functions according to accelerate the development expected in the knowledge-based information society will be effective. Such concerns and problems that any country in its development plans in motion to the information becoming knowledge based society means a society would be faced with the centrality of knowledge, Dealing with existing tools and how these tools are used.

Led the way when dealing with those massive training programs available to speak to the technological tools that we expect to occur that planners and decision makers that planners and decision makers of large structures, especially university education according to the image Access to the development of community information are available on these tools are selected and used.

Massive wave of data produced in today's world it nicknamed the "information age" has all day and through various means of communication in the world will move on its size are added. Other hand, as we're not the world witnessed the development of the role of information communication devices transporting feedback fast and absorb the information around the world, we forget

Key factors in the process of distance education:

The process of remote training, the following factors contribute:

- **Students:**

Regardless of educational content, role and main element in the learning process students are responsible.

- **Coaches and Teachers:**

Success depends on a lot of educational activities the ability, skills and knowledge are the coaches and professors.

- **Facilitators of communication:**

Facilitator bases, as the bridge between students and mentors are. Must base expectations of teachers and educational needs of students and service coordination and communication to create.

- **Support staff:**

One of the important pillars of any development of distance education programs, by development group finds. Operational support staff such as student registration copy and distribute their resources, order textbooks, security and copyright, and are responsible for the report.

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- **Management:**

The group decision makers, builders and judges are considered to be educational and should be considered among the factors above, establish the correct relationship formation.

ELearning Benefits – E-Learning Advantages:

1. Accessibility

Online classes are very attractive to some people because of their unprecedented accessibility: virtual classes in any online institution can be accessed from anywhere on the planet.

The internet also allows much greater time flexibility, though it does not mean an absolute absence of submission and exam dates. For many, online education means – being able to study an advanced degree during breaks at work or at night from home.

2. Geographic diversity – Ease of accessibility

Many universities are renowned for their diversity. But online institutions create unprecedented possibilities in this area. The e-learning technology they use enables accessing classes online – It is possible for any person on the planet to study in any online course (and online school/university) without the need to travel and reside abroad. For this reason diversity can be far greater than in any traditional university.

3. Classroom Size and Manageability

Traditional education cannot afford to have very large classes, especially in advanced degrees. Then e-learning means and tools answer this need – Online education allows a greater number of students to be accepted to their desired courses since managing students online is easier.

4. Self-Paced Studies

The internet allows an unprecedented degree of freedom in pacing and spacing one's studies. This is a great appeal to those who like a lot of freedom and have learning rhythms which do not align with traditional campus life.

5. Learning tools and means

e-Learning offers different learning experience – It is a new technology based on standard means and tools such as – videos, e-books, online interactive means and activities. One may even select instructional material and work their own way/level to their degree.

6. Asynchronous Communication

Another advantage of e-learning methods is the use of asynchronous communication. Asynchronous communication is a communication through such online technology as email and online message boards. Communicating online is easier for those who cannot express themselves face to face. It also allows time to think before responding, which you do not really have in a classroom discussion.

7. Biased Interactions

There tends to be less bias online, because the setting is less direct and intimate. For many, this is another great plus.

Educational methods in distance learning:

Today, under the new system replaced the traditional systems of learning and learning week (ie tutoring methods, lectures) are:

- **Multimedia courses:**

These courses and widely used elements of image, communication, graphics and simulated components, animation and communication elements for guidance and tips, and talk back on course and curriculum issues are held.

- **Enhanced communication mechanisms:**

The mechanism of any texts simultaneously, and asynchronous audio-visual communications to protect you. This case allows students to practice on topics learned will give.

- **Written test:**

Thus, question and test via a distributed communication network, are corrected and returned. These exams through video conferencing support and runs**.**

- **Virtual Seminar:**

thereby different groups of students in different geographical environments linked together makes.

- **Collaborative virtual laboratories:**

The laboratory of the Group's activities is supported. Workshops such as software engineering.

-Smart academic factors:

Academic factors that inform intelligent, support and guidance students pay.

Conclusion

Interactivity is accomplished via telephone (one-way video and two-way audio), two-way video or graphics interactivity, two-way computer hookups, two-way audio. Interactivity may be delayed but interaction provided by teacher telephone office hours when students can call or through time with on-site facilitators. Classes with large numbers of students have a limited amount of interactivity. Much of the activity on computer networks is on a delayed basis as well. Possibilities for audio and visual interaction are increasingly wide.

In the earlier days of distance learning, it was most common to see distance learning used for rural students who were at a distance from an educational institution. The student might watch a telecourse on a television stations, read texts, mail in assignments and then travel to the local college to take an exam. This model is still in use, but as the technology has become more sophisticated and the cost of distance learning dropped as equipment prices dropped, the use of distance education has increased.

High front-end costs prevented an early widespread adoption of electronically mediated learning. Distance learning has been aggressively adopted in many areas because it can meet specific educational needs. As the concept of accountability became accepted and laws required certain courses in high school in order for students to be admitted to state colleges, telecommunications was examined as a way to provide student access to the required courses. Many rural school districts could not afford the special teachers to conduct required courses. Distance education met this need by providing courses in schools where teachers were not available or were too costly to provide for a few students. It also fulfilled a need for teacher training and staff development in locations where experts and resources were difficult to obtain. These systems link learner communities with each other and bring a wide array of experts and information to the classroom.

The key to success in distance learning is the teacher. If the teacher is good, the technology can become almost transparent. No technology can overcome poor teaching which is actually exacerbated in distance education applications. When skilled teachers are involved, enthusiasm, expertise, and creative use of the media can enrich students beyond the four walls of their classroom.

Teachers need training in the system's technical aspects and in the educational applications of the technology. Areas for assistance include the amount of time needed to prepare and teach courses, how to establish and maintain effective communication with students, strategies for adding visual components to audio courses, ways to increase interaction between students and faculty, planning and management of organizational details, and strategies for group cohesion and student motivation.

The interchange of ideas requires different communication methods than in conventional classrooms: information technologies are predominantly visual media, rather than the textual and auditory environment of the conventional classroom, the affective content of mediated messages is muted compared to face-to-face interaction, and complex cognitive content can be conveyed more readily in electronic form because multiple representations of material (e.g., animations, text, verbal descriptions, and visual images) can be presented to give learners many ways of understanding the fundamental concept.

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