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The Feasibility of Using Computer and Internet in Teaching Family Education for the 8th Grade Class

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Abstract
This paper is just a sample template for the prospective authors of IISTE Over the decades, the concepts of holons and holonic systems have been adopted in many research fields, but they are scarcely attempted on labour planning. A literature gap exists, thus motivating the author to come up with a holonic model that uses exponential smoothing to forecast some quantitative variables in labour-intensive production. These varying parameters include the machine utilisation that reflects the demand and the worker absenteeism and turnover that constitute the disturbance. Collective equations are formulated to periodically compute the number of workers required. For model validation purpose, twenty-four-month data analysis is conducted on a mock-up basis.
Keywords: computer, internet, teaching, family education.

1. Introduction

It seems that the overlapping systems technology in education policies have reached advanced level better than ever before, were the E-learning projects considered as the core of this advanced level. Over the past years, the Saudi Arabia kingdom has several educational reforms aimed to raise the level of education in the region, which faced different challenges, were using computer and technology in the teaching process works as a stimulation of intellectual curiosity, which would activate the student's construction knowledge.

The rapid development of information and communication technology (ICT) has tremendous developments in the twenty-first century as well as to the demands of communities in modern life. The introduction of this technology in everyday life especially in educational institutions is an urgent need to reduce the gap in the teaching process, the educational technology and the transmission of information which is needed for the students is an urgent step in enhancing education and promoting professional productivity and hence the main problem of the research determined.

The research will adopt on theoretical study and the stage of information gathering will depend on descriptive-analytic approach in addition to review the previous studies in both Arabic and English research that related to the research subject and its components, leading to the conclusion and final recommendations.

2. The previous studies

The computers are considered as one of the most important factors of the rapid development that the world has witnessed lately, for that the computer applications can be found in all fields including health, trade, scientific and education, actually there is no area in life have not entered the computer as an effective component due to the high-speed, precision, easy handling and reliability.

2.1 The history of using computer and internet in education

Long time before the invention of computers and internet, issac pitman taught his students by correspondence, were these communications have been using symbolism to improve the speed of writing and he was popular among journalists and others to take notes and write, in the year 1924 the first test machine was invented, the test machine allows the students to test themselves, then in the year 1954 the Harvard University professor Skinner invented a special machine instruction which enabled schools to manage the programmed education for the students. Then, in the year 1960 the first special training program was presented and was the first of its kind in the world, and this computer which running a training program to be determined by the logic for automated teaching operations was originally designed for students attending the University of Illinois, but ended up using it over all the U.S. (Boakye and Banini, 2003).

During the 1970s the computer and the internet have been applied in a more interactive way in education, for example, in Britain, where the Open University located, the university was eager to enter the computer and the internet in the educational programs and was also correspondence the students via email. In the late twentieth century, the education starts a new level in including e-learning, and to have computers in individual's homes, making it easier for them to develop their skills and learn more. By the early 1990s, the distance learning has been provided which saving the efforts on mobility and making the education available for a wider audience. Then, after the second millennium, companies began using e-learning in training the employees which contributed to building the industry base knowledge, expanding their skills and knowledge and enrich their lives through the expansion of knowledge (al-mogherh, 1999).

2.2 Using computers in education

The widespread use of computers in education is a global phenomenon; it improves the future job opportunities through preparing the students for the work environment dominated by advanced technology and through living the open nature technological environment (alhela, 2003). Several libraries offer now educational sources on the internet to make the learning process and reaching the academic research studies easier through the inclusion of information and communication technology tools in educational curriculum from pre-school to higher school level.

The internet helps in delivering the information with an effective cost more than ever since the internet includes countless sites to help teachers develop lesson plans, lectures, exchange ideas, get information, free simulations to enliven lessons and add dynamic features to the lessons to reduce the usual stereotypes. According to a study conducting by (Awtua-Efebo, 1999), most online learning projects provides interactive tools for teachers to access feedback from students, moreover computers is an effective way to evaluate different concepts that students accommodated, where students learn more quickly through (Koert, 2000).

According to a study conducted by Haddad and Draxler (2002), the effective teaching means, the process of stimulating intellectual curiosity that would move students from passive role of recipient information to the active role of knowledge builders. With this concept we find that learning may shift from teacher-centred model to the learner-centred model, the teacher becomes less authority by transferring the teacher role from "the sage on the stage" to "the guide on the side" and the primary task of the teacher become to teach students how to ask questions and formulate hypotheses, all these processes including the information evaluation becomes better when working with computers.

2.3 Computer domains in education

Teachers can use computers to write the lessons plan, prepare the educational material, record the student's grades and communicate with other teachers. However, the use of this technology confided on some applications especially on word processing programs (Watson, 2002).

2.3.1 Computer-assisted learning

The computer-assisted learning divided into two categories, the simulation models and the educational games, where the computer serves students and teachers alike, and can give classes for individual or collective students directly which make an interaction between students and these programs.

The simulation: this model allows the learners to experience similar positions to what they might be faced in real life, by doing that the cost of true experiences could be reduced which costs a large amount of money when implemented on the ground.

The educational games: this type of learning increases the curiosity and adding Joe to the learning process, were the educational games contributed to teach students positive values and gives a true judgments. However, the most important advantages of using educational games that it raises the learner motivation and they are suitable for all educational stages (al-hela, 2003).

2.3.2 Computer assisted instruction

The role of computer here is to provide the information and the additional workouts to help the learner to use the different software, including:

Training and practicing: the training and practicing include the exercises that the teacher gives after the explanation in the classroom, this program helps in solving the math exercises were if the answer is true the student will learn it and if it not true the student will be given another chance to correct it.

The individual counselling: this type offers the educational material in forms of frameworks and studying screens to help the student to learn the lessons and answer the questions that follow them or sometimes the questions might be with the lessons, so if the response is correct it gets promotion to continue, here the differences between this type and the training and practice appears, in the training and practice there is no showing of the educational material, but just questions and answers.

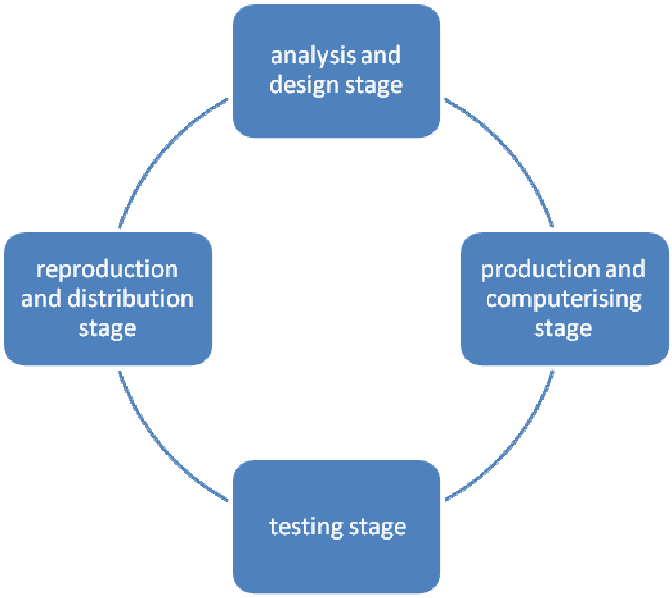
2.3.3 Computers in educational administrations

The computer can be used as an effective tool in educational administrations for teachers and learners, it used in statistics and analysis operations, it also used in finance operations, school administrations, tests and assessment and in libraries.

2.4 Preparation of educational software programs

The process of preparing educational programs is going through several steps includes identifying the educational objects of the program in a clear way which will help the teacher to guide the program in a way ensuring to reach the goals, during that the learners level will be identified which will help in identifying the appropriate educational material in a phased manner from the easier to harder and divide this material according to steps followed by feedback from students, and then computerised the material in one of the programming languages, for example Pascal language, then after trial the program and do the necessary adjustments the final

copy of the program distributed to the target groups (alhela, 2003).



Stages of preparing educational programs (the researcher, 2016)

2.4 Preparation of educational software programs

Applying the computer in education enhances the student's self-confidence and responsibility, and this increases the sense of dependence and the tendency of innovation, which includes improving the quality of education and increases the effectiveness by solving the problems of overcrowding in classrooms and face the shortages of qualified teachers through extended the teachers with an immediate feedback to help them correct the errors, strengthen the student's responses, detect their failings and direct them to the correct information. In addition to that, one of the important advantages of using computer in education, the opportunities to give educational services to several remote areas as long as the needed special equipment is available to receive learning programs and there is a possibility of connecting a multimedia computer which contribute to increasing the effectiveness of education (salama, 2001).

On the other hand, the disadvantages of using computers in education are: the higher costs that related to offering computers for each student including the good educational programs were there is a need of a long time and much effort to produce such programs, another disadvantage that some of the educational programs restrict the innovation and creativity of students (al-far, 2000).

2.5 Experiences of using internet and computer in education

Applying the computerised learning programs requires from the teacher to take many things into consideration before starting to use the programs, such as: clarify the educational objectives of the program, provide students with the most important concepts that might be faced during the educational process with specified the time required and the teacher must explain the certain steps and responsibilities that students must follow to accomplish the program and select the activities that students will do after learning the program.

A- The Global experience

The Global experience can be summarised in two states: Canada and Malaysia. In Canada, a group of students prepare and assemble variety of educational resources on the internet, this important step was highlighted by the Canadian state, were the first interest of the state was to integrate the public and the private sectors and that will help establishing the school network which was created in 1993 at a cost of 30000$.

The Malaysian experience consists of a project called "the smart school," this project considered an integrated project, where the main objective lies in the preparation of the generation's future through the development of the traditional instruments used in education to other modern and sophisticated technology. The design of the Malaysian project is dependent on school server that connected to the local area network, it supports and encourages the individuals to the self-education, and this experience includes tests and duties in which the result can be seen directly through the network (al-rashedi, 2000).

B- The Regional experience

We can review the regional experience by talking about the experience of al-Sharjah and al-Ain schools in the UAE. Where an electronic classroom was created including several subjects such as: Arabic language, Islamic

education, science and most of the scheduled subjects, in a way that would be better accepted by the students according to the big fun and breaking the deadlock that this experience offers. Also, through this project the teacher can test the students and add some challenges by the fun scientific competitions that change the studying routine (al-majali and al-mawajdh, 2012).

C- The local experience

The local experience in Saudi Arabia were rich in this area, where here the experience of Abdullah bin Abdul-Aziz that widely-known on the internet and in schools, this experience program contains several computers and other electronic devices that connected live and online, the students learn how to use these devices by several lectures in addition to the tests and competitions in each subject in the curriculum. The reason of the succeed of this project is applying the advanced computer techniques in the learning process and use these techniques in a positive way which help create an electronic generation were the schools, colleges and the other educational institutions are connected to special local networks that offers a multimedia lessons which are flexible and break the routine easily with the ability to view student's grade (Abd al-Kareem, 2008).

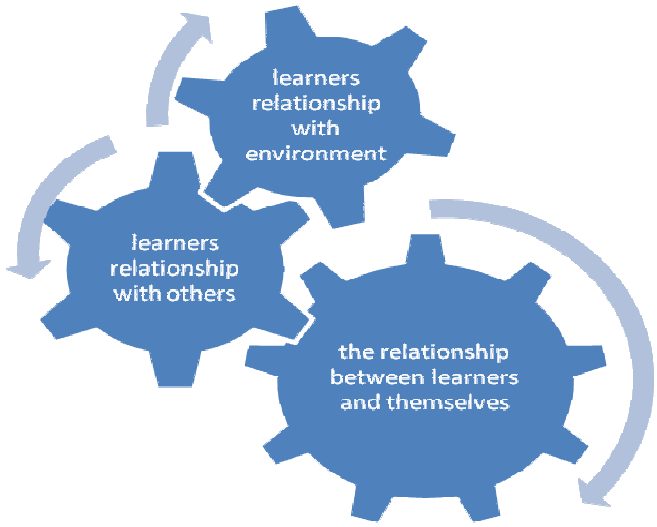
2.6 The family education and e-learning

The curriculum of the family education subject contains the family philosophy concepts which have impact in explaining individuals and collective needs, to encourage them to develop their capacities in educational actions and accomplish their educational plan according to a modern equivalent where the learner learns to build knowledge.

The educational material of the family education based on several foundations linked to the educational system as a whole and to the fixed foundations that concern of the learner and his life. While the dimensions can be divided into individual dimensions, social dimensions and environmental dimensions, connected in a relationship and a triple vision that means the relationship between the learners themselves and their relationship with social and environmental dimensions, which influence in two direct elements: first, creating balance between the environment and the learner and second, the preservation of the environment.

The advantages of the family education curriculum is the seeking to develop the student's knowledge through the development of the student's potential and the ability to make the right decisions in individual and collective behaviour cases in the field of the community, healthy, and environmental education.

The educational material that related to the family education curriculum has a distinctive character in its open nature over all other educational materials which work as a basic tributary or extensions, also it can be found in science, physics and other subjects. That adds to it a flexible dimension where the e-learning concepts and computerised programs can be applied easily which increases the impacts on the students and the environment alike.



The physical, environmental and social dimensions of the family education (the researcher, 2016)

3. Conclusion

Encouraging the integration of teachers and students in a dynamic and thinking encouragement environment has a positive effect in supporting the positive integration of the technological education, for that the researcher recommends applying the Rogers theory (2003), which recommends adopting the effective change and consider the information technology as the main leader in the educational process. It should be noted here that the Government of any country play an important role in making the integration between the information and

communication technology and the teachers in the educational process more facilitated, and this can be achieved by adopting sustainable programs competent in understanding the technical, administrative, financial and social dimensions.

Integrating the information and communication technology in the teaching systems is an important step in promoting the innovation in the region. However, before that the appropriate technological tools such as computers and internet must be provided in addition to provide a coherent framework between the technology and the personnel to improve the student's future through exploiting the competencies in the most appropriate way.

The teachers need to understand how to use the information and communication technology in appropriate way that ensures the motivation, the development of the cognitive skills, deepen the education and the contribution to gain the skills that required in innovating and developing the talents.

The family education subject distinguished by the open nature on all other materials as tributaries such as scientific activity and technical openness, or as extensions such as science, physics, sociologists and other subjects, this flexible and open nature facilitates applying the e-learning concepts and the computerised programs on the family education subject which make a great impact on the students and the environment alike.

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