THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING WIKISPACE WEB ON GRADUATE STUDENTS' ACHIEVEMENTS IN CLASSROOM AT COLLEGE OF EDUCATION IN ALBAHA UNIVERSITY

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Abstract

This paper seeks to share the effectiveness of wikispace web using by graduate master students at Albaha University. As graduate students posted to the wikispace, they were asked to engage in preparing a lesson and studying by wikispace usage. T test method was used in this study to analyze the data. Based on the nature of the study, the qualitative method was employed to obtain information about the effectiveness of wikispace web in classroom. The results indicated that there were statistical significant differences in the achievements mean groups. The findings showed that the two groups did significantly favor the respondents on the achievements.

Keywords: Wikispace Web, achievements, effectiveness

Introduction

Many schools, colleges and universities around the world, but we can say that a lot of States and public and private institutions has come a long way in e-learning for economic feasibility and effectiveness and efficiency in providing scientific and educational materials and training for staff and students in the appropriate time and place. I put hands on code Wikispaces in education, where it is the world's most popular software that facilitates the learning process. Is a space on the Web, which enables you to share work, ideas, photos, links, videos, educational materials, advertisements, instructions, directives, laws, and anything else you can think of in your thoughts. This code provides a set of tools that make sharing all kinds of files very easy both for students and for teachers.

Hodges (2004), discussed the background of motivation, and two kinds of learning design motivation, and some practices in the learning based on web sites. The self-efficacy is the core of motivation, when designing e-learning experiences should be increased the self-efficacy from students 'efforts. For example, navigation system, feedback and blended learning.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Ali, Sait and Al-Tawil (2003) discussed the view of Saudi learners toward e-learning. The advantages of using e-learning are time saving, flexibility, easy to update content and availability anywhere. Another important point is the limit access of Internet usage in Saudi Arabia compare to the number of population. About 700,000 (2.6) users have become online successfully. The students who prefer take a regular class 35% and 29% at home, 36% uncertain. That was because the lack of awareness by Saudi community toward the use of e-learning. Overall, learners did not prefer to take course by Internet usage but not equal to regular courses and not accredited in Saudi Arabia.

Lam and Bordia(2008) discussed the reasons of selected e-learning instead traditional learning and the elements of an attractive e-learning course by teachers and students. Teachers and students agreed of e-learning is saving timand flexible of using resources but the role of institution reputation was more important to students than teachers. Qualitative method was applied on 12 teachers and 18 students average age 37 of students. Based on students'

responses the instructional design and online interaction were the main reason of attractive e-learning. But teachers came up with three reasons instructional design, personal interaction and student support.

Zhang, Zhao, Zhou and Nunamaker(2004) discussed E-learning which is defined the use of electronic media and information and communication technologies in education. E-learning is mostly inclusive all kinds of educational technology in learning and teaching. E-learning is focused on a learner-centered, self paced, learning environment, time and location flexibility, global audience, archival capability for information reused and sharing. In the other hand, it lacks of immediate feedback, increases time of teacher's preparation, not comfortable, anxiety and frustration to learners and teachers.

Methodology

An experimental design was conducted to collect data from learners in College of Education at Albaha University. The participants in this study were males in Albaha university in Saudi Arabia. The study was included learners who use or do not use E-learning. The users of E-learning benefit from using it effectively in their teaching of students. The studies below shed light on how E-learning(wikispace) use improves students' learning and instructors' teaching. The participants in this study included only male and aged 25 to 35. Data from a total of 33 were entered into the statistical software (SPSS version 20.0) for analyzing the study.

Results

The results of the study analysis showed that (N= 33, p< 0.05) a control group of 15 students and an experimental group of 18 students. For the students' achievements, males group one reported(control group) a mean of posttest = 25.00 with standard deviation of σ = 2.507 while males group two(experimental group) reported a mean of posttest = 17.17 with standard deviation of σ = 3.365. While running a t test of group one, it shows the difference of pretest=17.871 and posttest= 38.620, which refers to there is an improvement in students' achievement based on their results. P= .000. As p< 0.05, the results indicated that there were statistical significant differences in the achievements mean groups as shown in Table. The findings showed that the two groups did significantly favor the respondents on the achievements.

The findings are consistent with the previous studies about the use of e-learning is beneficial to leaners. Educators who do not use E-learning in teaching need time to adjust. They cannot discern E-learning unless they are in a traditional setting. Ultimately, when they become familiar with using it, they will realize the usefulness of the method, which have brought convenience to their daily teaching. Instructors and learner' familiarity with and E-learning method use led to more positive attitudes and achievements toward the use of E-learning.

The results did match with previous studies. For example, Albirini(2006) explored the instructors' attitudes toward the use of information and communication technologies of high school English as a Foreign Language (EFL) in Syria. Also, the researcher examined the relationship between two groups in their achievemnts . The suggestion of this study shows that learners may have positive achievements while using wikispace web in education. The results shed light on the learners' achievements when the use of technology tools in educational setting.

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Group Statistics

	group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Post	1	15	25.00	2.507	.647
	2	18	17.17	3.365	.793

One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pre	15	16.53	3.583	.925
Post	15	25.00	2.507	.647

Summary

The purpose of this study was to discover students' achievements while the use of E-learning(wikispace) in teaching students at Albaha university, Saudi Arabia. Based on the results of this study, the difference in two groups of learners are statistically significant based on their means difference. The study employed a quantitative method to obtain information about achievements of Saudi learners. The study suggests that in future studies, students should be involved in evaluating their peers' achievements because they know their understanding well and they can better explain their improvement. The results indicated that individuals had have different achievements after the use of E-learning with a control group and not use with an experimental group. The findings of this study did contribute to the existing literature regarding the achievements of learners while the use of E-learning in teaching. The study has given crucial information to parents, peers, and students about students' achievements in the use of E-learning(wikispace web) in class. The results can be generalized beyond the sample size and population of learners' achievements.

The results of this study indicated that there was significant difference in two groups in their achievements. These results suggest that the effects of e-learning on these achievements are worthy of further investigation.

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