

Obstacles Use e-Learning Faced by Faculty Members in Saudi Arabia

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Abstract: This study aimed to detect obstacles to the use of e-Learning from the standpoint of the faculty in the College of Sciences and Humanities members Ghat at Majmaah University, study sample consisted of 57 member and a member of the teaching staff and the fact that a small population of the study was the researcher used all members of society as a sample for study for the academic year 2015/2016. A questionnaire was applied to this sample which included three main areas: the degree of satisfaction of teaching about the e-Learning in terms of content and design staff, the technical aspects and to identify the barriers to its use. Results indicated satisfaction faculty members for e-Learning portal D2L in terms of content, design and technical aspects also showed a number of technical problems pointed out by the answers the participants in the questionnaire that there is no ongoing maintenance of computers and the results showed the large administrative burden assigned faculty member teaching also pointed to the existence of positive attitudes towards the use of e-Learning portal in teaching lasting encouraged by the university administration to activate the gate. The study recommended the need to provide a quick and easy mechanism for communication with site designers, training of teaching how to use e-Learning and the provision of induction guide staff members and the need to reduce administrative burdens are assigned to a faculty member.

Key words: Obstacles, e-Learning, obstacles content and design, technical obstacles, Saudi Arabia

INTRODUCTION

Electronic learning (e-Learning) has altered and will continue to affect teaching and learning contexts in tertiary education (Salmon and Jones, 2004). The use electronic learning in this century of modern uses which contributes to increasing the effectiveness of the learners so that it can from discovery, analysis, synthesis and assisted in the acquisition of high communication skills and achieve the desired goals.

Also, e-Learning is performed using modern communication mechanisms of computer and networks, multimedia, voice and image, graphics and mechanisms of search as well as web portals of all kinds and forms to deliver information benefits to quickly and with high quality and less effort of teaching and learning (Lao and Gonzales, 2005).

Also, enjoys e-Learning great attention by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia through the program (national) launched by King Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz since he was a crown prince and a conscious response to the imperatives of development in the kingdom which require a distinctive growth in technical education and methods in the field of computing, telecommunications and the internet.

In light of the era of information technology and take advantage of e-Learning in universities which requires a gradual change and move according to a clear and well

thought out strategy. Idris and Rahman has been confirmed in 2005 on the success of IT in modern organizations depends on careful planning and planned to use them with other resources of the organization, namely: human resources, physical capabilities and information (Idris and Rahman, 2005) and it became necessary for those universities that are worthwhile and rely on e-Learning in the search for obstacles to enable them to apply e-Learning D2L and take advantage of the large impacts and efforts to find a prominent solutions to address those obstacles; to mitigate the adverse effects or remove them as much as possible, the research about "What are the obstacles use e-Learning faced by faculty members in Saudi Arabia?"

Literature review: Gamdi and Samarji (2016) focus to identify the obstacles faced by higher education institutions in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia where the study focused on the Saudi universities emerging as a case study was 537 questionnaire distributed to the teaching of the various staff colleges via e-mail, it was collected 214 questionnaires and was one of the most important results of the study and there are no factors limiting the activation of e-Learning, namely: gender, where faculty members found fewer contraindications of using the teaching of men authority as well as external sources available, the study recommended the need to develop a strategy by the Saudi higher education institutions this particula.

Basqr explain trends faculty members on e-Learning and the pros and cons faced by faculty, Information Science Department, Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Om Al-Qura when they are using this technique. This researcher found that the vast majority (70%) of the study sample were younger than 50 years old and that all sample members study supporters fully support the use of e-Learning technology, it was also noted that 50% of the study sample did not identify who is the official responsible for providing e-Learning services within the university. It turned out that 85% of faculty members believe that the biggest obstacle faced by the students in the use of this technique is the recent experience with these students while 95% of the sample of the study believe that the most important benefit of the students will acquire the use of this technique at any time and from any location (Tahmasebpour, 2016).

This study discusses an important obstacles to teachers use e-Learning from the viewpoint of supervisors in Jeddah, the researcher used the descriptive survey, the number of the study population 191 educational supervisors and are of all supervisors in Jeddah, showed the results of the study to a lack of statistically significant differences between the positions of educators supervisors toward e-Learning back to the variable: experience, qualification, specialization, training in educational supervision and knowledge of computerized (Fawaz, 2007).

In this study, examine obstacles to the use of e-Learning portal (EDUWAVE) from the perspective of the Jordanian public school teachers in the city of Amman where the study sample consisted of 90 male and female teachers were randomly selected out of the 10 schools in the second semester of the year 2008/2009. Results of the study showed the satisfaction of faculty members for the location of the e-Learning portal in terms of its design and its components as results showed the presence of a number of technical problems when using the site and the existence of negative attitudes towards the use of site e-Learning portal in the Department of Education and the results indicated the presence of positive trends towards the use of e-Learning site gate in teaching. Was one of the most important recommendations of the study need to train teachers on how to use the site and to encourage the activation of use.

This study about obstacles of e-Learning from the viewpoint of the Hashemite University students and to identify the impact of each of the college, gender and experience in the internet these obstacles, reached the study sample 583 students from the bachelor's level and used a questionnaire composed of 39 items, the results showed that the most important e-Learning impediments

to lack of technical knowledge about many of the software, the study also showed that there is no statistically significant obstacles related to e-Learning is due to the college on all areas of differences and showed there were statistically significant differences due to gender in favor of females, also a statistically significant variable experience in the internet between the owners of big and little experience differences appeared in the first and second areas and the tool as a whole (Esfahani *et al.*, 2013).

This study sought to detect obstacles to e-Learning in Saudi Arabia from the standpoint of educational leaders, researcher has used a questionnaire was distributed to a sample of 420 of the men's and educational leaders in the Riyadh region for the academic year 2005/2006 and the results showed that more obstacles for the teacher is the lack of teacher to e-Learning mechanisms and the large administrative burden required of a teacher and a lack of incentives, it turns out that over obstacles with the curriculum is the density of courses, lack of curriculum agree with the rapid development of the software as well as the low readiness of network speed dial (Otaibi, 2006). As for the administrative constraints were the large number of students per class and the limited number of computers in the school but for the regulatory constraints was the unavailability of the right place and the shortage of human resources and finally in the field of financial constraints has been the most high material cost for this type of learning. There is also a statistically significant obstacle in this kind of education in favor of female differences at least, experience and educational qualification highest in more obstacles (Otaibi, 2006).

Kmili (2007) study explain to get to know the reality of the use of e-Learning techniques at the King Abdul Aziz University in Jeddah by identifying: recognize the reality of the spread of e-Learning techniques University to identify the most important administrative and organizational obstacles they face in this regard, the study relied on the questionnaire as a tool to gather information. Among the most important findings of the study: low penetration of e-Learning techniques, King Abdul Aziz University in Jeddah, the lack of qualified administrative staff to deal with the modern artistic techniques as one of the obstacles highest impact on the success of the application of e-Learning process and the lack of computers in the halls linked to the internet and the lack of the availability of funding to support e-Learning with the rigidity of rules and regulations and the absence of rules and regulations donor scientific degrees for students in e-Learning and the small number of specialists in the process of applying e-Learning and the difficulty of access to software in arabic (Kmili, 2007).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The fact that the nature of the study and the quality of information to be obtained to identify the views and responses of respondents about the obstacles to the use of e-Learning from the standpoint of the faculty in the College of Sciences and Humanities members Ghat in the Majmaah University of Riyadh region. The researcher used the quasi-experimental approach in this study because it fits the nature of her problem as it has been preparing the study tool and duly judged to be sure of the relevance of the objectives of the study and try to answer her questions.

The study population consisted of all faculty in the College of Sciences and Humanities members Ghat at Majmaah University composed and numbered 57 Member/member of the teaching staff including 38 faculty members 19 a member of the faculty for the academic year 2015/2016.

Study sample: The study sample consisted of 34 faculty members make up ratio 59.64% of the total study population and Table 1 and 2 show the percentage and frequency of the sample according to the variables of sex, academic qualification and the number of years of experience.

Study instrument: The research developed a questionnaire addressed to the faculty in the College of Sciences and Humanities members Ghat in the Majmaah University included a series of paragraphs represent obstacles to e-Learning. questionnaire designed after returning to academic specialists in this area and some of the previous studies related to the content of the study

and the use of previous standards in this regard, the researcher reached final form questionnaire, consisting of 24 items.

After you design a questionnaire preliminary its image presented to the panel of judges who specialize in bundled with the university of experience and competence in this area and measurement and evaluation where numbered 10 where they were asked to express their opinion on the content and paragraphs study tool in terms of: appropriate paragraphs of the areas identified in the questionnaire, linguistic integrity, clarity of meaning and to make any amendments or suggestions they deem appropriate.

To check the veracity of the questionnaire was presented to the panel of judges who specialize in the Majmaah University of experienced and qualified and experienced in the field of e-Learning are: undersecretary of e-Learning and distance education and Dean of the College of Technology in addition to the arbitration within the College of hiding scientific departments in the field of computer, measurement and evaluation and management and others, then the researcher conducting the amendments proposed by the arbitrators that which centered on paragraphs agree with the dimension of that put into it and the safety of formulation paragraphs linguistically and contained the resolution in its final form on 24 items, divided into 3 areas: problems relating to the location of e-Learning portal in terms of content and design, measured through the answers to a sample of faculty members for a set of questions 1-10. Technical problems with the use of e-Learning portal, measured through the answers to a sample of faculty members for a set of questions 11-16. The reality of the use of e-Learning from a sample of faculty members gate, measured through the answers to the sample questions on a range of 17-24.

Table 1: Summary literature review

Subject/Titles	Purpose/Objectives	Researchers
Perceived Barriers towards e-Learning by faculty members at a recently established University in Saudi Arabia	To identify the obstacles faced by higher education institutions in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia where the study focused on the emerging Saudi Universities	Gamdi and Samarji (2016)
e-Education and its impact on the faculty: a case study of the Department of Information Science at the University of the members of the Umm al-Qura.	Trends faculty members about the e-Learning the pros and cons faced by faculty members	Basqr and Mohammed
Obstacles teachers use e-Learning from the viewpoint of supervisors in Jeddah	This study discusses important obstacles to teachers use e-Learning from the viewpoint of supervisors in Jeddah	Fawaz (2007)
Obstacles to the use of e-Learning portal Eduwave from the viewpoint of Jordan public school teachers in the city of Amman and attitudes and so on	In this study, examine an obstacles to the use of e-Learning portal (Eduwave) from the perspective of the Jordanian public school teachers in the city of Amman	Soman and Hamza study
Obstacles to the use of e-Learning from the viewpoint of the Hashemite University students	This study about obstacles of e-Learning from the viewpoint of the Hashemite University students and to identify the impact of each of the college, gender and experience in the internet	Mohammed and Sheikh Attia
Obstacles to e-Learning at the Ministry of Education	This study sought to detect obstacles to e-Learning in Saudi Arabia from the standpoint of educational leaders	Otaibi (2006)
Obstacles to e-Learning in Saudi Universities Applied on King Abdul Aziz University in Jeddah	This study explain to get to know the reality of the use of e-Learning techniques at the King Abdul Aziz University in Jeddah by identifying: recognize the reality of the spread of e-Learning techniques University	Kmili (2007)

Table 2: Discuss summary literature review

Obstacles	References
Obstacles related to the efficiency and skills of faculty members of use e-Learning	Garndi and Samarji (2016), Kmili (2007), Fawz (2007) Otaibi (2006), Salmon and Jones (2004)
Obstacles relating to non-computer devices and specialized laboratories provide enough	Fawaz (2007), Otaibi (2006), Gamdi and Samarji (2016)
Lack of technician's e-Learning	Fawaz (2007) and Otaibi (2006)

Where faculty members put a sign over their approval of the paragraphs raised in the questionnaire among 5 alternatives as a measure of Eckart (Likert) Quintet are: level number 5 indicates the answer (Strongly disagree), level No. 4 shows the answer (OK), level No. 3 Indicates the answer (neutral), level 2 indicates the answer (not OK) and level 1 indicates the answer (strongly disagree).

Standard statistical: To explain the study sample responses to each paragraph of its tool and the whole tool has been relying on the average answers respondents following form: the arithmetic average of 1-1.49 means the temperature is too low, the arithmetic average of 1.50-2.49 means a few degrees, the arithmetic average of 2.50-3.49 means moderate degree, the arithmetic average of 3.50-4.49 means a large degree and arithmetic average 4.50-5.00 means a very large degree.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Review of demographic characteristics of the study sample; Table 3 shows from that most of the respondents are male category where they formed 70.6 and 29.4% were female and it was them 8.8% of the teaching assistants and 29.4% of the lecturers and 58.8% of assistant professor and 2.9 associate professor while there is not any scientific degree in the ranks professor, the average number of years of experience for members of the sample (1-under 5 years) and (5-under 10 years) equally (35.3%), >10 years (29.4%).

The Department of Business Administration more respondents reaching (33.3%) and the Department of Computer and English equally (24.2%) while the law department was less respondents (18.2%) while the number of respondents who have been specializing in e-Learning courses D2L (97.1%). The results of the study according to the questions.

The results relating to the first question and discussed what degree of satisfaction teaching at Majmaah University faculty members when using e-Learning portal site in terms of content and design?: To answer this question, we must examine the independent variable and dependent variables and to study the dependent variable (Satisfaction teaching at Majmaah University faculty members) must know the answers to the sample questions from the group measured by Table 3.

Table 3: Study sample characteristics

Demographic variables		
Variables	Repetition	Percentage
Gender		
Male	24	70.6
Female	10	29.4
Degree		
Teaching assistant	3	8.8
Lecturer	10	29.4
Assistant professor	20	58.8
Co-professor	1	2.9
Professor	0	0
Number of years of experience (years)		
Of 1-under 5	12	35.3
Mn5-under 10	12	35.3
>10	10	29.4
Scientific department degree		
Computer science	8	24.2
English	8	24.2
Business management	11	33.3
Law	6	18.2
Did you receive a specialized course in e-Learning D2L?		
Yeah	33	97.1
No	1	2.91
Total	34	100

Through the Table 3 shows us the following: answers respondents from this group of paragraphs did not differ, there was a marked contrast with and this is what we infer it through the averages of the answers converged sample and standard deviation little.

Most respondents were the averages of their answers revolve around the question (Iagree) has reached. Largest arithmetic average for this group 3.93 was obtained by paragraph 2 “the contents of D2L gate and clear on the home page (homepage)” and less arithmetic average 2.81 obtained by paragraph 6 “there is no need to add any new content portal”. The degree of approval medium.

Most respondents agreed that the level of satisfaction of the faculty of the consolidated university of members when using e-Learning portal D2L in terms of content and great design with a mean 3.55 and a standard deviation of a few 0.76 which indicates that the dispersion of the answers to this paragraph.

Through averages answers respondents from this group of questions that measure the satisfaction of faculty in the Majmaah University of members on the use of e-Learning portal D2L in terms of content and design, we find that there is approval of this dimension and this is consistent with what came in the literature on this topic and he reached his study for the satisfaction of faculty members for the location of the e-Learning portal in terms of its design and its components (Table 4).

Table 4: Results of the descriptive statistical analysis of the satisfaction of teaching at Majmaah University faculty members when they use e-Learning portal D2L in terms of content and design

Opinion faculty member of the e-Learning portal D2L in terms of content and design	Arithmetic average	Average measurement tools	SD	Rank
Gate D2L goals mentioned clearly to its users	3.81	Great	0.57	2
D2L contents of the gate and clear on the home page (homepage)	3.93	Great	0.57	1
Movement between the gate D2L pages easy and clear	3.45	Medium	1.15	4
Writing used in the gate and clear and easy to read	3.80	Great	0.57	3
All the contents of the gate is essential and irreplaceable	3.17	Medium	2.12	5
No need to add any new content to the gate	2.81	Medium	2.12	6
Total	3.55	Great	0.76	-

Table 5: Results degree of satisfaction teaching at Majmaah University faculty members when using e-Learning portal in terms of the technical aspects

Opinion faculty member of the e-Learning portal D2L in terms of content and design	Arithmetic average	Average measurement tools	SD	Rank
Gateway provides D2L search engine so that the user can search in the portal according to their needs	3.28	Medium	0.70	6
There is high-level protection system and the security of all the contents of the gate	3.59	Great	0.70	5
University site provides easy access to the e-Learning portal	4.10	Great	0.57	2
Suitable to take advantage of the gate D2L network speed	3.00	Medium	1.41	7
There is a constant encouragement by the university administration to activate the gate D2L	4.22	Great	0.70	1
College provide adequate training on the use of the gate D2L	3.96	Great	0.57	4
Difficulty activating some D2L system and uses tools	4.06	Great	0.57	3
College constant maintenance of computers provide	2.42	Very few	1.70	8
Total	3.58	Great	0.44	-

The results relating to the second question and discussed “What degree of satisfaction teaching at Majmaah University faculty members when using e-Learning portal in terms of the technical aspects?”: Table 5 the results of the descriptive statistical analysis of the level of satisfaction of teaching at Majmaah University faculty members when they use e-Learning portal in terms of the technical aspects.

The results of the descriptive statistical analysis of the level of satisfaction of teaching at Majmaah University faculty members when they use e-Learning portal in terms of the technical aspects.

Through the above table shows us the following: answers varied respondents from this group of paragraphs, the largest arithmetic average for this group 4.22 was obtained by paragraph 11 “there is a constant encouragement by the university administration to activate the gate D2L” as it heads toward answering some (big) and less arithmetic average 2.42 obtained by paragraph 14 “college provides continuous maintenance of computers” which refers to the answer (very few).

In the paragraphs of this group of questions most respondents agreed that the faculty of the consolidated university of members when they use e-Learning portal where large technical aspects with the exception of paragraph 14 relating to “the availability of college constant maintenance of computers” where I got this paragraph the arithmetic average was 2.42 which refers to the average answer (very few).

This is consistent with the findings of his study Soman and Hamza the existence of a number of technical problems when using the site for many of the software.

The results relating to the third question and discussed: What degree of impediments to the use of e-Learning among the faculty at the University of Majmaah members from their point of view?: Table 6 the results of the statistical analysis of the degree of impediments to the use of e-Learning among faculty at Majmaah University faculty members in terms of their point of view.

Through the above table shows us the following: answers varied sample paragraphs for this group. Greater arithmetic average for this group was 4.57 has been obtained by paragraph 19 “the large number of administrative burdens in charge of it” as it heads toward answering some (very large) and less arithmetic average 2.44 obtained by paragraph 22 “non-conviction D2L mails usefulness of education in higher education” which refers to the answer to (a few).

Frequent administrative burdens are assigned to a faculty member are more obstacles in terms of their point of view this reference to the weakness of the use of e-Learning D2L the faculty of the consolidated university of members in terms of their point of view, come this finding approval with the study by Otaibi (2006) and Kmili (2007) which refers to the large administrative burden required from the teacher and the lack of computers in the halls linked to the internet, the small number of specialists in the process of applying e-Learning, the lack of

Table 6: Results of the descriptive statistical analysis of the degree of impediments to the use of e-Learning D2L the faculty at Majmaah University faculty members in terms of their point of view

Opinion faculty member handicaps the use of e-Learning portal D2L from their point of view	Arithmetic average	Average measurement tools	SD	Rank
Lectures conflict with D2L courses	4.10	Great	2.12	5
Build and design course requires considerable time and effort	4.55	Very large	0.31	2
Lack of technical support for faculty members	3.72	Great	1.57	6
Poor infrastructure e-Learning D2L (halls, devices and networks)	4.14	Great	0.57	4
The large administrative burden assigned	4.57	Very large	0.70	1
The lack of incentives for the use of D2L whether physical or moral	4.30	Great	1.41	3
D2L e-Learning is not suitable for the current school courses	3.24	Medium	0.70	8
Lack of conviction usefulness D2L e-Learning in higher education	2.44	A few	1.41	10
Non-student interaction	3.61	Great	1.52	7
Induction e-Learning guide D2L enough for the application	2.65	Medium	0.57	9
Total	3.73	Great	0.59	-

encouraging the use of e-Learning incentives, lack of curriculum agree with the rapid development of software as well as the low readiness of network speed dial and difficulties related to the students reaching the amount of (77.27%).

Not convinced by the usefulness of teaching mails Education Commission D2L in university education and directory induction e-Learning D2L weak all obstacles to the faculty at the University of Majmaah where members of their point of view.

When asked respondents about obstacles to the use of e-Learning D2L in terms of their point of view we find that they all agreed that these various obstacles that may have affected them in a big way.

CONCLUSION

Recommendations and proposals of the study: college quick and easy mechanism to provide to communicate with the designers of the portal and those who support it when something goes wrong to do the necessary maintenance of computers. Train faculty members on how to use e-Learning D2L and provide evidence of induction developer e-Learning D2L enough for the application. Reduce administrative burdens are assigned to a faculty member to be able to use the e-Learning system D2L. Overcome the obstacles that can prevent spreading the culture of e-Learning in the Majmaah University and specifically in the College of Science and Humanities Studies Ghat. Provide the proposed mechanisms to overcome the obstacles to e-Learning D2L at Majmaah University. Benefit from the expertise and experience of other Saudi universities that apply electronic education. Other studies include all the faculties of the University of Majmaah and compared their results with each other and with other Saudi universities to determine the obstacles e-Learning.

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