Comparison between e-learning and direct education: an analytical study of teaching methods and academic achievement

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Abstract:
Education is one of the basics of life. Without it, nations do not advance, sciences and scientific studies do not advance, and discoveries that contribute to the advancement of human life do not occur. The importance of this research lies in shedding light on the transformations that the educational system has witnessed as a result of the increasing use of e-learning technologies, which has affected teaching strategies and evaluation methods. The method of education that occurs directly between the instructor and the pupils is known as traditional education. Speaking in front of pupils is one of the more conventional teaching techniques. Self-learning via computers or mobile devices is known as e-learning. The most notable of e-learning's numerous advantages is that it saves time and money because it is inexpensive and allows students to access it from any location because they do not have to leave their homes or places of employment to attend classes. It offers extremely well-designed information, and students' overall academic performance may be raised by balancing and integrating the benefits of the two systems.

Keywords: Education - Academic achievement - E-learning - direct.

Introduction:

Education is one of the basics of life. Without it, nations do not advance, sciences and scientific studies do not advance, and discoveries that contribute to the advancement of human life do not occur. Education is an organized and regular process whose goal is for the learner to acquire the general foundations that build his knowledge of public life matters. This is carried out with clear, defined objectives and in a planned, deliberate way (Antoninis et al., 2023). It is possible to define education as the systematic dissemination of knowledge to the student or as the knowledge, skills, experiences, and information that the recipient gains from certain sources. The term "education" refers to the process by which a person learns a particular science or industry because it is a design that uses knowledge to help the recipient individual make the change he desires. The teacher uses this process to help the student accomplish his goals and fulfill his obligations.

A joint commitment between educators and students, education seeks to equip pupils to learn throughout their lives, developing their skills to complete new tasks and not only replicating the work of past generations. Through education, people may enhance their critical and intelligent thinking skills, which in turn allows them to think profoundly and thoroughly. Education is based on a person's capacity to discriminate between what he knows and what he does not know in life, not just on his memory or level of knowledge (Shehata et al., 2023). Education also improves a person's capacity for rational thought, moral behavior, and life appreciation. It is also the tool that will allow people to make positive changes in the world. The four fundamental components of education are as follows:

- Teachers: Teachers are responsible for disseminating knowledge, delivering it to students, and facilitating their understanding of the material. Teachers' responsibilities go beyond simply imparting knowledge; they are thought leaders who provide students with opportunities to apply what they have learned and expand their horizons in real-life situations.
- Student: is the individual to whom the teacher provides the information and ideas necessary to build his intellectual personality towards life.
- Place of receiving education, the educational environment and its components, the level of its organization, and the educational resources necessary and organized for students to receive the necessary knowledge.
- Study materials, the way they are organized, and the method followed in teaching (Bound et al., 2021).

With the great development taking place in the world and the extensive use of technology, technology has been introduced into the educational process to a large extent, and reliance has been placed on modern methods of learning. This research will compare e-learning and face-to-face education and their impact on academic achievement.

Research problem:

The educational process is considered one of the basic pillars on which the development of societies and the achievement of sustainable development depend. With the technological development witnessed by societies in the last two decades, a new type of education called "e-learning" has emerged, which has become an alternative or complement to traditional education "face-to-face education", but with the use of e-learning, some problems appear such as students' lack of familiarity with technological methods and technological learning methods and the impact on academic achievement.

Importance of research:

The importance of this research lies in shedding light on the transformations that the educational system has witnessed as a result of the increasing use of e-learning technologies, which affects teaching strategies and assessment methods. This research will also help identify the best educational practices that can contribute to improving students' academic achievement, whether in traditional or modern educational environments.

Research objectives:

- Comparison between e-learning and face-to-face education
- Analysis of the impact of each type of education on academic achievement, including differences in students' academic performance.
- Identification of the most prominent challenges facing e-learning and ways to solve those challenges.

Research hypotheses:

- E-learning provides greater opportunities for flexibility and interaction, which enhances academic achievement compared to face-to-face education.
- Face-to-face education contributes more to academic achievement due to direct and continuous interaction between students and teachers.
- Academic achievement is affected by the psychological and social factors of students in both e-learning and face-to-face education environments.

Research community and sample:

The research was applied to the educational environment, as the study addressed the topic of comparing e-learning and face-to-face education, as the research was applied to several academic institutions, to identify the educational methods that are applied to students, and teaching methods, by applying them to students, teachers and officials in the educational institution, and the size of the sample individuals reached 100 individuals from educational institutions, who are specialists and students of the English language for intermediate students.

Research methodology and data collection methods:

The research is based on the descriptive and analytical approaches, as the research addressed educational topics and methods used in learning.

- Descriptive approach:

One of the most crucial techniques in scientific research, master's theses, doctoral dissertations, and scientific research methods generally is the descriptive approach, which helps define the phenomenon being studied, put it in the right context, and make sense of all the details surrounding it.

The following are the main characteristics of this approach, which is regarded as the first step toward achieving academic results associated with the research and solidifying solutions represented in the suggestions and proposals made by the researcher to resolve the controversy contained in the research text:

- It is the initial stage in applying this method to identify the research topic. Based on this, it is decided whether the descriptive technique is suitable and whether the question pertains to a social or behavioral phenomenon.
- The research topic is formulated in the form of one or more hypotheses; the student presents a solution to it at the beginning and is committed to proving or refuting it through the evidence included in the research.

In the next stage, the researcher selects the appropriate survey tools for the descriptive approach, such as questionnaires, interviews, tests, and observations to collect information.

At this stage, the research tools used must be organized, published, and tested. This is to ensure their usefulness in achieving the results that the researcher wants to obtain.

After collecting the information and data, the researcher classifies, categorizes, and prepares them for analysis. Manual statistical methods or computer applications are used.

Then, the data is analyzed, and the research results are presented in an organized and accurate manner according to the evidence provided through the use of the descriptive approach stage.

After that, the results and recommendations that contribute to solving the research problem are extracted (Doyle et al., 2020).

Analytical approach:

This method is considered one of the specialized methods used by researchers to conduct detailed scientific research. The method refers to the path or way of thinking that researchers follow to clarify a phenomenon or problem and confront reality in a way that organizes the arrangement of problems according to a fixed theory regardless of the type of scientific research method.

The goal is to obtain results that clarify the causes and explain the ambiguity of the phenomenon. In most cases, there is no single method used to conduct scientific research.

Researchers try to make the most of these methods, overcome the shortcomings of some methods, and maximize their positives by relying on more than one method.

Analytical methods, like other scientific methods, have their own rules that they rely on, which are represented in three axes:

- Interpretation: This axis consists of presenting the scientific research with its extensive explanation and searching for its explanations. This is done by searching for the basic elements and identifying the causes and reasons that help explain the phenomenon.
- Evaluation (criticism): This axis consists of the correct scientific evaluation of any previous studies similar to the scientific research conducted by the researcher, and identifying the weaknesses and correcting them on a scientific basis.
- Synthesis (conclusion): It represents the integration of concepts and results, whether complete or partial, and can be called the conclusion stage, based on which generalization is made.

The importance of the analytical method in scientific research is shown in the following:

- Using explanation and criticism to clarify the research: The researcher must use explanation and criticism to clarify the research.

The method summarizes the elements reached by the researcher and must be supported by evidence, whether descriptive or numerical. This is one of the

most important aspects of the analytical method in scientific research (Sechelski et al., 2019).

The results section is considered essential in all scientific research methods, but the procedures associated with the analytical method contribute to placing it more accurately than other methods.

Research tool:

The research relies on the questionnaire, which is regarded as one of the most significant scientific research instruments utilized in numerous studies and research projects. The primary goal of the questionnaire is to gather data or information that sheds light on the issues, patterns, and trends of the target group. To complete the questionnaire, the questions must be written clearly and logically. This aids in accomplishing the study's objective and producing the intended outcomes.

The questionnaire is frequently used to determine the study sample's trends, examine their habits, and uncover crucial data that the researcher requires to carry out scientific research.

Advantages of the questionnaire:

- It can quickly cover far-flung locations and save a great deal of time and work while gathering information.

The researcher may construct the questionnaire, study its contents, examine it, submit it to specialists, and even test it out in advance without feeling rushed. As a result, the questionnaire has logical value and scientific correctness (Yaddanapudi et al., 2019).

Results:

The educational process is considered one of the processes that develops with time, and it requires the development of all its aspects in a way that keeps pace with the times. With the development of the times, modern methods used in the educational process have emerged, which differ from the methods used in traditional education (Bogarin et al., 2018).

- Traditional education:

For the educational process to occur during the semester, the teacher and students need to be physically present at the same place and time. We call this traditional education. Traditional education, which puts the teacher at the center of the learning process and periodically evaluates students' learning progress in addition to giving them a written or oral exam at the end of the semester, is the most well-known and widely used educational system in the world (Yang et al., 2021).

- Traditional teaching methods

Traditional teaching methods are:

Public Speaking: Public speaking or lecturing is the most popular method of teaching students, especially in advanced stages and graduate classes. Public speaking is the most popular, important, and effective traditional teaching tool at the same time. In this case, the teacher resorts to summarizing the abundant study materials and delivering them to students in an organized and systematic manner, which reduces the burden on the student. The following are the most important features of the public speaking method in education: Public speaking or lecturing can meet the specific needs of students by delivering a huge amount of information but in a simplified manner. Lectures are the preferred method for auditory students, those who learn best by listening. The teacher can exploit his skills and inspire his students during the lecture, which makes them more eager for his lectures and draw inspiration from him. By using the public speaking method, the lecturer can deliver information to the largest number of students (Zhao et al., 2021).

- Peer-assisted learning

The idea of peer-assisted learning is founded on the idea that a student may get support and help from a peer. To use this strategy, teachers designate a few students to head student groups in the classroom. In addition to being in charge of instructing their fellow students during the semester, the most crucial criteria for identifying and choosing student leaders are strong academic records and effective communication abilities. The following attributes define the peer-assisted learning approach:

- Helping students who have a fear of approaching their teachers and asking them questions, and by communicating with their peers, they break this barrier.
- This method enables students to choose to learn only what is unclear and incomprehensible to them, so they do not need to listen at length to an explanation of information they are familiar with, which creates a better learning environment for students that is suitable for everyone (Rueda et al., 2017).

- Using the Textbook:

The textbook is one of the main means in traditional education. Teachers often rely on textbooks as the main source of study materials, as the book is used as a tool for teaching and knowledge transfer. The textbook contains

comprehensive content that covers the curriculum in detail and includes texts, illustrations, exercises, and activities that help students understand the lessons.

- Problem-Based Learning

One of the methods that can be included under traditional education is problem-based learning, which is a method through which problems or practical cases are presented to students to analyze and solve on their own. This method can include applied activities or case studies that take place in the classroom (Zhao et al., 2021).

This method is useful for developing students' critical and analytical thinking skills, as it motivates them to use research and analysis skills to reach solutions. In this context, the teacher directs students to think of multiple solutions to the problems presented and encourages them to express their points of view.

- Individualized Instruction

Although traditional education often relies on group classes, many teachers adopt an individualized instructional approach, where each student is allocated some time to understand their individual learning needs. This may include providing additional support lessons for students with learning difficulties or designating activities to develop the skills of gifted students.

- Teaching using visual aids

Traditional education relies heavily on visual aids, such as whiteboards or interactive boards, maps, photographs, and models. These aids are used to illustrate ideas and concepts, which contributes to enhancing students' understanding. Visual aids are an effective tool for clarifying complex ideas and visualizing information, which helps students better understand the topics (Mohamed et al., 2020).

The impact and challenges of traditional education on students:

1. Academic Impact

One of the most prominent effects of traditional education on students is academic achievement. This system is directly related to providing knowledge to students through lectures, textbooks, and periodic tests. Students in this system are evaluated using traditional means, such as exams and homework. In this context, students' achievement is measured based on their ability to retrieve information and knowledge received in the classroom (Rueda et al., 2017).

Pros:Traditional education provides an opportunity for students to develop memory and quick retrieval skills, as students learn how to adapt to traditional assessment methods such as written exams, and the presence of personal interaction with teachers contributes to clarifying concepts that may be complex, and helps improve students' level of understanding of the subject matter, and traditional classrooms provide applied activities (such as practical work and group projects) that contribute to enhancing practical skills.

Cons:Traditional education often focuses on memorization and retrieval rather than critical thinking or innovation, which neglects some aspects of deep understanding of concepts. There are limitations to self-learning, as most education is limited to what is explained in the classroom, which reduces students' ability to research and explore on their own. Traditional education often relies on standardized tests that may not reflect a student's ability to apply knowledge in real-world situations (Grabowski et al., 2016).

2. Social Impact:

Students are greatly influenced socially by the traditional classroom environment, where students interact with their peers and teachers on a daily basis. This interaction is an essential part of learning in a traditional educational environment (Caballero, 2020).

Pros:Direct interaction between students and teachers enhances social relationships within the classroom and encourages students to exchange ideas. Traditional education helps develop cooperation and teamwork skills, as students interact in group activities and class projects. Social discipline in the traditional environment contributes to promoting values of respect and order among students.

Cons:Geographical separation in traditional classrooms may lead to social isolation for some students who may have difficulty interacting with others. Sometimes, students with learning difficulties or social anxiety may feel unable to participate effectively in a traditional environment, which may affect their social and academic achievement. Classroom interaction may be limited, as the focus is on the teacher's lecture rather than encouraging open discussions among students (Nurutdinova et al., 2016).

3. Psychological Impact:

Students in traditional education face a range of psychological impacts related to academic pressure and increased expectations.

Pros:Traditional education provides a clear organizational framework, where students know what is expected of them in each subject and what the deadlines are for assignments and tests, and the presence of teacher support helps students who need extra help overcome learning difficulties or manage stress.
Cons:The constant pressure of final exams and periodic tests can lead to psychological stress in some students, and students who do not perform well in traditional exams may feel frustrated or anxious, which affects their mental health, and excessive competition between students may increase the level of psychological stress, as students are often compared to their peers
(Kritt et al, 2022).

E-learning:

Self-learning using computers or mobile devices, with or without an Internet connection, is known as e-learning. The student may learn anywhere and at any time thanks to this procedure. By displaying texts, films, audio clips, animations, and virtual worlds, e-learning creates an extremely rich learning environment that can outperform the conventional classroom setting (Kumar et al, 2018).

Advantages of e-learning

E-learning has many advantages and benefits, the most prominent of which are:Time and money are saved: E-learning is inexpensive and accessible from any location because students don't have to leave their homes or places of employment to attend classes.
It gives the educational process stability and continuity: While e-learning offers a set teaching pattern that the instructor may adhere to at any time and location, each teacher uses a distinct teaching approach in the classroom and may encounter issues and make mistakes (Akhter et al, 2021).
When necessary, the student can access the educational courses alone, making it a self-learning approach.
It is distinguished by its speed: Because students may bypass the topics whose principles they already understand and go straight to the ones they need further instruction on, e-learning is 50% faster than traditional education (Karim et al, 2021).

Types of e-learning:

In synchronous education, the instructor and students communicate online at the same time using audio conferences, video conferencing, and chat and instant messaging. All lectures may be recorded and replayed using this type of education, and all required activities during lectures can be tracked. The teacher may also assign the content he wants to teach each student, monitor their progress, and correct their mistakes (Javadi et al, 2023).

Asynchronous and synchronous learning are combined in blended learning, which allows students and teachers to communicate virtually while training sessions are being delivered (Martín et al, 2020).

The impact and challenges of e-learning on students:

The impact of e-learning on students:

1. Improving access to educational content

One of the most important impacts of e-learning on students is facilitating access to educational content. Thanks to electronic platforms, students can access lectures, study materials, exercises, and other resources at any time and from anywhere. This flexibility in accessing content enables students to learn at a time that suits them, which helps promote self-learning.

Continuous access: Students can view recorded lectures, review materials repeatedly, or search for additional resources through the Internet.

Diversity of resources: E-learning provides endless possibilities for diversifying teaching methods (such as video, articles, webinars, etc.), allowing students to learn in a way that suits their needs.

2. Enhancing technical and technological skills

By interacting with technological tools and electronic platforms, students acquire basic technological skills that can be useful in their practical life. Those students who rely on e-learning become more familiar with computing applications and tools, which helps them in their future careers.

Interacting with innovative learning tools: such as self-learning platforms, electronic tests, and participating in educational forums (Jaafar et al, 2022).

3. Time and Space Flexibility

One of the most prominent benefits of e-learning is flexibility in time and place. Students can attend classes from their homes or anywhere else, which reduces their need to travel and improves the use of their personal time. With this flexibility, students can balance learning with work or other activities.

Distance Learning: It allows students in remote areas or areas that have difficulty accessing traditional education the opportunity to obtain education

that may not be available in their local schools or universities (Aldraiweesh et al, 2023).

4. Encouraging Independent Learning

E-learning encourages students to develop the ability to learn independently. They are required to rely on themselves more than traditional education, which relies heavily on the teacher. Students learn how to manage their time, organize assignments, and search for information independently.

Promoting self-discipline: E-learning requires students to be more disciplined in performing their assignments and meeting deadlines.

Preparing students for university or professional life: where they are expected to learn and work independently.

5. Improving Collaborative Learning Opportunities

E-learning also promotes collaborative learning online. Students can participate in forums, study groups, and joint training courses that provide an interactive and rich environment for discussion and exchange of ideas. These interactions can also lead to the acquisition of social and practical skills (Alneyadi et al, 2023).

Challenges faced by students in e-learning:

1. Lack of personal interaction

One of the most prominent challenges faced by students in e-learning is the lack of direct personal interaction with teachers and students. In traditional education, students can interact directly with their teachers and classmates, which facilitates the process of questioning and clarification, as interaction between students inside the classroom is reduced, which may lead some students to feel isolated or lonely (Nouraey et al, 2023).

2. Technical challenges

E-learning relies heavily on technology, making it vulnerable to many technical challenges that may negatively affect the learning experience. Students may face problems connecting to the Internet, lack of appropriate devices (such as computers or smartphones), or disruption of electronic platforms, and students may find it difficult to use some tools or electronic platforms, which increases the complexity of the learning process.

3. Distraction and lack of focus

Distance learning may make students more vulnerable to distraction and lack of focus due to the many distractions in their home or surrounding environments. Unlike traditional classrooms that are managed in a structured manner, some students may find it difficult to adapt to the e-learning

environment. Due to the use of smart devices such as mobile phones or access to the Internet for non-educational purposes, and in the absence of direct supervision from the teacher, students may have difficulty adhering to deadlines and assigned tasks (Abueita et al., 2023).

4. Low Self-Motivation

Although e-learning encourages self-learning, some students may have difficulty maintaining the self-motivation necessary for success. Some students may lack the personal motivation to follow through and commit in an unconventional environment, and the pressure resulting from the lack of direct interaction may lead to boredom or frustration, which affects their academic performance. In traditional classrooms, students can get motivation from teachers through direct feedback and interactive activities.

5. Issues related to assessment

Assessment methods in e-learning are another challenge that may affect students. The online assessment process can be less transparent compared to traditional assessment, as students have difficulty ensuring the integrity of the assessment or understanding the precise criteria that the teacher relies on (Soroya et al, 2021).

Comparison between traditional education and e-learning in terms of academic achievement:

1. The impact of teaching style on academic achievement:

- Traditional education:

- Traditional education relies on direct interaction between the teacher and students in classrooms.
- The teacher can observe students' understanding in real time, and give them immediate feedback on their performance.
- Students also receive personalized and interactive education, which may contribute to enhancing academic motivation (Karatas et al., 2021).

E-learning:

- E-learning relies on self-learning and encourages students to search for information and resources on their own.
- However, in the absence of direct interaction with the teacher, some students may face difficulty in obtaining immediate guidance, which may lead to a misunderstanding of some concepts.

- Academic achievement:

In traditional education, students receive continuous guidance, which enhances their understanding of the material and increases academic achievement, especially for students who need immediate help.

In e-learning, academic achievement is more influenced by a student's ability to manage time and utilize available resources, which can be a challenge for students who lack self-discipline (Atma et al., 2021).

2. Interaction and participation in learning:

Traditional education:

Traditional education provides direct interaction between students, their peers, and teachers.

This type of interaction enhances communication skills and encourages collaboration among students, which can contribute to better academic outcomes.

E-learning:

In e-learning, opportunities for interaction can be limited, especially in some platforms that lack effective communication functions between students and teachers.

However, some educational platforms provide discussion forums or live sessions that may improve communication between students, but social interaction is still less than in traditional education.

Academic achievement:

Interaction in traditional education helps enhance understanding of topics through discussions and exchange of opinions.

In e-learning, students may face difficulty interacting with their peers or teachers, which can negatively affect understanding of the material and reduce the level of academic achievement.

3. Flexibility and Self-Management:

Traditional Education:

Traditional education imposes a fixed schedule, which can be challenging for students who have difficulty organizing their time.

Direct supervision from teachers can help students stay committed to their assignments and increase academic achievement.

E-Learning:

E-Learning offers greater flexibility in learning as students can study at any time and from anywhere.

This flexibility provides a comfortable learning environment, but it requires strong time management. Students who lack self-discipline may have difficulty taking advantage of this flexibility (Tawafak et al., 2019).

Academic Achievement:

In traditional education, students may be better able to organize their time and achieve academically due to the discipline associated with the schedule.

In e-Learning, students with good self-organization can achieve excellent academic results due to the flexibility of time, but students who procrastinate may find it difficult to reach the same level of academic achievement (Elfaki et al., 2019).

4. Access to Resources and Academic Support

Traditional Education:

In traditional classrooms, students have easy access to teachers and peers for academic support.

Classrooms also provide learning opportunities through hands-on activities, periodic tests, and other support tools (Bornaa et al., 2023).

E-learning:

In e-learning, students have access to multiple online resources, such as recorded lectures, educational videos, and e-books.

In addition, recorded lessons can be less effective if they are not interactive.

Academic Achievement:

Traditional education provides direct academic support that can significantly enhance academic achievement.

In e-learning, access to support can be less effective, which can pose challenges for students who need ongoing supervision and guidance (kumar, 2023).

5. Psychological and Motivational Challenges:

Traditional Education:

Students in traditional education may experience test anxiety due to traditional assessments, such as midterm and final exams.

However, there is constant motivation from teachers through a classroom environment that fosters a sense of responsibility.

E-learning:

Some students in e-learning may experience problems with self-motivation, due to the lack of direct interaction.

Without a consistent school environment, students may experience feelings of isolation or lack of external motivation, which may affect academic performance (Bornaa et al., 2023).

Academic Achievement:

Students in traditional education may find psychological and motivational support more evident through interaction with teachers and peers.

Therefore, the choice between e-learning and traditional education in terms of academic achievement depends largely on the learning style and individual needs of the students. Traditional education excels in academic achievement when it comes to providing direct interaction, immediate academic support, and group motivation. While e-learning provides greater flexibility and helps in enhancing technological skills and self-learning. Therefore, it can be said that the best educational system in terms of academic achievement depends on the student's ability to adapt to the learning environment and manage his time effectively, in addition to the academic support available to him (Sali et al., 2024).

Recommendations:

After studying the effects of e-learning compared to traditional education on students' academic achievement, a set of recommendations can be presented that aim to enhance the effectiveness of both systems and achieve the best academic results for students, which are:

- Enhancing interaction between students and teachers in e-learning:

E-learning platforms should be developed to include interactive tools such as virtual classrooms, discussion forums, and live meetings between students and teachers.

- Developing personalized academic support in e-learning:

Remote academic support services such as instant assistance via chat or individual consultations should be created to provide support to students who are facing difficulties.

- Improving the traditional education environment to increase interaction and participation:

Modern learning methods should be integrated into traditional education such as collaborative learning, project-based learning, and interactive technologies.

- Enhancing continuous and diverse assessment in both systems:

Using continuous and diverse assessment methods such as self-assessment, short tests, and group projects in both e-learning and traditional education.

- Providing an inclusive and diverse learning environment for all students:

Ensuring that online and traditional education are accessible to all students regardless of their social or economic backgrounds. Equal access to modern technology in online education must be ensured, while improving the traditional learning environment to meet the needs of all students.

Conclusion:

Traditional teaching methods remain an essential tool in the education system despite the emergence of modern technologies. These methods are diverse, and teachers rely on a combination of them to achieve various educational goals. Each method has its own benefits and challenges, which requires adapting it to the needs and circumstances of students. Improving the educational process requires integrating these methods in a reasonable way that achieves a balance between traditional and modern methods, which contributes to the development of students' academic and social skills. While e-learning provides great opportunities for students to access knowledge in a flexible and effective manner, it comes with many challenges that affect students in different ways. Making the most of e-learning requires the continuous development of technological tools and improving the interaction between teachers and students.

It can be said that academic achievement depends largely on how students benefit from the learning environment available to them. E-learning provides flexibility and diversity in learning methods, while traditional education has the advantage of personal interaction and immediate academic support. By combining the advantages of the two systems and balancing them, students' academic achievement can be improved in general.

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مقارنة بين التعليم الإلكتروني والتعليم الحضوري دراسة تحليلية لأساليب التدريس والتحصيل الدراسي

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مستخلص البحث:

ان التعليم هو أحد أساسيات الحياة، فبدونه لا تتقدم الأمم، ولا تتقدم العلوم والدراسات العلمية، ولا تحدث الاكتشافات التي تساهم في تقدم الحياة البشرية، وتكمن أهمية هذا البحث في تسليط الضوء على التحولات التي شهدتها المنظومة التعليمية نتيجة الاستخدام المتزايد لتقنيات التعلم الإلكتروني، مما أثر على استراتيجيات التدريس وأساليب التقييم، ومفهوم التعليم الحضوري هو العملية التعليمية التي تتم مباشرة بين المعلم والطلاب، ومن أساليب التدريس التي يعتمد عليها التعليم الحضوري هي التحدث أمام الطلاب، يُعرَّف التعليم الإلكتروني بأنه عملية تعلُّم ذاتي من خلال الهواتف المحمولة أو أجهزة الكمبيوتر، وللتعليم الإلكتروني العديد من المزايا والفوائد، ومن أبرزها أنه يوفر الوقت والمال، حيث يتميز التعليم الإلكتروني بانخفاض تكلفته، ويمكن للمتعلمين الوصول إليه من أي مكان، حيث لا يحتاجون إلى مغادرة منازلهم أو وظائفهم لحضور الفصول الدراسية، ويوفر محتوى مصممًا عالي الفعالية، ومن خلال الجمع بين مزايا النظامين والموازنة بينهما، يمكن تحسين التحصيل الدراسي للطلاب بشكل عام.

الكلمات المفتاحية: التعليم – التحصيل الدراسي – الالكتروني – الحضوري.