**THE USE OF E-LEARNING TO LEARNING PROCESS**

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**Abstract**

*E-Learning is an educational system that uses an electronic application that supports learning and teaching with the Internet media or another computer network media. The use of e-Learning teaching and learning process becomes simple. The results achieved in the creation of e-Learning is easier for the learning process without being tied to time and place. With e-Learning, teachers can upload learning materials and upload or download tasks at any time and give learners. The teaching and learning process can be arranged with online meetings so that without constraints of distance and time, it is done simultaneously or if the educator is unable to attend. The conclusion with the existence of e-Learning is to facilitate learning between teachers and students.*

*Keyword: e-Learning; Learning process*

**Introduction**

Along with the era of globalization, the implementation of the current learning needs to be supported by their technology-based instructional media. Media-based technology can make learners adapt to current developments in the field of information technology. Students who are accustomed to using information technology-based media indirectly also develop their abilities in these fields and can develop the quality of their human resources. Government Regulation No. 17 of 2010 section 48 and 59 suggests the development of education-based information systems and information technology.

The advancement of information technology has a positive impact on the world of education, especially computer and internet technology, which offers many offers and choices for the world of education to support the learning process. The advantages of using information technology in the field of education are the limitations of space and time (Alam *et al.*, 2013), (Ahmad Zanin Nu’man, 2014). Indonesia is ranked second after the Philippines in terms of the rapid growth of internet users in the world. According to Simon Kemp's report in Southeast Asia Digital in 2015, up to November 2015 internet users have reached 88.1 million people or around 34% of the total population of Indonesia (Wahyudi, 2017). Surveys show that internet access can improve the integrity of students in the learning process. At this time the technology that happened has opened the way for educators and also educational technologists to review the problems that arise in the field of education that exist (Wahyudi, 2017).

Learning media is everything that can be used to channel messages from the sender to the recipient so that it stimulates the thoughts, feelings, attention and interests and willingness of students in such a way that the learning process occurs in order to achieve learning objectives effectively (Nikmah, 2013). The use of media learning must be well considered by the teacher in order to support students' learning motivation (Herlambang and Hidayat, 2016). Teaching and learning activities can involve technology to package the material to be taught so that the learning process becomes richer and the results are optimal. The choice of media as a source of independent learning can enrich the learning experience and help the readiness of students to get material to be taught in the next meeting (Informasi *et al.*, 2009)(Wahyudi, 2017). The independent learning media is characterized by self-instructional (self-taught), self-contained (one unit), stand-alone (standalone), adaptive (adjustment) and user-friendly (friendly)(Ibrahim, Suardiman and Yogyakarta, 2014).

One of the media that meets the criteria as an independent learning media is a print module (Nuari, Ardi, and M.Hum, 2014). The existence of printed modules as a learning media lately has been slightly replaced along with the presence of various learning aids that utilize electronic media, including: Over Head Projector (OHP), Slide Projector, TV, radio, computer technology and a set of internet (Wiyoko, Sarwanto, and Rahardjo, 2014).

Electronic-based learning has been developed by various parties (Zulkarnain, Kadaritna, and Tania, 2015). Learning with e-Learning will make students have a high ability to solve problems than students who use learning conventionally (Nugroho, Raharjo and Masykuri, 2017) (Zulkarnain, Kadaritna, and Tania, 2015) improve students' attitude skills such as self-explanation, and problem-solving (Wiyoko, Sarwanto, and Rahardjo, 2014).

E-learning is one aspect of the application of ICT in the education sector. e-learning is oriented to the use of information technology to meet current learning needs. e-learning allows people to study at any time in every place, by minimizing time loss. e-learning appears as a learning solution that can be adopted by students according to their diverse needs (Suarta and Suwintana, 2012).

The use of e-learning is carried out through a process of diffusion and adoption. Diffusion is a process that occurs at a time and has five stages, namely: knowledge, persuasion, decision, implementation, and confirmation (confirmation). One important step in the process of adopting an innovation is the stage of persuasion or attitude formation (Pendidikan *et al.*, 2012). e-learning provides space for students forms of active and interactive learning that are packaged in collaborative and structured group learning by utilizing each other's skills (Johnson, Johnson, and Smith, 2014).

**Research methods**

The method used in writing this article is qualitative descriptive based on a literature review as a preliminary study. The choice of this method is expected to provide a clear picture of the things that have been learned about the use of e-Learning in the teaching and learning process.

**Discussion**

The development of science and technology turns books into teaching materials and media into digital devices in the form of books, journals, and modules in electronic form. The development of internet technology raises a variety of new applications including in the field of education. One of the benefits of internet technology in the field of education is as a learning tool. Technology in the field of learning is known as e-Learning. e-Learning is a learning media (module) using a computer that displays text, images, graphics, audio, animation, and video in the learning process (Napier, Dekhane and Smith, 2011).

Based on the composition of the words, e-Learning can be divided into two parts, namely "e" which means electronic and "learning" which means learning. So it can be explained that e-Learning is a learning system that processes inside using electronic tools (Adi, 2003). e-Learning also has the same meaning with several other terms, such as On-Line Learning, Virtual Classroom, and Virtual Learning (Cheung, 2006). This implies to us that what has been called e-Learning is not only about learning via the internet but furthermore, this system requires a unified mix of learning processes in the social sense and its relationship with technical electronic tools.

The teaching and learning process which is usually done in class can be done over the internet remotely without having to face to face. Through this technology, a teacher teaches in front of a computer that is in a place, while the students follow the lesson from another computer in a different place and at the same time. It seems that this technology has efficiency and effectiveness in helping the teaching and learning process. The future of e-Learning technology can be an alternative solution and technology for use in teaching methods (Ari Sudibjo, 2013).

 E-Learning technology is a technology bridged by internet technology, requires a media to be able to display course material and questions and need communication facilities in order to exchange information between participants and instructors (Pelajaran and Informasi, 2008).

Various opinions were raised to be able to define e-Learning appropriately. e-Learning itself is one form of the concept of Distance Learning. The form of e-Learning itself is quite extensive, a portal containing scientific information can already be said as an e-Learning site. eLearning or Internet-enabled learning combines teaching methods and technology as a means of learning. e-Learning is an effective learning process produced by combining the delivery of material digitally consisting of support and service in learning (Adi, 2003).

Based on the above, e-Learning is a process of instruction that involves the use of electronic equipment in creating, fostering, delivering, assessing and facilitating a teaching and learning process with students as a center that is carried out interactively whenever and wherever (Yohendra, Saputra and Thjin, 2013).

Traditional teaching methods are still less effective when compared to modern teaching methods. E-Learning systems are expected not only to replace but it is also expected to be able to add traditional teaching methods and materials such as discussions in classes, books, CD-ROMs and non-internet computer training (Priambodo, 2013).

The elements contained in the e-Learning system are as follows: (1) Questions: material can be provided in the form of modules, the questions provided and the results of the work can be displayed. These results can be used as a benchmark and students get what is needed. (2) Communities: students can develop online communities to gain mutually beneficial support and information. (3) Online instructors: instructors are always online to provide direction to students, answer questions and assist in discussions. (4) Opportunities to work together: There is software that can manage online meetings so that learning can be done simultaneously or in real time without distance constraints. 5). Multimedia: the use of audio and video technology in the delivery of material so that it attracts interest in learning (Hanum, 2013).

E-Learning has the following characteristics: (1). Interactivity; availability of more communication channels, both synchronous, such as chat or messenger or indirect (asynchronous), such as forums, mailing lists or guest books. (2). Independence; flexibility in aspects of providing time, place, teacher and teaching materials. This causes learning to be more student-centered (student-centered learning). (3). Accessibility; Learning resources are easier to access through distribution on the internet network with wider access than the distribution of learning resources in conventional learning. (4). Enrichment; learning activities, presentation of lecture material and training material as enrichment, enable the use of information technology devices such as video streaming, simulation, and animation. The four characteristics above are the things that distinguish e-learning from conventional learning activities. The students' capture in e-learning of learning material no longer depends on the instructor/teacher, because students construct their own knowledge through teaching materials delivered through the website interface (Prasetiyono, 2014).

e-learning provides new hope as an alternative solution to most education problems in Indonesia, with functions that can be adapted to needs, both as supplements (additions), complement (complimentary), or substitution (substitute) for learning activities in the classroom during this is used. e-learning is an innovation that is very giving in changing the learning process, where the concept of learning has begun to change from listening to the teacher to student-centered learning with activities such as observing, doing, demonstrating and others (Warsito and Djuniadi, 2016). e-Learning provides alternative solutions to educational problems, with functions that can be tailored to needs, both as supplements, complement, and substitution of learning activities. The online learning process using e-Learning can train students to learn independently so that learning can shift to learner-centered learning (Khery, 2013). e-Learning can help with the teaching and learning process and provide convenience in supporting educator teaching and learning. The teaching and learning process can be arranged by online meetings so that without distance and time constraints, and done simultaneously or if the educator is unable to attend (Ambarita, 2016) (Agustina, 2015) (Agustina and Bakti, 2015).

**Conclusion**

e-Learning as a supporter of the conventional learning system that has been used so far has been successfully built based on the content and structure in accordance with the needs of learning, namely by integrating functions that have been considered to be less helpful in the teaching and learning process such as up to date, download of material, collection of assignments, online examinations or forums, whether it's a public forum or class forum. The teaching and learning process can be arranged by online meetings so that without distance and time constraints, and done simultaneously or if the educator is unable to attend.

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