

Smartphone Using in Field of E-learning and Students Teaching Review Work

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Abstract: Sharing information it becomes critical to scientific development progress, whereas the criterion of unconditional sharing of knowledge it become norm of considered on the defining features of academic future life. There have been studies in this major and become the workstation in universities and academic place, but there is lot of studies and machine learning and only few number of studies focus on students teaching. Telegram application can be used to facilitate knowledge sharing among schools students. This chapter's goal to achieve the empirical basis for knowledge sharing among postgraduate students exactly after the epidemic of covid -19 and the huge numbers of E-learning teaching methods on social media. It is achieving by adapting theory of instinctive information sharing and technology acceptance model. The main idea is to explain and describe the individual variables, it means the usefulness, easy to use, image pro-sharing norms and others sharing technologies. The method using to testing model depends on simple random environment by dividing students to samples around 300 to 550 sets which means disturbed undergraduate students the result of this chapter give 65% after analyse data using structuring model. Then the finding showed that all individual students if treat as single variables have more lucky and direct way effect on intension to share knowledge the knowledge become sharing between underrate students.

Keywords: smartphone, phone application, undergraduate database students, influence information, sharing technologies.

I. INTRODUCTION

During past decade technologies advancement develop and changed the way and our idea we consume, the important information and distributed. The academic around the world argued that university students are often early adopted of new phone application and technologies, particularly with respect to smartphones, which confirm that a higher smartphone adoption rate among university students is also prevalent in emerging nations. According to a report by pew internet a large portion of early adopter of smartphones in emerging economies are aged group between 17 and 26 years. Although significant difference in age groups and ownership of smartphone was noted in every country that was polled, consumers aged under 31 were found more likely to own a smartphone than others. In Asian countries such as Japan, China Thailand 75% to 19% of 29 years – old had one smartphone at least as compared with other poor countries to 37 to 27%, furthermore, the report noted that educational level of smartphone owner is significantly positively related to their ownership of a smartphone [1]. Those with a university degree are more likely to own a smartphone than those who do not have a university degree. Thus, with the proliferation of smartphone, the use of smartphone technology can help to enhance the educational and scientific research. Many researchers pointed out that sharing knowledge increases speed, lower costs of operation working, accelerate innovation or widen the client base. Sharing if explicit knowledge is enhanced by awareness of the knowledge available, access to knowledge and utilization of the knowledge available. Tacit knowledge sharing is enhanced through socialization, other fund that knowledge sharing assist students to receive additional feedback which, in turn, improves their future research work. And greater knowledge sharing enables undergraduate and postgraduate students to enhance their credibility to change the traditional culture of academic. Universities are sending and receiving of new knowledge and this call for increased knowledge sharing information and to certain the quality of generated knowledge. Therefore paramount to ensure quality research and knowledge creation by the academic of education. Universities are knowledge intensive environment, which play important role in innovation by doing process of knowledge transfer and information sharing and other social culture and media. Accordingly, the schools and academic teaching will take a proactive methods to enhance processing of knowledge management and having a good honed understanding about how to arrange and manage then optimize their knowledge sharing and assets [2]. The researcher in social field Parekh talked about problem of knowledge sharing by group of individual academics can avoid reinventing research, reduce redundant work, and press the cost, the successful implementation of a knowledge – sharing culture in academic and universities can help both (under & post-graduate) students to increase their credibility in problem – solving and analytical skills[3] other scientist explain that reason of individuals groups is that it provides the opportunity to use information from others[4], thus, an individual

becomes a member of such group for perceived benefit to be derived and provide accessing to vital information[5]. Thus, the problem statement for this research work is critical of scientific progress [6], of knowledge sharing and this knowledge –sharing is considered one of the defining features of academic life [7][8]. Moreover, it has been identified as an activity through which people acquire and disseminate information and knowledge [9]. Platforms of shared knowledge in institution of higher learning include knowledge contribution through written documentation such as thesis, articles, and book or can say knowledge sharing by groups of people through class discussion and group works [10]. Thus, in this research work the question is how to examine the factors on knowledge sharing among postgraduate students in Iraqi universities using smartphone an application and how this factor influence the knowledge sharing.

II. Knowledge – Sharing- Behaviour And Benefits

Sharing information, it is a vital components sharing of knowledge behaviour [11] or is an aspect of human behaviour relating to “seeking, foraging, and retrieving [12]. thus, can define sharing process behaviour the study how a regime groups of people need, seek, given and sharing their knowledge in different contexts, including workplace and everyday living [13] and also can define it as person’s perception of the extent to which she or he has control over a specific behaviour and had a positive effect on intention to share knowledge [14] Supported this when their studies found that people’s intention to share knowledge is to decide about desire behaviour. The process of sharing knowledge of same interest creates positive environments that facilitate trust and cohesion [15].and make it achieve results faster when ideas and other human resource are changed or transferred, furthermore reduced cost of acquiring information , as identified earlier using social information reduces the cost of individual searching.

III. Challenges of Educational Academics of Knowledge Sharing

A- The cost happening in information acquiring , it means acquiring information and knowledge required lot of resources and cost in time of energy also time and monetary resources invested in the acquisition of a piece of information.

B- Superiority problem, student who are in possession of vital information would want to maintain the edge they have over others and as such would prefer to keep the information to their confines rather than share with colleagues.

C- Trusting and hoarding knowledge it is very critical case to overcome people repentance to disclose information to other [16] and it will become problem when people losing trust to other, and how to hoarding when the prevailing trend is hoarding and amassing information for personal use, it would be difficult to share or encourage the sharing of information. In the field of education the ideal place for knowledge creation [17] as a knowledge –creating entity, it is the best place for practicing the knowledge management regime. Academics are expected to be places where knowledge is shared freely between groups of students.

IV. Smartphone with Social Media, Social Influences and Consumer Behavior

The Effect of social media is define as that the manner of people can effect in their feelings or can change their behavior [18]. Single user for social media are not often know about the effect of social media and not conscious to their risk and pervasive [19]. The main target of bad social media it can affect the individual user and change them mind or decision by doing an anticipation to single or groups of people. Thus, consumers think can become dependent in his/ her decision in social media application but the real situation will be depends on smartphone media perception. So in this case using of smartphone application will give a space to think to user or consumers.

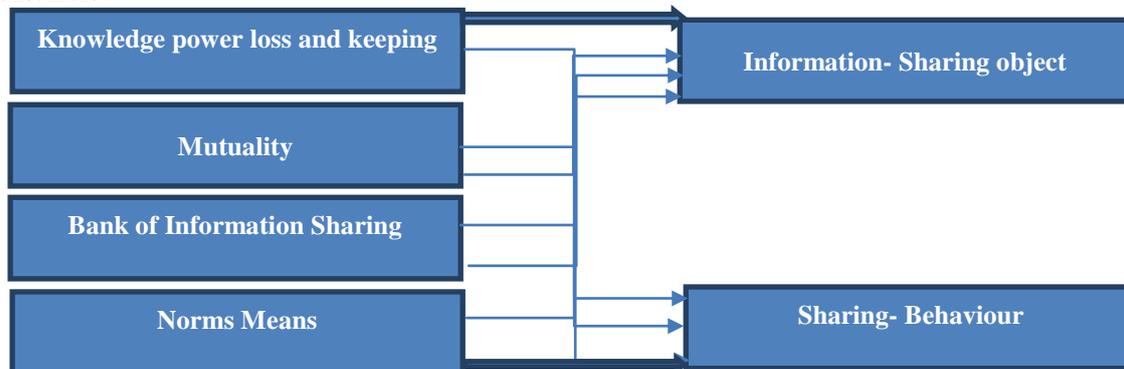


Figure.1. Knowledge –Sharing Model

V. Knowledge –Sharing using in Smartphone Application

Can define simply as an evaluation level using to evaluate the job for his or her, in the case of smartphone, their usefulness with numerous advanced features and functions has been heralded among user. For example the application in smart phone using in Asian countries for in formation search and surfing, email checks, music download, schedule management. Therefore, as the smartphone provides a usefulness to sharing knowledge among people. Given the overwhelming evidence and strong theoretical.

VI. How to Keep Knowledge- Sharing Power

It is a certain behaviour refers to perception for one perceived cost. The problem of power losing in field of knowledge information, it is diversity of cost and behaviour. Also can explain it as how to use the unique cost value in domain of knowledge contribution and imagine the power and cost value [20]. Whereas, even the server and acuirements are secure and saved from attack another problem will appear when sharing the information between groups or individual students [21]. In the knowledge sharing context, loss of knowledge power is a personal factor that effects behaviour exhibited towards knowledge sharing. According to Tan and Wei [8], loss knowledge power is view as the actual loss of valuable resource.

VII. Norms of Knowledge-Sharing

Norms –knowledge Sharing can define as facilities knowledge [22]. These can be seen as the sites instituted to encourage or serve as deterrents to knowledge- sharing. According to Chnmaneni [23], prevailing norms influences behavior intentions and to a large extent shape the attitude of such persons towards the behavior.

VIII. Needs of Knowledge for Processing of Sharing

According to Wang [8]. Sharing information or knowledge process will create inside any person case” instinctive” that situation push people to acquiring the knowledge and important information without any ethical use and use in such a bad way. And affect the way of behave and thinking.

IX. Knowledge Sharing of Previous Empirical Studies

Table .1 empirical table of previous studies

1	Author and working year	Title of work	Variables	Target
2	Wang and Chan in 2011	A theory of instinctive information sharing	1.intention to sharing information 2- image 3.losss of power knowledge 4.pro-sharing Norms	To explore the fundamental human nature towards information sharing behavior
3	Liu Cheung and Lee In 2016	A study of knowledge contribution through electronics knowledge repositories among Lankan professional	1.Usage contribution 2.loss of knowledge power 3. contribution economics 4.enjoyment in helping other	To understand the factor effects between the users that use commerce social media
4	Yu, Yang and Ju	Consumer software piracy virtual communication an integrative model heroism and social exchange	1.p propensity to share knowledge 2. codification effort 3.risk 4.resource 5.recieving of free	To make a comparison between the factor influencing knowledge sharing through EKR among Singapore

X. Conclusion

The concept of knowledge- sharing covered with minimum requirements for smartphone application, moreover, it overviewed all the challenges need benefits sharing, focusing on educational and academic institution. Furthermore, this review explain the steps that can in Iraqi institution can using in field of E-learning education , and discussed most of related work which support problem statement and objective and previous studies which confirm factors and model.

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