LEARNING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (LMS)

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The Learning Management System, popularly known as LMS in higher institutions, is an online portal connecting lecturers and students. It provides an avenue for easy sharing of materials or activities in the classroom. It is also a website that allows teachers and students to interact outside the classroom, having discussions through forums that might otherwise take up too much time spent on school learning. In this era of IT, in urban areas, where most universities and colleges are located, the Internet is readily accessible and accessible. The Internet is defined as a vast computer network linking the smaller computer networks of the world. This includes commercial, educational, public, and other networks, all of which use the same set of communication protocols (Adzharuddin and Ling, 2013).

In an educational context, e-learning platforms are also known as Learning Management Systems (LMSs), which is internet-based software that allows instructors to manage materials, tasks, communications, and other teaching elements for their courses (Abu Shawar, 2009). LMSs have become an integral part of educational systems today, and the interest in hybrid approaches that combine in-class and online activities is growing (Pishva et al., 2010). The traditional classroom environment is not intended to be replaced by a Learning Management System (LMSs). Its main function is to supplement the conventional lecture with the course content that can be accessed from the Internet. While the potential benefits of increasing the conventional class with LMS were recognized and discussed, what remained mostly unknown were student and teacher reactions to the traditional lecture as an addition to the use of Learning Management Systems (LMSs). In our present situation, the Learning Management System (LMS) is very useful today. There are several advantages to using this system of learning management
LMS). The ability to position a wide range of resources in a single location and make them available with one login is one of the key advantages of LMS. By the end of 2000, nearly all public schools were connected to the Internet, the National Center for Scholastic Statistics found.

Nevertheless, although this link has opened up a world of educational possibilities, it has its challenges. Many of the services educators, for instance, want students to access a login (including both free and subscription-based resources). Keeping track of several logins for entire student classrooms may be a logistical nightmare. LMS makes it possible to consolidate these student services for educators, alleviating the need to juggle multiple logins. The systems also serve as a platform through which learners can quickly see tasks and grades that can help them better manage their learning (Lexia Learning, 2020). Web-based LMS can be accessed from anywhere, allowing educators to log in to review student work, add assignments, or perform other tasks outside the classroom. Similarly, if students fail to bring their organizers home or need login credentials to access a homework website, they can display their tasks using the LMS from home and find the tools they need. LMS can be excellent tools for simplifying and coordinating the digital aspects of the K-12 classroom; they include a centralized platform from which learners access learning materials, teachers use administrative and lesson-building tools, and parents track assignments and ratings.

References:

