ABSTRACT
Personalized, flexible and open learning are considered among the driving forces in the learning process. In order to make learning easier and better, the e-learning benchmarking theory affects the achievement and selection of benchmarks. To achieve success in this e-learning, knowledge, and knowledge in system operation is also very much needed. Therefore, the concept benchmarking was introduced as part of benchmarking exercises. E-learning also has many advantages to accelerate learning even where there is broadband (internet). The more systematic use of the internet can improve the knowledge in surfing and use the right and effective e-learning.

Keyword: Information Management, E-Learning, Benchmarking, Learning Management System (LMS)

1.0 Introduction
Nowadays, e-learning program is very important. E-learning that applies to the web technology to facilitate business education that applied in the university. The range of operations and physical interaction has been debated too many years. However, quantity and quality of the e-learning have increased hugely in the past decades. In other hands, contexts are a hybrid in the traditional concepts that contain face to face but use electronic delivery as the platform. Students using this e-learning system actually need help for more assistance mechanism to help creative study but lack of action. How its lack of action? Can students sit down and the expectation of them to learn by using the technology mechanism by not disturbing by the others?

In the UK especially, the concept of the e-learning that provides a technological that develop and deliver the subject content to the student and help to interact with students that run interference for the open discussion. That commonly supports the platform in the range of the e-learning program. In another context, anytime, any place can be chosen by the e-learning student without failed and have broadband to access the program. The context of the program must appropriate with the behavior of the students that include knowledge transmission and gain to the course. Furthermore, in this program implying more interactivity and more advantages that significant in the standard of the important of this program. However, e-learning system is the critical role in the e-learning process. But with the proper e-learning system, it can be easy and have more benefits to the students. In the context of the e-learning program, it suitable that categorized to the content that can be published, easy to access and reply email to the lecturer with the structural image and document.
According to Wikipedia, Information management (IM) is the collection and management of information from one or more sources and the distribution of that information to one or more audiences. Information is a stimulus that has to mean in some contexts for recipients including electronic and physical information. The information that will be stored in the computer is identified as data and after being processed into formatting and printing, it will be information. As we know today, information plays an important role in information management organizations to capture, manage, store, preserve and deliver accurate information to the right people at the right time in the organization. From the definition of Derek Stockley (2003), e-learning is a delivery of a learning, training or education program by electronic. The provision of training materials, education or learning involves the use of computers or electronic devices such as mobile phones. Now, there is an effective learning process using new technology an e-learning. The system responsible for the success of this learning is the Learning Management System (LMS). There are researches that believe e-learning is a vast area of research and potentially addressing effective e-learning needs in the future Haitham (2009). There are three main learning models now known as traditional, distance and blended learning.

2.0 Literature Review

The advancement and development of information and multimedia technology, as well as the use of the internet as one of the key functions of learning techniques, has greatly changed the learning process today. The entire institution of higher learning has recognized e-learning as a prospect capable of transforming people, knowledge, skills, and performance in learning. From Algahtani, (2011) evaluation of learning effectiveness and experience, three model using e-learning education including the "adjunct, blended e-Learning and online".

Adjunct e-learning is a situation where e-learning is used as an auxiliary in a classroom that provides students with independence; blended e-learning is where methods, materials, and explanations are shared in the classroom between traditional learning and e-learning. Online is a method used today where its use can be the maximum independence of the learners or students known as e-learning.

2.1 Benchmarking E-Learning

In order to improve the quality and performance of the production and service processes, benchmarking is critical to defining and assessing best practices in setting standard indicators and comparing them with indicators. In higher education, the benchmark is known as a means of improving the quality of learning, quality assurance and success in education. This is a challenge for higher education to provide a guided is used as a benchmark for implementing e-learning policies. An e-learning standard should be provided to enable higher education to evaluate the status of the program of study continuously. Benchmarking is a learning process, which requires trust, understanding, selecting and adapting good practices in order to improve. Four critical success factors for e-learning that could serve as a foundation for successful benchmarks and indicators are organizational factors (expertise and experiences,
leadership and higher management support), technological factors (platform, tools and technical support), E-learning content related factors (simplification, creativeness, template auxiliary and documentation record) and general factors (motivation, communication and trust).

2.1.1 Benchmarking concept

Benchmarking is an "improvement tools" or one of the answers that can be suggested in order to achieve higher education performance. If this approach is to be used should be implemented with the right planning and commitment.

There are three approaches in this benchmarking concept. First is an internal benchmark. This approach can be done by studying the best internal practices that are being taught by higher education. This practice will be identified and practiced thoroughly in all the same processes in the study itself. Through this method, best practices can be moved across. Examples of what constitutes the committee can be implemented in sports units. This benchmark does not require much budget because all information can be obtained internally. The issue of "confidentiality" does not arise because the way information is obtained is uncomplicated because the information is internal information.

Second is the benchmark between higher education. It is an effort to find the best practices of other higher education, especially in the same group. This effort is difficult because the center needs to find and learn the best practices that secrecy in other higher education institutions. Efforts can only be made smart sharing such as visits and so on and this method is the most popular practiced by the centers of higher learning. Transparent information sharing between the centers can help speed up the process of improvement.

The third approach is a world-class benchmark that many people call it the most challenging. This approach requires principals to know which centers are the leaders in the world of excellence in higher education. This benchmark involves a review of the best practices practiced by international centers that are leading the relevant and unrelated educational industries. This approach requires management to study the many outstanding academic practices found. The budget is also great. Sometimes this effort requires a mutual understanding between higher education and other centers to be modeled.

2.1.2 Benefits of benchmarking E-learning

Among the benefits of e-learning benchmarking is to increase commitment at all levels. To maintain the focus on benchmarking projects, a high level of commitment is required. Students and lecturers will be more committed to handling work, working with the interdisciplinary manner in the benchmarking exercises. Students and psychiatrists should be able to overcome foreign and cultural languages as benchmarking exercises were international.
Differences in e-learning are also different for each country. Therefore, the approaches of technical, pedagogical or otherwise need to be identified. With this openness and ownership of learning will make e-learning an indispensable electronic learning. Benchmarking of e-learning can improve transparency as it has more important publicly shared information. This transparency is invaluable in learning by contributing to a potential area of development for education.

2.2 Advantages of E-Learning

Realizing that on the internet can be met with a variety of information and information it can be accessed more easily and anywhere, e-learning is considered among the best methods of education. E-learning can focus on the needs of every student. Hence the use of the internet is of interest. Users can also interact with each other and make documents, as well as papers using e-learning. From the various experiences and also the various information available, provide guidance on the excessive use of e-learning, particularly in distance education, among others, can be mentioned as follows:

a. Its use is very flexible when issues of time and place are taken into consideration. Students have the opportunity to choose the place and time that suits him/her.

b. E-learning can produce enhances the efficacy of knowledge and qualifications via ease of access to a huge amount of information.

c. It is able to provide opportunities for relations between learners through the use of discussion forums. Through this, e-learning helps eliminate barriers that have the potential of hindering participation including the fear of talking to other learners. E-learning motivates students to interact with other, as well as exchange and respect different point of views. E-learning eases communication and also improves the relationships that sustain learning. Wagner et al (2008) note that e-learning makes available extra prospects for interactivity between students and teachers during content delivery.

d. E-learning is cost-effective in the sense that there is no need for the students or learners to travel. It is also cost-effective in the sense that it offers opportunities for learning for a maximum number of learners with no need for many buildings.

e. In organizations, e-learning can help reduce the burden of academic staff, including instructors or teachers as well as facilitators, lab technicians etc.

f. The use of e-learning allows self-pacing. For instance, the asynchronous way permits each student is able to adapt to their own levels either fast or later. Thus, it can give satisfaction and reduce student pressure.

2.3 Learning Management System (LMS)

Increasing of IT systems from time to time will produce productive and innovative learning process. Higher education students and staff need to be
proficient and computer literate. LMS is one of the systems used to facilitate administration and students for a fast and effective learning process. A learning management system (LMS) is a software application for the administration, documentation, tracking, reporting, and delivery of educational courses or training programs. From author Ahmad Assaf (2013) LMS has become a necessary management tool in AOU education in Kuwait. From its research, LMS has many advantages and advantages in delivering, analyzing, targeting and tracking learning within the organization. The LMS app provides many benefits to students regardless of primary and university level. One of the functions of LMS to students is that LMS is a place that provides learning reference materials in various forms. Among them are articles, theses, discussions and more, all based on e-learning.

2.3.1 Benefit of Learning Management System (LMS)

In general, this Learning Management System application is very important in the administrative system of an educational institution. Among the importance of LMS is learning can be done anywhere and at any time. This allows students to manage their own time more effectively. LMS involves the use of cost-effectively. Learning effectively through this line allows students to explore new information through libraries digitally or web site. Students also have the opportunity to talk to experts from the university via email or blackboard. In addition, LMS can provide a variety of facilities for students, course managers, tutors, learning center managers. Among the advantages are:

a) can plan to learn, communicate with lecturers and classmates virtually and get a wealth of information available.

b) master the use of a courseware and to channel material from various sources

c) able to enroll students according to the course and to be able to run the program to students.

2.3.2 Lack of Learning Management System (LMS)

There also have disadvantages of Learning Management System (LMS) application, lack of interaction between lecturers and students or even between students themselves. This is because with the use of LMS lecturers at Higher Education Institutions (IPTs) only need to deliver assignments or tutorials only through the system. Any discussion or question is only communicated and discussed through the system. Lack of bilateral discussions that require lecturers and students to meet face to face leads to learning and teaching processes that tend to train from education. Furthermore, students with no high motivational learning tend to fail. So, students need to evaluate themselves and act on their
own to avoid deflecting from the right path. The use of LMS also leads to some problems for lecturers or students. All places are available to access the internet, especially in homes. In fact, there are some lecture halls and tutorial rooms that do not have the means to access the internet. For students who are not financially stable and do not have personal computers are also a little bit stressful as they can only access the internet at cyber cafes or via smartphones. It makes it difficult for them to make assignments or get lecture notes from lecturers in the middle of the night. Furthermore, other problems arise are the lack of mastery of Computer Languages and the lack of knowledge and skills of the internet.

6.0 Conclusion
E-learning application is very important nowadays. However, with the latest technologies, it can help students to access the e-learning application in anywhere and anytime. It is not a reason to improve and learn studies in the e-learning application. LMS provides better alternative and alternative pathways to lecturers and Lecturers. The use of LMS also has a positive impact on every graduate and lecturer despite several weaknesses. The use of LMS needs to be improved to improve in terms of its use and good effect on graduates and lecturers. Additionally, its use needs to be enhanced among graduates and lecturers so that learning styles are in line with today’s technology. The use of benchmarking is indispensable in determining quality and management in e-learning systems.

7.0 Recommendation
For the future purpose, development of the e-learning program should be spread to the university and implement growth in the courses that programmed in e-learning although can help to analyze the potential of the technologies in the e-learning. The experience skill of the knowledgeable staff to develop learning management system in the e-learning program is required. In other hand, students can access successfully in the e-learning tools in the strategic and efficient ways of using gadget without boundaries. As the lecturer that using the e-learning application, it also can produce more appropriate helpful documents in terms of learning in online teaching.

8.0 References


