



INTRODUCTION, ADVANTAGES AND MAJOR CONCEPTS OF E-LEARNING & ICT BASED EDUCATION

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MAIN OBJECTIVES:

This TAM, targeted at HEI, will:

examine the wide array of possibilities that ICT and e-learning offer in terms of:

- ❖ modernizing teaching and learning,
- ❖ opening access and
- ❖ internationalizing higher education.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

- ❖ Understand current trends with regards to e-learning, and the variety of types, possible approaches and employment
- ❖ Cite examples of how universities are strategizing regarding e-learning and the ways in which it is changing teaching and learning more generally
- ❖ Understand different national regulatory contexts and how they may hinder or help e-learning, both with regard to recognition and quality assurance
- ❖ Assess how e-learning could be better understood, promoted, stream-lined and implemented in their respective countries and institutions

INTRODUCTION TO E-LEARNING

E-Learning can mean different things to different people:

E-learning, blended learning, online learning, technology based learning, enabled learning, m-learning, hybrid learning, computer based learning, **smart learning.**

LEARNERS LEARN BEST WHEN ...

- They engage in active intentional learning
- Represent knowledge in multiple ways
- Participate in real-world authentic activities
- Receive frequent feedback
- Collaborate with others in solving problems.
- Have access to tools for meaningful learning

Teachers learn the same way!!

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E-learning in Education and Higher Education.

Overcoming the “iron triangle” :Quality, Access and Cost

- ❖ more students/ learners
- ❖ Better quality
- ❖ Lower cost

Other reasons

- ❖ Learning innovation
- ❖ New models for education
- ❖ New business models

HOW COULD E-LEARNING HELP TO IMPROVE LEARNING?

Student centred-learning -diverse student body

- mass higher education, working students, parent students
- different learning needs, styles and fill knowledge gaps
- e.g. videorecord/ podcast lectures
- students can learn on own pace, repeat, learn at their own interest

Changing role of the teacher & students

- •flipped classroom: listen to lectures at home, work through learning materials –discuss and collaborate in classroom
- •active learning –better chance to active participation
- •Learner autonomy, connected learning: working with others
- •learning coach, teaching becomes teamwork

Discipline-specific

- medicine: visualisation, trial surgery
- geography: use of smartphones: compass, altometer, mapping etc.



E-learning in Europe: general trends (EUA E-learning study 2014 + TRENDS 2015)

- ❖ Most universities have some kind of e-learning
- ❖ often: driven by individuals teachers or departments
- ❖ Not very prominent, limited use
- ❖ Growing interest of institutional leadership (top 2 priority)
- ❖ MOOCs: prestige, visibility for institutions & teachers
- ❖ Generally growing attention for learning and teaching
- ❖ Strategies for e-learning: 89% have a strategy or develop one
- ❖ Quality assurance for e-learning emerging
 - Internal QA: 29% have it –**35% discuss it**
 - External QA: 23% have it –**28% discuss it**

For a national plan we have to ask specific questions: before you spend millions!

- ❖ What do you want to do? What is the purpose?
 - Is it for your actual students? Other learners you want to attract?
 - What sort of learning environment/technology would help them?
- ❖ Strategy & plan –but also hands-on experience
 - What is already existent? can it be used & upscaled?
 - Learning from others?
 - Develop a pilot?
- ❖ Start from learning & teaching –not from technology
- ❖ Who will support it? Leadership? Staff? Students?
- ❖ QA, recognition

E-LEARNING IN FRANCE.

- ❖ Modern university with MOOCs Launched on FUN
- ❖ Courses for outside world
- ❖ SPOCS, special courses with specific design and make explicit the learning steps. (Change the pedagogy)
- ❖ Divide the subject to capsule of one week teaching: clarify ILO
- ❖ Each video is followed by a simple quiz
- ❖ A general test of self-assessment at end of week!
- ❖ They use: Flipped classroom or peer production!
- ❖ Develop for life long learning
- ❖ Accelerate or densify the curriculum!
- ❖ Concentrate on quality : evaluate courses
- ❖ Skills! , dedicated team, no standardization, experiment and adjust! Progression towards active

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Use of remote laboratories in e-learning environment:

Virtual laboratories, robotics kits, solar panel experience.

- ❖ Good for remote labs, instead of huge investment!
- ❖ Less expensive, less time and effort with much knowledge.

Changing learning methods and approaches

Blended Learning?

Virtual university provides e-learning

Traditional universities

- -technology enhanced learning (1-29%)
- -blending starts with 30% online up to 70% university.
- Above 80% is online.

Blended: - Design
 - Delivery
 - Assessment

Less than 50% blended without changing mission and vision

More than 50% blended obligated to change and become more distance learning

INSTITUTIONAL FEARS:

- ❖ Lack of quality (cheating in exams!)
- ❖ Not many examples of how ICT enhanced learning and teaching!
- ❖ Teachers qualified to do it
- ❖ Incentives and time. (management challenge)
- ❖ Financial cost at the start!

CHALLENGES:

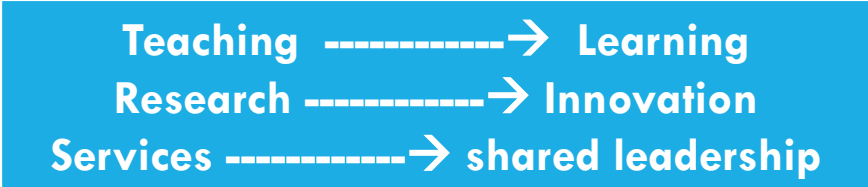
1. Facilities: infrastructure, tools for assessment.
2. Role of faculty members in e-component!!
3. No clear mechanism for the design!
4. Recognition of the course. (blended)
5. Motivate teachers + students to use it. And promote e-learning and trying new approaches or technology!
6. Resources: invest in design quality e-learning course upfront.
 - Compromise quality of content
 - Or Compromise quality of teachers / part timers
7. Quality of teachers: of quality; in traditional ↔ conventional teaching them, he is of quality in blended!
8. Common skills to be a good teacher online

WAYS TO SURPASS:

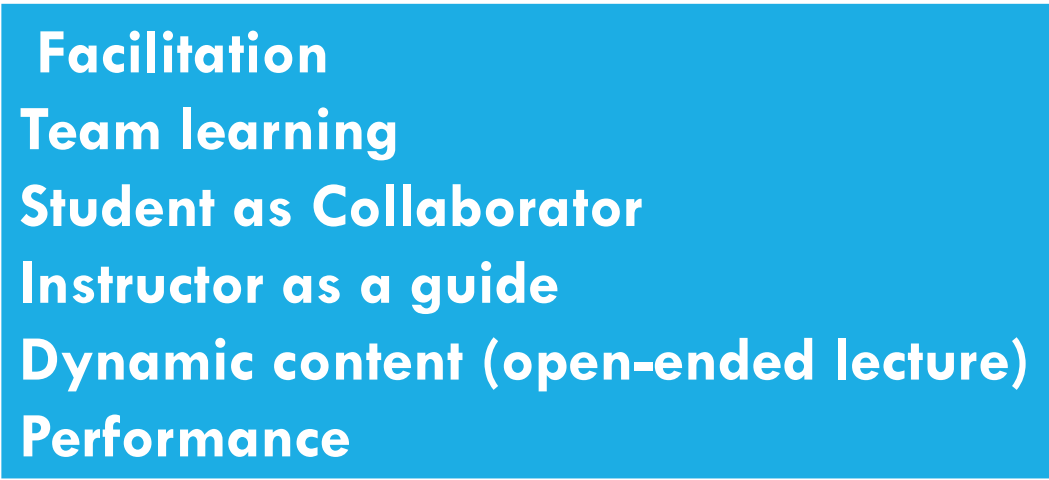
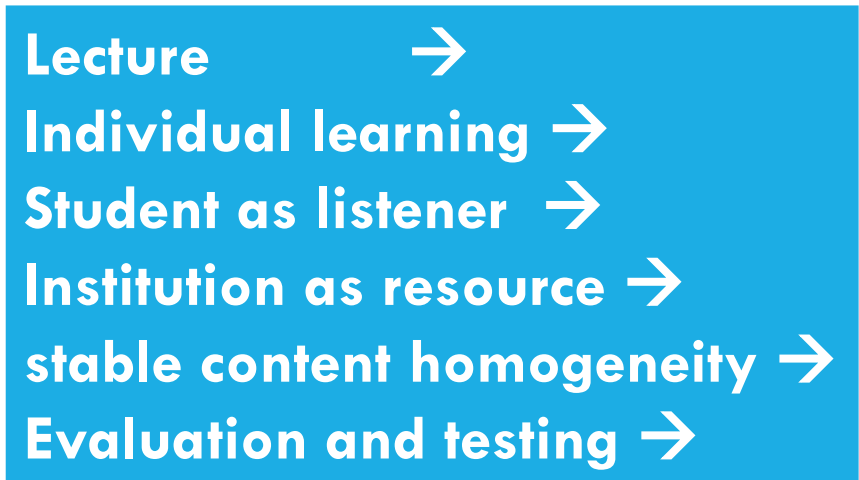
- ❖ Evaluation of courses in online is to ensure quality since Digital makes visible and evaluable (e-reputation)
- ❖ Find more evidence online, success stories
- ❖ Train teachers about design + quality and way of assessment to insure quality and no cheating
- ❖ Students' perception: and convincing that it is real knowledge
- ❖ Start by champion for a particular area!
- ❖ Have clear definition of the different expressions.
- ❖ Natural will and policy with the engagement of the civil society and all.
- ❖ Publish success stories

E-learning environment and policies

University Mission:



Teaching -----> ----- Learning





<p style="text-align: center;">Teaching</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -classic classroom - teaching inputs 	<p style="text-align: center;">Learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -classroom without walls -2 way communication
<p style="text-align: center;">Research</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -ideas generation -individual inventions 	<p style="text-align: center;">Innovation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -idea application -collaboration innovation
<p style="text-align: center;">Services</p> <p>Interrupted , short-term involvement</p> <p>Tactical, individual contributions</p> <p>Issue and cause focus</p> <p>Accountability of services rendered</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">shared leadership</p> <p>Sustained, long-term involvement</p> <p>Strategic, institutional commitment</p> <p>Community and regional well-being</p> <p>Shared responsibility for results</p>

CHALLENGES:

- ❖ Knowledge of e-course
- ❖ Globalization
- ❖ demographics
- ❖ Technology.. Innovation
- ❖ Technology change

Introduced new HEI institution:

- ❖ Life-long learning
- ❖ Corporate HEI: Apple, in China
- ❖ Cross boarder HEI

PRINCIPLES OF THE ELEARNING POLICY

The usage of e-learning should be stated clearly in the policy statement

Principle 1: define eLearning provision

Principle 2: equity of opportunity

Principle 3: individualised learning environment

Principle 4: technologies used in the eLearning

Principle 5: resources for both tutors and learners

Principle 6: standards expected by the University, funding bodies

Principle 7: pedagogy for eLearning

Principle 8: remove barriers that impede or restrict effective eLearning

Principle 9: Level of Service

Principle 10: Cost Model

E LEARNING AND INSTITUTIONAL EFFECTIVENESS

❖ I. Institutional Planning (IP) by doing the following functions:

- Strategic Planning
- Operational Planning
- Setting Key Performance Indicators.
- Outcomes Review

❖ II. Institutional Research (IR)

Design and conduct studies to collect information needed by the internal and external customers for decision making and continuous improvement in all operational areas of the institution.

❖ III. Institutional Quality Assurance and Continuous Improvement

Ensure the institutional compliance with its Quality Policies and Accreditation Standards through a well-defined process-oriented quality management system

MAIN INSIGHTS:

- ❖ The teacher/staff member is the main principle in Education Process.
- ❖ E-learning is another tool for learning and teaching.
- ❖ There is still a challenge in the employment of e-learning technology
- ❖ Some important points to consider:
 - teacher's skill,
 - Student,
 - infrastructure.

CONTINUED...



- ❖ Issues of ICT should be connected to the real teaching and learning life.
- ❖ ICT is becoming a necessity in higher education.
- ❖ ICT Learning is unavoidable
- ❖ ICT is a tool to serve the Main objective which is learning.
- ❖ Switch from instructional design to designing learning experiences
- ❖ We need to teach teachers how to use e-learning, and teach students how to learn
- ❖ ICT is a tool that can contribute to life-long learning
- ❖ E-learning can help in the build –up of students

WHAT ABOUT THE ROLE OF NATIONAL REGULATION?



- Multi levels of ICT strategy and Multi Actors
- ICT Strategy Varied:
 - (1) No ICT strategy on university level
 - (2) Written ICT Strategy (national level)??
 - (3) Strong written strategy for virtual universities with complete recognition, Implementing QA but No ICT strategy

SO:

- The national regulation should be updated.
- It is important to start e-learning before university level.
- Main challenges: Recognition, Validity

Conclusion: National Regulations should **facilitate, create incentives and support** ICT Strategies of our Universities!

Thank you