Quality Issues in ICT-based Higher Education

Subject area
General.

Description
This book is an edited collection of contributions covering a number of issues in the area of 'quality' when using ICT-based approaches in a number of contexts.

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HE teachers.

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The text sets out, in chapter one, four main questions that the editors, through the contributors, will address:

• Can the use of ICT-based approaches enhance the quality of learning and teaching?
• Does the use of ICT-based approaches enhance the quality of learning and teaching?
• How does the use of ICT-based approaches enhance the quality of learning and teaching?
• Are we fully enabled to maximise the quality of the benefits that can arise from the use of ICT?

In addressing these questions too few of the twenty five contributors appear to offer any useable measures for lecturers to answer them in their own teaching. I found too little evidence of any structured evaluation of ICT-based approaches against more traditional ones and one could, in the most part, replace ICT-based with, for example, group-based or investigation-based and ask the same questions. The series editors’ foreword tells the reader that this text is “the partner volume to Educational Development Through Information and Communications Technology” by the same editors and having not had access to this text I cannot comment on whether it sets the current volume in a better context.

Chapters which address a wide range of issues including e-learning, ICT and the disabled student, e-Mentoring and postgraduate supervisor development are all very readable and relevant in their own right. However, I find it difficult to report on anything which is strikingly novel and I cannot grasp the overall structure of the collected works. I am left at a loss as to how the contributors and chapters came together.

Three chapters of the sixteen on offer, for me, stand out and are worthy of further comment. Chapter fourteen addresses computer anxiety and as someone who delivers an ICT module to first year undergraduates this made a poignant read. Whilst the work discussed relates to the teaching of computer technology the approach is easily mapped onto any other learning environment providing the lecturer with additional skills to support the ‘computer-anxious’ student. Since I, like many readers, use postgraduate teaching assistants in the computer laboratory this chapter is one to refer them to if only to raise awareness of the issue.

Chapter fifteen addresses the issue of plagiarism or as the authors more aptly call it, countering the on-line ‘paper mills’. This chapter guides the reader carefully through the issue of detecting plagiarised papers, tracking down plagiarised papers and combating internet-based plagiarism. I would argue that making students aware of the detection, tracking and combat we, as lecturers, can and are willing to employ will in itself prevent many from trying. If nothing else this chapter provides a number of very useful, web-based, references.

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Chapter eight, which would be my personal recommendation, addresses ICT and quality in the research process. Unlike chapters addressing learning and teaching this chapter really does deliver. From conducting a literature review to using data analysis software ICT is made central and its benefits clearly articulated. However, the author is also eager to explain that using ICT may result in better research but that it will not cause better research. I my view this is the best chapter of the sixteen and one worth directing both staff and students to.

In conclusion what we get from this text is a wide-ranging account of some of the quality issues surrounding the use of ICT-based approaches to most things from developing institution wide strategies to developing course specific material and computer-based assessment. This coupled with the breadth of contributors should offer something for everyone but as outlined above personally I only found something in three of the sixteen chapters.
This study aims to review the government ICT policy initiatives and its impact on three fundamental aspect of Higher Education, namely coverage, quality and cost. This often compiles students to travel long distance to access quality education which at the end increases the cost of acquiring higher education and high opportunity cost. Based on the above purpose, the following below Research objectives, question, and methodology have been formulated. The discussion focuses on specific issues like, the approaches of adopting ICT in Higher Education, research discussion framework, key impact of ICT in improving delivery and enhancing learning and factors limiting its use in Higher Education. Information and Communications Technology (ICT) can impact student learning when teachers are digitally literate and understand how to integrate it into curriculum. Using data to improve the quality of education. Library. Glossary. ICT issues planners must consider include: considering the total cost-benefit equation, supplying and maintaining the requisite infrastructure, and ensuring investments are matched with teacher support and other policies aimed at effective ICT use. (16).

Issues and Discussion. ICT in Education. Preface â€” Introduction â€” Definition of Terms â€” The Promise of ICTs in Education â€” The Uses of ICTs in Education â€” Issues in the Use of ICTs in Education â€” Key Challenges in Integrating ICTs in Education â€” For Further Reading â€” Notes â€” About the Author. Effectiveness, cost, equity, and sustainability are four broad intertwined issues which must be addressed when considering the overall impact of the use of ICTs in education. Ignorance on how to operate teaching machines is common.