

Hot Articles

“July | 2017”

Social Science



Title: [Visual Design Tips to Develop an Inviting Poster for Poster Presentations](#)

Author: Kei Tomita

Journal: TechTrends July 2017, Volume 61, Issue 4,

Doi: 10.1007/s11528-017-0197-x

Abstract

A poster presentation at an academic conference is different from other presentation formats. Instead of preparing a PowerPoint presentation, you prepare a physical poster and put it on a 36 × 48-in. trifold display. In most cases, multiple presenters have their posters next to each other. For example, at AECT conventions, a large hall is reserved for many poster presentations. At a given time during the conference, you will pin or clip your poster to a designated trifold display and stand next to it. Conference goers will walk into the hall and look through posters. They walk by from one to another and typically just look at titles of posters until they find a poster interests them. Those who are interested in your topic may come closer and look at your poster. Then, you would get a valuable opportunity to talk to other researchers and academics about your projects. For these reasons, you would want to design an inviting poster to have a successful presentation. In this column, I share my perspectives on how to design inviting posters for poster presentations.

Database

SpringerLink

Title: [Rethinking Instructional Technology to Improve Pedagogy for Digital Literacy: A Design Case in a Graduate Early Childhood Education Course](#)

Author: Lee Woodham Langub | Anissa Lokey-Vega

Journal: TechTrends July 2017, Volume 61, Issue 4,

Doi: 10.1007/s11528-017-0185-1

Abstract

Digital literacy is an important aspect to consider within teacher education as a way to address twenty-first century learner needs, particularly in early childhood contexts where developmental concerns should be paramount in making instructional design decisions. This article is a design case of a graduate level early childhood education instructional technology course revision, including course design elements and learner feedback. Collaboration with P-12 instructional technology experts on the re-design yielded a fluid course more in line with current conversations and professional development happening on the P-5 level.

Database

SpringerLink

Title: [Are Higher Education Institutions Prepared for Learning Analytics?](#)

Author: Dirk Ifenthaler

Journal: TechTrends July 2017, Volume 61, Issue 4,

Doi: 10.1007/s11528-016-0154-0

Abstract

Higher education institutions and involved stakeholders can derive multiple benefits from learning analytics by using different data analytics strategies to produce summative, real-time, and predictive insights and recommendations. However, are institutions and academic as well as administrative staff prepared for learning analytics? A learning analytics benefits matrix was used for this study to investigate the current capabilities of learning analytics at higher education institutions, explore the importance of data sources for a valid learning analytics framework, and gain an understanding of how important insights from learning analytics are perceived. The findings reveal that there is a lack of staff and technology available for learning analytics projects. We conclude that it will be necessary to conduct more empirical research on the validity of learning analytics frameworks and on expected benefits for learning and instruction to confirm the high hopes this promising emerging technology raises.

Database

SpringerLink

Title: [Moving toward a mobile learning landscape: presenting a mlearning integration framework](#)

Author: Helen Crompton

Journal: Interactive Technology and Smart Education Vol. 14 Issue: 2

Doi: <https://doi.org/10.1108/ITSE-02-2017-0018>

Abstract

Purpose

Mobile devices transcend the educational affordances provided by conventional tethered electronic and traditional learning. However, empirical findings show that educators are not integrating technology effectively into the curriculum. This paper aims to discuss these issues.

Design/methodology/approach

In this study, a thematic synthesis methodology was used to develop and present a framework for thinking about the integration of mobile devices in teaching and learning.

Findings

The mobile learning (mlearning) integration framework comprises four main parts: beliefs, resources, methods and purpose. These four areas are elucidated to reveal the many sub-components that determine how technology is integrated.

Originality/value

An ecological framework is then presented to demonstrate how the individual parts of the initial framework operate through a complex, interconnected network of systems involving personal and environmental factors.

Database

Emerald

Title: [Learning from Singapore's effective anti-corruption strategy: Policy recommendations for South Korea](#)

Author: Jon S.T. Quah

Journal: Asian Education and Development Studies, Vol. 6 Issue: 1

Doi: <https://doi.org/10.1108/AEDS-07-2016-0058>

Abstract

Purpose

The purpose of this paper is to explain why Singapore has succeeded in curbing corruption and to recommend three measures for enhancing South Korea's anti-corruption strategy.

Design/methodology/approach

The paper compares the contextual differences between Singapore and South Korea before analysing Singapore's effective anti-corruption strategy and identifying the weaknesses of South Korea's anti-corruption strategy.

Findings

Singapore's success in minimising corruption is the result of its government's strong political will and the adequate budget, personnel and operational autonomy given to the Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau to enable it to enforce the anti-corruption laws impartially. To improve South Korea's anti-corruption strategy, the Korea Anti-Corruption Agency should be established and adequately staffed and funded to investigate corruption cases. Those found guilty of corruption offences should be punished according to the law, without suspending their jail sentences or being pardoned by the president. Finally, the existing public outreach anti-corruption programmes should be evaluated to identify their weaknesses and improve their effectiveness.

Originality/value

This paper recommends three measures for South Korean policy-makers to improve their anti-corruption strategy by learning from Singapore's success.

Database

Emerald

Title: [Selecting research approaches and research designs: a reflective essay](#)

Author: Nurdiana Gaus

Journal: Qualitative Research Journal, Vol. 17 Issue: 2,

Doi: <https://doi.org/10.1108/QRJ-07-2016-0041>

Abstract

Purpose

The purpose of this paper is to show the research process which is laid on the interrelated aspects of paradigm-research-based approaches and research designs.

Design/methodology/approach

It draws on my PhD research project experience, where I deployed these interrelated aspects informing my methodological perspective to produce quality research via the generation of legitimate research findings.

Findings

From this practice, my chosen held paradigm, constructionism, has guided me to proceed with my research process, leading to the selection of a research approach (qualitative case study) and research designs (interviews, observation, and document analysis).

Originality/value

This conduct helps valorise the legitimacy of my research findings to produce legitimate knowledge. This reflective account of the research process can become a lesson for others who wish to go through a legitimate process of selecting the research approaches and research designs, particularly, in social sciences.

Database

Emerald

Title: [Impact of antecedent factors on collaborative technologies usage among academic researchers in Malaysian research universities](#)

Author: Norzaidi Mohd Daud | Halimi Zakaria

Journal: International Journal of Information and Learning Technology, Vol. 34 Issue: 3,

Doi: <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJILT-09-2016-0046>

Abstract

Purpose

The purpose of this paper is to investigate the impact of antecedent factors on collaborative technologies usage among academic researchers in Malaysian research universities.

Design/methodology/approach

Data analysis was conducted on data collected from 156 academic researchers from five Malaysian research universities. This study employed an extensive quantitative approach of a structural equation modeling method to evaluate the research model and to test the hypotheses.

Findings

The main findings of this study are that personal innovativeness, task-technology fit, and perceived peer usage are significant predictors of individual usage of collaborative technologies; perceived managerial support and subjective norm were found not to be significant predictors to perceived usefulness and individual usage; and perceived usefulness is a significant mediator to individual usage in that it had fully mediated personal innovativeness whereas partially mediated peer usage.

Practical implications

The results provide practical insights into how the Malaysian higher education sector and other research organizations of not-for-profit structure could enhance their collaborative technologies usage.

Originality/value

This research is perhaps the first that concentrates on collaborative technologies usage in Malaysian research universities

Database

Emerald

Title: [Return Migration and Economic Outcomes in the Conflict Context](#)

Author: Sonja Fransen | Isabel Ruiz | Carlos Vargas-Silva

Journal: World Development Volume 95, July 2017

Doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2017.02.015>

Abstract

Knowledge about the economic implications of refugee return is essential in order to develop adequate policies in the post-conflict period. In this paper we explore differences in economic outcomes between return migrant households and non-migrant households using panel data from Burundi, a country which experienced large-scale conflict-led emigration and massive post-war refugee return. We use proximity to the border for identification purposes. The results indicate that returnee households have significantly lower levels of livestock, which is the main form of capital accumulation in Burundi. Returnee households also report lower values of subjective economic well-being relative to other households. The gap between returnee and non-migrant households is driven by more recent returnees, defined as those that returned less than 10 years ago. Our search for channels suggests that returnees are more likely to engage in economic activities that are generally correlated with lower levels of livestock. One possible explanation for this dynamic relates to the legal restrictions on economic activities faced by returnees while in displacement, which resulted in high levels of inactivity abroad and a potential loss/deterioration of skills.

Database

ScienceDirect

Title: [Understanding the massive open online course \(MOOC\) student experience: An examination of attitudes, motivations, and barriers](#)

Author: Heather B. Shapiro | Clara H. Lee | Noelle E. Wyman Roth | Kun Li | Mine Çetinkaya-Rundel | Dorian A. Canelas

Journal: Computers & Education Volume 110, July 2017

Doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compedu.2017.03.003>

Abstract

During the widespread development of open access online course materials in the last two decades, advances have been made in understanding the impact of instructional design on quantitative outcomes. Much less is known about the experiences of learners that affect their engagement with the course content. Through a case study employing text analysis of interview transcripts, we revealed the authentic voices of participants and gained a deeper understanding of motivations for and barriers to course engagements experienced by students participating in Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs). We sought to understand why learners take the courses, specifically Introduction to Chemistry or Data Analysis and Statistical Inference, and to identify factors both inside and outside of the course setting that impacted engagement and learning. Thirty-six participants in the courses were interviewed, and these students varied in age, experience with the subject matter, and worldwide geographical location. Most of the interviewee statements were neutral in attitude; sentiment analysis of the interview transcripts revealed that 80 percent of the statements that were either extremely positive or negative were found to be positive rather than negative, and this is important because an overall positive climate is known to correlate with higher academic achievement in traditional education settings. When demographic data was added to the sentiment analysis, students who have already earned bachelor's degrees were found to be more positive about the courses than students with either more or less formal education, and this was a highly statistically significant result. In general, students from America were more critical than students from Africa and Asia, and the sentiments of female participants' comments were generally less positive than those of male participants. An examination of student statements related to motivations revealed that knowledge, work, convenience, and personal interest were the most frequently coded nodes (more generally referred to as "codes"). On the other hand, lack of time was the most prevalently coded barrier for students. Other barriers and challenges cited by the interviewed learners included previous bad classroom experiences with the subject matter, inadequate background, and lack of resources such as money, infrastructure, and internet access. These results are enriched by illustrative quotes from interview transcripts and compared and contrasted with previous findings reported in the literature, and thus this study enhances the field by providing the voices of the learners.

Database

ScienceDirect

Title: [BEING THE BOSS IN BRUSSELS, BOSTON, AND BEIJING: IF YOU WANT TO SUCCEED, YOU'LL NEED TO ADAPT.](#)

Author: MEYER, ERIN

Journal: Harvard Business Review. Jul/Aug2017, Vol. 95 Issue 4

Abstract

When misunderstandings arise among members of global teams, it's often because managers conflate attitudes toward authority and attitudes toward decision making. However, the two are different dimensions of leadership culture, says the author, who has extensive research and consulting experience with global companies. Attitudes toward authority range from strongly hierarchical to strongly egalitarian. Approaches to decision making vary from top-down to consensual. The author explores both dimensions and classifies selected countries according to their position on both scales. The Japanese, for example, are hierarchical in their views toward authority— deferential to the boss and accustomed to waiting for instructions rather than taking the initiative—but they are consensual decision makers who get buy-in before they set a course of action. The author describes the four cultural types— consensual and egalitarian; consensual and hierarchical; top-down and hierarchical; and top-down and egalitarian—and the corresponding expectations about leadership in each environment. If you keep those in mind, you'll be more successful in your cross-cultural interactions

Database

Business Source Complete