# A Comparative Case Study of ICT Use in Teaching and Learning in HE Business Schools in Australia and Indonesia. (Why, What, and How)

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# BUSINESS SCHOOL

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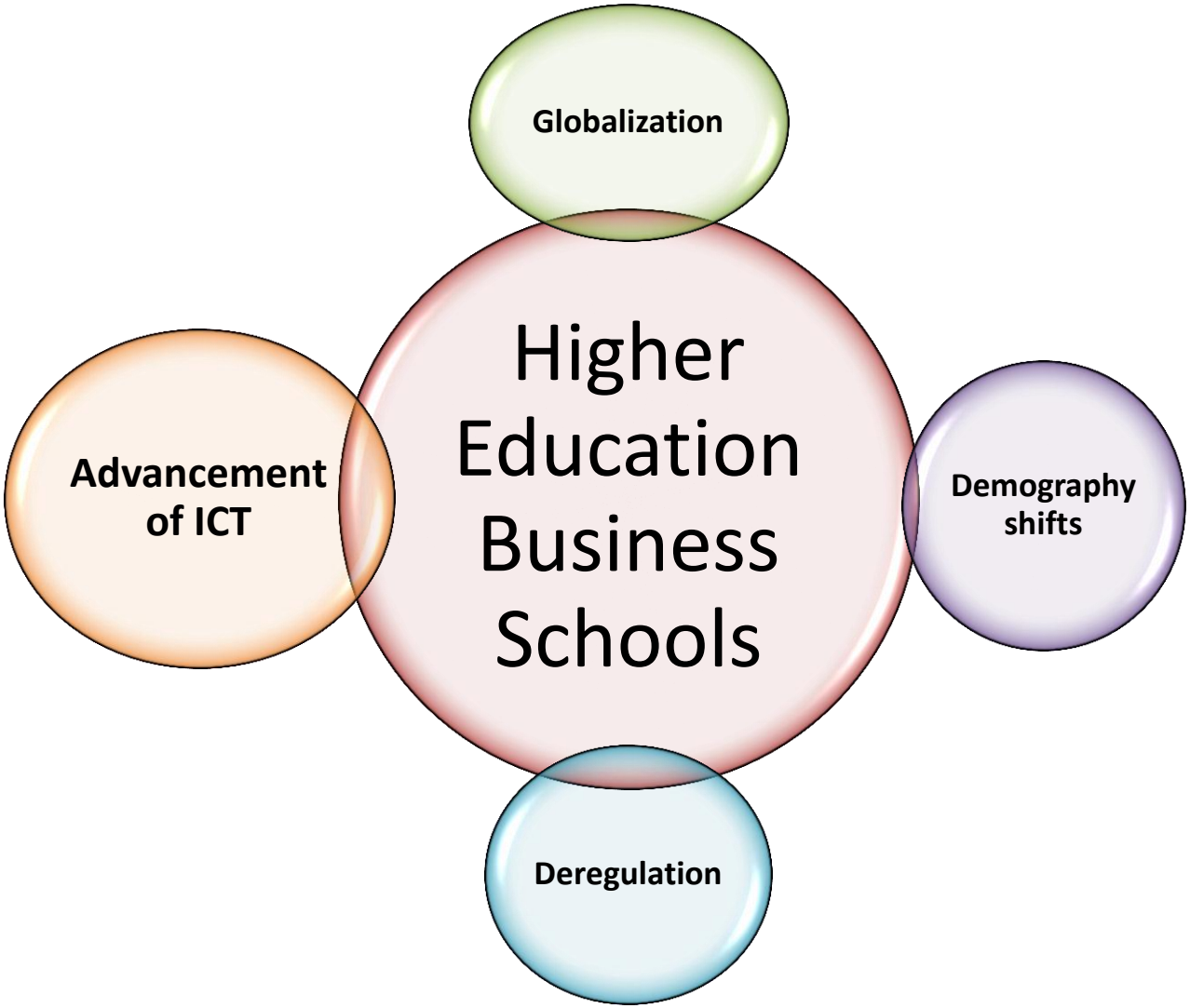
- ✓ Business schools are important factor for business in term of creating, providing and improving the quality and capacity of leadership in business.
- ✓ Business schools are businesspeople providers;
- ✓ Their goal is to provide qualified human resources who not only have practical skills in business and management, but also have capability to lead or manage, to communicate, and showing respect to business ethics

Strategy for improving business schools' performance:

**Changing ways in business** → **Changes in HE business schools**

**Drivers of change in business** → **Drivers change in BS**


Globalization
Advancement of ICT
Higher Education Business Schools
Demography shifts
Deregulation

ICT integration into teaching and learning should become **a means, a strategy** for attaining business schools' goals → prepare business graduate with skills and competencies required by contemporary business world

- Research aim: to provide a critical perspective on the attempts to promote the use of information and communication technology (ICT) in teaching and learning in business schools.
- What, Why, and How
- Recommendation

# Rationales of ICT integration teaching and learning

1. To obtain a better quality of teaching and learning.
2. To provide a suitable learning style for a new generation of students.
3. To enlarge learning opportunities and flexibilities for students.
4. To develop the skills and competencies needed in the twenty-first century.

***(Bates & Sangra 2011)***

# Research method

- **Research design**: A qualitative multiple case study
- **Cases**: one Indonesian BS and one Australian BS
- **Participants**: BS members: lecturers, staff and leaders
- **Data collection method**: semi structured and in-depth interviews and FGD
- **Data analysis method**: thematic analysis, pattern-matching analysis, and cross-case analysis

# Pattern

1. ***Catalytic Rationale***. This reason focused on the ability of ICT to act as a catalyst for educational institutions to change → realising their institutional planning and vision.
2. ***Preparative Rationale***. This reason focuses on using ICT to equip students with required skills for their future career
3. ***Pedagogical Rationale***. This reason focused on using ICT to improve teaching and learning. This reason includes lecturers are able to enhance student engagement and performance in teaching and learning activities when they integrate ICT into the activities.

(Bates & Poole 2003; Hawkridge 1990).

# Pattern

***3. Accessibility rationale***. ICT enables lecturers or schools to provide wider access to learning opportunities and flexibilities for students.

***4. Cost-effectiveness rationale***. Integrating ICT in business schools will lead to cost savings in delivering the teaching, for example by possible savings on printing costs and the cost of employing academic staff.

***5. Accommodating to the Learning Style of A New Generation Students***. Using ICT to meet the needs of today's learners, those who have grown up in a digital world.

# Results:

| Reasons for using ICT in teaching and learning | |
|---|---|
| Indonesian BS | Australian BS |
| 1. Pedagogical rationale | 1. Pedagogical rationale |
| 2. Cost-effectiveness rationale | 2. Accessibility rationale |
| 3. Accessibility rationale | 3. Mandatory rationale |
| 4. Preparative rationale | 4. Administrative rationale |
| 5. Catalytic rationale | 5. Catalytic rationale |

# What is meant by ICT in business schools?

# So, what should BS do?