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How e-Learning Changes Pedagogics

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Why e-Learning appears?

- •CCAI coming back?
- •EEducational Application using Internet?
- •CCommunication of Knowledge and Intelligence?
- •NNew Knowledge and Intelligence Creation and exchanging?
- •LLearning opportunity, anytime, anywhere and anybody?

e-Learning System Architecture

Context

Providing information and access to individual

Community

Determining who is involved and scope of interaction

Content

Selecting and publishing material

Personalization

Collecting and applying knowledge about user

Infrastructure

Creating links with organizational ICT systems -particularly HR

Behavior and Usage analysis

Creation of site information and user profiles

Comparison between Traditional Classroom Teaching and e-Learning

- Constraints from time & place ... Yes
- FACE to FACE
- Knowledge transfer based on texts and Drill learning
- Delay of Evaluation (Summative Evaluation)
- Passive course-pursueing
- Teacher Centered
- Observation Learning in class
- Developing to average students

- Constraints from time & place ...No
- Net Communication (Sync.-Async.)
- Knowledge transfer based on Contents and Drill Learning....Simulation, Knowledge Exploring and Building with practice by ICT
- Immediate feedback and evaluation (Formative Evaluation and Remedial treatment)
- Self- Pace
- Mastering Learning
- Learner Centered
- Collaborative Learning by ICT
- One Top Access to data in Real World

Some theories of Socially oriented learning

Knowledge and Social constructivism

Vygotsky's socio-cultural theory (especially, the notion of Zone of Proximal Development

Situated cognition and distributed intelligence

Situated learning legitimate peripheral participation

The principles of e-Pedagogy from Social computing

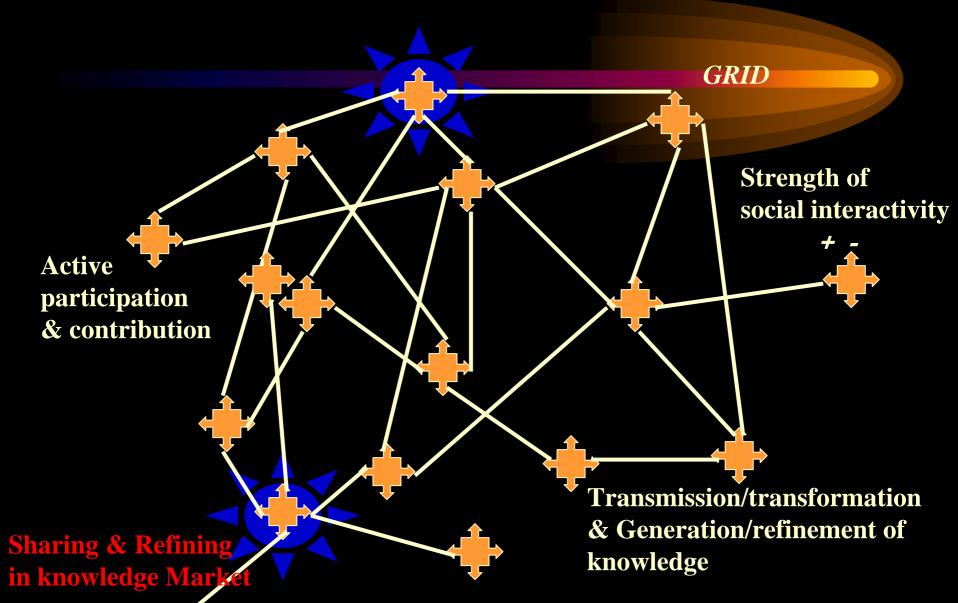
- DDemand Driven
- •SSocial Activity and Identity
- •OOne Top Access to Real World and Data
- •CConstructional Conjunction for Semantics and Concept by Interactive activity

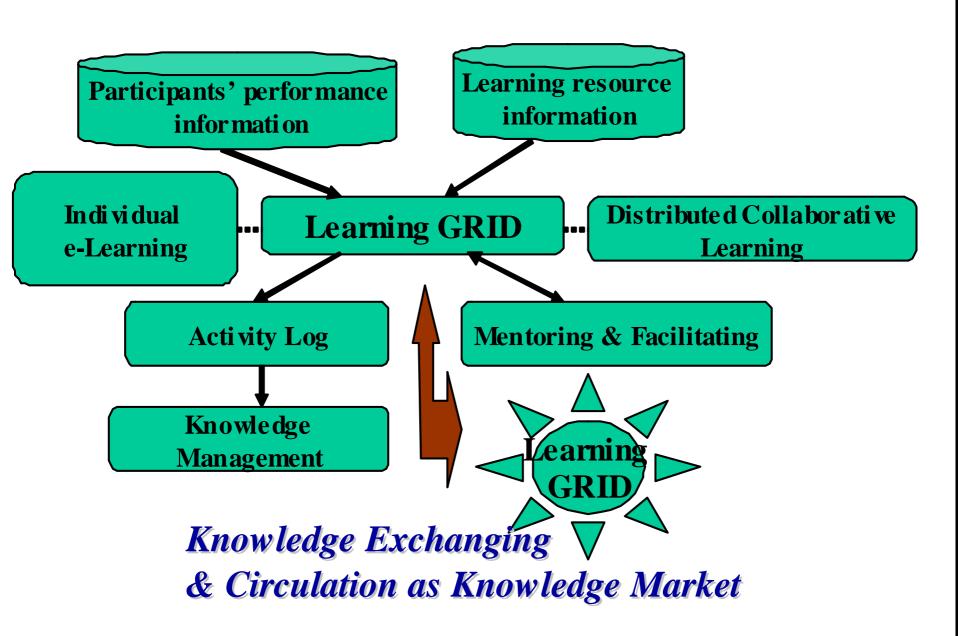
Knowledge Transfer and Transformation through Learning GRID

as Knowledge Market

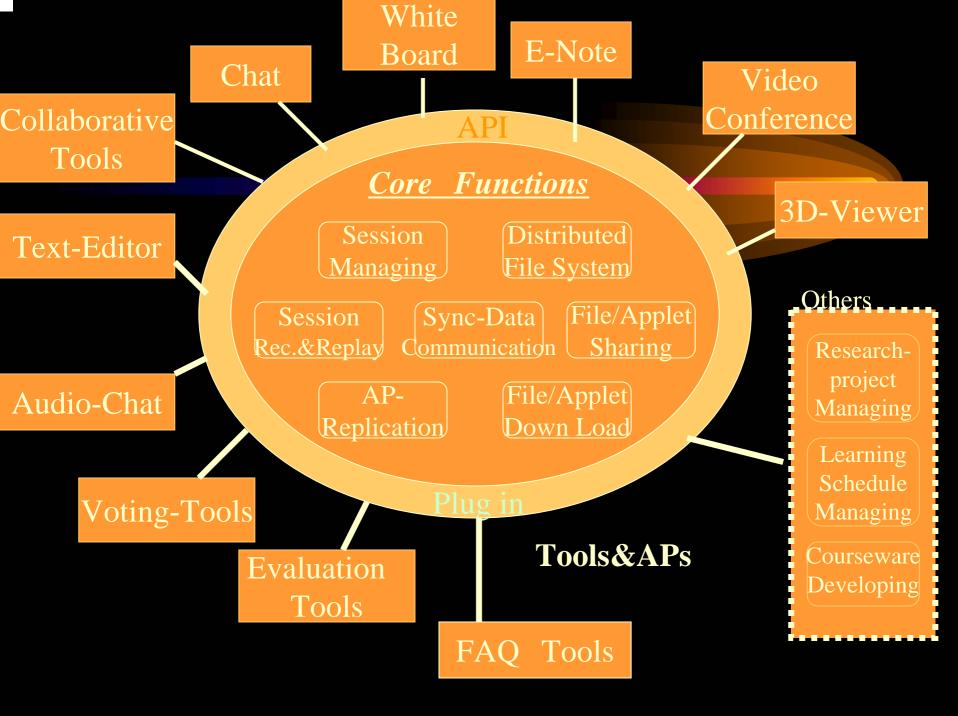
- •KKnowledge Plansfor Pality Res Berkvering
- •KKnowledge Generation and Creation by Interaction
- •KKnowledge Catalyst
- •KKnowledge Market

Collaborative Computing & Learning GRID





The Scheme & function of Learning GRID Technology



Why we need collaboration?

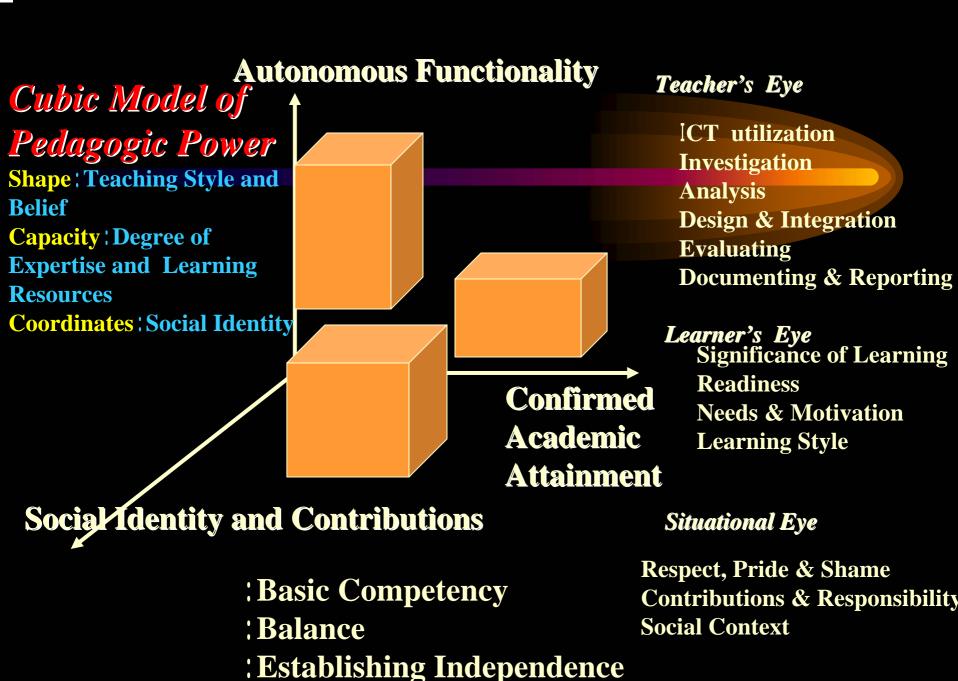
- EEvaluate self through others
- DDeep understanding
- BBroad awareness and appreciation
- MMeta-cognition through Distributed cognition
- Representation & verbal-nonverbal communication

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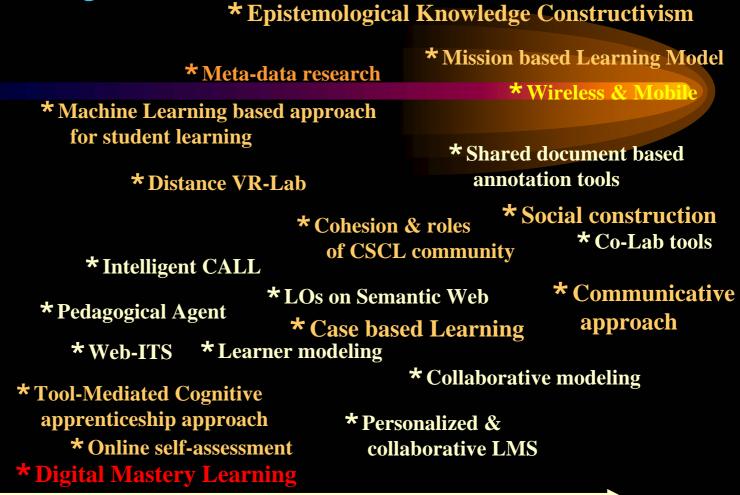
<u>Dimensions(parameters) of Collaborative Learning</u>

Highly structured	Structure	No structure
high	Teacher control	_ low
external	Moderation of learning	internal
external	Learner motivation	internal
Curriculum	Learning content	Learner based
based Unilateral	Assessment	Unilateral
by teacher		by learner

As design & operational factors



Knowledge building



Scaffolding

Individualizing computing

Social computing

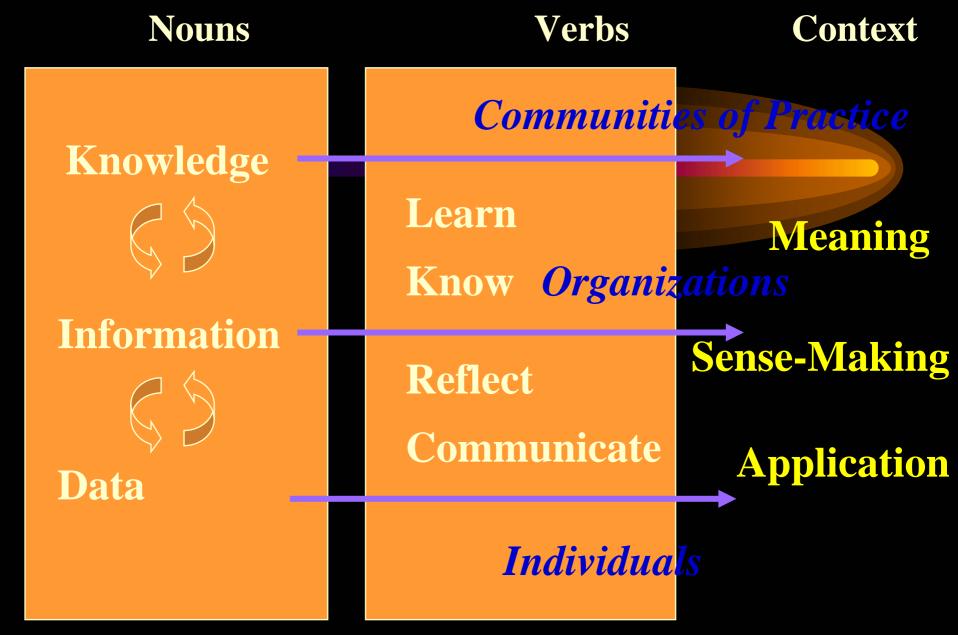
E - Pedagogy map

Critical Issues to Succeeding way

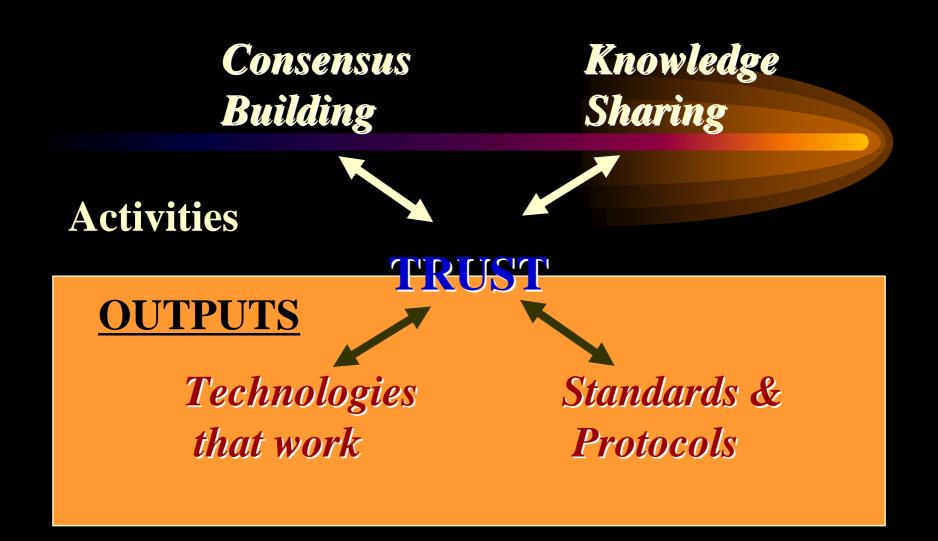
- Covering assets
- Standardization and re-use
- Mobile & Wireless
- Designing Discussion Questions for Online
- e-Collaboration and e-Learning in Organizations
- Educational Knowledge Management
- Virtual Gaming & simulation for real learning

The Conditions of Learning Organization

- Competitive
- Advantage
- Sustainable



A Model with Complex Nature of the Recursive Value-Chain of D.I.K



The key to achieving consensus

How What Who **KNOW** Why Where When

Thank you very much