



Building basic competences for culturally diverse ICT professionals

KEYCIT 2014
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Introduction

- Building basic competences and selecting appropriate teaching methods for international heterogeneous groups in HE is challenging.
- This paper describes cognitive and educational background differences in multinational study groups, and
- explores ways to overcome them by offering online programming courses as support to classroom teaching.

Culture and cognitive practices

- Western science is an extreme way of perceiving the world ("WEIRD" people ¹⁾)
- Western culture deviates in individuality, decision-making, perception, analytical thinking and spatial reasoning from most other cultures
- Example Africa:
 - collective responsibility, education based on rote learning, oral vs. written knowledge
 - no computers in schools
 - textbook contents based on life in industrialized countries
 - lack of qualified teachers

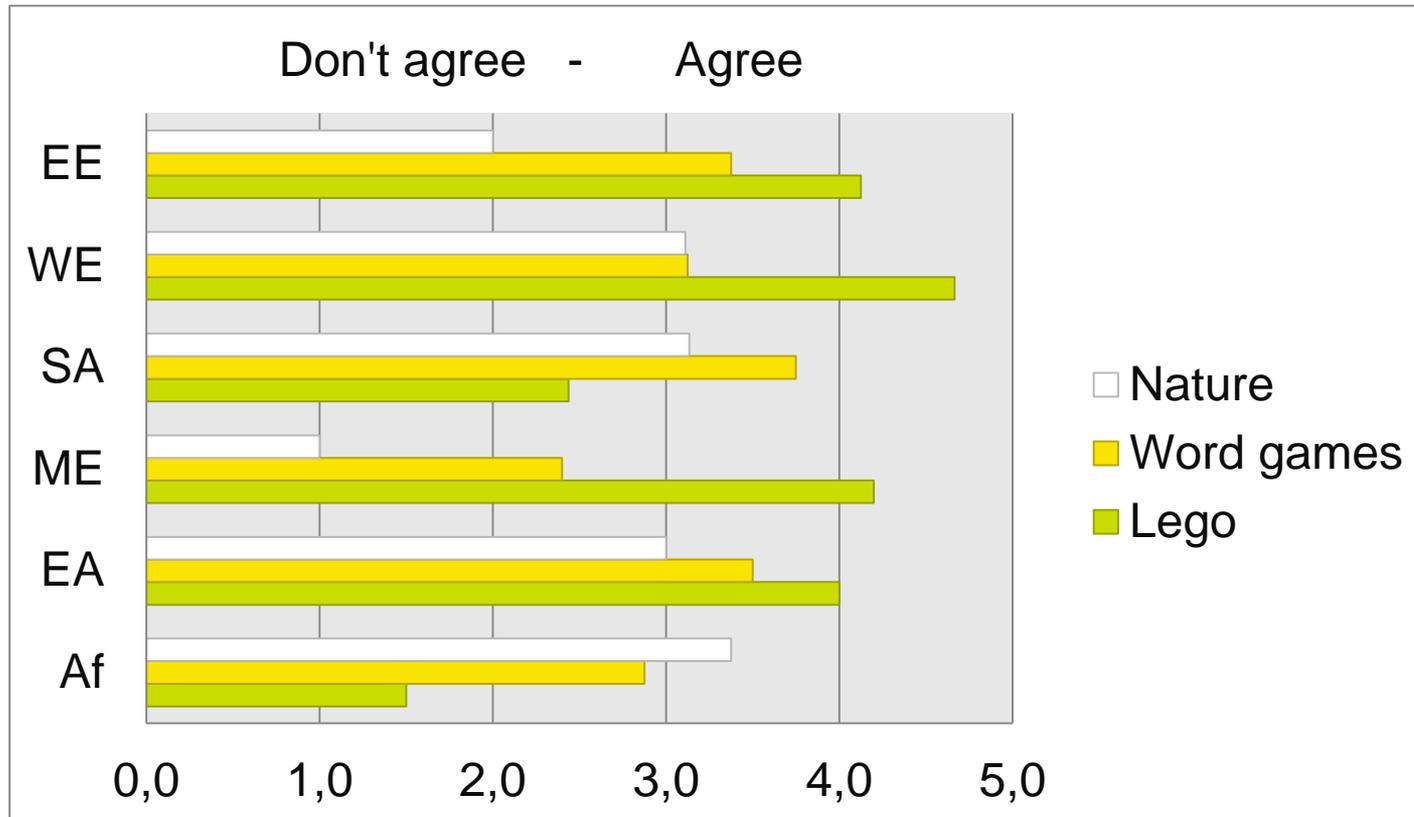
Research setup: methods

- Aim: to see how wide the differences actually are in our current international student population
- Google forms survey
- 34 questions (multiple choice and open)
- Answering the survey was an optional task in a study module
- Two experiments with online programming practice: one for beginners and one for second-year students

Study population

- 56 first-year ICT and media engineering students at Helsinki Metropolia University of Applied Sciences
- ages 18 – 34 years, average 23 years.
- 9 of the respondents were women
- Regions:
 - 8 from Africa (Af),
 - 9 from Eastern Europe (EE),
 - 9 from Western Europe (WE),
 - 15 from South Asia (mainly Nepal, SA),
 - 10 from East Asia (Vietnam, China, EA), and
 - 5 from Middle Eastern (ME) countries.
- They reported being fluent in 26 languages.

Childhood hobbies by nationality

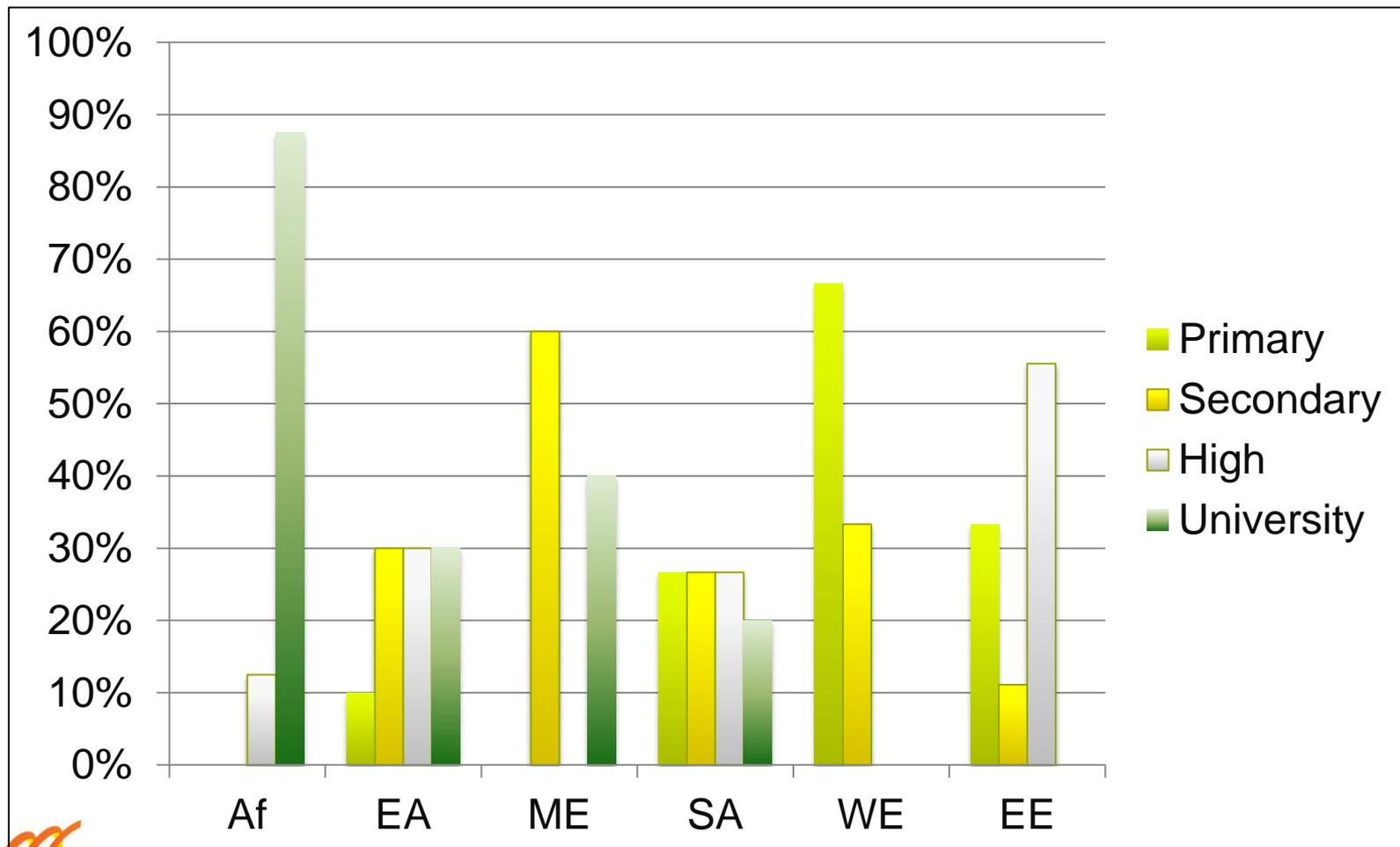


Nature: "I enjoy learning the names of birds, trees, animals and plants"

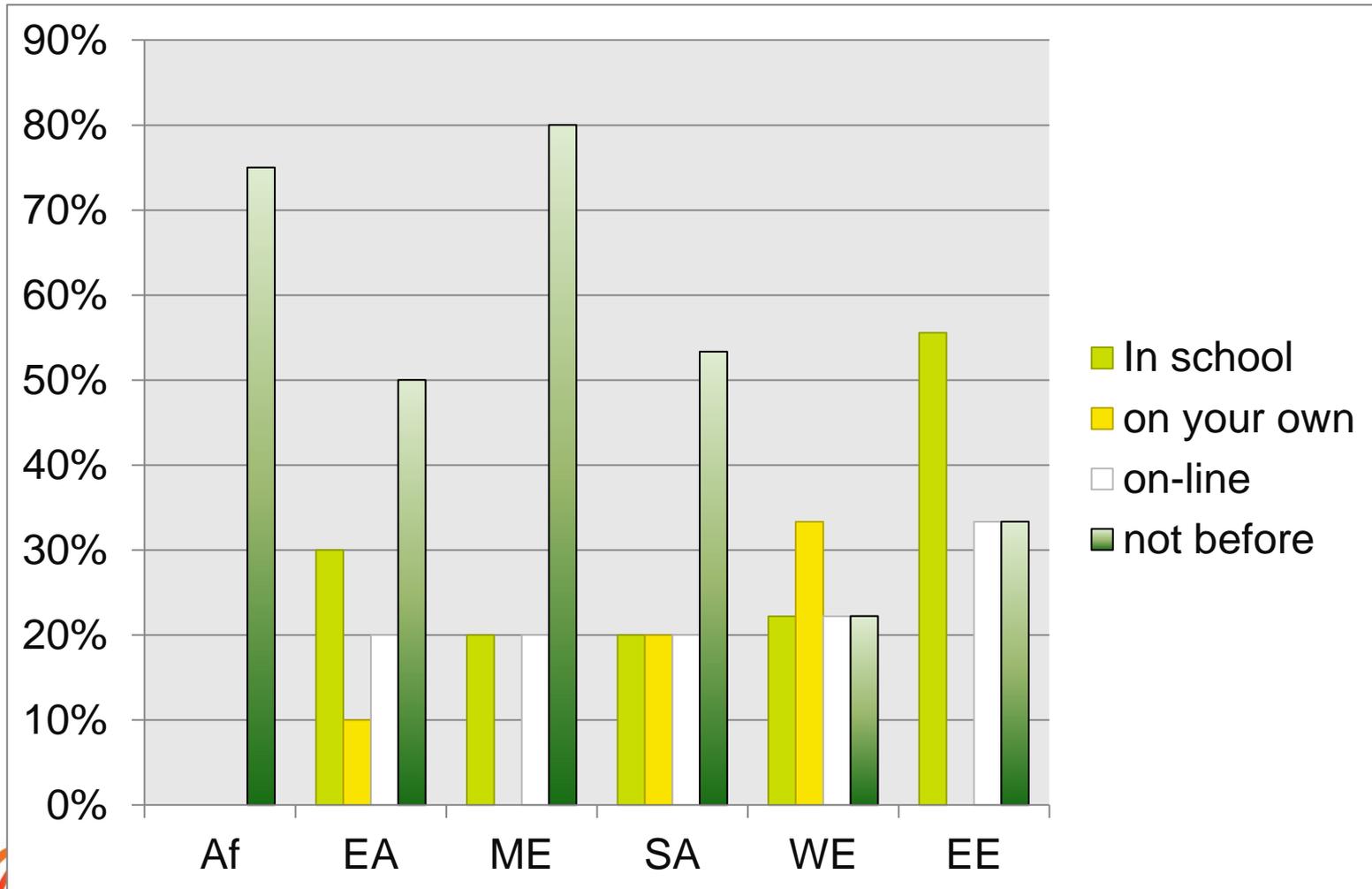
Word games: "I enjoy word games"

Lego: "As a child I played with Lego blocks"

Use of computers in school



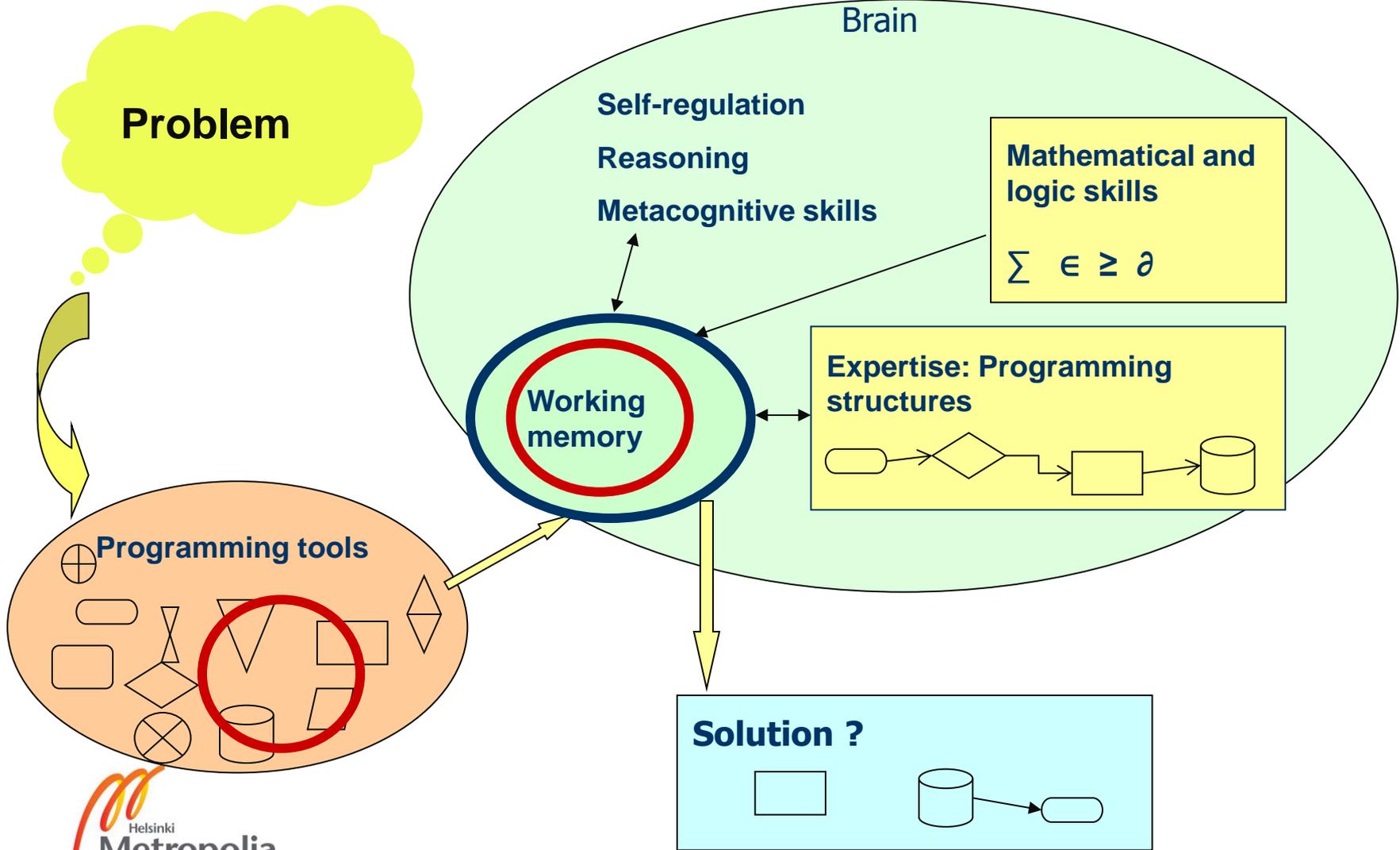
Previous programming study



Programming problems in IT students

- Previous research (2010)
- Many students dislike programming, want to avoid it; and find it hard to learn
- They get stuck with the complexities of languages such as C or Java

Novice programmer



Scratch experiment

- One assignment with the online version of MIT's Scratch, at <http://scratch.mit.edu/>.
- Scratch is a tool that has been developed for children and it teaches programming structures in an entertaining visual way
- When student perceptions of Scratch were inquired, they were almost exclusively positive.
- However, approximately 10% failed to grasp the idea and develop anything functional
- Scratch was an appropriate tool for beginners also on this level of study, and for a diverse group of students

Student comments on Scratch

- I think it is an easy way to start exploring the power of programming, and prototype. Maybe, just have some fun.
- It was quite fun. New way of learning programming. :-)
- I've never used Scratch before and I think this program is perfect for those who just doing their first steps in programming. It is clear, funny and easy, I wish I could study it at school.
- The use of Scratch in Introduction to computing class brings me a lot of fun. First of all, I feel relax after other classes. Second, it is easier to remember the lesson comparing with theoretical computing course i have had before in my home country.
- I think it is useful but I am not being able to use it
- It feels too simplistic to me and and the graphical approach seems to limit productivity.

Javascript with Ville-system experiment

- Ville environment by University of Turku, at <http://ville.utu.fi>
- Tasks can be edited and created by instructors
- A repository of existing tasks to choose from
- Visual, intuitive interface; no guidance needed
- Collecting points (max 570) creates game-like challenge
- 70 students completed the required practice that included 60 tasks and took 8 to 20 hours to complete.
- 15 students failed to reach required 320 points.

Conclusions

- Higher education has to take into account previous working models and practices
- Current online programming courses are suitable even on university level
 - good quality
 - large amount of tasks; little teacher intervention needed
 - allow individual pace and repetition
 - drilling can become boring, but then it is not needed anymore!

Sources

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Expertise and insight

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Thank you!

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