



Session 10: Technology-Based Approaches

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Kathmandu, Nepal 23-26 November 2018





30 years later...

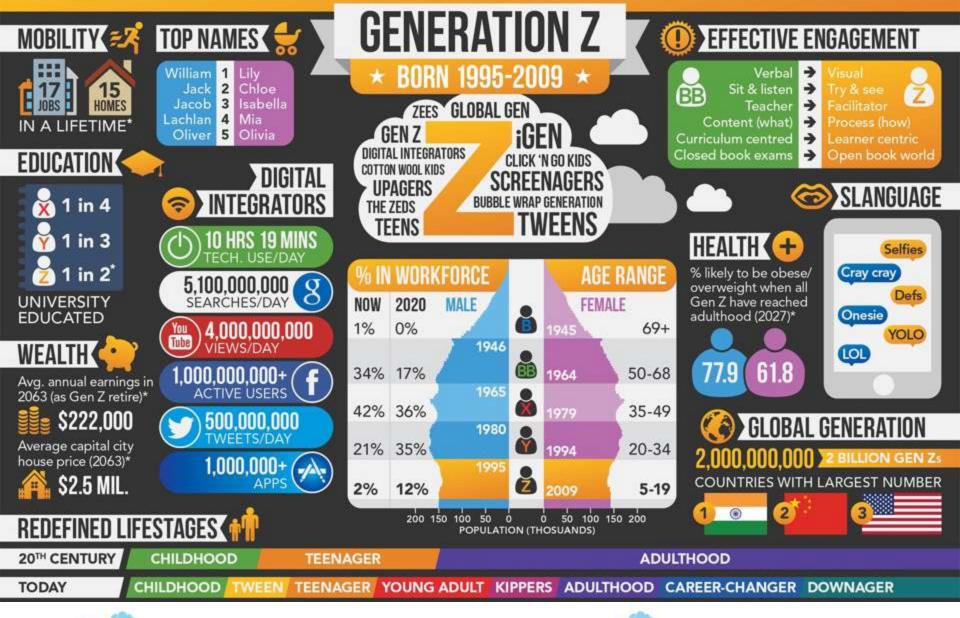
All of these things fit in your pocket...



GENERATIONS

Characteristics	Maturists (pre-1945)	Baby Boomers (1945-1960)	Generation X (1961-1980)	Generation Y (1981-1995)	Generation Z (Born after 1995)	U.S. Employed Workforce
Aspiration	Home ownership	Job security	Work-life balance	Freedom and flexibility	Security and stability	
Attitude toward technology	Largely disengaged	Early information technology (IT) adaptors	Digital immigrants	Digital natives	Technoholics	34% Gen Y-Z 33% Gen X 28% Boomers 5% Maturists
Attitude toward career	Jobs are for life	Organisational— careers are defined by employers	Early 'portfolio.' careers — loyal to profession,not necessarily to employer	Digital enfrepreneurs — work "with" organizations not "for"	Career multitaskers	
Signature product	Automobile	Television	Personal computer	Smart phone	Nano-computing, 3-D print, driveless cars	U.S. Unemployed Workforce
Communication media	Formal letter	Telephone	E-mail and SMS	SMS or Social media	Hand-held communication devices	50% Gen Y-Z 25% Gen X 21% Boomers 4% Maturists









Present-day schools cater to Generation Z, children aged 6 to 18 years.

Gen-zers have not seen the world without technology



60% OF GEN Z

say they like to collaborate and share their knowledge with others online



93% of STUDENTS

students feel confident as they understand technology well



50% of GEN Z

'Can't Live Without YouTube'

Technology is a must for schools catering to Generation Z



Technology Based Approaches

- Student demand for technology based approaches is increasing – need for increased flexibility
- Universities also consider online teaching as having considerable benefits – particularly economic
- Legal professional bodies are increasingly recognising digital literacy as a core competency

'Technological tools are no different than, for example, cars: Their value depends on what we do with them and why'

(Smith, C. T. (2002). Technology and legal education: negotiating the shoals of technocentrism, technophobia, and indifference. (Erasing Lines: Integrating the Law School Curriculum). *Journal of the Association of Legal Writing Directors*, 1(1), 247-257, p. 247)

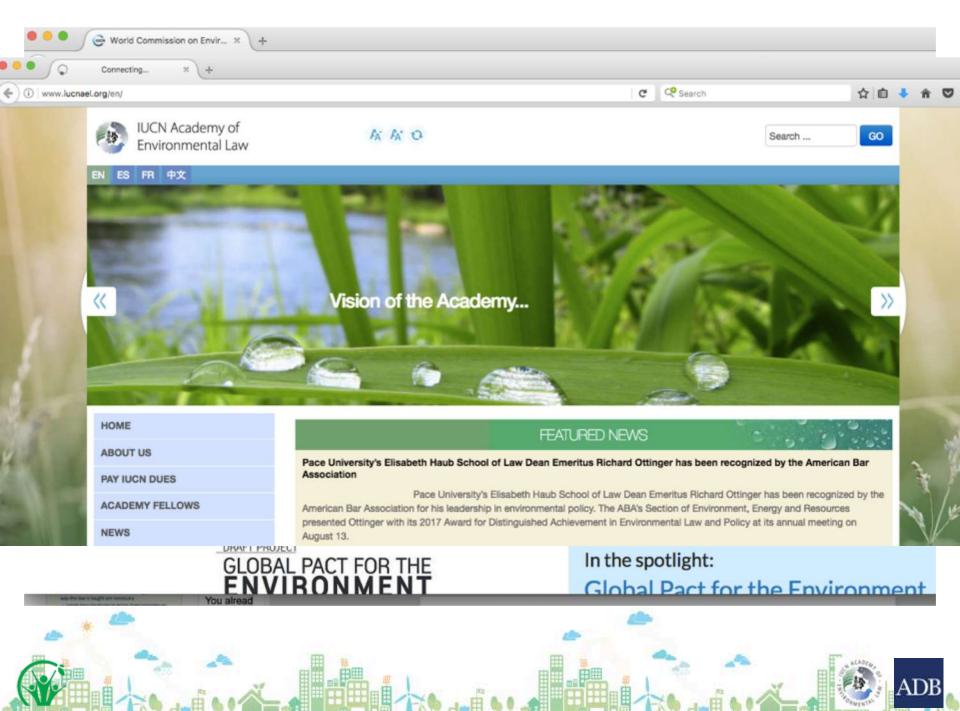


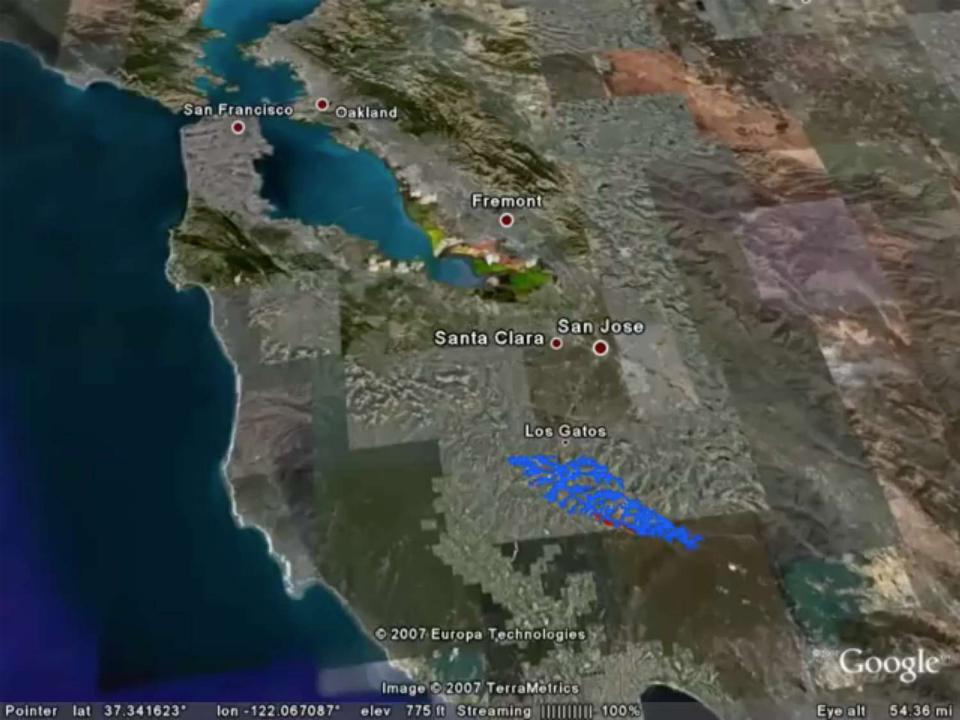
Technology Based Approaches (cont'd)

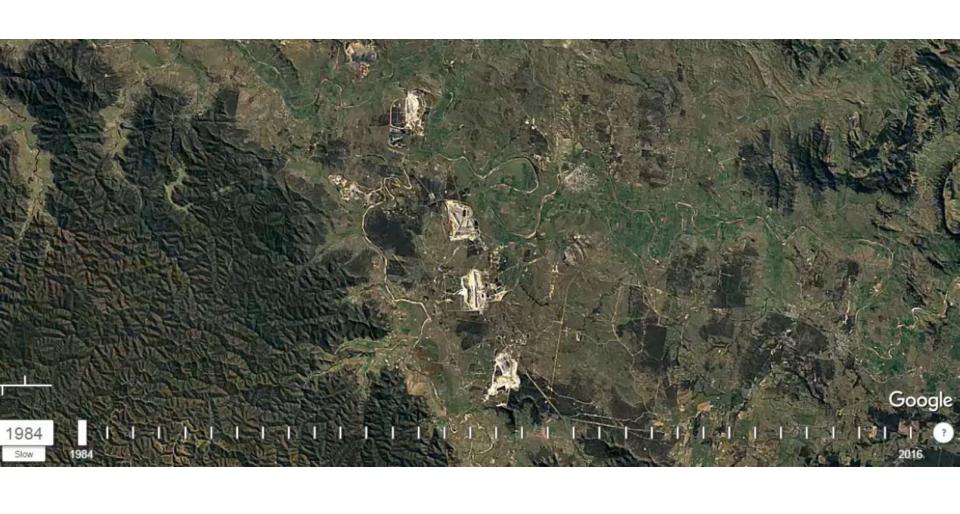
- Technology based approaches can include electronic resources as a teaching tool – e.g. support activities for face-to-face teaching
- It can also refer to a whole-of-course pedagogical* approach –
 e.g. use of videoconferencing to deliver an entire course

*Pedagogy = the method and practice of teaching















Technology as a Supplementary Tool

- Support for face-to-face learning
 - Refer to list of 'Environmental Law Electronic Databases'
 - Key online resources that can supplement teaching
- Can technology be 'more than a tool'?
 - See Caron, Paul L, and Gely, Rafael. 'Taking Back the Law School Classroom: Using Technology to Foster Active Student Learning' Journal of Legal Education 54.4 (2004): 551-569 and Perlin, Michael L. 'Online, distance legal education as an agent of social change.' Pac. McGeorge Global Bus. & Dev. LJ 24 (2011): 95.



Technology as a Pedagogical Approach

- Using technology to connect instructors and students outside the conventional classroom
 - In particular, those who may be separated by distance or time
- Important to think about whether changes in the way the law is taught are necessary
 - Learning theory should guide the decision of what technologies are used – rather than using technology 'for technology's sake'

"Just as in face-to face teaching when you change the layout of the classroom and organization of the desks you need to teach in different ways and students will interact in different ways. The same occurs in an online space."

(Redmond, D. P. (2011). From face-to-face teaching to online teaching: Pedagogical transitions. Paper presented at the Changing Demands, Changing Directions. Proceedings ascilite, Hobart. http://www.ascilite.org/conferences/hobart11/downloads/papers/Redmond-full.pdf, p. 1057).



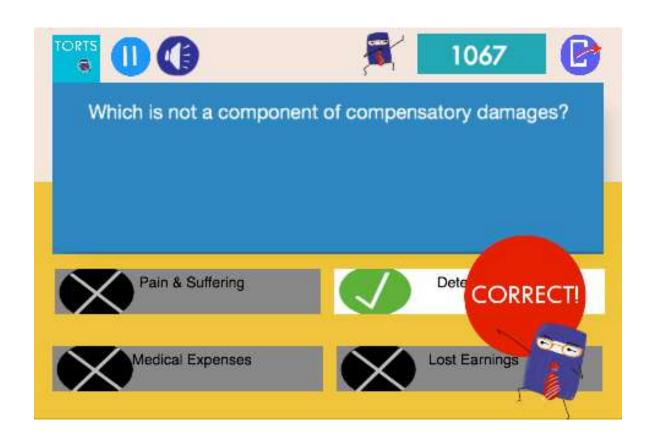
Learning Theories and Suggested Technologies

Behaviourism

A learning theory that views knowledge as a commodity to be transferred from teacher to student

- Use of Learning Management System
- Concise video lectures
- Online games / quizzes to reinforce content e.g. Law School Dojo (https://lawdojo.co/)
- Online tutorials / webinars (e.g. Adobe Connect, Zoom)







Learning Theories and Suggested Technologies

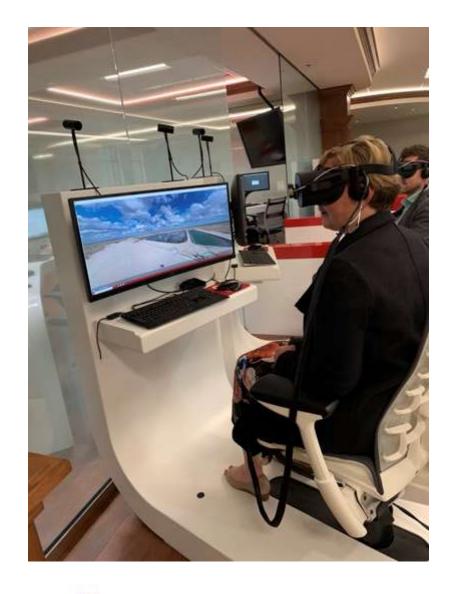
Cognitivism

A learning theory that sees value in the environmental conditions that facilitate learning; emphasises the role of practice and feedback

- Webinar-based facilitation is ideal enables students to take a cognitive approach
 - Free mind-mapping software such as Popplet or MindMeister can be used to articulate key concepts or processes
- Hypothetical scenarios can be built into the Learning Management System in ways that enable students to progress through an activity in an adaptive manner
- Reflective activities ePortfolios, blogs, private discussion forums









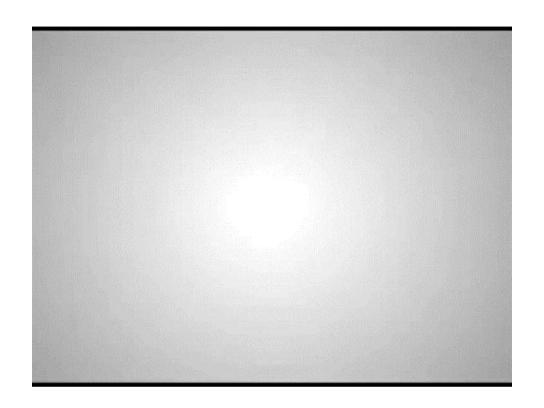
Learning Theories and Suggested Technologies

Constructivism

Learning theory that sees learning as individual – different for each person, the learner should thus control their learning

- Interactive lectures / seminars (with live feedback / poll tools)
- Student led online-discussion forums
- Filming or animating analysis of unit content documentary creation using video on mobile devices
- Reflective blogs / ePortfolio
- Simulations and role play videoconferencing can create client-based scenarios for students to participate in authentic learning environment (e.g. moot)







Demonstration – Learning Management System



