Review the challenges and barriers to applying information and communication technology (ICT) in education management

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Abstract:

In this study, which examines the barriers to using information and communication technology ICT in education directors were paid the city of Ilam nine variables (leadership and management, control, discipline, bureaucratic complexities, possible participation of management, training, expertise in using those of IT, organization, structure) were identified based on three components factor analysis structure, education, organizational management, human resources, the nine variables were extracted.

Descriptive survey research methods and statistical community managers studied elementary education sections, tips, working in the school year 86-85 school has been using sampling classify samples were also collected information from questionnaires used to were performed. Analysis in the area of descriptive statistics of frequency distribution tables, percentage, cumulative percentage, mean, standard deviation, and charts were used and inferential statistics in paired T-test (dependent) and factor analysis was used to test difference scores. Questionnaires for analysis by SPSS were used.

Results of factor analysis component first question about the use of information and communication technology, IT managers and ICT in education, according to Table 23-4, only three components of a high capability to describe the total variance of variables that have a total of 4 / 75 percent of total variance they explain. The first component of 97/38 percent, 49/18 percent and the second component of the third component of the 94/17 percent are allocated to the following order 1 - 2 educational structure - Corporate 3 - Human Resource Management .

Keywords: barriers - making work - Information and communications technology (ICT) - Training Managers

Introduction:

In today's world of knowledge and skills that performance information services and products into new and innovative, they represent a knowledge-based economies are considered. Since knowledge and information to the common coin to achieve productivity, competitiveness and wealth and prosperity has become, for developing countries also believes in human capital have high priority. Thus over the world governments on strategies to increase access to better quality education are concentrated. Decision makers and policy makers also seek to answer key questions have emerged challenging: Do educational administrators with a world that is changing fast forward the process step?

The problem is that if the world a hundred years ago the world to compare with the stunning advances in the science business, medical, communications and many other areas we are facing. But because the school in most countries over ride, wonder, between the classroom with a hundred years ago today, we do not feel the difference. Students sit behind rows, pencil and paper in hand, whatever the teacher says foot blackboard and write notes to grab them to memory in time deposits and to test the speed. While progress through science and technology has changed many affairs, but more or less education and student learning and teaching practices as teachers has remained intact. (Ghaffari, 1379)

Gradually in our country now require all necessary information and knowledge age and step with developments and achievements of human technology and science has been felt that the recent government decision to control the investment to expand the accelerated technology and information communication in the country. Education also qualified for the type of answer that question in the above mentioned charter sought to determine the conduct of education reform in the country has emerged emphasizing the application of information and communication technology is one of the pillars . In recent years our country wide activities in implementation of IT and ICT in education and training troops has taken place. Plan "Tkfa" an example of the measures that the main framework of measures at national level and define the role and responsibility for each sector in particular is considered simultaneously with different designs in the higher education sector in running the country, so The main problem is the following study of barriers in using IT managers and ICT in education is the city of Ilam.

Research objectives:

1 - Identify components using information and communication technology in educational management in Ilam city.

2 - Current Status of Educational Administrators of Ilam employing information and communication technology.

3 - Determination of optimal conditions employing information and communication technology in educational management in Ilam city.

Research Questions

Questions that this study is intended to respond to them, is the following:

1 - component using information and communication technology, IT managers and ICT training in the city of Ilam What?

2 - Barriers to the use of information and communication technologies in education in the city of Ilam What are Administrators?

3 - Current status of Ilam training managers to employ information and communication technology, how is Research Methodology

Because this study examines the barriers to making information and communications technology according to the comments raised in cases of training managers questionnaire focuses on research, descriptive survey is Statistical Society

Community: real or hypothetical set of members of the research results to be transferred (Delaware, 83, p. 87)

Statistical Society: All directors of the following high school grades 67, tips 72, 100 primary total 239 people employed in the 88-87 school year in the city of Ilam.

Sample size

Sample: A group of members of a community is defined by the information needed to help research that will be achieved. (Delaware, p. 87)

The study population was 239 people according to the table that Morgan should be 148 people were chosen to increase research funding for the researcher to be selected 160

Sampling

First, exact number of sample dispersion was prepared Ilam educational administrators. Then, using the sample size was determined Morgan table.

Using sampling classified according to sex, was selected.

Measuring tools and gauges validity and reliability

Gauges with a number of research scientists and management experts, guide and consultant and respected professors on the basis of validity about the barriers to making information and communication technology and reviews research done in this field to evaluate the situation applying information and communication technologies is produced in the first questionnaire, a series of questions about personal characteristics were then the main part of the questionnaire included 27 questions were classified by.

Questionnaire reliability was calculated by Aliabadi Nassiri and based on the reliability of the questionnaire is 91 hundredth. Also reliability of the questionnaire by the researcher Kranbakh alpha was calculated based on the hundredth is equal to 82

Data collection

The research data through the questionnaire with 27 questions in the ideal situation and every situation with a choice of ten plans had been compiled. For this researcher training managers who were randomly selected and questionnaires refer to the help groups and sample completed the data collection section to perform statistical research to help get the rest of the SPSS software package was done.

Data analysis

Descriptive analysis for descriptive statistics and frequency distribution tables, percentage, cumulative percentage, mean, standard deviation and charts for analysis and inference and the inferential statistics methods such as factor analysis, paired t test (dependent) and test score differences were used.

Results, Discussion and Conclusion:

Results of factor analysis according to research first question Table 23-4, only three components of a high capability to describe the total variance of variables that have a total of 4 / 75 percent of total variance they explain.

The first component of 97/38 percent, 49/18 percent and the second component of the third component of the 94/17 percent are allocated to the following order 1 - 2 educational structure - Corporate 3 - Human Resource Management

These findings and research results Bkta Studies (2004) Nassiri Ali Abadi (1385) Fabry and Higgs (1997) Attaran (1383) are consistent and align.

Test results of the second research question, according to Table 25-4 on different situation with the ideal situation of each variable component related to the use of information and communication technology based on the order of most to least difference differences include: Specialty People - the budget - Organizing - bureaucratic complexity - and discipline - management of sustainable partnerships - education - monitoring and control and leadership

According to Table 26-4 since a significant level of t test of each variable with less than 001 / 0 is the result of the difference lies about the situation with the ideal situation is statistically significant, so we conclude that the barriers using information and communication technologies in order of preference are:

1 - Specialty individuals (56%) differences with good condition 2 - Budget (53/50) percent difference between the desired situation 3 - Organising (50%) differences with good condition 4 - Discipline (3 / 40) percent difference between the desired situation 5 - bureaucratic complexity (16/40) percent difference between the desired situation 6 - possible management participation (31/30) percent difference between the desired situation 7 - Training (68/25) percent difference between the desired situation 8 - Control and Monitoring (77 / 19) percentage difference between the desired situation 9 - Leadership and Management (83/11) percent difference between the desired situation

The results of the research findings Bkta (2004) Peter Gatchalk (2002) Nassiri Ali Abadi (1385) Ghaffari (1379) is consistent.

Research findings indicate that lack of control of other barriers to deployment of information technology and communications. (Attaran (1383), low employee monitoring and surveillance system formal education a very important factor (52 percent) considers the use of ICT

Review the results of research show that the operating budget, a predictive planning and leadership in information technology and communications, Gatchalk (2002) result is that the income the organization, positive impact on the leadership role has changed.

: Current Status of Ilam training managers to employ information and communication technology What is ICT?

Table 28-74 on the third research question, variables related to the component using information and communication technology managers in the current situation (existing) in order of preference are:

1 - Budget (67/24 percent) - Leadership and management (10.23 percent) - the bureaucratic complexity (96/22 percent) - possible participation of management (22 percent) - Specialty People (73/21 percent) - Organizing (18 / 21 percent) - Education (32/19 percent) - Control and Supervision (63/18 percent) - the discipline (17.7 percent)

The results of the research findings Nassiri Ali Abadi (1385) and the alignment is consistent.

Practical suggestions:

- Based on research findings and questions in connection with a research training component of the structure, organization and management of human resources had the greatest impact is therefore proposed structure for education to focus and complexity of the bureaucratic obstacle to the deployment of information and communication technologies are therefore be the focus of participatory management to reduce use.

- Laws and mechanisms necessary to replace Paperwork documents or electronic documents and signatures to remove such person and the authorities must be followed.

2 - According to research and study variables in relation to the second question related to barriers to the use of information and communication technology managers in the current situation are:

Funding, leadership and management, sustainable management participation, expertise of individuals, organization, training, monitoring and supervision, and discipline.

Therefore, we suggest the use of information and communication technologies should be trying to education programs in terms of space and time is flexible.

Employees and managers also lack skills in the use of accessed information and communication technology is one of the major obstacles is considered, so this area should be given to staff training is more important.

Funding of important and influential executives in the use of ICT in education is therefore recommended for optimum use of ICT funding allocated to increase ICT

Another proposal to reduce the strict control and supervision of the use of ICT is.

For subsequent studies suggest

- Review the use of IT components and ICT in provincial and national level educational administrators

- Design of new components and indicators on information and communication technology

- Recommended training effectiveness with information and communication technologies be evaluated

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