

The relationship between student motivation and new media usage in teaching Organizational Behavior and HRM in a Central -East European country

Zsuzsanna Kispál-Vitai

University of Pécs

Faculty of Business and Economics

Department of Leadership and Organization

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UNIVERSITY OF PÉCS
Faculty of Business and Economics

The content of this presentation

- 🌸 Introduction - research justification
- 🌸 Theoretical background
 - 🌸 Motivation
 - 🌸 Technology
- 🌸 The relationship of motivation and information technology
- 🌸 The „flipped classroom“ experiment
- 🌸 Findings and conclusions

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Introduction

- 🌸 The significance of motivation in learning
- 🌸 The change in the motivational attitudes of students
- 🌸 Technology in the classroom

Theoretical background - Motivation

Changes in higher education demographics



Changes in student needs



Should lead to changes in the approach of how lecturers motivate students

Theoretical background – Motivation 2

- ❁ Overview of chosen motivation theories
 - ❁ Behavioral
 - ❁ Humanistic
 - ❁ Social
 - ❁ Cognitive perspective
- ❁ Self-determination Theory in the Context of University Studies
 - ❁ Basic needs theory
 - ❁ Organismic integration theory
 - ❁ Goal contents theory
 - ❁ Cognitive evaluation theory
 - ❁ Causality orientation theory
 - ❁ Relationship motivation theory

Introduction

Theoretical background



Theoretical background -Technology in education

- ❁ Teaching and learning always implied some aspect of technology
 - ❁ Merriam - Webster: : "a manner of accomplishing a task especially using technical processes, methods, or knowledge."
 - ❁ Technology has *positive* effects on **motivation** - that is on media usage for learning
 - ❁ Technology has *negative* effects on **retention and test scores**

Motivation and technology

❁ „Digital natives?“

❁ The connection of needs and IT

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Our educational experiment

- ❁ Started in 2016 fall
- ❁ Participants:
 - ❁ Second year undergraduate students at UP FBE at the Business Degree Programs in English
 - ❁ Language of instruction is English
 - ❁ 2016 fall 57 students
 - ❁ 2017 spring 54 students
 - ❁ 2017 fall 67 students
 - ❁ 2018 spring 65 students
- ❁ Method: flipped classroom with IT enhancement

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The flipped classroom model - technically

- ❁ No lectures
- ❁ Short (or longer) videos are provided via the Internet to watch
- ❁ Textbooks and slideshows are also given
- ❁ In class there is what was previously a "homework" only practice and skill building

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Philosophy of the flipped model

- ❁ Learner centered model - the traditional is teacher centered
- ❁ Primary method of instruction is NOT provided by the teacher
- ❁ Class activities are for deepening and enlarging the already obtained knowledge (via out of class preparation)
- ❁ The model claims that it moves over the responsibility for learning from the teacher to the student

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Advantages and disadvantages of the model

For

- ✿ Students have more control
- ✿ It promotes student-centered learning and collaboration
- ✿ Lessons and content are more accessible (provided there is tech access)
- ✿ Access = easier for lecturers to see what's going on
- ✿ It can be more efficient

Against

- ✿ It can create or exacerbate a digital divide
- ✿ It relies on preparation and trust
- ✿ There is significant work on the front-end
- ✿ Not naturally a test-prep form of learning
- ✿ Time in front of screens- instead of people and places- is increased:
 - ✿ that is: you speak to a machine instead of a human

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Method: Organizational behavior

🌸 Only half flipped

- 🌸 They get the textbook and the slideshow and questions **before** class
- 🌸 They have to send in answers to the questions electronically **before** class
- 🌸 In class we discuss questions and deepen some knowledge
- 🌸 They get questions that they can or may answer
- 🌸 In tutorials we practice what they have heard in class

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Method: HRM

🌸 Totally flipped

- 🌸 Videos, textbook, slideshows all are provided electronically
- 🌸 Two classes
 - ✦ In one they have to present about predetermined concepts of HRM at 10 chosen companies
 - ✦ In the other only skill building and answering questions - if there are any

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Findings

🌸 Mixed!

🌸 Student attitude was rather dismissive in both semesters

- 🌸 They did not like this approach neither the seminars nor the presentations and tutorials
- 🌸 They were not good at using their IT tools for finding professional information - it did not help!
- 🌸 Motivation to participate and to be active was very low
- 🌸 According to the Kirkpatrick model:
 - ✦ „Reaction“ was more negative than positive - 19 negative comments in HRM, in OB they did not offer meaningful comments
 - ✦ „Learning“ - no better than before with the classic approach - a slightly left - skewed bell curve

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Findings 2

- ❁ In 2017 fall we introduced a totally computerized exam in OB
- ❁ Failure rate was the same as before: 18 from 68.
- ❁ Student satisfaction with the exam was overwhelming!

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Conclusions

🌸 Technology is inescapably present - there is no choice, we have to use it in education

🌸 In what ways?

🌸 To enhance motivation?

🌸 To improve the „quality of life“ in learning?

🌸 Is technology a retention enhancement tool?

✳️ Encoding specificity principle?

✳️ Context dependent memory?

🌸 **Technology is a possibility but the hard work of memorizing and retaining information cannot be spared.**

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**Thank you for your kind
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