





NNC MONGOLIA



"DISTANCE LEARNING EXPERIENCES" SOME RESULTS OF THE QUALITATIVE RESEARCH IN MONGOLIA

Tungalagtuya Khuukhenduu Project leader, Mongolia (Director of Nomadic Nature Conservation, Mongolia) Battsetseg Semjaan
Research Team Leader, Mongolia
(lecturer, Mongolian National University
of Education)

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АГУУЛГА







Nomadic Nature Conservation, Mongolia

Serving schools and communities across

Mongolia

2

3

4

5

Quantifying the impact of distance learning

A validated methodology with more than 600 variables was used

Factor analysis, Correlation, Regress, T-tect and so on Conclusion of the research and recommendations

Rotation connections

THE GOAL OF THE QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH

OBJECTIVE -1

Distance learning, Teaching, motivation, and Readiness Index

OBJECTIVE-2

Adaptability to educational transformation and satisfaction with distance learning

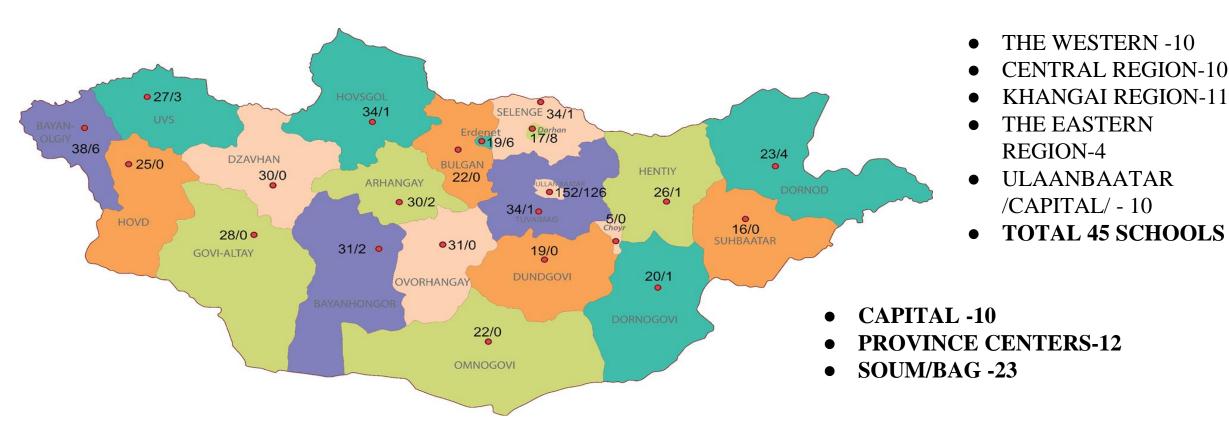
OBJECTIVE-3

Correlation of distance learning readiness index and satisfaction

OBJECTIVE-4

Age, gender, family opportunity, and geographical location

SCOPE OF THE QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH



QUATIONNAIRE FOR TEACHERS AND QUATIONNAIRE FOR STUDENTS



AUTHORITIES OF THE SCHOOLS
TRAINED DATA
COLLECTORS



Survey CTO DATA BASE

RESEARCH RESULTS.

READINESS INDEX OF TEACHERS AND STUDENTS FOR DISTANCE LEARNING

CRITERION

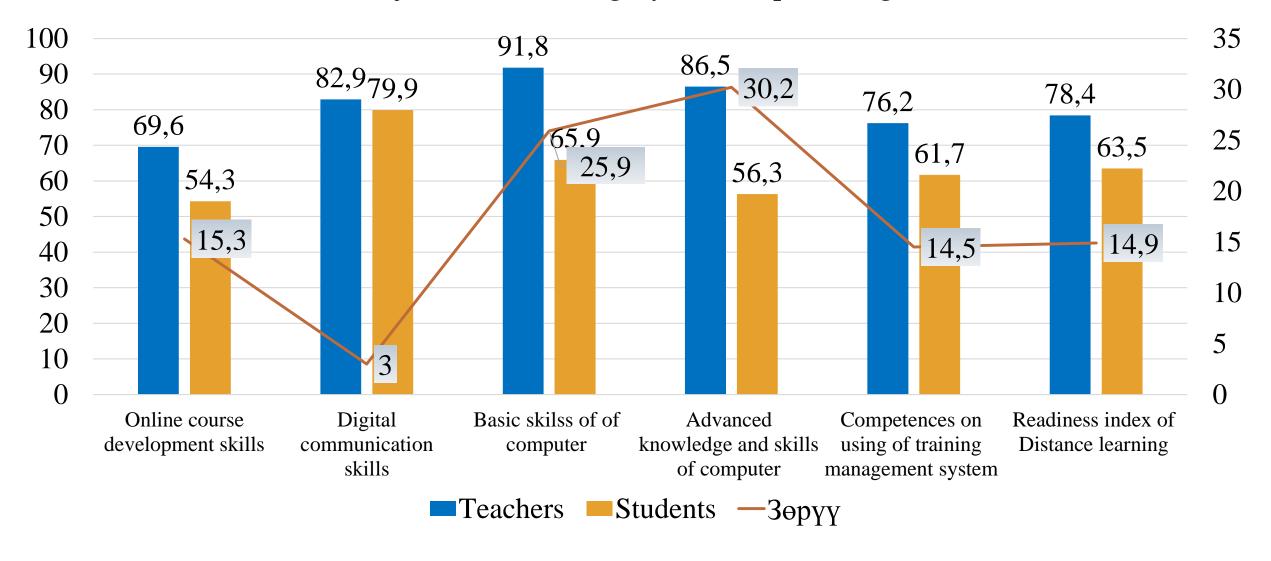
- 1. Distance learning /online course development skills/
- 2. Digital communication skills
- 3. Basic skills of computer
- 4. Advanced knowledge and competences of digital courses
- 5. Ability to use learning management system

Students 63.5%

Teachers 78.4%

RESEARCH RESULTS

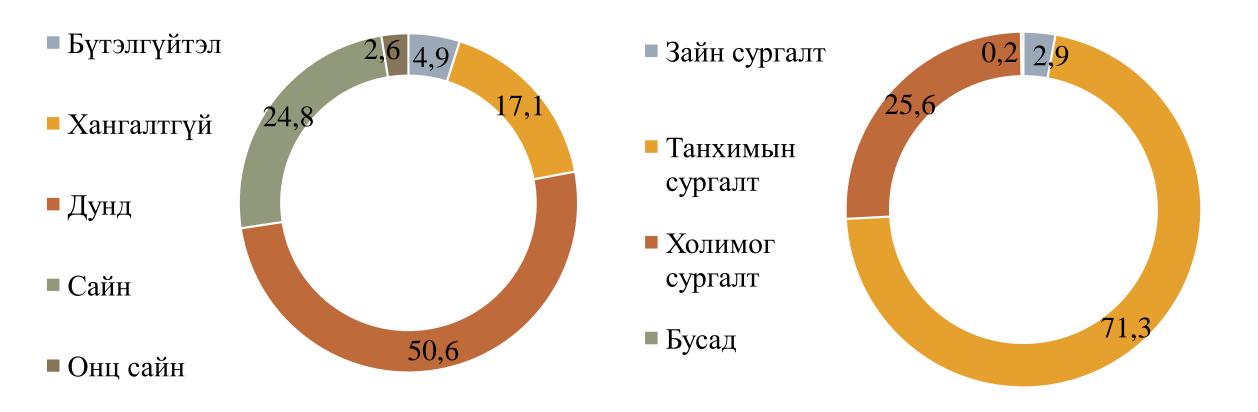
Readiness index of distance learning, by criteria, percentages



FUTURE NEEDS OF DISTANCE LEARNING

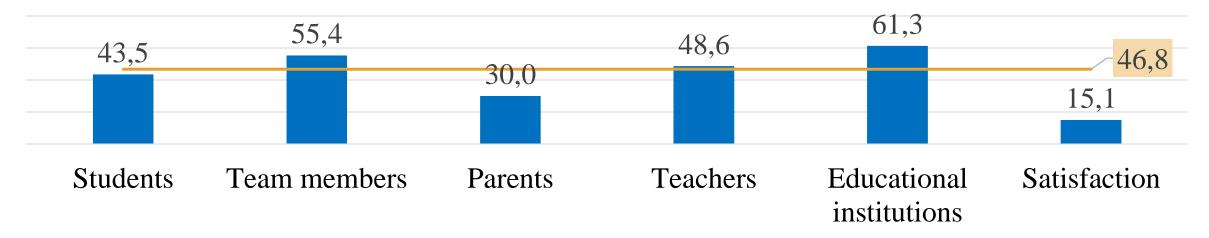
Two of the 10 students view was distance learning was not successful

Three of 10 students viewed distance learning and combined training is required



SATISFACTION FOR DISTANCE LEARNING

Satisfaction of Distance Learning by creterias



- "Students",
- "Team members",
- "Parents",
- "Teachers",
- "Educational institutions",
- "Satisfaction"

Teachers

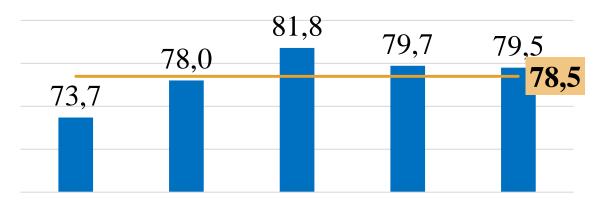
- agreed,
- totally agreed

(Cronbach's Alpha=0.840, n=31)

INTERRELATIONSHIP OF CRETERIA

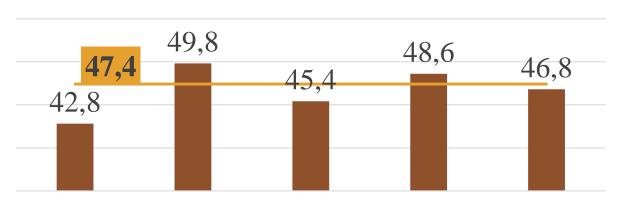
Readiness index of distance learning

a. Dependent Variable: Нийт сэтгэл ханамж



Western Central Eastern Khangai Capital region region region region

Satisfaction for distance learning



Western Central Eastern Khangai Capital region region region region

		Model	Summary						
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square		Std. Error of the Estimate				
1	.342ª	.117		.113		13.9025			
a. Predic	tors: (Constant), Ba	агшийн онлайн	сургалтын	бэлэн байдл	ын индег	кc			
				ANOVA ^a		•			
Model		Sum of S	Squares	df	Mean Square			F	Sig.
1	Regression	5	707.164	1		5707.164		29.528	.000b
	Residual	43	101.216	223		193.279			
	Total	48	8808.380	224					
a. Deper	ident Variable: Ний	іт сэтгэл ханам	DK.		•				
b. Predic	tors: (Constant), Ba	агшийн онлайн	сургалтын	бэлэн байдл	ын инде	KC			
				Coefficientsa					
Model			Unstandar	dized Coeffic	ients	Standardized Coefficients		t	Sig.
			B Std. I		rror Beta				
1	(Constant)		27.79	95	3.718			7.476	.000
	Багшийн онлайн сургалтын бэлэн байдлын		.25	.250		.046		342 5.434	.000
	индекс						- 1		

шууд, мэдэгдэхүйц хамааралтай

СУДАЛГААНЫ ХҮРЭХ ҮР ДҮН – ЯЛГААТАЙ БАЙДАЛ

			Online course development skills	Digital communicatio n skills	Basic skills of computer	Advanced knowledge and competences of digital courses	Ability to use learning management system
Readiness index of	Pearson Correlation		.915**	.711**	.793**	.704**	.792**
teachers for distance	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
learning	N		225	225	225	225	225
			Distance learning	Digital communicatio n skills	Basic skills of computer	Advanced knowledge and competences of digital courses	Ability to use learning management system
Readiness index of st		Pearson	.781**	.648**	.740**	.641**	.757**
for distance learning		Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000

^{**.} Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

FACTORS INFLUENCING TEACHER'S COMPETENCES

Teachers

- Does not depend on the years of teaching, age, gender, xγйc,
- Devices, smart phone, computer, internet access
- Location, Distance,
- Professional direction

- Differences in teacher index **6.52%**
- As for students **9.53%**



- Competences of ICT teachers are-86%
- Need to improve competences of the teachers who teaching history, social science, citizen's education, geography, economy, primary school, sport's, technology lessons.

Зайн сургалтын бэлэн байдлын индекс өсөхөд $(t, df, Sig.(2-tailed) \le 0.05)$ нөлөөлж байна.

FACTORS INFLUENCING STUDENT'S COMPETENCES

Зайн сургалтын бэлэн байдлын индекс өсөхөд $(t, df, Sig.(2-tailed) \le 0.05)$ нөлөөлж байна.



LEARNERS

- No depends grades and ages
- Effecting technology quality /phones, computer, internet access/
- Differences of study environment
- Effecting parent's education
- Communication Language at home

CONCLUSION

Needs to improve readiness index of teachers and students

Increase satisfaction and improve participation of the stakeholders for distance learning Increasing the distance learning readiness index of teachers and students shows a direct correlation with increasing satisfaction of stakeholders

Use the results and conclusions of the research in the development of elearning development policies, strategies and plans

RECOMMENDATIONS

For the local areas and organizational level:

- Use, localize and the research methodology on readiness of distance learning and satisfaction. Disseminate the results of the research.
- Educational departments and schools of provinces and capitals should conduct frequent evaluations using this methodology and implement the results in their activities.
- Organizing activities to influence parents. With the aim of increasing the joint responsibility of the stakeholders for distance learning

RECOMMENDATION



- Dissemination to other universities to increase the content of distance learning in MSUE teache professional training plan.
- Increase the participation of relevant parties in discussing and solving the policy, legal and operational issues of distance education.
- There is a need to have an unified educational platform for placing research materials (data) and reports, scientific articles by governmental and non-governmental organizations in order to increase access of the research results.





TAALIM-FORUM

KYRGYZSTAN

NNC MONGOLIA ANAHITA TAJIKISTAN





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