The relationship between lecturers’ professional qualification and computer management towards ICT utilization in instruction in universities of Islamabad, Pakistan

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Abstract

The ICT (Information & Communications Technology) utilization in instruction among university and college lecturers is gaining in prominence in many countries in the world, including Pakistan, for the purpose of globalization and enhancing the quality of instruction and learning in order to foster the quality of education. ICT applications enable users to conduct synchronous / or asynchronous communication, share common educational resources, facilitate working understanding concerning the coordination of the work process of instruction among lecturers.

In the context of this background, this study was undertaken with the primary purpose of examining the extent of ICT utilization in public and private universities in Islamabad, Pakistan. The study also examined the benefits of ICT utilization, the extent of success factors, problems and constraints encountered in ICT utilization in instruction among lecturers in universities of Islamabad.

The study used the survey method. A cross-sectional questionnaire survey was used to find out the level and extent of ICT utilization in universities of Islamabad. The end objective of this tool is to improve the excellence and quality of education in universities of Islamabad. The sample from the study consisted of 260 lecturers drawn from the 14 universities of Islamabad.

The findings of this study could be used for improving instruction among lecturers and for designing a training model for instruction among lecturers in the pursuit of enhancing excellence and quality of education in universities. This study was subjected to several limitations that include online assessment, incorporating audio video conferencing tools, giving more sophistication to educational management software. Further research should consider investigating cross-cultural variables so that ICT utilization in instruction among lecturers could be extended to other countries which face similar problems.