

A CONFORMANCE MEASUREMENT MODEL FOR QUALITY ASSURANCE
STANDARD IN E-LEARNING: A CASE STUDY IN UNIVERSITY OF TABUK

ALATAWI SALEM SULIMAN T

A dissertation submitted in fulfillment of the
requirements for the award of the degree of
Master of Science (Information Technology - Management)

Faculty of Computing
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

February 2015

Special thanks to my beloved family

My Father, Mother, Brothers, and Sisters

To my supervisor

Thank you very much for everything

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the Name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful

First of all, I must thanks Allah who gave me ability, patience, and help me to complete this study. Peace and blessing be upon our prophet Mohammed.

I would like to express special thanks and gratitude to my supervisor Dr. Syed Norris Hikmi Syed Abdullah for his guidance, patience, dedication, and encouragement during my study at UTM. I have the highest respect and admiration for his generous support and guidance during all stage in my master degree.

Finally, I want to thanks my beloved parents and my friends Dr. Khaled Alhawity and Dr. Mohammad Alhawity for their support and constant encouragement to me during my study. They always ask Allah to help me in their prayers. May Allah bless and protect them.

ABSTRACT

This study discusses the importance of quality assurance standards in e-learning. Although a number of researches have studied e-learning quality standards and measures in the context of the U.S. and other developed countries, to date, there remains no significant study on learning quality standards and measures in the context of Saudi Arabia. This study seeks to identify which standards and measures will ensure quality e-learning in universities in Saudi Arabia whilst also helping to mitigate the problems of poor quality of learning, lack of management systems, and weak learning support services. To this end, this study develops a model for e-learning quality standards and measures by focusing on the University of Tabuk. The study collected 103 usable responses by using the Delphi method. The findings of reveal seven domains and 21 criteria that are considered fundamental for evaluate e-learning quality standards in Saudi Arabia. This study is set to enhance and improve the quality of e-learning programs to promote better academic performance in universities in Saudi Arabia.

ABSTRAK

E-pembelajaran telah diaplikasi dengan meluas terutamanya dalam sektor pendidikan tinggi. Penyelidikan dalam bidang e-pembelajaran juga telah lama menjadi tumpuan terutamanya dalam bidang berkaitan piawaian e-pembelajaran. Walau bagaimanapun, cabaran masih lagi dihadapi oleh kebanyakan organisasi pada ketika ini terutamanya dalam penilaian pematuhan terhadap piawaian jaminan kualiti. Pematuhan terhadap piawaian jaminan kualiti e-pembelajaran adalah penting untuk memastikan bahawa pelaksanaan dan penggunaan aplikasi e-pembelajaran di sebuah institusi pendidikan terhindar daripada masalah. Justeru itu, penyelidikan ini dilaksanakan dengan objektif untuk membangunkan model pengukuran pematuhan terhadap piawaian e-pembelajaran. Kajian dilaksanakan melalui pengumpulan data kuantitatif yang melibatkan responden di kalangan staf akademik sebuah institusi pengajian tinggi di Saudi Arabia. Sebanyak 103 maklum balas telah diterima daripada staf akademik yang menggunakan aplikasi e-pembelajaran. Hasil dari kajian menunjukkan terdapat tujuh domain and 21 kriteria yang utama untuk tujuan pengukuran pematuhan kepada piawaian kualiti e-pembelajaran. Domain dan sub-kriteria yang telah dikenalpasti akan dapat digunakan sebagai asas oleh sesebuah organisasi untuk mengukur dan memperbaiki pelaksanaan e-pembelajaran dari masa ke semasa.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	TITLE	PAGE
	DECLARATION	ii
	DEDICATION	iii
	ACKNOWLEDGMENT	iv
	ABSTRACT	v
	ABSTRAK	vi
	TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii
	LIST OF TABLES	xi
	LIST OF FIGURES	xiii
	LIST OF APPENDICES	xiv
1	INTRODUCTION	
	1.1 Background and Motivation	1
	1.2 Problem Statement	3
	1.3 Research Questions	3
	1.4 The Importance of the Study	4
	1.5 Objectives	5
	1.6 Scope	6
	1.7 Chapter Summary	6
2	LITERATURE REVIEW	
	2.1 Introduction	7
	2.2 Quality Assurance (QA) in E- learning	7

2.3	E-Learning Quality Assurance Standards and Criteria	8
2.4	E-Learning Quality Standard of University of Tabuk	13
2.5	Theoretical Models	15
2.5.1	Quality Assurance of E-learning Model Lifecycle	15
2.5.2	Quality Assurance Model For Comprehensive Educational	17
2.5.3	A Conventional E- learning Model	19
2.5.4	Quality Assurance Conceptual Model of E-Learning –ESG Standards	20
2.5.5	Quality Assurance Conceptual Model In Higher Education – Using Information System	22
2.5.6	Hexagonal E-Learning Assessment Conceptual Model	24
2.6	Chapter Summary	25

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1	Introduction	26
3.2	Overview	26
3.3	Delphi Technique	27
3.4	Research Design	27
3.5	Methodology Design of This Study	29
3.5.1	Phase 1: Awareness Problem	29
3.5.2	Phase 2: Suggestions	29
3.5.3	Phase 3: Model Development	30
3.5.4	Phase 4: Case study and Evaluation	30
3.6	Chapter Summary	31

4 DEVELOPMENT OF E-LEARNING QUALITY STANDARD MODEL

4.1	Introduction	32
4.2	Discussion and Analyzing Quality Assurance Standard Domains of E-Learning	32

4.3	Most Important Domains Standard of E-Learning Quality	37
4.3.1	Institutional Commitment Standard	37
4.3.2	Curriculum and Instructional Development Standard	37
4.3.3	Faculty Support Standard	38
4.3.4	Student Support Standard	38
4.3.5	Teaching and Learning Standard	39
4.3.6	Technology Standard	39
4.3.7	Evaluation Standard	40
4.4	Proposed Model	40
4.5	Chapter Summary	48

5 DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

5.1	Introduction	49
5.2	Data Collection	49
5.3	Response Rate and Participants Demography	50
5.3.1	Academic Area	51
5.3.2	Age	51
5.3.3	Gender	52
5.3.4	Nationality	53
5.3.5	Academic Position	53
5.3.6	Years of Experience	54
5.3.7	Education Level	54
5.4	Data Analysis	55
5.4.1	Criteria Analysis	55
5.4.2	Descriptive Statistics	57
5.5	Chapter Summary	66

6 CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

6.1	Introduction	67
6.2	Achievement of Objectives	68
6.3	Study Limitations	69

6.4	Study Contributions	70
6.5	Future Work	70
6.6	Chapter Summary	69
REFERENCES		72
APPENDIX		75

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE NO.	TITLE	PAGE
4.1	Standard Domain of Quality Assurance in E-learning	34
4.2	Quality Standard of E-learning and Its Criteria	36
4.3	Institutional Commitment Standard	41
4.4	Curriculum and Instructional Development Standard	42
4.5	Faculty Support Standard	43
4.6	Student Support Standard	44
4.7	Teaching and Learning Standard	44
4.8	Technology Standard	45
4.9	Evaluation Standard	46
5.1	Academic Area Distributions	51
5.2	Participants Age Distributions	52
5.3	Participants Genders Distributions	52
5.4	Participants Nationality Distributions	53
5.5	Academic Position Distributions	53
5.6	Experiences of Teaching Years Distributions	54
5.7	Education Level of Participants Distributions	55
5.8	Case Processing Summary	56
5.9	Reliability Statistics	56
5.10	Institutional Commitment Standard	58
5.11	Curriculum and Instructional Development Standard	59
5.12	Student Support Standard	60
5.13	Faculty Support Standard	61
5.14	Teaching and Learning Standard	62

5.15	Technology Standard	63
5.16	Evaluation Standard	64

LIST OF FIGURE

FIGURE NO.	TITLE	PAGE
2.1	Quality Assurance of E-learning Model Lifecycle (Abdous, 2010)	16
2.2	Quality Assurance Model For Comprehensive Educational (Boyle, 1997).	17
2.3	A Conventional E- learning Model (Al-Sharhan, 2012)	20
2.4	Quality Assurance Conceptual Model of E-Learning – ESG- Standards (Skalka et al., 2012)	22
2.5	Quality Assurance Conceptual Model In Higher Education – Using Information System (Kahveci et al., 2012)	24
2.6	Hexagonal E-Learning Assessment Conceptual Model (Ozkan et al., 2008)	25
3.1	Research Design of The Study	28
4.1	Initial E-learning Quality Standard Model	47
5.1	E-Learning Quality Standard Final Model	65

LIST OF APPENDIX

APPENDIX	TITLE	PAGE
A	Questionnaire Part 1: Criteria of E-learning Quality Assurance	75
B	Questionnaire Part 2: Demography	82

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Motivation

The higher education sector in Saudi Arabia since its outset in 1957 has primarily focused on traditional education in which learners are required to attend classes during their enrolment in a particular course. However, this policy changed with the establishment of the National Centre of Distance Education in 2007 as a response to the growing number of high school graduates and the increasing demand for on job training. Although this is an important improvement for higher education in Saudi Arabia, the Centre of National Distance Education should develop general procedures ensuring the quality of its e-learning programs.

Quality assurance is an integrated approach describing all the processes of institutions in higher education that can serve students and stakeholder within a number of expected standards (Kahveci *et al.*, 2012). It is identified as procedures, processes, and action that enhance the achievement, maintenance, and monitoring quality of teacher education (Jensen *et al.*, 2008). Moreover, the quality assurance system in e-learning and distance learning in higher education in the United States and

United Kingdom focus on accreditation of quality and learning support services of learning to avoid problems that may arise such as weak quality of learning, lack of management system, and weak learning support services (Zhao and Li, 2009).

Recently, e-learning become one of the tools emerged from information technology. Therefore, information technology has been viewed as a best answer to universities cost and quality problems of learning such as lack of e-learning development strategy, low competence of academic department in e-learning technologies, and absence of strategy problem solution in e-learning quality (Selim, 2007). E-learning ensures education quality in the universities since the technology can provide interactive and active learning. Courses are constantly modified based on the feedback of students to enhance their understanding. The integration of different resources like online libraries, videos, and audio clips are easily utilised in e-learning environments (Goi and Ng, 2009). The development of management and ongoing improvement of e-learning quality remain important challenges for both educational institutions and for the industry (Ozkan and Koseler, 2009).

Tabuk University was founded in 2006. The University of Tabuk is situated in Tabuk, in the higher north western region of Saudi Arabia. At the 11 faculties in the university, there are around 500 academic teachers and around 16,000 students. The University of Tabuk offers various academic programs and courses (Alhawiti, 2011).

The University of Tabuk started offering e-learning in 2007/2008. The dean for e-learning provides both teachers and students with the technical support required for e-learning. The dean of e-learning and distance learning gives seeks to enhance e-learning communication between faculty and students. According to the university's plan, it is expected that most its courses will be delivered online through e-learning facilities by applying good strategies to ensure the quality of e-learning education.

Recognising that adopting quality assurance standards is an important part of the success of any e-learning program, a lot of research has been done in the U.S. and other countries about e-learning and distance education quality standards and measures (Alhawiti, 2011). However, there is still no significant effort focused on establishing such standards and elements for measuring conformance to the standards in Saudi Arabia. Thus, this study seeks to assist the University of Tabuk and other Saudi universities to better deliver e-learning programs by developing a model for assessing the quality and the rigor of such programs.

1.2 Problem Statement

E-learning has become a popular mode of instruction in higher education institution due to advances in the Internet and multimedia technologies. The demand and strategic advantages of e-learning has encouraged higher education institution to adopt e-learning standard. While there are abundant standards available for higher education institution, higher education institution is still facing problem in particular associated with the conformance of their e-learning to the adopted e-learning standard. Therefore, this study seeks to explore the quality assurance standards of e-learning and to identify the criteria for measuring the conformance of e-learning to the standards.

1.3 Research Questions

This study seeks to answer the following questions:

- i. What are the e-learning quality standard domains currently adopted by faculty members at the University of Tabuk?

The first question seeks to identify the current domains standard of e-learning quality assurance through a systematic review of articles on e-learning quality

assurance standards especially in the University of Tabuk. The researcher will drive a set of domain standards with a focus on e-learning quality standards adopted by the university.

- ii. What are the criteria that can be utilised to measure the conformance to the quality assurance standards?

The second question seeks to identify the measurement criteria for each domain standard which measures the conformance of e-learning quality assurance standard in the university.

- iii. How to develop a model to measure the conformance to the quality assurance standards?

The third question seeks to develop a new model that can measure the conformance to the e-learning quality assurance standards based on current domain standards and its measurement criteria. This model can enhance the academic quality and students outcomes at the University of Tabuk.

1.4 The Importance of the Study

This study aims to examine the e-learning quality assurance standards that can be adopted by the University of Tabuk to enhance academic standards and student outcomes by developing a new model that measures the quality of its e-learning programs.

1.5 Objectives

This study aims at developing a conformance measurement model for quality assurance standard in E-learning. To achieve this aim, this study has outlined three research objectives

- i. To examine the current e-learning quality standards domains and practice adopted by university.

Through a systematic review of articles on e-learning quality assurance standards especially in the University of Tabuk. The researcher will drive a set of domain standards with a focus on e-learning quality standards adopted by the university.

- ii. To identify the criteria that can be utilized to measure the conformance to the quality assurance standards.

The researcher will identify the measurement criteria for each domain standard which measures the conformance of e-learning quality assurance standard in the university.

- iii. To propose a model that facilitate the university to measure their conformance to the quality assurance standards.

The researcher will develop a new model that can measure the conformance to the e-learning quality assurance standards based on current domain standards and its measurement criteria.

1.6 . Scope

The following points are involved in this study

- i. The study uses University of Tabuk as a case study organization to investigate their e-learning quality standard.
- ii. The study focus on the criteria that can be utilized to measure the conformance to the quality assurance standards at University of Tabuk.
- iii. The study will apply on academic departments of e-learning in three faculties at University of Tabuk which offer e-learning courses and programs.

1.7 Chapter Summary

This chapter describes the important of e-learning quality assurance standard and its measurement criteria. The research background and motivation have been discussed as an introduction to this study. The objectives and scope of this study have been listed, and the importance of the study explained.

REFERENCES

- Abdous, M. H. (2010). Operationalizing Quality Assurance In E-Learning: A Process-Oriented Lifecycle Model.
- Aboalsamh, H. A., and Alkhamis, N. (2010). *Academic Program Accreditation Approach To E-Learning Benchmarking*. Paper Presented at The Distance Learning and Education (ICDLE), 2010 4th International Conference On.
- Al-Sharhan, S. (2012). Total Quality Management (TQM) of Blended E-Learning Systems: A New Integrated Model and Framework. *Literacy Information and Computer Education Journal*, 3(1).
- Alhawiti, M. M. (2011). Faculty Perceptions About Attributes and Barriers Impacting The Diffusion Of Online Education In Two Saudi Universities.
- Alhawiti, M. M. (2014). A Proposed Model For Evaluating The Quality of Online Programs and Courses: The Case of The University of Tabuk. *Education Journal*, 3(2), 57-70.
- Barker, K. C. (2007). E-Learning Quality Standards For Consumer Protection and Consumer Confidence: A Canadian Case Study In E-Learning Quality Assurance. *Educational Technology and Society*, 10(2), 109-119.
- Bourne, J., and Moore, J. C. (2003). *Elements of Quality Online Education: Practice and Direction* (Vol. 4): Olin College-Sloan-C.
- Boyle, P. B. J. A. (1997). Educational Quality Assurance In Universities: An Enhanced Model. *Assessment and Evaluation In Higher Education*, 22(2), 111-121.
- Commission, H. L. (2000). Best Practices For Electronically Offered Degree and Certificate Programs. Retrieved October, 1, 2003.
- Council For Higher Education, A. (2002). *Accreditation and Assuring Quality In Distance Learning*. Washington, DC: Council For Higher Education Accreditation.
- Dalkey, N., and Helmer, O. (1963). An Experimental Application of The Delphi Method To The Use of Experts. *Management Science*, 9(3), 458-467.
- Dekleva, S., and Zupančič, J. (1996). Key Issues In Information Systems Management: A Delphi Study In Slovenia. *Information and Management*, 31(1), 1-11.
- Frydenberg, J. (2002). Quality Standards In Elearning: A Matrix of Analysis. *The International Review of Research In Open and Distance Learning*, 3(2).

- Geist, M. R. (2010). Using The Delphi Method To Engage Stakeholders: A Comparison of Two Studies. *Evaluation and Program Planning*, 33(2), 147-154.
- Goi, C. L., and Ng, P. Y. (2009). E-Learning In Malaysia: Success Factors In Implementing E-Learning Program. *International Journal of Teaching and Learning In Higher Education*, 20(2), 237-246.
- Gordon, T., and Pease, A. (2006). RT Delphi: An Efficient, "Round-Less" Almost Real Time Delphi Method. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 73(4), 321-333.
- Hasson *et al* (2000). Research Guidelines For The Delphi Survey Technique. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 32(4), 1008-1015.
- Jensen *et al* (2008). *Implementing and Using Quality Assurance: Strategy and Practice: A Selection of Papers From The 2nd European Quality Assurance Forum*: European University Association.
- Jung, I. (2011). The Dimensions of E-Learning Quality: From The Learner's Perspective. *Educational Technology Research and Development*, 59(4), 445-464.
- Kahveci *et al* (2012). Quality Assurance In Higher Education Institutions Using Strategic Information Systems. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 55, 161-167.
- Kear, K. *et al* (2013). *Quality Assurance For Excellence In E-Learning: The Role of Social Networking*. Paper Presented at The Information and Knowledge Technology (IKT), 2013 5th Conference On.
- Khan, B. H. (2001). A Framework For Web-Based Learning. *Web-Based Training*, 75-98.
- Lee, J., and Dziuban, C. (2002). Using Quality Assurance Strategies For Online Programs. *AACE Journal*, 10(2), 69-78.
- Lorenzo, G., & Moore, J. (2002). Five pillars of quality online education. *The Sloan consortium report to the nation*, 15-09.
- Olojede, A. A. (2008). *Issues and Challenges In Enhancing Quality Assurance In Open and Distance Learning In Nigeria*. Paper Presented at The The Fifth Pan Commonwealth Forum On Open Learning (Pcf5), London.
- Ozkan, S., and Koseler, R. (2009). Multi-Dimensional Students' Evaluation of E-Learning Systems In The Higher Education Context: An Empirical Investigation. *Computers and Education*, 53(4), 1285-1296.

- Ozkan *et al* (2008). Evaluating Learning Management Systems: Hexagonal E-Learning Assessment Model (HELAM). *Information System Journal*, 3(2), 1-16.
- Selim, H. M. (2007). Critical Success Factors For E-Learning Acceptance: Confirmatory Factor Models. *Computers and Education*, 49(2), 396-413.
- Skalka *et al.* (2012). *E-Learning Courses Quality Evaluation Framework As Part of Quality Assurance In Higher Education*. Paper Presented at The Interactive Collaborative Learning (ICL), 2012 15th International Conference On.
- Skulmoski *et al* (2007). The Delphi Method For Graduate Research. *Journal of Information Technology Education: Research*, 6(1), 1-21.
- Subburaj, N., and Govindaraj, S. (2013). E-Learning Quality (ELQ) Policy.
- Vaishnavi, V., and Kuechler, W. (2008). Design Science Research Methods and Patterns Innovating Information and Communication Technology. From [Http://Www.Crcnetbase.Com/Isbn/9781420059335](http://www.crcnetbase.com/ISBN/9781420059335)
- Wang, Q. (2006). Quality Assurance – Best Practices For Assessing Online Programs. *International Journal On E-Learning*, 5(2), 265-274.
- Zhao, J., and Li, X. (2009). *Inspiration From An Analysis of The British and American Quality Assurance System of Distance Higher Education*. Paper Presented at The Education Technology and Computer Science, 2009. ETCS'09. First International Workshop On.