K-team Recommendation based on Personality, Learning Style and Interest in Social Learning Network

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Content:
An efficient team formation is increasingly important in social collaborative learning which are instructional models in which students work in pairs or in teams to complete assignments, solve problems or deliver projects. A successful completion of team project or assignment depends not only on learners’ proficiencies of skills, vocational interests, personalities and learning styles but also on the communication among team members. There are several issues in team formation; first, for student selected teams are probably created around friendship rather than considering team performance; second, for the teacher selected teams, it is difficult to divide students into teams effectively, without knowing their capabilities and effective social interactions, as an example a teacher who meets students for the first time is not aware of students and their capabilities. Further, it is worth noting that in the team formation, a highly skilled team member not only can contribute to the team task but also can educate member peers of the team. Therefore, in this paper we recommend a social networks supported collaborative small k-teams formation method based on a combined measure of learner’s characteristics and the communication cost in the group; a tool for efficient team formation is demonstrated. An experiment had two separate groups discovering mechanisms with a pool of 68 students in two subjects. The proposed tool was used to discover groups in the experimental group with 31 students and the grouping mechanism available in Moodle was used in the control group of 37 students during four weeks in the spring semester of the 2013/2014 academic year. The study was carried out in accordance with a quasi-experimental research with a pretest and a posttest design. We analyzed the experiment’ data and following questionnaires in order to recommend suitable teams. In addition, Oregon Vocational Interest Scales (ORVIS), big five inventory and index of learning styles questionnaires were employed respectively during the experiment for collecting data. Besides, social communication data of students were collected from Moodle and Facebook group. The result indicates that small grouping based on data and the algorithm has a better outcome.
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