不利偏遠地區學校資訊素養教育推動因素之研究

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摘 要

在新傳播科技發展一日千里的資訊時代,面對與日俱增的數位落差現象,近年來世界各先進國家都致力於消彌數位落差,然而想要縮減數位落差,不能僅注意到資訊近用的普及,也應重視第二層數位落差,即資訊素養。台灣研考會 2003 年的「台閩地區九十一年數位落差調查」,發現在網路擁有率部分的數位差距成因隨著個人的年齡、教育、收入而來,且在地理區位分布上,家戶網路普及率高的縣市大多集中北部、經濟發達的縣市;離島、東部以及南部,則是相對較低的縣市。因此在 2003 年的報告中認為社經地位仍是決定個人接近使用的重要變項,可見台灣的數位落差情況,已是普遍存在的現象。

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政府自投入資訊教育起,十幾年來陸續推展各項計畫、投入龐大經費企望改善數位落差現象,但近年來在對台灣學校的數位落差現象之探討調查中,發現偏遠地區學校的學生,資訊能力相較其他都市地區、一般地區學生仍屬偏低,城鄉之間的數位差距不僅反映在個人,也反映在各區學校的學生上。究竟,偏遠地區資訊教育的推展情形如何?學生的資訊素養是否有所提升?造成不利於偏遠地區學校資訊素養教育推動的原因爲何?本研究從知溝理論談起,探討由此發展出來的數位落差理論意涵,從第一層的資訊近用到第二層的資訊素養,並檢視台灣歷年來的資訊教育政策,及對縮減偏遠地區數位落差的各項努力。本研究檢視了偏遠地區學校推動資訊教育的成效及面臨困境,研究方法上以焦點團體訪談爲主,以網路問卷資料爲輔助。

本研究主要發現爲,偏遠地區學生的社經背景影響其資訊近用,造成資訊素養偏低。資訊教育的初衷原是希望學生能利用電腦網路獲取學習課業相關知識與最新資訊,但是偏遠地區學生上網多半以娛樂活動爲主,較少運用在課業相關。加上偏遠地區學校普遍經費不足,資訊設備、軟體短缺,基本的資訊近用問題未獲得改善,是偏遠地區推行資訊教育的一大阻礙。此外,家長重視教育的程度,及學生個人基本能力,亦是影響其學習表現的重要因素。再者,學校的資訊教育

政策,態度是否積極,更是攸關資訊教育成效。而在教師的資訊能力及進修方面 也有問題,早期師範體系的教育並未規劃資訊素養課程,因此教師是否具備專業 能力,成爲欲落實資訊教育的關鍵。

爲了維護社會的公平正義,進而縮減數位落差現象,長期推動資訊教育以改善數位落差勢在必行,而推動資訊教育的力量則主要仰賴國家政策。欲改善偏遠地區資訊教育,本研究也針對上述因素提出以下教育政策建議:改善硬體設備、建置完善的數位學習環境;改善軟體、教材不足及教案分享機制;提高學校資訊設備使用效率,增加學生近用機會;提升教師資訊能力,鼓勵進修研習;提倡正確網路使用觀念,強化學生資訊運用與學習能力。

這是一個「光明」的時代,也是一個「黑暗」的時代,數位科技會將我們推向「天堂」還是墮入「地獄」,目前仍無定論。面對已然生成的數位落差現象,目前國內資訊教育似乎未達到預期成效,也難以有效提升偏遠地區學生的資訊素養。本研究的主要貢獻在於,藉由偏遠地區學校教師焦點團體訪談,及網路問卷的輔助,相互對照比較之下,找出造成偏遠地區學校資訊素養教育推動不利的因素所在,並探討了知溝、數位落差、資訊教育與國家政策的關係,也對改善偏遠地區資訊教育,提出幾點具體可行的方案。

A Study of Factors in Advancing Information Literacy Education in Remote Schools

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ABSTRACT

When new communication technology advances, and digital divide widens, many developed nations devoted to reduce digital divide. It's important not just to deal with the problem of access to information, but to value the second level of digital divide, information literacy. In 2003, The Institute of Taiwan Research, Development and Evaluation investigated 2002 Taiwan's conditions of digital divide, and found that, the rate of family network possession depended on user's age, education, and income. In terms of geographical locations, high family network possession rate mostly centers on the northern region of more prosperous Taiwan. Off-shore island, eastern region, southern region are comparatively low in family network possession rate.

How is the information education administered in remote schools? What are the factors in advancing information literacy education? Issues of knowledge gap, information literacy, and policies in information education are examined. This study employs survey data and focus groups interviews.

This study found out that the economy status of students parents influences students access to information and low level of information literacy. Many students in remote schools use network mostly in recreational activities, rarely in school lessons. Remote schools mostly don't have enough budgets to buy information equipment and software. It's a barrier for advancing information education in these remote places. Other factors such as parents' value on education and students' basic ability are also important in influencing student performance on school records. Furthermore, schools' attitudes to information education policies also affect the results of

information education. Teacher's information ability is another problem, and is the key to advancing information education.

The main contribution to this study is to find out factors of in advancing information literacy education in remote schools. And it has discussed relationships between knowledge gap, digital divide, information education and national politics. It also proposes several schemes to improve information education in remote districts.

