

#### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- Alvarez, M., Binkley, E., Bivens, J., Highers, P., Poole, C. & Walker, P. (1990). *Case-Based Instruction and Learning: An Interdisciplinary Project*. Proceedings of 34<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference: College Reading Association.
- Anderson, J. (2001). Designing Better Education: Distance Learning, Open Learning, Designer Learning. *Open Learning in Developing Countries Conference*. October.
- Anderson, G.W. (2003). *Handbook of Distance Education*. New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associated Inc.
- Argyris, C. (1994). Knowledge for Action. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.
- Atherton, J.S. (2005). *Learning and Teaching: Deep and Surface Learning*. UK: Available online at:

  <a href="http://www.learningandteaching.info/learning/deepsurf.htm">http://www.learningandteaching.info/learning/deepsurf.htm</a>. Accessed on 03 August 2006.
- Bääth, J.A. (1979). Correspondence Education in the Light of Contemporary Theories of Education. Malmo: Hermods.
- Babbie, E. (2001). *The Practice of Social Research*. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth/Thomson Learning.
- Babbie, E. & Mouton, J. (2001). *The Practice of Social Research*. Cape Town: Oxford University Press.
- Badat, S. (2005). From Innocence to Critical Reflexivity: Critical Researchers, Research and Writing, and Higher Education Policy Making. Pretoria: HSRC Internal Seminar Series.
- Ball, S.J. (1990). *Politics and Policy Making in Education: Explorations in Policy Sociology*. London: Routledge.
- Ball, S.J. (1998). Big Policies/Small World: An Introduction to International Perspectives in Education Policy. *Comparative Education*, 34 (2): 119-130.
- Ball, S.J. & Bowe, R. (1992a). Subject Departments and the Implementation of National Curriculum Policy: an Overview of the Issues. *Journal of Curriculum Studies*, 24 (2), 96 115.



- Ball, S.J., & Bowe, R. (1992b). *Reforming Education and Changing Schools: Case Studies in Policy Sociology*. London: Routledge.
- Bashir, T.H. (1998). Dangerous Liaison: Academics' Attitude Towards Open Learning in Higher Education. *Open Learning*, 13(1), February: 43-45.
- Berg, G.A. (1998). Public Policy on Distance Learning in Higher Education: California State and Western Governors Association Initiatives. *Education Policy Analysis Archives*, 6(11), June: 1-28.
- Bernard, H.R. (2000). Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches. London: Sage Publications.
- Bhalalusesa, E. (2001). Supporting Women Distance in Tanzania. *Open Learning*, 16(2), 155-168.
- Biggs, J. (1987). Student Approaches to Studying and Learning. Melbourne: Australia Council for Educational Research. Atherton, J.S. (2005). Learning and Teaching: Deep and Surface Learning. UK: Available online at: <a href="http://www.learningandteaching.info/learning/deepsurf.htm">http://www.learningandteaching.info/learning/deepsurf.htm</a>. Accessed on 23 April 2004.
- Biggs, J. (1979). Individual Differences in Study Processes and the Quality of Learning Outcomes. *Higher Education*, 8: 381-394.
- Biggs, J. (1993). What do Inventories of Students' Learning Process really measure? A Theoretical Review and Clarification. *British Journal of Educational Psychology*, 83(1): 3-19.
- Biggs, J.B. (1999). *Teaching for Quality Learning in University*. Buckingham: Society for Research in Higher Education and Open University Press.
- Bowe, R., Ball, S.J., & Gold, A. (1996). *The Policy Process and the Process of Policy*. In Ahier, J., Cosin, B. & Hayes, M. (Editors). *Diversity and Change: Education, Policy and Selection*. London: Routledge.
- Brickenhoff, D.W. (1996). Process Perspective on Policy Change: Highlighting Implementation. *World Development*, 24 (9).
- Burns, J. (1995a). *Training and Development Competence a Practical Guide*. London: Kogan Page.
- Burns, S (1995b) Rapid Changes Require Enhancement of Adult Learning. *HR Monthly*, June 16-17.



- Bryman, A. (1993). Quality and Quality in Social Research. London: Routledge.
- Campion, M. (2001). Preliminary Groundwork for the New Great Debate. *Open Learning*, 16(1), February: 68-75.
- Cannel, L. (1999). A Review of Literature on Distance Education: Distance Education Association of the Theological Schools. *Theological Education*, 36(1), 1-72.5 http://www.mysma.saintmeinrad.edu/faculty/ehensell/Cannel.pdf.
- Chang, V. (1998). *Policy Development for Distance Education*. Los Angeles, CA: Eric Clearing House for Community Colleges.
- Cibulka, J.G. (1995). Policy Analysis and the Study of the Politics of Education. In Scribner, J.S. & Layton, D.H. (Editors). *The Study of Educational Politics*. New York: Falmer.
- Clark, T. (1993). Attitudes of higher education faculty toward distance education: A National Survey. *The American Journal of Distance Education*, 7 (2): 19 33.
- Clay, E.J. & Schaffer, B.B. (1984). Room for Manoeuvre, An Explanation of Public Policy in Agriculture and Rural Development. London: Heinemann.
- Cloete, N. (2002). New South African Realities. In Cloete, N. Fehnel, R. Maassen, P. Moja, T. Perold, H. & Gibbon, T. (Editors). *Transformation in Higher Education: Global Pressures and Local Realities in South Africa*. Pretoria: Juta & Co. (Pty) Ltd. Available online at: <a href="http://www.chet.org.za/pubs/transformation-he.phd">http://www.chet.org.za/pubs/transformation-he.phd</a>. Accessed on 20 October 2006.
- Cloete, N. & Maassen, P. (2002). The Limit of Policy. In Cloete, N. Fehnel, R. Maassen, P. Moja, T. Perold, H. & Gibbon, T. (Editors). *Transformation in Higher Education: Global Pressures and Local Realities*. Cape Town: Juta Academic Press: 447-490.
- Cochrane, C. (2000). The Reflections of a Distance Learner: 1977-1997. *Open Learning*, 15(1), February: 17-33.
- Cohen, L., Manion, L. & Morrison, K. (2000). *Research Methods in Education* (5<sup>th</sup> Edition). London: Routledge Falmer.
- Cole, M. (1985). The Zone of Proximal Development: Where Culture and Cognition Create Each Other. In Wertsch, J. (Editor) *Culture, Communication and Cognition: Vygotskian Perspectives*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Commonwealth of Learning. (1992). Distance Education in Single and Dual Mode Universities. Vancouver: Commonwealth of Learning.



- Commonwealth of Learning. (2000). *Open and Distance Learning Policy Development:*Particular Reference to Dual Mode Institutions [online]. Available at: <a href="www.col.org/">www.col.org/</a>.

  Accessed on 20 June 2005.
- Commonwealth of Learning. (2001). Education and the Future of Commonwealth, 5<sup>th</sup> Annual Lecture of the Council of Education. Vancouver. Available online at: <a href="www.col.org/">www.col.org/</a> Accessed on 18 June 2006.
- Commonwealth of Learning. (2003). *Open and Distance Learning Policy Development*. Vancouver: COL. Available online at: <a href="http://www.col.org/colweb/site/pid/3133">http://www.col.org/colweb/site/pid/3133</a>. Accessed on 18 June 2006.
- Commonwealth of Learning. (2004). *An Introduction to Open and Distance Learning*. Available online at: <a href="http://www.col.org/ODLIntro/introODL.htm">http://www.col.org/ODLIntro/introODL.htm</a>. Accessed on 14 May 2005.
- Commonwealth of Learning. (2005). *World Review of Distance Education and Open Learning Series*. Vancouver: Commonwealth of Learning. Available online at: <a href="http://www.col.org/ODLIntro/introODL.htm">http://www.col.org/ODLIntro/introODL.htm</a>. Accessed on 14 March 2005.
- Cooper, B.S., Fussarelli, L.D., & Randall, E.V. (2004). *Better Policies, Better Schools, Theories and Applications*. Boston: Pearson Education, Inc.
- Crawford, L. (1996). Personal Ethnography. Communication Monographs, 63 (2) 158-170.
- Crossby, B. (1996). Policy Implementation: The Organisational Challenge. *World Development*, 24 (9).
- Council on Higher Education (CHE). (2000a). *Higher Education Quality Committee (HEQC) Founding Document.* Pretoria: Council on Higher Education.
- Council on Higher Education (CHE). (2000b). *Towards a New Higher Education Landscape:* Meeting the Equity, Quality and Social Development Imperatives of South Africa in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. Pretoria: Council on Higher Education.
- Council on Higher Education (CHE). (2001). A Framework for Improving Teaching and Learning Projects. HEQC, Pretoria: Council on Higher Education.
- Council on Higher Education (CHE). (2002). A Framework for Improving Teaching and Learning Projects'. Pretoria: CHE/HEQC.
- Council on Higher Education (CHE). (2003). *Improving Teaching & Learning Resources*: Draft for 2003 Workshops. Pretoria: CHE.



- Council on Higher Education (CHE). (2004a). *Improving Teaching and Learning (ITL) Resource*. Pretoria: Higher Education Quality Committee (Council on Higher Education). Available online at: <a href="http://www.che.ac.za/documents/d000087/index.php">http://www.che.ac.za/documents/d000087/index.php</a>. Accessed on 23 September 2006.
- Council on Higher Education (CHE). (2004b). *Criteria for Program Accreditation* [online]. Pretoria: CHE. Available online at: <a href="http://www.che.org.za">http://www.che.org.za</a> Accessed on 20 June 2005.
- Council on Higher Education (CHE). (2004c). *South African Higher Education in the First Decade of Democracy*. Pretoria: CHE. Available online at: <a href="http://www.che.ac.za">http://www.che.ac.za</a>. Accessed on 23 September 2006.
- Council on Higher Education (CHE). (2004d). *Policy Advice Report: Advice to the Minister of Education on Aspects of Distance Education Provision in South African Higher Education*. Pretoria: CHE. Available online at: <a href="http://www.che.ac.za">http://www.che.ac.za</a>. Accessed on 10 March 2006.
- Cyrs, T. (1997). Competence in Teaching at a Distance. *New Directions for Teaching and Learning*, 71: 15-18.
- Daniel, J.S. (1996). Mega-Universities and Knowledge Media: Technology Strategies for Higher Education. London: Kogan Page Ltd.
- Daniel, J.S. (1997). Why Universities Need Technology Strategies. *Changes: The Magazine of Higher Learning*, 29 (4): 16.
- Daniel, J. & Stroud, M. 1981. Distance Education-a Reappraisal for the 1980s. *Distance Education*, 2 (2):146-163.
- Davis, J.R. (1997). *Better Teaching, More Learning*. Phoenix: American Council on Education/Oryx Press Series on Higher Education.
- Delling, R.M. (1996). *International Bibliography of Distance Education Magazines:*Journals and other Periodicals. Tubingen: Universitat Tubingen.
- Denzin, N.K. & Lincoln, Y.S. (1994). *Handbook of Qualitative Research*. Thousand Oaks, California: Sage Publications.
- Denzin, N.K. & Lincoln, Y.S. (Editors) (2000). *Handbook of Qualitative Research* (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition). Thousand Oaks; CA: Sage Publications.



- Department of Education (DoE). (1994). *Commission on Distance Education in South Africa*. Commission on Distance Education in South Africa. Pretoria: Department of Education.
- Department of Education (DoE). (1996a). *National Commission on Higher Education*. Pretoria: Department of Education.
- Department of Education (DoE). (1996b). *Technology Enhanced Learning Investigation*. Pretoria: Department of Education and Training.
- Department of Education (DoE). (1996c). *Green Paper on Higher Education*. Pretoria: Department of Education.
- Department of Education (DoE). (1996d). Distance Education Policy Document-A Distance Education Quality Standards Framework for SA: Discussion Document prepared by the Directorate for Education Media and Technology Services. Available online at: <a href="http://education.pwv.gov.za/tel:2/policy\_documents">http://education.pwv.gov.za/tel:2/policy\_documents</a>. Accessed on 20 May 2005.
- Department of Education (DoE). (1997a). *Higher Education Act 101 of 1997*. Pretoria: Department of Education.
- Department of Education (DoE). (1997b). *Draft White Paper on Higher Education*. Pretoria: Department of Education.
- Department of Education (DoE). (1997c). Education White Paper 3: A Programme for the Transformation of Higher Education. General Notice 1196 of 1997. Pretoria: Department of Education.
- Department of Education (DoE). (2001a). *National Plan on Higher Education*. Pretoria: Department of Education.
- Department of Education (DoE). (2001b). Student Statistical Tables: Higher Education Information Systems (HEMIS database). Pretoria: Department of Education.
- Department of Education (DoE). (2002). A New Academic Policy for Policy Programmes and Qualification in Higher Education. Available online at:
- http://www.polity.org.za/govdocs/reports/education/universities/policy.index.htm. Accessed on 10 September 2006).
- Dillon, C. L. & Walsh, S.M. (1992). Faculty: The Neglected Resource in Distance Education. *The American Journal of Distance Education*, 6 (3): 5 21.
- Dillon, C.L. & Cintron, R. (Editors). (1997). *Building a Working Policy for Distance Education*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.



- Dunn, L. (2000). *Theories of Learning*. Oxford Centre for Staff and Learning Development: Oxford Brookes. Available online at: <a href="https://www.brooks.ac.za/services/ocsd/2\_learnt.html">www.brooks.ac.za/services/ocsd/2\_learnt.html</a>. Accessed on 11 July 2006.
- Dunn, W.N. (2004). *Public Policy Analysis: An Introduction*. New Jersey: Pearson Prentice Hall.
- Elmore, R.F. (1985). Forward Mapping: Implementation Research and Policy Decisions. In Williams, W. et al (Editors). *Studying Implementation: Methodology and Administrative Issues*. New Jersey: Chatham House.
- Elmore, R.F. (1995). Structural Reform and Educational Practice. *Educational Researcher*, 24 (9): 23-26.
- Entwistle, N.J. (1981). Styles of Learning: An Integrated Outline of Educational Psychology for Students, Teachers, and Lecturers. New York: John Wiley & Sons.
- Entwistle, N.J. (1988). Styles of Learning and Teaching. London: Fulton.
- Entwistle, N.J. (1997). Contrasting Perspectives on Learning. In Marton, F., Hounsell, D.J. & Entwistle, N.J. (Editors). *The Experience of Learning*. (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition). Edinburgh: Scottish Academic Press.
- Entwistle, N.J. (2003). (Editor). Enhancing Teaching—Learning Environments to Encourage Deep Learning, Excellence in Higher Education. London: Falmer Press.
- Entwistle, N. (2006). *How Students Learn and Study*. The Higher Education Academy. Available online at:

  <u>www.Heacademy.ac.uk/embedded\_object.asp?id=21699&Filename=Entwistle</u>
  Accessed on 14 July 2006.
- Entwistle, N.J. & Ramsden, P. (1983). *Understanding Student Learning*. London: Croom Helm.
- Evans, T. & Nation, D. (1983). Reforming Open and Distance Education: Critical Reflections from Practice. London: Kogan Page.
- Evans, T. & Nation, D. (1989). *Critical Reflections on Distance Education*. London: The Falmer Press.
- Evans, T. & Nation, D. (1992). Theorizing Open and Distance Education. *Open Learning The Journal of Open and Distance Learning*, 7 (2): 3-13.



- Evans, T. & Nation, D. (1996). *Opening Education Policies and Practices from Open and Distance Education*. London: Routledge.
- Evans, T. & Nation, D. (1997). Creating Educational Technologies: Issues for Staff and Educational Development. *Staff and Development International*, 1: 1-9.
- Fairclough, N. (1992). Discourse and Social Change. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Farrel, G., Ryan, Y. & Hope, A. (2004). Globalization. In Perraton, H. & Lentell, H. (Editors). *Policy for Open and Distance Learning*. London: Routledge Falmer.
- Fay, R. & Hill, M. (2003). Educating Language Teachers through Distance Learning: the Need for Culturally appropriate DL Methodology. *Open Learning*, 18 (1): 9-27.
- Finkelstein, M.J., Frances, C. Jewett, F.I. & Scholz, B.W. (2000). *Dollars, Distance, and Online Education: the new Economics of College Teaching and Learning*. Phoenix A2: Oryx.
- Flick, V. (2004a). Triangulation in Qualitative Research. In Flick, V., Kardorff, E. & Steinke, I. (2004). *A Companion to Qualitative Research*. Glasgow: Bell & Bain Ltd.
- Flick, V. (2004b). Constructivism. In Flick, V., Kardorff, E. & Steinke, I. (2004). *A Companion to Qualitative Research*. Glasgow: Bell & Bain Ltd.
- Flick, V. Kardorff, E., & Steinke, I. (2004). *A Companion to Qualitative Research*. Glasgow: Bell & Bain Ltd.
- Fritz, J. (2001). Implementation Research and Education Policy: Practice and Prospects. British Journal of Educational Studies, 42(1), 53 – 69.
- Fullan, M. (1993). Change Forces: Probing the Depths of Educational Reform. London: Falmer Press.
- Galusha, J.M. (1997). Barriers to Learning in Distance Education. *Interpersonal Computing and Technology*, 3 (3-4): 6-14. Available online at: www.emoderators.com/ipct-j/1997/n4/galusha.html. Accessed on 5 May 2006.
- Garrison, R. (1989). Distance Education. In Merriam, S. & Cunningham, P.M. (1989). *Handbook of Adult Education*. London: Jossey-Bass.
- Garrison, D.R. (1999). Will Distance Disappear in Distance Studies? A Reaction. *Journal of Distance Education*, 14 (2).



- Garrison, R. (2000). Theoretical Challenges for Distance Education in the 21<sup>st</sup> century: A Shift from Structural to Transactional Issues. *International Review of Research in Open and Distance Learning*, 1(1): 1-17.
- Gellman–Danley, B. & Fetzner, M. (1998). Asking the Really Tough Questions: Policy issues for Distance Learning. *Online Journal of Distance Learning Administration*, 1 (1). Available online at: <a href="http://www.westga.edu/distance/danleyll.html">http://www.westga.edu/distance/danleyll.html</a>. Accessed on 12 June 2006.
- Gibbs, G. (2001). A Strategy for Improving Student Learning on a National Scale. In Rust, C. (Editor). *Improving Student Learning Strategically, Improving Student Learning*. Oxford: The Oxford Centre for Staff and Learning Development: 11-22.
- Gilcher, K., & Johnstone, S. (1989). A Critical Review of the Use of Autographic Conferencing Systems by Selected Education Institutions: College Park, MD: International Universities Consortium, University and Maryland.
- Gillespie, S & McNeill, G. (1992). Food, Health and Survival in India and Developing Countries. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Glaser, A. & Strauss, L. (1967). The Discovery of a Grounded Theory. Chicago: Aldine.
- Gorsky, P. & Caspi, A. (2005). A Critical Analysis of Transactional Distance Theory. *The Quarterly Review of Distance Education*, 6 (1): 1-11.
- Grepperud, G., Stokken, M.A. & Toska, J.A. (2002). Out of the Shadow and into the spotlight The Development of Distance Teaching in Norwegian Higher Education. *International Review of Research in Open and Distance Learning*, January: 1-9.
- Grindle, M & Thomas, J. (1990). After the Decision: Implementing Policy Reforms in Developing Countries. *World Development*, 18 (8).
- Grindle, M., & Thomas, J. (1991). Public Choices and Policy Change: The Political Economy of Reform in Developing Countries. Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press.
- Hammond, L.D. (1990). Instructional Policy into Practice: The Power of the Bottom Over the Top. *Educational Evaluation and Policy Analysis*, 12(3): 233-241.
- Hanberger, A. (2001). Policy and Program Evaluation, Civil Society, and Democracy. *American Journal of Evaluation*, 22 (2): 211-228.
- Harasim, L.M. (1995). *Learning Networks: a Field Guide to Teaching and Learning Online*. Cambridge: MIT Press.



- Hillier, Y. & Jameson, J. (2003). *Empowering Researchers in Further Education*. Stoke-on-Trent: Trentham Books.
- Hitchcock, G. & Hughes, D. (1995). *Research and the Teacher: A Qualitative Introduction to School Based Research*. (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition). London: Routledge.
- Hoepfl, C.M. (1997). Choosing Qualitative Research: A Primer for Technology Education Researchers. *Journal of Technology Education*, 9 (1). Available online at: <a href="http://scholar.lib.vt.edu/ejournals/JTE/v9n/hoepfl.html">http://scholar.lib.vt.edu/ejournals/JTE/v9n/hoepfl.html</a>. Accessed on 21 May 2005.
- Holmberg, B. (1977). *Distance Education: A Survey and Bibliography*. London: Kogan Page Limited.
- Holmberg, B. (1981). Status and Trends of Distance Education. London: Kogan Page.
- Holmberg, B. (1982). Distance Education: A Short Handbook. LiberTryck: Stockholm.
- Holmberg, B. (1985a). On the Status of Distance Education in the World in the 1980s: A Preliminary Report on the Fernuniversitat Comparative Study. Available online at: <a href="http://eric.ed.gov/ERICWebportal/home.portal?\_nfpb=true\_pageLabel=RecordDetails&ERICExtSe">http://eric.ed.gov/ERICWebportal/home.portal?\_nfpb=true\_pageLabel=RecordDetails&ERICExtSe</a>. Accessed on 10 August 2006.
- Holmberg, B. (1985b). *The Feasibility of a Theory of Teaching for Distance Education and a Proposed Theory*. ZIFF Papiere 60. Available online at: <a href="http://eric.edu.gov/ERICWebPortal/">http://eric.edu.gov/ERICWebPortal/</a>. Accessed on 21 July 2006.
- Holmberg, B. (1988). Guided Didactic Conversation in Distance Education. In Stewart, D, Keegan, D. & Holmberg, B. (1988). *Distance Education: International Perspectives*. London/New York: CroomHelm/St. Martin's Press.
- Holmberg, B. (1995). The Evolution of the Character and Practice of Distance Education. *Open learning*, 10(2): 47 53.
- Holmberg, B. (1996). *Status and Trends of Distance Education Research*. Darmstadt: Private Distance Education University of Applied Sciences. Available online at:

  <u>www.edenonline.org/papers/rw/holmberg\_article\_for\_web.pdf</u> Accessed on 21 August 2006.
- Holmberg, B. (1997). Distance Education: Theory Again. *Open Learning*, 12 (1): 34.
- Holmberg, B. (2001). Distance Education in Essence: An Overview of Theory and Practice in the Early Twenty-First Century. Oldenburg: Carl von Ossietzky University: Centre of Distance Education.



- Houghton, W. (2006). *Deep and Surface Approaches to Learning*. The Higher Education Academy. Available online at: <a href="http://www.headacademy.ac.uk/">http://www.headacademy.ac.uk/</a>. Accessed on 21 August 2007.
- Inglis, A., Ling, P. & Joosten, V. (1999). *Delivering Digitally: Managing the Transition to the Knowledge Media*. (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition). London: Kogan Page.
- Innovations in Distance Education (IDE). (1996). *Innovations in Distance Education-Year One Final Report*. April-June 1996. Available online at: <a href="http://www.outreach.psv.edu/">http://www.outreach.psv.edu/</a>. Accessed on 15 July 2006.
- Innovations in Distance Education (IDE). (1999). *An Emerging Set of Guiding Principles and Practices for the Design and Development of Distance Education*. Available online at: <a href="http://www.outreach.psv.edu/delidelguiding-principles">http://www.outreach.psv.edu/delidelguiding-principles</a>. Accessed on 15 July 2006.
- Innovations in Distance Education (IDE). (1999). Distance Education and the University Culture: Creating a Policy Environment for Distance Education. The Report of Three Policy Symposia- held as part of the Innovations in Distance Education Project. AT & T Foundation 1995-1998. Penn State. Available online at: http://www.outreach.psv.edu/. Accessed on 15 June 2006.
- Institute of International Studies. (2004). *Dissertation Guide*. Thames Valley University: Institute of International Studies. Available online at: <a href="http://brent-new.tvu.ac.uk/dissguide/hm1sitemap.htm">http://brent-new.tvu.ac.uk/dissguide/hm1sitemap.htm</a>. Accessed on 12 August 2006.
- International Research Foundation for Open Learning (2000). *Report on The International Research Foundation for Open Learning 1995-2000*. Cambridge: IRFOL-Institute of Community Studies.
- International Research Foundation for Open Learning (IRFOL). (2003). *Strategy* 2003-2006). London: IRFOL.
- Jansen, J.D. (2001). Rethinking Education Policy Making in South Africa: Symbols of Change, Signals of Conflict. In Kraak, A. & Young, M. (Editors). *Education in Retrospect: Policy and Implementation since 1990*. Pretoria: Human Sciences Research Council.
- Jeffries, M. (2002). *Research in Distance Education*. Indiana Partnership for Stateward Education. Available online at: http://www.ihets.org/consortium/ipse/fdhbook/toc.html. Accessed on 12 August 2005



- Johnstone, S.M. & Tilson, S. (1997). Implications of a Virtual University for Community Colleges. In Dillon, C.L. & Cintron, R. (1997). *Building a Working Policy for Distance Education*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, Inc.
- Johnson, J. & De Spain, B.C. (2001). Policies and Practices in the Utilization of Interactive Television and Web-based Delivery Models in Public Universities. *Online Journal of Distance Learning Administration*, 4(2), Summer: 1-15.
- Jordaan, A.J.J. (2001). *Changing the Role of the Trainer*. Paper presented at the Services SETA Conference: Kempton Park, 18 October.
- Joyce, B.R., Calhoun, E. & Hopkins, D. (1997). *Modes of Learning- Tools for Teaching*. Buckingham: Open University Press.
- Juma, C. & Clark, N. (1995). Policy Research in Sub-Saharan Africa: An Exploration. *Public Administration and Development*, 15: 121-137.
- Jung, I.S. (2001). Open and Distance Education in Korea. In Jegede, O & Shive, G. (Editors). (2001). Open and Distance Education in Asia Pacific Region. Hong Kong: Open University of Hong Kong Press. Available online at: http://www.ouhk.edu.hk/WCM/?FUELAP\_TEMPLATENAME=tcSingPage&ITEMI D=CCETPUCONTENT\_633465. Accessed on 12 June 2008.
- Jung, I.S. (2005). Quality Assurance Survey in Mega Universities. In McIntosh, C. & Varoglu, Z. (2005). *Perspectives on Distance Education: Lifelong Learning & Distance Higher Education*. Paris: Commonwealth of Learning/UNESCO Publishing.
- Keegan, D.J. (1980). On Defining Distance Education. *Distance Education*, 1(1):13 36. In Van Niekerk, M.H. Heese, M. & Mackintosh, W.G. (Editors). *Discovering Distance Education*. Pretoria: University of South Africa. (Reader for PGDDE1-3/PGDDE4-6): 491
- Keegan, D. (1983). *Distance Education: International Perspectives*. London: St. Martin's Press.
- Keegan, D. (1986). The Foundations of Distance Education. London: Croom Helm.
- Keegan, D. (1990a). A Theory for Distance Education. In Moore, M.G., (Editors) Contemporary Issues in American Distance Education. Oxford: Pergamon Press.
- Keegan, D. (1990b). Open Learning Concept and Costs Success and Failures. In Atkinson, R. & McBeath, C. (Editors). *Open Learning and New Technology*. Perth: Aset/Murdoch University: 230-243.



- Keegan, D. (1991). *The Study of Distance Education: Terminology, Definition and the Field of Study*. In Holmberg, B. & Ortner, G.E. (Editors). *Research into Distance Education*. Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang.
- Keegan, D. (1993). Theoretical Principles of Distance Education. New York: Routledge.
- Keegan, D. (1994). Foundations of Distance Education. London: Kogan Page.
- Keegan, D. (1996). Foundations of Distance Education. (3<sup>rd</sup> Edition). London: Routledge.
- Keegan, D. (1998). On Defining Distance Education. In Stewart, D. Keegan, D. & Holmberg, B. (Editors). *Distance Education: International Perspectives*. London: Routledge.
- Keeves, J.P. (1997). Introduction: Methods and Process in Educational Research. In Keeves, J.P. *Educational Research: Methodology and Measurement: An International Handbook*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Keeves, J.P., & Sowden, S. (1997). Descriptive Data Analysis. In Keeves, J.P. *Educational Research: Methodology and Measurement: An International Handbook*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Killen, R. (2002). Outcomes-based Education: Principles and Possibilities. *Interpretations*, 35 (1): 1-18.
- King, J.W., Nugent, G.C., Russell, E.B., Eich, J. & Dara, D.L. (1999). Distance Education Policy in Post-Secondary Education: Nebraska as a Case Study. In *Proceedings: 15<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference on Distance Education Teaching and Learning*. University of Wisconsin: 275-281.
- King, J.W., Nugent, G.C., Russell, E.B., Eich, J. & Dara, D.L. (2000). Policy Frameworks for Distance Education: Implications for Decision Makers. *Online Journal of Distance Learning Administration*, 3(2), Spring:
- King, F.B. Young, M.F. Richmond, K.D. & Schrader, P.G. (2001). Defining Distance Learning and Distance Education. *Educational Technology Review*, 1(1). Available online at:

  <a href="http://www.editliboorg/index.cfm?useaction+Reader/">http://www.editliboorg/index.cfm?useaction+Reader/</a>. Accessed on 16 August 2006.
- Kinyanjui, E.P. (1997). Establishment of National Policies on Distance Education for Developing countries. Vancouver: COL.



- Kinyanjui, E.P. (1998). Distance Education and Open Learning in Africa: what works or does not work. Paper presented at EDI/ Work bank Workshop on Teacher Education through Distance Learning. Addis Ababa: World Bank.
- Kirby, D.M. & Garrison, D.R. (1989). Graduate Distance Education: A Study of the Aims and Delivery Systems. Proceedings from the Eighth Annual Conference of the Canadian Association for the Study of Adult Education. Cornwall, Ontario: Stain Lawrence College of Saint Laurent: 179 184.
- Knapper, C.K. (1988). *Evaluating Instructional Technology*. New York: John Wiley & Sons Inc.
- Knowles, M.S. (1978). *The Adult Learner: a Neglected Species*. (4<sup>th</sup> Edition). Houston: Gulf Publishing Company Book Division.
- Knowles, M.S. (1980). The Modern Practice of Adult Education: From Pedagogy to Andragogy. Chicago: Follett Publishers.
- Kovel-Jarboe, P. (1997). From the Margin to the Mainstream: State-Level Policy and Planning for Distance Education. *New Directions for Community Colleges*, 99, Fall.
- Kowal, S. & O'Connell, D.C. (2004). The Transcription of Conversations. In Flick, V., Kardorff, E. & Steinke, I. *A Companion to Qualitative Research*. Glasgow: Bell & Bain Ltd.
- Kraak, A. & Young, M. (2001). Education in Retrospect: Policy and Implementation, Since 1990. Pretoria: HSRC.
- Kvale, S. (1996). *Interviews: An Introduction to Qualitative Research Interviewing*. Thousand Oaks, C.A.: Sage.
- Lape, D., & Hart, P.K., (1997). Changing the Way We Teach by Changing the College Leading the Way together. In Dillon, C.L. & Cintron, R. (1997). *Building a Working Policy for Distance Education*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Publishers.
- Lentell, H. (2004). Framing, Policy for Open and Distance Learning. In Perraton, H. & Lentell, H. (Editors) *Policy for Open and Distance Learning*. London: Routledge Falmer.
- Lincoln, D.Y.S. & Guba, E.G. (1985). *Naturalistic Enquiry*. London: Sage Publications.
- Lockwood, F. (1995). Open and Distance Learning Today. London: Routledge.
- Macdonnell, D. (1991). Theories of Discourse: An Introduction. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.



- Malen, B. & Knapp, M. (1997). Rethinking the Multiple Perspectives Approach to Education Policy Analysis: Implication for Policy-Practice Connections. *Journal of Education Policy*, 12(2): 419-445.
- Marland, P. (1997). Towards more Effective Open and Distance Teaching. Stirling: Kogan Page
- Marshall, C. & Rossman, M. (1989). *Designing Qualitative Research*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.
- Marshall, C & Rossman, G.B. (1999). *Designing Qualitative Research*. Thousand Oaks, California: Sage Publications.
- Marton, F. & Säljö, R. (1976). On Qualitative Differences in Learning: 11 Outcomes and Process. *British Journal of Educational Psychology*, 46: 115-127.
- Marton, F, Hounsell, D & Entwistle, N. (1984). *The Experience of Learning*. Edinburgh: Scottish Academic Press. Available online at: <a href="http://tip.psychology.org/marton.html">http://tip.psychology.org/marton.html</a>. Accessed on 23 August 2006.
- Marton, F., Beaty, E. & Dall'Alba, G. (1993). Conception of Learning. *International Journal of Educational Research*, 19: 277-300.
- Mayring, P. (2004). Qualitative Content Analysis. In Flick, V., Kardorff, E. & Steinke, I. (2004). *A Companion to Qualitative Research*. Glasgow: Bell & Bain Ltd.
- Mays, T. (2000). Learner Support: a South Africa Programme Perspective. NADEOSA Conference, 21-22 August.
- Mazzoni, T.L. (1995). State Policy Making and School Reform: Influences and Influentials. In Scribner, J.D. & Layton, D.H. (Editors). The Study of Educational Politics. Washington DC: Falmer Press.
- McLaughlin, M.W. (1987). Learning from Experience: Lessons from Policy Implementation. *Educational Evaluation and Policy Analysis*, 9 (2): 171-178.
- McMillan, J.H. & Schumacher, S. (1993). Research in Education: A Conceptual Introduction. Harper Collins: College Publishers.
- McFarlane, D. (2006). *Shock Varsity Drop Out Stats*. Mail & Guardian, 22 September. Available online at: http://www.mg.co.za/news/



- Meyer, K.A. (2002). Does Policy make a Difference? An Exploration into Policies for Distance Education. *Online Journal of Distance Learning Administration*, 5(6), Winter: 1-12.
- Miles, M.B. and Huberman, A.M. (1984). *Analysing Qualitative Data: A Sources Book for New Methods*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.
- Miles, M.B. & Huberman, A.M. (1994). *Qualitative Data Analysis: An Expanded Sourcebook*. California: Sage Publications.
- Minton, T.M. & Willet, L.S. (2003). Open Learning. *Online Journal of Distance Learning Administration*, 5(1), Spring: 1-8.
- Moja, T. (2003). Policy Analysis. In Stage, F.S. & Manning, K. (Editors) *Research in the College Context-Approaches and Methods*. New York: Brunner-Routledge: 169-182
- Moore, M.G. (1972). Learner Autonomy: the Second Dimension of Independent Learning. *Convergence*, 5(2): 76 88.
- Moore, M.G. (1973). Towards a theory of Independent Learning and Teaching. *Journal of Higher Education*, 44 (12): 661-679.
- Moore, M.G. (1974). On a Theory of Independent Study. Hagen: Fern Universitát.
- Moore, M.G. (1983). On a Theory of Independent Study. In Stewart, D, Keegan, D. & Holmberg, B. (1988). *Distance Education: International Perspectives*. London/New York: CroomHelm/St. Martin's Press.
- Moore, M.G. (1993a). Is Teaching like Flying? A Total Systems View of Distance Education. *The American Journal of Distance Education*, 7(1): 1-10.
- Moore, M.G. (1993b). Theory of Transactional Distance. In Keegan, D. *Theoretical Principles of Distance Education*. New York: Routledge.
- Moore, M.G. (1996). Tips for the Manager setting up a Distance Education Program. *American Journal of Distance Education*, 10 (1): 1-5.
- Moore, M.G. (2001a). From Correspondence to Flexible Learning (1999-2001). Florida: Technikon Southern Africa.
- Moore, M.G. (2001b). *Distance Education in the United States: the State of the Art*. Lecture delivered on 06 June 2001: Series of EduLab at IN3 (Internet Interdisciplinary Institute).



- Moore, M. (2004). Research Worth Publishing. *American Journal of Distance Education*, 18(3): 127-130.
- Moore, M.G. (Editor). (2007). *The Handbook of Distance Education*. 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. Mahwah, N.J: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Moore, M.G. (2007). The Theory of Transactional Distance. In Moore, M.G. (Editor). (2007). *The Handbook of Distance Education*. 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. Mahwah, N.J. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates. 89-108.
- Moore, M.G. & Thompson, M. (1990). *The Effects of Distance Learning: A Summary of Literature*. University Park, Pa: The American Center for the Study of Distance Education.
- Moore, M.G. & Kearsley, G. (1996). *Distance Education: A Systematic View*. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.
- Moore, M.G. & Shattuck, K. (2001). *Glossary of Distance Education Terms*. World Campus Resources: The Pennsylvania State University. Available online at: <a href="http://courses.worldcampus.psu.edu/public/faculty/DEGlossary.html">http://courses.worldcampus.psu.edu/public/faculty/DEGlossary.html</a>. Accessed on 12 July 2006.
- Moore, M.G. & Anderson, T. (2003). Modes of Interaction in Distance Education: Recent Developments and Research Questions. In Moore, M.G. (Editor). *Handbook of Distance Education*. Mahwah, New Jersey: Erlbaum.
- Moore, M.G. & Kearsley, G. (2003). *Study Guide for Distance Education: A Systems View*. (1<sup>st</sup>Edition). Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.
- Moorosi, P. (2006). *Education Policy, Planning and Development in South Africa: Study Guide for Masters Degree*. Durban: University of KwaZulu-Natal: School of Education and Development.
- Morgan, D.L. (1997). Focus Groups as Qualitative Research. California: Sage Publications.
- Morrison, T.R., (1989). Beyond Legitimacy: Facing the Future in Distance Education. *International Journal of Lifelong Education*, 8(1), January March: 3-24.
- Mugridge, I. (1991). Distance Education and the Teaching of Science. *Impact of Science on Society*, 41(4): 313-320.
- Naidoo, J.P. (2005). Education Decentralization and School Governance in South Africa: From Policy to Practice. D.Ed Thesis. Harvard: Harvard Graduate School of Education.



- Neuman, W.L. (2000). Social Research and Case Study Applications in Education Revised and Expanded from Case Study Research in Education. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Nisbet, J. (1997). Policy-oriented Research Methodology and Measurement. In Keeves, J.P. *Educational Research: Methodology and Measurement: An International Handbook*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Olcott, D.J. (1996). Aligning Distance Education Practice and Academic Policy: A Framework for Institutional Change. *Continuing High Education Review*, 60 (2): 27 41.
- Olssen, M., Codd, J. & O'Neill, A. (2004). *Education Policy: Globalization, Citizenship and Democracy*. London: Sage.
- Parisot, A.H. (1997). Distance Education as a Catalyst for Changing Teaching in the Community College: Implications for Institutional Policy. In Dillon, C.L. & Cintron, R. (Editor). *Building a Working Policy for Distance Education*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Patton, M.O. (1990). *Qualitative Evaluation and Research Methods*. Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publishing.
- Patton, M.O. (2002). *Qualitative Research & Evaluation Methods*. London: Sage Publications.
- Paulsen, M.F. (1993). The Hexagon of Cooperative Freedom: A Distance Education Theory Attuned to Computer Conferencing. Bekkestau: DEOSNEWWS and DEAS-L.
- Paulsen, M.F. (2003). *E-Learning: The State of the Art.* NKI Distance Education-Work Package One. The Delphi Project. Available online at: <a href="http://home.nettskolen.nki.no/">http://home.nettskolen.nki.no/</a>. Accessed on 20 May 2008.
- Perraton, H. (1981). A theory for distance education. *Prospects*, 11(1): 13-24.
- Perraton, H. (1988). A Theory of Distance Education. In Steward, D., Keegan, D. & Holmberg, B. (Editors). *Distance Education: International Perspectives*. New York: Routledge.
- Perraton, H. & Hulsman, T. (1998). Planning and Evaluating Systems of Open and Distance Learning (Report of The Michael Young Centre). *International Research Foundation for Open Learning (IRFOL)*, 1-88.



- Perraton, H. & Lentell, H. (2004). (Editors). *Policy for Open and Distance Learning*. Vancouver: COL/Routledge Falmer Press.
- Peters, O. (1974). *Das Hochschulfernstudium in der DDR, CSSR und UdSSR*. Tubingen: Universitat Tubingen.
- Peters, O. (1983). Distance Teaching and Industrial Production: A Comparative Interpretation in Outline. In Stewart, D., Keegan, D. & Holmberg, B. (Editors). *Distance Education: International Perspectives*. London: Croom Helm.
- Peters, O. (1988). Distance Teaching and Industrial Production: A Comparative Interpretation in Outline. In Stewart, D, Keegan, D. & Holmberg, B. (1988). *Distance Education: International Perspectives*. London/New York: CroomHelm/St. Martin's Press.
- Peters, O. (1992). Distance education: A Revolutionary Concept. In Ortner, G.E., Graff, K & Wilmersdoerfer, H. (Editor). *Distance Education as Two-way Communication, Essays in honour of Börje Holmberg*. Frankfurt and Main: Peter Lang.
- Peters, O. (1998). Learning and Teaching in Distance Education: Analysis and Interpretations from International Perspectives. London: Kogan Page.
- Peters, G. (2000). A Personal Vision of Open and Distance Learning in the Next Millennium. In Reddy, V.V. & Manjulika, S. (Editors). *The World of Open and Distance Learning*. New Delhi: Viva Books Private Ltd.
- Peters, O. (2002). *Distance Education in Transition: New Trends and Challenges*. Carl von Ossietzky University of Oldenburg: Centre for Distance Education.
- Phillips, D.C. (1987). *Philosophy, Science, and Social Enquiry: Contemporary Methodological Controversies in Social Science and Related Applied Fields of Research*. Oxford: Pergamon Press.
- Phipps, R. & Merisotis, J. (1999). What's the difference? A Review of Contemporary Research on the Effectiveness of Distance Learning in Higher Education: Washington, DC: The Institute for Higher Education Policy.
- Pityana, N.B. (2003). The Challenge of Engagement for a New University-Principal's Address to the University Assembly, 12 April 2003. Pretoria: University of South Africa.
- Pityana, N.B. (2006). *Principal's Statement to Senate*. 23 August 2006. Pretoria: University of South Africa.
- Plant, R. (1995). Managing Change and Making it Stick. London: Harper/Collin.



- Pratt, M.L. (1992). Imperial Eyes: Travel Writing and Transculturation. London. Routledge.
- Pond, W.K. (2002). Distributed Education in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: Implications for Quality Assurance. *Online Journal of Distance Learning Administration*, 5 (2), Summer. Available online at:

  <a href="http://www.westga.edu/%7distance/odjla/summer52/Pond52.html">http://www.westga.edu/%7distance/odjla/summer52/Pond52.html</a>. Accessed on 23 May 2006.
- Prinsloo, P. (2003). *The Use of the Praxis Cycle in the Design of a Study Unit.* University of South Africa: Bureau for Learning Development (Unpublished Journal Article).
- Quigley, A. (1997). Re-thinking Literacy Education: The Critical Need for Practice-Based Change. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Ragatt, P., Edwards, R., & Small, N. (1996). *The Learning Society: Challenges and Trends*. London: Routledge.
- Ramsden, P. (1992). Learning to Teach in Higher Education. New York: Routledge.
- Ramsden, P., Beswick, D. & Bowden, J. (1986). Effects of Learning Skills: Interviews on First Year University Student's Learning. *Human Learning*, (5): 151-164.
- Ranson, S. (1998). *Inside the Learning Society*. London: Cassell.
- Rautenbach, L. (2005). A Model for Distance Education (e-Learning) Training in the Workplace: PhD Dissertation. Potchefstroom: Northwest University.
- Rivers, S. (2006). *Distance Education is Theory very Distance from Practice?* Reading College of Estate Management. Available online at:

  <a href="http://homepages.north.londonmet.ac/v/c/cook/alt-it/Rivers.htm">http://homepages.north.londonmet.ac/v/c/cook/alt-it/Rivers.htm</a>. Accessed on 12 July 2006.
- Roberts, J.M. (1996). The Story of Distance Education: A Practitioner's Perspective. Journal of the American Society for Information Science, 47 (11): 811-816.
- Roberts, B. (2002). Interaction, Reflection and Learning at a Distance. *Open Learning*, 17(1): 38-55.
- Robinson, B. (2003). *Teacher Education through Open and Distance Learning*. London: Routledge.
- Rogers, M. (1978). *Business Analysis for Marketing Managers*. Available online at: <a href="http://www.answers.com/topic/case-study">http://www.answers.com/topic/case-study</a>. Accessed on 12 July 2006.



- Rogers, E. (1995). Diffusion of Innovations. (4th edition). New York: Free Press.
- Ross, P. (1996). Foreword. In Evans, T & Nation, D. (1996) *Opening Education Policies and Practices from Open and Distance Education*. London: Routledge.
- Rumble, G. (1989). On Defining Distance Education. *The American Journal of Distance Education*, 3(2):8-21.
- Saba, F. (1989). Integrated Telecommunications Systems and Instructional Transaction. In Moore, G. & Clark, G.C. (1989) (Editors). *Reading in Principles of Distance Education: Number 1*. University Park, PA: American Centre for the Study of Distance Education.
- Saba, F. (2000). Research in Distance Education: A Status Report. *International Review of Research in Open and Distance Learning*, 1 (1): 1-9.
- Saba, F. (2007). Postmodern Theory of Distance Education. In *EDTEC650 Course Handout:*Distance E4ducation Systems of the Future. Available online at:

  <a href="http://edweb.sdsu.edu/courses/ET650\_OnLine/CR/0006Chapter6-PostModernTheory.pdf">http://edweb.sdsu.edu/courses/ET650\_OnLine/CR/0006Chapter6-PostModernTheory.pdf</a>. Assessed on 12 June 2008.
- Saba, F. & Shearer, P. (1994). Distance in Education. In Jonassen, D.H. (Editor) *Handbook of Research for Educational Communications and Technology*. New York: MacMillan.
- Säljö, R. (1979). Learning about Learning. Higher Education, 8: 443-451.
- Sayed, Y. (2002). Educational Policy in South Africa: from Opposition to Governing and Implementation. *International Journal of Educational Development*, 22: 29-33.
- Schifter, C. (2002). Perception Differences about Participating in Distance Education. *Online Journal of Distance Learning Administration*, 5(1), Spring: 1-15.
- Schön, D. (1991). *The Reflective Turn: Case Studies In and On Educational Practice*. New York: Columbia University Teachers Press.
- Scott, D. (2000). Reading Education Research and Policy. London: Routledge Falmer.
- Sehoole, M.T.C. (2005). Democratizing Higher Education Policy: Constraints of Reform in Post-Apartheid South Africa. New York & London: Routledge.
- Senge, P. (1990). *The Fifth Discipline: The Art and Practice of the Learning* Organization. London: Random House.



- Shaffer, S.C. (2005). System Dynamics in Distance Education and a Call to Develop a Standard Model. *The International Review of Research in Open and Distance Learning*, 6(3): 1-15.
- Shalem, Y, Allais, S.M. & Steinberg, C. (2004). Outcomes-based Quality Assurance: What do we have to lose? *Journal of Education*, 34: 52-77.
- Sherry, L. (1996). Issues in Distance Learning. *International journal of Educational Telecommunications*, 1 (4): 337 365.
- Simeroth, J., Butler, S., Kung, H.C. & Morrison, J. (2003). A Cross Sectional Review of Theory and Research in Distance Education. *Online Journal of Distance Learning Administration*, 6(2), Summer: 1-18.
- Simonson, M. (2000). Making Decisions: The Use of Electronic Technology in Online Classrooms. New Directions for Teaching and Learning: Principles of Effective Teaching in the Online Classroom, 84: 29-34.
- Simonson, M., Smaldino, S., Albright, M. & Zvacek, S. (2003). *Teaching and Learning at a Distance: Foundations of Distance Education*. Upper Saddle, NJ: Merrill/Prentice Hall.
- Simpson, J.S. (1996). Easy Talk, White Talk, Back Talk: Some Reflections on the Meanings of our Words. *Journal of Contemporary Ethnography*, 25 (3): 372-389.
- Smith, M.K. (1999). *Learning Theory*. The Encyclopaedia of Informal Education. Available online at: <a href="www.infed.org/biblio/b-learn.htm">www.infed.org/biblio/b-learn.htm</a>. Accessed on 01 August 2006.
- South African Institute for Distance Education. (2006). Available online at: <a href="https://www.saide.org.za/">www.saide.org.za/</a>. Accessed on 09 October 2006.
- South African Universities Vice-Chancellors Association (SAUVCA). (2001). Response to the National Plan on Higher education: Building a Future Higher Education System by strengthening the Framework and Foundations of the National Plan on Higher Education. Pretoria: SAUVCA.
- South African Universities Vice-Chancellors Association (SAUVCA). (2002). Response to the National Plan on Higher education: Building a Future Higher Education System by strengthening the Framework and Foundations of the National Plan on Higher Education. Pretoria: SAUVCA. (South African Universities Vice Chancellors Association).
- South African Universities Vice Chancellors' Association (SAUVCA). (2003a). A Vision for South African Higher Education Position Paper. Pretoria: SAUVCA.



- South African Universities Vice Chancellors' Association (SAUVCA). (2003b). Report on Learning Delivery Models in Higher Education in South Africa. Pretoria: SAUVCA.
- Sparkles, J. (1983). The Problem of Creating a Discipline of Distance Education. *Distance Education*, 4 (2): 179-194.
- Spillane, J.P., Peterson, P.L., Prawat, R.S., Jennings, N.E. & Borman, J. (1996). Exploring Policy and Practice Relations: a Teaching and Learning Perspective. *Journal of Education*, 2(4): 431-144.
- Stake, R.E. (1995). The Art of Case Study Research. Thousand Oaks: Sage.
- Steinke, I. (2004). Quality Criteria in Qualitative Research. In Flick, V., Kardorff, E. & Steinke, I. *A Companion to Qualitative Research*. Glasgow: Bell & Bain Ltd.
- Stewart, D., Keegan, D. & Holmberg, B. (1983) (Editors). *Distance Education: International Perspectives*. London: Croom Helm.
- Strauss, A. & Corbin, J.M. (1990). *Basic of Grounded Theory Methods*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.
- Sutton, R. (1999). *The Policy Process: an Overview. Working-Paper 118*. London: Chameleon Press Ltd.
- Tait, A. (2003). Rethinking Learner Support in the Open University UK: A Case Study. In Tait, A & Mills, R. (2003). *Rethinking Learner Support in Distance Education: Change and Continuity in an International Context*. Madison Ave, New York: Routledge Falmer.
- Taylor, S. (1997). Critical Policy Analysis Exploring Contexts, Texts and Consequences. Discourse: Studies in the Cultural Politics of Education, 18(1), 1-16.
- Taylor, N. & Vinjevold, P. (1999). *Getting it Right*. Braamfontein: JET Education Services.
- Tellis, W. (1997). Introduction to case study. *The Qualitative Report*, 3 (2). Available online at: <a href="http://www.nova.edu/ssss/OR/QR3-2/tellis.html">http://www.nova.edu/ssss/OR/QR3-2/tellis.html</a>). (Accessed on 10 August 2006).
- Tennant, M. (1998). Psychology and Adult Learning. London: Routledge.
- TerreBlanche, M. & Durrheim, K. (1999). (Editors). *Research in Practice*. Cape Town: University of Cape Town Press.



- Thames Valley University. (2006). Thames Valley University Dissertation Guide. London: Thames Valley University. Available online at: <a href="http://brent-new.tvu.ac.uk/dissguide/hm1sitemap.htm">http://brent-new.tvu.ac.uk/dissguide/hm1sitemap.htm</a>. Accessed on 25 June 2005.
- Theisen, T.D. (2004). *Policy matters: Administration and Leadership of Distance Education Programs*. New York Mills; Minnesota: Capella University.
- The Open University of the United Kingdom. (2004). *The Open University of United Kingdom Teaching and Learning Strategy 2004-2008*. Milton Keynes: The Open University.
- Trindade, A.R., Carmo, H. & Bidarra, J. (2000). Current Developments and Best Practice in Open and Distance Learning. *International Review of Research in Open Distance Learning*, June: 1-24.
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) (1997). *Open and Distance Learning: Prospects and Policy Considerations*. New York: United Nations.
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). (2002). *Open and Distance Learning: Trends, Policy and strategy considerations*. Paris: UNESCO.
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). (2005). *Education for All: Global Monitoring Report*. Paris: UNESCO.
- Van Audenhove, L. (2003). *The Policy Cycle and its Practical Application: Media Policies and Institutions*. Masters Degree in Journalism and Media Studies, Media Policies and Institutions lecture. Grahamstown: Rhodes University.
- Van Zanten, A. (2002). Educational Change and New Cleavages between Head Teachers, Teachers and Parents: Global and Local Perspectives on the French Case. *Journal of Education Policy*, 17 (3): 289-304.
- Vygotsky, L.S. (1963). Learning and Mental Development at School Age. In Simon, B., & Simon, J. (Editors). *Educational Psychology in the U.S.S.R.* London: Routledge and Kegan Paul. .
- Vygotsky, L.S. (1987). The Collected Works of L.S. Vygotsky. New York: Plenum.
- Waghid, Y. (1998). Improving teaching and learning at a distance through collegial partnerships. *Open Learning*, 13(1), February: 45-50.



- Walford, G. (2001). British Private Schools Research on Policy and Practice. London: Woburn Press.
- Wedemeyer, C.A. (1974). *Characteristics of Open Learning Systems: Open Learning Systems*. Washington: National Association of Educational Broadcasters.
- Welch, T. (2003). Criteria for Quality Distance Education in South Africa: Draft Policy Statement.-1998. Johannesburg: National Association of Distance Education Organizations of South Africa (NADEOSA).
- Wilkes, C. & Burnham, B. (1991). Adult learner motivations and electronics distance education. *The American Journal of Distance Education*, 5 (1): 43 50.
- Willis, B. (1994). *Distance Education: A Practical Guide*. New Jersey: Educational Technology Publications Inc.
- Wolcott, L. (1999). What's in It for Me? Incentives for Faculty Participation in Distance Education. *Journal of Distance Education*, 14 (2).
- Wolff, S. (2004). Analysis of Documents and Records. In Flick, V; Kardorff. E. & Steinke, I. A *Companion to Qualitative Research*. Glasgow: Bell & Bain Ltd.
- Yanow, D. (1996). *How Does a Policy Mean? Interpreting Policy and Organizational Actions*. Washington, DC: Georgetown University Press.
- Yin, R. (1994). *Case Study Research: Design and Methods* (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition). Beverly Hill, CA: Sage Publishing.
- Yin, R. (2004). Case Study Anthology. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publishing.

# Appendix A

## **Data Collection Schedule**

The following table indicates the data collection schedule:

Schedule	Components	The participants in this research
		may be described according to the following interview schedule:
A	Interview Schedule AI: Unisa members of staff (management involved in Unisa Tuition Policy development)	Unisa members of staff (management involved in the Unisa Tuition Policy development). The purpose of the questionnaire is to interview members of Unisa management who were involved in the development of Unisa's Tuition Policy. They will be the targeted participants. One special criterion on which they will be selected is that they should have participated in or contributed to the formulation of the tuition policy.
В	Interview Schedule AII: Academics/Lecturers	The purpose of this schedule is to elicit the understanding of Unisa's Tuition Policy by the academics. Furthermore, the author wants to explore how these understandings influence the implementation of the policy in terms of the development and writing of learning materials. Academics or lecturers in different academic departments at Unisa will be asked to participate in this research. Only two colleges/faculties, namely the College of Law and the College of Economics and Management Sciences, will be used
С	Interview Schedule AIII: Learning Developers	The purpose of this interview schedule is to draw the understanding of learning developers on the Unisa Tuition Policy. Furthermore, the author wants to explore how these understandings influence the implementation of the policy in terms of the development and writing of learning materials.
D	Interview Schedule CI: External Stakeholders: SAIDE and NADEOSA	The purpose of this interview schedule is to try to determine

	T	
		how external stakeholders
		understand the Unisa Tuition
		Policy, and whether it influences
		or contributes to the
		transformation of learning and
		teaching in distance education.
		One of the criteria will be that the
		staff member should at least be
		familiar with teaching and
		learning in distance education.
E	Interview Schedule DI: Pre-interview Questionnaire:	Interview Schedule DI: Pre-
	Students/Learners	interview Questionnaire:
		Students/Learners. During
		registration time, students/learners
		who are registering for level two
		or three will be requested to
		voluntarily participate in this
		study. A letter will be issued
		explaining the process and the
		purpose of their participation.
		However, only students registered
		for qualifications in the College of
		Law and the College of Economic
		and Management Sciences will be
		requested to participate in this
		study. Students will be expected to
		answer five questions in the form
		of a pre-interview questionnaire.
		There will be two sessions for
		focus group interviews, each with
		eight participants, and lasting for
		an hour. One of the focus groups
		should be students who have
		registered for Entrepreneurial Law
F	Interview Schedule DII: Students/Learners'	The purpose of this interview
	understanding of the Unisa Tuition Policy	schedule is to draw the
		understanding of students or
		learners regarding the Unisa
		Tuition Policy and how it
		influences their learning.
		Students/learners who are
		registering for level two or three
		will be requested to voluntarily
		participate in this study. A letter
		will be issued explaining the
		process and the purpose of their
		participation. However, only
		students that are registered for the
		qualifications in the College of
		Law and the College of Economic
		and Management Sciences will be
		requested to participate in this
		study. One of the focus groups
		will be students who have
		registered for Entrepreneurial
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	105 Entrepreneuriar

		Law. The participants will be
		requested to read the Tuition Policy before the interviews.
		During the interviews, they will be
		asked to respond to nine questions.
		These will be the focus group
		interviews, so only eight students
		will be taken per session. There
		will be two sessions with eight participants for each session,
		participants for each session, making a total of sixteen
		participants.
G	Interview Schedule EI: Learning Developers who	The purpose of this interview
	worked on the learning design of a Study Guide	schedule is to draw the
		understanding of learning
		developers who helped the authors
		of the study guide which was developed according to the Tuition
		Policy, so as to establish an
		understanding of the development
		of the study guide process.
		Learning developers who worked
		on the Entrepreneurship Law
H	Interview Schedule EII: Authors/Academics of a	study guide will be interviewed.
11	Study Guide  Study Guide	The purpose of this interview schedule is to draw the
	Study Guide	understanding of the authors of a
		study guide developed according
		to the Unisa Tuition Policy, so as
		to establish their understanding of
		the development of the study guide. Five academics who
		assisted or contributed in the
		writing of the Entrepreneurship
		Law study guide will be
		interviewed.
I	Interview Schedule EIII: Students or Learners using	One of the focus groups will be
	the Study Guide	students who have registered for Entrepreneurial Law. These
		participants will be requested to
		read the Unisa Tuition Policy
		before the interview. During the
		interview, they will be asked to
		respond to nine questions. These
		will be focus group interviews, so only eight students will be taken
		per session. The sessions are
		intended to last for 1 hour 45
		minutes.
J	Schedule FI: Document Analysis:	Unisa Tuition Policy
=		Open University of United
		Kingdom Teaching and Learning
		strategy

		National Plan for Higher
		Education
		The New Academic Policy
		Council on Higher Education-
		Distance Education Task Team
K	Interview Schedule GI: Questionnaire	Academics/Lecturers and
		Learning Developers
		Questionnaire
		Semi-structured Questionnaire:
		Academics and Learning
		Developers: Understanding of
		Tuition Policy

The choice of the above participants was largely influenced by the research question of this study.



### Appendix B

# Research Question, Propositions and Methods<sup>1</sup>

Research	Propositions	Methods
Question	Fropositions	Methods
1.	Unisa, as a national	1. Unstructured and semi-structured
'What are the	public institution,	interviews with the members/participants
various	must be dedicated to	from/of:
stakeholders'	serving people inside	o 2 members of management who were
views and	and outside South	involved in tuition policy
experiences of	Africa, and address	development. (Schedule AI)
the	the needs and	o 2 Learning developers/instructional
development	challenges of	designers involved in tuition policy
and	society. It aims at	development. (Schedule AII)
	serving the	o 2 External stakeholders: 1 from
implementation of the Unisa	communities	SAIDE and 1 from NADEOSA.
Tuition	through its expertise,	(Schedule AIII)
	teaching and research. What are	o 16 Students/learners to be divided into 2 groups, 8 in each group, for focus
Policy?'	the critical issues	group interviews. (Schedule DI)
	from the Unisa	o 2 learning developers who worked on
	Tuition Policy on	a study guide. (Schedule EI)
	these issues?	o 2 authors of a study guide. (Schedule
		EII)
		o 2 students/learners registered for a
		specific course. (Schedule EIII)
		o In-depth analysis of the proposed
		strategies of the tuition policy.
		(Schedule F1 to FIV)
		Recording and updating of events in the personal
2 In towns of	The mineral se	diary schedule  1. Unstructured and semi-structured
2. In terms of	The principles underpinning	1. Unstructured and semi-structured interviews with the members/participants
the above	teaching and	from/of:
question, the	learning at Unisa, as	<ul> <li>Management who were involved in</li> </ul>
focus is on	stated by the Unisa	tuition policy development.
interaction	Tuition Policy	o Learning Developers/Instructional
among selected	ĺ	Designers involved in tuition policy
Unisa		development.
participants		o External stakeholders (South African
and their		Institute of Distance Education
experiences in		(SAIDE).
the		o Students/learners.
development		O Authors of a study guide.
and		o Students/learners registered for a
implementation		specific course.

\_

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The proposal for data collection was now and then refined during the process. The propositions were mere guidelines, as more complex relationships came out during the interview and data gathering process.

Research Question	Propositions	Methods
of the tuition		2. In-depth analysis of the proposed
policy.		strategies in the tuition policy.
poney.		3. Recording and updating of events in the
		personal diary schedule.
3. Linked to	Unisa Tuition	1. In-depth unstructured and semi-structured
above is whether	Policy proposal	interviews with participants mentioned in 1,
or not the	and	based on the following issues:
proposed	implementation	<ul> <li>Lifelong learning</li> </ul>
implementation	process and	<ul> <li>Affordability</li> </ul>
of the	impact on	<ul> <li>Cost-effectiveness</li> </ul>
institutional	teaching and	<ul> <li>Advantageous use of partnerships</li> </ul>
tuition policy	learning	o Collaboration with all bodies
leads to the		governing the field of education,
envisaged view		training and development (ETD)
of transforming		o Commitment to ODL philosophy
learning and		and practice
teaching in DE		o Conform to curriculum
and ODL.		development principles
		o Seek and secure internal and
		external partnerships to facilitate
		collaboration in curriculum
		development and delivery
		o Put in curricula the basic values
		underlying an open and
		democratic society, as indicated in
		the constitution of South Africa.
		2. In-depth analysis of Unisa Tuition Policy
		based on the above issues
		3. Recording and updating events in the
		personal diary.



## Appendix C

# Synopsis of Chosen Methods, Research Question, Techniques and Value

Synopsis of the chosen methods, research question, techniques and value attached to the chosen method:

<b>Research Question</b>	Methods	Value of the Method in this study
1. 'What are the various	Interviews (one-	The interview schedule will provide the
stakeholders' views and	to-one and focus	author with critical information regarding
experiences of the	group interviews)	the current nature and status of the Tuition
development and		Policy at Unisa. Furthermore, it will point
implementation of the		to the reasons behind the Tuition Policy's
Unisa Tuition Policy?'		development and present status.
	Questionnaires	The questionnaires will provide the written
		responses of the participants. This will be
		compared with the responses recorded
		during the semi-structured interviews.
	Document	This will provide the author with the
	Analysis	critical aspects of the Tuition Policy. It
		will indicate the university's focus and
		underlying principles. Furthermore, it will
		allow the author to critically look at ODL
		philosophy and practice, subsequently
		determining whether or Unisa is following
		these principles. The information will
		help in the determination and clarification
	D 1D'	of issues from the interviews etc.
	Personal Diary	This will record all the author's personal
		reflections, in terms of how the interviews
		are going. As such, views, experiences,
		feelings and relations to formal and informal meetings and conversations will
		be recorded. The diary will also indicate
		the critical issues that came out during the
		interviews and, furthermore, whether or
		not the main purpose of the interviews has
		been achieved. This will also record any
		behavioural or situational issues, which
		may help in follow-up or subsequent
		interviews pertaining to the study. New
		issues that emerge will be recorded and
		presented.
		F
	Interviews (one-	This will provide me with information
	to-one and focus	regarding whether the tuition policy's
	group interviews)	strategies are based on reality. It will
		furthermore indicate whether such

<b>Research Question</b>	Methods	Value of the Method in this study
		strategies can be achieved.
	Document Analysis	This will provide information on the envisaged strategies. Furthermore, it will critically indicate whether the way in which strategies are to be achieved is based on reality or theory.
	Personal diary	The author will record critical issues that may emerge during formal or informal conversations or interviews. This will allow him to be objective about recording of the issues, and keep checks and balances on prejudices or biases.
	Questionnaires	The questionnaires will provide valuable input in terms of making the participants relate what the policy says to their daily work experience. This will also provide an added value in terms of evaluating the policy.
	Interview (one-to- one and focus group interviews)	This will provide the author with information regarding the implementation of the policy. Hurdles, obstacles, opportunities, constraints and breakthroughs in terms of implementation will be noted. Any noteworthy issue for transforming learning and teaching will be noted, including constraints which the policy may not have envisaged.
	Document Analysis	This will provide data that is critical to the implementation of the policy. Furthermore, it will complement the interview responses in terms of whether or not teaching and learning in DE and ODL is being transformed.
	Questionnaires	The questionnaires probe the participants to check their present circumstances in terms of implementing the policy, and how this will influence their future practice.
	Personal Diary	This will record all noteworthy issues during formal or informal conversations. This data may supplement and determine the way future interviews should go.



#### Appendix D

#### Letter Requesting Permission to Conduct Research and Interviews at Unisa

# UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA FACULTY OF EDUCATION

PO Box 911-3439 **ROSSLYN** 0200 19 February 2005

Prof N Baijnath The Vice Principal: Research and Planning University of South Africa

Dear Prof N Baijnath

# REQUEST TO CONDUCT RESEARCH FOR A DOCTORAL STUDY AT UNISA: 2005

I am currently a part-time doctoral candidate in the Faculty of Education at the University of Pretoria. This is a special doctoral programme focusing on various aspects of educational policy studies. I am writing to request permission to conduct a research study at the University of South Africa. I am presently working at the Institute for Curriculum and Learning Development, hence my choice of Unisa as an institution at which to conduct part of my research. Furthermore, part of my responsibility is to look into the implementation of various policies at the institution. The title of my research is 'an exploration into the development and implementation of a tuition policy: a case study of Unisa'. I believe that this research will also benefit Unisa as, on completion, it will be shared with the various stakeholders.

This research will involve a number of people at Unisa (management, academic staff members, learning developers, learners etc) in the form of structured and unstructured interviews. The interviews will be done with the specific individuals, after permission has been granted. These individuals will be asked, on a voluntary basis, to participate in this study. To this end, an ethical statement will be read to the participants. (See attachment).

Thank you Regards

Azwinndini Christophar Tshiyhasa

Azwinndini Christopher Tshivhase

Coordinator: Continuing Professional Learning Institute for Curriculum and Learning Development

TVW 4-47 Tel: 012 429 6789 Fax: 012 420 3551

Cell: 082 375 5479 Email: Tshivac@Unisa.ac.za



#### Appendix E

### Letter A Unisa Management and Interview Questions<sup>2</sup>

#### UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA **FACULTY OF EDUCATION**

PO Box 911-3439 **ROSSLYN** 0200 18 February 2005

Member of Staff: Unisa Management<sup>3</sup>

**Dear Participant** 

#### REQUEST TO PARTICIPATE IN A RESEARCH INTERVIEW: DOCTORAL STUDY AT UNISA: 2005

I am currently a doctoral candidate in the Faculty of Education at the University of Pretoria. This is a special doctoral programme that focuses on educational policy studies. I am writing to kindly request you to participate in an interview for the above research. While the success of this research will contribute to the completion of my doctoral qualification, it will also contribute to the exploration of policy issues regarding teaching and learning at Unisa.

The interview will focus on the development and implementation of the Unisa Tuition Policy. I am attaching the following documents to this letter:

- (a) the Unisa Tuition Policy, and
- the interview questionnaire. (b)

The interview is scheduled to last for about 45 to 60 minutes. If you agree, the interview session will be audio-taped in order to be later transcribed. The transcripts and tapes will be destroyed once the study has been completed. For this purpose, an undertaking will be signed by both interviewer and interviewee. Furthermore, the interview responses will be treated as confidential, and anonymity will be guaranteed. You may request my ethics statement, which outlines the ethics pertaining to this research.

Thank you Regards

Azwinndini Christopher Tshivhase

TVW 4-47 Tel: 012 429 6789 Fax: 012 420 3551

Cell: 082 375 5479 Email: Tshivac@Unisa.ac.za

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The questions and questionnaire were adapted as per participant/s.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> This item was changed, depending on the intended participant/s.



The purpose of this questionnaire is to interview specific members of staff (Unisa management) who were involved in the development of the Unisa Tuition Policy.

- 1. What was your role in the development of Unisa's Tuition Policy
  - o How did you become involved in the process/team?
  - What was the instruction from management with regard to the Tuition Policy? Did you receive any specific instructions from the university management?
  - Was there any consideration given to the implementation of the policy?
  - Were you given any timeframe for the completion of the policy document?
  - o Did you come across any hurdles in the process?
- 2. What was the extent of involvement of and consultation with stakeholders?
  - o What was the extent of involvement of and consultation with stakeholders?
  - Who did you regard as the key stakeholder in the development of the Tuition Policy?
  - o How did you involve them?
  - Were there any stakeholders from whom you would have expected more input?
- 3. What do you think were the main goals of the Tuition Policy?
  - o What was the policy broadly aiming to address?
- 4. Did you relate the Tuition Policy to any other university policy such as the Assessment Policy or Accreditation of Experiential Learning, etc?
  - o Did you find any similarities and differences between the Tuition Policy and other policies?
  - o How did you respond to these similarities and differences?
- 5. What do you think are going to be the major challenges when coming to the implementation of this policy?
  - o Human resources in terms of academics
  - o Relevant training for the implementation
  - o Buy-in from academics
  - o Role of students
  - o Misinterpretation of the policy
- 6. What do you think will be the main effects of the Tuition Policy on the learning process?
  - o The development of learning material
  - o The teaching and learning process
  - o The impact on transforming learning and teaching in DE and ODL



# Appendix F

#### **Letter E Unisa Students**

### UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA **FACULTY OF EDUCATION**

PO Box 911-3439 **ROSSLYN** 0200

18 February 2005

Student Unisa

Dear Student

### REQUEST TO PARTICIPATE IN A RESEARCH INTERVIEW: DOCTORAL STUDY AT UNISA: 2005

I am currently a doctoral candidate in the Faculty of Education at the University of Pretoria. This is a special doctoral programme that focuses on educational policy studies. I am writing to kindly request you to participate in an interview for the above research. While the success of this research will contribute to the completion of my doctoral qualification, it will also contribute to the exploration of policy issues regarding teaching and learning at Unisa.

The interview will focus on the development and implementation of the Unisa uition Policy. I am attaching the following documents to this letter:

- (a) the Unisa Tuition Policy, and
- (b) the interview questionnaire.

The interview is scheduled to last for about 45 to 60 minutes. If you agree, the interview session will be audio-taped for later transcription. The transcripts and tapes will be destroyed once the study has been completed. For this purpose, an undertaking will be signed by both interviewer and interviewee. Furthermore, the interview responses will be treated as confidential, and anonymity will be guaranteed. You may

request my ethics statement, which outlines the ethics pertaining to this research. Thank you

Regards

Azwinndini Christopher Tshivhase

TVW 4-47 Tel: 012 429 6789 Fax: 012 420 3551

Cell: 082 375 5479 Email: Tshivac@Unisa.ac.za



# Appendix G1

# **Pre-Interview Questions: Unisa Students**

The following questions will be sent to students or learners registered at Unisa before conducting focus group interviews. The students will be encouraged to briefly write down their responses i.e. just their thoughts.

- 1. What is your understanding of the Tuition Policy? (Briefly)
- 2. In your view, what do you think the Tuition Policy is responding to?
- 3. What are the main aims of this policy?
- 4. When it comes to the implementation of this policy, what do you see as the major obstacles, limitations or constraints?
- 5. When it comes to its successful implementation, what do you see as the major possibilities or opportunities?



# Appendix G2

# **Interview Questions: Unisa Students**

The purpose of this interview schedule is to elicit the understanding of students or learners regarding the Tuition Policy and how it influences their learning.

- 1. What is your understanding of the Tuition Policy? (Briefly)
- 2. In your view, what do you think the Tuition Policy is addressing?
- 3. Please comment briefly on the following issues as stated in the policy. Your comments should indicate whether or not you feel that the issue is successfully addressed, and whether or not it has been implemented:
  - o Producing independent, critical graduates who are able to play a creative role in the community and society in general
  - Accessibility of higher education opportunities to all the people of South Africa, particularly those previously excluded from obtaining quality higher education
  - Academic excellence of an international standard which is contextually relevant to South Africa and Africa in general
  - o Lifelong learning
  - o Affordability
  - o Cost effectiveness
  - o Student assessment practice as an integral part of curricula
  - o Basic values of an open and democratic society.
- 4. The Tuition Policy states that programmes and courses will be taught by means of ODL and according to ODL principles. Do you think that the following is reflected in your study material or packages?
  - o A team approach to course/programme design will be mandatory
  - o Appropriate student support strategies will be embedded in every course
  - Unisa must create and sustain a student-friendly environment by coordinating and integrating resources and services, e.g. study materials, calendars, counselling, forms of interaction, tutoring, registration and general support
  - Quality evaluation of learning resources, involving a range of evaluators, including peers, learners and other public and private sector clients.
- 5. In your opinion, what is the main goal of the Tuition Policy?
- 6. In terms of the implementation of the Tuition Policy, what do you see as the major obstacles, limitations or hurdles?
- 7. In terms of the successful implementation of the Tuition Policy, what do you see as the major possibilities or opportunities?
- 8. Do you think that learners or students should be involved in the development and implementation of this Tuition Policy? Briefly state the reason for your response.
- 9. In general, do you think that the policy will contribute to the transformation of learning and teaching in DE and ODL? Briefly state the reason for your response.



# Appendix H1

# Letter H Unisa Students using Entrepreneurship Law 1 Study Guide

# UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA FACULTY OF EDUCATION

PO Box 911- 3439 **ROSSLYN** 0200

18 February 2005

Students using a Study Guide Unisa

**Dear Students** 

# REQUEST TO PARTICIPATE IN A RESEARCH INTERVIEW: DOCTORAL STUDY AT UNISA: 2005

I am currently a doctoral candidate in the Faculty of Education at the University of Pretoria. This is a special doctoral programme that focuses on educational policy studies. I am writing to kindly request you to participate in an interview for the above research. While the success of this research will contribute to the completion of my doctoral qualification, it will also contribute to the exploration of policy issues regarding teaching and learning at Unisa.

The interview will focus on the development and implementation of the Unisa Tuition Policy. I am attaching the following documents to this letter:

- (a) the Unisa Tuition Policy, and
- (b) the interview questionnaire.

The interview is scheduled to last for about 45 to 60 minutes. If you agree, the interview session will be audio-taped for later transcription. The transcripts and tapes will be destroyed once the study has been completed. For this purpose, an undertaking will be signed by both interviewer and interviewee. Furthermore, the interview responses will be treated as confidential, and anonymity will be guaranteed. You may request my ethics statement, which outlines the ethics pertaining to this research.

Thank you	
Regards	
Azwinndini Christopher Tshivhase TVW 4-4	F7 Tel: 012 429 6789
Fax: 012 420 3551: Cell: 082 375 5479	Email: Tshivac@Unisa.ac.za



# Appendix H2

# Interview Questions: Students using Entrepreneurship Law 1 Study Guide

Before commencing with the focus group interviews, the author will give students copies of the Tuition Policy, and ask them to read it prior to the interviews.

- 1. What is your understanding of the Tuition Policy? (Briefly)
- 2. In your view, what is the Tuition Policy responding to?
- 3. What role does the Tuition Policy play in relation to:
  - o The development of the study guide
  - O The implementation of various issues such as a team approach, appropriate student support strategies, and a student-friendly environment in the study guide
- 4. One of the focuses of the Tuition Policy is that it aims at producing independent, critical graduates who are able to play a creative role in the community and society in general. Do you think the study guide works towards the achievement of this goal?
- 5. Do you think that students should have been involved in the development of the study guide? Maybe as:
  - o Developers
  - o Critical readers and reviewers
- 6. In terms of the implementation of the Tuition Policy in this study guide, what do you see as the major hurdles, limitations, constraints or obstacles?
- 7. In terms of the successful implementation of the Tuition Policy, what do you see as the major possibilities or opportunities, if this study guide was to be revised or rewritten?
- 8. Comment briefly on anything you can think of regarding the relation of the Tuition Policy to this study guide.

# Appendix I

# Questionnaire to Unisa Academics and Learning Developers

# SECTION A PART A

### 1. PERSONAL INFORMATION: POSITION IN THE UNIVERSITY

LECTURER	SENIOR	HOD	ASSISTANT	DEAN	LEARNING	OTHER
	LECTURER		DEAN		DEVELOPER	(SPECIFY)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

# 2. FORMAL QUALIFICATIONS COMPLETED

HONOURS	MASTERS	PHD	OTHER
			(SPECIFY)
1	2	3	4

### 3. COLLEGE DIVISION

HUMANITIES EDUCATION THEOLOGY	ECONOMIC & MANAGE- MENT SCIENCES	LAW	AGRI- CULTURE & ENVIRON- MENTAL SCIENCES/ OTHERS (SPECIFY)	APPLIED SCIENCES	BUREAU FOR LEARNING DEVELOPM ENT
1	2	3	4	5	6

#### 4. AGE

UNDER 30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	ABOVE 60
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

#### 5. GENDER

MALE	FEMALE
1	2

# 6. LECTURING EXPERIENCE /LEARNING DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCE (IN YEARS) AT UNISA

0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	MORE THAN 20
1	2	3	4	5

### PART B

The Tuition Policy was accepted by the Unisa Senate in June 1998. Many learning developers and academics/lecturers became aware of it through the Unisa communication structures and systems. The purpose of the following questions is to enquire about the information available about the Tuition Policy.

1. Are you aware of the Tuition Policy that has been in existence since June 1998?

YES	NO
1	2

2. Do you have a copy of the Tuition Policy?

YES	NO
1	2

3. If yes, how did you get a copy?

BLD	DEPARTMENT	INTCOM	WORKSHOP/	ONLINE/	OTHER
			TRAINING	INTERNET	(SPECIFY)
1	2	3	4	5	6

4. How did you first become aware of the Tuition Policy?

I was told by the Dean	1
I was told by the HOD	2
I was told by a colleague	3
I read the policy	4
I attended training or a workshop	5
It was discussed at our staff meeting	6
Other (Specify)	7

5. Do you understand the Tuition Policy in general?

YES	NO
1	2

#### **PART C**

# IF YOU HAVE ANSWERED YES TO QUESTION 5, THEN PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SECTION:

Place a cross (X) in the appropriate block	Strongly agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly disagree
	$\mathbf{S}\mathbf{A}$	A	S	Q	SD
1. The Unisa Tuition Policy was easy to understand	1	2	3	4	5
2. The Unisa Tuition Policy gives very clear guidelines on what is required of academics	1	2	3	4	5
3. The Unisa Tuition Policy gives clear guidelines for implementation	1	2	3	4	5
4. The Unisa Tuition Policy allows for flexibility in implementation	1	2	3	4	5
5. I have personally implemented some of the policy's aspects in the development of my study guide(s)	1	2	3	4	5

#### PART D

The purpose of this questionnaire is to collect information about academics and learning developers' understanding of the Unisa Tuition Policy. There are certain views when it comes to whether or not the Unisa Tuition Policy clearly states what is expected of academics. How strongly do you feel about each of the following statements, which mention some of the issues concerning the understanding of the policy?

Place a cross (X) in the appropriate block	Strongly	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly disagree
	SA	A	NS	D	SD
1. The Unisa Tuition Policy clearly states what is expected of academics.					
2. The Unisa Tuition Policy, if implemented, will lead to the improvement of learning and teaching.					
3. The Unisa Tuition Policy clearly states the university's focus and its underlying principles.					
4. The Unisa Tuition Policy very clearly articulates the ODL philosophy and practice.					
5. The Unisa Tuition Policy clearly states the					

Place a cross (X) in the appropriate block	Strongly	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly disagree
principles to be followed when developing curricula.					
6. The Unisa Tuition Policy clearly indicates the					
principles and criteria for the actual range of courses to					
be offered.					
7. The Unisa Tuition Policy clearly states the					
limitations that need to be taken into account when					
determining the range of programmes and courses.					
8. There is a clear articulation of the requirements for					
types of qualifications to be offered.					
9. The Unisa Tuition Policy clearly shows some of the					
implications of the programmes and courses to be					
taught by means of ODL and according to ODL					
principles.					
10. The Unisa Tuition Policy clearly states who is	-				
responsible for course development.					

# **SECTION B**

#### **PART B**

What do you think were the main reasons for the introduction of the Unisa Tuition Policy? Give a clear response.

#### **PART C**

What do you think are the major breakthroughs that are envisaged by the policy?

#### **PART D**

What do you think are the major obstacles, constraints, or hurdles with regard to the implementation of the Unisa Tuition Policy?

#### **PART E**

What do you see as the major possibilities or opportunities for the successful implementation of the Unisa Tuition Policy?

# PART F

Place a cross (X) in the appropriate block	Strongly agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly disagree
1. The Unisa Tuition Policy will create opportunities for the effective development of study					
guides.					
2. The Unisa Tuition Policy recognises different "voices" in study guide development.					
3. The Unisa Tuition Policy is based on sound ODL					
principles.					
4. The Unisa Tuition Policy will address the needs					
and challenges of South African society.					
5. The use of the Unisa Tuition Policy will lead to					
clear curriculum design.					
6. Whatever the Unisa Tuition Policy articulates					
can be implemented.					
7. The Unisa Tuition Policy will help academics to					
develop interactive learning material.					
8. The Unisa Tuition Policy provides clear guidelines on what is to be taught.					
9. The Unisa Tuition Policy encourages open					
debate on material development.					
10. The Unisa Tuition Policy will lead academics					
from developing content-centred to learner-centred					
materials.					



# Appendix J

# **Unisa Tuition Policy** 1998

The University of South Africa (Unisa) is a national asset and public institution dedicated to serving all the people of South Africa and to addressing the needs and challenges of our society

#### The university focuses on the following:

- It provides quality open and distance learning opportunities in higher education, appropriate to South African learners, with certification up to doctorate level. It aims at producing independent, critical graduates who are able to play a creative role in the community and society in general
- It conducts and fosters research
- It aims at serving the community through its expertise, teaching and research.

#### These endeavours are underpinned by the following principles:

- accessibility of higher education opportunities to all the people of South Africa, particularly those previously excluded from obtaining quality higher education academic excellence of an international standard which is contextually relevant to South Africa and Africa in general lifelong learning
- affordability
- cost-effectiveness
- advantageous use of partnerships
- collaboration with all bodies governing the field of education, training and development (ETD)

#### 2. Open and distance learning (ODL) at Unisa

As a provider of open and distance learning, Unisa commits itself to the following philosophy and practice Open learning promotes open access to courses, flexibility in learning provision, and methods and criteria of assessing learning progress and achievement. Open learning denotes a shift in emphasis from the institutional lecturer or content-centered learning to a learner-centered and Outcomes-based approach.

Distance [earning is a form of planned learning which provides learning opportunities aimed at limiting the constraints of time/place/pace. It involves [he design and development of learning experiences using various technologies and student-support strategies to effect interaction among teachers and learners. It enables learners to become independent and critical thinkers, and to attain their educational goals

### 3. Guidelines on Tuition Policy

#### 3.1 What is to be taught?

#### Unisa should offer

- undergraduate and postgraduate diplomas and degrees
- access courses for learners who lack matriculation exemption but hold a senior certificate, and bridging or foundation courses for learners who do have matriculation exemption but lack adequate preparation for university studies
- Certificate courses and programmers
- Intermediate qualifications
- are contextually relevant to South Africa and Africa in general
- can fulfil international needs, where appropriate,



- conform to internationally acceptable academic standards and quality ODL standards
- adhere to the requirements of professional and other regulatory bodies (e.g. accountants, psychologists, social workers, lawyers)
- respond to South Africa's priority needs and problems (e.g. education, administration, science and technology, agriculture) directly or through collaboration and partnerships
- are cost-effective
- conform to the curriculum development principles set out below.

#### Selection principles and criteria

All of Unisa's courses will conform to the above description, but selection of the actual range of courses to be offered will be done on the basis of the following:

- emphasizing meaningful programmers which satisfy South Africa's priority needs and responding to student requirements, client needs, and career opportunities
- maintaining academic and ODL quality standards
- seeking, developing and securing internal and external partnerships to facilitate collaboration in curriculum development and delivery
   When determining the range of programmes and courses, the following limitations will be taken into account:
- Affordability to learners, the university and the state in terms of academic and administrative resources
- Availability of expertise
- The need to eliminate duplication
- The need to explore the implementation of certain courses across disciplines and faculties

### **Curriculum principles**

#### Unisa should develop its curricula in accordance with the following principles:

- Curriculum' encompasses content, delivery and assessment.
- Curricula should be the result of specific needs and situation analyses quantitative and qualitative.
- All stakeholders should have the opportunity of contributing to the curriculum. Student involvement is important.
- Curriculum design should embody a learner-centered approach, including
  Recognition of what the learner brings to the learning situation acquisition of
  appropriate learning strategies development of the intellectual skills that will foster
  learning, creativity and critical thinking
- Wherever applicable, curricula should be developed on an interdisciplinary basis.
- Curricula should acknowledge that teaching is more than a process of transmitting knowledge; it also incorporates the inculcation of an attitude that encourages a critical approach.
- Different forms of interaction should be planned to provide quality learning opportunities and experiences.
- Curriculum design and development include the responsibility of keeping abreast of current and innovative developments in curriculum philosophy and practice, and in academic thinking in the subject, evaluating these, and implementing appropriate approaches for varying learning contexts.

Student assessment practice is an integral part of curricula and should be consistent with the principles outlined above. It should also enhance student progress and ensure the status and value of Unisa qualifications.

• Within curricula, the basic values underlying an open and democratic society, such as those contained in the Constitution of South Africa, should be upheld, and at the same time a critical understanding of these values should be inculcated.

#### **3.2** To whom?

Unisa affirms the principle of open access to the university, mediated by a variety of mechanisms such as matriculation, placement tests and initiatives, recognition of prior learning, access and bridging courses and through national (e.g. the National Qualifications Framework (NQF)) and international articulation arrangements. At postgraduate level access would also be through articulation arrangements or through recognition of prior learning and experience.

#### 3.3 By what means?

# 3.3.1 Programmes and courses will be taught by means of ODL and according to ODL principles.

#### Some implications of this are highlighted below:

- A team approach to course/programme design will be mandatory, with flexibly composed course teams whose specific roles and responsibilities are clearly delineated.
- Appropriate student support strategies will be embedded in every course.
- Unisa must create and sustain a student-friendly environment by coordinating and integrating resources, structures and services (e.g. study material, the calendar, counselling, forms of interaction, tutoring, registration and general support and Administrative services), supported by an organizational ethos of commitment to learners.
- Quality promotion, assurance and control mechanisms will be required to ensure adherence to national and international quality standards of distance education. These will include quality evaluation of learning resources and performance evaluation of staff, and will involve a range of evaluators, including peers, learners and other public and private sector clients.
- 3.3.2 There should be an agreed and planned process of course design, development, production and delivery with a view to integrating and co-coordinating Unisa's systems.
- 3.3.3 Appropriate and detailed approval processes are essential to ensure that courses adhere to the principles outlined above.

#### 3.3.2 By whom?

- Suitably qualified and experienced teams will be selected from the academic departments involved and from academic support departments such as design, development, production and delivery staff including teaching and learner support staff, tutors, demonstrators (as well as external organizations/partners) who are expected to participate in a range of staff development opportunities, planned and coordinated through the institution's staff appraisal system. This implies a management responsibility to support and recognize such participation, and provide appropriate incentives. It is accepted that the roles of academic and support staff should be examined and redefined where appropriate to ensure quality service to learners.
- Unisa also recognizes the contribution that learners can make to the delivery of courses, particularly to facilitating peer group discussion, and commits itself to developing learners to play this role.
- External reviews of study material will be done by critical readers selected on the basis of their expertise in the subject and their sensitivity to the needs of the learners.

Policy as accepted by Senate: June 1998