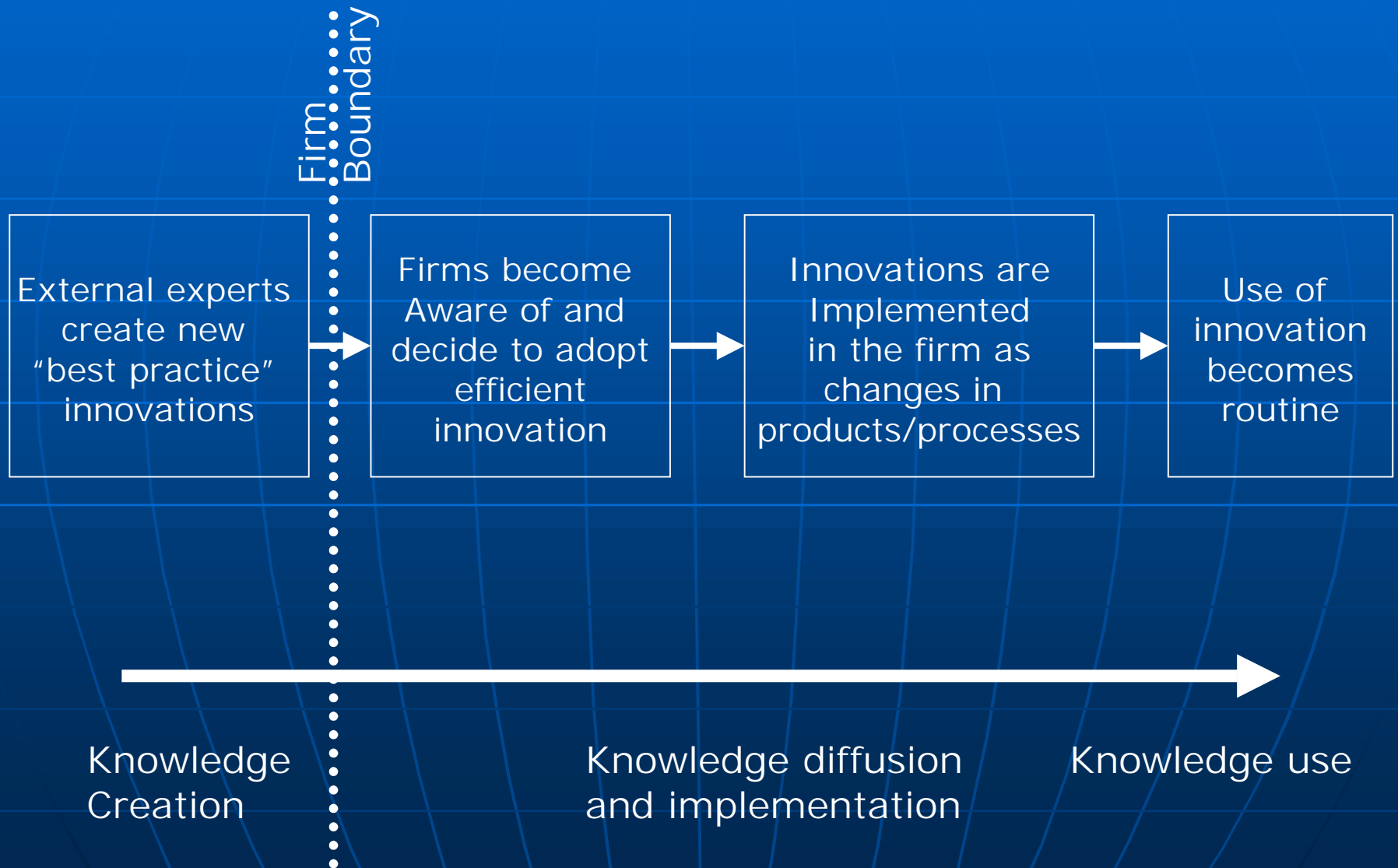


Knowledge Management & Higher Education Reform

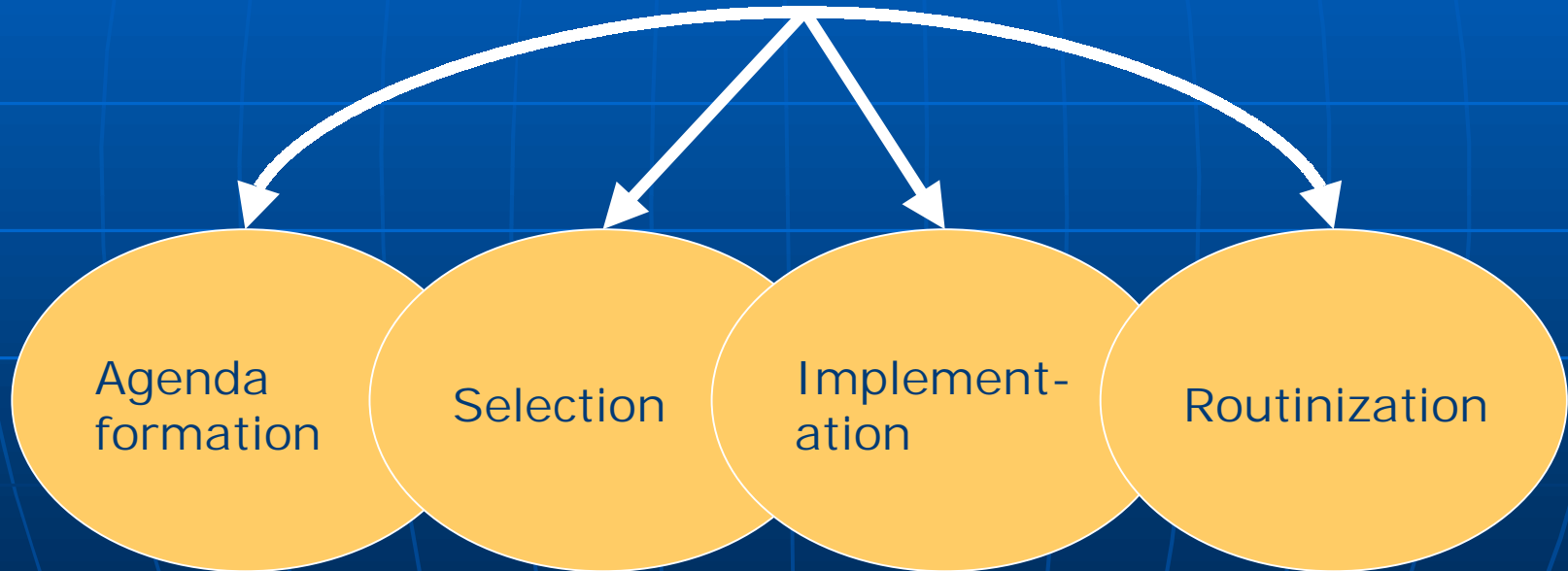
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The Linear View of the Innovation Process



The Processual View of Information

Knowledge-creation, diffusion, implementation and use



New Teaching & Learning Paradigm

- Under the ICT's revolution, teaching and learning has to be changed. The content is available everywhere but the important is to determine which are the quality information and which knowledge and information are appropriate to utilize and implement

New Teaching & Learning Paradigm (cont.)

- It is necessary to change the way of conducting class from content-based to research-based teaching, emphasizing more of learning skill than the content itself.

The Essential Prerequisites

- Need for development of
 - Communication skill, especially, english and other relevant languages
 - IT Literacy
- Creative and parallel thinking must be developed together with critical thinking

University as a Knowledge Arbitrator

- The university must be the learning laboratory for community
- University must promote more equitable access to information and knowledge
- Linkage and networking for knowledge sharing between institutions and industries

University as a Knowledge Arbitrator (cont.)

- Co-operative Education and work-integrated program must be encouraged
- Provide the opportunity to refresh and re-learn relevant knowledge throughout the career life of the graduate

The Critical Success Factor

- The success of the higher education reform may not depend on the external governance system, but mostly on the improvement of teaching, learning and research within the university itself

The Critical Success Factor (cont.)

- Modern equipment and/or ICT infrastructure cannot guarantee the success, but the more important rely on its utilization strategy in comply with the context of knowledge management