Impact of behavioral factors towards the adoption of mobile learning among higher education students in public and private universities: A pitch

Haroon Iqbal^{a,1} and Hafiz Ahmad Ashraf^a

^a University of the Punjab, Gujranwala Campus, Pakistan

Abstract: This pitch research letter (PRL) applies the pitch template developed by Faff (2015, 2017) to an academic project on the impact of behavioral factors towards the adoption of mobile learning among higher education students in public and private universities of Pakistan. This template is helpful in identifying the core elements of the proposed research project. This PRL consists of a brief introduction about the pitch, followed by a brief commentary on the pitch and personal reflections of the pitcher on the pitch exercise itself.

Keywords: Pitching research, Mobile learning, Higher education, Pakistan

JEL codes: I23

1. Introduction

This pitch research letter (PRL) applies the pitch template developed by Faff (2015, 2017) to an academic project; that is, the impact of behavioral factors towards the adoption of mobile learning in public and private universities of Pakistan. I started my MBA (Hons) in 2015 in marketing specialization after the completion of BBA (Hons) with the same specialization. During the first semester of my MBA study, my course instructor Mr. Hafiz Ahmad Ashraf (second author)

¹ Corresponding authors: Department of Business Administration, University of the Punjab, Gujranwala Campus near Alipur Chowk, Gujranwala, Punjab, Pakistan; tel. (+92)3213785994; email addresses: haroon.chohan39@gmail.com, ucpahmad@gmail.com

Impact of behavioral factors towards the adoption of mobile learning among higher education students in public and private universities: A pitch

encouraged me to plan research work on the topic "the impact of behavioral factors towards the adoption of mobile learning among higher education students studying in public and private universities of Pakistan." I started working on that research paper. At that time my supervisor/instructor advised me that according to Faff (2015), there are two difficult challenges in every research project: starting and finishing. Before starting the research, my experience was just as Faff (2015) warned. As I had never completed a research paper before, it was a quiet new task for me. My supervisor provided me guidance at every step where I needed. Also, he urged me to take guidance from the work done by Professor Faff. These things helped me throughout the process and my whole work was accomplished successfully.

After the completion of my MBA research project, my supervisor advised me to work on research pitch. I started my work on the research pitch on 15th June 2016 and it completed on 10th July 2016. During this work, I got help from discussions with supervisor and he guided me to get further help from the readings on pitching research (Faff, 2015; 2017). In the beginning it looks difficult because my understanding of the pitching research concept was not clear. But as I thoroughly studied the author's guidelines and I discussed it with my supervisor; he guided me to start work in each of the sections carefully and separately. It was not possible to write all the sections in one sitting, firstly I wrote the main theme of every section then after the completion of writing all the themes of the pitch, I started writing every section in detail. After writing in detail, again there was a need to go through the work so I refined the whole writing again and improved the identified weaknesses as best I could.

The structure of this pitching research letter is as follows. In the second section there is a brief commentary on the pitch I completed. In third section, there are my personal reflections regarding the research pitching exercise. This paper ends with a conclusion.

2. Commentary

Table 1 displays my research pitch on the topic of "impact of behavioural factors towards the adoption of mobile learning among higher education students in public and private universities of Pakistan" (Item A). Item B is the primary research question which is "does the perceived ease of use, perceived usefulness and attention to adopt mobile learning have a positive impact on behavioural intention to adopt mobile learning?" Item C consists of three research papers which are related to my research work.

Vol. 16, No. 3

Pitcher's Name	Haroon Iqbal & Hafiz Ahmad Ashraf	FoR Category	Education	Date Completed	10 th July 2016
(A) Working Title	Impact of behavioural factors towards the adoption of mobile learning among higher education students in public and private universities	e adoption of mob	le learning an	long higher education	students in public and private
(B) Basic Research Question	(B) Basic Research Question Does the perceived ease of use, perceived usefulness and attention to adopt mobile learning have positive impact on behavioural intention to adopt mobile learning?	usefulness and atte	ention to adopt	mobile learning have	positive impact on behavioural
(C) Key Research Papers	Yeap. J. A., Ramarah. T. & Soto-Acosta, P. (2016) Factors propelling the adoption of m-learning among students in higher education. Electronic Markets, 26(4), 323-338.	a, P. (2016) Factor 338.	s propelling th	le adoption of m-learr	ung among students in higher
	Abachi, H. R. & Muhammad, G. (2014) The impact of m-learning technology on students and educators, Computers in human behaviour, vol. 30: 491-496.	The impact of m-le	arning technol	ogy on students and e	ducators, Computers in human
	Abas, Z. W., Peng, C. L., & Mansor, N. (2009) A study on learner readiness for mobile learning at Open University Malaysia.	009) A study on lea	rner readiness	for mobile learning at (Open University Malaysia.
(D) Motivation/ Puzzle	After the arrival of social media, the trend of life has changed. It changed the priorities of the human beings their life style. From	of life has changed	1. It changed th	e priorities of the hum	an beings their life style. From
	last tew years, mobile technologies have proved their importance in the education sector known as mobile learning or m-learning. Learning by using any electronic mobile device is categorized as m-learning (Winters, 2016). Gikas & Grant (2013) suggested that	roved their importa evice is categorized	nce in the educ as m-learning	ation sector known as (Winters, 2016). Gikas	mobile learning or m-learning. & Grant (2013) suggested that
	there is an opportunity for m-learning to serve the universities traditional e-learning method by providing another source to the users	rve the universities	traditional e-lea	irning method by provi	ding another source to the users
	of mobile phones. In different higher education institutions throughout the world, the m-learning method is going to become popular	tion institutions thr	oughout the wo	rld, the m-learning met	thod is going to become popular
	from the past years (Donnelly, 2009; Park et al., 2012). In the developing countries like Pakistan, there is no work done on the	c <i>et al.</i> , 2012). In tl	he developing	countries like Pakistan	there is no work done on the
Three	importance of mount featured usage. Theore are average of two somerced research arcticet in the "This Te" mide	when we are the "	IDioT e ² mida		
1111-CC (F) Idea?	The cure aspects or any empired research project. Its means a grant and the maleoning factured on a set in an Core Ideo. Maintee of students students at various universities are required adorting the maleoning factured on a	tu project ne ure	a are rended	donting the m_learning	r technology and they are in an
	increasing trend (Herrington & Herrington, 2007; Pozzi, 2007). Liu et al. (2010), Corrin et al. (2010) argued that the existing trend	, 2007; Pozzi, 2007). Liu et al. (20	10), Corrin et al. (2010	() argued that the existing trend
	of adopting the m-learning technologies from the student side is of limited scope. The active role of students can be affective to	rom the student sid	e is of limited	scope. The active role	of students can be affective to
	make m-learning an essential part of the higher education by interweaving the technologies into their everyday life both on and off	gher education by i	nterweaving th	e technologies into the	ir everyday life both on and off
	campus.			-	
	central trypomests: The perceived case of use, perceived usefulness and attention to adopt mobile learning has positive impact on the second environment of tensions of advectional provided and the second environment of tensions of tensions of the second environment of tensions of	r use, perceived use	nulness and and	ention to adopt mobile	learning has positive impact on
	ourseyous internation to avoir intorior treatment. There is no any natural experiment 'experiment' experious for theoretical tension that can be exploited due to my research work	mig. nous shock or theor	etical tension th	nat can be exploited du	e to my research work
(F) Data?	(1) Country setting: Country of my work is Pakistan because in this country no study has been conducted regarding this topic. Unit	s Pakistan because	in this country :	no study has been cond	lucted regarding this topic. Unit
	of analysis: respondents are the students of public and privet higher education institutions. Sampling period: May 2016 to June 2016.	public and privet hi	gher education	institutions. Sampling	period: May 2016 to June 2016.
	Sampling Interval. Data are collected from students of different years of study in different universities.	students of differen	nt years of stud	y in different university	ies.
	(2) Sample size: 300 students from five public and five private universities. Cross sectional study.	blic and five private	e universities. (cross sectional study.	
	(3) Data source: Data are collected from the respondents by <u>self administered</u> questionnaires. Time frame: There are no major delays.	respondents by sel	f administered (questionnaires. Time fra	ame: There are no major delays.
	Research assistance: no research assistance needed. Funding: funding not required.	e needed. Funding:	funding not req	uired.	
	(4) Data collection: data is collected carefully and there are less chances of missing data.	illy and there are le	ss chances of m	ussing data.	
(G) Tools	Data collection technique is the self administered questionnaire. SPSS is used for the analysis.	istered questionnair	e. SPSS is use	I for the analysis.	
CIT	Tura harr anasticana				

Table 1. Completed 2 page research pitch templateon adoption of mobile learning

408

Vol. 16, No. 3

(H) What's New?	Novelty: In Pakistan, nobody has assessed the attitudes of higher education students to adopt mobile learning. It was checked in a public university of Malaysia. I am testing this in my country and in both public and private universities, so there is a novelty in this study.
(I) So what?	In today's digitalized world where most of the systems of everyday life are computerized, there is a need to bring advancements in the educational sector in the developing countries like Pakistan. This study shows the students readiness to adopt the new trend in their education system, which will facilitate their learning and progress their institutions. The findings will be useful to implement this type of study in the institutions to enhance the efficiency of the students. And when it will be implemented, the process of learning will become faster and more interesting for the students.
ONE	ONE bottom line
(J) Contribution?	In a developing country like Pakistan, there is a need to check the students' willingness to adopt the mobile learning which will be a step forward towards the educational reforms in the country. The results of this study will be helpful for the decision makers and the educational institutions to take decision to operationalize the concept of mobile learning which will not only be good for students but teachers will also get benefit from this. So the major contribution of the present study will be for the universities from where data will be collected. Then the results will be generalized to other universities too.
(K) Other Considerations	(K) Other Considerations Collaboration: Not desired Targeted Journal: The Journal of Higher Education Risk: No risk is attached with this research.

Vol. 16, No. 3

3. Personal reflection on the pitch exercise

According to Faff (2017: 1) the biggest challenge in research is to start – and to start well and confidently. I agree. How can we determine that the topic which is to be selected by the researcher is really a gap which should be covered? A researcher can't adopt the right direction for the research if he/she is not willing to spend much of his/her time to study the literature.

My research supervisor (Prof. Hafiz Ahmad Ashraf) arranged a seminar and invited a foreign PhD scholar (Mr. Searat Ali, a PhD student at the time) as a guest speaker. Mr. Seerat Ali introduced the research pitching idea to us and provided the detailed information about the benefits and advantages of pitching research. I found that the research pitch guides the researcher, particularly regarding the research alignment and direction. Furthermore, it provided me knowledge that how can I present my research to the targeted audience.

The Mickey Mouse diagram is very effective and simple diagram to demonstrate the overall research plan and impact of its outcomes. Figure 1 indicates the Mickey Mouse diagram applied to my research work.

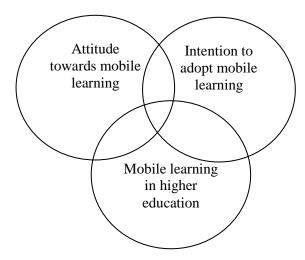


Figure 1. Mickey Mouse diagram illustrating the novelty of a research idea

4. Conclusion

Based on Faff's (2017) guidelines, this PRL covers the basic pitch for a proposed research project on the impact of behavioural factors towards the adoption of mobile learning among higher education students in public and private universities

Vol. 16, No. 3

of Pakistan. In the process of doing work on my research pitch I realize Faff's (2017) pitch template is very useful for novice researchers. Supervisors do not have time to read the many pages of a detailed research proposal. The pitching approach is beneficial for the researcher, to organise and align his/her research in very structured way.

Acknowledgments

We would like to warmly acknowledge the efforts and cooperation of the reviewer and editor of the journal for their extensive support and feedback provided during the review process of this PRL. Any remaining infelicities belong to the authors.

References

- Abachi, H.R. & Ghulam, M. (2014) "The impact of m-learning technology on students and educators", *Computers in Human Behaviour*, vol. 30: 491-496
- Abas, Z. W. Chng, L.P. & Norziati, M. (2009) "A study on learner readiness for mobile learning at Open University Malaysia", working paper
- Corrin, L., Lockyer, L. & Bennett, S. (2010) "Technological diversity: An investigation of students' technology use in everyday life and academic study", *Learning, Media and Technology*, vol. 35(4): 387–401
- Donnelly, K. (2009) "Learning on the Move: How m-Learning Could Transform Training and Development", *Development and Learning in Organizations*, vol. 23(4): 8-11
- Faff, R.W. (2015) "A Simple Template for Pitching Research", *Accounting & Finance*, vol. 55, no. 2: 311–336
- Faff, R. W. (2017) "Pitching Research", Available at SSRN: http://ssrn.com/abstract=2462059 or http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2462059.
- Gikas, J.G. & Grant, M.M. (2013) "Mobile Computing Devices in Higher Education: Student Perspectives on Learning with Cellphones, Smartphones & Social Media", *The Internet and Higher Education*, vol. 19(October): 18-26
- Herrington, A. & Herrington, J. (2007) "Authentic mobile learning in higher education", available online at http://www.aare.edu.au/publications-database.php/5398/authentic-mobile-learning-in-higher-education
- Liu, Y., Li, H. & Carlsson, C. (2010) "Factors Driving the Adoption of m-Learning: An Empirical Study", Computers & Education, vol. 55(3): 1211-1219
- Park, S. Y., Nam, M. W. & Cha, S. B. (2012) "University Students' Behavioral Intention to use Mobile Learning: Evaluating the Technology Acceptance Model", *British Journal of Educational Technology*, vol. 43(4): 592-605

Vol. 16, No. 3

- Pozzi, A. (2007) "The Impact of m-Learning in School Contexts: An "Inclusive" Perspective", *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, vol. 4556: 748-755
- Winters, N. (2006) "What is mobile learning?" In M. Sharples (Ed.), *Big issues in mobile learning*. Retrieved from http://matchsz.inf.elte.hu/tt/docs/Sharples-20062.pdf
- Yeap, J. A., Ramayah, T. & Soto-Acosta, P. (2016) "Factors propelling the adoption of m-learning among students in higher education", *Electronic Markets*, vol. 26(4): 323-338

Vol. 16, No. 3