Publication: The Straits Times, pg B07

Date: 22 June 2020

Headline: How the pandemic will change universities

ST-SMU Reimagining Universities



First Singaporean at helm of SMU

Professor Lily Kong is Singapore Management Univer-sity's fifth president, and the first Singaporean to lead the 20-year-old university. Prof Kong, 55, is also the first

Singapore woman to head a university in Singapore.

She was previously provost of SMU; vice-provost and vice-president at the National Unipresident at the National Uni-versity of Singapore (in vari-ous portfolios); and executive vice-president (academic) of Yale-NUS College. Prof Kong is internationally known for her research on so-cial and cultural change in

Asian cities, focusing on a range of issues including reli-gion, cultural policy, creative economy, urban heritage and conservation, as well as smart

An award-winning re-searcher and teacher, she has received five international fellowship awards and also won the Association of American Geographers Robert Stoddard Award for Distinguished Service (Geography of Religion and Belief Systems). She was conferred the Pub-

lic Administration Medal (Silver) in 2006.

post-coronavirus universities will hybrid courses, taught online. But she maintains that most courses will be

Singapore

How the pandemic will change universities



In this last of a four-part series, Senior Education Correspondent Sandra Davie talks to Singapore Management University president Lily Kong on the changes that the coronavirus pandemic will bring to universities

When the Singapore Management University (SMU) reopens for a new academic year in August, most of its courses will be taught fully online, while a small number will see stu-dents alternating between attend-

ing classes on campus and online.

But what happens post-pandemic – are SMU students likely to continue to do most of their courses online? This is a key question espe-cially now that students have developed a familiarity and perhaps even a preference for online learning.

SMU president Lily Kong says it is unlikely. Not that she does not see the benefits of the online medium. She admits that "it was a bit of a scramble" when the faculty had to take all classes online at the end of March. But soon everyone warmed

"Besides the convenience of attending classes from home, the stu-dents, part of Generation Z, were comfortable in using the technology and engaged in the lessons," she said. "With the use of analytical

she said. "With the use of analytical tools, faculty got better at designing more engaging lessons."

She predicts that post-pandemic, universities, including SMU, will mount more hybrid courses, with some parts taught online.

ses will be conducted face to face. She stresses that education is still Sne stresses that education is still a social process. "The best learning happens in the classroom – when students exchange views, debate, argue their point of view and collaborate with others in real-world projects," she says, before giving best take on rethinking higher educaher take on rethinking higher education, post-Covid-19.

Q You mentioned the advantages of going online, yet you do not buy into the predictions that post-pandemic, there will be much higher adoption of online learning, that universities will partner tech companies and the vast majority of students will attend university online. Why don't you think that will happen?

A Two years ago, the SMU Blue Ribbon Commission for Undergraduate Education deliberated on the ques-tion: What is the role of the university in this world of massive open online courses and where students can

access information easily?
Students may want more online learning, but they don't want talking heads. They are looking for in-teraction with their instructors and peers, they are looking for the cut and thrust of debate and real-time discussion. The philosophy with regard to online learning that we articulated then is absolutely what we want to continue with.

The first part is to recognise the student as an individual with per-sonal and individual learning needs, and we should thus use technology

to enhance personalised learning. Second, students are also social beings, and they learn through in-teraction and collaboration and working together. And so technology must be used in such a way that it enhances interaction, not take

Third, part of our mission is to help students realise that they can have meaningful impact on the

So how can they learn to use technology in their projects, in develop-ing research or prototypes that ben-efit the community?

Q SMU had to hold its open house, information sessions and admission exercise online? How did that affect

A Admissions is one area where going online worked well for us. So well that we will be welcoming a record number of 2,300 freshmen this year. Our yield rate – accep-tance rate to offer of places – went

up this year to 50 per cent.

We held our open house online, where we shared information on courses, the admission process and what we are looking for in students.

In previous years, we had about 12,000 students attending the open house held over two days. This time online we had 20 000 attending – and they sought detailed infor-mation on courses and campus life. Shortlisted candidates are put

through individual or group interviews. This year we interviewed them online and to our pleasant surprise it worked well. These students, being Gen Z, are comfortable with expressing themselves online. So, next year, we are planning to use the online medium more.

Q Your university has made overseas exposure a graduation requirement. Is SMU rethinking this, in the light of the experience this year where you had to bring back your students?

A We had to recall students like all other universities when the coron-

avirus infection rates started to rise. We had more than 800 students out in different parts of the world, on exchange programmes, study missions, community service, internships and entrepreneurship im-mersion. Overseas stints remain valuable and we will find ways of giv-ing students the global exposure.

At a most basic level, we might develop an "internationalisationat-home" programme, so that there is international exposure in some form when students cannot travel

This allows students to still learn about other peoples, cultures, lanbusiness environments, and so forth through a programme.
For example, we might organise
an Indonesian festival one month

and you can have related movie screenings, attend book readings and invite the ambassador or enthis year's admissions?

trepreneurs operating there to share insights. So you can learn about those places through a carefully curated programme, and when the circumstances allow, you then travel armed with a better appreciation of the detricition. But we also reads

the destination. But we also recog-nise that this approach does not re-place actual overseas experience. We could also work with universities in other countries to co-curate courses together. The instructors could deliver interactive classes together, and engage their students from both universities in discus-

sions and projects.

We have asked ourselves what happens if another pandemic happens – how do we ensure the safety

of our students who are overseas?
One idea is to have our intended overseas centres play a bigger role in curating programmes and provid-ing on-the-ground presence to over-see the safety and well-being of our

Q What about university rankings? In the last few weeks, two rankings were released despite calls by university administrators to do away with them, or at least pause them for now as universities focus their efforts

on fighting the pandemic. A University rankings have a role to play as they highlight to us how we're performing on various crite-ria. However, the criteria used becomes very important.

Those undertaking rankings have a moral responsibility to ensure that rankings are pushing institu-tions in directions that are good for society. Rankings should relate to what is important to society. For ex-ample, Covid-19 has drawn particular attention to the more vulnerable

in society.
Universities are offering help to certain segments of their student population, those who are struggling because they lost their part-time work, or their parents lost their jobs. Should rankings reflect

the good work that might be done in these aspects?

Do universities enable social mobility? Washington Monthly pro-duces an annual ranking for United States universities, and incorporates this as a measure.

rates this as a measure.

On whether we should pause rankings for now, I agree with Dr Holden Thorp, former chancellor of the University of North Carolina, who said that "if you paused and restarted it, it would be easier to make a big change to the formula that looks more at what universities. that looks more at what universities do for students across a wide range of incomes and identities. So it is not pausing so that you return to it later, but pausing to think about

later, but pausing to think about what matters".

Students and parents ask me about SMU lagging far behind the National University of Singapore and Nanyang Technological University in some rankings.

In the QS rankings – SMU does well when ranked with the special-

well when ranked with the special-ist universities. Over the past years, SMU was ranked around 10th or 11th when compared with others like LSE (London School of Economics) and Science Po Paris. How-ever if all 1,002 comprehensive, fo-cused and specialist universities are ranked together, regardless of

are ranked together, regardless of classification, remit or responsibility, as in the case of QS world rankings, then we don't do so well. It is comparing apples with oranges. And this might not be immediately apparent to someone who takes the rankings at face value.

Many ask – why does SMU still participate in these rankings. The short answer is that even if we

participate in these rainsings. Ine short answer is that, even if we chose not to, it appears we will still be ranked, using data that is pulled from different public sources, even if the data is not fit for purpose be-cause of different definitions and categorisations. categorisations.

sandra@sph.com.sg

 In the light of the coronavirus situation. The Straits Times Education



This is brought to life in the way we approach learning, research and industry collaboration. At SMU, we believe we can create different and better outcomes by partnering with industry and communities to effect meaningful impact.

Imagine a better world with us.

smu.edu.sg



