Open Education

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About Katarina



Introduction to Openness in Education

- Empire State College and OERu taskforce for Openness in Education
- Open Course taught by David Wiley <u>http://openeducation.us/</u>
- 12 topics to work through and blog about.
- Completed work is assessed by Dr. Wiley to earn a badge
- We incorporated f2f element

Why Open



- How do you define "open"
- Dr. Wiley definition using example of 2 year old – <u>http://youtu.be/Rb0</u> syrgsH6M
- Why knowledge should be shared?

Open Licensing

- Walt Disney as an extraordinary example of using work of others (Lawrence Lessig <u>http://youtu.be/FhT UzNKpfio</u>)
- CC licenses to copy, distribute, edit, remix and built upon





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Open Source and Open Content

Stuff nobody would buy anyway?

- 4R framework for open content:
 - Reuse (using in unaltered form)
 - Revise (adapt, adjust, modify)
 - Remix (incorporate parts into a mashup)
 - Redistribute (share copies)
- OER Handbook <u>http://wikieducator.org/OER_Handbook/ed</u> <u>ucator_version_one</u>

Open Courseware

- Ø 2001 MIT <u>http://youtu.be/4XFvqOSRsa8</u>
- OCW Consortium now over 200 institutions from over 40 countries
- Not replacing traditional courses
- True MIT education comes from interaction of students with faculty

Open Teaching – what is MOOC

 MOOC - next step beyond providing course content and resources

Definition:

- Open (all work done accessible)
- Cost free (no payment for participation credit payment OK)
- The work in the course is shared with all participants
- Participatory (you gain by interacting with others)
- Distributed (discussions and blogs are part of the course, but not at the same website)

MOOC History

- 2007 David Wiley at Colorado State University opened his course on OE (50 people from 8 countries)
- 2008 Siemens and Downs course on Connectivism (25 students from U of Manitoba, 2,300 free) – MOOC term
- 2011 Stanford AI course 160,000 people
- Beginning of 2012 Coursera, Udacity (Stanford), Edx (nonprofit, MIT & Harvard)

cMOOC vs. xMOOC

- cMOOC –(Downs and Siemens model) courses based on interaction, connections, social networking
- xMOOC (Coursera) video presentations, short quizzes and testing

Coursera

- Gaining partnerships fast Sept. 2012 16 new universities – No. of courses over 200
- So far no profit. Possible models (in their business agreements):
 - Certification (pay for certificates/badges)
 - Secure assessments (proctored exams)
 - Employee recruiting (head hunters)
 - Applicant screening (employers)
 - Human tutoring or assignment marking
 - Selling the platform for in-company trainings
 - Sponsorships

MOOC in Slovakia

- Univerzita pre moderne Slovensko -<u>http://www.upms.sk/</u> (video lectures & tests, over 6,000 students)
- Textbook on Social Policy by Miroslav Beblavy <u>http://www.socialnapolitika.eu/</u>

Myths and Issues

Media attention – arguments and myths:

- Access to education in developing countries (without credits or degrees – no change for developing countries)
- Quality issues (a course from famous university is not automatically good. No quality criteria have been developed – 10% completion rate)
- Computers personalize learning (traditionaly feeling of abandonment without live instructor)

Future and Possibilities

- MOOCs are fashionable now some ventures survive, some won't
- Financial sustainability?
- If it comes cheaper, it will stay
- Low completion rate just for motivated and self-sufficient students
- It is out there and it is free nothing wrong with that ;o)

Thank you!

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