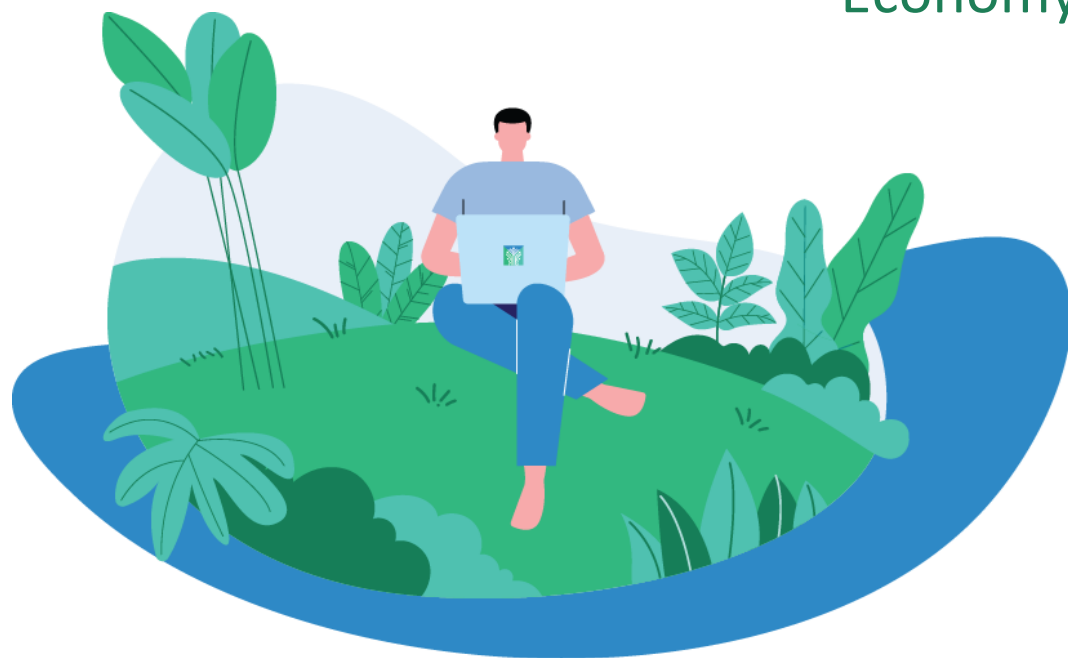




Reliable Green –

Remote work, telework and learning with innovative and accessible educational resources for businesses and labour markets in Europe's Green Economy



Module: Using Technology for preparing and sharing content

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1. Introduction

1. Psychology of creating and sharing

1. Creating and sharing of media
2. Focus: Challenges of creating and sharing media

2. Open Educational Resources

1. What are Open Educational Resources (OER)
2. OER – Creating, Using and Sharing open educational resources
3. Sharing Experiences – Where and how to share?



Introduction



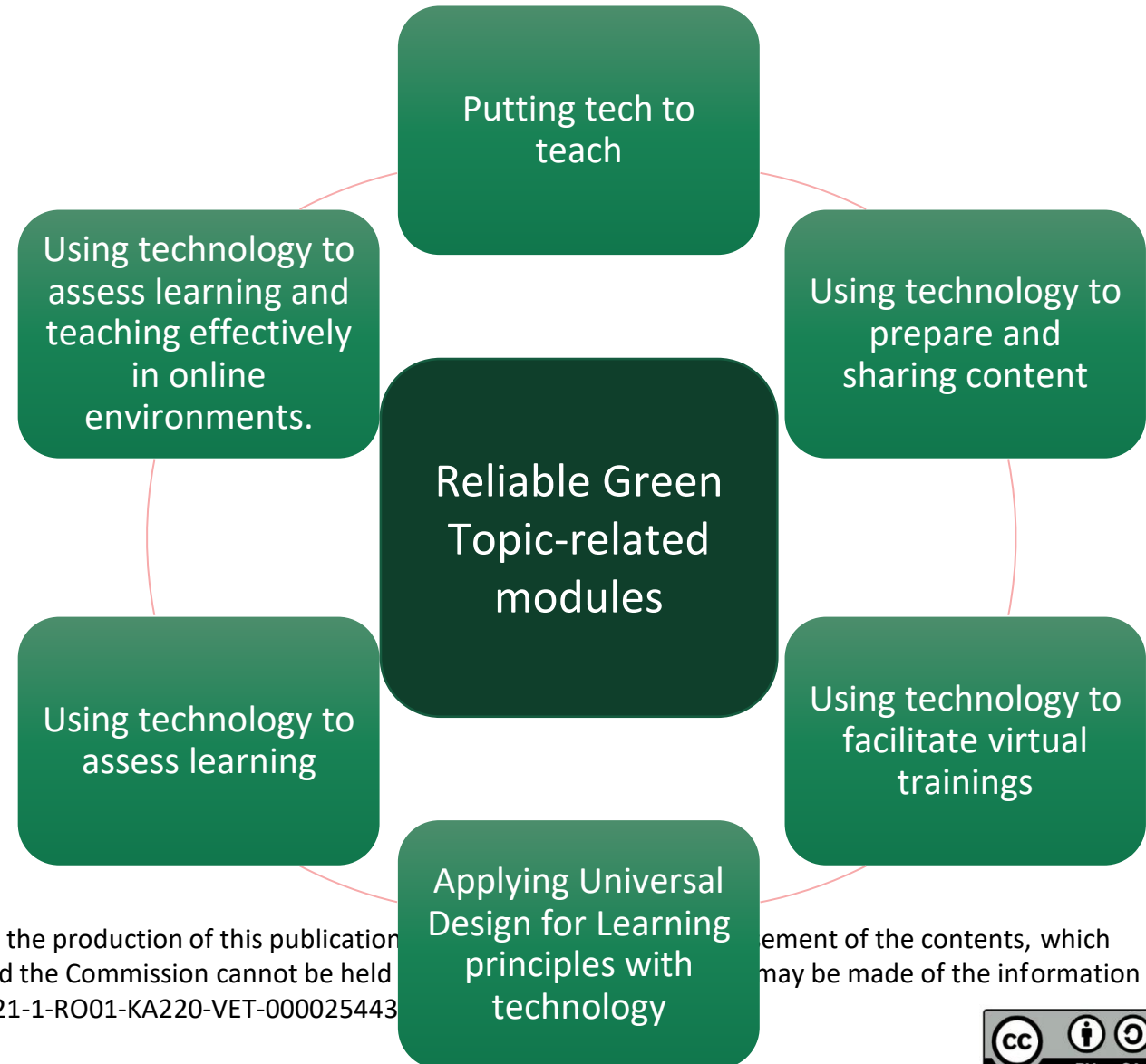
Introduction

In this module of the Reliable GREEN course we explore the psychology of creating and sharing videos for teaching and learning. We are taking a closer look at what is OER (Open Educational Resources), what makes an OER accessible and what are the forms and types of OER licences



The six modules of Reliable Green

The learning course consists of 6 modules



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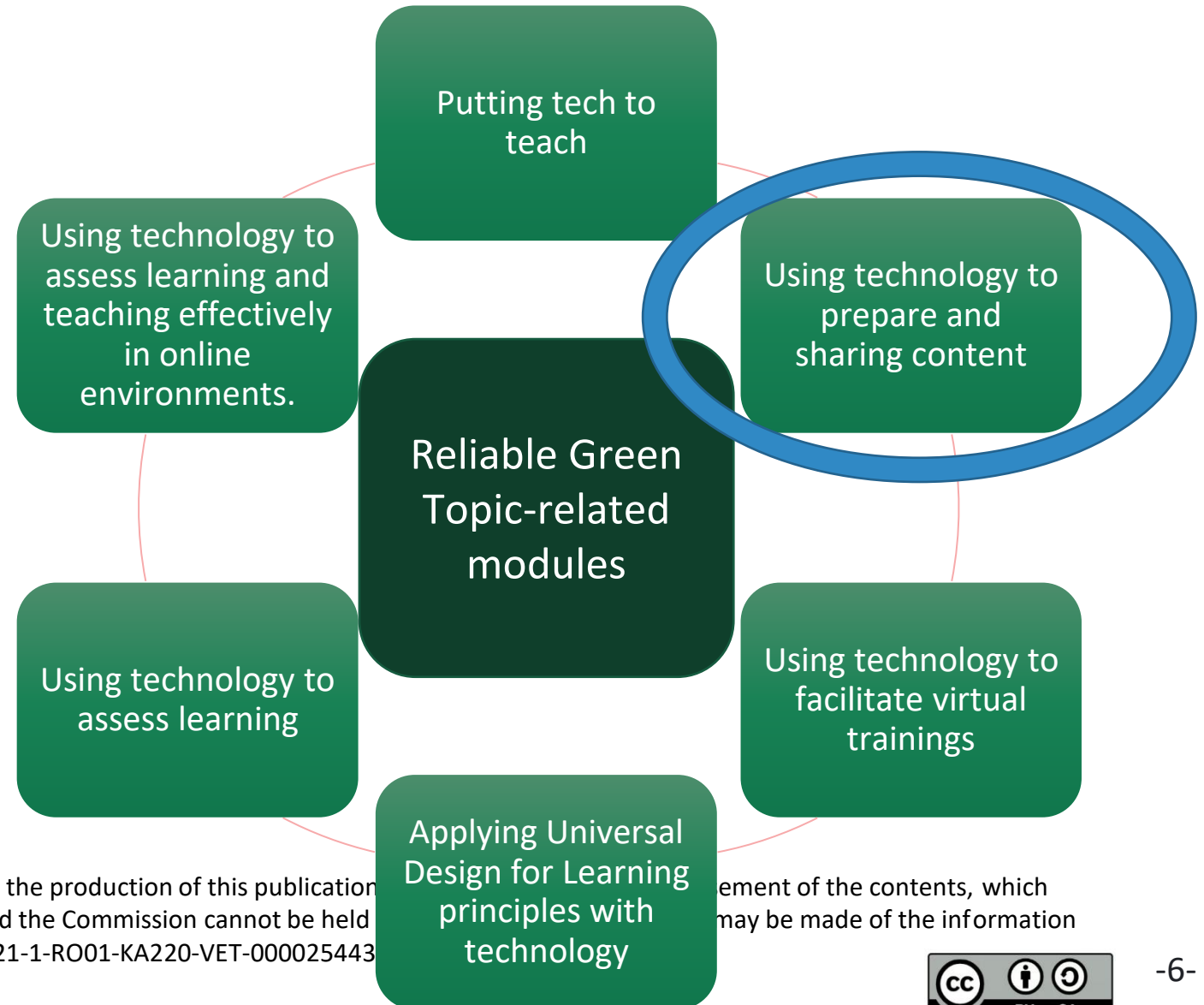


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The six modules of Reliable Green

Today, we focus on
“Using technology to
prepare and sharing
content



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Using technology to prepare and sharing content



Psychology of creating and sharing

BASED ON GOLLWITZER AND HECKHAUSEN, 1987/ 2018



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Psychology of creating and sharing

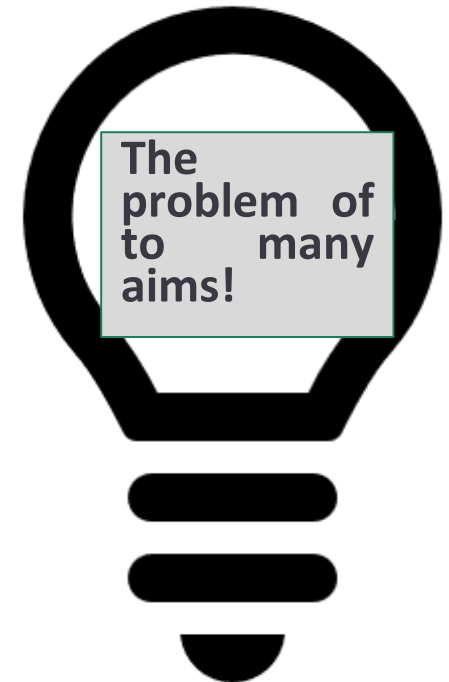
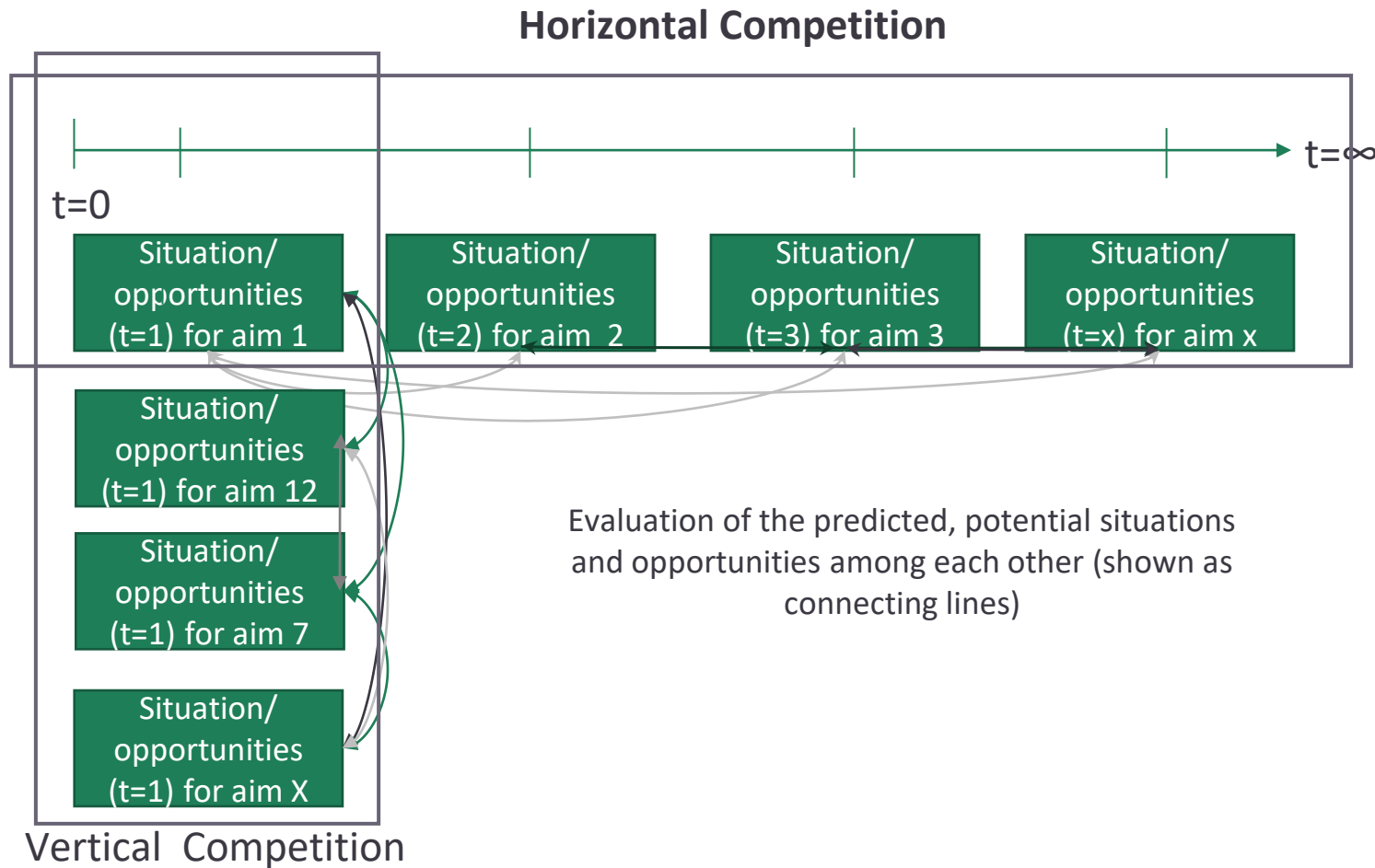


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Creating and sharing OER

COMBINING THE PSYCHOLOGY OF CREATING AND SHARING IN A
MOTIVATIONAL AND VOLITIONAL MODELL OF ACTING

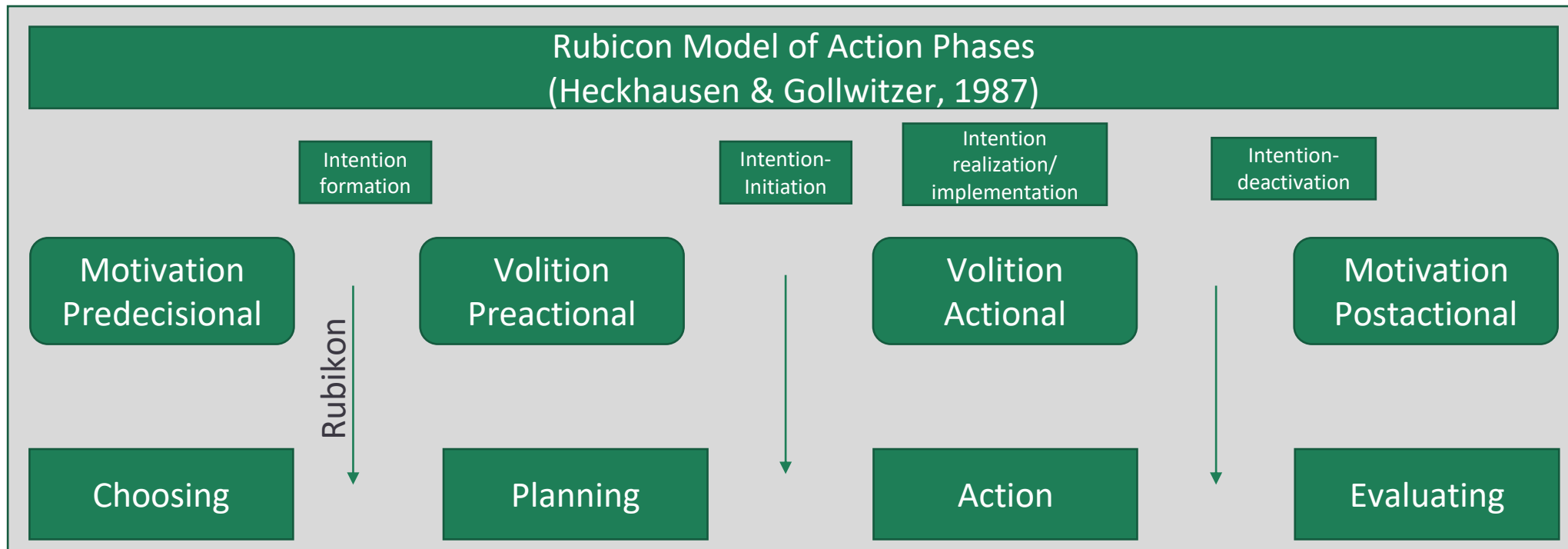


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Combining the psychology of creating and sharing in a motivational and volitional model of acting



Rubicon Model of Action Phases	
Action Phase and Mind- Set	
	Pre- decisional: Choosing
	Pre-actional: Planning
	Actional: Acting
	Post- actional: Evaluation



Rubicon Model of Action Phases

Action Phase and Mind- Set

I. Why do I want to create and share my resources under an open licenses? II. Which other tasks could determine my aim to create and share my OER?	Pre- decisional: Choosing
I. What do I have to prepare before creating and sharing OER? II. What do I need to create OER?	Pre-actional: Planning
I. What and how can I create my OER? Plattformen? Tools? External Sources?	Actional: Acting
I. How is the quality of the OER? II. How can I rate this?	Post- actional: Evaluation



Focus: Challenges of creating and sharing OER

GROUP WORKING PHASE



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Choosing

1. What can be motivational challenges to foster the aim to create and share OER?
1. What can prohibit/ make more difficult to realise the aim to create and share OER?

Please take 15 minutes to brainstorm motivational challenges of creating and sharing OER!

Please make some notes/ bulletpoints on the post- it!



Choosing

Motivational challenges to forster the aim to create and share OER?

Results from qualitative expert studie 2021/2022

- Missing experience in OER
- Additional effort for creation and sharing
- Unknown licenses
- Missing loopbacks of external materials
- Technical barriers

Planing and
preparing

1. Volitional challenges of (pre)preparing the creation and sharing of OER?

In the Rubicon Model of Action Phases
this not mean the actional process of creation!

Please take 15 minutes to brainstorm volitional challengeges of creating and sharing OER!

Please make some notice/ bulletpoints on the post-it!



Planing and
preparing

Please take 15 Minutes to brainstorm volitional challenges for creating and sharing OER

Results from studies 2021/2022

- The results shown that experts take the activity of planning to choosing as motivational, kognitiv process
- and preparing as actional, and volitional process.

No specific changes in the results compared to the phase of choosing!



Action

1. What can be volitional challenges of creating OER?
2. What can prohibit to realise the aim to create and share OER?

Please take 15 minutes to brainstorm volitional challenges of creating and sharing OER!

Please make some notice/ bulletpoints on the post- it!



Action

Results from studies 2021/2022

- Financial challenges
- Help from experts
- Missing guidelines about OER
- Missing networks and platforms, tools
- Fear of mistakes and no time
- No incentives from supervisors
- No quality controls
- Etc.



Evaluating

1. What can be a motivational challenges of evaluating OER?

Please take 15 minutes to brainstorm motivational challenges of creating and sharing OER!

Please make some notice/ bulletpoints on the post- it!



Evaluating

1. What can be motivational challenges of evaluating OER?

Results from studies 2021/2022

- Lack of quality controls
- Missing loopbacks
- No expertise
- No time and extra effort



Open Educational Resources



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Table of content

1. What are Open Educational Resources?
 1. Forms and Types of OER licences
 2. OER – Creating, Using and Sharing open educational resources
1. Sharing Experiences – Where and how to share?



What are Open Educational Resources

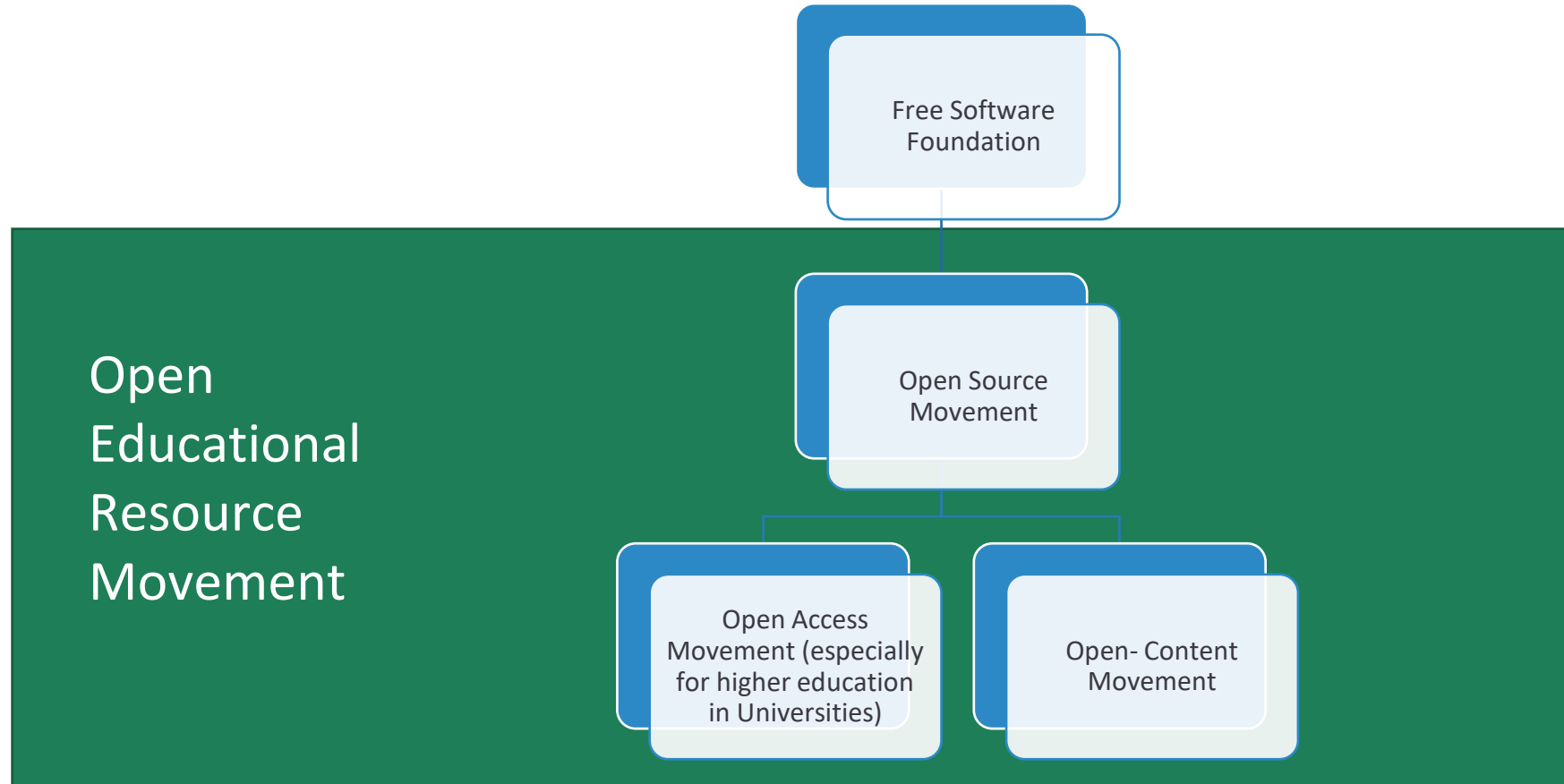


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Open Educational Resources



Group Task

INVITATION



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Open Educational Resources

Please discuss with your neighbour

- I. What is a OER?
- I. What makes it open/ comparable to other materials?
- I. How can you share the OER?
- I. Where can you share it? Is there any special platform(s) in your country to share educational sources?

30 minutes
for preparation

Please write your ideas on the post-it's and pin it on the flip chart



Some popular definitions of OER



Focus on some definitions:

The term OER was first used in 2002 in the UNESCO conference report "Forum on the Impact of Open Courseware for Higher Education in Developing Countries" and thus introduced into the discussions.

“The open provision of educational resources, enabled by information and communication technologies, for consultation, use and adaptation by a community of users for non-commercial purposes” (UNESCO 2002).

UNESCO (2002), 'Forum on the Impact of Open Courseware for Higher Education in Developing Countries' in 2002, report available online at http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php-URL_ID=5303&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html, last accessed March 2022.



Focus on some definitions:

„OER are digitised materials offered freely and openly for educators, students, and self-learners to use and reuse for teaching, learning, and research. OER includes learning content, software tools to develop, use, and distribute content, and implementation resources such as open licences.“ (OECD 2007)

OECD (2007): Giving Knowledge for Free, The emergence of open educational resources, Centre for educational research and innovation. P. 30ff. Link: <http://www.oecd.org/edu/ceri/38654317.pdf>.



Focus on some definitions:

In 2012, the first UNESCO World Congress on Open Educational Resources took place in Paris with over 400 participants.

At the congress, the “2012 Paris OER Declaration” was adopted, calling on UNESCO member states to promote the creation and use of OER.



Focus on some definitions:

“Open Educational Resources are teaching, learning and research materials in any medium – digital or otherwise – that reside in the public domain or have been released under an open license that permits no-cost access, use, adaptation and redistribution by others with no or limited restrictions.” (Hewelett Foundation 2019)

Hewelett Foundation (2019): Retrieved from the Internet:
<https://hewlett.org/strategy/open-educational-resources/>. Last access date: March 2022.



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What makes a resource open?

WILEY'S 5RS OF OPENNESS (2014)



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What makes a resource open?



RETAIN -

the right to make, own, and control copies of the content (e.g., download, duplicate, store, and manage)



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What makes a resource open?



REUSE-

the right to use the content in a wide range of ways (e.g., in a class, in a study group, on a website, in a video)



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What makes a resource open?



REVISE-

the right to adapt, adjust, modify, or alter the content itself (e.g., translate the content into another language)



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What makes a resource open?



REMIX-

the right to combine the original or revised content with other material to create something new (e.g., incorporate the content into a mashup)

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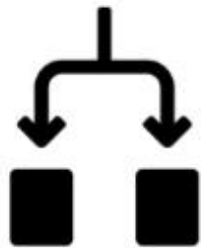


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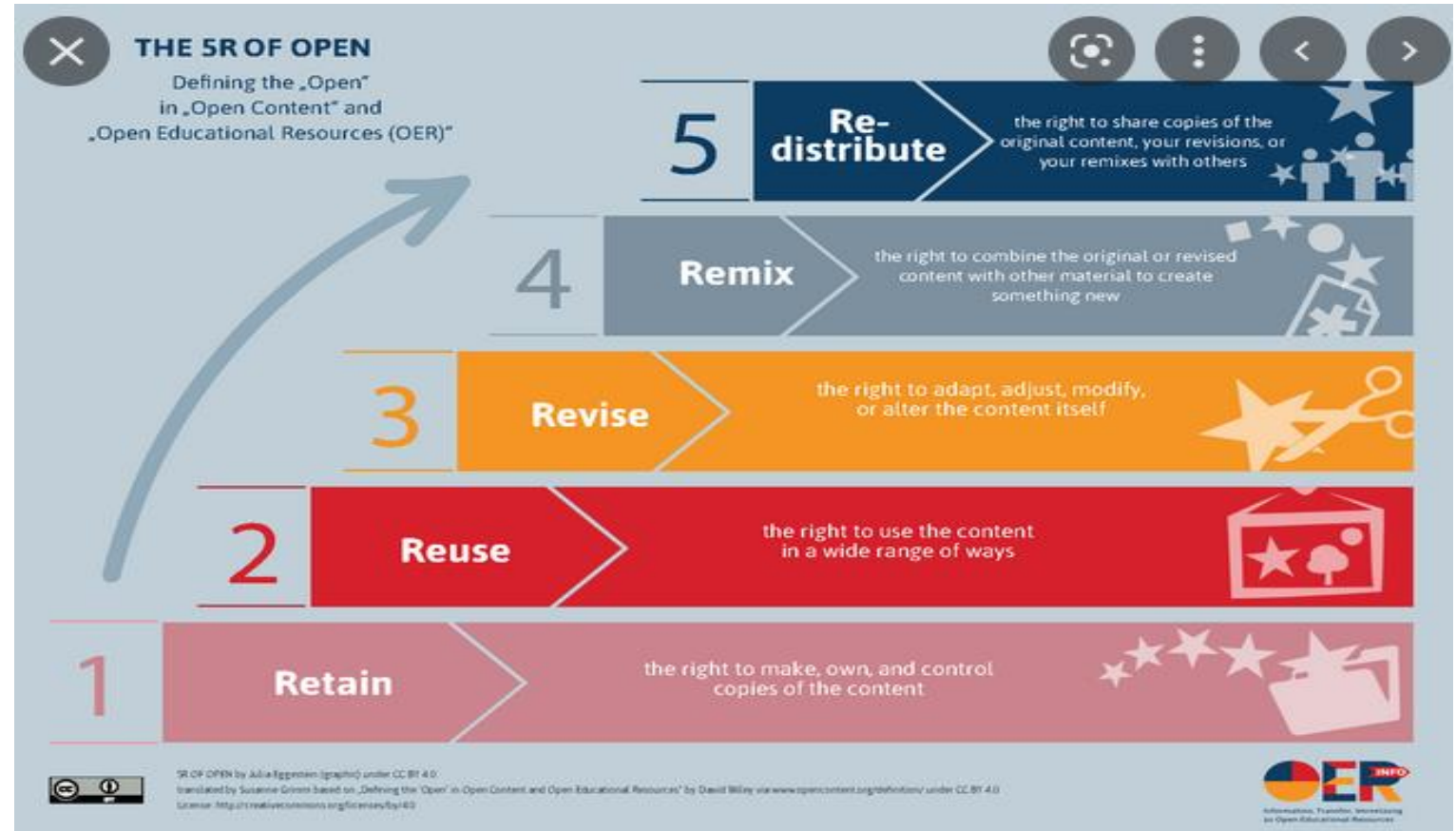


What makes a resource open?



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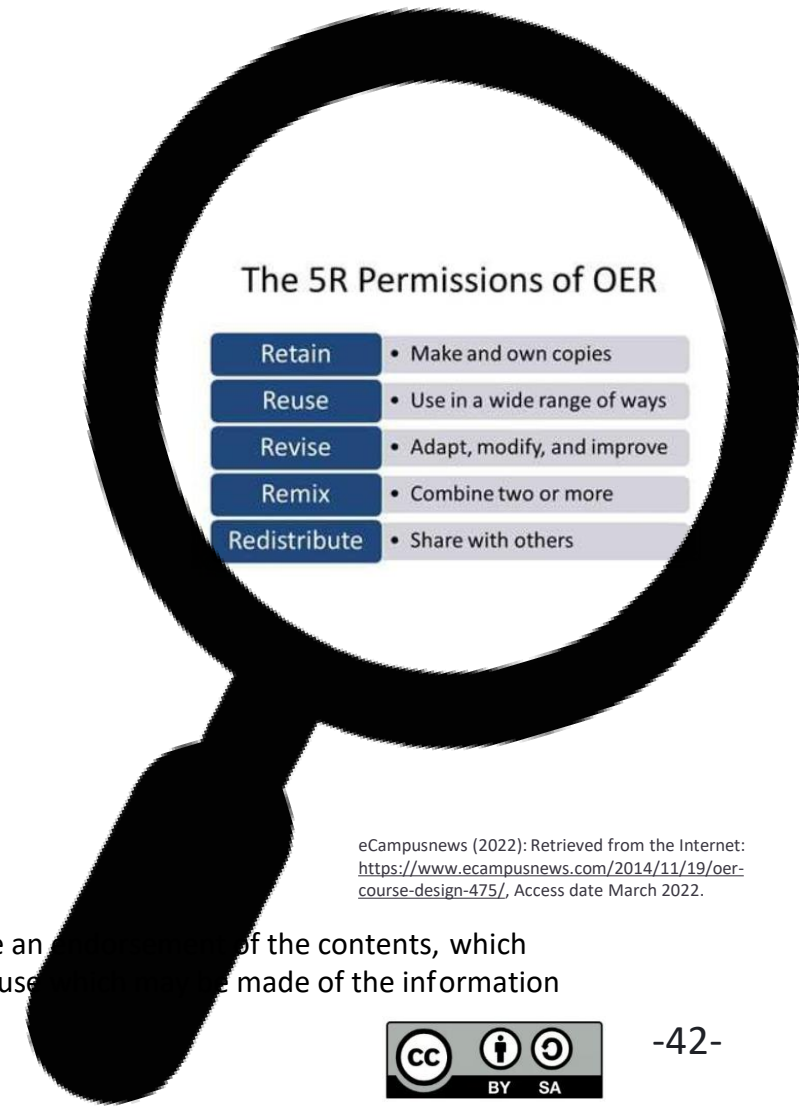


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- 2.Reuse** - the right to use the content in a wide range of ways (e.g., in a class, in a study group, on a website, in a video)
- 3.Revise** - the right to adapt, adjust, modify, or alter the content itself (e.g., translate the content into another language)
- 4.Remix** - the right to combine the original or revised content with other material to create something new (e.g., incorporate the content into a mashup)
- 5.Redistribute** - the right to share copies of the original content, your revisions, or your remixes with others (e.g., give a copy of the content to a friend)

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Forms and Types of OER licenses



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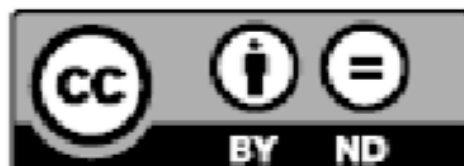
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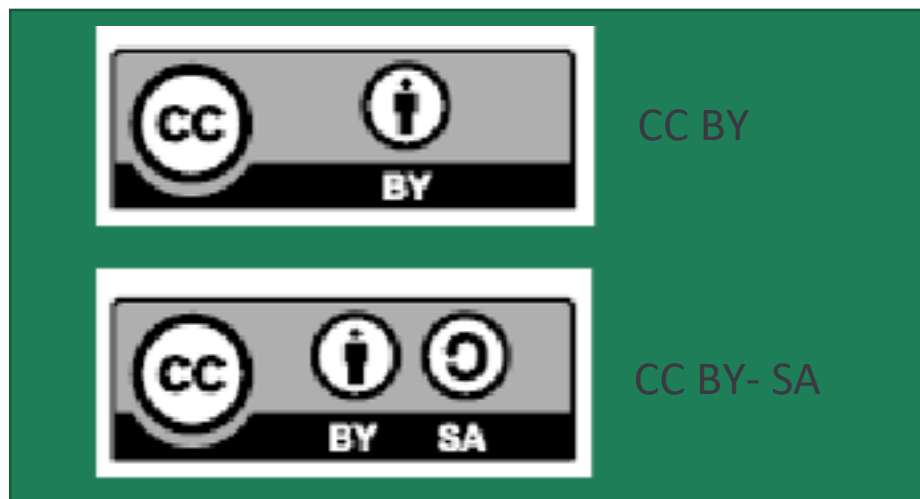
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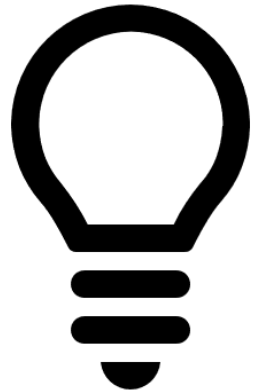
Where and how to share?



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