Polarities and Paradoxes in Net That Job: How to Write a CV Online scan.me



The Short 'Story' of MOOCs

- •The MOOC is born (2008) University of Manitoba 2,200 students v 24 faculty based
- •The MOOC explodes (20012) The year of the MOOC Kesim and Altinpulluk (2015), Christensen et al., 2013
- •Characterised by polarisation: traditional v digital. Revolution according to Waldrop (2013)
- •The social equaliser. Daradoumis, et al. (2013)
- •The industry. Big business. Christensen et al., 2013
- •Scale. (Sonwalker, 2013, 22).
- •Brand. Kesim & Altinpulluk, 2015, Bali, 2014
- •Schismatic architectures: x = behaviourist (controlled learning), c= connectivist/constructivist (learner freedom). Who is winning?
- •The hybrid. Purpose placed first
- •Massive. 100,000 is achievable
- •Open. Global reach
- •Structured. Ross et al. (2014)
- Attrition and feedback. Kesim & Altinpulluk, 2015, 18; Rivard, 2013)
- •Changes. (Papathoma et al., 2015)
- Conversion to SPOC and COOC

Architecture

- Three week course
- Three/four 'activities' each week
- Six steps in each activity
- Eight hours per week for the student
- Asynchronous
- No synchronous activity
- Cohort. Global with over 35,000 on the first run.
- The largest course ever run at Glasgow University

Our Little MOOC 'Story'

- Three design architects/'educators': me, Viktoria
 Nikolova (UG), and Rille Raaper (then PhD student)
- Three issues: content creation, presentation, working within the medium
- •Futurelean platform used. Others include, Coursera, edX, Udacity, Udemy, Khan Academy, and Venture Lab
- Me: overall design and content construction
- Viktoria: coding, writing content under guidance, and uploading
- •Rille: content writing and underpinning research to inform the design

Methodology

The methodology deployed was a reflective, multiperspective, qualitative study using the written vignettes of the MOOC design team applied to Braun and Clarke's (2006) method of inductive thematic analysis whose broad stages are detailed below:

- Data familiarisation
- Generating themes
- Sorting themes
- Relating themes
- Written mode

Themes

Tutor 1	Tutor 2	Tutor 3
Bureaucracy	Pedagogy v business	Technical limitations
Unexpected tales	Numbers	End vision
Time	Technical expertise	Formatting/coding

Feedback

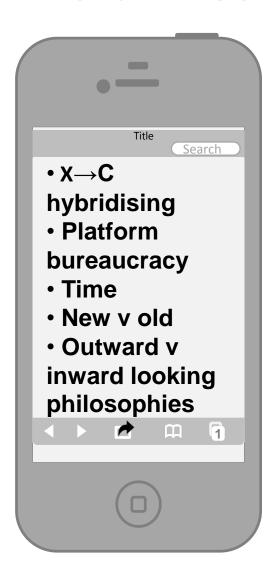
- Excellent
- Outstanding
- Brilliant
- •I'd never have thought of that
- QR Code. You're kidding!
- This course just keeps getting better

My favourite

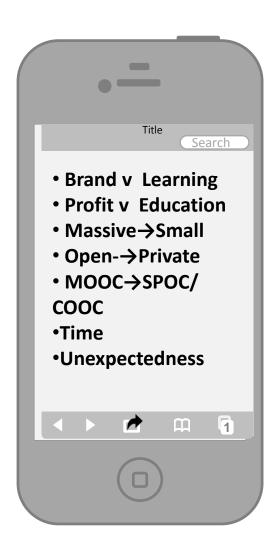
•My ambition is to be a doctor and I really think that this course will help me to achieve that goal. Thank you Viktoria and Willie.

(13 year old boy from Somalia)

Polarities



Paradoxes





References

Bali, M. (2014). MOOC pedagogy: gleaning good practice from existing MOOCs. MERLOT Journal of Online Learning and Teaching, 10(1), pp. 44-56.

Boyatzis, R.E. (1998) Transforming qualitative information: Thematic analysis and code development. Thousand Oaks, London, & New Delhi: SAGE Publications.

Braun, V. and Clarke, V. (2006) Using thematic analysis in psychology. Qualitative Research in Psychology, 3 (2). pp. 77-101. ISSN 1478-0887

Christensen, G., Steinmetz, A., Alcorn, B., Bennett, A., Woods, D., Emanuel, E.J. (2013). The MOOC phenomenon: who takes massive open online courses and why? *Social Science Research Network*. Available at: http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2350964

Daradoumis, T., Bassi, R., Xhafa, F., Caballe, S. (2013). A review on massive e-learning (MOOC) design, delivery and assessment. 2013 Eighth International Conference on P2P, Parallel, grid, Cloud and Internet Computing. Available at:

http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/xpls/abs_all.jsp?arnumber=6681230&tag=1

Guardia, L., Maina, M., Sangra, A. (2013). MOOC Design Principles. A Pedagogical Approach from the Learner's Perspective. eLearning Papers.

Kesim, M., Altinpulluk, H. (2015). A theoretical analysis of MOOCs types from a perspective of learning theories. *Procedia – Social and Behavioural Sciences, 186*, pp. 15-19.

Mackness, J., Mak., S.F.J., Williams, R. (2010). The ideals and reality of participating in MOOC. *Proceedings of the 7th International Conference on Networked Learning 2010*, pp. 266-274.

Mak, S.F.J., Williams, R., Mackness, J. (2010). Blogs and forums as communication and learning tools in a MOOC. *Proceedings of the 7th International Conference on Networked Learning 2010*, pp. 275-284.

Papathoma, T., Blake, C., Clow, D., Scanlon, E. (2015). Investigating learners' views

of assessment types in massive open online courses (MOOCs). In. Conole, G.,

Klobučar, T., Rensing, C., Konert, J., Lavoué, É. (eds.). Design for Teaching and

Learning in a Networked World. Springer International Publishing, pp. 617-621.

Pappano, L. (2012). The year of the MOOC. The New York Times, November 2 2012. Available at:

http://www.nytimes.com/2012/11/04/education/edlife/massive-open-online-courses-are-multiplying-at-a-rapid-pace.html? r=0

Richter, SL and Krishnamurthi, M (2014). Preparing Faculty for Teaching a MOOC: Recommendations from Research and Experience. *International Journal of Information and Education Technology* 4(5).

Rivard, R. (2013). Measuring the MOOC dropout rate. *Inside Higher Ed.* Available at: https://www.insidehighered.com/news/2013/03/08/researchers-explore-who-taking-moocs-and-why-so-many-drop-out

Ross, J., Sinclair, C., Knox, J., Bayne, S., Macleod, H. (2014). Teacher Experiences and Academic Identity: The Missing Components of MOOC Pedagogy. *Journal of Online Learning and Teaching*, 10(1), pp. 57-69.

Scagnoli, N (2014) Thoughts on Instructional Design for MOOCs. Available at: http://hdl.handle.net/2142/44835

Sonwalker, N. (2013). Brief. The first adaptive MOOC: a case study on pedagogy framework and scalable cloud architecture – part 1. *MOOCs Forum*, pp. 22-29. Available at:

 $\underline{\text{http://static1.squarespace.com/static/53eb8591e4b0ba68f27eea55/t/5435611de4b05ee447c1e8ff/1412784413749/World\%27s+First+Adaptive+MOOC++White+Paper.pdf}$

Waldrop, M. M. (2013). Online learning: campus 2.0. Nature 495, 160-163.