Plan

The Asian Context

What is Open Education?

Three Aspects of Openness

Changing Perspectives

Way Forward
The Asian Context
Asia: A Diverse Continent

Asia is the largest and most populous (4.4 billion) continent in the world.

Largest Asian countries:
China, India

Smallest Asian country:
Maldives

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asia
## Asia: Development level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HDI Rank</th>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>HDI Rank</th>
<th>Countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>Nepal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>142</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>141</td>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Asia: Out-of-School Children Rate

Out-of-School Children Rate

Asia: Literacy Rate

Adult Literacy Rate 2015

Source: http://www.uis.unesco.org/literacy/Pages/default.aspx
Asia: GER Tertiary

GER Tertiary in Asia

Asia & Pacific: ICT

In Asia & Pacific, **58.1%** of the population is still not using the internet.


Asia

- Diverse and not homogeneous
- Unequal distribution of resources
- Different levels development
- Yet, there is a cultural unity in all this diversity
- Asia places a high premium on EDUCATION
What is Open Education?
Open Education in Asia usually refers to:

- Open and distance learning
- Open universities
- Massification
- Democratising education
- Reaching the unreached such as Women
Open Education

• Education for All
• Open access to courses or programmes
• Open educational resources
• Open textbooks
• Open research
• Open data  (Bates, 2015)

Source: http://www.tonybates.ca/2015/02/16/what-do-we-mean-by-open-in-education/
Open Education

Education without barriers
Philosophy of ‘Open-ness’

- Open as to people,
- Open as to places,
- Open as to methods, and, finally,
- Open as to ideas

– Lord Crowther
‘Open-ness’ in Practice

• No entry qualifications
• Credit banking
• Cafeteria approach to courses
• Anytime, anywhere
Open Universities: Asia
‘Open’ Universities: Asia

- 7 in China
- 17 in India
- 2 each in Malaysia, Vietnam, and Philippines
- 1 each in Pakistan, Bangladesh, Thailand, South Korea, Japan, Iran, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Myanmar, Chinese Taipei,
UPOU Mission statements

The U.P. Open University seeks to provide wider access to quality higher education. It shall adhere to the highest standards of academic excellence...and encourage ...nationalistic commitment among its faculty, staff and students.

Source: http://www2.upou.edu.ph/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=4&Itemid=130
"To widen access to quality education and provide lifelong learning opportunities by leveraging on technology...providing a conducive...learning environment at ...affordable cost"
"Openness, Responsibility, Quality, Diversity and Internationalization"… Over the next ten years, the OUC will emerge as...a world-class open university.

Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University aims to be a world-class open university utilizing a distance education system to provide lifelong learning for all.

Source: http://www.stou.ac.th/Eng/Vision.aspx
HOU (Vietnam) Mission statements

“Open learning opportunities for people with good quality…meet the requirements of national construction and international integration”

Source: http://en.hou.edu.vn/?page_id=131
"To enhance **access** to high quality, **affordable** and relevant education ...and ensure **lifelong learning** opportunities to face challenges in a knowledge society."

**OUSL Mission statements**

Open Education to them is

- Increased access
- Quality higher education
- Lifelong learning
- Affordable costs
- Promoting internationalisation
Three Pillars of Openness
Openness: an evolving concept
How it all began....

University of London:

The People’s University

“reaching the shoemaker in his garret... ”
Emergence of the External Degree

Bombay and Calcutta: 1880
Colombo: 1882
Singapore: 1905
Kuala Lumpur: 1917

(Source: People’s University, p. 44)
China: Developed rapidly in the 1950's. As of 1990, 443 institutions offering correspondence education.

India: Introduced in Delhi University in 1962. Over 250 distance teaching institutions

Japan: In 1883, a school called Houbunkan offered courses in Chinese literature to off-campus students

Sri Lanka: In 1972, the Ministry of Education started the correspondence teacher education programme
Opening up Education: Innovations

- Team Approach
- Emphasis on Quality
- Research
## Mega OUs in Asia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the University</th>
<th>Enrollment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open University of China</td>
<td>3,590,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indira Gandhi National Open University</td>
<td>3,499,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allama Iqbal Open University</td>
<td>1,326,948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payame Noor University</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh Open University</td>
<td>650,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Terbuka</td>
<td>646,467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University</td>
<td>450,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea National Open University</td>
<td>210,978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.P. Bhoj Open University</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai Open University</td>
<td>101,218</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I. Access: OU Learners in Asia

Tertiary Level Distance Learners in Asia

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_largest_universities_by_enrollment
China Central Radio and TV University - Open University of China

Radio and TV Model

Source: British Journal of Educational Technology Research on distance education development in China (2010)
Open University of Malaysia

11 public universities in consortia

Consortium Model
Allama Iqbal Open University

Open School + Open University Model
The front gate of the University campus in New Delhi.

Cost of Higher Education

Cost as % of income in 2015

- Japan: 61.3
- South Korea: 95.5
- China: 99.5
- Indonesia: 346.8
- India: 503.1

Source: https://www.eiuperspectives.economist.com/sites/default/files/EIU_Yidan%20prize%20forecast_Education%20to%202030.pdf
II. Content: Open Education Resources (OERs)

Materials that are

- Free and freely available
- Suitable for all levels
- Reusable
- Digital
Some OER initiatives in Asia

- OER Asia
- Chinese OER (COER)
- NROER, India
- WOU Repository
- VUP Open Courseware
- Japan OCW
OER Policies in Asia

- No national OER policy
- Institutional policies: BOU, 4 in India, OUSL, WOU
- Project/ Initiative level: NMEICT, India
Implications of OER for OUs

- Free availability of quality content
- Lower costs
OER: Opening up Education

**Present**
- Industrial model of operation
- Institutional Teams
- Student as consumer

**Future**
- Connected model of operation
- Global Teams of course developers
- Student as producer
The Cape Town Open Education Declaration

“Open education is not limited to just open educational resources. It also draws upon open technologies that facilitate collaborative, flexible learning and the open sharing of teaching practices that empower educators to benefit from the best ideas of their colleagues. It may also grow to include new approaches to assessment, accreditation and collaborative learning.”

Source: http://www.capetowndeclaration.org/
III. Technology: Massive Open Online Course

“MOOCs are online courses designed for large numbers of participants, that can be accessed by anyone, anywhere as long as they have an Internet connection, are open to everyone without entry qualifications and offer a full/complete course experience online for free”

Mulder & Jansen, 2015
Some MOOCs in Asia
UPOU MOOC

Study For Free
The UP Open University is expanding its borders in serving the Filipino people by offering online courses that are free.

Learn From The Experts
Our courses were developed by the UPOU Faculty in cooperation with subject matter experts from the industry and our partner organizations.

Get A Certificate
A statement of accomplishment is rewarded to those who successfully finish the course.
MOOCs: Opening up Education

Present
- National or provincial jurisdiction
- Limited interaction at study centres
- Print+ (audio, video, online)

Future
- Global classroom
- Increased use of Peer2Peer learning and social media
- Online+ (increased use of learning analytics)
Asian contribution

• Breaking the language barrier and opening education to millions
• Adopting a more blended approach
• Harnessing appropriate technologies such as mobile devices.
Changing Perspectives
GOAL 4

ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

More at sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsproposal
Develop policies and programmes for the provision of quality distance learning in tertiary education, with appropriate financing and use of technology, including the Internet, massive open online courses and other modalities that meet accepted quality standards to improve access.
Skill shortages in Asia

According to Manpower Talent Shortage Survey (2015):

Skills, Speed, Scale
Accreditation and Recognition

Source: Prof. Dato’ Dr. Mohamed Amin Embi (UKM)

Malaysian MOOC Credit Transfer

**FIGURE 1: EVALUATION PROCESS ON CREDIT TRANSFER FOR MOOCS**

- **Guideline of Credit Transfer for MOOCs**

*Note: Based on the HEP internal appeal policy.*
Way Forward
I. Lifelong Learning for all

- Create bridge between formal, non-formal and informal learning
- Strengthen outreach
- Innovative approaches to credentialing
II: Focus on Skills

- Appropriate curriculum
- Industry/labour market linked courses
- Partnerships
III. Build Capacity in

- Curriculum reform
- Learner Support
- Assessment
- OER and MOOCs
How can this be done?

• Visionary leaderships?
• Building staff capacities?
• More collaboration and resource-sharing?
Thank You

www.col.org