IGNOU

20 years

CONGRATULATIONS!

FELICITATIONS!
Open and Distance Education in the Global Environment: Opportunities for Collaboration
India and the Renaissance of Africa’s Universities
Asha Kanwar
Stamenka Uvalić-Trumbić
Zeynep Varoglu
John Daniel
Perspectives in Distance Education: Lifelong Learning and Distance Higher Education

C. McIntosh and Z. Varoglu (Eds.)

UNESCO/COL

2005
Collaboration in the Time of Competition

Asha Kanwar
Stamenka Uvalić-Trumbić
Zeynep Varoglu
John Daniel
Gabriel García Márquez

1928 —

Gabriel García Márquez is one of the most famous writers in the world today. He is also one of the most popular. By the time he won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1982, his first book, “One Hundred Years of Solitude,” had been translated into more than 20 languages and read by millions of people around the world. When his next book, “Love in the Time of Cholera,” appeared in English in 1997, many people began to compare him to some of the greatest authors in history.

Gabriel García Márquez was born in the village of Aracataca, Colombia, in 1928. His father lived most of his life in Mexico and Europe. He attended the University of Nigua in Colombia, and worked for a time as a journalist in his home country. But he was soon given the job of reporting foreign news, and he spent time in Paris, Rome, Barcelona, and New York City. Along the way, he wrote many novels and stories in Spanish. But it was his first book, “One Hundred Years of Solitude,” that made him famous all over the world. Mr. Márquez’ books combine rich details of the everyday lives of people in Latin America with fictional, magical events. As he accepted the Nobel Prize from Sweden’s King Carl Gustaf, he said, “It always amazes me that the highest prize for my work comes from the imagination, while the truth is that there isn’t a single line in all my work that does not have a basis in reality. The problem is that (Latin American) reality resembles the wildest imagination.”

Love in the Time of Cholera

Gabriel García Márquez
<table>
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Collaboration and Competition

• In distance education
  - roles
  - contemporary examples

• Examples

• How does collaboration work?
Brief history of distance education
Brief history of distance education

1960s: *The situation*
Correspondence education
Competitive
Brief history of distance education

1960s: *The situation*
Correspondence education
Competitive
Little regulation
Brief history of distance education

1960s: *The situation*
   Correspondence education
   Competitive
   Little regulation

1970s: *The reaction*
   Regulation
   New state competitors
Jessica Mitford

1970:

“Let us now Appraise Famous Authors”

1979:

“Poison Penmanship: The Gentle Art of Muckraking”

UNESCO Guidelines
Brief history of distance education

1970s:
New competition
Open Universities

(*Access to success*)
Brief history of distance education

1970s:
New competition
Open Universities
  *(Access to success)*

Collaboration in:
  - multi-media materials
  - student support
Brief history of distance education

1970s:
National Collaboration
\textit{(especially for quality assurance)}

e.g.
Distance Education Council (India)
Council for National Academic Awards (UK)
Recent history of distance education

1990s – 2000s:
Internationalisation>>>>>>>
(≠ globalism or globalisation)
Recent history of distance education

1990s – 2000s:

Internationalisation

(≠ globalism or globalisation)

Cross-border traffic

(≠ WTO/GATS)
Recent history of distance education

1990s – 2000s:
  Improved communications
    * ICTs
    * Movement of people
Recent history of distance education

1990s – 2000s:
   Improved communications
     * ICTs
     * Movement of people

   Dotcom boom>>>>>
     * eLearning frenzy
Recent history of distance education

• eLearning frenzy
  febrile competition

• Recent evolution
  collaboration
Institutional Collaboration

- UNESCO Chairs and UNITWIN
  e.g. Innovation – GUNI
  Communications – ORBICOM
  Environment – Ecotechnie
  Distance Education
Institutional Collaboration

• UNESCO Chairs and UNITWIN
  e.g. Innovation – GUNI
  Communications – ORBICOM
  Environment – Ecotechnie
  Distance Education

• UNESCO – Hewlett-Packard
  Twinning to alleviate brain drain
Institutional Collaboration
Cross-Border Distance Education
Institutional Collaboration

Cross-Border Distance Education

* Don’t overstate current scope
Institutional Collaboration

Cross-Border Distance Education

* Don’t overstate current scope

* Collaborate!
Institutional Collaboration

PRINCIPLES + PRAGMATISM = PARTNERSHIP
Commonwealth of Learning

• Rajiv Gandhi fellowships
Commonwealth of Learning

- Rajiv Gandhi fellowships
- Commonwealth Executive MBA and MPA
Commonwealth of Learning

• Rajiv Gandhi fellowships

• Commonwealth Executive MBA and MPA

• Virtual University for Small States
International Collaboration

UNESCO
International Collaboration

- Global Forum on International Quality Assurance, Accreditation and Recognition of Qualifications
International Collaboration

- Global Forum on International Quality Assurance, Accreditation and Recognition of Qualifications

- UNESCO-OECD Guidelines on Quality Provision in Cross-Border Higher Education
Capacity-Building Workshop

*The Quality Culture*

- Netaji Subhas Open University
- CANQUATE (Caribbean)
Higher Education
Open and Distance Learning
Knowledge Base
Higher Education
Open and Distance Learning
Knowledge Base
- South African Institute for Distance Education
- Universitas Terbuka (Indonesia)
eLearning

• Special QA needed?
eLearning

• Special QA needed?

• Standards* (interoperability, reusability)
  esp. for Open Educational Resources

* See www.cetis.ac.uk/static/who-does-what.html
What makes collaboration successful?

Inter-institutional collaboration
What makes collaboration successful?

Inter-institutional collaboration

• Clarity of purpose
What makes collaboration successful?

*Inter-institutional collaboration*

- Clarity of purpose
- Small group
What makes collaboration successful?

*Inter-institutional collaboration*

• Clarity of purpose
• Small group
• All contribute
What makes collaboration successful?

*Inter-institutional collaboration*

• Clarity of purpose
• Small group
• All contribute
• Committed people
What makes collaboration successful?

Inter-institutional collaboration

• Clarity of purpose
• Small group
• All contribute
• Committed people
• Adequate funding
What makes collaboration successful?

*Multilateral collaboration*

“Can we rescue multilateralism?”
What makes collaboration successful?

*Multilateral collaboration*

“Democracy is the worst form of government, except for all the other forms that have been tried from time to time”

*Winston Churchill*
What makes collaboration successful?

Multilateral collaboration

• Clarity on status of document
What makes collaboration successful?

*Multilateral collaboration*

- Clarity on status of document
- Iterative development with experts
What makes collaboration successful?

**Multilateral collaboration**

- Clarity on status of document
- Iterative development with experts
- Genuine consultation
What makes collaboration successful?

*Multilateral collaboration*

- Clarity on status of document
- Iterative development with experts
- Genuine consultation
- Commitment to use Guidelines
Competition

Collaboration
Collaboration

Competition

Paradox

Possibility

Rhetoric

Reality
Exactly how does a problem of interactive relations involve both cooperation and conflict? Both the parties have a strong interest in having some cooperative solution rather than none, and yet they rank the different cooperative solutions in quite dissimilar ways – indeed, typically in opposite directions...
There is therefore the simultaneous presence of cooperation as well as conflict in relations of this kind.’
Thank you

Asha Kanwar
Stamenka Uvalić-Trumbić
Zeynep Varoglu
John Daniel