

Freedom to Learn and Knowledge for All.

**Free Access and Collaboration
is the Key**

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Presented July 9th 2010
at RMLL 2010 in Bordeaux.

Freedom to Learn and Knowledge for All.

Content:

- * Empowerment of educators
- * Copying & sharing knowledge
- * Distribute educational materials
- * Software & other tools
- * Recognition & certification
- * Collaboration between educators and learners
- * Science & academic knowledge
- * Conclusion

Freedom to Learn and Knowledge for All.

Empowerment of educators

Teach learners within the values of a sharing culture using Free/Libre & Open Source Software and Free Knowledge in general.

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Empowerment of educators

Guarantee training and technical support for educators in the use of Free/Libre and Open Source Software and Sharable Educational Resources.

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Empowerment of educators

Ensure educators are able to dedicate part of their time to learning, maintaining, authoring, and sharing educational resources.

Freedom to Learn and Knowledge for All. Empowerment of educators

- * Set up new communities of educators for the exchange of knowledge and experiences and to link existing ones.

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Copying and sharing knowledge

- * Support activities and provide resources to raise awareness and understanding of the culture of sharing and to promote free/libre, distributed and sharable education.
- * Show useful case studies in education as good practices, and encourage the creation of new projects.

Freedom to Learn and Knowledge for All. Educational Materials

* Use and generate educational materials released to the public under a free/libre license or published in the public domain.

Freedom to Learn and Knowledge for All. Educational Materials

- * Distribution should take place:
 - Through the Internet, using well-structured, Open Standard compliant, easy to use repositories.
 - Printing physical copies (e.g. using already existing university-based publishers) and bringing them to public libraries and financially disadvantaged people.

Freedom to Learn and Knowledge for All. Educational Materials

- * Technologies like DRM must be refused to assure to copy and share.

Freedom to Learn and Knowledge for All. Educational Materials

- * Translate and localise these materials into different languages, in order to reach the largest possible range of world population.

Freedom to Learn and Knowledge for All. Software and Other Tools

- * Educational entities should use Free/Libre and Open Source Software as a learning tool, as a subject of study in itself and as the base for their IT infrastructure.

Freedom to Learn and Knowledge for All. Software and Other Tools

- * All publicly funded software developed in an educational environment must be released under a Free/Libre license.

Freedom to Learn and Knowledge for All. Software and Other Tools

- * The use of Free/Libre and Open Source Software should be promoted in textbooks as an alternative to proprietary software, when performing learning-related tasks such as calculus, image editing, document composition, etc. where applicable.

Freedom to Learn and Knowledge for All. Software and Other Tools

- * Educational entities should develop, provide and promote Free/Libre editing tools to create and improve didactic materials.

Freedom to Learn and Knowledge for All. Software and Other Tools

- * Technologies like DRM must be rejected, in order to guarantee the permanent access to educational resources and enable lifelong learning.

Freedom to Learn and Knowledge for All. Recognition and Certification

- * Create mechanisms of certification to recognise a sharing culture and sharable education within the educational system.

Freedom to Learn and Knowledge for All. Recognition and Certification

- * Integrate these new practices with official, existing educational curricula.

Freedom to Learn and Knowledge for All. Recognition and Certification

- * Adapt scientific policies dealing with research so that they recognise the benefits of sharable access journals and self-archiving, in order to strengthen the dynamics of scientific debate and the quality of feedback.

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Collaboration between Educators and Learners

* Boost collaborative work between teachers and students in the production of knowledge.

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Collaboration between Educators and Learners

* Encourage students' involvement in co-teaching with their peers.

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Collaboration between Educators and Learners

* Share credit between educators and students.

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Collaboration between Educators and Learners

* Promote collaborative and interdisciplinary work between educators in different fields.

Freedom to Learn and Knowledge for All. Science and Academic Knowledge

* Universities and research centres should embrace the Sharable Access model for the publication of research results. These results should be accessible in a direct and anonymous way to the general public.

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Science and Academic Knowledge

Patent applications for the results of publicly funded research should be discouraged.

Patents held by public institutions should be irrevocably released under royalty-free terms and free of any other restriction.

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Conclusion

ICT can support and develop the learning and education process in various subjects.

We have two completely different understandings of knowledge production:

- We learn best from experience.
- We can not learn alone. We need resistance in an asymmetric relation to raise our individual level.

Important that students gets the experience that they can be creative as well as creators
– being IT- creators instead of IT- consumers.

Freedom to Learn and Knowledge for All. Conclusion

We need not only focus on the technical solutions.

In fact we might do better by focusing on the **global access** to Free Knowledge.

Approval by the government is necessary for the acceptance by administrators and users.

Freedom to Learn and Knowledge for All. Conclusion

A change in the ways we learn will result in the possibilities of an enormous mind share worldwide.

But it requires a change in our mindset.

We have only seen the beginning of a very interesting, and ongoing process which involves the use of new information and communication technologies as well as a growing pool of freely accessible Free Knowledge.

Past Declarations Related to Education and A2K = Access to Knowledge

- The Budapest Open Access Initiative, 2002, <http://www.soros.org/openaccess/read.shtml>
- The Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities, 2003, <http://oa.mpg.de/openaccess-berlin/berlindeclaration.html>
- Capetown Open Education Declaration, 2007, <http://www.capetowndeclaration.org>
- Open University Campaign, Wheeler Declaration, 2008, http://wiki.freeculture.org/Open_University_Campaign
- Open Standards Definition, <http://freeknowledge.eu/definitions/openstandards>
- Definition of Free Cultural Works: <http://freedomdefined.org/Definition>
- Declaration on Libre Knowledge: http://wikieducator.org/Declaration_on_libre_knowledge
- Free Software Definition: <http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/free-sw.html>
- Why schools should exclusively use Free Software, <http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/schools.html>
- The Trivandrum Declaration, Free Software, Free Society, 2005, <http://fsfs.in/content/trivandrum-declaration>
- Indian Free & Open Source community Charter: <http://fosscomm.in/Charter>
- Franklin Street Statement on Freedom and Network Services: <http://autonomo.us/2008/07/franklin-street-statement/>

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This presentation refers to Charter for Innovation, Creativity and Access to Knowledge 2.0.1 and later version FCForum 2009, Barcelona.

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<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/fdl.txt>

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Questions?

Sharing knowledge...

Vous pouvez également poser des questions en
français :)

Thank you for your attention!

Collaboration is a social skill.

Knowledge is universal, Free Software too.

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Slides available at:
www.easterbridge.com