

W E L C O M E

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Open Learning System

Structure of student-centred learning in the open learning system

- The learner remains away from the educational institution
- Traditional structure
- Use of individualised learning materials
- least scope for face-to-face interaction of the learners with their tutor.
- Now interactivity-oriented technologies of instruction as well as integration of several kinds of group learning approaches adopted
- advancement of information and communication technologies (ICTs)

- a paradigm shift in the teaching-learning system of open universities/open schools.
- The opportunities for campus-based teaching-learning processes have been accommodated in the form of virtual campus studies.
- Moreover, such opportunities are provided through flexible learning
- developments in the open learning system help us remove the barriers between formal education and distance education

Approaches of student-centred learning in the open learning system

- Promotes autonomy of learners in different kinds of learning situations.
- Learners gets the following opportunities
 1. identification of learning needs
 2. setting individual goals
 3. planning learning activities
 4. finding resources needed for learning
 5. working collaboratively with others
 6. selecting learning projects
 7. creating problems to tackle
 8. choosing where and when to learn

9. using teachers as counsellors rather than instructors
10. learning through varieties of self instructional materials
11. determining quality criteria to apply to their work
12. engaging in self assessment
13. learning outside the confines of educational institution such as work setting, home etc.
14. deciding when learning is complete
15. reflecting on their learning process

Role of different methods, media and technology in OLS

- Need for OLM
- Traditional methods
- Wide use of OLM
- Integration of methods. Media and technology
- New trends in OLM
- Modern approaches
- Bridging the gap between formal and non-formal system

Print based OLM

- learning materials (SLM)
- printed materials with the principles of objective-based learning with flexible opportunities
- Concepts are simplified with the help of different maxims of teaching and learning.
- Presentations are made in a sequence linking with suitable experiences, anecdotes, examples, illustrations, photographs, graphics, exercises

The major characteristics of print-based materials used in ODLS

- Their contents are directly linked to behaviour of a learner
- The learners' motivation and interest in study are maintained
- The learners are given opportunities to think on their own and reflect on the presented text
- encourage learning to occur in an experiential way, through answering self assessment questions
- structuring of open learning materials depends heavily upon learners' need and choice not teacher's

- include specific self assessment questions (SAQs) at different sub-units
- SAQ is supplemented with enough space for getting student's response
- The tones and styles of open learning materials are learner-friendly in nature
- Each block of open learning material includes a few units or capsules
- Enabling learner to know “how I am going”
- Motivating learner to go other types of materials also

Assignment as a learning input

- know their progress from time to time;
- have interaction with tutors, usually by post;
- get feedback from the tutors through tutor-comments on assignments;;
- take remedial steps for improvement of learning;
- keep in touch with studies continuously;
- maintain motivation and commitment to their studies;
- develop self confidence in studies;
- prepare for formal term-end examinations.

Multi – media approach in open learning

- Radio broadcast
 - AIR, GYAN VANI of IGNOU
- Radio vision
 - Used in UK
 - Recorded radio programme with visual slides
- Education television
 - UGC, IGNOU, CIET, NIOS,
 - GYAN DARSAN
- Telephone tutoring

Multi – media based computer instruction

- Text based programme
 - Word processing
- Audio based softwares
- Static (still) graphic images
- Animation
- Full – motion video

Satellite based technology in OLS

- SITE 1975
- Gyan darsan of IGNOU Jan 26, 2000
- Gyan Vani Nov 2001
- EDUSAT Sept 20, 2004
- Tele conferencing
- Audio tele conferencing
- The lecture
- Phone – in programme
- Audio tele- conferencing supported by visuals
- Tele- writing

- Tele-tutorial
- Video conferencing
- Two way Audio and Video conferencing
- Tele – seminar
- Computer network based conferencing
- Computer mediated tele – seminars

Use of resource centers in OLS

- Use the group learning techniques
- Explore the possibilities of RC
- Discussion
 - Collaborative discussion
 - Student run discussion
- Tutorials
 - Small group study
- Brain storming
- workshops

- Seminar
- co-operative learning
- Project
- simulation exercises
- Mediated feedback discussion
 - Micro teaching
- Usage of RC for organising these group leaning activities

Use of flexible learning approach in OLS

- Flexibility in selecting material
- Choosing the course
- Interaction mode
 - ICT, online etc.
- Choosing the guide
- Choosing the syllabus
- Web based flexibility
- Role of ICT in flexible learning

Virtual campus based system in OLS

- Nature of virtual campus
- Use of virtual campus
- Compensating the real social group learning
- Establishing peer learning in OLS
- Concept of virtual campus
- Virtual lectures
- Group activities

Use of mobile learning (M- Learning) approach in OLS

- Mobility in learning
- PDA, smart phone , mobile phone, palm tops, I pod
- Podcasating
- Wireless communication like Wifi and bluetooth etc.