

Altamira cave:
30,000 years



2,000 B.C

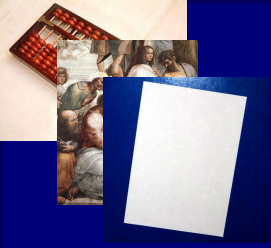


510 B.C



105

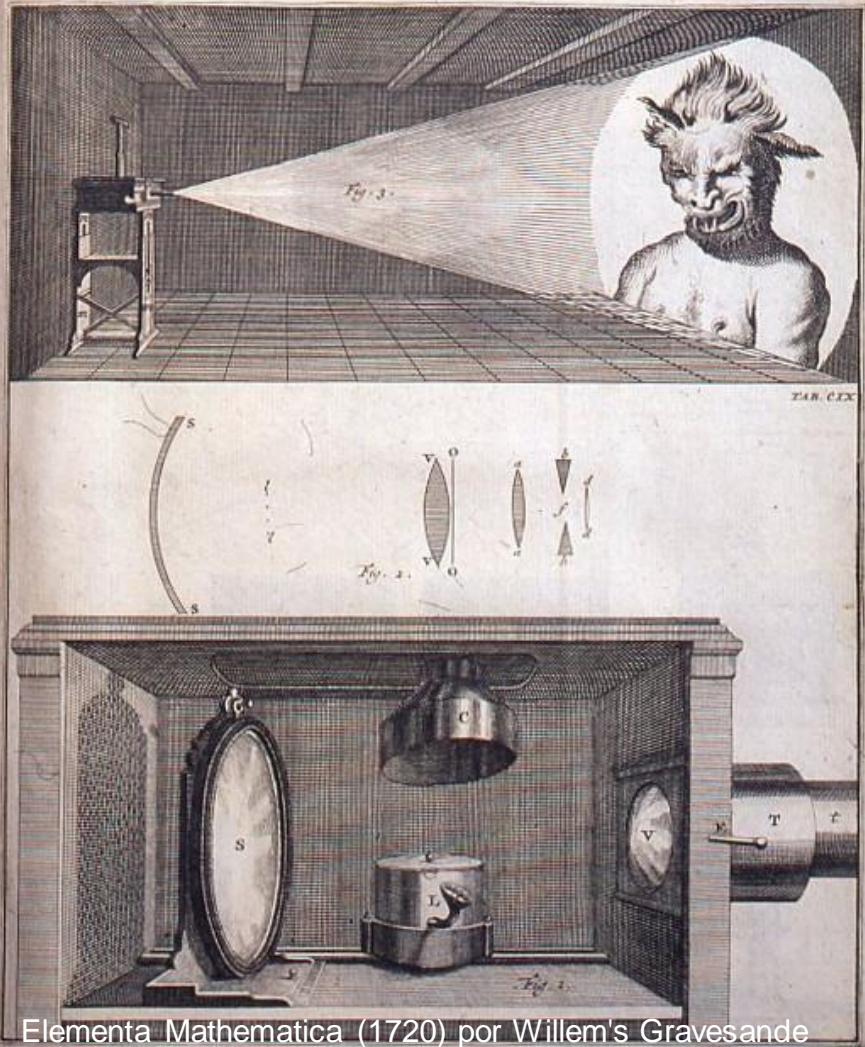
1450



XVII c.



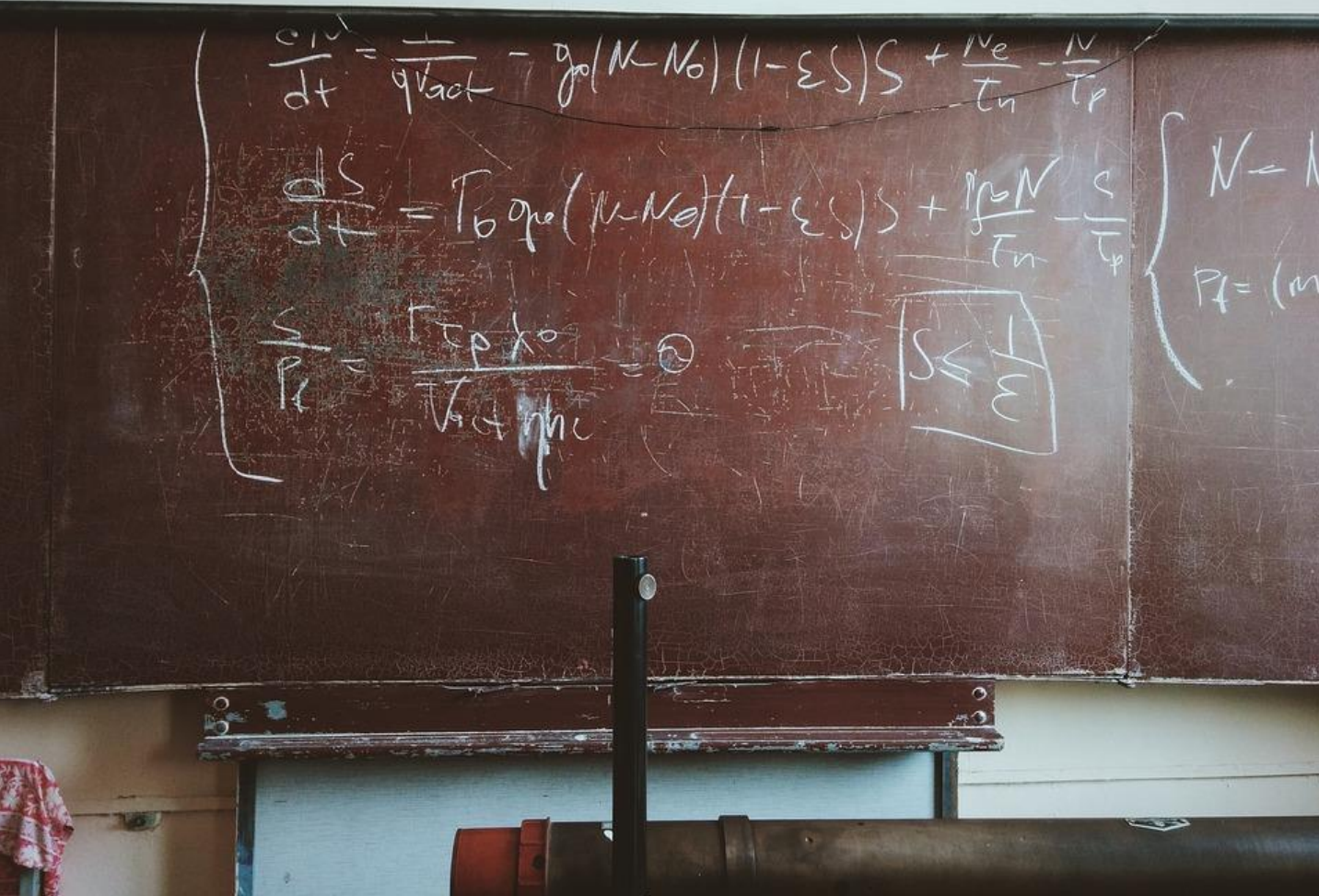
XVII c.



Elementa Mathematica (1720) por Willem's Gravesande

XVIII c.



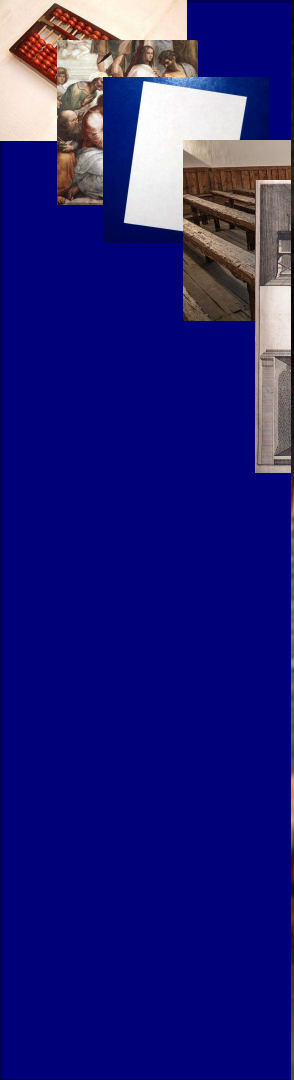


$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{dN}{dt} &= \frac{1}{qV_{act}} - q_0(N-N_0)(1-\epsilon S)S + \frac{N_e}{T_n} - \frac{N}{T_p} \\ \frac{dS}{dt} &= T_0 q_0(N-N_0)(1-\epsilon S)S + \frac{q_0 N}{T_n} - \frac{S}{T_p} \\ \frac{S}{P_k} &= \frac{T_{cp} \lambda_0}{T_{act} \eta_{mc}} = @ \end{aligned} \right.$$

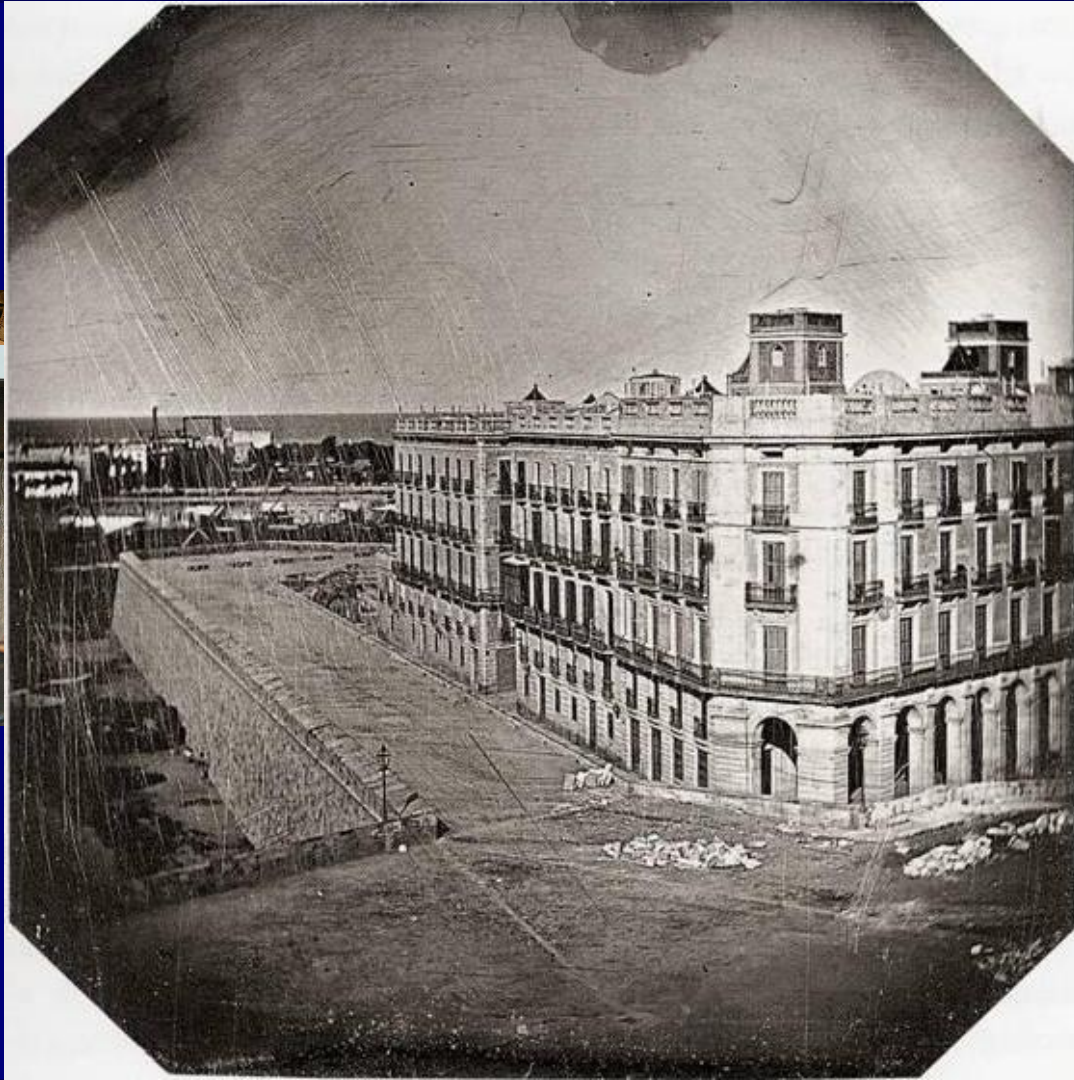
$$|S| \leq \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

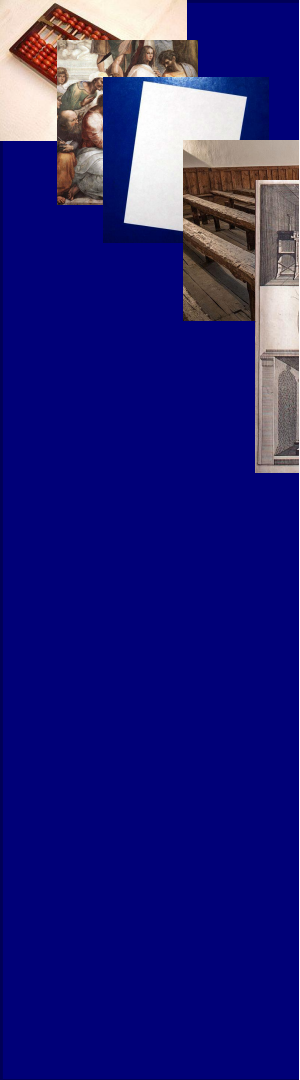
$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} N &= N_0 \\ P_k &= (m) \end{aligned} \right.$$

1800



1826





1900

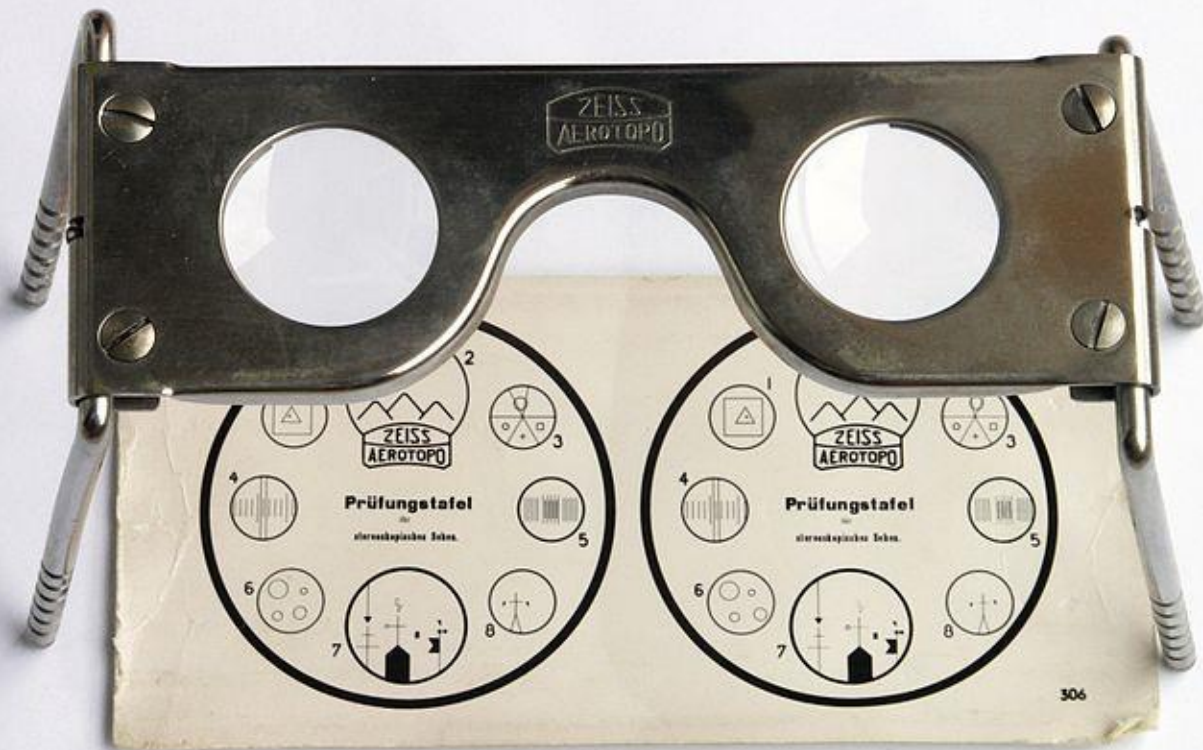
4,000 YEARS



4,000 YEARS

**The fundamentals of
classroom
as we know it**

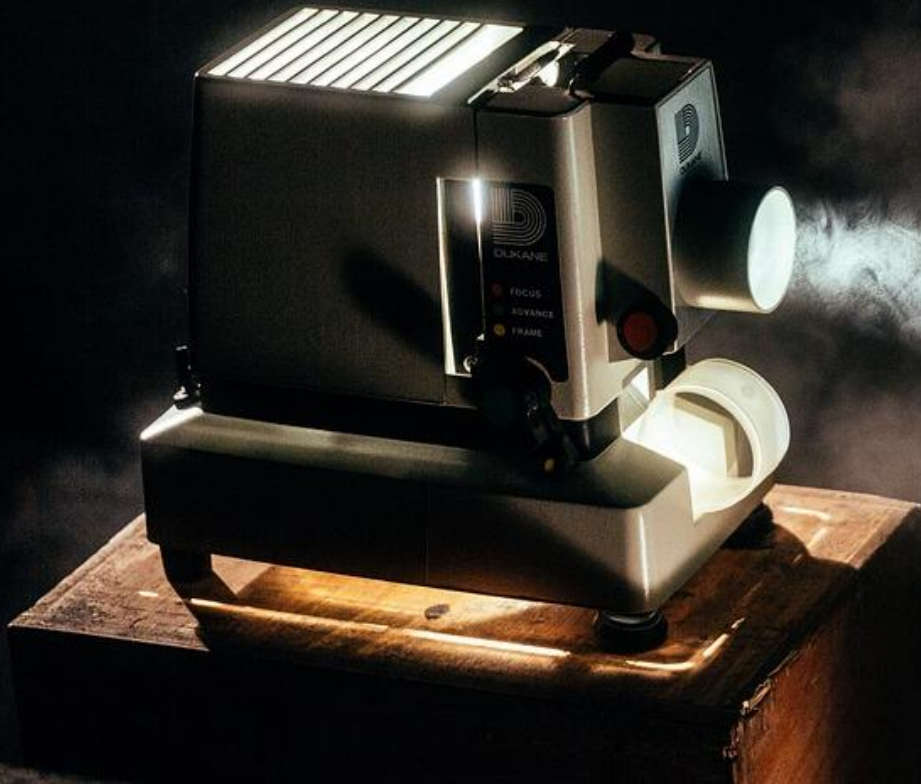
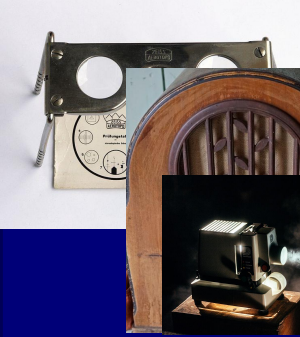
1905



1905



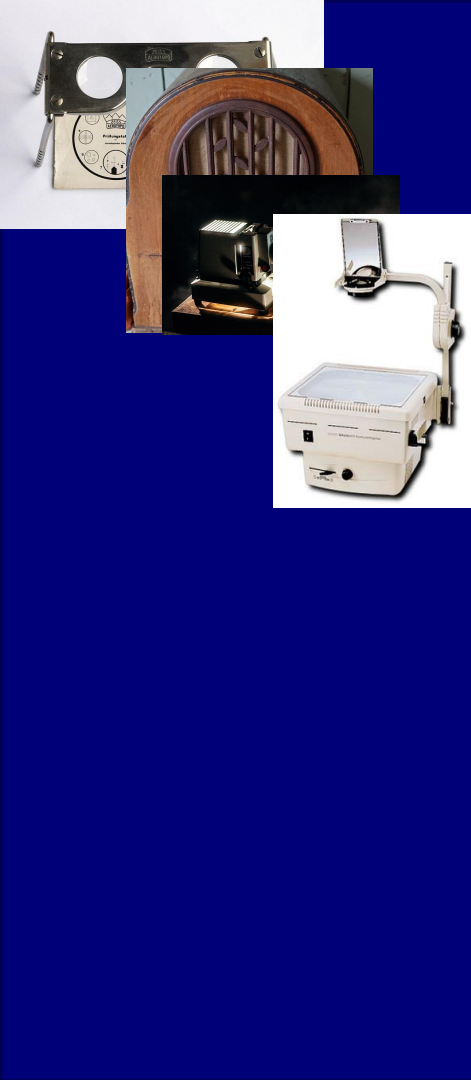
30's



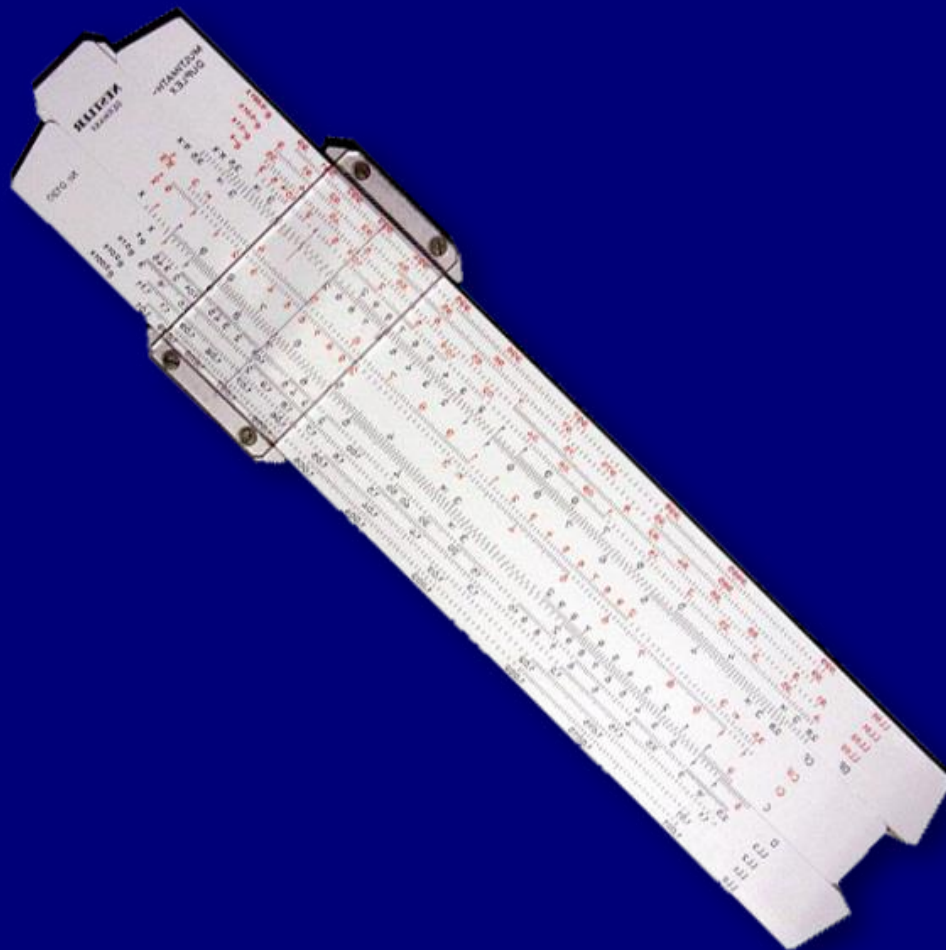
40's



40's



50's



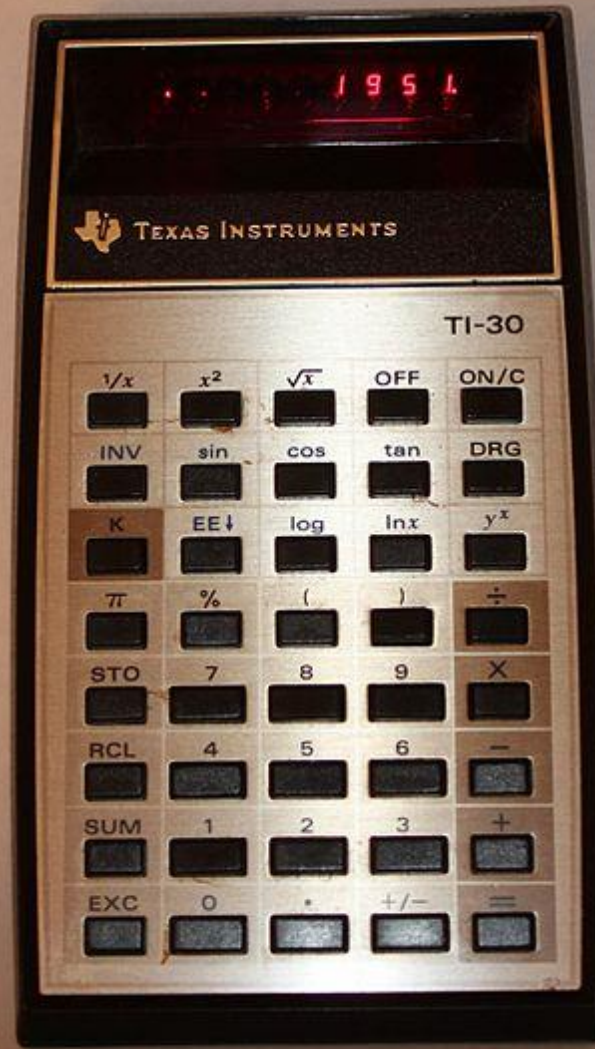
60's



70's



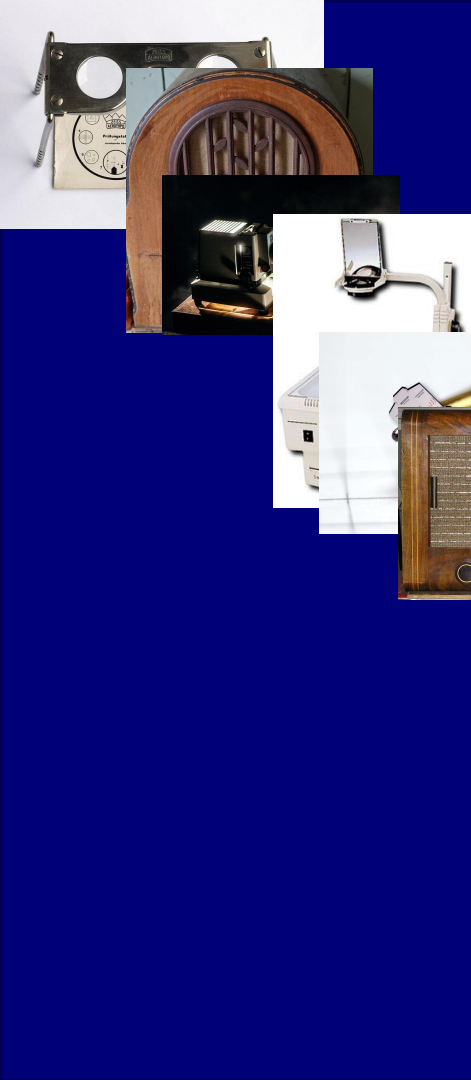
70's



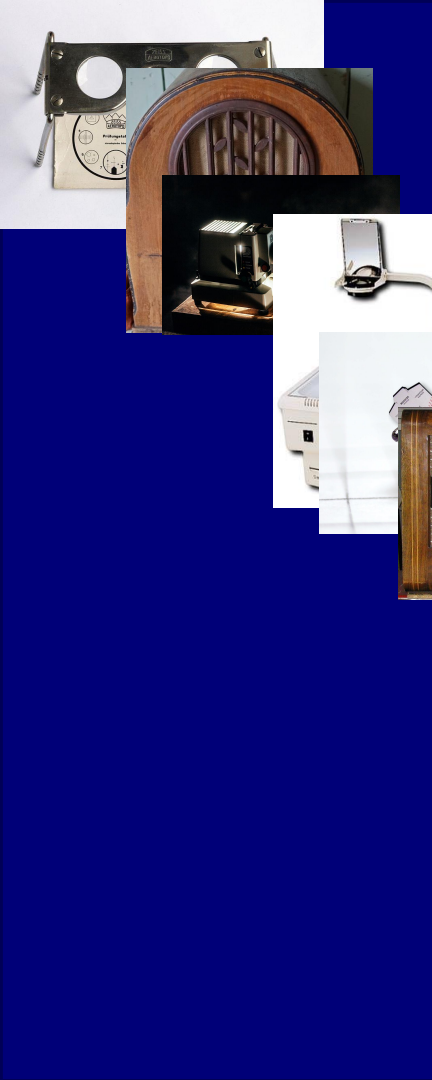
80's



90's



1994



100 YEARS



100 YEARS

**Audiovisual support come into
the classroom and access to
information is faster**

2001



2004

facebook

2005



facebook

You Tube

2007

face

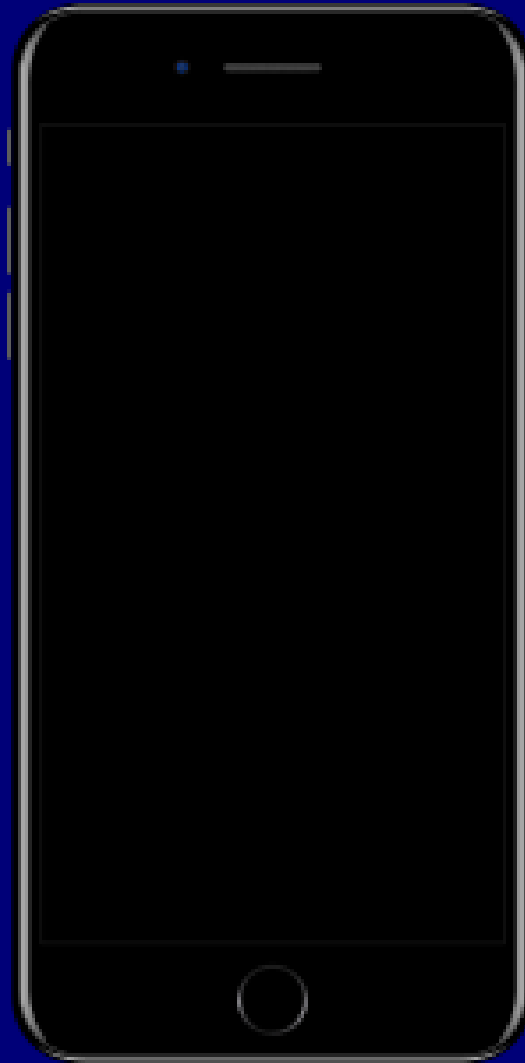
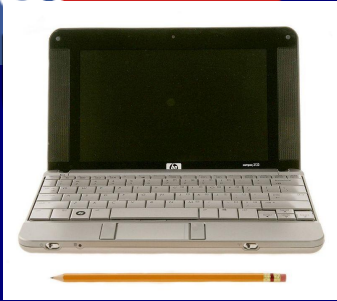


2007



facebook

Yo



2008



facebook

Yo



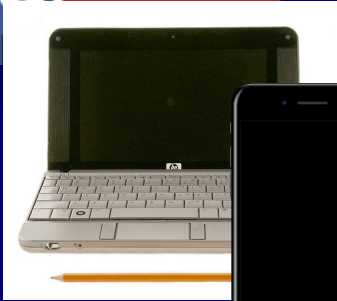
MOOC

2009



facebook

Yo

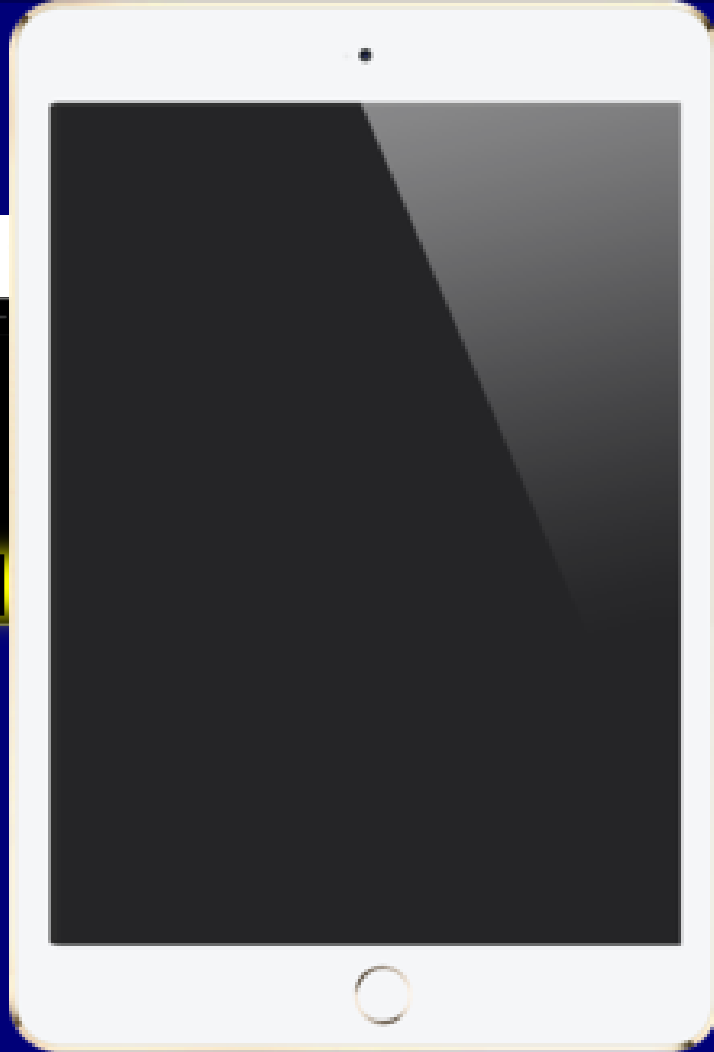


2010



facebook

Yo





facebook

Yo



MO



10 YEARS

10 YEARS

**Information is anywhere and easy to
access**

**Communication is synchronous and
immediate**

Technology is personal

- **Education is facing an exponential progress: 4,000 – 100 – 10**
- **Always looking for:**
 - To access knowledge
 - To keep knowledge to remember

Broadband Internet smartphones and better communication ways add:

- Synchronous
- New way of sharing Information
- Lifelong learning
- Relationships have evolved from the near spaces to worldwide
- Students can get “formal” learning out of the university

**There is no more
stationary state:**

CHANGE IS THE RULE

Video: history of technology in education



**"Knoc, knoc! from the future:
are universities opening the
door to changes?"**

Dr. A. Perez-Navarro

**WHY INNOVATION CAN BE THE
ANSWER?**

**WHO ARE THE ACTORS OF
INNOVATION?**

WHAT IS THE PLOT OF INNOVATION?

HOW CAN INNOVATION BE MANAGED?

CONCLUSION AND EVALUATION

**WHY INNOVATION CAN BE THE
ANSWER?**

DEFINITION 1:



It goes far beyond the confines of research labs to users, suppliers and consumers everywhere – in government, business and non-profit organisations, across borders, across sectors, and across institutions.

The Oslo Manual for measuring innovation defines four types of innovation: product innovation, process innovation, marketing innovation and organisational innovation.

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Education???



DEFINITION 2:

Innovation refers to the creation of new or significantly improved: Products, processes, marketing, organization that add value to markets, governments and society.

Innovation is everywhere, for example:

- In the private sector: Companies placing design at the heart of their practices
- In the public sector: Online public services saving people time and money
- In the third sector: Quality care for the elderly by social innovators



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Education???

INNOVATION IS AN ALIEN
TERM IN EDUCATION

DEFINITION 3: John Kao

Innovation is the ability of individuals, companies and entire nations to continuously create their desired future

John Kao, “Innovation Nation” (2007)

DEFINITION 4:

Making changes to the learning/training process to produce improvements in the learning outcomes. However, to be considered as educational innovation, the process needs to respond to needs, should be effective and efficient, plus being sustainable over time and with transferable results beyond the particular context in which emerged.

DEFINITION 4:

Making changes to the learning/training process **to produce improvements** in the learning outcomes. However, to be considered as educational innovation, the **process needs to respond to needs**, should be effective and efficient, plus being sustainable over time and with transferable results beyond the particular context in which emerged.

Sein-echaluze Lacleta, M. L., Fidalgo Blanco, Á., & García-Peñalvo, F. J. (2014). Buenas prácticas de Innovación educativa: Artículos seleccionados del II congreso Internacional sobre Aprendizaje, Innovación y competitividad, CINAIC 2013. RED. Revista de Educación a Distancia, 44. Retrieved from <http://www.um.es/ead/red/44/>



**INNOVATION IS A DIFFERENT
WAY TO SATISFY OR SOLVE A
NEED AND/OR TO ADAPT TO A
NEW SCENARIO**



WHY INNOVATION CAN BE THE ANSWER?

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CONCLUSION AND EVALUATION

**WHO ARE THE ACTORS OF
INNOVATION?
(IN HIGH EDUCATION)**

The diagram consists of a central horizontal bar with the text "OPERATIONS/TECHNOLOGY DEPT." in white. To the left of the bar is a large dark blue downward-pointing triangle containing the text "Decision makers" in white. To the right of the bar is a large dark blue upward-pointing triangle containing the text "Teachers Facilitators 'Innovators'" in white. The entire diagram is set against a solid yellow background.

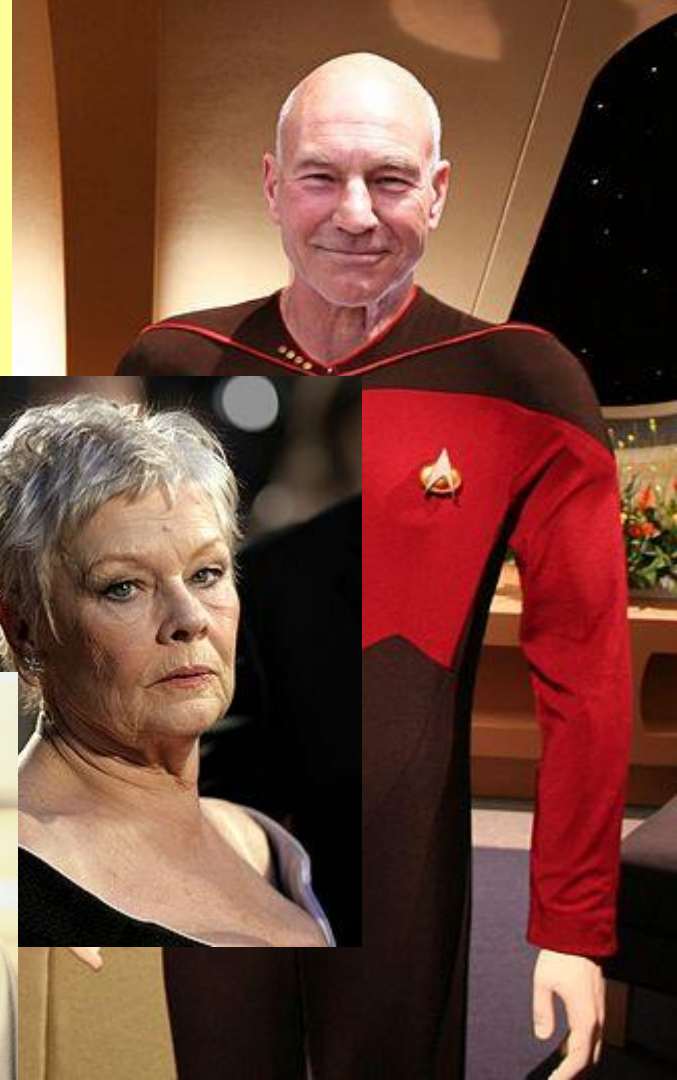
Decision
makers

OPERATIONS/TECHNOLOGY
DEPT.

Teachers
Facilitators
"Innovators"
"

DECISION MAKERS: THE CHIEF

- Strategic view
- Have the power of giving resources



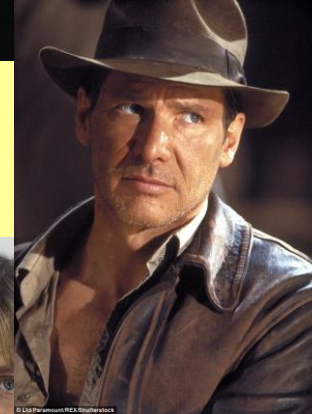
DECISION MAKERS: THE CHIEF

- Strategic view
- Have the power of giving resources
- Can make mistakes: like not taking risk of making mistakes



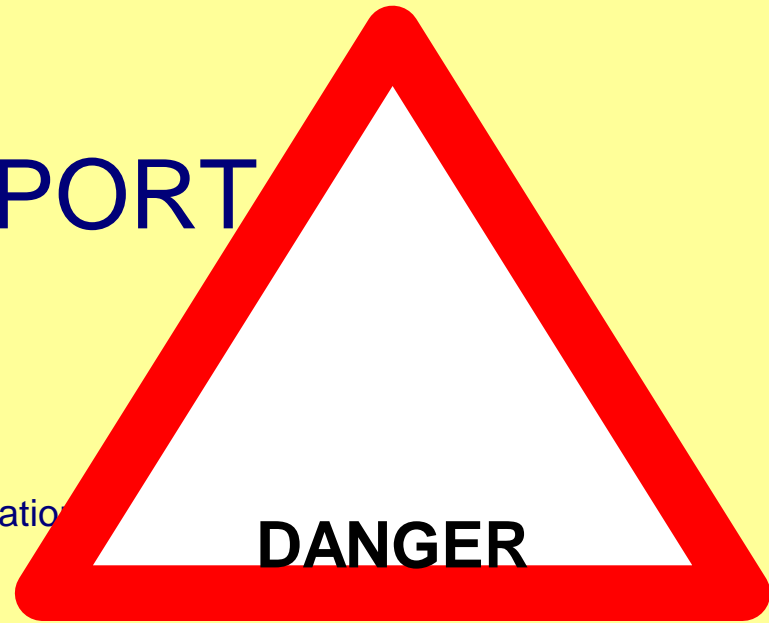
TEACHERS AND SUPPORT STAFF

- Implement the innovations from the decision makers
- Know the needs and propose bottom-up innovations
- Fight for getting resources
- Innovate for innovating



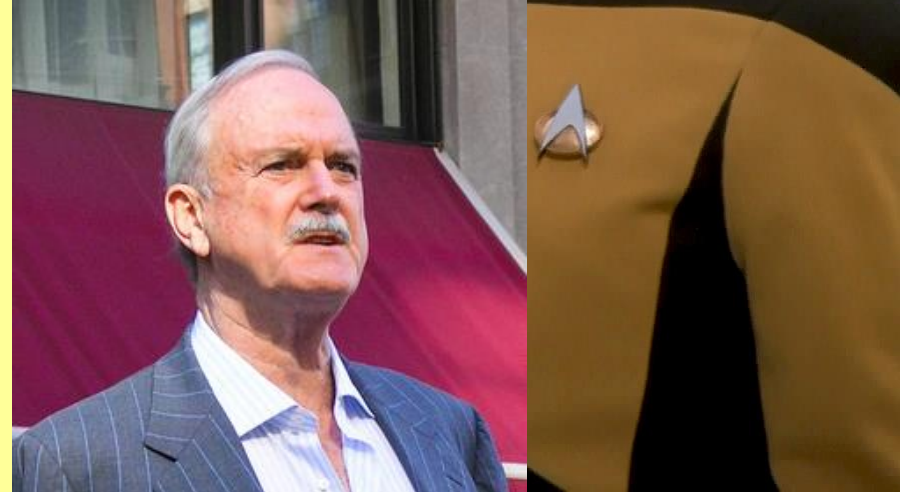
TEACHERS AND SUPPORT STAFF

- Implement the innovations from the decision makers
- Know the needs and propose Propose bottom-up innovation
- Innovate for innovating
- Fight for getting resources.
- Ignore previous evidences
- Deny results and think that are right.
- Opinatic dangers



FACILITATORS

- Innovation managers
- Can decide what will be considered as innovation
- Can link bottom and up



FACILITATORS

- Innovation managers
- Can decide what will be considered as innovation
- Can link bottom and up
- **Can think as themselves as teachers or decision makers**



INNOVATORS



INNOVATORS

- Think that “new is good”
- Start many different projects and finishing none
- Can destroy innovation because of “false innovation” saturation
- Waste resources



TECHNOLOGY

- Were Disruptive
- Innovation is a risk
- Need innovation
- Key role in technological innovations
- They act as top-down, and also as bottom-up within the department
- Focused on keep everything working.



TECHNOLOGY UNIVERS

- Companies that offer solutions useful for eLearning Universities
- Allow to have the last technology for a single prize.
- Proven technology
- Changes are faster



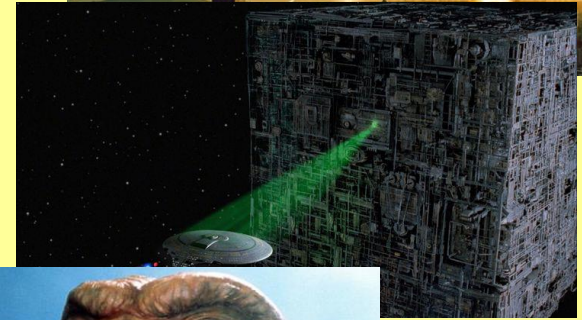
TECHNOLOGY UNIVERS

- Companies that offer solutions useful for eLearning Universities
- Allow to have the last technology for a single prize.
- Proven technology
- Changes are faster
- Can kill internal innovation
- Loose of personality: institution adapt to technology, instead of adapting technology to institution.
- Can substitute Academy



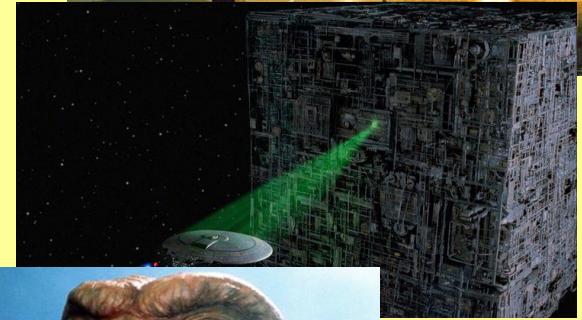
ALIENS

- Bring disruption
 - Smartphones were born in a computer (not a phone) manufacturer,
 - Roomba was born in a robot (not a vacuum cleaner) manufacturer,
 - Bulbs were born from a scientist (not from a candle manufacturer)
 - Train's were born from a steam machines manufacturer (not from a horse breeder)



ALIENS

- Bring disruption
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ALIENS



We do not know who they are, not where they are,
but, sure, they are there...

And they will invade us if we are not prepared...

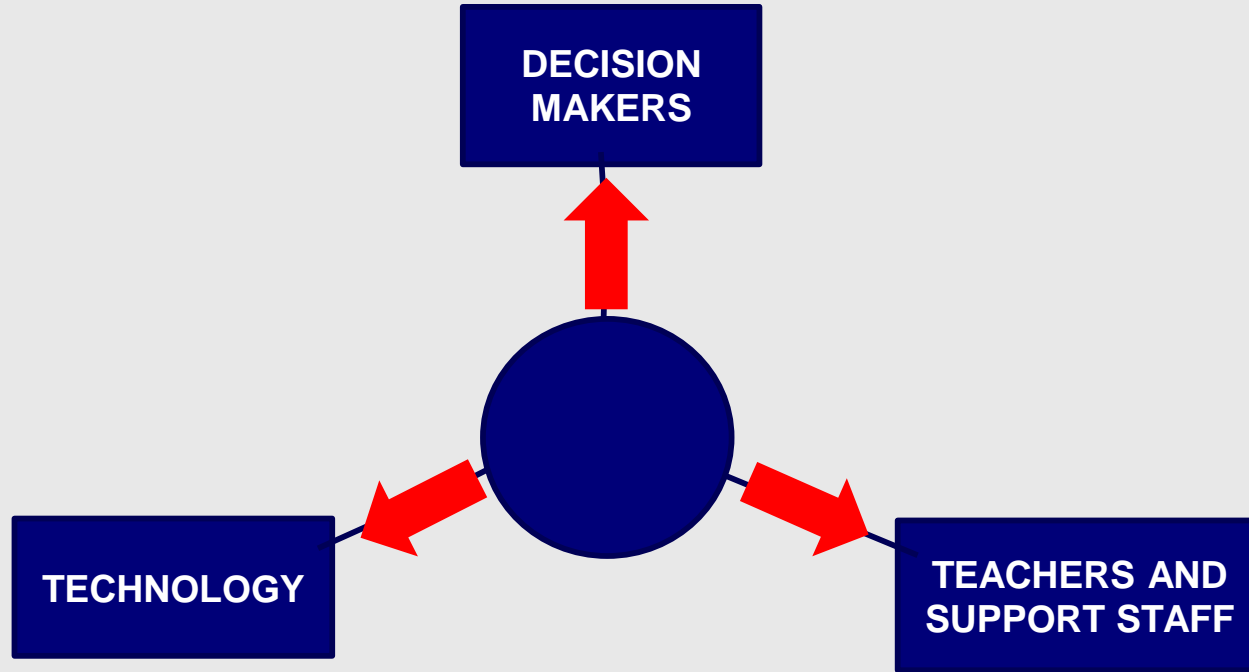
WHY INNOVATION CAN BE THE ANSWER?

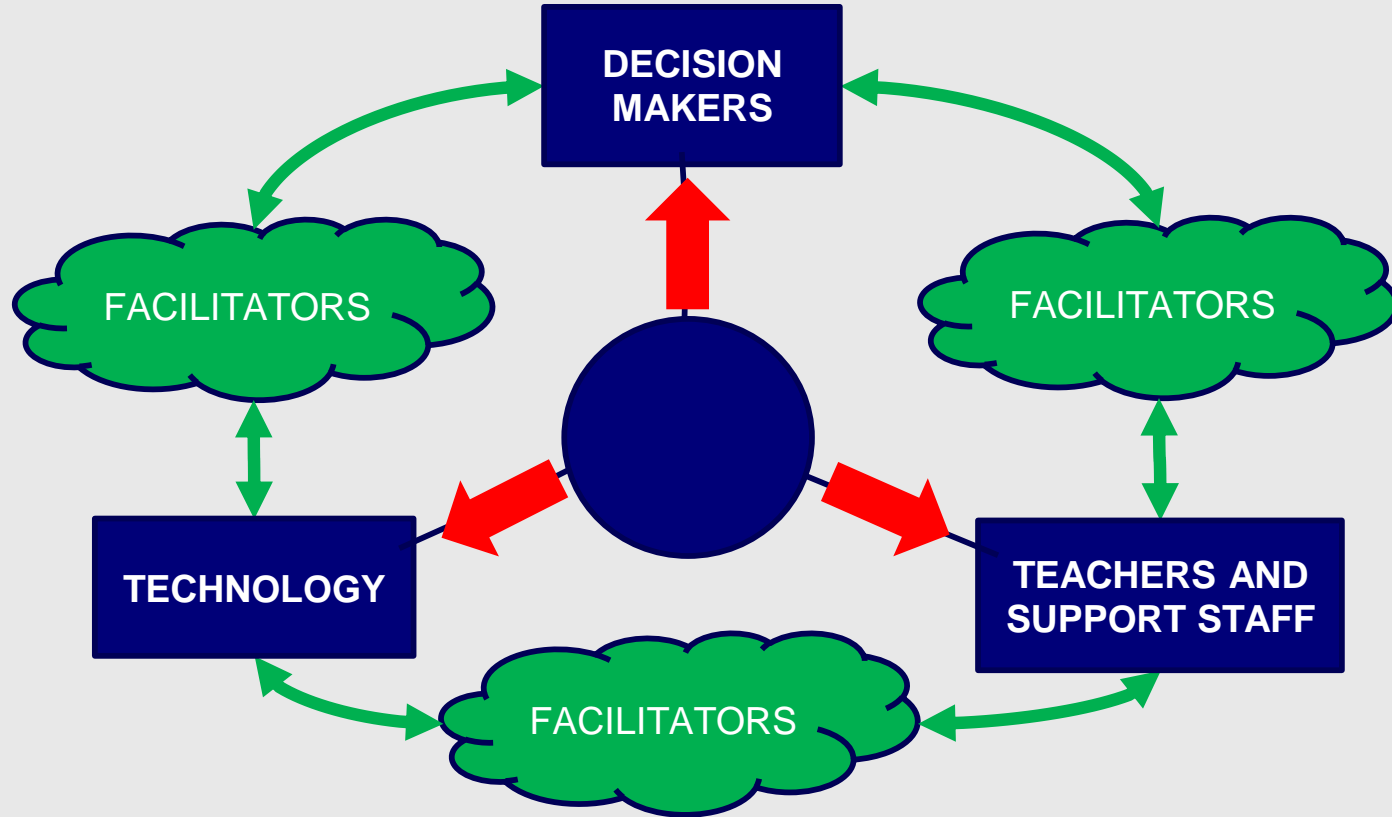
WHO ARE THE ACTORS OF INNOVATION?

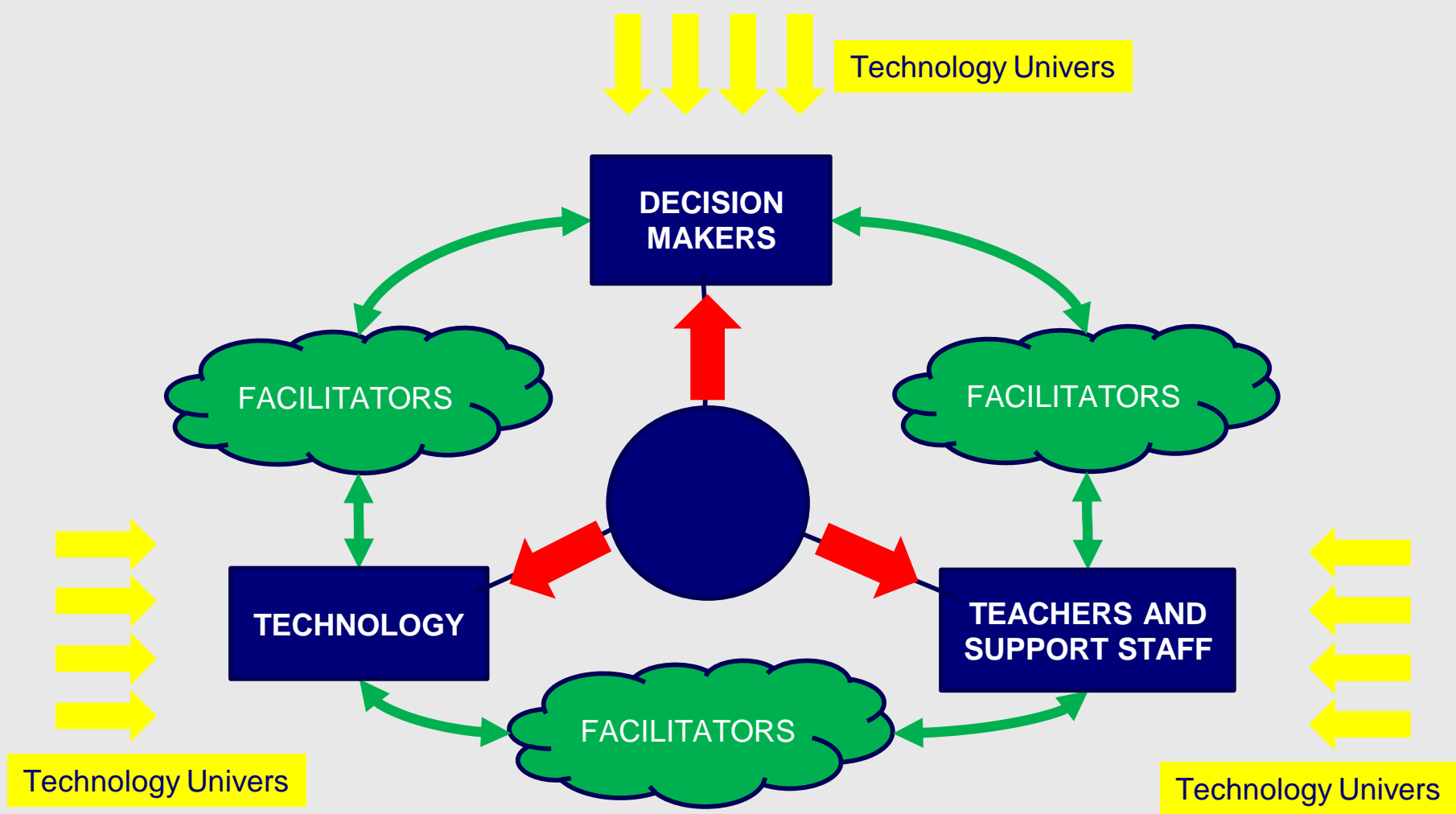
WHAT IS THE PLOT OF INNOVATION?

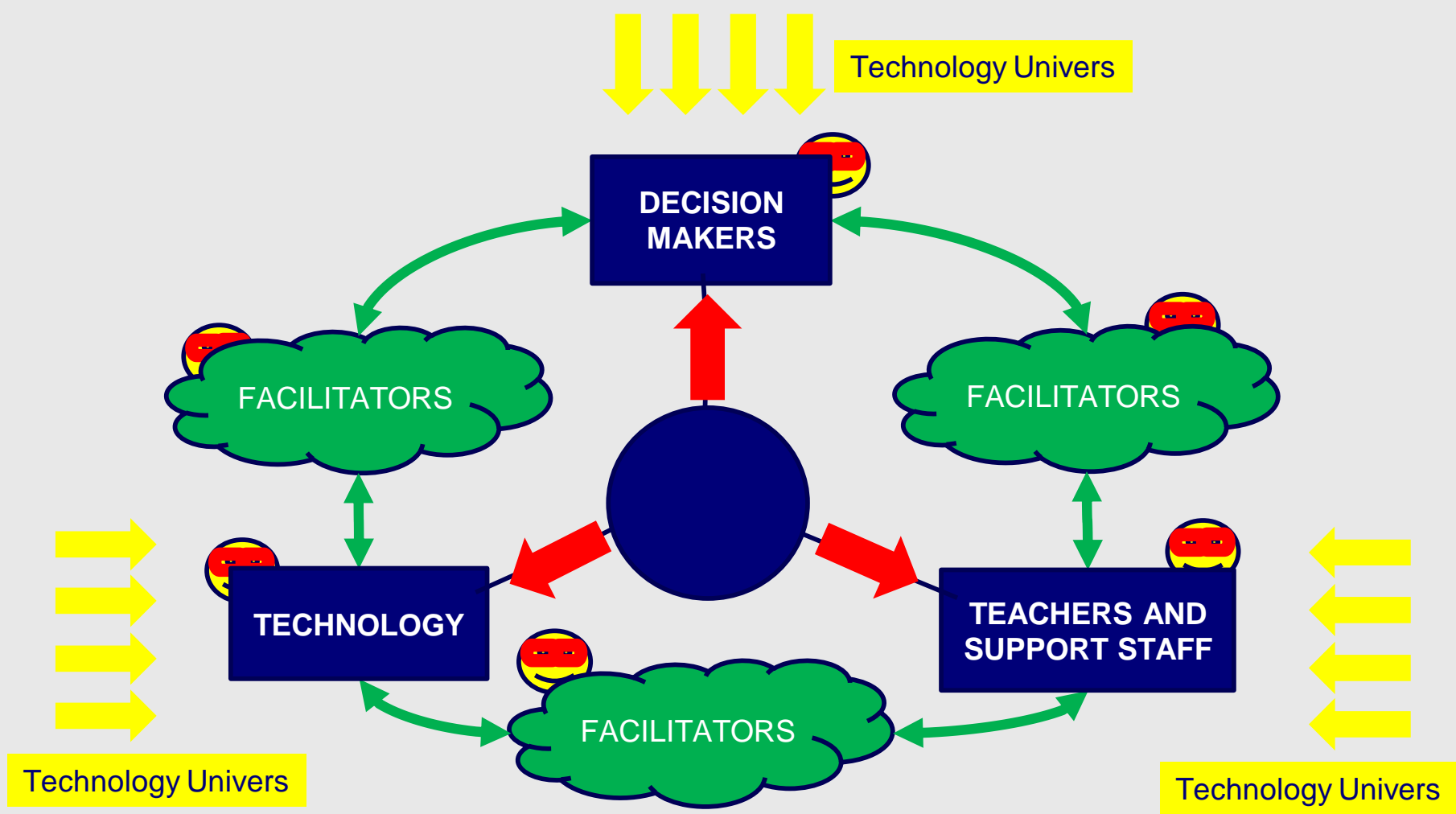
HOW CAN INNOVATION BE MANAGED?

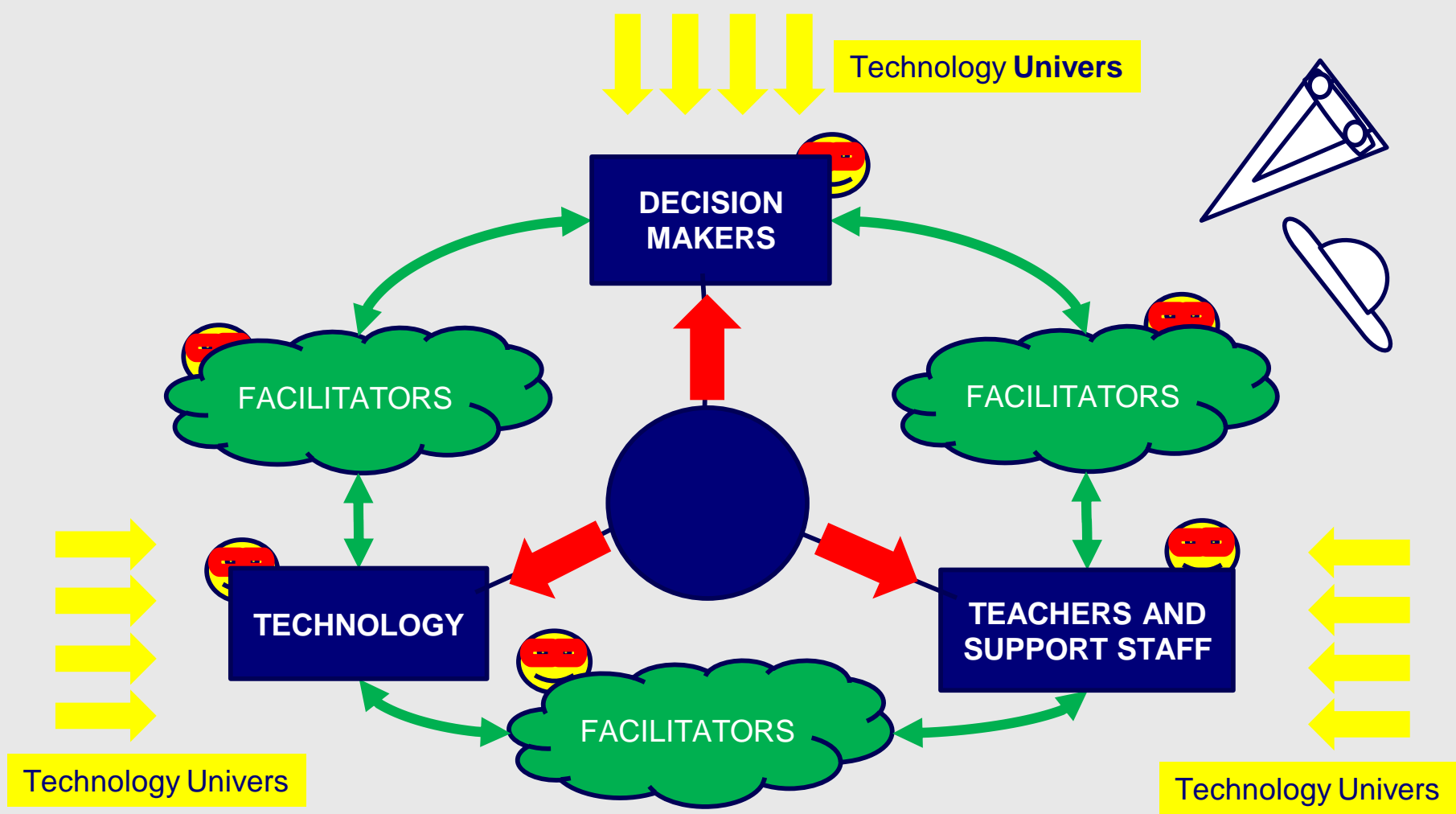
CONCLUSION AND EVALUATION











WHY INNOVATION CAN BE THE ANSWER?

WHO ARE THE ACTORS OF INNOVATION?

WHAT IS THE PLOT OF INNOVATION?

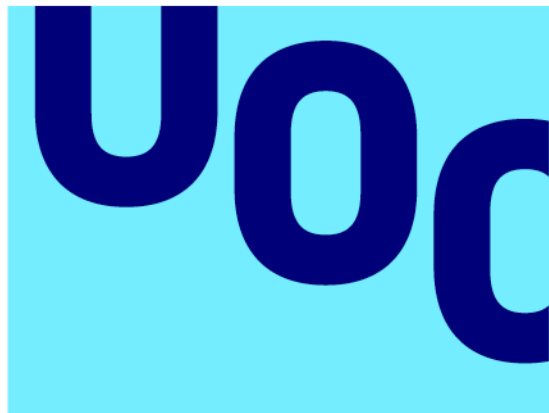
HOW CAN INNOVATION BE MANAGED?

CONCLUSION AND EVALUATION



R&I

research.uoc.edu



Universitat Oberta de Catalunya



52.000

students

58.000

graduates

3.000

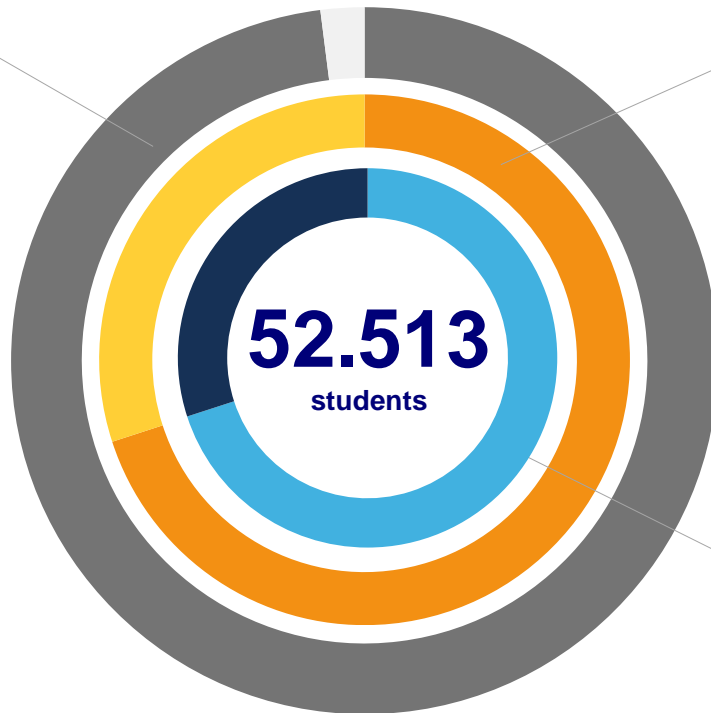
Collaborators

300

Lecturers

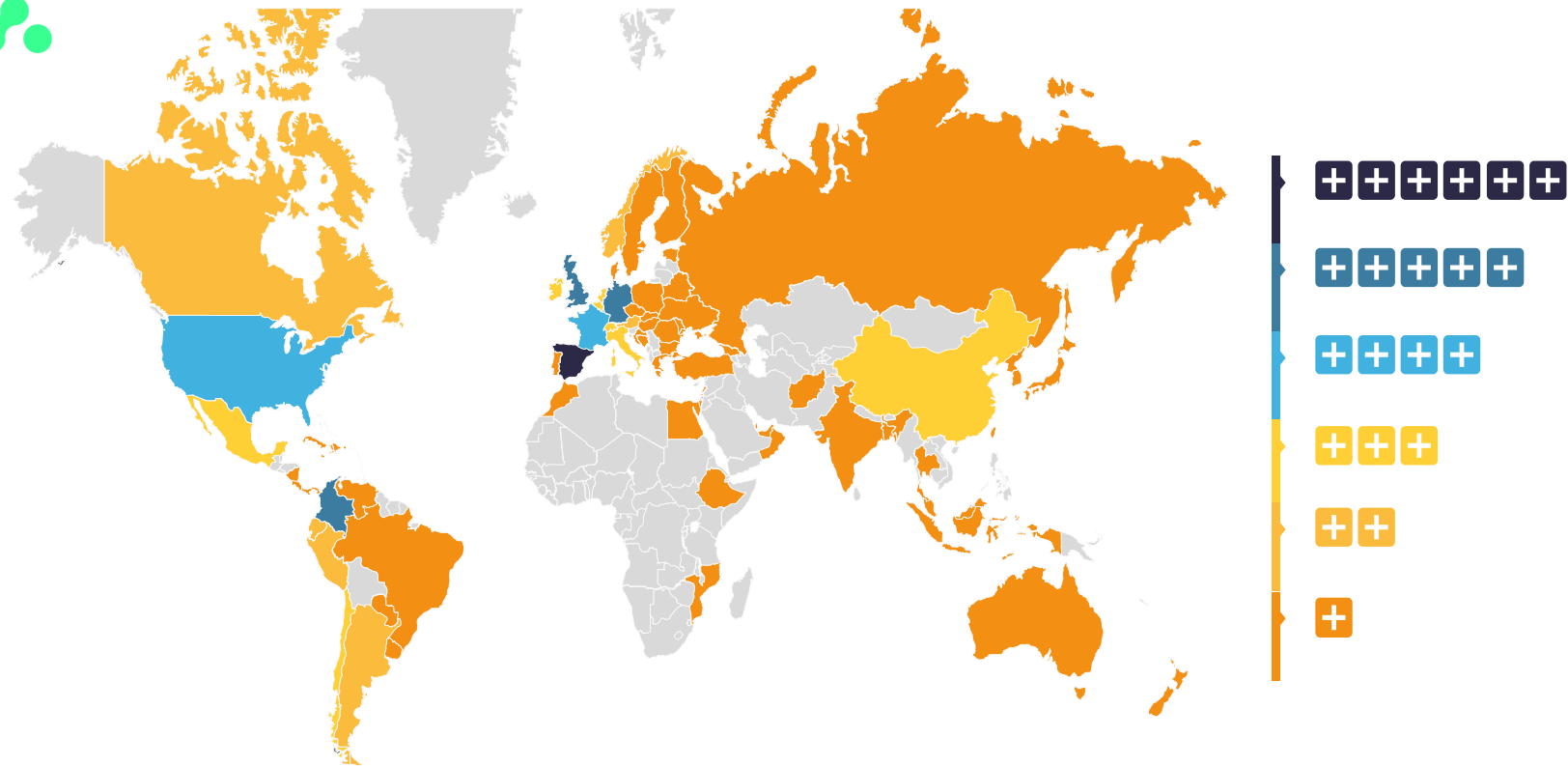


98 %
Study and
work



70 %
Previous
grade

64 %
Older than
30



Directions



Decision
makers

- Strategic plan collaborative constructed
- Research and innovation commission where decision about both items are taken
- Office specialized in management of projects, although nowadays is only devoted to research



eLearn Center

Decision makers

- Translational research
- Priority lines
- Agreements and negotiation with Technology Department
- Observatory



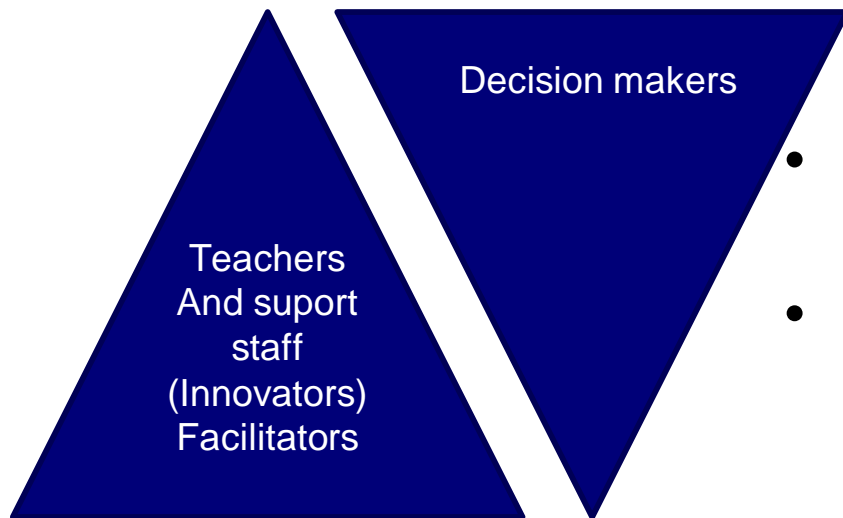
eLearn Center

A large, solid blue equilateral triangle pointing upwards, serving as a diagrammatic element. Inside the triangle, the text 'Facilitators (Innovators) Teachers' is written in white, centered horizontally and vertically.

Facilitators
(Innovators)
Teachers

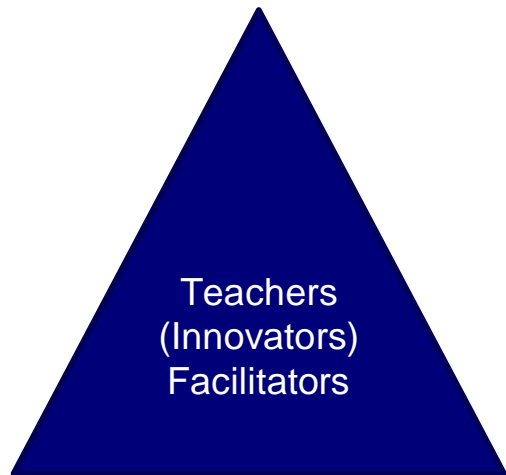
- Proposal from teachers and support staff
- Competitive projects
- Coordination with other departments.
- Diffusion is required
- Laboratory of innovation to make tests
- DataMart to learning analytics
- Agreements and negotiation with Technology Department

Departments



- Bottom-up innovation paths are not structured
- Use facilitators (eLearn center)

Department of Computer Science Multimedia and Telecommunication



- Promotion of innovation
- Observatory
- Definition of what will be considered as innovation → Diffusion and Evaluation is required
- Teachers will receive badges and time for innovating

Externalisation



Technology
univers

The diagram illustrates the process of externalisation using two dark blue triangles. The left triangle is inverted and contains the text 'Technology univers'. The right triangle is upright and is empty. The two triangles are positioned such that their hypotenuses are adjacent, forming a larger triangular shape.

- External companies act as consultants, developers and integrators

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Kahoot.it

<https://play.kahoot.it/#/k/00416e2f-d43c-474b-9a5a-222a5da07990>

R&I

Uoc

 tonipereznavarr@twitter

Antoni Perez-Navarro

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 UOCresearch

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