



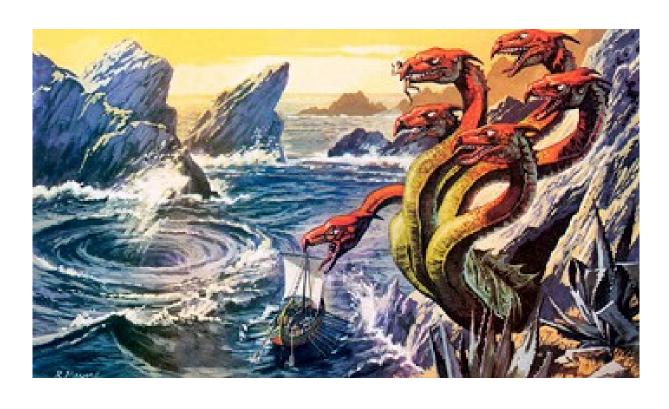
Capturing and transacting 'value for students' in the Digital University: the Blockchain Educational Passport

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HE leadership: caught between the Scylla and Charybdis of efficiency and inclusivity

HE REFORM ENGLAND - POLICY JOURNEY

STUDENT CENTRED MARKETISATION OF KNOWLEDGE?

1992 FURTHER AND HIGHER EDUCATION ACT

Funding of UG degrees - tuition diversification of degrees

Among many changes the main one was to give polytechnics university status creating two layers: pre and post 1992, or research and teaching focused universities

BROWNE REPORT (BIS, 2010)

Removal of £3,290 tuition fees cap upfron student loans by government better information about teaching quality first step into free HE market STUDENTS AT THE HEART OF THE SYSTEM (BIS, 2011)

Tuition fees, opening to alternative providers Improving the student experience Increasingf social mobility Focus on teaching quality

HIGHER EDUCATION: SUCCESS
AS A KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY
(BIS, 2016)

Creating a competitive market choice for students (TEF) New regulatory framework

HIGHER EDUCATION
AND RESEARCH ACT 2017

Replacement of 1992 Act establishment of Office for Students (OfS) bringin together reforms since 2010

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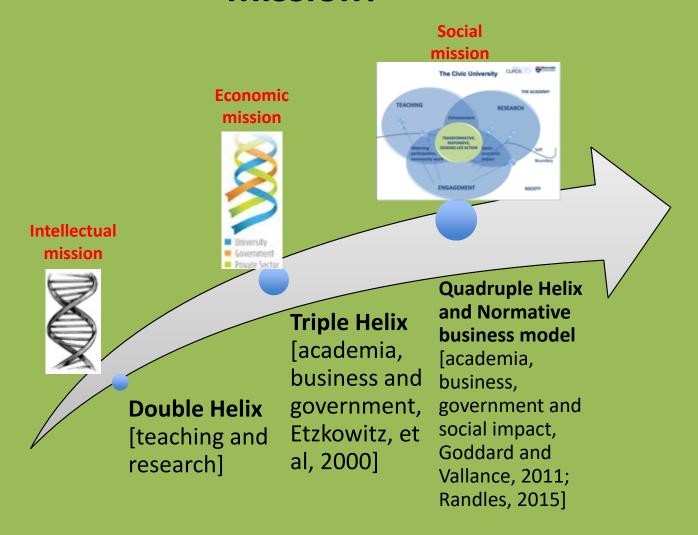
25 years of HE reform:

- * Opening to new providers (massification of HE)
- * Opening to competition (Marketisation)
- * New funding system
- * New regulatory system
- * Teaching Excellence Framework
- * Value for money & cost efficiency
- * Students as consumers
- * Focus on employability

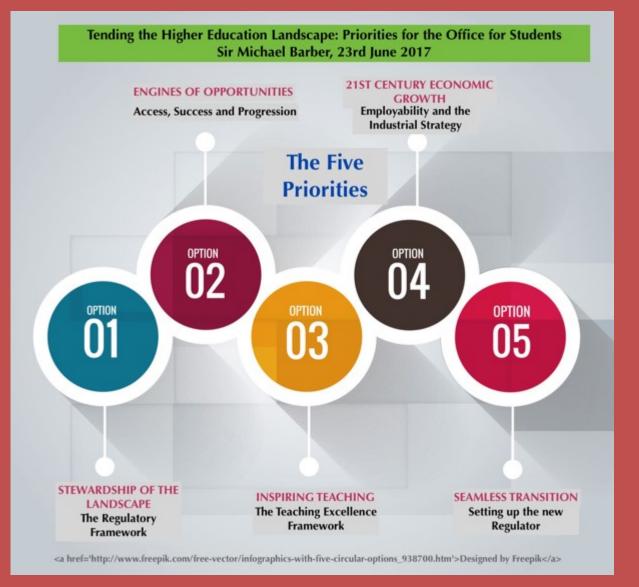
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Macro-changes - Part 1

HE in transition: From core mission to social mission?



Accountability, marketisation and mechanisation of teaching and learning?



- Value for money
- Student experience
- Student satisfaction
- Learning gains

Macro changes – Part 3 Knowledge economy, AI, IoT, blockchain disruptive innovation

The real change is still to come.

Artificial intelligence, blockchain and the Internet of Things have the potential to disrupt what and how universities work, not just how they do research and teach.

OUR RESPONSE TO THE CHALLENGE

#BlockchainEducationalPassport

Measuring value as combined worth



Valuation

A valuation is the appreciation of something based on the values we hold as determining the intrinsic and extrinsic quality of the object under valuation.

VALUES

Accountability

Accountability is the way in which we account for and therefore we are responsible for the efficiency and effectiveness by which we achieve what we value

VALUE

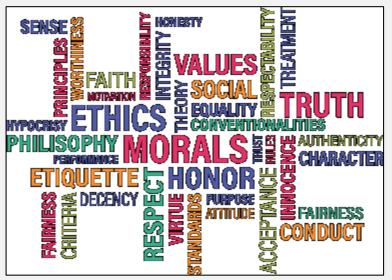
Evaluation

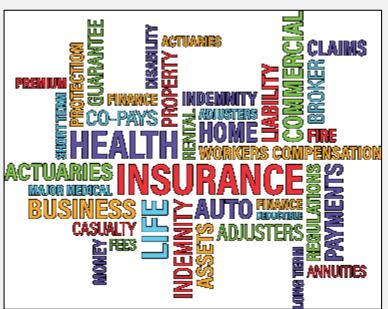
an evaluation is the method/s by which we determine the extent to which our valuation of quality matches the parameter used to ascertain the value of the object

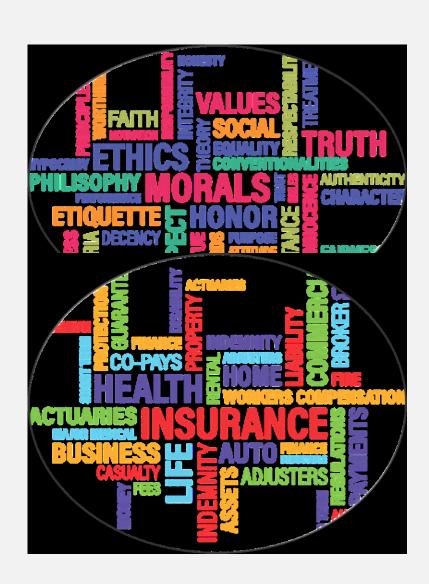
COMBINED WORTH

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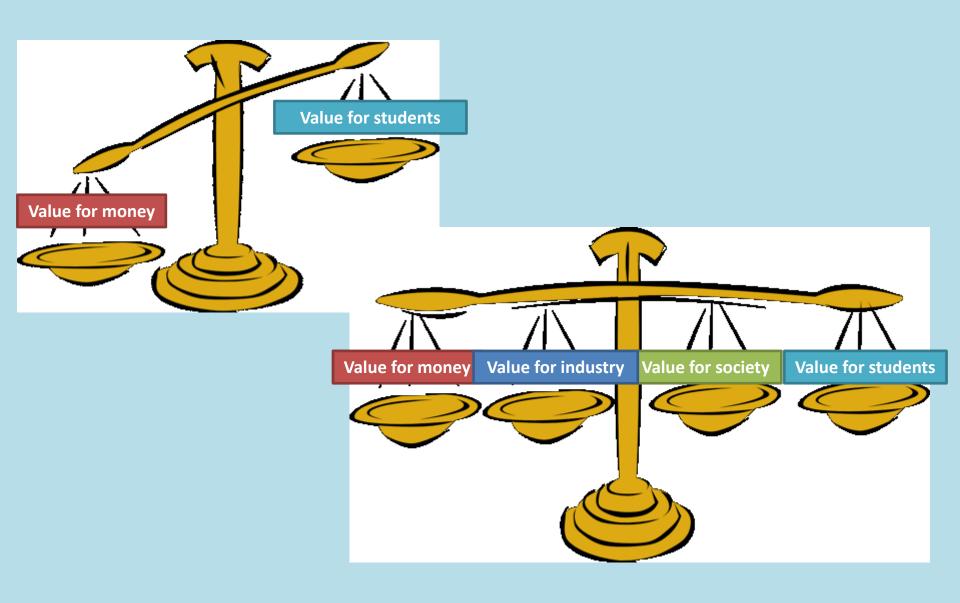
But what is that we value?



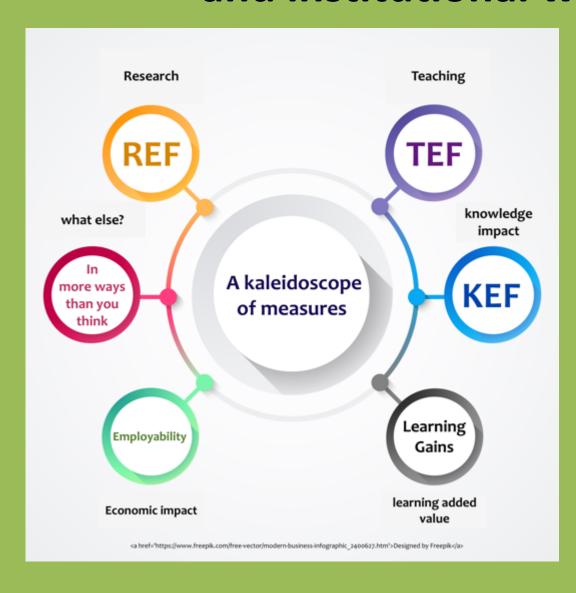




A Balancing act?

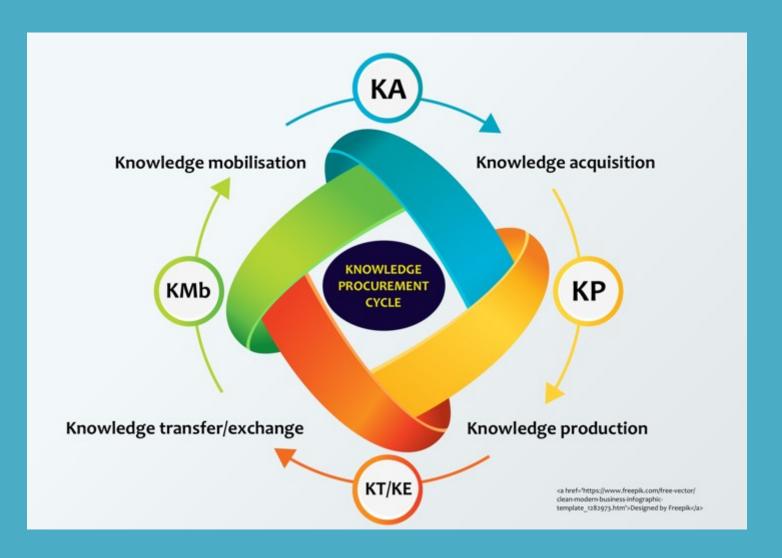


How do we <u>currently</u> account for personal and institutional worth?



- How do we combine the worth?
- Who owns the worth and data?
- How do we track the change overtime?
- How can we demonstrate personal and institutional value?

A knowledge procurement circular economy of value



BLOCKCHAIN EDUCATIONAL PASSPORT

WALLET OF LEARNING ACHIEVEMENTS



FORMAL CERTIFICATIONS

Certificates and diplomas given by public or private schools validated by the Lebanese government.

INFORMAL EDUCATION

Certificates, awards, and other proofs of learning following participation in informal education, such as that provided by NGOs

NON-FORMAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Recognition of skills, competences and other merits gained through employment or volunteering and validated by employers or others working with the child

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ABSTRACT BACKGROUND

#BlockchainEducationalPassport: A Distributed Learning Ledger



A traditional ledger accounting for transactions reflecting the exchange of objects of value and their final balance.

Key currency is money or gold although other currencies can be agreed by contracting partners.

A shared ledger accounting for transactions reflecting the exchange of objects of value and their final balance.

Key currency are cryptocurrencies although other currencies can be agreed by contracting partners.



Blockchain as the 'Ledger of everything'

'Algorithms that enable the creation of distributed ledgers are powerful, disruptive innovations that could transform the delivery of public and private services and enhance productivity through a wide range of applications.' (Government Office for Science, 2016: 5, emphasis in the original)

'We should think about blockchain as another class of things like the Internet - a comprehensive information technology with tiered technical levels and multiple classes of applications for any form of asset registry, inventory, and exchange, including every area of finance, economics, and money; hard assets (physical property, homes, cars); and intangible assets (votes, ideas, reputation, health, data, information, etc.). But the blockchain concept is even more; it is a new organizing paradigm for the discovery, valuation and transfer of all quanta (discrete units) of anything, and potentially for the coordination of all human activity at a much larger scale that has been possible before' [Swan, 2015, Preface, p. vii, emphasis added]

References

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