

# MASSIVE OPEN ONLINE COURSE (MOOC) AND SMALL PRIVATE ONLINE COURSE (SPOC)

M.OUAH1<sup>1</sup>, S.K HOULJI<sup>1</sup>, S.BOUREKKADI<sup>2</sup>, A.BABOUNIA<sup>2</sup> M.L.KERKEB<sup>1</sup>

1: Laboratory of INFORMATION SYSTEMS ENGINEERING RESEARCH GROUP  
Abdelmalek Essaadi University, Faculty of Science, Tetouan, Morocco

2 LRMO national school of commerce and management, IbnTofailUniversity, Morocco

**Abstract**— Let us start by reminding you that the term MOOC applies to all courses that can be accessed by the general public through online platforms “Small private online course.” Following a similar model by means of their online dimension, SPOCs varies in terms of their target audience: Not everybody can access it, making it accessible only to 60 members.

**Index Terms**— Massive Online Open Courses Small ;Private Online Course

## 1-Introduction

The will of developing MOOCs has given rise to the growth of varying forms of utilization.

In some cases such as xMOOCs, the underlying idea has been mutilated.

In other circumstances, for example, SPOCs (Small Private Online Courses), it is simple to utilize MOOCs in auxiliary contexts, which they were initially made.

Not everybody can access SPOC and it is restricted to at most 30 members. Records have proved that solely 14% of enrolled MOOC members finish the course. Their enlistment numbers are, obviously, large, however so is the rate of drop-out. This is due to the absence of frequent check ups. SPOC appears to be the alternative, whose ability to limit the number of participants gives way for more effectiveness.

MOOC has turned out to be well known, various suppliers have showed up, for example, Coursera, Udacity and edX.

### MOOC

The principal online course that received the appellation of MOOC (Massive Open Online Course) was called "Connectivism and Connective Knowledge", which was a course composed by George Siemens and Stephen Downes of University of Manitoba, Canada, in august 2008. Around 2,300 understudies applied for this course since it was free of charge.

MOOCs are something beyond massive open

online courses, the concept of the MOOC is combined with: the qualities and impediments of the information technology mediums and courses (edx, coursera etc)

Furthermore, the importance of the main concept that courses can be taught by the best educators from the best colleges at no charge, to any individual who is willing to apply.

There are a wide range of courses that fall within the MOOC classification. In order to make things easy, how about we break it down into two: cMOOCs and xMOOCs. The principal MOOC, given in 2008, has now been changed to what we call the cMOOC. It is almost identical to a graduate seminar than a first year recruit review course. In a cMOOC, the materials provided for the course act as a starting point for discussion, and the understudies take it from that point to assemble their private learning systems; collaboration and sharing are the core learning experiences.

Conversely, the xMOOCs have turned out to be more widespread than the MOOCs. These are examples of the courses you can find on Coursera, edX, and Udacity. They not different from huge survey courses at colleges, with lectures, readings, homeworks, and continuous assessment. Chances for communication are accessible by means of discourse boards and social networks, however it is not compulsory to participate.

MOOC is a planned online course where understudies see lectures in the form of videos,

do readings, and finish homeworks, essentially like in a customary course.

There are likewise cOOCs, BOOCs, DOCCs, SMOCs, SPOCs, and MOORs, which all offer some fundamental qualities of MOOCs, however are distinctive in their own specific manners. And after that there are web based coding courses, as Codecademy and Code School, which additionally meet the standard for massive open online courses, however they aren't regularly portrayed as MOOCs.

### MOOC history:

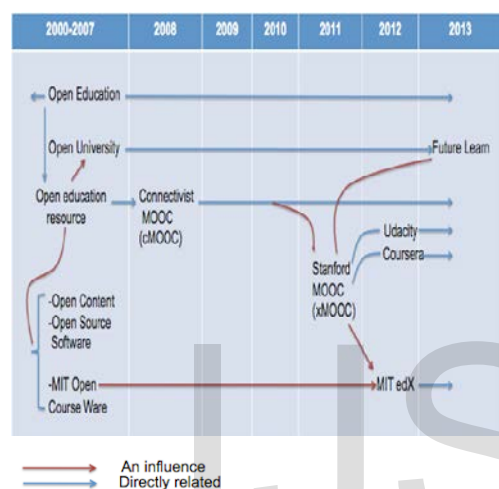


Fig. 1. Timeline of MOOC developments  
Adapted from Yuan and Powell (2013)  
MOOCs and Open Education: Implications for Higher Education (CETIS)

### Why MOOCs?

The principle purpose behind recruiting and taking courses

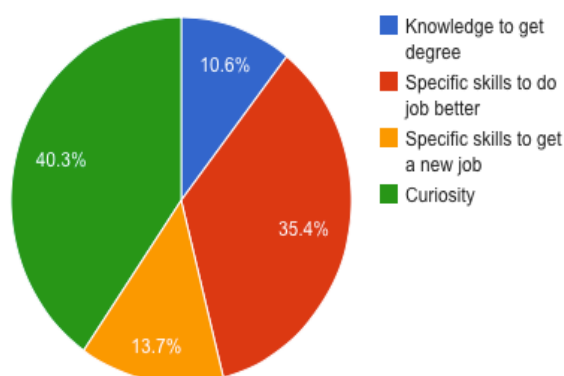


Fig. 2. Reasons for enrolling in MOOC  
Taking the measure of MOOCs

### Who takes MOOCs

Most users of the biggest MOOC platform are holders of a Bachelor's degree and an aggregate of 76.7% of users hold an undergraduate or postgraduate degree. This shows that MOOCs are being utilized as professional improvement tools for grown up students who are either in advanced education as of now or working.

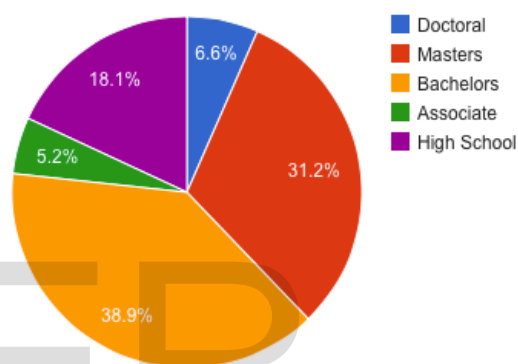


Fig. 1. Who the students are - Demographics of people taking MOOCs  
Taking the measure of MOOCs

### SPOC

MOOCs are stills gaining popularity, and numerous educators are testing different ways to upgrade learning and enhance the experience of students. Consequently, new variations have risen, a few of them are tangentially far from the main idea, however do perceive their origin. Nevertheless we have:

SPOC (Small Private Online Course): utilizes a similar foundation as the MOOCs however entry is limited to tens or hundreds. Thus, the task of instructing and evaluating large amounts of students with various foundations is massively low. It includes a recruitment procedure for candidates and a more modified ordeal.

The SPOC (Small private online course) is similar to a flipped classroom in contrast to a MOOC. Harvard and Yale are spearheading this configuration on the edX platform. A

SPOC utilizes lectures in video formats, online assets, and even MOOC-style evaluations in an ordinary college course. Up until this point, the SPOCs on edX have been available to a specific number (500) of external members, who battle for a place in the class by composing something similar to an essay for admission.

- Small private online courses
- Free
- Same straight configuration
- Less people having the capacity to take the courses – the presumption is that there shall be an application procedure, which as indicated by numerous people would open up the notion of credits and expenses

## Why SPOC?

A few big colleges on the planet are stepping into the shred. In spite of the fact that it includes the "selectiveness" club.

A recruitment procedure attached to free courses that will ignite the notion that these SPOCS are preferable and more illuminating in contrast to over those dreadful MOOCs.

SPOCs give way for greater commitment and collaboration, since they lessen the quantity of SPOC students that partake in the MOOC forum with the goal that they could profit by conversing with different students at different schools.

This model exploits essential MOOC characteristics, such as the availability of excellent materials and quick feedback to understudies by means of autograding, to augment the use of the scarce asset and teacher time.

## SPOC have such a significant number of good parts and benefits:

SPOCs are displayed as both the offspring of the MOOC and the MOOC's remedy; as opposed to being a development of many years of work in distance education, they are something new and energizing

It provides us with reasons to celebrate web based teaching approaches that function

admirably with a smaller gathering. SPOCs are online courses that are lectured and accessible by genuine individuals by means of computers, not simply modified into the PC.

Students participate in SPOC through feedback dialogues with their instructors; they can make inquiries and receive a genuine answer; and they can take part in exercises that are enhanced by genuine individuals

Similar to MOOCs, numerous SPOCs are available for recruitment by individuals from the general population. Instead of recruiting in a whole online degree, the SPOC team has made individual courses accessible on the web, anyplace.

As basically online courses with a natural touch, it is hard to understand a future without SPOCs

The risk is that in considering the SPOC as a new sensation, its advocates may disregard the significant work in online training that went before it.

Is the capability of SPOC to do what is important for our country's advanced education framework: enhance the proposition value of the university, by making it less expensive for understudies to procure a significant degree and more probable that they will do as such.

In case SPOC suppliers continue developing their efforts to utilize information to quantify each student's learning and analyze the advantages and disadvantages, they can enable educators and schools to have the ability to enhance the quality of education.

The new types of degree programs will surely compel schools to bring down the cost of a degree, to pass on to understudies the save funds from utilizing technology.

SPOC intends to gauge and enhance the nature of learning they offer as time goes on.

## The university objectives:

Enhance the innovative abilities of our team of teachers for the creation of online course

Upgrade the measure of learning online including MOOCs, SPOCs, mixed and models facilitated by the web.

- Increase the incorporation of MOOCs in the whole education procedure, even as a piece of customary courses.

- Develop SPOCs which are more aligned for our University students.

The possibility to offer a significantly more extensive scope of courses

The lowering of time that teachers should spend on regular activities

- Reducing routine work

- Personal work with teacher

- The chance for understudies to optimize their study periods

## Conclusion

Cloud computing and the movement of the software industry in the direction of software as a service has prompted exceedingly profitable tools and skills that are a greatly improved match to the classroom as compared to previous software development strategies. The future of software has been reformed and has turned in a direction that makes it simpler to educate.

MOOCs are large, instructed to thousands or a huge number of understudies at the same time, while SPOCs are little, and only tens or hundreds of people study it. MOOCs are free to the public, while SPOCs are exclusive and expensive. Both fall under online courses.

However, beneath acronyms, a SPOC is a type of online course that has been taught in Australia and around the world for over two or three decades. MOOCs were proclaimed as "the end of higher education as we know it"; SPOCs are a continuance and extension of what WORKS IN ONLINE education.

MOOCs constitute a new innovation opportunity whose possible pedagogical effect should be investigated. We contend that MOOCs themselves can offer profitable data due to their scale, and that materials of MOOC can be utilized as a part of a mixed setting called SPOC or Small Private Online Course to increase the classroom encounter.

## The future of work ...

The future of MOOCs is bright. There are numerous characteristic an open online course has over the standard educational framework

that has been the standard throughout recent years. MOOCs are in accordance with the present job market where any technique ends up outdated in 10 years or more. The years when what you realized in school stayed with you all through your working life are gone. With the fast pace of mechanical changes, consistent learning is the highest need of the day. What's more, MOOCs are well furnished to address and serve it.

## References

- [1] MOOCs and SPOCs in HSE: Challenges and Prospects. Alexander Mazurov-Higher School of Economics, 2014.
- [2] Taking the measure of MOOCs - <http://online.wsj.com/news/interactive/MOOCchrtPRINT?ref=SB10001424052702303759604579093400834738972>.
- [3] Sandra Sanchez-Gordon, Sergio Luján-Mora MOOCs GONE WILD.
- [4] Nabeel Gillani, Rebecca Eynon -Communication Patterns in Massively Open Online Courses.
- [5] Anoush Margaryan, Manuela Bianco, Allison Littlejohn - Instructional quality of Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs).
- [6] Howard Spoelstra, Peter van Rosmalen, Tilly Houtmans, Peter
- [7] Sloep - Team formation instruments to enhance learner interactions in open learning environments.
- [8] Khe Foon Hew, Wing Sum Cheung

- [9] - Students' and Instructors' Use of Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs): Motivations and Challenges 'http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.edurev.2014.05.001'

IJSER