Capacity Building Workshop (CBW1) "Collaborative, Responsible and Open Science infrastructure development": Introducing MARIHE

OPEN-ASIA: Boosting engagement of HEIs in Open Science in India and Malaysia (Project 101128493)

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What is MARIHE?

Educates professionals for HE systems and institutions, who utilise their skills to modernize institutions and help them respond to new trends.

Aims to improve the management by equipping graduates with managerial and leadership skills.

Promotes internationalisation in HE and university-business relationships by developing graduates with an entrepreneurial mindset.

Aims to improve the quality of learning and teaching and make higher education more inclusive.

- Intake: 20-24 per year (0-2 self-paying)
- Mobility:
  - S1Krems
  - S2 Tampere + summer internship
  - S3a: India or China
  - S3b: Austria/Tampere/Hungary/Germany
  - S4: Austria/Tampere/Hungary/Germany (Thesis)

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Success story of MARIHE

MaRIHE
Erasmus Mundus
Master in Research and Innovation in Higher Education

- Well established, started in 2012, now 9th cohort studying
- Selective (admission rate <10 %)
- Most established and only really international/global HE programme in Europe
- Trained professionals in academia, policy, and practise, wide alumni network
- Intership (10 ECTS) benchmarked by many
- High level of trust between the members of consortium
- Well-know by European HE policy makers

Let's meet MARIHErs!

- Name
- Country
- Background (academic, professional)

Networking: interactive workshop session

- Form 4 groups: 2 groups for India and 2 groups for Malaysia. Other OPEN-ASIA participants and MARIHE students distribute themselves among all groups equally.

  10 min

- In groups, discuss the key aspects of OS (see next slide). Each group brainstorms practical strategies and solutions to ONE OR MORE KEY ASPECTS OF OS to overcome barriers and promote OS within the contexts of India and Malaysia. MARIHE students may provide their own country experience, as relevant. Group members use paper / laptop to visualize their ideas. Groups can use printed handouts with key concepts and resources related to the topics.

  60 min

- Group representatives from India and Malaysia report back their findings (10 min/group).

  40 min

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Networking: key aspects of Open Science

1.Open Access Publishing: Open access publishing involves making research articles freely available to anyone without subscription or payment barriers. Authors retain copyright of their work, allowing for wider dissemination and increased visibility. Open access journals may use different business models, such as article processing charges (APCs) paid by authors or institutional memberships.

2. **Data Sharing and Open Data**: Data sharing involves making research data freely available to the public for reuse and verification. Open data principles emphasize transparency, accessibility, and interoperability of research data. Open data repositories provide platforms for storing and sharing datasets, ensuring long-term preservation and accessibility.

3. **Open Source Software and Tools:** Open source software refers to computer programs whose source code is freely available for anyone to use, modify, and distribute. Open source tools and platforms support various aspects of research, including data analysis, visualization, and collaboration. Community-driven development fosters innovation and collaboration among researchers and developers.

4. **Citizen Science:**Citizen science involves engaging members of the public in scientific research projects, often by collecting or analyzing data. Citizen scientists contribute to a wide range of research areas, including environmental monitoring, biodiversity conservation, and public health. Participation in citizen science projects promotes public engagement with science, enhances scientific literacy, and generates valuable data for research.

5. **Open Educational Resources (OER):** Open educational resources are freely accessible teaching and learning materials that can be used, adapted, and shared by educators and learners worldwide. OER include textbooks, lectures, quizzes, and multimedia resources, often licensed under Creative Commons or other open licenses. OER promote equitable access to education, reduce costs for students, and support innovative pedagogical approaches.

6. **Open Peer Review:** Open peer review involves disclosing the identities of peer reviewers and/or making review reports publicly available. Transparent peer review processes enhance accountability, fairness, and trust in scholarly publishing. Various models of open peer review exist, including post-publication peer review and collaborative peer review.

7. **Open Science Policies and Infrastructures**: Open science policies promote the adoption of open practices by funding agencies, institutions, and publishers. Open science infrastructures provide tools, services, and guidelines to support researchers in practicing openness throughout the research lifecycle. Collaboration among stakeholders is essential for developing and implementing effective open science policies and infrastructures.