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Objectives 8KA Gaddentic 2017

Network

Helsinki Finland

The UN-GGIM Academic Network will be a coalition of recognized universities, research and education centers or equivalent involved in the research, development and training on geospatial and land information and related matters.

- The Academic Network will be a platform for the academic community to provide input and to support UN-GGIM in achieving its vision and goals by generating a platform for academic community to input to the UN-GGIM process in the form of strategic knowledge, research, education and training, and will be a strategic arm to empower UN-GGIM to achieve their vision and goals.
- The Academic Network will provide both research and education capabilities for UN-GGIM and affiliated members to identify and response to challenges and opportunities in which UN-GGIM and related UN offices can achieve their visions veying the world of tomorrow from digitalisation to augmented reality.



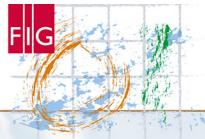
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Academid Wetwork Fask 2017

Team-Members Helsinki Finland

- Prof Abbas Rajabifard, The University of Melbourne, Australia (Chair)
- Prof Daniel Páez, University of Los Andes, Colombia (Secretary)
- Prof Huayi Wu, Wuhan University, China
- Prof Joep Crompvoets, KU Leuven, Belgium
- Prof David Coleman, University of New Brunswick, Canada
- Prof Harlan Onsrud, University of Maine, USA
- Prof Menno-Jan Kraak, University of Twente, Netherlands
- Prof Josef Strob, University of Salzburg, Austrigveying the world of tomorrow -From digitalisation to augmented reality
- · Prof Maria Antonia Brovelli, Politecnico di Milano, Italy





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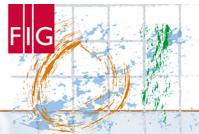








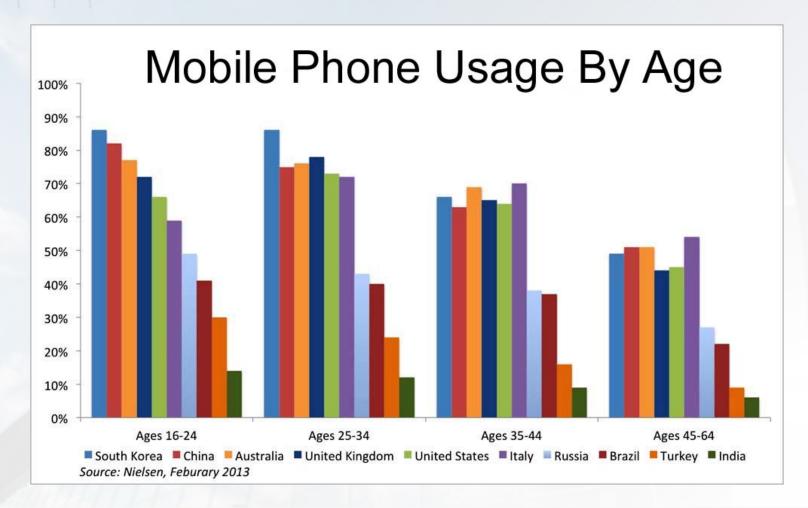




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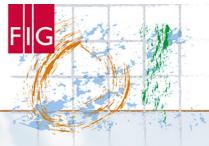












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INTRODUCTION

This article describes and evaluates **INVERSE PEDAGOGY** in two undergraduate student classes taking the Geomatics course at Universidad de los Andes.

In the case of Universidad de los Andes:

- the Geomatics course is mandatory in the Civil Engineering and Environmental Engineering curriculums
- Covers basis surveying and spatial analysis
- an average semester has 90 students in each class
- 3 lecture hours and 3 practice hours per week, for 15 weeks.





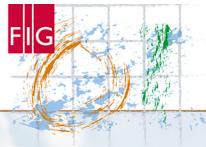




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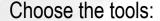
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METHODOLOGY

Ensure that courses are comparable

· Size, content, instructor



· Videos, clickers, forum

Apply a survey

 Satisfaction, interactive class, commitment, learning perception





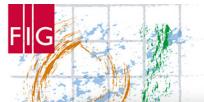








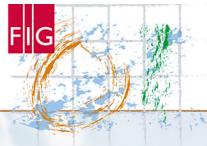




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Tool used







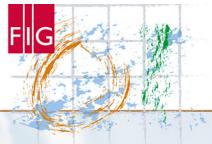












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Tool used











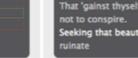






Image upload



Long answer



Many choice



Matching



Multiple choice



60 < 00 = 90: **10%** 60 < 60 = 06: 2N Ranking











Priority



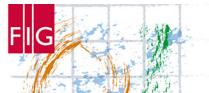






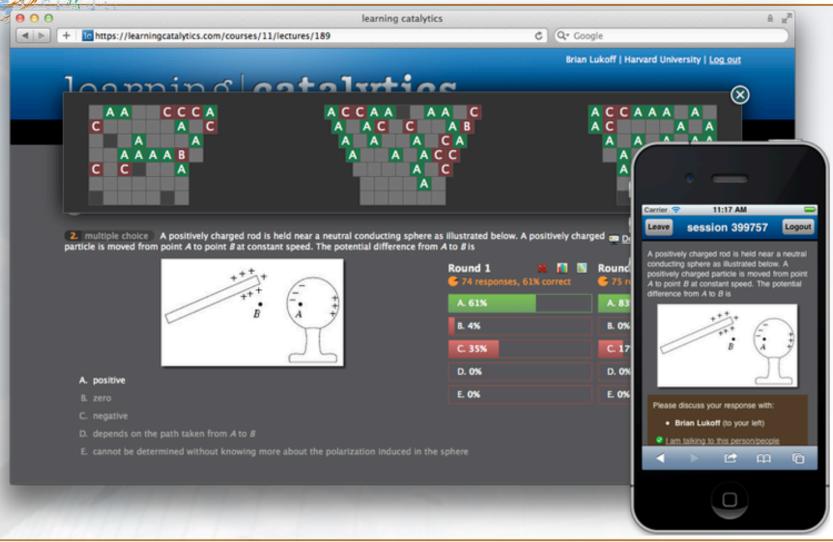






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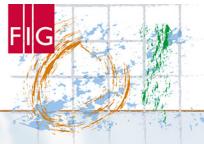




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SURVEY

The survey given to the students asked about specific learning activities. These were based on prior experiences from literature (Conole, 2007; Marcelo, Yot & al., 2014), and covered aspects such as: satisfaction, interactive class, commitment and learning perception.

As strategies to isolate the effects of the use of virtualization and clickers, the following was considered:

- The contents or class themes to be covered should be exactly the same in both sections.
- Tests, as well as their weight in the students' final scores also had to be exactly the same.
- Tests were administered at the same time and under the same conditions for both groups.
- Students in each section were not aware of the differences in the pedagogies used.





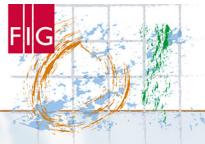












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RESULTS

Exam #	Section A	Section B
Exam 1	3.12	3.07
Exam 2	3.67	3.65
Exam 3	3.08	3.50

Take-outs: not direct correlation with exam results

However, the performance of those students who used the Learning Catalitycs tool throughout the semester displayed a

15% improvement

when compared to those who did not use it.





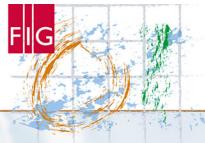










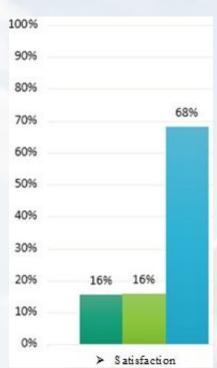


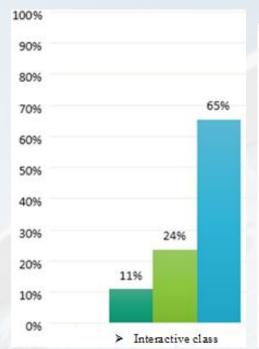
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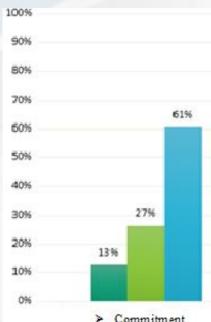
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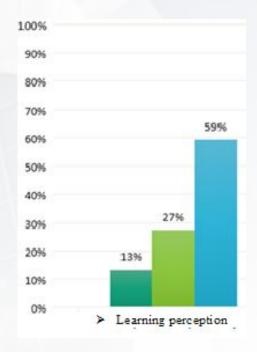
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Results from the surveys (only those using tools)













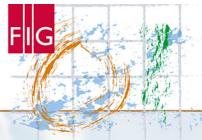










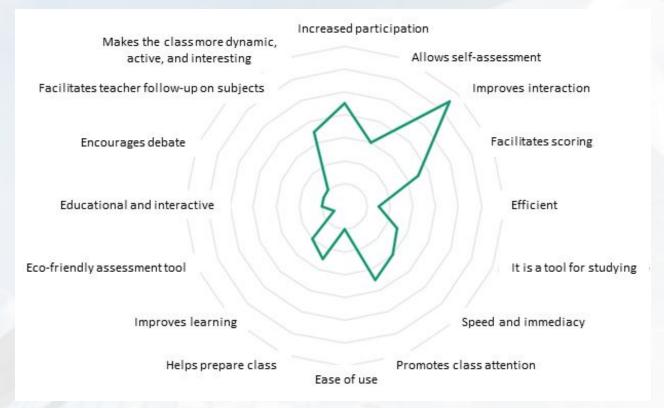


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RESULTS



Perceived strengths





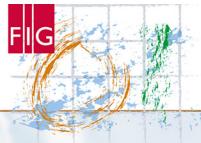










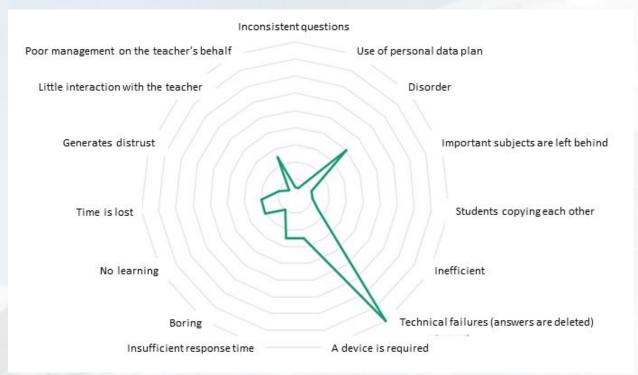


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RESULTS



Disadvantages





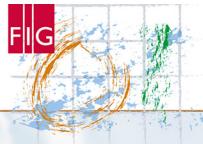












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CONCLUSIONS

The study shows that the use of TC tools enables self-learning and promotes interactivity with the teacher in large sized classes. Likewise, Learning Catalytics is a user friendly tool that enables variety and a wealth of learning activities that few tools offer.

In order to use the Learning Catalytics, preparation is required regarding the questions that may contribute, to a larger extent, to a learning environment, in the short time that they are applied. Logistical challenges are inevitable when performing trials; however, once they are solved, it contributes to a reverse pedagogy.

Even though the tool does not generate a significant increase in test scores, it has many other positive effects such as: interaction with the teacher, increase in class engagement, and greater participation.





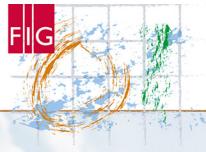












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