Chapter 16
Therapy Reports through a Supervision Model using MOOCs

Raúl Alejandro Gutiérrez García
Universidad Politecnica de Aguascalientes, Mexico

Kalina Isela Martínez Martínez
Universidad Autonoma de Aguascalientes, Mexico

Karina Elizeth Armas de Santos
Universidad Politecnica de Aguascalientes, Mexico

José Antonio Saldivar Cervantes
Universidad Politecnica de Aguascalientes, Mexico

María Abigail Paz Pérez
Universidad Politecnica de Aguascalientes, Mexico

ABSTRACT

This chapter has the purpose of analyzing the PIBA supervision on the MOOC by a group of clinical psychologists of UNEME- CAPA, by sending reports to counselors’ sessions in moodle platform. 95 participating clinical psychologists who applied for the adolescents program were advised on a case of an alcohol users and other drugs. Qualitative methodology was used to collect the information techniques and instruments. Each of the reports was analyzed and the dimension regrouped to classify them into four: This process allowed them to know the four aspects considered as essential for the PIBA implementation which are 1) Users approximation, 2) Session Development, 3) Therapist strategies, and 4) Contradictory speeches. It was found that they mainly describe how users are, which mainly are sent by schools. And how well the session and developing therapeutic channeling strategies worked over the users. This is important because therapists seemed to have used, as main MOOC strategies, technology techniques to promote readiness to change among adolescents.

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-4666-9743-0.ch016
INTRODUCTION

MOOCs

An increasing number of universities around the globe produce and conduct Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) (Janssen & Stohr, 2015). The literature study highlighted the rapid growth in interest in understanding MOOCs and seeking to understand the most relevant pedagogic frameworks to their adoption and the importance of the concept of openness embodied within them. More recently a new emphasis has been emerging where institutional factors, particularly those concerned with financial viability, certification and retention have been highlighted (Martínez et al, 2014).

The MOOC aim to increase the learners’ capacity to appreciate the complexity of sustainability issues and to apply thinking and critical reflection systems on the information flow in public media. The pedagogical approach attempts to emphasize interactivity among learners with a minimum of teacher involvement.

The character of the mass is one of the characteristics that defines MOOC, and is precisely what differentiates you from other experiences of e-Learning. In fact, Siemens (2012) indicates that when he and Downes got 2,300 students in their course network was when he really began to speak of courses in not only open, but also massive online.

The massive nature of the MOOC contribute some advantages to the learning process: 1. Interactivity with other learners. This is a traditional feature of teaching but in network is multiplied in the MOOC. The larger network participants, occur more possibilities for enriching connections for other students from anywhere in the world. How come, says the report Scopeo June 2013 (Vega Cruz, et al., 2013), MOOC allow you to connect with people who share the same interests or professional profiles, and from there to create new groups and to generate new ideas for future undertaken projects. 2. Promote the institution itself. One of the reasons for large Universities designing and implementing MOOC is that they can assume a kind of framework facing advertising potential students. (Sánchez, León & Hugs, 2015).

Rethinking the curriculum. As Yuan and Powell indicate (2013), the MOOC popularity can be assumed by universities in order to rethink how to develop the curriculum for more open and flexible models due to the massive nature of the courses. It’s important to highlight that an institution may go through a particular risk to face when designing a MOOC, with the possible failure of it, therefore, it is a concern for the quality and innovation that can be positive to improve educational quality of resources and educational processes.

But MOOC are also a critized phenomenon precisely because of the massive character and what this implies. Some of the problems that can occur are:

The triumph of “package content”. In the previously cited Innovation Department report in United Kingdom (2013) discusses how those most critical cases with MOOC indicate that the triumph of the MOOC imply a return to the early 90’s when education models were based in the “packaged content” network such as including digital content and good quality resources, but not transforming the educational process.

The problems of evaluation. With thousands of students, the evaluation may tend to be carried out through multiple choice tests. In other areas time is carried by trying to relax foster education online as “peer assessment” as in connective MOOC views, however, this strategy is also questionable and as Toole (2013) indicated, they are usually provided to enrolling students to evaluate a student, so more than Peer-assessment it should be nominated “peer-grading”.
