Teaching the influence of Bentham’s thought on Colombia through new technologies and Internet resources

UCL, July 18, 2013
Teaching the influence of Bentham thought on Colombia through new Technologies and Internet

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Content

1. Technology and Teaching
   - Internet Resources
   - Social Media

2. Teaching the influence of Bentham on Colombia throught new technologies and Internet (Case Study in action. Bentham Seminar at Externado)

3. Conclusions
My Thesis

Tony Blair’s Way (The Third Way)

As professor and teacher you should mix the traditional teaching methods (Manuals, Books, Dictionaries, articles, maps and papers) with new media resources that you find on the Internet.
# Digital Native Student

**“Millenians”**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Generation X</th>
<th>Millennials</th>
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<td>51 million</td>
<td>75 million</td>
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- Accept diversity
- Pragmatic/practical
- Self reliant/individualistic
- Reject Rules
- Killer life
- Mistrust Institutions
- PC
- Use Technology
- Multitask
- “Latch-key” kids
- Friend not family

- Celebrate diversity
- Optimistic/realistic
- Self-Inventive/Individualistic
- Rewrite the rules
- Killer lifestyle
- Irrelevance of Institutions
- Internet
- Assume technology
- Multitask fast
- Nurtured
- Friends=Family

Friends = Family
1. Technology and Teaching

- 1. Internet Resources
- 2. Social Networks
1. Internet Resources and ethics on contents and property rights

1. The Web as big repository from the Information society to the Knowledge society

2. The Digitization of the information (Archives, Digital Humanities)
The Theory of Open Resources
“New Deontology”

Peka Himanen (Finland)
The Hacker’s Ethic

Lawrence Lessig (USA-Stanford)
Creative Commons
Internet and Property Rights

1. Paying for Information and Knowledge?

2. Common Goods: Social Software (Creative Commons) and Collaborative Works (Lawrence Lessig)

3. Hacker’s Ethick (Peka Himanen).

4. Internet and Information as a Human Social Right

5. Our Position: The Third Way (Tony Blair’s way) Combine open access with property rights protection in some cases. The terms of protection must be reduced.
Some Internet Resources for Social Science

1. Databases

Open and Free Access. e.g. SSRN (Social Science Research Network) - everyone can publish their papers. Possible to charge for access in some cases.

Paying for knowledge (subscription) e.g. JSTOR
Web 1.0, Web 2.0 and Web 3.0

1. The first stage. Web 1.0. Only the information that the web manager puts on. No interaction

2. The second stage. Web 2.0. Interaction is possible through commenting. Some comments are intentionally disturbing (“Trolls”)

3. Going forward. Web 3.0. Not only comments but also collective work especially via Wikis (Human Genome Project – Transcribe Bentham Project)
Blogs
Benefits of Blogging

Lawrence Solum (Prof. Legal Theory Georgetown University)

Why blogs are good for legal scholarship?

Three theses:

1. The communication between partners and colleagues is faster
2. No mediation
3. Interaction possible
Social Networks, Microblogging and other Internet resources

Pessimistic Position: Better not to use

Optimistic Position:

- December 1st 1811 (Article excerpted from “El Español of Blanco White”. Nariño’ Bagatela”.

- “It is perhaps impossible to say things better and in fewer words than it does the wise Bentham talking about freedom of the press (...) If the freedom of the press causes particular evils that make abominable in the eyes of timid and peaceful man, also brings incalculable benefits for the public to be the channel of the lights and the bulwark of despotism. The same knife cuts bread I cut my finger, and we not banish the knives of our tables”.
What is a Social Network?

Definition (Wikipedia) “A social network is a social structure made up of a set of social actors (such as individuals or organizations) and a complex set of the dyadic ties between these actors. The social network perspective provides a clear way of analyzing the structure of whole social entities”
Facebook
Using Facebook

- Exchange photos and information about your status. Some private data. It is possible to send messages and chat. Many users. Provides information about your friendship network. Some countries (such as Brazil) use an alternative platform called Orkut.

- Some Recommendations: Slander, Privacy

- Don’t invite your boss or even work partners.
Twitter
It is not strictly a Social Network. You can have followers and follow people without their permission when they have open accounts.

Many possibilities to work on: Micro–Blogging. Hypertextualization of information through links.

You can put videos, photos, audios in 140 characters. The synthetic revolution of ideas.
Twitter Language

1. @username (ex: @Transcribebentham @Benthamproyecto)

2. Hashtag Using Numeral (Trend Topic) Sign # - Find updates on specific subjects.

You can use it for exchanging ideas about one topic – Watch a video at the same time

3. Retweet (RT) and Mention: Spreading and Contact. This is used to communicate with multiple users at one time

4. Linking on Twitter. Documents/Photos/Videos

5. Search

6. Direct Message. Works as an email but with people that you don’t even know

Some dangers

- Slander
- Privacy Rights
- Intellectual Property Rights
- Autoregulation
- Jokes: Twitter Joke case in Britain
Paul Chambers was convicted of using Twitter to send a "public electronic message that was grossly offensive or of an indecent, obscene or menacing character contrary to the Communications Act 2003".

He wrote:

“Crap! Robin Hood airport is closed. You've got a week and a bit to get your shit together otherwise I'm blowing the airport sky high!!”  (Wikipedia: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twitter_Joke_Trial)
Podcast
Definition

Platform to record and broadcast audio. Used to make radio programs, interviews, discussions, panels, etc.

The better the production (sound facilities) the better the results.

Different platforms: Podomatic, Spreaker, iTunes, etc.
Some Platforms

[Logos for platforms like Podomatic and iTunes]
Videos and other Media for Diffusion
Hangouts
E-Books and E-Libraries

For the Digital Generation (Digital Natives) the Ipad, Kindle or Mobile Phone is the New Generation Library. The information goes with you.
Internet and Development

- Digital Divide. Not everyone has the money to pay for the Internet
- Connectivity
- Access to the internet and to information must to be cheap or free
- The importance of content
Case Study: Bentham in Colombia

How to teach the influence of Bentham thought on Colombia through new Technologies and Internet?

Bentham Seminar: Universidad Externado de Colombia