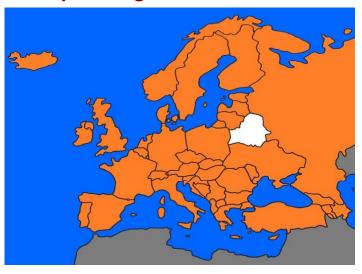


Structure

Introduction
State of Implementation
Challenges – Initiatives – Perspectives
Project nexus

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The European Higher Education Area



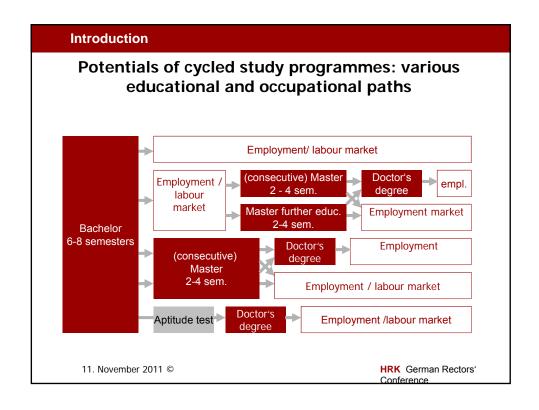
1. Introduction

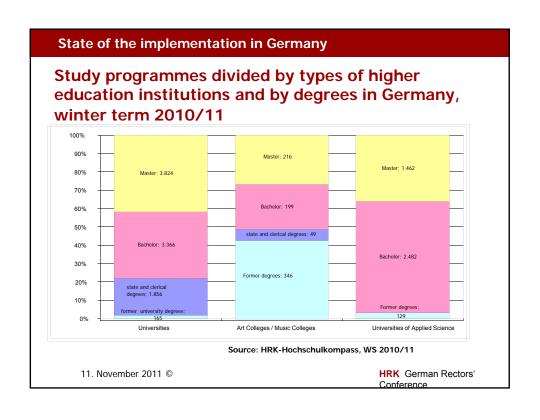
National Need for Reforms in Germany

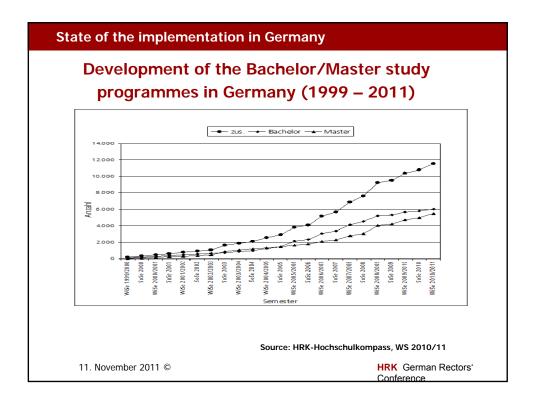
Deficiencies in the (traditional) German Higher Education system:

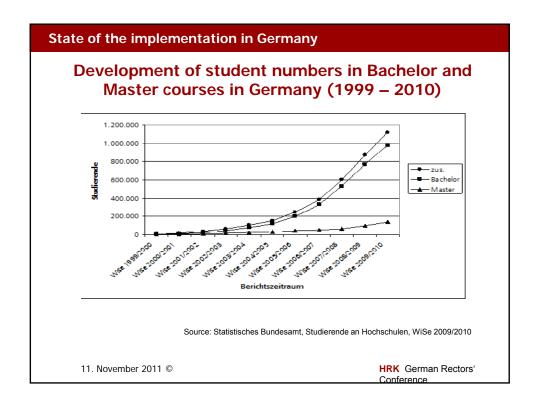
- Long study times and high dropout rates
- Lack of resources and funding
- Insufficient international compatibility of the study degrees
- No accepted system of quality assurance
- Problems with curricula structuring and orientation
- increasing students' numbers (mass education)
- Growing social and cultural diversity of students (with deficits in mathematics, languages)

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Implementing "Bologna" in Germany: a success story

- Conversion of most study programmes nearly completed (about 82 %), Problem: State exams in medicine, law and teacher studies
- High degree of satisfaction among students regarding quality of studying
- Better mobility rates among students and teachers
- Successful start for Bachelor graduates on the labour market
- The role of **teaching** has been enhanced ("Quality pact")



HRK German Rectors

European study reform in Germany: challenges

- Further development of Teaching:Orientation toward learning outcomes
- Employability:
 Enhancing practical relevance
- Mobility: transparency in recognition
- High permeability between vocational and higher education: part-time degree programmes and flexible curricula
- Improving orientation for beginning students: Information, advice, service and support



Structural Deficits in German implementation

- · Permanent underfunding and lack of resources in HEI
- Inadequate teacher-student-ratio
- Unsufficient mentoring and coaching of students
- Underestimation of academic teaching (in comparison to research)
- Persistent reservation and scepticism within universities, business and society accepting the Bachelor degree's employability
- Restricted autonomy of universities regarding state examinations in medicine, law and teacher education

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Conference



Challenges - Initiatives - Perspectives

Implementing the Second Phase of Bologna by

- optimizing / (re)structuring Bachelor/Master curricula
- developing and improving (comparable) qualification profiles
- focusing on learning outcomes and competences
- ensuring and enhancing "employability"
- strengthening flexibility and "studyability" of curricula
- improving teaching quality
- paying more attention to the social and cultural diversity of students
- promoting (international) mobility of students
- lowering drop-out quota

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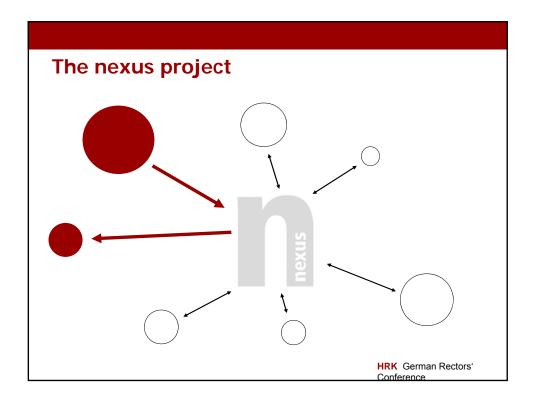
Challenges - Initiatives - Perspectives

Implementing the Second Phase of Bologna by

promoting / strengthening / improving

- reputation of and resources for academic teaching and learning
- "good practice" and innovations in academic teaching and learning
- · quality assurance nation-wide
- internal organizational structures in HEI
- engagement of and collaboration between stakeholders (HEI, schools, governments, business, society, the public)
- international dialogue, exchange and cooperation
- links between EHEA and ERA
- the momentum of the reform process

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- Good-practice seminars and workshops run by experts
- Information: surveys and specialist publications



The nexus project supports

- Modularization appropriate to subject in Bachelor and Master study programs
- Structured assessment of learning outcomes and competencies
- Integration of skills relevant to the job market in Bachelor and Master study programs ("employability")
- Increased permeability between academic education and vocational training
- Optimized procedures for evaluating prior learning and ensuring improved credit mobility
- Diversity management and the widening of participation
- **Dissemination of information** on the European study reform ("Bologna 2020") to stimulate change management

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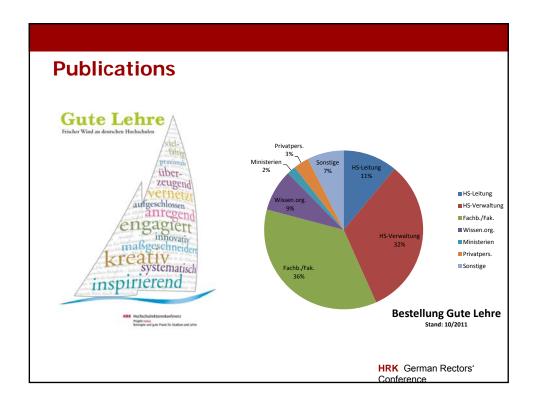
Enhancing Quality of study and teaching

- Implementing competencies and learning outcomes
- 1 Student centered learning
- 1 Quality Assurance in teaching
- Labour market needs (employability)
- Diversity Management
- **1** Profiling Master Programmes Modularisation in discipline-
- specific Bachelor and Master study programs

Widening participation and promoting student mobility

- Co-operation between
- academic and vocational education
 - Easening Recognition
- of coursework (Lissabon Convention)
- Framework for recognition

Exchange of concepts and "good practice" between HE Institutions to further devolop the cycled study programmes



Pathways to Good Teaching

- Student-centred approaches (learning outcome/skills orientation, student diversity, students as partners and experts in their educational experience, mandatory selfassessments, shift from teaching to learning)
- Professionalization (diverse teaching and examination forms, more advising and support structures, advanced training opportunities for teachers, creating learning and teaching communities, cross-university specialist and competency centres, research in teaching/learning and support the university's internal quality development)
- More freedom for teachers and students in legal, curricular and time scheduling matters (reduced regulations, sabbaticals for teaching, flexibility)

Pathways to Good Teaching II

- Research orientation (research-based learning, evidence-based approaches)
- Transparency and publication of data (student surveys, teaching evaluations, online forums, graduate surveys)
- Appropriate incentives (Quality of Teaching Pact, awards like Ars Legendi, competitions based on excellence, emphasis on teaching skills in appointment procedures)
- Centrally-supported structures promoting teaching at universities (integration of students, quality circles, external advisory boards)
- Promotion of individual and institutional appreciation for teachers and learners (methods and approaches for good teaching and learning)

Source: HRK-Beschluss der Mitgliederversammlung of 22.4.2008 "Für eine Reform der Lehre in den Hochschulen", Stifterverband für die Deutsche Wissenschaft: "Was macht exzellente Lehre aus? Eine Synopse", March 2011.

