



# Working Group 3: New Goals

Stockholm (Sweden), 2-3 November 2016

#### **Fundamental question**

Why are developing learners' competences so important, and why should teaching, learning and assessment be grounded in a competence-based approach?





#### **Education system moving**

solely content-led approaches

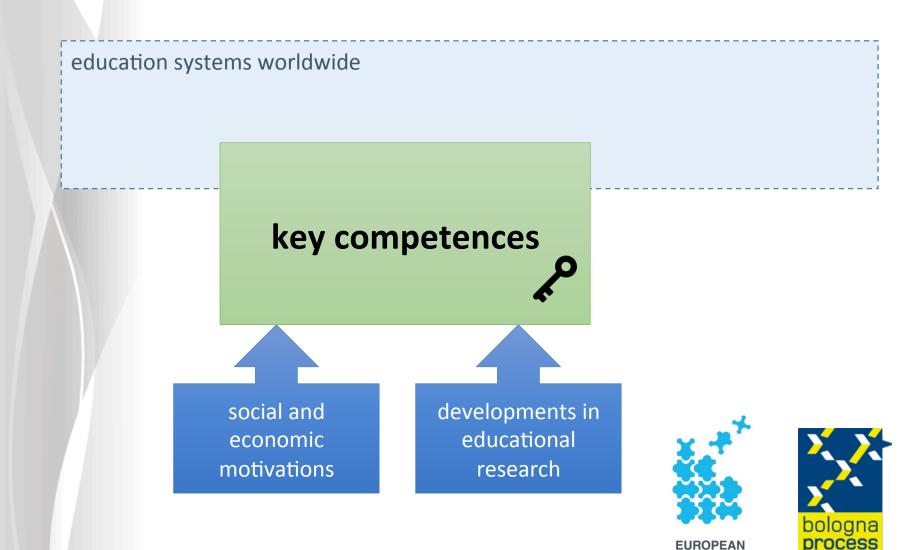


helping learners develop a range of competences to cope in our complex world



#### **Key competences**

Higher Education Area



#### **History**



#### Competence - ...

... the ability to do a particular activity to a prescribed standard

Working Group on Vocational Qualifications 1986



... is concerned with what people can do rather than what they know

- must have a context
- does not describe the learning process which the individual has undergone
- must be clearly defined and widely accessible standards
- a particular point in time



#### A useful definition



## **Competence =**

a complex combination of knowledge, skills, understanding, values, attitudes and desire which lead to effective, embodied human action in the world in a particular domain

Bryony Hoskins and Ruth Deakin Crick



#### **Fundamental question**

.... a relatively permanent quality of personality which is valued by the community to which we belong

Competence

Competency

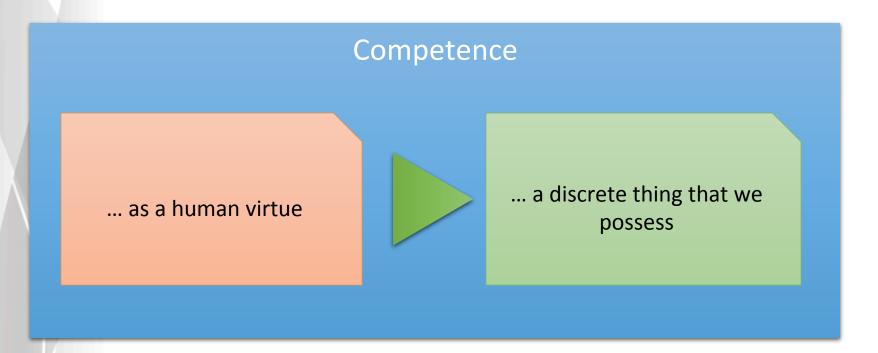
... is narrower, more atomistic concept used to label particular abilities or episodes



Wolfgang Brezinka



## A way of viewing the world



... for liberatory education



#### **System and structures**

European Union's
Recommendation on Key
Competences for Lifelong
Learning

UNESCO framework OECD DESECO framework

ATC21S framework

Partnerships 21 framework

range of national frameworks

Competences

outside influences

educational philosophies

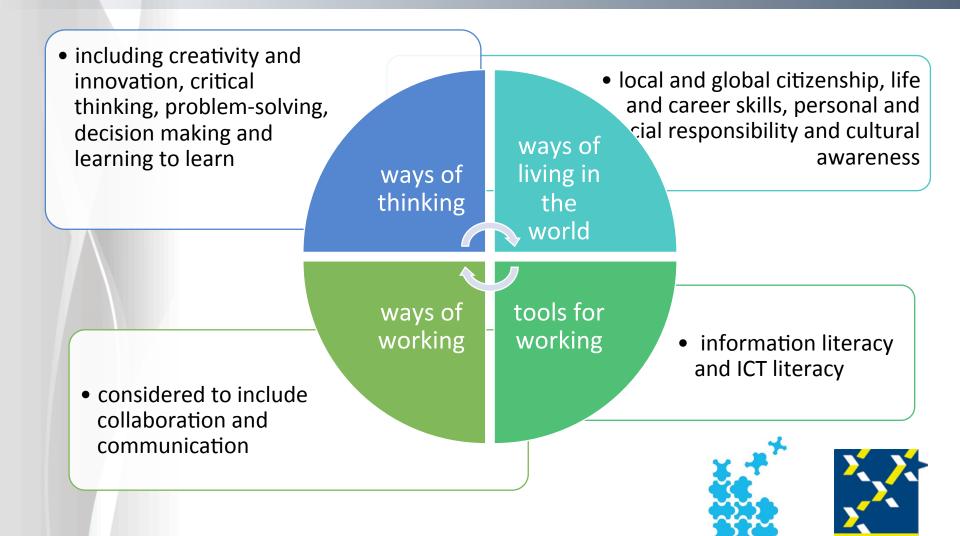
historical and political traditions

#### ATC 21st century skills framework dimensions

bologna

**EUROPEAN** 

Higher Education Area



#### The European Union Framework

Communication in the mother tongue

Communication in foreign languages

Mathematical competence and basic competences in science and technology

Digital competence

Learning to learn

Social and civic competences

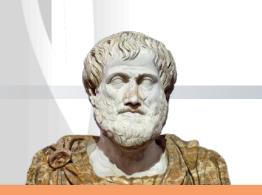
Sense of initiative and entrepreneurship

Cultural awareness and expression

8 key competences equally important







### Planning the product curriculum

#### Aristotle's model

of the different dispositions which motivate human action-in the technical disposition towards action

the creative idea or image (eidos)

governs the artisan's use of skills (techne)

in the action of making (poietike)

- Step 1: Diagnosis of need
- Step 2: Formulation of objectives
- Step 3: Selection of content
- Step 4: Organization of content
- Step 5: Selection of learning experiences
- Step 6: Organization of learning experiences
- Step 7: Determination of what to evaluate and of the ways and means of doing it.

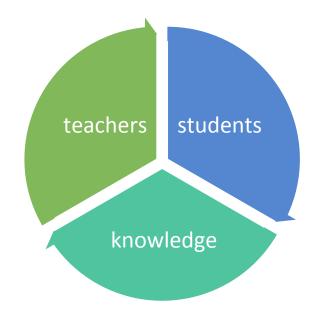
(Taba 1962: 12)

Curriculum as product



#### **Curriculum as process**

... is the interaction of ...



... is what actually happens in the classroom and what people do to prepare and evaluate



#### **Curriculum as process**

People begin with a situation or question which they consider in relation to what they think makes for human flourishing

They are guided by a moral disposition to act truly and rightly

This enables them to engage with the situation as committed thinkers and actors

The outcome is a process

The good **Phronesis** Praxis Interaction



## **Curriculum as process**

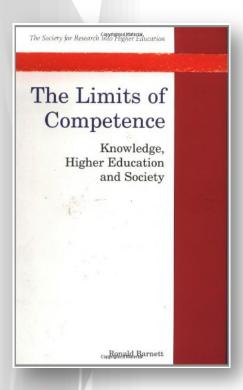
#### A curriculum model based on process

active participation through learning

passive reception of teaching

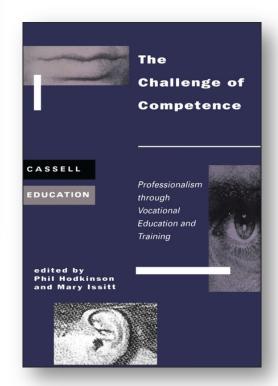


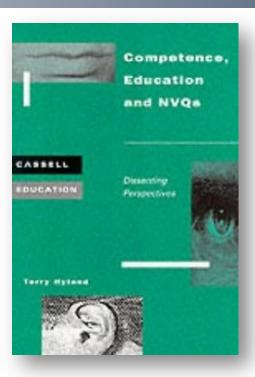
#### **Books on competence and competency**



Barnett, R. (1994) The Limits of Competence. Knowledge, higher education and society

Hodkinson, P. and Issitt, M. (eds.) (1995) The Challenge of Competence. Professionalism through vocational education and training





Hyland, T. (1994) Competence, Education and NVQs. Dissenting perspectives







## Thanks for attention!