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Changing grading scales in higher education as part of the Bologna Process: The case of Denmark, Norway and Sweden

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Abstract Book

NERA's 36st Congress
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The new goal-orientation of research strategies

Is educational research in the Nordic countries being swallowed up by transnational target-setting and market thinking economic rationalities?

Nordic Educational Research Association

Abstract: Findings from research on teachers' conceptions of teaching and learning suggest that there is some kind of (casual) Abstract: Findings and teachers' actual teaching and learning suggest that there is some kind of (casual) relationship between conceptions and teachers' actual teaching practices. There are, however, competing theses in this field of relationship per research arguing for; (a) that several studies only examines what teachers say about their practice, which makes their claims research arguing too, too past experience, rather than being mental representations under the conceptions might be outcomes from unsupported, (b) an incompanie state of the conception on past experience, rather than being mental representations underpinning practice. This paper addresses the assumed link reflection on pass of passents of the frequency of the fr between teachers

Holl a pnenomenological perspective. The theoretical framework of van

Manen and Merleau-Ponty rejects the dualistic approach to body and mind and illustrates several problems when something internal Maner and interest when something external (teaching practice). An alternative perspective concerning the relationship (conceptions) is precured to precure the precure of the precure of

Sessioncode: 3-11-D165

Title:

The Swedish higher education reform: curriculum perspectives on new regimes of knowledge

Abstract: The political pressure on higher education is increasing. Even if there are several different motives for reforms there is a salient international movement towards uniformity, harmonisation and standardisation. The measurement and comparison of knowledge is more and more a strategic area for the governance and reforms of education in an emerging knowledge economy. The political governing is changing towards post-active steering by way of results. The production of data on how education systems perform has consequently expanded and is used as incitements for new reforms in higher education, particularly teacher education. In the presentation a curriculum perspective will be used to analyse how new steering media (as knowledge measurement and testing) and the type of knowledge regime it represent are used in the ongoing Swedish higher education reform (the national implementation of the Bologna reform). The paper will also deal with some theoretical/conceptual elaborations in order to outline empirical investigations exploring policy trajectories in different institutional settings. (133)

Sessioncode: 3-11-D165

Title: Changing grading-scales in higher education as a part of the Bologna Process - the case of Denmark, Norway and

Contributor/s: Bettina Dahl Sondergaard, Eirik Lien, Åsa Lindberg-Sand

Abstract: The Bologna process includes social, structural, and curricular reforms in the 46 countries included in the European Higher Education Area. The curricular aspect of the process focuses on a shift to outcome-based and student-centred programmes. Syllabi should now be based on intended learning outcomes (ILOs), estimated student work-load and adjusted to general level descriptors for qualifications. According to ENQA (2005) student assessment should examine the achievement of the ILOs, but the Bologna documents have no explicit recommendations of use of grading scales. In Denmark, Norway and Sweden, the reforms of higher education induced by the Bologna process also included a change of grading scales. Through three case-studies, we describe and analyse the political and educational process and argumentation underpinning the decisions to change the grading scales in each country. This includes the perceived problems with the old grading scales and a description of the various national assessment traditions. The purpose of the change was not the same in each country, but the ongoing adaptation to a seven-step grading scale might ease the translation of the national grades making mobility easier. The grading scales are not completely alike, so there are still problems to be solved. (110)

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Title: Stakeholders and the development of Finnish and Danish non-university institutions

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