Innovation in HE curriculum design

- International trends and the case of CBS

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Content:

- 1. Experiences from my own time as student
- 2. Trends in curriculum design
- 3. The CBS case of innovation in curriculum

















Topics		No. of Weeks	Contact Hours
A.	Information Systems: The Big Picture The Information Systems Definitions The Information Technology revolution The dual Nature of Information Systems The future of the IS function with the firm Cases 1 & 2	Week 1-2	8 hours
B.	Information Systems for Competitive Advantage - Why use Information Systems - Information Systems for competitive advantage - Making the Business case for a system - Presenting the Business Case - Competitive Advantage in Being the Cutting edge - Cases 1 & 2	Week 3-4	8 hours
C.	Database Management - Database Management for Strategic Advantage - Key Database activities - How organizations Get the most from their Data - Cases 1 & 2	Week 5-6	8 hours
D.	Telecommunications and the Internet The rule of Telecommunications and Networks in Organizations Evolution of Computer Networking The Internet World Wide Web Cases 1 & 2	Week 7	4 hours
E.	Electronic commerce, intranets, and Extranets - Electronic Commerce Defined - Business-to-Business Electronic Commerce - Business-to-Consumer Electronic Commerce - The formula for electronic Commerce Success - Cases 1&2	Week 8-9	8 hours
F.	Organization Information Systems - Decision-Making levels of an Organization - General types of Information Systems - Information Systems that span Organizational boundaries - Cases 1&2	Week 9 - 10	8 hours
G.	Enterprise-Wide Information Systems - Enterprise Systems - Types of Enterprise Systems - The formula for Enterprise System Success - Cases 1&2	Week 11-12	8 hours
н.	Information Systems Development and Acquisition - The need for Structured System Development - Steps in the Systems Development Process - Other approaches to Designing and Building Systems - Need for Alternatives to Building Systems Yourself - Common Alternatives to In-House Systems - Cases 1&2	Week 13-14	8 hours
	Information Systems Ethics, Computer Crime, and Security Information Systems Ethics Computer Crime Computer Security Security	Week 15	4 hours















"I have read more than 2000 books about this and then I wrote a little book. If you just read this little book, you will not have to read the other 2000!"

Professor Erik Johnsen, 1990













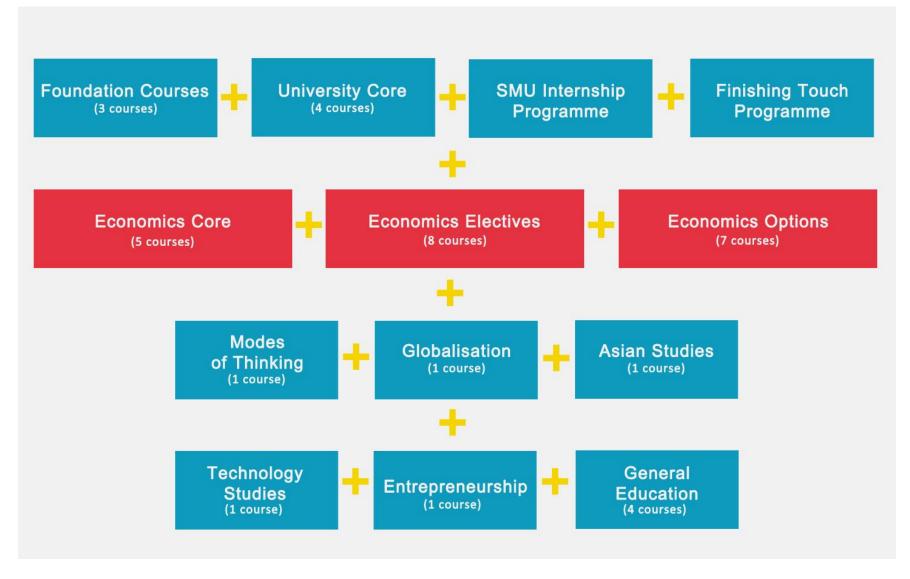
Delivery mode











Economics Curriculum structure (SMU, 2017)

















Curriculum design



Refers to:

What we intend for others to learn and how we support the learner.

Originates from the US in the beginning of the 20th century:

 The mechanisms for transmission of a body of knowledge from teacher to student, from one generation to the next

In HE:

- Curriculum is typically not "rationally designed".
- Curriculum is designed by non-educationalists (i.e. not formally educated in curriculum design, pedagogy, teaching and learning).



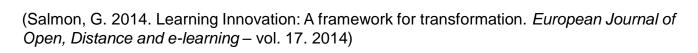
Innovation in curriculum design – why is it a hot topic?

"A generation ago, teachers could expect that what they taught would last for a lifetime for their students. Today, schools need to prepare students for more rapid economic and social change than ever before, for jobs that have not yet been invented and to solve social problems that we don't yet know will arise"



Andreas Schleicher, Director for Education and Skills, OECD in: Fadel, Charles et al. 2015. Four-Dimensional Education. The competencies Learners need to Succeed. The Center for Curriculum Redesign.

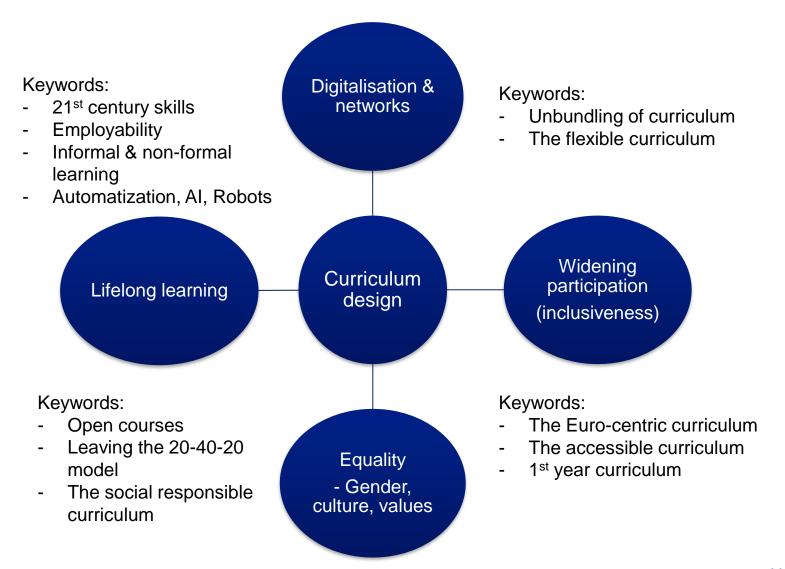
"The pace of innovation for learning and teaching is speeding up in the face of disruptive and constructive forces which are creeping into HE, challenging traditional ways of thinking and doing"





Trends in curriculum design







21st century skills

- Atomatization of non-routine tasks

"The difference today is the pace of the computerisation of non-routine tasks. With access to a large amount of data, often referred to as Big Data, more non-routine tasks can be replaced by computerisation. Computers manage the large dataset better than humans. Also computers are not restricted of human needs as sleep, so the productivity of carrying out tasks is a factor as well. Law firms now use computers to assist them in pre-trial processes, while computers can scan thousands of legal briefs and precedents. Computerisation then invades domains, as finance and law, which typically are based on non-routine tasks".

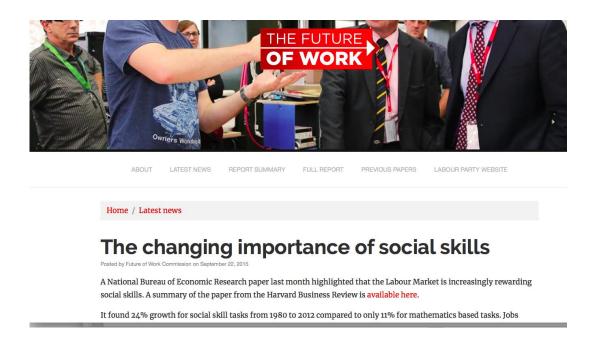
Frey & Osborne, 2017







Future work skills - social skills



http://www.futureofwork.nz/changing_importance_of_social_skills



WEF: Skills for future

LinkedIn research on skills provided by 50.000 users. Core, cross-functional skills:

- 1) Interpersonal skills
- 2) Basic technology skills





https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2017/09/linkedin-job-skills-human-capital-report-2017



OECD 21st century skills

OECD calls for 21st century skills:

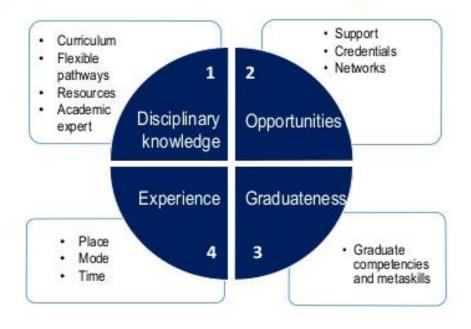
- innovation
- creativity
- creative problem solving

Stürmer, Deligiannidi, Révai, Tokuhama-Espinosa, Ansari et al., 2017

Unbundling



Components of a university education



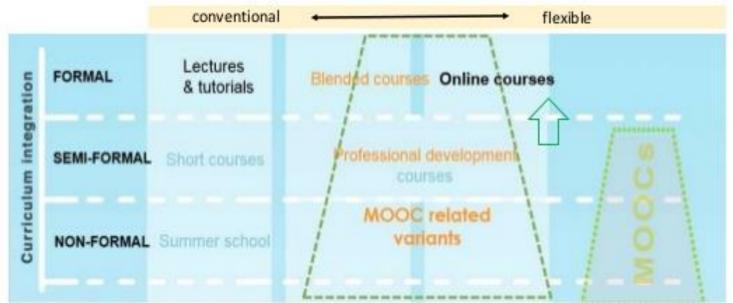
Laura Czerniewicz, 2017

Unbundling



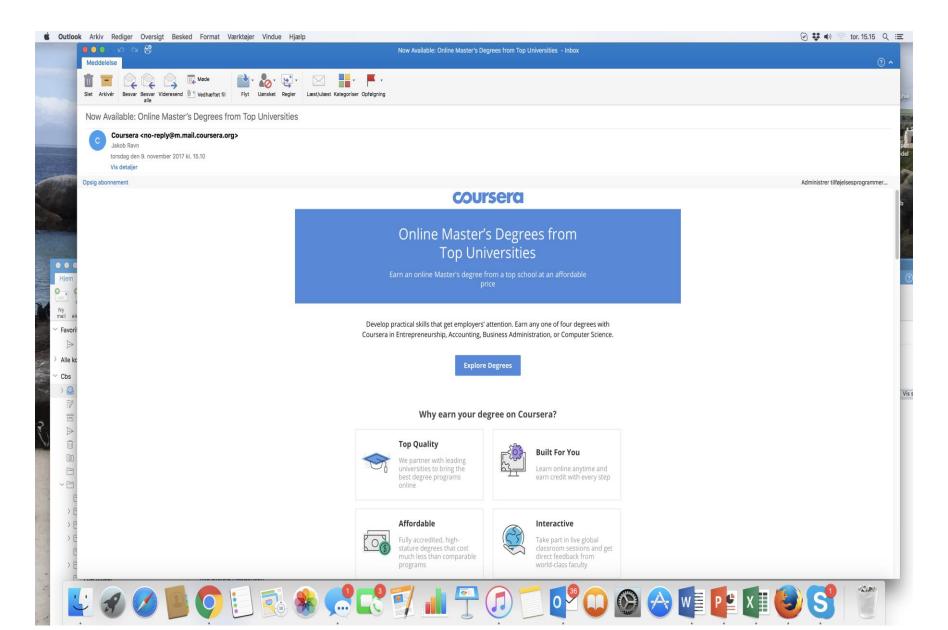
The curriculum landscape





New providers, new delivery modes







De-colonising the curriculum



What a new university in Africa is doing to decolonise social sciences

WIND COUNTY



Seven commitments

- #1: By 2019, everything we assign our students will be open source
- #2: Language beyond English
- #3: 1:1 Student exchange ratio
- #4: Text is not enough
- #5: We cannot work alone
- #6: Producers, not only consumers
- #7: Ethics above all



Re-think curriculum?

- How can we cope with all these trends (and more) at the same time?
 - My response: we cannot.
- How can curriculum be expanded and 21st century skills be added to the curriculum?
 - My response: they cannot.

My approach: Re-think organisations and make them innovative.

Curriculum design at CBS



Historically, CBS has been quite innovative:

- Since 1995: development of 40+ new programmes
 - Many with unique profiles and curricula
 - BSc in Business & Philosophy,
 - BSc in Business & Psychology,
 - BSc in Business & Politics
 - BSc in Business & Culture
 - BSc in Business & Sociology
 - MSc in Business & Bio-entrepreneurship
 - MSc in Business & Diversity
- Continuous re-design of curricula in existing programmes
 - Social responsibility, Responsible Management and sustainability is an integrated part of curriculum in all programmes
 - Entrepreneurial attitude and innovative mind set is next[®]
 - Diversity, inclusiveness and tolerance should be integrated

Where does innovation at CBS stem from



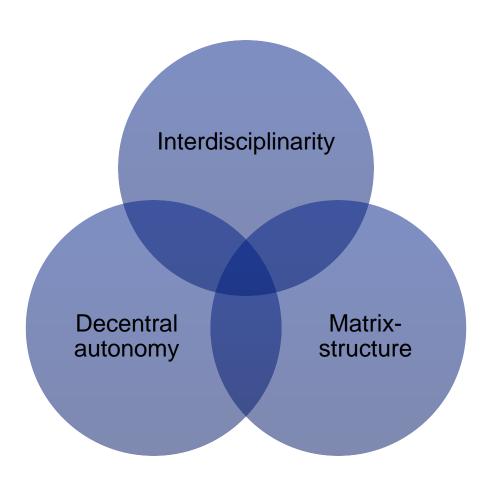
Bottom up processes, not a well managed top-down process

- Visions and direction from senior management

Organisational structures that allows and stimulates decentral innovation

The CBS structural conditions for innovation in curriculum





Interdisciplinarity



- All programmes at CBS is intended to be interdisciplinary:
 - No single department can offer a programme (at least two departments and usually more).
 - Interdisciplinary programmes combines two or more academic disciplines into one activity (not a double curriculum!)
 - Interdisciplinary programmes demands interdisciplinary research or at least platforms for close cooperation between researchers from different disciplines

Decentral autonomy

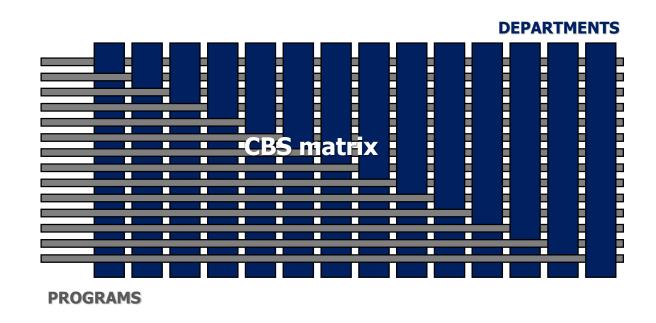


Autonomy at program level:

- Every study programme has a study board:
 - 6-10 members, equally divided between students and faculty
 - 6-8 meetings annually
- Study boards with real power and autonomy: ownership of courses and course curriculum
- Decentralised administration
- Flexible allocation of teaching hours a detailed teaching activity catalogue

A Matrix structure





In total: 14 departments and 63 study programs

Conclusions



- Curriculum design is a process, not an end.
- The process is driven by innovative faculty who are allowed to innovate (decentral autonomy) - not driven by curriculum designers or curriculum design models.
- Organisational structures are important for innovation in curriculum
- New demands and trends are not to be treated as add-ons to existing curriculum, they have to be integrated into "combined activities" (like an interdisciplinary curriculum is not "two curricula in one programme").
- New demands and trends can be coped with only by the key actors (faculty and students) who know the subject and how it is learned.
 - Expose them to the trends and demands.
 - Institutional visions and strategies needs to be focused.
- Innovative curriculum is doing something new not copying what other does.





How can VLOR as Education Council support the Flemish HE institutions the best in being innovative in curriculum design?

Main references



Fadel, C., Bialik, M. & Trilling, B. 2015. *Four-Dimensional Education. The competencies Learners need to Succeed.* The Center for Curriculum Redesign. A non-profit research organisation.

Frey, C. B. & Osborne, M. A. (2017): The future of employment: How susceptible are jobs to computerisation? *Technological Forecasting & Social Change*, (114) 25-280

Selingo, J. (2016): There is a life after college: What parents and Students Should Know About Navigating School to Prepare for the Jobs of Tomorrow. HarperCollins Publishers Inc. E-books.

Stürmer, K., Deligiannidi, K., Révai, N., Tokuhama-Espinosa, T., Ansari et al. (2017): Pedagogical Knowledge and the Changing Nature of the Teaching Profession. OECD 2017.