



Knowledge & Transitions

Challenges for Guidance and Counselling within
the Context of Globalization and the Enlarged
European Union

Savoirs & Transitions

*L'orientation et le conseil dans le contexte de la
mondialisation et de l'élargissement de l'Europe -
Quels défis?"*

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L'orientation et le conseil dans le contexte de la mondialisation et de l'élargissement de l'Europe - Quels défis?"

Fedora Summer University in Cyprus, 2005
Université d'été de FEDORA, Chypre, 2005

Edited by / *Rédacteurs*

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FEDORA - Louvain-la-Neuve

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Foreword to the Publication

Dr. Gerhart Rott

In September 2005 over 75 people from various European countries gathered in Nicosia, Cyprus to participate in FEDORA's VIII Summer University entitled: "Knowledge and Transitions: Challenges for Guidance and Counselling within the Context of Globalization and the Enlarged European Union". In more detail, some of the main issues were:

- the Bologna Process and the European Higher Education Area
- principles of mobility, employability, competitiveness and attractiveness
- quality assurance and qualification frameworks.

The Cyprus Summer University constituted a very important step within a logical chain of FEDORA events for preparing FEDORA and the European Guidance and Counselling services for a challenging future of a united Europe within the context of globalisation and internationalisation. Prior to the Cyprus meeting there was the combined Summer University - Employment Group conference in Stoke Poges, England in 2004 and the PSYCHE Working Group conference in Groningen, Netherlands in 2005.

The ensuing major steps within this chain of events are the FEDORA Symposium on Guidance and Counselling in Cracow, Poland in February 2006 and the IX FEDORA Congress in Vilnius, Lithuania in October 2006, entitled "Professional Challenges: Guidance and Counselling within the European Higher Education Area".

Throughout the past FEDORA conferences and also at future events we have accomplished, and will further accomplish, important goals in the process of a growing and changing Europe with its upcoming challenges.

Cyprus as an ancient island with over 4000 significant years of history and a multitude of cultural influences within that time reflects the way in which Europe needs to bundle together all kinds of influences from every member state of the European Union. It is an excellent place to demonstrate how Guidance and Counselling within Higher Education can contribute to coping with difficult issues and identifying common ground within differentiated institutional settings and cultural environments.

Furthermore Cyprus - as one of the new member states of the European Union - presented itself as a very interesting place for a European conference on Guidance and Counselling within the European Higher Education Area, since from now on and more intensively than before it will be facing new challenges and lots of changes within its Higher Education system. The connection of Cyprus to the rest of the EU member states, which FEDORA underlined by choosing this location, was therefore closely linked to the fact that all EU states have to reach and cultivate a thorough exchange of thoughts and knowledge among themselves in terms of modernising and bringing the European Higher Education Area to one common level and adjusting the Guidance and Counselling services accordingly.

It is FEDORA's concern to integrate the colleagues of the new member states in our work as soon and as thoroughly as possible, in order to highlight the opportunities of a European network of Guidance and Counselling, and to enhance the steady exchange of professional knowledge on Guidance and Counselling within the European Higher Education Area.

At the same time choosing Cyprus as the Summer University's location also contributed to the identification of the older EU states with the recently joined member states. To us this was important, since this decision also presented new possibilities and new experiences for the colleagues of the older EU member states and moved Cyprus - among others - into their focus of consciousness. The cultural environment of Cyprus was the catalyst for a stimulating experience for all conference participants and opened up new perspectives both personally and professionally. The very pleasant atmosphere at this get-together was influential for all our group discussions, in particular for the Bologna Workshop, which was a key aspect of this Summer University. Designed to get an overview of what has been accomplished since the initiation of the Bologna Process and what has yet to be done, this workshop benefited from the lively and active discussions within the network of Higher Education counsellors.

Cyprus as a whole fulfilled all our criteria and demands regarding a suitable and inspiring location for a productive and creative learning environment. The University of Cyprus showed itself to be a very professionally organised and exceedingly satisfying host and provided modern and convenient facilities for our conference needs. The warm and friendly hospitality ensured a very familial mood among all participants and guests and contributed to the success of the event.

Avant Propos

Dr. Gerhart Rott

En Juillet 2005, plus de 75 personnes venant de divers pays européens se sont réunis à Nicosie (Chypre) pour participer à la VIII^{ème} Université d'été de FEDORA portant sur le sujet suivant: Savoirs et transitions : l'orientation et le conseil dans le contexte de la mondialisation et de l'élargissement de l'Europe - Quels défis ? De manière plus précise, les principales questions traitées furent :

- *Le processus de Bologne et l'Espace européen de l'Enseignement Supérieur*
- *Les principes de mobilité, d'employabilité, de compétitivité et d'attractivité*
- *Assurance qualité et organisation des cursus?*

L'Université d'été a été une étape importante dans la série des manifestations visant à préparer FEDORA et les services européens de conseil et d'orientation aux défis posés à l'Union Européenne par un avenir mondial et international. Avant la rencontre de Chypre, ont eu lieu, en 2004, la conférence de Stokes Poges en Angleterre - à la fois congrès du groupe emploi de FEDORA et université d'été de FEDORA et, en 2005, la conférence du groupe PYCHE à Groningen, aux Pays Bas. En février 2006 le symposium de Cracovie, en Pologne qui a eu pour thème l'orientation et le conseil en Europe ainsi qu'en octobre 2006 le congrès de Vilnius (Lithuanie), sont les principales étapes dans la suite des manifestations. Le congrès de Vilnius portera sur le sujet suivant : " Défis professionnels : l'orientation et le conseil dans l'espace européen de l'enseignement supérieur".

Tout au long des dernières conférences de FEDORA et des futures manifestations, nous avons réalisé et réaliserons des objectifs importants dans une Europe en croissance et en mutation qui doit relever de nombreux défis.

Chypre, île chargée de plus de 4000 ans d'histoire et pendant cette période, une multitude d'influences culturelles a montré comment l'Europe doit regrouper toutes sortes d'influences provenant de tous les Etats membres de l'Union Européenne. C'est l'endroit rêvé pour montrer comment l'orientation et le conseil dans l'enseignement supérieur peuvent contribuer à faire face aux questions difficiles et à identifier des points communs entre les différentes structures institutionnelles et les environnements culturels.

De plus Chypre, un des nouveaux membres de l'Union Européenne, est un lieu intéressant pour organiser une conférence européenne sur l'orientation et le conseil dans l'espace européen de l'enseignement supérieur puisque, dès maintenant, et de manière plus intensive, cet état devra faire face à de nouveaux défis et à de profondes évolutions de son système d'enseignement supérieur. Le lien qui réunit Chypre au reste de l'Union Européenne, lien que FEDORA a souligné en choisissant ce lieu, est étroitement lié au fait que, pour moderniser et amener l'Espace européen de l'enseignement supérieur à un niveau commun et ajuster de manière concomitante les services d'orientation et de conseil, les états membres doivent atteindre et mettre en commun savoirs et échanges de connaissances.

C'est l'affaire de FEDORA d'intégrer dans nos activités les collègues des nouveaux états membres aussi tôt et aussi profondément que possible, ceci pour souligner l'importance d'un réseau européen d'orientation et de conseil et pour accroître les échanges de connaissances sur ces sujets au sein de l'espace européen de l'enseignement supérieur.

Dans le même temps, choisir Chypre comme lieu pour l'organisation de l'université d'été de FEDORA a aussi contribué à l'association des "vieux" états européens avec ceux qui ont récemment rejoint l'Europe. Pour nous, cela a été important car cette décision a ouvert de nouvelles possibilités et de nouvelles expériences aux collègues des anciens états membres et les a amené entre autres, à connaître Chypre. L'environnement culturel de Chypre a été le catalyseur d'une expérience stimulante pour tous les participants et a ouvert de nouvelles perspectives au point de vue tant personnel que professionnel. L'atmosphère agréable de cette rencontre a fortement influencé toutes nos séances de discussion, en particulier l'atelier portant sur le processus de Bologne, qui a été un point fort de cette université d'été. Conçu pour fournir une vue d'ensemble de ce qui a été réalisé et de ce qui reste à faire depuis la mise en œuvre du processus de Bologne, cet atelier a été le lieu de discussions animées entre les membres du réseau des conseillers de l'enseignement supérieur.

Chypre a pleinement rempli tous nos critères et nos demandes en matière de lieu offrant un environnement propice à l'acquisition de connaissances. L'université de Chypre s'est avérée être un hôte particulièrement bien organisé du point de vue professionnel qui nous a fourni des équipements modernes et bien adaptés aux besoins de notre conférence. Une ambiance familiale entre les participants et les invités a été le fait d'une chaleureuse et amicale hospitalité qui a largement contribué au succès de cette manifestation.

Ainsi mes remerciements vont à Anna Zembyla-Kalli, Directrice du service carrières de l'université de Chypre qui a pris la responsabilité de la coordination locale et qui a permis que cette conférence se déroule sans anicroche. Par ailleurs, mes remerciements vont au Vice-Président chargé des affaires universitaires, le Professeur Elpida Keravnou-Papaiiou et au Directeur du service des affaires universitaires et de la vie de l'étudiant de l'université de Chypre, Mr. Philippou Pattouras. Ils ont tous les deux tenus des propos stimulants lors des exposés d'accueil de la conférence et ont ouvert la voie aux autres contributions enthousiasmantes.

Enfin, je souhaite remercier Paula Ferrer-Sama qui a joué un rôle central en coordonnant les groupes de travail et Nicole Leray et Geneviève Laviolette pour les traductions en français qui se trouvent dans ce document. Je voudrais aussi remercier Per Andersen pour sa participation au comité d'organisation et son aide continue.

Dans ce document, nous avons essayé de résumer les principaux apports et résultats des conférences plénières et des discussions fructueuses et pleines d'information lors des groupes de travail. Les retombées de cette conférence détermineront la direction de notre futur travail de

développement de l'orientation et du conseil dans l'espace européen de l'enseignement supérieur.

Gerhart Rott

Président de FEDORA

Welcome Message by Vice-Rector (Academic Affairs)

FEDORA Summer University
University of Cyprus, Nicosia 13 July 2005

Dear President of FEDORA
Distinguished speakers and other guests
Dear participants
Dear colleagues

It gives me great pleasure that the 2005 FEDORA Summer University titled "Knowledge and Transitions: Challenges for Guidance and Counseling within the context of Globalization and the enlarged European Union" is hosted by the University of Cyprus. I would like to warmly welcome you to the University of Cyprus and to Cyprus, this glorious and rather hot mid-July morning. It is very pleasing indeed to see so many people attending the summer university from so many different countries.

Of course given the theme of the summer university this is not surprising. In the given time and age, with the ever increasing globalization, and information explosion, in a growing knowledge-based society, opportunities for employment and further education are increasing, but at the same time the complexity of the decisions that young people have to make for their future is growing even faster. Hence there is a higher need than ever for guidance and counseling, to help young people take the appropriate decisions and thus to make the right investments in time, effort and money.

The Bologna process, to which 45 countries are presently committed, is reforming the European higher education area with the purpose of enhancing the comparability and compatibility across the different higher education systems and thus making European HE more competitive across the world. A key pursuit of the process is to facilitate the mobility of students and employees across Europe. The underlying principle of the reforms is enhanced quality through shared criteria, standards and guidelines for quality assurance, within the internal culture of the institutions, the external processes of the QA agencies and the quality control of the agencies themselves. Through this means it would be made possible to bring about a common understanding and appreciation of the different national degree systems and qualifications, and thus to achieve mutual recognition of degrees and qualifications across Europe. No doubt this will increase the opportunities for the younger generations of Europeans. This should be a main goal for Europe if it is to become the most dynamic, knowledge-based economy in the world.

The University of Cyprus is a very young university. It is a state university and in fact it is the only HE institution in Cyprus that has the status of a "university". The University of Cyprus admitted its first students in 1992, started graduate programs in 1997, it now has 6 Faculties, 19 Departments and various other units, a student population of about 4,500, and its proper campus is under construction. The University of Cyprus aspires to become a center of excellence in its immediate locality and within the context of the European HE area.

Cyprus is participating in the Bologna process. To a large extent this participation depends on the activities of the University of Cyprus. The University always had a degree structure incorporating three discrete cycles - 4 years for the first cycle, 1.5 to 2 years for the second cycle, the Master level programs, and 3 to 4 years for the Doctorate programs. However, its system of credits did not conform to the ECTS requirements. The necessary reforms have now taken place, following a decision of the Senate, exactly two years ago, and as from next September, the ECTS reforms will be comprehensively applied to all programs of the University, both for the transfer and the accumulation of credits. The University started issuing its Diploma Supplement last year. The University wants to increase the mobility of students both to and from the University. It attaches much significance to joint programs and has passed all the relevant regulations in this respect in order to give the required flexibility. It also plans to offer a number of graduate programs in a foreign language, most probably English, in parallel to offering these programs in Greek. A School of Greek Language has been successfully operating in the University for a few years now, and a Centre for Languages has recently started its operation.

In closing my welcome message, I would like to express my sincere thanks to the Student Affairs and Welfare Services of the University and in particular to Mrs Anna Zembyla-Kalli for all her hard work in the organization of this summer university. The program of the summer university includes a number of very interesting keynote addresses, as well as many workshops covering a whole spectrum of most significant topics, thus making your attendance a worthwhile opportunity. I hope that you will combine this with the pleasantries of Cyprus, that I can assure you are many, especially at this time of the year, the pick of the summer season. I wish you all a fruitful participation in the summer university and a pleasant and memorable stay in Cyprus.

Message de bienvenue du Vice-recteur (Affaires académiques)

*Université d'été FEDORA
Université de Chypre, Nicosie, le 13 juillet 2005*

*Cher Président de FEDORA
Distingués intervenants et autres hôtes
Chers participants
Chers collègues*

Je suis très heureux que l'Université d'été de FEDORA 2005 intitulée "Savoirs et Transitions: L'orientation et le conseil dans le contexte de la mondialisation et de l'élargissement de l'Europe - Quels défis ?" soit accueillie par l'Université de Chypre. J'aimerais vous souhaiter à tous une chaleureuse bienvenue, à l'Université de Chypre et à Chypre, en cette matinée splendide et plutôt chaude de la mi-juillet. Cela fait très plaisir en effet de voir que tant de participants, venant d'un si grand nombre de pays différents, assistent à cette université d'été.

Cela n'a rien de surprenant, certes, étant donné le thème de l'université d'été. En ce moment et à cet âge, dans le contexte de la mondialisation sans cesse croissante et de l'explosion de l'information, dans une société basée sur le savoir en plein développement, les opportunités d'embauche et d'éducation permanente augmentent mais, simultanément, la complexité des décisions que les jeunes sont appelés à prendre pour leur avenir s'accroît bien plus rapidement encore. On assiste donc à un besoin plus pressant d'orientation et de conseils, afin d'aider les jeunes à prendre les décisions appropriées et à faire ainsi les bons investissements en temps, en efforts et en argent.

Le processus de Bologne, dans lequel 45 pays sont actuellement engagés, est en train de réformer l'espace de l'enseignement supérieur dans le but d'améliorer la comparabilité et la compatibilité dans les différents systèmes d'enseignement supérieur et de rendre ainsi l'ES européen plus compétitif dans le monde entier. L'un des objectifs clés du processus est de faciliter la mobilité des étudiants et des employés à travers l'Europe. Le principe sous-jacent des réformes est l'amélioration de la qualité à travers des critères, des normes et des lignes directrices partagés pour assurer la qualité, au sein de la culture interne des institutions, du processus externe des agences d'assurance de la qualité et du contrôle de la qualité des agences elles-mêmes. Parce moyen, il serait possible de réaliser une compréhension et une appréciation communes des différents systèmes de diplômes nationaux et de qualifications, et d'obtenir ainsi une reconnaissance mutuelle des diplômes et des qualifications à travers toute l'Europe. Les opportunités offertes aux jeunes générations de citoyens européens se verront sans nul doute augmentées. Cela devrait être un objectif majeur de l'Europe, si elle est appelée à devenir l'économie basée sur le savoir la plus dynamique du monde.

L'Université de Chypre est une université très jeune. Il s'agit d'une université d'Etat et en fait de la seule institution d'enseignement supérieur à Chypre à avoir le statut "d'université". L'université de Chypre, qui a admis ses premiers étudiants en 1992, a commencé des programmes préuniversitaires en 1997 et comprend à présent 6 Facultés, 19 Départements et diverses autres unités, une population étudiante d'environ 4500 étudiants, tandis que son propre campus universitaire est en cours de construction. L'Université de Chypre aspire à devenir un centre d'excellence, dans ses alentours immédiats et dans le contexte de l'espace de l'ES européen.

Chypre participe au processus de Bologne. Cette participation dépend dans une grande mesure des activités de l'Université de Chypre. L'Université conserve une structure de diplômes comprenant trois cycles distincts - 4 ans pour le premier cycle, 1,5 à 2 deux ans pour le deuxième cycle, les programmes du niveau du Master, et 3 à 4 ans pour les programmes de Doctorat. Cependant, son système de crédits n'était pas conforme aux exigences des ECTS. Les réformes nécessaires ont été réalisées à présent, à la suite d'une décision du Sénat, il y a deux ans exactement, et à partir de septembre prochain, les réformes des ECTS seront globalement appliquées à tous les programmes de l'Université, tant pour le transfert que pour l'accumulation de crédits. L'Université a commencé à délivrer un Supplément de Diplôme l'année dernière. Elle désire augmenter la mobilité des étudiants, vers et au départ de l'université. Elle attache une grande importance aux programmes communs et a adopté tous les règlements pertinents à cet égard en vue de donner la flexibilité nécessaire. Elle prévoit également d'offrir un nombre de programmes postuniversitaires en langue étrangère, très probablement en anglais, parallèlement à ces programmes offerts en grec. Une Ecole de grec fonctionne avec succès à l'Université depuis plusieurs années et un Centre de Langues a commencé à fonctionner récemment.

Pour conclure mon message de bienvenue, je tiens à exprimer mes sincères remerciements aux Services de la scolarité et de la vie étudiante et en particulier à Mme Anna Zembla-Kalli qui ont déployé de grands efforts pour organiser cette université d'été. Le programme de cette université d'été comprend un nombre de discours d'ouverture très intéressants, de même que de nombreux ateliers couvrant toute une gamme de sujets des plus importants, faisant ainsi de votre participation une occasion qui en vaut la peine. J'espère que vous associerez cela avec les charmes de Chypre qui sont nombreux, je peux vous le garantir, notamment à cette époque de l'année, en pleine saison estivale. Je vous souhaite à tous une participation fructueuse à l'université d'été et un agréable séjour, des plus mémorables, à Chypre.

Welcoming address by Philippos Pattouras, Director of Academic Affairs and Student Welfare-UCY

Dear Vice Rector,
Mr Chairman of Fedora
Dear participants from abroad
Dear colleagues,

I am really honoured for having been given the opportunity to welcome more than 60 distinguished colleagues coming from 47 universities and 21 different European countries and the United States.

Allow me on behalf of my colleagues at the Academic Affairs and Student Welfare Service to welcome you all to our small, beautiful but rather hot island and wish every success to Fedora's Summer University and, to each one of you, a pleasant stay too.

I would like to thank the executive of Fedora who, one year ago, entrusted us with the organisation of the Summer University and I am sure that the University of Cyprus and my colleague Anna Zembyla-Kalli in particular will not let you down. Please allow me at this point, to extend my thanks and appreciation to Anna both for being bold enough last year to volunteer for such a demanding and significant event, but more importantly, for organising it in a very efficient, caring and creative way.

Dear colleagues, by just looking at the general theme of the Summer University, the topics of the keynote speeches and the different workshops, one justifiably looks forward to a memorable, challenging and rewarding experience.

Dear colleagues and friends, as you may already know, our University is fairly new and small: In 1992 we started offering undergraduate degrees to a few hundreds of students and by next September, 13 years on, we expect to welcome 3.650 undergraduates and 1.100 postgraduates. Student support and counselling services were gradually introduced and our Careers Office, headed by Anna, was inaugurated in 1997. Today, in addition to Careers we have a Counselling Office and a Student Life Office and I feel that we have managed to lay the foundations for a comprehensive and holistic strategy in these sensitive areas.

The social programme of the summer university will hopefully give you the opportunity to get a better idea of our island and its people: the first trip on Friday afternoon will take you to the mountainous resort of Kakopetria while the second one will be to the seaside resort of Larnaka. But of course, this evening the University of Cyprus will be honoured to be your host at a nice taverna by the pool of Cleopatra hotel where, in addition to nice food and wines, we will have the company of live guitar music-may be this will be a good chance for a song contest from each participating country-we have 12 hours to practice until tonight!

I hope, however, that you will be able to cope with our heat-wave, especially those of you who are visiting Cyprus for the first time. When Anna, confirmed this morning that the problems with the air-conditioning system of this very hall had not been fixed, I asked myself how can we handle this in a creative manner rather than start panicking: My initial idea was to rename all sessions taking place in this hall from plenary discussions to "solarium and sauna reflections" but I hope that this unique idea of mine will be abandoned as our competent technicians are working to solve the problem. If they do not, I am sure we, as true professionals, will find other ways to survive.

Before rounding up, allow me on behalf of all participants to warmly thank our local sponsors PriceWaterhouseCoopers whose generous support has significantly helped in making this special event a success.

Finally, my special thanks go to the organising committee for all their work and to my colleague Anna and her team for all the effort, commitment and zeal they put to make this summer university a reality. I am sure that we are all in good, safe and hospitable hands.

Nicosia 13 July 2005

Allocution de bienvenue de M. Philippos Pattouras, Directeur de la Scolarité et de la Vie étudiante - UCY

*Cher Vice-recteur,
M. le Président de Fedora
Chers participants étrangers
Chers collègues,*

C'est un grand honneur pour moi que d'avoir l'occasion de souhaiter la bienvenue à plus de 60 distingués collègues venus de 47 universités et de 21 pays européens différents ainsi que des Etats-Unis.

Permettez-moi, au nom de mes collègues du Service de la Scolarité et de la Vie étudiante, de vous accueillir tous dans notre petite île, belle mais plutôt chaude, et de souhaiter un grand succès à l'Université d'été de Fedora ainsi qu'un agréable séjour à chacun d'entre vous.

J'aimerais remercier la direction de Fedora qui nous a confié, il y a un an, l'organisation de l'Université d'été et je suis persuadé que l'Université de Chypre et, en particulier, ma collègue Anna Zembyla-Kalli ne vous décevront pas. Permettez-moi ici d'exprimer mes remerciements et mon appréciation à Anna pour avoir eu le courage nécessaire l'année dernière de se porter volontaire pour un événement aussi exigeant et important, mais bien plus encore, pour l'avoir organisé d'une manière très efficace, minutieuse et créative.

Chers collègues, il suffit de jeter un coup d'œil au thème général de l'Université d'été, aux sujets des allocutions principales et aux différents ateliers, pour s'attendre légitimement à une expérience mémorable, stimulante et qui en vaut la peine.

Chers collègues et amis, comme vous le savez peut-être déjà, notre Université est relativement récente et petite: en 1992, nous avons commencé à offrir des diplômes universitaires à quelques centaines d'étudiants et, en septembre prochain, 13 ans plus tard, nous comptions accueillir 3650 étudiants au niveau pré-universitaire et 1100 étudiants poursuivant des études post-universitaires. Les services d'appui et de conseils ont été introduits progressivement et notre Bureau des Carrières, dirigé par Anna, a été inauguré en 1997. Aujourd'hui, nous disposons, en plus du Bureau des Carrières, d'un Bureau de conseils et d'un Bureau de la vie étudiante et j'ai l'impression que nous avons réussi à établir les fondements d'une stratégie globale et holistique dans ces domaines sensibles.

Le programme social de l'université d'été vous donnera, nous l'espérons, l'occasion de vous faire une meilleure idée de notre île et de ses habitants: la première excursion, vendredi après-midi, vous conduira dans la station de montagne de Kakopetria, tandis que la seconde vous permettra de visiter la station balnéaire de Larnaca. Mais, bien sûr, l'Université de Chypre aura l'honneur ce soir de vous inviter dans une belle taverne au bord de la piscine de l'hôtel Cléopatra, où nous pourrons déguster la cuisine exquise et les bons vins au son de la musique de guitare en direct - cela sera peut-être une bonne occasion d'organiser un concours de chants de chacun des pays participants - nous avons 12 heures pour nous entraîner jusqu'à ce soir!

J'espère, cependant, que vous pourrez vous accoutumer à notre vague de chaleur, surtout ceux d'entre vous qui visitent Chypre pour la première fois. Lorsqu'Anna m'a confirmé ce matin que le problème de climatisation de cette salle n'avait pas été réparé, je me suis demandé comment nous pouvions surmonter cette difficulté d'une manière créative plutôt que de commencer à paniquer: J'ai d'abord eu l'idée de rebaptiser toutes les sessions se déroulant dans cette salle "réflexions de solarium et de sauna" mais j'espère que la seule idée qui me soit venue sera abandonnée, puisque nos techniciens compétents travaillent à résoudre le problème. S'ils n'y arrivent pas, je suis sûr que nous trouverons, en véritables professionnels, d'autres moyens de survie.

Avant de conclure, permettez-moi, au nom de tous les participants, de remercier chaleureusement nos sponsors locaux, PriceWaterhouseCoopers, dont le généreux soutien a contribué de manière significative au succès de cet événement spécial.

Enfin, mes remerciements tout particuliers vont au comité d'organisation pour le travail fourni et à ma collègue Anna ainsi qu'à son équipe pour tous les efforts, le dévouement et le zèle qu'ils ont déployés pour faire une réalité de cette université d'été. Je suis convaincu que nous sommes tous entre de bonnes mains, sûres et hospitalières.

Nicosie 13 juillet 2005

Guidance and Counselling: an International Perspective on Transitions in Higher Education

Dr. Gerhart Rott
President of FEDORA

Welcome speech to the FEDORA Summer University Cyprus 13th-17th July 2005. "Knowledge and Transitions: Challenges for Guidance and Counselling within the context of Globalisation and the Enlarged European Union".

Your Excellency Rector Professor Keravnou-Papailiou, honourable guests, ladies and gentlemen, dear colleagues welcome to our summer university "Knowledge and Transitions: Challenges for Guidance and Counselling within the context of Globalisation and the Enlarged European Union"

I want to thank you Prof. Keravnou-Papailiou and your university for offering us the opportunity to meet in this remarkable place and to enjoy these very modern conference facilities. Meeting here in Cyprus we will be sharing our wisdom on an island that more than 4000 years ago, in Mycenaean times, developed in close contact with many neighbouring cultural influences. An island that again at the frontier of different cultures has participated in the emergence of science and European culture since its very beginnings 2500 years ago in the Greek conception of the world, and that has been a crossroad of cultural exchange ever since.

I want to thank all those FEDORA members who have helped make it possible for this event to take place in one of the new EU member states. Especially I would like to thank Anna Zembyla - Kalli who had the courage to take over the responsibility for the local organisation by herself and very successfully mobilized all the support necessary. I want also to thank those who have helped her with their support and sponsoring.

Also I would like to thank our key lecturers and their organizations who were ready to contribute: UNECSO CEPES, the European University Association, the University of Hawaii and Price Waterhouse Coopers. I want to thank all the workshop contributors who have designed a creative and at the same time structured setting for professional exchange and development.

Globalisation and the enlarged European Union

The commitment and skill that have gone into achieving such an exciting learning environment form a contrast to the overall European scenario. Though it is this currently rather fragile context which underpins the usefulness and necessity to establish such a constructive focus of reflection.

The European political framework seems to be suffering a setback. During the last two months it has become quite common to speak of a crisis of the European Union. Some of the issues involved are related to contexts we had put on the agenda for this summer university some time before: globalisation and the enlargement of the European Union. We did not expect this concrete political disruption. Yet, from the very beginning we had the ambiguity of globalisation in mind for this year's summer university.

On the one hand one might perceive globalisation as an overwhelming complexity in which economics and power drive to undermine cultural and social environments. For the universities globalisation might result in increased competition, less financial backing and an increasingly commercial focus on higher education. This could endanger teaching as public property. While Europe still possesses strong social and intellectual institutions and traditions serving to protect and balance quality assurance and autonomy, in other areas of the world like Latin America, and even more so Africa, these threats are becoming more concrete. For example UNESCO conferences on Higher Education concerning Africa have seen critics analysing a positive shift in World Bank policies, from the reduced HE allocations advocated for the past twenty years to an acknowledgment of the developmental role of universities and the need for funding. But in the view of these analysts the assumptions and precepts of the funding still work in a way that is "not liberating" and but rather reinforcing dependence (p. 47, Carroll, B. and Samoff, J., 2004; cf. Hountondji, P., 2005.).

On the other hand the effects of globalisation on the internationalisation of higher education, and conversely the reflection of education in the discourse of globalisation, can "with the 'contingent' dialectic global knowledge" (p. 7, Bhabha, H., 2004) have a huge impact on development. The universities, with their task to strive for truth and knowledge about the world and human existence, can play a decisive role not only in the growth of a knowledge-driven economy but also in the promotion of reason (cf. Henningsson, J., 2004) and cross-cultural understanding and the fostering of civil society on a worldwide scale. The draft of the joint OECD UNESCO declaration on Higher Education seeks to support this potential and to strengthen and assure academic standards and the freedom and quality of teaching and learning. The internationalisation of the universities, which entails competition as well as cooperation, enhances their role as important contributors to a knowledge-based society, though it is also important in this context to acknowledge limitations (cf. Badat, S., 2004). The universities are by their very nature universal, but nowadays, their internationalisation as well as the internationalisation and mobility of staff and students is becoming a far more vital challenge.

The Bologna Process and the European Area of Higher Education

The advancement of the Bologna process in Europe aims to meet the challenges of globalisation and to strengthen the positive effects

of internationalisation. Within an increasingly European labour market, enhanced graduate employability has become one of the core issues of this process. At the same time the Bologna process has introduced a broad and flexible concept of the term "employability". It seeks to encourage the development of a genuine European citizenship and active participation in social life, not only at a local and national but also at a European level (cf. Bull, T., 2005).

The Bologna Process is built around the principles of mobility, employability, competitiveness and attractiveness. Means to this end are the introduction of a movement towards a two-tier structure in university degrees, namely the Bachelor/Master system, the European Credit Transfer System and a European qualification framework. Despite all the barriers and differentiations, the process can be considered irreversible, since it has become such a broad flow of concerted actions. The research results of the Trends IV report show how far implementation has progressed up to now. In 2005 two important steps have been taken for the implementation of the European Higher Education Area: in April the clear commitment of the European Universities to the Bologna Process was expressed at the EUA conference in Glasgow, concluding with the EUA declaration on strong universities in a strong Europe; and in May the Bergen conference of the European Ministers of Education put a clear focus on quality assurance and qualification frameworks, and on degree systems based on learning outcomes and competencies. As far as scope and timing are concerned, 2010 can be considered a realistic framework for establishing the European Higher Education Area.

Of course there are different scopes and speeds of implementation in the various countries. Especially for the new member states like Hungary it is a tremendous challenge to adapt their systems again so soon after the changes of the early 90s. But at the same time the European Higher Education Area can be considered an important asset not just to a European labour market but to the cultural identity of an enlarged European Union. In a modern world the EHEA and the mobility of students echoes medieval Europe with its highly international university institutions (cf. Frühwald, W., 2005).

This is closely connected with the general reframing of teaching and learning within universities, where the idea of the university, validating its traditions and centuries-long experience, is at the same time opening up to the demands of a modern knowledge-based society. Concepts like the contextualisation of knowledge, relevance, and the interdependence of demand and production in the creation of knowledge play an important role. Furthermore, the production of knowledge and its application have become intertwined. Interdisciplinary approaches are called for in order to find a new kind of knowledge, which goes beyond established disciplinary rules and settings and provides new insights through cross-fertilisation.

Over and above this, what is essential now in the construction and deconstruction of knowledge in general is that it should mirror itself in the individual student's higher education experience. If we focus on the education of the student, a far more proactive approach to HE must develop, encouraging students to combine sound methodological and specialized knowledge with generic skills and a clear understanding of the learning process, as well as of their own career profile and choices. It is vital here to accept and promote individual learning targets and needs. Within a change of perspective from teaching to learning (cf. Barr, R. and Tagg, J., 1995), teaching will be increasingly reflected in terms of learning outcomes and the ability to transfer knowledge into various academic and professional contexts. The Bologna process sets out to encourage those perspectives, to support learner autonomy and self-regulated learning with the aim of preparing students and graduates better for a future on the European labour market. The concept of the diploma supplement emphasises the task of the student to feel in charge of their own educational profile. To care for one's portfolio becomes important for entry to postgraduate studies and future employment. Again, increased mobility goes along with the need to acquire cross-cultural awareness and competencies. In general the new university structures put more responsibility on the individual student, since the focus is on the actual outcomes of learning processes.

The widening of access to higher education and increasing flexibility, as well as the requirement of increased mobility, result in demands on students to adapt faster and more coherently to the academic environment and to project themselves into the future. Students have to cope with increasing uncertainties and at the same time to develop an understanding of how the knowledge acquired can be transformed into competencies and qualifications that will open up future job perspectives and build up a foundation for lifelong learning. These efforts on the part of the university and the individual student to support learning competence, self-efficacy and self-esteem put flesh (Rott, G., 2005) on one of the essential objectives of the European Higher Education Area: to make it possible for a large number of students to acquire not only knowledge, but also the ability to apply this knowledge in different situations, and to understand their learning experience within the more demanding context of personality development in which the value-based balance of work, leisure and social responsibility is a core issue.

Coping with transition

To facilitate these transitions, cooperation is needed within the learning environment as well as in the institutions that foster personality development: the cooperation between universities and secondary schools and the wider community, especially employers, to enhance the coordination of what the labour market expects of graduates and what is taught at universities. The international contextualisation of these issues calls for cooperation throughout Europe.

These transitions must also be accompanied by improved and intensified information as well as guidance and counselling facilities. The learner-centred perspective and the focus on employability within HE can draw on theoretical and practical approaches established over the last twenty years within the professional guidance and counselling community. These approaches substantiate

the student-centred learning and life-long learning perspective and provide methodologies for integration into learning settings.

At the same time guidance staff and counsellors can take advantage of the changed focus in HE. For if career education and generic skills become part of the curriculum, career guidance can use this as a starting point. If individual learning targets and needs, and the learner as a person, matter, it will become easier to find common ground with teaching staff as well as psychological and special needs counsellors (Rott, 2005). Finally if the modularised learning environment requires more intensive student support and tutoring, educational guidance can become an inspiring partner.

But with all this encouraging enhancement and integration of guidance and counselling, and the focus on the student as a person, it remains important to emphasise the specific contribution of guidance and counselling services in their traditional role supporting the complex transitions students have to cope with. Apart from the doubts which arise whether the Bologna process will be able to expand "the space for creativity and individual learning", or whether it will "reduce" (EUA, 2005, p. 10) it, these structural reforms cannot ignore that being a student and studying itself is already an extremely individual process, and learning competence, careers and personality development demand individual coaching and support to master transitions in a personally meaningful and at the same time effective way.

FEDORA, as a European network of the counselling and guidance community, aims to support the new opportunities and challenges of cooperation within our universities and their partners in society in our daily work and on a European scale.

FEDORA's achievements in the past year and outlook

In the past four years FEDORA has taken important steps enabling us to some extent to meet the challenges and demands of the Bologna process. Our last congress in Odense in 2003 looked at student services and the perspective of lifelong learning for students and graduates in the Europe of Tomorrow . A special focus was put on "Graduate Recruitment and Employment across the Enlarged European Community" at last year's conference of the Fedora Employment and Career Guidance Group (FECG) in Stoke Poges. Last month at its conference in Groningen, the FEDORA Psychological Counselling Group continued the attempt to build bridges between student counselling and the European Higher Education Area. It took a specific look at the internationalisation of Higher Education and put special emphasis on integrating colleagues from new EU member states. Here at our summer university in Cyprus this week, we are in a position to establish a more systematic approach to those issues. With the help of the keynote speakers we will focus on essential features of the Bologna process, the internationalisation of HE and its relation to society, especially to the world of employment. Within highly differentiated workshops each of us will have the opportunity to immerse in specific aspects of methodology, professional attitudes and approaches to the facilitation of transition. The workshop structure is organized around "transitional stages", "skills and development", "equal opportunities" and the "Bologna Framework".

These days that we will spend together will give us the opportunity to exchange our knowledge, to gain new insights, to learn about our work from a variety of different perspectives and to share and compare experiences. At the same time I hope that this summer university will play an important role in furthering the professional body of knowledge on guidance and counselling in Europe. At the FEDORA congress in Vilnius in October 2006 a more thorough look will be taken at the explicit demands of the European Area of Higher Education on guidance and counselling, and we will try to establish a coherent charter to present our message to the wider public.

I hope we will all enjoy this summer university, and I wish us an exciting exchange of experiences. I am greatly looking forward to the keynote lectures and workshop and I am sure the emergence of new insights will help us to cope with the challenges we are facing. With all those tasks ahead, I wish us all good learning opportunities, fruitful debates and enjoyable encounters during the next few days.

Thank you very much for your attention.

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Orientation et conseil: Les transitions dans l'enseignement supérieur dans une perspective internationale

*Dr. Gerhart Rott
Président de FEDORA*

Exposé d'introduction à l'Université d'été de FEDORA qui s'est tenue à Chypre entre le 13 et le 17 Juillet 2005. Savoirs et transitions : L'orientation et le conseil dans le contexte de la mondialisation et de l'élargissement de l'Europe Quels défis ?

Monsieur le recteur, Chers invités, Messieurs et Mesdames, Chers collègues,

Bienvenue à notre université d'été : Savoirs et transitions : L'orientation et le conseil dans le contexte de la mondialisation et de l'élargissement de l'Europe Quels défis ?

Je veux remercier le professeur Keravnou-Papailiou et son université qui nous donnent l'opportunité d'une rencontre, en cet endroit merveilleux et de profiter d'infrastructures modernes pour l'organisation d'une conférence. En nous rencontrant ici à Chypre, nous partagerons la sagesse d'une civilisation mycéenne vieille de plus de 4000 ans, enrichie par de nombreux contacts interculturels. Grâce à la conception grecque du monde, cette île, a participé à l'émergence de la science et de la culture européenne, dès son tout début, il y a 2500 ans et depuis lors, elle constitue un carrefour d'échanges culturels.

Je veux remercier tous les membres de FEDORA qui ont contribué à rendre possible la tenue de cet événement dans un des nouveaux états européens. Je veux tout particulièrement remercier Anna Zembyla Kalli qui a eu le courage d'assumer l'organisation matérielle de cette conférence et qui a suscité les aides nécessaires. Merci également à tous ceux qui ont apporté leurs aides matérielles et financières.

Je veux également remercier les intervenants des conférences plénières ainsi que les organismes qui ont accepté de participer : UNESCO, CEPES, Association des Universités européennes, Université de Hawaï et Price Waterhouse Coopers. Je souhaite aussi remercier les animateurs des ateliers qui ont rendu possible de fructueux échanges professionnels.

La Mondialisation et l'Europe élargie

Les engagements qui avaient été pris en matière de formation et qui sont maintenant en voie d'achèvement contrastent avec le fonctionnement global actuel de l'Europe. C'est ce contexte fragile qui fonde la nécessité d'une réflexion constructive

Le cadre politique européen semble souffrir de certains revers. Depuis deux mois il devient même courant de parler de crise de l'Union Européenne. Certaines questions posées sont liées à l'ordre du jour établi pour cette Université d'été, il y a quelques temps : la Mondialisation et l'élargissement de l'Union Européenne. Nous n'avions pas prévu cette vraie « crise » politique. Cependant dès le début, nous avions, pour l'Université d'été de cette année, présente à l'esprit l'ambiguïté de la mondialisation.

D'une part, on peut avoir l'impression que la mondialisation apporte une énorme complexité où l'économie et le pouvoir minent l'environnement social et culturel. Pour les universités, la mondialisation aurait pour conséquences une compétition accrue, des financements en baisse et une visée commerciale sur l'enseignement supérieur. Ceci pourrait mettre en danger l'enseignement public. L'Europe possède encore des institutions sociales et intellectuelles fortes et des traditions permettant de protéger et d'équilibrer qualité et autonomie de l'enseignement ; Par contre dans d'autres régions du monde, comme l'Amérique Latine et plus encore l'Afrique ces menaces deviennent plus réelles. Par exemple, lors des conférences de l'UNESCO sur l'enseignement supérieur en Afrique, des critiques ont été émises concernant le changement de politique de la Banque Mondiale en matière de subventions à l'Enseignement supérieur. Celles-ci, en place depuis 20 ans, étaient allouées en reconnaissance du rôle joué par les universités dans le développement. Mais du point de vue de ces analystes, ces prémisses et conclusions vont toujours dans une voie de plus grande dépendance et non d'émancipation (p. 47, Carroll, B. et Samoff, J., 2004; cf. Hountondji, P., 2005.).

D'autre part, les effets de la mondialisation et de l'internationalisation de l'enseignement supérieur et inversement l'image de l'éducation dans le discours de la mondialisation peuvent « avec la connaissance dialectique globale contingente » avoir un impact très important sur le développement (p. 7, Bhabha, H., 2004). Les universités, dont la mission est de lutter pour la vérité et la connaissance du monde et de l'homme peuvent jouer un rôle décisif dans la croissance d'une économie pilotée par la connaissance et aussi par la promotion de la raison (cf. Henningsson, J., 2004) ; de plus, elles aident à appréhender le contexte transculturel et à se positionner dans un monde global. Le document préliminaire de la déclaration conjointe de l'OCDE et de l'UNESCO sur l'enseignement supérieur cherche à appuyer ce potentiel et à renforcer et à garantir les normes de l'enseignement, la liberté et la qualité des enseignements et des apprentissages. L'internationalisation des universités qui comporte la compétition aussi bien que la coopération renforce leur rôle de participant à une société basée sur le savoir ; cependant, dans ce contexte, il est important d'en connaître les limites (cf. Badat, S., 2004). De par leur nature, les universités ont un caractère universaliste ; mais, maintenant, leur internationalisation et la mobilité de leur personnel et de leurs étudiants sont devenues un défi vital pour elles.

Le processus de Bologne et l'espace européen de l'enseignement supérieur

L'avancement du processus de Bologne en Europe vise à affronter les défis de la mondialisation et à renforcer les effets positifs de l'internationalisation. Dans un marché européen de l'emploi en expansion, l'employabilité des diplômés est devenue un des principaux objectifs de ce processus. Dans le même temps le processus de Bologne a introduit le concept large et flexible du terme « employabilité ». Il cherche à encourager le développement d'une citoyenneté européenne non seulement sur le plan national et local mais sur le plan européen (cf. Bull, T., 2005).

Le processus de Bologne est bâti sur les principes suivants, mobilité, compétitivité, attractivité. Pour ce faire, ont été introduits dans les diplômes universitaires, une structure à deux niveaux (Licence / Master), les ECTS et un cadre européen de qualification. Malgré les barrières et les différences, le processus peut être considéré comme irréversible dans la mesure où il a reçu un large consensus. Les résultats des recherches, présentés dans le rapport de tendances IV montrent l'importance des progrès réalisés à ce jour. En 2005, deux étapes importantes ont été franchies pour la mise en place de l'espace européen de l'enseignement supérieur : En avril, un engagement clair des universités européennes au processus de Bologne s'est exprimé lors de la conférence de l'EUA à Glasgow concluant ses travaux par une déclaration sur des universités fortes dans une Europe forte; En mai, la conférence des ministres européens de l'éducation, réunis à Bergen, a focalisé ses intérêts sur la qualité, les qualifications et des cursus apportant formations et compétences. Tant du point de vue des échéances que du planning, 2010 peut être considéré comme une date raisonnable pour la mise en place de l'espace européen de l'enseignement supérieur.

Bien sûr, cette mise en place se fait à des vitesses différentes dans chaque pays. En particulier pour les nouveaux états membres comme la Hongrie, adapter leur système si peu de temps après les années 90, représente un défi énorme. Mais dans le même temps, l'espace européen de l'enseignement supérieur (EHEA) représente un atout important pas seulement pour le marché du travail européen mais aussi pour la concrétisation d'une identité culturelle de l'Union Européenne élargie. Dans un monde moderne l'EHEA et la mobilité des étudiants évoque les institutions universitaires internationales de l'Europe médiévale (cf. Frühwald, W., 2005).

Ceci est étroitement lié au recadrage général de l'enseignement et de la formation dans les universités qui, tout en validant ses traditions et son expérience séculaire, s'ouvre en même temps sur les exigences d'une société moderne basée sur le savoir. Des concepts tels que l'adaptation du savoir au contexte actuel jouent un rôle important. De plus, production du savoir et applications sont indissociables. Il faut faire appel aux approches interdisciplinaires pour dépasser les règles établies pour une discipline et ouvrir de nouvelles perspectives interdisciplinaires.

De plus, l'adaptation de la connaissance doit être le reflet de l'expérience individuelle de l'étudiant de l'enseignement supérieur. Si on se focalise sur la formation de l'étudiant il convient de développer une approche encourageant les étudiants à combiner des savoirs solides et des connaissances spécialisées à des compétences générales adaptées à leur choix de carrière. Il est vital d'accepter et de promouvoir des objectifs et des besoins individuels d'apprentissage. Dans le cadre d'un changement de perspective entre l'enseignement et l'apprentissage (cf. Barr, R. et Tagg, J., 1995), l'enseignement doit être pensé en terme de résultat et de l'aptitude à transférer le savoir dans des contextes académiques et professionnels variés. Le processus de Bologne renforce ces perspectives qui encouragent l'autonomie et le rythme de leur formation pour mieux préparer les étudiants et les diplômés à un futur marché européen de l'emploi. Le concept du supplément de diplôme responsabilise l'étudiant dans le choix de son profil individuel de formation. Gérer son cursus devient important pour leur spécialisation et leur emploi futur. De nouveau, une mobilité accrue va avec la nécessité d'acquérir des compétences et une conscience transculturelles. En général, les nouvelles structures de l'université donnent plus de responsabilités à l'étudiant en tant que personne puisque le but recherché est le résultat tangible du processus d'enseignement

La massification de l'enseignement supérieur et la flexibilité accrue ainsi que l'exigence d'une mobilité croissante exigent des étudiants une adaptation plus rapide à l'environnement académique et à une prise en compte de leur avenir. Les étudiants doivent faire face aux incertitudes croissantes et, simultanément, transformer les savoirs en compétences et qualifications ouvrant des perspectives de travail futur et jetant les bases de la formation tout au long de la vie. Venant de l'université et de chacun des étudiants, ces efforts donnent chair à un des objectifs essentiels de l'EHEA (Rott, G., 2005) : Rendre possible pour un grand nombre d'étudiants non seulement l'acquisition de savoirs mais aussi l'aptitude à les appliquer dans différentes situations ; ils peuvent ainsi inscrire leur expérience de l'apprentissage dans le contexte de plus en plus exigeant de leur développement personnel dans lequel un équilibre doit être trouvé entre travail, loisirs et responsabilité sociale.

Gérer les transitions

Pour faciliter ces transitions, une coopération entre l'environnement pédagogique et les institutions qui forgent le développement personnel est nécessaire : à savoir la coopération entre les universités, les établissements d'enseignement secondaires et les autres communautés au sens large du terme, en particulier les employeurs ; ceci permet de renforcer la coordination entre ce que le marché du travail attend des étudiants et ce qui est enseigné à l'université. Ce contexte international justifie une coopération à travers l'Europe.

Ces transitions doivent être accompagnées d'une information poussée et de structures de conseil et d'orientation. Dans l'enseignement supérieur, une perspective centrée sur celui qui apprend comme un objectif d'employabilité mènent aux approches théoriques et pratiques mises en place, durant les 20 dernières années, au sein des services d'information et d'orientation. Ces approches justifient la formation centrée sur l'étudiant et la formation tout au long de la vie ; Les méthodologies ainsi développées peuvent être intégrées dans les structures pédagogiques.

Dans le même temps, les personnels des services d'orientation et de conseil peuvent profiter des changements d'objectif de l'enseignement supérieur. En effet, si les compétences générales et l'information sur les carrières deviennent partie prenante des cursus, l'orientation peut utiliser ceci comme point de départ. Il devient alors facile de trouver un terrain commun entre le personnel enseignant et les conseillers des

services d'aide psychologiques et des services d'aide aux étudiants handicapés. (Rott, 2005). Finalement, puisque la structure modulaire de l'enseignement exige plus d'aide et de tutorat, l'orientation académique devient un partenaire incontournable.

Ce renforcement est encourageant ; en focalisant le dispositif sur l'étudiant, il est important d'insister sur le rôle spécifique des services d'orientation et de conseil dont la mission traditionnelle est de l'aider à faire face aux problèmes qu'il rencontre. Si on met de côté les doutes que l'on peut avoir sur la capacité du processus de Bologne à étendre ou au contraire à réduire l'espace de créativité et d'apprentissage individuel (EUA, 2005, p. 10), ces réformes ne peuvent ignorer qu'être un étudiant, étudier seul est déjà une action extrêmement individualisée ; l'acquisition de compétences, la réflexion sur un projet personnel et professionnel requièrent un soutien personnalisé.

FEDORA en tant que réseau européen de la communauté des conseillers d'orientation a pour objectif de saisir les nouvelles opportunités et les défis de coopération dans les universités et leurs partenaires, dans notre travail journalier à l'échelle européenne.

Réalisations de FEDORA au cours de l'année précédente et perspectives

Au cours des quatre dernières années FEDORA a franchi des étapes importantes qui ont, dans une certaine mesure, permis de faire face aux défis et exigences du processus de Bologne. Notre dernier congrès, à Odense en 2003 a considéré les services aux étudiants et la formation tout au long de la vie pour les étudiants et les diplômés dans l'Europe de demain. Une attention particulière a été portée, lors de la dernière conférence du groupe emploi à Stoke Poges, sur « le recrutement et l'emploi des diplômés dans la Communauté Européenne élargie ». Le mois dernier dans son congrès de Groningen, le groupe PSYCHE a poursuivi cette tâche en mettant en relation le conseil d'orientation et le EHEA. Une attention particulière a été portée à une internationalisation de l'enseignement supérieur ainsi qu'à l'intégration de collègues des nouveaux états membres. Ici à Chypre lors de notre université d'été, nous sommes en mesure d'établir une approche systématique de ces problèmes. Avec l'aide des intervenants des conférences plénierées, nous allons porter notre attention sur les caractéristiques essentielles du processus de Bologne à savoir l'internationalisation de l'enseignement supérieur et ses relations avec la société, en particulier avec le monde du travail. Au cours d'ateliers fort différenciés chacun de nous aura la possibilité d'appréhender les aspects spécifiques de la méthodologie, les attitudes professionnelles et l'adaptation aux transitions. Les ateliers porteront sur les thèmes suivants : les étapes des transitions, les compétences, égalité des chances et le cadre du processus de Bologne.

Ces journées passées ensemble nous donneront la possibilité d'échanger nos connaissances, d'aborder des horizons nouveaux et de comparer et partager nos expériences. Dans le même temps, j'espère que cette université d'été jouera un rôle important pour faire avancer les connaissances sur le conseil et l'orientation en Europe. Lors du congrès FEDORA de Vilnius en octobre 2006, une attention particulière sera apportée aux demandes explicites de l'EAHE sur l'orientation et l'information ; nous tâcherons d'établir une charte cohérente pour présenter notre message à un public élargi.

J'espère que nous allons tous profiter de cette université d'été et je nous souhaite un échange fructueux de nos expériences. J'attends avec impatience les conférences plénierées et les ateliers et je suis sûr que des idées nouvelles émergeront et nous aideront à relever les défis auxquels nous serons confrontés.

Je vous souhaite des rencontres et des débats fructueux dans les prochains jours.

Merci de votre attention !

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Plenary background address

"From Anxiety and Confusion to Wisdom and Opportunity: Decoding the Bologna Process for Students in the New Europe".

Peter J. Wells

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FEDORA Summer University

University of Cyprus, Nicosia 13 July 2005

Director Pattouras,
Madame Vice Rector of Academic Affairs,
Professor Rott,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Let me begin by thanking the University of Cyprus and the organizers of the FEDORA Summer University for their kind invitation for UNESCO-CEPES to participate in this important event.

This morning I would like to give a brief overview of the principle aims and chronology of the Bologna Process and then to look at how we might translate the meaning of this process to students. As student advisors and counsellors, it is you who have the unenviable yet vital task of helping to interpret the changes that are occurring today throughout the world of higher education in Europe, to your understandably anxious and often confused students. In a previous life before I joined UNESCO I worked as a lecturer and academic curriculum coordinator. In both capacities my colleagues and I worked continuously to improve the standards and quality of our programmes to ensure that they served both the needs of students and the communities where they lived and/or worked. This involved constant evolution and review of programmes and courses to reflect the changing demands of a new era of labour mobility. Communicating such changes was vital and was a constant challenge. From orientation to graduation everyone was involved in coaching and guiding students on the daunting choices available to them both for careers and work. All too often when one is 'removed' from the "Chalk Face" of education, and from working directly with students and learners daily on a face to face level, it is easy to forget that it is they who are most affected by the changes being forged around them.

UNESCO's European Centre for Higher Education, in Bucharest Romania has been involved in the dynamics and challenges of reform in higher education for 30 years. Our mission at CEPES is to undertake programmes and projects relevant to the development and reform of higher education, especially those relevant to the follow-up to the UNESCO World Conference on Higher Education in 1998 and the 1999 Bologna Declaration on the European Higher Education Area envisaged for 2010. We also work to promote research on higher education and serve as a forum for the discussion of important topics in higher education generally.

The Bologna Declaration, out of which has emerged the so called "Bologna Process" has proved to be a key road map for higher education and one which has also formed the foundation for many of our activities at CEPES over the last five years. Indeed only two weeks ago following the meeting of the Ministers of Education in Norway in May and the Bergen Communiqué, a thematic seminar was organized jointly between UNESCO-CEPES, the European Universities Association and the Education Reform Initiative for South East Europe entitled: The Bologna Process after Bergen: The Challenges of Implementation. The seminar reviewed the extent that the objectives of the Bologna Declaration have been implemented so far in the region and what still has to be done.

So what exactly are the objectives of the Bologna Process? Perhaps a reminder of these objectives might be useful at this point. In 1999 29 Ministers committed in the Bologna Declaration:

- to adopt a common framework of reference of easily readable and comparable degrees;
- to adopt a system with two main cycles (undergraduate/graduate) with first degrees relevant to the labour market and graduate studies requiring the prior completion of a first degree;
- to establish a system of credits (such as ECTS);
- to promote mobility and eliminate obstacles to the mobility of students, teachers, and graduates;
- to promote European cooperation in quality assurance;
- to promote European dimensions in higher education;

In the subsequent Prague Communiqué of Ministers in 2001 they agreed:

- to see higher education studies in the context of lifelong learning;
- to assure the involvement of students in the development and implementation of reforms;
- to enhance the competitiveness of the European Higher Education Area and its attractiveness to other parts of the world;

Then in the Berlin Communiqué of 2003, Ministers expanded the Process:

- to include the doctoral level as the third cycle;
- to introduce a stock-taking process to monitor the progress in implementation of the Bologna Process.

Most recently in May of this year, in Bergen, Norway, Ministers agreed to:

- the promotion of joint degrees
- improve the recognition of prior learning

Since 1999, the number of countries who have committed to the Bologna Declaration and its objectives has grown to 45. However as the Trends IV Report indicated the countries party to the Bologna Declaration are at very different stages in its implementation. At one of the Bologna Follow-up Group's international conferences organised by UNESCO-CEPES last November, to analyse how policy documents on higher education, are contributing to the realization of the objectives of the Bologna Process, it was concluded that, notwithstanding the fact that different countries involved in the Bologna Process are at different stages in its implementation, "... most countries have adopted, or are in the process of adopting, new primary legislation or are enabling achievement of the Bologna goals in the agreed timeframe." At the same time it was recognised that national sovereignty overrides higher education legal reform, and that national agendas play a key role in the implementation of the Bologna objectives and in the elaboration of new higher education legislation. It was also acknowledged that current reforms in national higher education policies cannot be attributed solely to the Bologna Process. Some were already initiated prior to 1999; in other cases the Bologna Declaration is being used as a catalyst for national policy and to review national higher education systems and structures; and that other external factors (such as the Lisbon Agenda) have also influenced the reform of higher education policy.

This is all well and good you might say, but what does it actually mean for students in today's Europe and how can we communicate it to them? I am by no means an expert on the Bologna Process, but in preparing for this summer university here in the city of Nicosia, I had to challenge myself to try and answer this question. In so doing, I was reminded of two things. The first was a quote I read some three years ago and the second was a conversation I had with a student only three months ago. Both of which I would like to share with you today.

The quote was by G K Chesterton, a famous English writer and essayist famed for having something to say about everything. When writing about learning and schools, he claimed that, "A great curse has fallen upon modern life with the discovery of the vastness of the word 'Education'". A reminder I think of the complexities of typology and breadth of changes taking place generally in learning on a global scale and how education and learning today goes beyond the formal training to include new learning opportunities, new delivery modes and new access points.

My second reminder came from a conversation I had in April this year with a young university student. Naturally I was curious to know what she was studying and when she hoped to graduate. She told me she was a student of sociology and planned to graduate next summer in 2006. She then went on further to tell me that her graduating group was the final cohort to study for a four-year undergraduate programme at her university, because her programme had since become a three-year Bachelor degree. Instinctively I sympathized with her at having to study a year longer than her peers, but reassured her that nonetheless she would soon be able to begin her career or begin research in her field of interest. An incredulous look came over her face, as she indignantly assured me that she was, on the contrary, very pleased that her degree was a four year programme and that she was "lucky" because her degree would (quote) "be better" than those students who came after her. One can only assume that she was not alone in this belief and that her fellow students, both in the old four year programme and the new three year programme had similar feelings about the qualifications for which they were studying. It was then that I realised that there had been a break-down in communication somewhere between the Bologna ministers in 1999 and students in 2005, and that there was still a long way to go in communicating effectively the evolving European Higher Education Area, and the objectives of the Bologna Declaration.

And such confusion is by no means limited to students: A professor of higher education at a leading European university last year assured me that he had never heard of something called "the Bologna Process" or what that might mean for his institution and students; Taking a slightly different angle, a university teacher and good friend of mine, when discussing the topic of the Bologna Process with me, somewhat irreverently, insists on calling it the "Bologne Process".

Over the previous five years, there has been as an increasing and almost overwhelming deluge of printed material, journal debates and revised policy documents on the subject of the Bologna Process, its objectives and implementation, as well as, what now must amount to hundreds of meetings, conferences and seminars all over Europe (and in other regions of the world). At the annual meeting of the European Networks for Information Centres and the National Academic Recognition Information Centres in Dublin last month, Ian McKenna, the Bologna Follow-up Group Irish Representative, described this rising tide of Bologna meetings as creating a form of what he called "Bologna Tourism". His comment was a well-meaning warning to his audience, that whilst talking about Bologna at policy level is good, realising it in real terms and communicating it to the people that count, that is students, institutions and the labour market, requires focused action.

His "tourism" comment however did strike me as a rather useful analogy for describing the Bologna Process itself. If we can accept that national and international mobility (to mean travel or "tourism" in one way or another) of students and labour is one of the key objectives at the heart of the Bologna Declaration, then likewise maybe we can compare the hazards of being a tourist in the emerging European Higher Education Area to those of the conventional cultural tourist, who is given the opportunity to travel outside the relative comfort zones and familiarity of their home town or country.

To start with there is the problem of navigating a different currency. Paying for meals and taxi rides (for example) with foreign bank notes is often confusing and baffling even to the most gifted of mental mathematicians, able to instantly translate costs into a

commonly understood currency. Mistakes are inevitable and easily made. How many times do tourists unwittingly over-tip a waiter in a restaurant by giving them the wrong bank note; or accidentally do the very opposite, short-changing the waiter leaving him or her feeling they have been unfairly treated?

The degree certificate can be seen as the currency of the emerging European Higher Education Area and Labour Market. Students and job-seekers often face similar experiences to those of the cultural tourist, when their qualifications or skills are either under or over valued in different countries. The objective of a comparable degree structure under the three cycle system of degrees (1st cycle Bachelor degrees, 2nd cycle Master degrees and 3rd cycle Doctoral degrees) aims to make life easier for the travelling graduate looking for further study or work opportunities. Integral to these three cycles is the introduction of a credit system (such as the ECTS – the European Credit Transfer System) to make the three cycle degree structure more transparent, qualifications easier to evaluate and in turn foster more informed recognition.

The ECTS is a student centred system, based on the student workload required to achieve the stated objectives of a programme. Rather than being based on teaching inputs or contact hours, it is based on the principles of student outputs and learning, to mean knowledge, understanding and abilities. In the Berlin Communiqué the Ministers noted that "...ECTS is increasingly becoming a generalized basis for the national credit systems. They encourage that the ECTS becomes not only transfer but also an accumulation system to be applied consistently..."

Under ECTS, first cycle degrees will typically comprise of 180-240 credit hours (with 1 credit hour being estimated at 25-30 hours of student learning rather than contact time or teacher input, with approximately 60 credits per semester). Second cycle degrees are anticipated to fall between 90 and 120 credits and third cycle degrees to have a minimum of 270 ECTS credits (which may include advance course work and research training). The objective being that with a transparent credit (or currency) assigned to courses taken within a programme the student will no longer have to calculate the local currency equivalent of his or her credits and qualifications. Likewise, receiving institutions, professional organizations and employers can be assured of a mutually recognisable credential exchange rate. The student with whom I spoke earlier this year, believed that her qualification would be judged not on what she had learnt or what she could do, but on the duration of her studies - a common friction between quantity versus quality. Which raises another key element of the Bologna strategy.

Cultural and vacationing tourists are often critical of the standards and quality of their culinary experiences on vacation. Frequently they are disappointed to discover that familiar dishes on the menus of restaurants in different countries taste quite different, look quite different or even bear little resemblance to the same dishes at home. I exaggerate with a stereotype of course, but is it unreasonable to presume that a Quattro Stagioni pizza (give or take local ingredients), will taste comparably the same in Napoli as it does in Neustadt, Nicosia or Nottingham? Again, the Bologna Process is designed to foster a comparable quality of qualifications in the three degree cycles, on the basis of quality assurance in curriculum design, learning outcomes and student workloads. This process is being aided by the Tuning Project, involving 130+ universities in 25 countries charged with reviewing core subject fields and reaching a consensus on common concepts, common reference points and common methodology for curriculum and assessment designs.

In addition many countries have now set up national Quality Assurance Agencies to coordinate quality assurance at a national level and many in turn, share best practice with the European Association for Quality Assurance in Higher Education (ENQA). The combination of all of these initiatives will not only help with improving the quality assurance mechanisms and check-points at a national level but aid the recognition of qualifications and hence mobility of students in Europe. The principle being that, notwithstanding regional indigenous differences, the quality of qualifications can be recognised as being based on the same academic recipe regardless of where they originate, even if the end result is a unique house speciality.

The three cycle system, a common credit system and quality assurance mechanisms are of little use if they are not clearly communicated to end users. Just as no traveller leaves home without their valid passport or identification card, the travelling student or job-seeker, whether nationally or internationally, will be able to demonstrate their academic identity with what has been called the Diploma Supplement, a form of educational "passport" to employment or further study. This Diploma Supplement has been designed to make it clearer to both labour and academic immigration departments, where a student has studied, what they have studied, what grades they achieved and what skills and competencies they have as a result. Slowly more and more institutions are introducing this supplementary text to the traditional diploma or degree certificate, issued automatically upon graduation, free of charge and (ideally) in both the native language of the institution and another widely used foreign language. The Diploma Supplement should give a very clear and transparent picture of exactly which courses a student undertook as a part of their programme of study, at which institution it was studied and how many study credits it represented. The Diploma Supplement therefore is an integral parallel tool to a system of credits and recognition.

Finally, perhaps the most bothersome aspect of any travel is the language barrier. With some 45 countries now participating in the Bologna Process, the terminology of higher education presents difficulties in attempting to compare and understand different structures and systems. In some ways, the Bologna Process has helped to translate the European vocabulary of education with definitions of degree cycles, credit systems and quality assurance. However in other areas, a consensus of definitions and implication are still emerging and in need of further consideration. For example, the recognition of Lifelong Learning and Prior Learning are still to be fully interpreted. Add to this the growing number of abbreviations, acronyms and euphemisms (ECTS, QA, Diploma Supplement, Tuning, Bologna, Berlin and Bergen) and suddenly the lexicon of the Bologna Process requires a pocket phrasebook and local tour guide all of its own. Slowly however a common EHEA language of terms is developing.

Perhaps today's student advisors might better be described as student tour guides; Tour guides to the European Higher Education Area and to the new European Labour Market, guiding students and helping them navigate the new opportunities for mobility now available to them. My analogy has focused on international mobility within the context of the European Higher Education Area, but clearly domestic "tourism" is equally important for national economies and likewise the objectives of the Bologna Process are equally important in facilitating improved quality assured provision and more transparent recognition of students competencies.

We all take time to adjust, to become familiar with and to appreciate the (hopefully) logic of any changes in the societies we live in. Likewise travelling is always more stressful and strewn with more obstacles than staying at home. Personally I believe however that the advantages of mobility do outweigh the risks and the headaches. Mobility can expand the individual's ability to see the world from other perspectives and to experience and learn from a global context. Such experiences and the learned skills associated with them are of increasing importance for national social and economic development.

The Bologna train left the sidings in 1999, pulling 29 carriages behind it. At each border, it has stopped to take stock of who is on board, to pick up new travellers, to check everyone has their documents, passports, currency and quality assurance (Insurance?) with them; there will be delays; ticket prices may vary; timetables can change and travel conditions may apply, but if all goes well and the train stays on track and, with the help and commitment of all of us, it will eventually reach its destination. Hindsight is always 20-20, but looking back in the year 2010 I am convinced we will agree that the journey was worthwhile.

In his bestselling novel, Dan Brown de-coded Leonardo Da Vinci in a way that appealed to millions of readers around the world. But cracking the Bologna Code will not be achieved by the factional skills of Brown, or solely by the expert research minds of academics, but on communicating to stakeholders at all levels (and in particular students), the basic principles of Bologna, including that of student and labour mobility to realize the European Higher Education Area by 2010.

A leap of faith may still be required. In 1505, the contemporaries of Da Vinci in Florence were afraid of his outrageous designs for "flying machines", because they couldn't begin to understand how they could ever get off the ground, even disguising their fears with accusations of sorcery and heresy. Five hundred years later in 2005, many of us would not be here in this room today without Da Vinci's flying machine. It is said that Leonardo's greatest feat was in the diversity of his study and achievements, and that the varied wide ranging fields he mastered and the volume of original thought he contributed are what mark him as one of the most extraordinary and visionary men born in his century. The volume of original thought, vision and diversity that has always existed in Europe's higher education institutions, has already and will continue to contribute enormously to realizing the European Higher Education Area.

Finally, I should apologize for my over-liberal use of the metaphorical and for what undoubtedly will be considered an over-simplification of the Bologna Process. However I will contend that this is precisely what is now needed.

Our collective responsibility for students all over Europe now should be three-fold. Firstly, there is a need for a clear communication of the facts: namely that the Bologna Process will facilitate greater mobility of students (whether for work or study); that it will contribute significantly to the process of improving the quality of qualifications and therefore their comparable recognition; and that students will more clearly be able to demonstrate their individual skills and competencies at national and international levels. Secondly we should strive to dissolve the myths -myths that the qualification that takes longer to complete is somehow better or that formal learning ends when the student graduates. And thirdly we need a concerted effort to promote the widening learning and labour mobility opportunities that the Bologna Declaration set out to achieve.

I will end with another quote by G K Chesterton, who had the following to say about speechmakers: "There are in this world of ours, only two kinds of speakers. The first is the man who is making a good speech and won't finish. The second is the man who is making a bad speech and can't finish". I hope that I have managed to fall somewhere in between and that along the way my selective excerpts from the Bologna Travel Guide have provided some interesting places to visit during your conference workshops.

Thank you.



Contribution à la session plénière

« De l'anxiété et la confusion à la sagesse et l'opportunité: déchiffrer le Processus de Bologne aux étudiants de la Nouvelle Europe ».

Peter J. Wells

Spécialiste de programme, UNESCO-CEPES

Université d'été FEDORA

Université de Chypre, Nicosie, le 13 juillet 2005

Monsieur le Directeur Pattouras,
Madame la Vice-recteur des affaires académiques,
Monsieur le professeur Rott,
Mesdames et messieurs,

Permettez-moi de commencer en remerciant l'Université de Chypre et les organisateurs de l'Université d'été FEDORA pour avoir aimablement invité l'UNESCO-CEPES à participer à cet important événement.

J'aimerais présenter aujourd'hui une brève vue d'ensemble des principaux buts et de la chronologie du Processus de Bologne et voir ensuite comment on peut traduire la signification de ce processus aux étudiants. En tant que maîtres et conseillers d'étudiants, vous avez la tâche peu enviable mais vitale de faciliter l'interprétation des changements qui ont lieu aujourd'hui dans la sphère de l'enseignement supérieur en Europe à vos étudiants raisonnablement inquiets et souvent confus. Avant de rejoindre l'UNESCO j'ai travaillé en tant que conférencier et coordonnateur de programmes d'études universitaires. Dans mes deux capacités, mes collègues et moi-même avons continuellement œuvré afin d'améliorer les standards et la qualité de nos programmes afin de faire en sorte qu'ils desservent à la fois les besoins des étudiants et des communautés dans lesquelles ceux-ci vivaient et/ou travaillaient. Cela a requis une constante évolution et révision des programmes et des cours afin de refléter les demandes changeantes de la nouvelle ère de la mobilité du travail. La communication de tels changements était essentielle et a représenté un défi permanent. A partir de l'orientation initiale et jusqu'à la fin des études, tout le monde a été impliqué dans l'assistance et la préparation des étudiants en vue des choix intimidants de carrière et de travail qui s'ouvraient devant eux. Il arrive trop souvent lorsqu'on est 'écarté' du « tableau noir » de l'enseignement et du travail quotidien direct avec des étudiants et des apprenants qu'on oublie facilement que ce sont ces derniers qui sont le plus affectés par les changements qui ont lieu autour d'eux.

Le Centre européen de l'UNESCO pour l'enseignement supérieur de Bucarest, Roumanie, a été impliqué dans les dynamiques et les problématiques de réforme de l'enseignement supérieur depuis plus de 30 ans. Notre mission au CEPES est d'entreprendre des programmes et des projets dans le domaine du développement et de la réforme de l'enseignement supérieur, en particulier ceux en rapport avec le suivi de la Conférence mondiale de l'UNESCO sur l'enseignement supérieur de 1998 et de la Déclaration de Bologne sur l'Espace européen de l'enseignement supérieur, envisagé pour 2010. Nous oeuvrons également afin de promouvoir la recherche sur l'enseignement supérieur et nous servons en tant que forum de discussion d'importantes thématiques générales tenant de l'enseignement supérieur.

La Déclaration de Bologne, dont est issu le « Processus de Bologne » s'est prouvé un guide de route clé pour l'enseignement supérieur, qui a également constitué la base de plusieurs de nos activités au CEPES au cours des cinq dernières années. En fait, il y a seulement deux semaines, après la réunion du mois de mai des ministres de l'éducation en Norvège et du Communiqué de Bergen, un séminaire thématique a été organisé en coopération par l'UNESCO-CEPES, l'Association européenne de l'université et l'Initiative de réforme de l'enseignement pour l'Europe du Sud-Est intitulée: Le Processus de Bologne après Bergen: les problèmes de la mise en œuvre. Le séminaire a analysé le degré d'accomplissement de la mise en œuvre des objectifs de la Déclaration de Bologne dans la région jusqu'à l'heure actuelle et ce qui reste à faire.

Quels sont donc précisément les objectifs du Processus de Bologne ? Un rappel de ces objectifs peut probablement s'avérer utile à ce point. En 1999, 29 ministres se sont engagés dans le cadre de la Déclaration de Bologne à:

- adopter un cadre commun de référence de diplômes facilement lisibles et comparables;
- adopter un système avec deux cycles principaux (pré-universitaire/universitaire) avec deux diplômes en rapport avec le marché du travail et des études universitaires nécessitant la finalisation préalable d'un premier diplôme;
- établir un système de crédits (comme l'ECTS);
- promouvoir la mobilité et éliminer les obstacles à la mobilité des étudiants, des enseignants et des diplômés;
- promouvoir la coopération européenne dans le domaine de l'assurance de la qualité;
- promouvoir les dimensions européennes dans l'enseignement supérieur;

Dans le Communiqué des ministres de Prague de 2001 on s'est accordé sur le fait de:

- concevoir les études d'enseignement supérieur dans le contexte de l'instruction tout au long de la vie;
- assurer l'implication d'étudiants dans le développement et la mise en œuvre de réformes;
- accroître la compétitivité de l'Espace européen de l'enseignement supérieur et son attractivité pour d'autres parties du monde;

Ensuite, dans le Communiqué de Berlin de 2003, les ministres ont étendu le Processus pour:

- inclure le niveau doctoral en tant que troisième cycle;
- introduire un processus de bilans intermédiaires afin de superviser l'évolution de l'application du Processus de Bologne.

Plus récemment, en mai de cette année, à Bergen, Norvège, les ministres ont décidé de:

- promouvoir les diplômes communs
- développer la reconnaissance de l'enseignement préalable

A compter de 1999, le nombre de pays ayant adopté la Déclaration de Bologne et ses objectifs est arrivé à 45. Néanmoins, comme l'indique le Rapport Trends IV, les pays qui sont parties dans la Déclaration de Bologne se trouvent à des stades très différents de mise en œuvre. A l'occasion d'une des conférences internationales du Groupe de suivi de Bologne organisée par l'UNESCO-CEPES en novembre dernier, censée analyser comment les documents de politiques sur l'enseignement supérieur contribuent à l'accomplissement des objectifs du Processus de Bologne, on a conclu que, malgré le fait que les différents pays impliqués dans le Processus de Bologne se trouvent à des stades différents de mise en œuvre, « ...la plupart des pays ont adopté, ou sont en train d'adopter, une nouvelle législation primaire ou permettent l'accomplissement des objectifs de Bologne dans la période prévue ». On a reconnu également que la souveraineté nationale s'impose à la réforme légale de l'enseignement supérieur, et que les agendas nationaux jouent un rôle essentiel dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des objectifs de Bologne et dans l'élaboration d'une nouvelle législation de l'enseignement supérieur. On a aussi convenu que les réformes actuelles des politiques nationales d'enseignement supérieur ne peuvent point être attribuées uniquement au Processus de Bologne. Certaines d'entre elles avaient été initiées avant 1999; dans d'autres cas, la Déclaration de Bologne est employée en tant que catalyseur de politiques nationales et de moyen de révision de systèmes et de structures nationaux d'enseignement supérieur; d'autres facteurs externes (comme l'Agenda de Lisbonne) ont également influencé la réforme des politiques d'enseignement supérieur.

Tout cela est bel et bien, vous direz, mais qu'est-ce que cela signifie effectivement pour les étudiants de l'Europe d'aujourd'hui et comment peut-on leur communiquer cela ? Je ne suis aucunement un expert en le Processus de Bologne, mais afin de me préparer pour cette université d'été d'ici, dans la ville de Nicosie, j'ai du me mettre au défi d'essayer de répondre à cette question. En faisant cela, je me suis rappelé deux choses. La première est une citation que j'ai lu il y a environ trois ans et la deuxième est une conversation que j'ai eue avec une étudiante il y a seulement trois mois. J'aimerais les partager avec vous aujourd'hui.

La citation est de G. K. Chesterton, un fameux écrivain et essayiste anglais, reconnu pour avoir quelque chose à dire à propos de tout. Lorsqu'il écrit au sujet de l'enseignement et des écoles, il dit: « Une grande malédiction est tombée sur la vie moderne avec la découverte de l'immensité du mot 'Enseignement' ». Il s'agit là, je pense, d'un rappel de la complexité de la typologie et de l'étendue des changements qui ont lieu en général dans l'enseignement à l'échelle mondiale et de la manière dont l'enseignement et l'instruction dépassent de nos jours la formation officielle afin d'inclure de nouvelles opportunités d'enseignement, de nouveaux modes de dispensation et de nouveaux points d'accès.

Mon deuxième souvenir provient d'une conversation que j'ai eue au mois d'avril avec une jeune étudiante d'université. Naturellement, j'étais curieux de savoir ce qu'elle étudiait et quand elle espérait finir ses études. Elle me dit qu'elle était étudiante en sociologie et qu'elle était censée finir ses études l'été prochain, en 2006. Elle a continué par me dire que son groupe était le dernier à étudier dans le cadre d'un programme universitaire de quatre ans dans son université, parce que son programme s'était transformé depuis en un diplôme de licence de trois ans. J'ai instinctivement sympathisé avec elle pour avoir à étudier une année de plus que ses collègues, mais je l'ai rassurée que bientôt elle pourra néanmoins commencer sa carrière ou qu'elle pourra effectuer de la recherche dans son domaine d'intérêt. Elle me jeta un regard incrédule, pendant qu'elle m'assura indignée qu'elle était, tout au contraire, très contente du fait que son diplôme était un programme de quatre ans et qu'elle avait la « chance » que son diplôme (je cite) « soit meilleur » que celui de ces étudiants qui la suivaient. On peut penser qu'elle n'était pas la seule à croire cela et que ses collègues, à la fois de l'ancien programme de quatre ans et du nouveau programme de trois ans, aient des sentiments similaires au sujet des diplômes qu'ils poursuivaient. C'est à ce moment que j'ai réalisé qu'il y a eu quelque part une rupture dans la communication entre les ministres de Bologne de 1999 et les étudiants de 2005, et qu'il restait encore beaucoup de chemin à faire afin de communiquer de manière efficace la nature de l'Espace européen de l'enseignement supérieur et les objectifs de la déclaration de Bologne.

Et cette confusion n'est aucunement l'unique apanage des étudiants. Un enseignant d'une grande université européenne me disait l'année dernière qu'il n'a jamais entendu parler de ce qu'on appelle « le Processus de Bologne » ou de ce que cela peut signifier pour son établissement et ses étudiants. D'une perspective relativement différente, il arrive qu'un professeur universitaire et bon ami à moi insiste de manière légèrement irrévérencieuse, chaque fois qu'on parle ensemble du Processus de Bologne, de l'appeler « le Processus Bolognais ».

Durant les dernières cinq années il y a eu un déluge grandissant et presque accablant de publications, de débats journalistiques et de documents politiques révisés sur le sujet du Processus de Bologne, de ses objectifs et de son application, ainsi qu'un nombre qui doit atteindre désormais plusieurs centaines de réunions, de conférences et de séminaires dans toute l'Europe (et dans d'autres régions du monde). A l'occasion de la réunion annuelle des Réseaux européens des centres d'information et des Centres nationaux d'information sur la reconnaissance universitaire de Dublin du mois dernier, Ian McKenna, le représentant irlandais du Groupe de suivi de Bologne, a considéré cette vague montante des réunions sur la thématique de Bologne comme donnant lieu à ce qu'il a appelé « le tourisme de Bologne ». Sa remarque était un avertissement bénigne adressé à son public, soulignant que même si discuter autour de Bologne au niveau des politiques est bien, ce qui compte est son accomplissement en termes réels, et sa communication aux gens essentiels, c'est-à-dire les étudiants, les établissements et le marché du travail requiert des actions concentrées.

Sa remarque vis-à-vis du « tourisme » m'a frappé en tant qu'analogie plutôt utile au but de décrire le Processus de Bologne lui-même. Si on peut accepter que le mobilité nationale et internationale (qui est synonyme de voyage ou de « tourisme » d'une manière ou d'une autre) d'étudiants et de main d'œuvre est un des objectifs principaux de la Déclaration de Bologne, alors on peut peut-être comparer de la même façon les risques qu'implique le fait d'être un touriste dans le cadre de l'Espace européen de l'enseignement supérieur à ceux du touriste culturel ordinaire, qui a l'occasion de voyager au-delà du voisinage relativement sûr et familier de sa ville ou de son pays d'origine.

Pour commencer, il y a la difficulté de manier une monnaie différente. Le fait de payer des repas et des taxis (par exemple) avec des billets de banque étrangers est souvent confus et embêtant même pour les plus doués en mathématiques mentales, capables de traduire instantanément des prix en une monnaie communément reconnue. Les erreurs sont inévitables et ont lieu facilement. Combien de fois des touristes ont laissé sans le savoir des pourboires excessifs en tendant au serveur le mauvais billet; ou bien le contraire, lorsqu'ils ont payé moins le serveur, en le laissant avec l'impression qu'il a été traité de manière injuste ?

Le diplôme peut être vu comme la monnaie de l'Espace européen de l'enseignement supérieur et du marché du travail. Les étudiants et les chercheurs d'emploi connaissent souvent des expériences similaires à celles du touriste culturel, lorsque leurs qualifications ou leurs compétences se trouvent sous- ou surévaluées dans différents pays. Le but d'une structure de diplômes comparables dans la ligne du système de diplômes à trois cycles (premier cycle de diplômes de licence, deuxième cycle de diplômes de mastiaire et troisième cycle de diplômes doctoraux) est de rendre la vie plus facile au diplômé qui voyage à la recherche d'études approfondies ou d'opportunités de travail. Ces trois cycles presupposent aussi l'introduction d'un système de crédits (comme l'ECTS - le Système européen de transfert de crédits), censé rendre la structure de diplômes à trois cycles plus transparente, les diplômes plus facilement évaluables et encourager une reconnaissance informée à l'avenir.

L'ECTS est un système centré sur l'étudiant, basé sur la quantité de travail nécessaire à l'étudiant pour accomplir les buts déclarés d'un programme. Plutôt que d'être basé sur des entrées éducatives ou sur des heures de contacte, il est basé sur les principes des résultats et de l'instruction des étudiants, c'est-à-dire leurs savoirs, leur compréhension et leurs compétences. Dans le Communiqué de Berlin, les ministres ont noté que « ... l'ECTS devient de plus en plus une base généralisée pour les systèmes nationaux de crédits et encouragent à progresser pour que l'ECTS devienne non seulement un système de transfert, mais aussi un système d'accumulation à appliquer de façon constante ... ».

Dans le cadre de l'ECTS, les diplômes de premier cycle comprendront généralement 180-240 d'heures créditées (avec une heure créditee étant estimée à 25-30 heures d'instruction par étudiant - plutôt que temps de contacte ou entrées éducatives, avec environ 60 crédits par semestre). Les diplômes de deuxième cycle sont censées comprendre entre 90 et 120 crédits et les diplômes de troisième cycle un minimum de 270 crédits ECTS (qui peuvent inclure du travail de cours avancé et de la formation dans le domaine de la recherche). Le but est de s'assurer qu'avec un crédit (ou une monnaie) transparent(e) assigné à des cours pris dans le cadre d'un programme, l'étudiant n'aura plus à calculer le montant de la monnaie locale équivalente à ses crédits ou qualifications. Il en va de même pour les établissements receveurs, les organisations professionnelles et les employeurs, qui peuvent être rassurés par un taux d'échange de certificats mutuellement reconnaissable. L'étudiante avec laquelle j'ai discuté cette année croyait que son diplôme sera jugé non en fonction de ce qu'elle aurait appris ou de ce qu'elle pouvait faire, mais selon la durée de ses études - une friction commune entre quantité et qualité. Ce qui renvoie à un autre élément clé de la stratégie de Bologne.

Les touristes culturels et les vacanciers sont souvent critiques par rapport aux standards et à la qualité de leurs expériences culinaires lorsqu'ils voyagent. Ils sont souvent déçus à découvrir que des plats familiers des menus de restaurants de différents pays varient de goût ou d'aspect, voir même qu'ils ont peu à voir avec les mêmes plats de chez eux. J'exagère ce stéréotype, évidemment, mais est-ce raisonnable de présumer qu'une pizza Quattro Stagioni (plus ou moins les ingrédients locaux) aura le même goût à Naples qu'elle a à Neustadt, à Nicosie ou à Nottingham? Une fois de plus, le Processus de Bologne est censé engendrer une qualité comparable au niveau des diplômes des trois cycles, à partir de l'assurance de la qualité dans la conception des programmes d'études, des résultats d'instruction et des activités des étudiants. Ce processus est facilité par le Projet Tuning, qui implique plus de 130 universités de 25 pays, chargées de revoir des domaines d'étude fondamentaux et d'arriver à un consensus sur des concepts communs, des points de référence communs et une méthodologie commune pour la création de programmes d'études et d'évaluation.

Plusieurs pays ont également mis en place des Agences d'assurance de la qualité afin de coordonner l'assurance de la qualité au niveau national, et beaucoup partagent des pratiques positives avec l'Association européenne pour l'assurance de la qualité dans l'enseignement supérieur (ENQA). La combinaison de ces initiatives ne fera pas que faciliter le développement de mécanismes et de repères d'assurance de la qualité au niveau national, mais contribuera aussi à la reconnaissance des diplômes et donc à l'accroissement de la mobilité des étudiants en Europe. Le principe veut que, malgré des différences régionales indigènes, la qualité des diplômes puisse être reconnue comme étant basée sur la même recette académique indifféremment de leur lieu d'origine, même si le résultat final est une spécialité individuelle unique.

Le système à trois cycles, un système commun de crédits, et des mécanismes d'assurance de la qualité sont toutefois peu utiles si ils ne sont pas clairement communiqués à leurs utilisateurs cibles. Tout comme aucun voyageur ne quitte sa maison sans un passeport ou des papiers d'identité valides, l'étudiant ou le travailleur voyageur pourra prouver au niveau national ou international son identité universitaire à travers ce qu'on a appelé le Supplément de diplôme - une forme de « passeport » éducatif vers l'emploi et les études approfondies. Ce Supplément de diplôme a été conçu dans le but de clairement informer le domaine de l'immigration du travail et académique au sujet du lieu où les étudiants ont fait leurs études, de ce qu'ils ont étudié, des notes obtenues et des capacités et des compétences acquises. Lentement, de plus en plus d'établissements introduisent ce texte supplémentaire dans le cadre de leur diplôme ou de leur certificat d'études classique, issu automatiquement à la fin des études, gratuitement et (de manière idéale) à la fois dans la langue officielle de l'établissement et dans une autre langue étrangère largement répandue. Le Supplément de diplôme devrait offrir une image très claire et transparente sur: les cours précis suivis par l'étudiant comme partie de son programme d'études, l'établissement où il a effectué ses études et combien de crédits cela représente. Le Supplément de diplôme est donc un instrument parallèle qui fait partie d'un système de crédits et de reconnaissance.

Enfin, l'aspect le plus ennuyeux de tout voyage est probablement la barrière linguistique. Avec plus de 45 pays participant désormais au Processus de Bologne, la terminologie de l'enseignement supérieur présente des difficultés dans la tentative de comparer et de comprendre différents structures et systèmes. Le Processus de Bologne a contribué à une traduction partielle du vocabulaire européen de l'éducation, à travers la définition des cycles de diplômes, des systèmes de crédit et de l'assurance de la qualité. Cependant, dans d'autres domaines, on est et

on devra toujours être en train d'œuvrer à atteindre un consensus pour ce qui est des définitions et des implications. Par exemple, la reconnaissance de l'enseignement tout au long de la vie et de l'enseignement préalable reste encore à être interprétée dans son ensemble. Il vient se rajouter à cela le nombre croissant d'abréviations, d'acronymes et d'euphémismes (ECTS, QA, Supplément de diplôme, Tuning, Bologne, Berlin et Bergen) et soudainement le lexique du Processus de Bologne nécessite un dictionnaire de poche et un guide touristique local rien qu'à lui. Néanmoins, on développe lentement un langage commun des termes de l'EEES.

Aujourd'hui, on pourrait probablement mieux appeler les conseillers des étudiants des guides touristiques; des guides touristiques de l'Espace européen de l'enseignement supérieur et du nouveau Marché du travail européen, qui guident les étudiants et les aident à naviguer sur les vagues des nouvelles opportunités de mobilité qui leur sont désormais disponibles. Mon analogie s'est focalisée sur la mobilité internationale dans le cadre de l'Espace européen de l'enseignement supérieur, mais il est certain que le « tourisme » domestique est également important pour les économies nationales, et de même, les objectifs du Processus de Bologne sont également importants afin de faciliter une meilleure dispensation de qualité assurée et une reconnaissance plus transparente des compétences des étudiants.

Nous prenons tous le temps de nous adapter, de nous familiariser et d'apprécier la (présupposée) logique de tout changement dans les sociétés où nous vivons. Certainement, le fait de voyager est toujours plus stressant et rempli de plus d'obstacles que de rester chez soi. Cependant, je crois personnellement que les avantages de la mobilité sont supérieurs aux risques et aux maux de tête potentiels. La mobilité peut développer la capacité de l'individu à percevoir le monde d'autres perspectives et d'expérimenter et d'apprendre des leçons d'un cadre mondial. Ces expériences et les compétences acquises qui leur sont associées sont d'une importance grandissante pour le progrès social et économique national.

Le train de Bologne a quitté la gare en 1999, à la tête de 29 wagons. A chaque frontière il s'est arrêté pour compter ceux qui étaient à bord, pour prendre de nouveaux passagers, pour vérifier si tout le monde avait bien ses papiers, ses passeports, sa monnaie et son assurance de la qualité; il y aura des retards; les prix des billets peuvent varier; les horaires peuvent changer et des conditions de voyage peuvent s'appliquer, mais si tout va bien et le train reste sur ses rails et, avec l'aide et l'implication de nous tous, il arriver finalement à sa destination. Les prévisions sont toujours mitigées, mais de la perspective de l'année 2010 je suis convaincu que nous nous accorderons sur le fait que le voyage a été utile.

Dans son best-seller mondial, Dan Brown a décodé Leonard Da Vinci d'une manière qui a ravi des millions de lecteurs sur le globe entier. Mais le déchiffrement du Code de Bologne ne sera pas achevé à travers les qualités factionnelles de Brown, ou uniquement par les esprits d'universitaires experts dans la recherche, mais par le biais d'une communication avec les parties impliquées à tous les niveaux (et en particulier avec les étudiants), des principes fondamentaux de Bologne, y inclus de ceux de la mobilité des étudiants et des travailleurs, afin de mettre en œuvre l'Espace européen de l'enseignement supérieur avant 2010.

Il faut toutefois y mettre de la confiance. En 1505, les contemporains de Da Vinci de Florence eurent peur de ses terribles dessins de « machines volantes » parce qu'ils ne pouvaient pas commencer à comprendre comment celles-ci pouvaient décoller de la terre, déguisant même leurs peurs par des accusations de sorcellerie et d'hérésie. Cinq cents ans après, en 2005, beaucoup d'entre nous ne serions pas ici dans cette salle sans la machine volante de Da Vinci. On dit que le plus grand exploit de Leonardo a consisté en la diversité de ses études et de ses accomplissements, et que les domaines variés et étendus qu'il a maîtrisé et le volume de pensée originale qu'il a produit sont ce qui font de lui une des personnes les plus extraordinaires et les plus visionnaires de son siècle. Le volume de pensée originale, la vision et la diversité qui ont toujours existé dans les établissements d'enseignement supérieur d'Europe a déjà énormément contribué, et continuera à le faire, à la mise en œuvre de l'Espace européen de l'enseignement supérieur.

Finalement, je voudrais m'excuser pour mon usage très libéral de métaphores et pour ce qui sera sans doute considéré comme une sur-simplification du Processus de Bologne. Je pense toutefois que c'est exactement ce qu'il nous faut maintenant.

Notre responsabilité collective vis-à-vis des étudiants de l'Europe entière devrait désormais être trilatérale. Premièrement, il faut clairement communiquer les faits: précisément que le Processus de Bologne permettra un accroissement de la mobilité des étudiants (pour le travail ou pour les études); qu'il contribuera de manière significative au processus d'amélioration de la qualité des diplômes et ainsi à leur reconnaissance comparable; et que les étudiants pourront prouver plus aisément leurs savoirs et leurs compétences personnelles au niveau national et international. Deuxièmement, il faut lutter pour désamorcer des mythes - les mythes que la qualification qui dure plus longtemps est meilleure ou que la formation nécessaire s'arrête lorsque l'étudiant obtient son diplôme. Et troisièmement, il faut faire un effort concerté afin de promouvoir le développement du potentiel de mobilité dans les études et le travail que la Déclaration de Bologne veut accomplir.

Je finirai par une autre citation de G. K. Chesterton, qui avait cela à dire à propos des conférenciers: « Il y a dans ce monde à nous seulement deux types d'orateurs. Le premier est l'homme qui fait un bon discours et n'arrive pas à conclure. Le deuxième est l'homme qui fait un mauvais discours et n'arrive pas à conclure. » J'espère que j'ai réussi à me retrouver quelque part au milieu et que sur ce chemin mes extraits choisis puisés dans le Guide de voyage de Bologne ont pu vous suggérer certains endroits intéressants à visiter au cours de vos ateliers de la conférence.

Je vous remercie.



Presentation of EUA's Trends IV Report: Implementing Bologna in Europe's Universities

On July 14th, 2005, Ms. Kate Geddie (EUA) held the following keynote presentation on the EUA's Trends IV report. In addition to her presentation we would like to inform you that the full report in both English and French can be found on the website of the EUA:

<http://www.eua.be:8080/eua/en/publications.jspx>

Présentation du IVème rapport d'orientation de l'EUA: Mise en œuvre du processus de Bologne dans les universités européennes

Le 14 juillet 2005 Mme Kate Geddie (EUA) a fait la conférence plénière suivante portant sur le IV^{ème} rapport d'orientation de l'EUA. En complément de sa présentation, nous vous signalons que ce rapport existe sous une forme intégrale, en version française et en version anglaise sur le site de l'EUA

<http://www.eua.be:8080/eua/en/publications.jspx>

Trends IV: European Universities Implementing Bologna

Kate Geddie
EUA Programme Manager

Fedora Summer University
University of Cyprus, 13-17 July 2005

EUA: Mission & Membership

- Creation of a unified association to represent universities at European level in 2001
- Mission: To promote a coherent system of higher education and research in Europe through:
 - policy development (Bologna & ERA)
 - support to members: services and projects
- Significant growth in membership from 578 to 764 members:
 - 689 full individual members, 45 countries, 17 associate individual members (Polytechnics, Colleges, etc.)
 - 34 full collective members (Rectors Conferences)
 - 6 associate collective members
 - 18 affiliate members (networks, specialised associations)

EUA's involvement in the Bologna Process

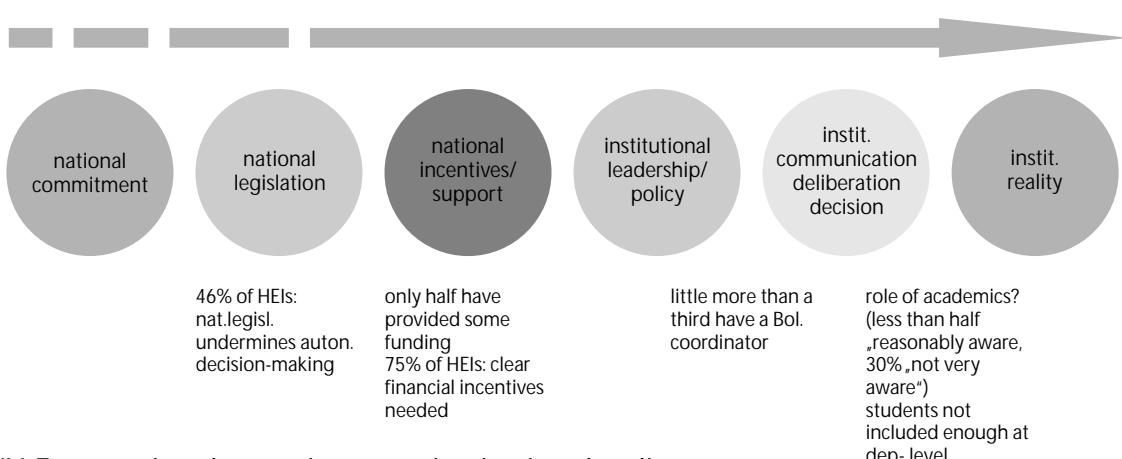
- EUA as a policy forum
 - Bologna - influencing the process > representing universities in the Bologna Follow Up structures (BFUG, E4)
 - Preparing the «Trends» reports
 - Glasgow Convention: "Strong Universities for Europe" – the sector's input to Bergen
 - Information dissemination to individual institutions

EUA's «Trends» reports

- Prepared every two years, prior to Ministerial meeting
- Evolving focus and methodology
- Enables EUA to shape and develop the EHEA
- Keep «stock» of changes
- Authors: Christian Tauch and Sybille Reichert

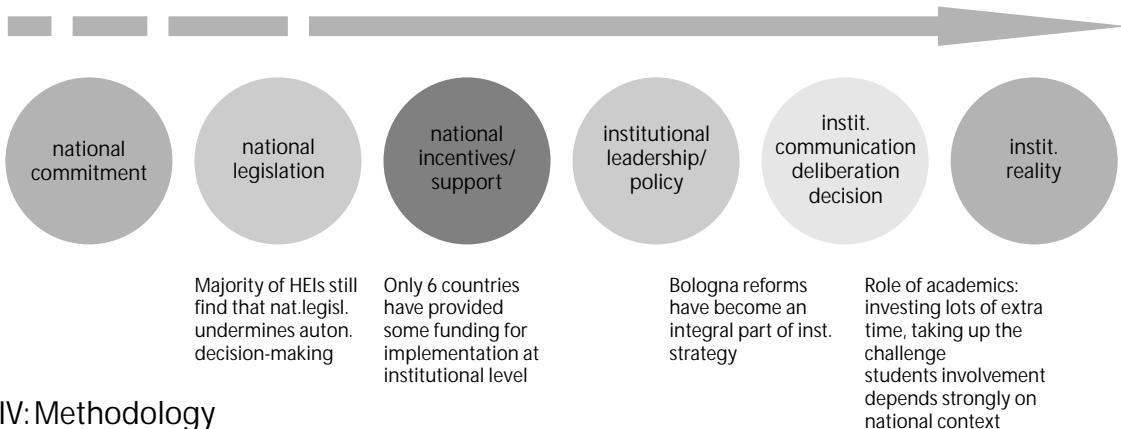
Trends III: From national commitment to institutional reality

It takes concerted action on all levels to make the European Higher Education Area a reality...



Trends IV: From national commitment to institutional reality

It takes concerted action on all levels to make the European Higher Education Area a reality...



Trends IV: Methodology

- Institutions at the centre of the 2004/2005 exercise
 - 62 site visits to universities (incl. 14 Coimbra) & 7 other HEIs, variety of profiles, but all have started implementation
 - for 29 of 40 Bologna countries
 - interviews with multiple institutional players
 - by teams of 2 persons (1 internat., 1 from national RC)
- Analysis of institutional responses, progress & priorities
 - concentrating on the 3 Bologna mid-term priorities (structures, recognition, quality) & research
 - taking account of the European & national contexts
 - through a questionnaire sent to Rectors' Conferences
 - through re-analysis of Trends III data

Presentation of Findings

- Degree Structures
- Recognition
- Quality
- Research
- Success factors (institutional and national)
- Questions for Fedora

Degree Structures: Implementation of Ba/Ma at national level

- Almost all countries have by now introduced the two-cycle system
- Need for reforms is perceived very differently by the various disciplines and faculties: e.g. humanities, regulated professions
- Only medicine generally still excluded in most countries, but also teacher training and other disciplines still cause problems
- In some countries subject-specific coordination groups or pilot projects were considered very helpful for curricular development.

Degree Structures: Attitudes in the HEI towards Ba/Ma

- Most HEIs see advantages of the two-cycle system.
- Generally, staff supported the underlying ideas of problem-based learning, a student-centred approach etc., even if they were critical of various aspects of the implementation.
- Introduction of Ba/Ma, modularisation, ECTS, implies considerable work (both academics & administrators).
- Complaints: Bologna was imposed on them, by the institutional leadership and/or by the ministry, no incentives (financial).
- Remaining challenges: reorientation of curricula, focusing of contents.

Degree Structures: Bachelor level - 1

- Misconception that Bologna "prescribes" in any way 3+2.
- Content of traditional 4 (or 5) y programmes often compressed into 3 y: students fail and validates professor scepticism
- Some scepticism about academic value of 180 ECTS degree
- Discussion still centred on nominal duration, not outcomes: Some universities don't want to award same degrees as profess. sector.

Degree Structures: Bachelor level - 2

- Ba graduates: labour market or Ma-studies? Huge national differences. In UK, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Turkey Ba is well accepted on labour market.
- In many HEI students felt badly informed about value of a Ba and plan to go for a Ma., often supported by professors.
- Universities in some binary systems fear competition from polytechnics: Poly-Ba can be more attractive to employers (practical experience).
- Need for more dialogue with employers regarding Ba, including governments that must give clear examples in public service employment (career, service grades, salary)

Degree Structures: Master level

- Despite Bologna-Consensus (300 ECTS): huge variety
- Re-questioning: international competitiveness of 180+60 ECTS
- "Stand-alone" Ma still the exception.
- Ma progr. often designed with narrow focus on preceding Ba programmes. Vertical mobility as a threat, not opportunity ->
- Students worried about (lack of) public funding for Ma level.
- Tendency to create too many Ma-prog: no institutional strategy

Degree Structures: Modularisation, ECTS, and Learning Outcomes

- No European "template" for creating course modules; yet, most HEIs have modularised their programmes
- Students welcome the concept of modularisation but complain it often has been done superficially, not leading to more flexibility.
- Ba curricula seem often more rigidly structured than traditional ones (many compulsory subjects and contact hours).
- In some HEI only vague notions of LO exist (esp. prof., students)
- Context of LO: Very positive reference to qualifications frameworks (QF) in DK and UK (curricular dev., recognition)
- Majority of HEI have implemented ECTS: transfer more than accumulation.
- Occasionally reservations were expressed regarding ECTS standards and levels and the ECTS grading scale.
- Moving from contact hours to student workload (how to assess workload) is still an issue in a number of HEI.
- Many called for a more "European" implementation of ECTS to preclude inconsistencies.

Recognition: Diploma Supplement

- Most HEI will be able to issue the DS free to every graduate in the course of 2005.
- All HEI plan a DS in English, some also in the national language.
- Frequent difficulties: the national student data software has not yet been adjusted to "Bologna", the complexity of study itineraries, costs for translations.
- Major challenge for many HEI: how to include LOs in the DS to make it a truly informative document. Otherwise fails to essentially provide information on a graduate's profile.
- HEI need to compare the defined learning outcomes, not search for contents identical to their own.

Recognition: National and foreign degrees

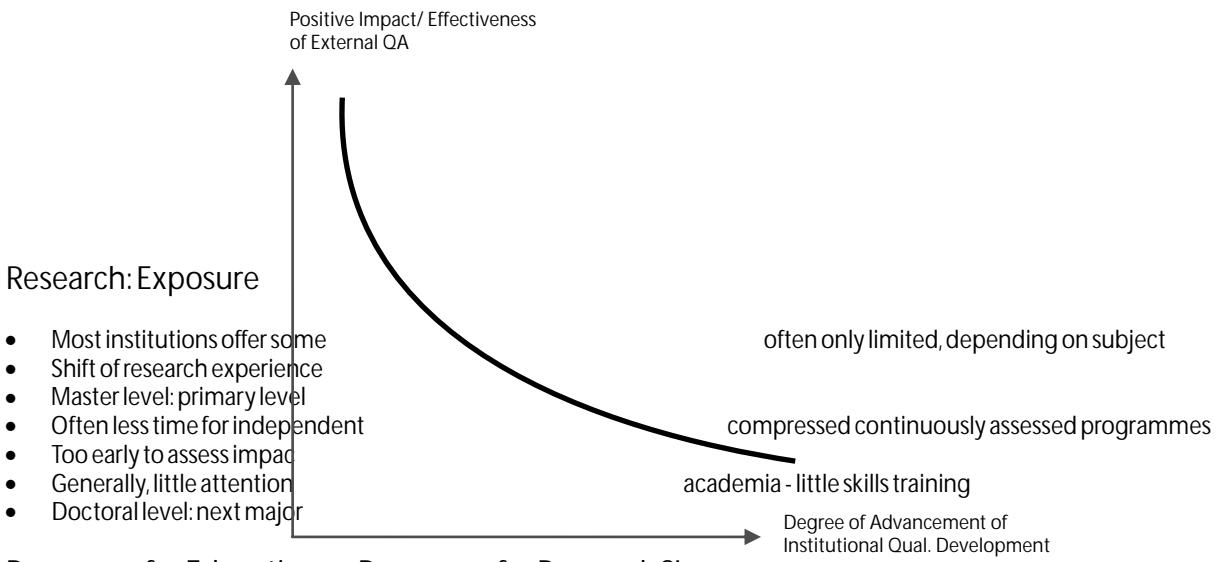
- Recognition of national degrees legally regulated/automatic in most countries.
- Unknown difficulties might arise with the recognition of Ba/Ma degrees: greater variety of curricula ->
- HEI in some countries have relative/full autonomy in the recognition of foreign degrees.
- In other countries this is still done by ministries through rather cumbersome procedures.
- Non-formal qualifications: not perceived as important in many HEIs re-asserted in Bergen

Quality Enhancement: Putting Quality Assurance into Context

- Quality Enhancement > Quality Assurance
- Quality Enhancement = Sum of many methods of institutional development; general rise in internal activities
- Ex: Added value of Bologna reforms
 - Opportunity to reflect and review curricula
 - Opportunity to reform teaching methods (student centred learning, continuous assessment, flexible learning paths)
 - Strengthening horizontal communication and institutional transparency
- Focus largely on teaching and learning (all inst.), some attention student support services
- Research quality review: mainly external peers

Relation of Internal and External QA

- External QA more appreciated in build-up of internal QA
- Institutions find that internal quality processes are more improvement oriented and attuned to institutional goals.
- an advanced internal quality culture should be mirrored in a light external quality control.
- Systematic institutional coordination



Resources for Education vs.Resources for Research ?!

- Enormous time investment for Bologna reforms, esp. if used as opportunity for deeper reform
- Even in the long run, greater time investment due to more counselling, tutoring, assessments, individualised attention
- Vast majority of institutions were not in a position to hire new staff (no additional resources from gvmts)
- Research resources particularly problematic in some countries, many Eastern European countries, Italy, Greece
- Universities: „Enhancing the quality of teaching in Europe should not have to be paid with a decrease in the quality of research!“

Institutional Success Factors

- Other ongoing reforms
 - in a third of the countries, B. ref. form an integral part of a wider review of the entire HE system, according to national rectors' conferences
- Leadership, institutional coordination and guidelines
- Internal Communication (especially horizontal)
 - Added value: more transparency (also for resource distribution), opportunity to develop new interdisciplinary programmes at master level, better link to research
- Timing
 - Balance between enough internal deliberation and keeping the momentum to move forward
- Two thirds of institutions decided to adopt the Bologna reforms as their own reform agenda

National Success Factors

- Institutional autonomy - balance between national regulation/ coordination and institutional leeway
 - Many criticisms of wrong mix of little guidance and information but (often rushed) overregulation
 - Examples of good practice exist, e.g. in Finland, Denmark, Norway, Ireland, Switzerland, some parts of Germany
 - Not just governments but sometimes accreditation bodies can limit the institutional autonomy significantly
- National financial support
 - Only 6 countries provided support to institutions for the implementation of the Bologna reforms
 - A few others provided a little incentive money for a few projects or funds for national level coordination (but none for implementation at institutional level)
 - The majority did not interpret their commitment as having a financial dimension.

Some general conclusions and questions

- Many HEIs have adopted the reforms & accepted ownership
- The process tends to strengthen institutions' capacity for change, adds value & opportunities for enhancing quality
- But, improvements often on hold > lack of resources
- Need to follow closely abilities and knowledge of new programmes + labour market acceptance of graduates
- Students bear uncertainties, risks: generation of transition with particular issues
- Occurring within context of « massification » of HE
- How to address issues through guidance and counselling?

Thank you for your attention

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Trends IV: Etat de la mise en oeuvre des réformes de Bologne par les universités européennes

*Kate Geddie
EUA - Responsable des programmes*

Traduction française: Nicole Leray, FEDORA

*Université d'été de FEDORA
Université de Chypre, 13-17 Juillet 2005*

EUA: Missions & adhésions

- En 2001, création d'une association unifiée chargée de représenter les universités au niveau européen
- Missions: Promouvoir un système cohérent d'enseignement supérieur et de recherche en Europe en:
 - développant une politique (Bologne, ERA)
 - aidant ses membres grâce à des services et à la réalisation de projets
- Une croissance significative du nombre d'adhérents: de 578 à 764 membres:
 - 689 membres individuels de plein droit, 45 pays, 17 membres individuels associés (Instituts polytechniques, premiers universitaires, etc.)
 - 34 collectivités, membres de plein droit (Conférences des présidents)
 - 6 collectivités, membres associés
 - 18 membres affiliés (réseaux, associations spécialisées)cycles

Implication de l'EUA dans le processus de Bologne

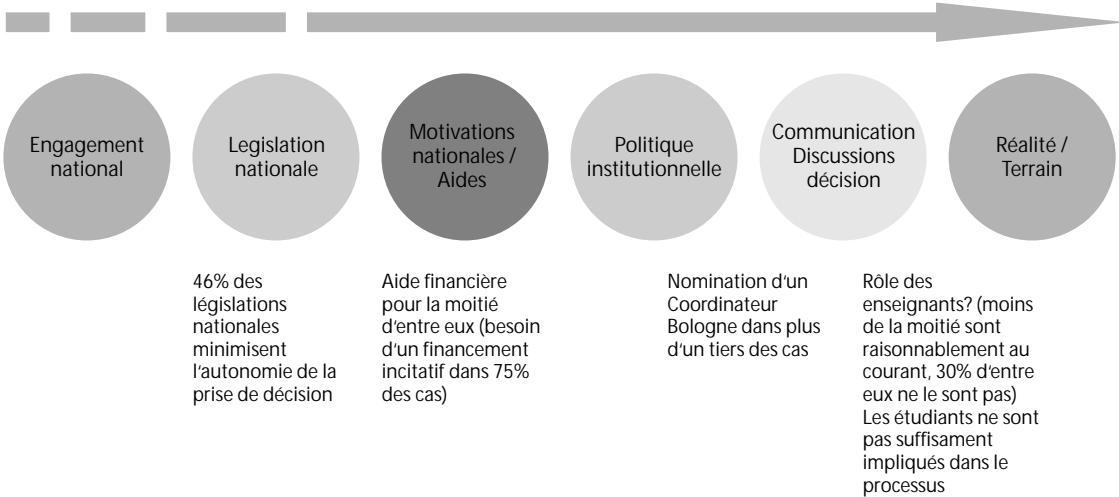
- L'EUA est un forum politique qui
 - exerce une influence sur le processus de Bologne en représentant les universités dans les structures de suivi du processus (BFUG, E4)
 - prépare les rapports d'orientation et impliquée dans la convention de Glasgow "Des universités fortes pour l'Europe" et dans la préparation de la réunion de Bergen
 - diffuse l'information auprès de chaque institution

Rapports d'orientation de l'EUA

- Préparés tous les deux ans avant la réunion des Ministres
- Ils développent des objectifs et une méthodologie
- Ils permettent à l'EUA de donner forme et de développer l'EHEA
- Ils entretiennent un « vivier » d'évolutions
- Les auteurs: Christian Tauch and Sybille Reichert

Orientation III: De l'engagement national à une réalité institutionnelle

Grâce à des actions concertées à tous les niveaux, il fait de l'EHEA (Espace européen de l'enseignement supérieur) une réalité...



Trends IV: De l'engagement national à la réalité institutionnelle

Grâce à des actions concertées à tous les niveaux, il fait de l'EHEA (Espace européen de l'enseignement supérieur) une réalité...



Orientation IV: Méthodologie

- *Les institutions au cœur du processus 2004/2005*
 - 62 visites aux universités (comportant 14 établissements du groupe de Coimbra) & 7 autres établissements d'enseignement supérieur de profils variés. Tous ont commencé la mise en œuvre.
 - pour 29 des 40 pays concernés par le processus de Bologne
 - Entretiens avec de nombreux acteurs institutionnels
 - par groupe de deux personnes (1 international, 1 national)
- *Analyses des réponses des institutions, progrès & priorités*
 - centrées sur les 3 priorités à mi parcours du processus de Bologne (structures, reconnaissance, qualité) & sur la recherche
 - prenant en compte les contextes européens et nationaux
 - par un questionnaire envoyé aux conférences des Présidents
 - par une nouvelle analyse des données du rapport d'orientation III

Présentation des conclusions

- Structures des diplômes
- Reconnaissance
- Qualité
- Recherche
- Facteurs de réussite (niveau institutionnel et niveau national)
- Questions à Fedora

Structure des diplômes: Mise en œuvre du L / Ma niveau national

- Presque tous les pays ont déjà introduit une structure pédagogique en deux cycles
- Le besoin de réforme est perçu de manière différente par les différentes disciplines et les différentes facultés: par exemple Sciences humaines ou professions réglementées
- Seule, la médecine est généralement exclue dans la plupart des pays; cependant, la formation des maîtres et quelques autres disciplines posent encore des problèmes
- Dans certains pays, des groupes de travail disciplinaires ont été considérés comme très utiles pour la mise en place des cursus

Structure des diplômes: Attitude face aux L/M dans les établissements

- La plupart des établissements voient d'un bon œil la structure à deux cycles.
- En général, l'équipe pédagogique approuve l'idée sousjacente d'apprentissages basés sur la résolution de problèmes, sur une approche centrée sur l'étudiant, etc... même si elles étaient initialement critiques sur différents points de la mise en œuvre.
- L'introduction du L / M, la modularisation, les ECTS, impliquent, pour les enseignants et les administratifs, un travail considérable.
- Ils regrettent que le processus de Bologne leur ait été imposé par les structures institutionnelles ou/et par le ministère sans aide financière.
- Il reste les défis suivants, la réorientation des cursus, la mise au point des contenus.

Structure des diplômes: Niveau Licence - L1

- Mauvaise interprétation: Le processus de Bologne imposera le "3+2".
- Le contenu des programmes traditionnels en 4 ou 5 ans a souvent été ramené à 3 ans: les étudiants ont échoué, ce qui a conforté le scepticisme des enseignants.
- Scepticisme concernant la valeur académique d'un diplôme comportant 180 ECTS.
- Discussions encore centrées sur la durée des formations et non sur les résultats. Certaines universités ne veulent pas délivrer les mêmes diplômes pour le secteur professionnel.

Structure des diplômes : Niveau Licence L2

- Les titulaires de la licence: Marché du travail ou poursuite d'études en master? De grandes différences suivant les pays: au Royaume Uni, Irlande, Lettonie, Lituanie, Turquie; la Licence est bien acceptée sur le marché de l'emploi.
- Souvent, les diplômés de Licence se sentent mal informés de la valeur de la Licence et envisagent de préparer un Master, souvent conseillés par leurs professeurs.
- Les universités sont dans un système à deux cycles en compétition avec les instituts polytechniques. Le diplôme délivré par ces instituts peut être préféré par les employeurs car il assure plus d'expérience pratique
- Il faut instaurer plus de dialogue avec les employeurs concernant la Licence; les gouvernements doivent aussi donner l'exemple dans les recrutements du secteur public (définition des carrières, des grades et des salaires)

Structure des diplômes: Niveau Master

- Malgré l'acceptation dans le processus de Bologne de 300 ECTS pour le Master, une grande variété de situations
- Un nouveau questionnement: la compétitivité internationale de formations comportant (180+60 ECTS)
- Les "Master isolés" demeurent l'exception
- Les programmes de Master sont souvent définis avec des objectifs étroits ancrés sur une Licence. La mobilité verticale est considérée comme une menace et pas comme une chance
- Les étudiants regrettent le manque de financement public des Masters.
- Tendance de créer trop de programmes de Masters sans stratégie institutionnelle

Structure des diplômes: Les modules, les ECTS et les retombées pédagogiques

- Pas de modèle européen pour la mise en place de modules; cependant, la plus part des établissements ont proposé des enseignements modulaires
- Les étudiants accueillent favorablement le concept de module mais se plaignent si cela a été proposé de manière superficielle, sans donner plus de flexibilité.

- Les cursus de Licence sont souvent structurés de manière plus rigide que les Licences anciennes (de nombreuses matières obligatoires et des heures de présence).
- Dans certains établissements, notions vagues des retombées pédagogiques
- Contexte des retombées pédagogiques: au RU et au DK, très bonne perception des retombées pédagogiques sur les qualifications
- La plupart des établissements ont mis en oeuvre des ECTS: transfert plus qu'accumulation.
- Parfois réserves concernant les normes et les niveaux des ECTS.
- Aller de l'horaire à la charge de travail pour l'étudiant (comment définir la charge de travail?) est encore un problème dans certaines institutions.
- Pour dissiper les incohérences, beaucoup souhaitent une mise en oeuvre des ECTS à l'échelle européenne

Reconnaissance: Le Supplément au diplôme (SD)

- La plupart des établissements seront en mesure de délivrer le SD à chaque étudiant dans le courant de l'année universitaire 2005.
- Toutes les institutions proposent un SD en anglais, certaines dans la langue nationale et en anglais.
- Des fréquentes difficultés: Le logiciel n'a pas encore été ajusté à "Bologne", la complexité des parcours, le prix des traductions.
- Un défi pour de nombreux établissements: Comment inclure les retombées pédagogiques dans le SD pour fournir un document vraiment exact, faute de quoi, le SD ne donnera pas une information exacte sur le profil du diplômé.
- L'établissement doit chercher à définir le résultat des apprentissages et pas rechercher des contenus identiques dans les formations.

Reconnaissance: Diplômes nationaux, diplômes étrangers

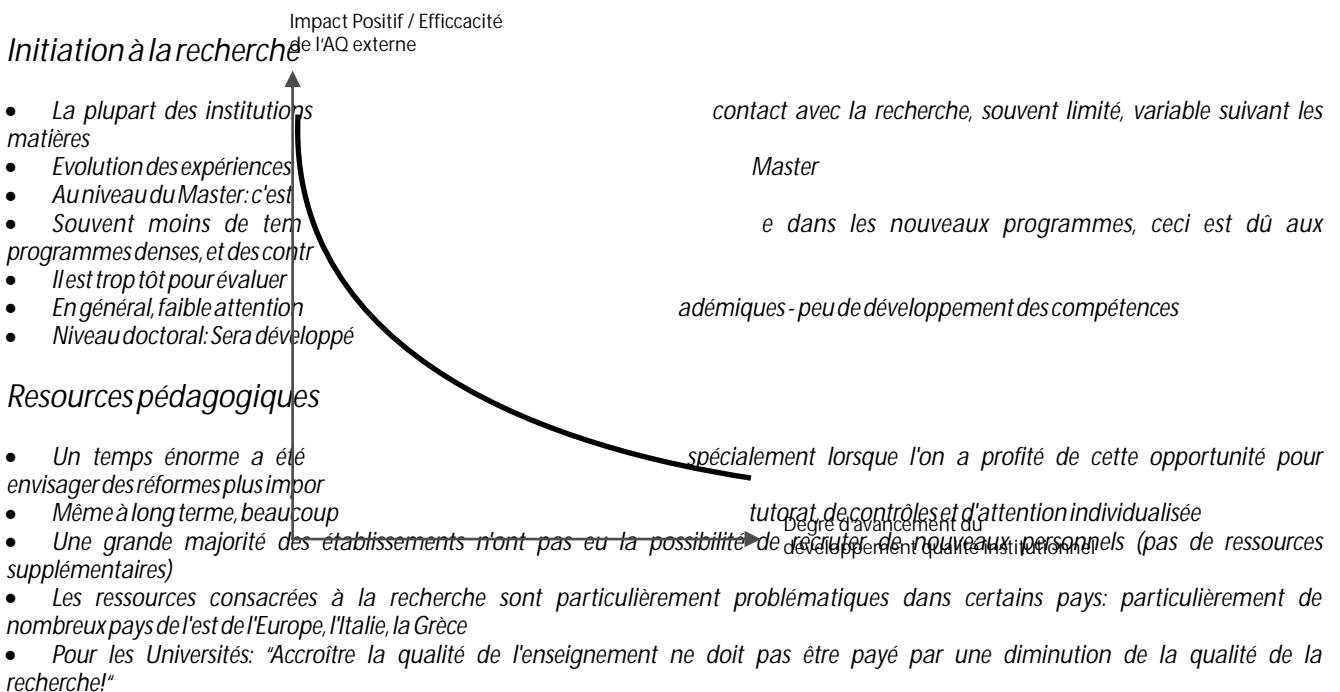
- La reconnaissance des diplômes nationaux est régulée légalement dans la plupart des pays.
- Des difficultés imprévues peuvent provenir de la reconnaissance du diplôme Licence/Master: plus grande diversité de cursus
- Les établissements de quelques pays ont une relative (ou totale) autonomie vis à vis de la reconnaissance des diplômes étrangers
- Dans d'autres pays, ceci est encore de la responsabilité des Ministères par des procédures souvent lourdes.
- Certaines qualifications moins académiques ne sont pas perçues comme importantes. Cela a été réaffirmé à Bergen

Pour une meilleure qualité: Placer l'assurance qualité dans son contexte

- L'amélioration de la qualité supplante l'assurance qualité
- L'amélioration de la qualité est la somme de maintes propositions de développement à l'intérieur de l'institution; elle génère habituellement des charges à l'intérieur de l'établissement
- Ex: la valeur ajoutée de la réforme de Bologne
 - Possibilité de réfléchir sur les cursus et de les améliorer
 - Possibilité de revoir les méthodes pédagogiques (apprentissages centrés sur l'étudiant, contrôle continu, flexibilité des parcours d'apprentissage)
 - Accroissement de la communication horizontale et transparence au niveau de l'institution
- L'accent est mis sur l'enseignement et les apprentissages (toutes les institutions), l'attention est portée aux services d'aide aux étudiants
- Bilan de la qualité de la recherche: appel à des regards extérieurs

Relation de l'assurance qualité (AQ) externe et interne

- AQ externe bien venue dans la construction de l'AQ interne
- Les institutions trouvent que les processus de l'AQ interne génèrent de plus grands progrès et sont à l'écoute de leurs objectifs.
- Un contrôle qualité interne bien finalisé doit être le reflet du contrôle qualité externe
- Coordination systématique au sein de l'institution



Facteurs de succès pour l'institution

- Autres réformes en cours
 - Selon la conférence des Présidents, dans un tiers des universités, la réforme de Bologne est partie intégrante d'une révision plus large de tout l'enseignement supérieur
- Direction, coordination institutionnelle et directives
- Communication interne (spécialement horizontale)
 - Valeur ajoutée: plus de transparence (y compris dans la distribution des crédits), possibilité de développer des programmes interdisciplinaires au niveau Master, des liens plus forts avec la recherche.
- Planning
 - Réaliser un équilibre entre le temps consacré aux discussions internes et le dynamisme pour aller de l'avant
- Les deux tiers des établissements ont décidé d'intégrer la réforme de Bologne dans leurs projets.

Facteurs de succès à l'échelle nationale

- Autonomie des institutions - équilibre entre une régulation nationale, la coordination et la liberté de manœuvre
 - De nombreuses critiques sur la conjonction d'une faible orientation et d'une forte régulation (souvent faite dans la précipitation)
 - Exemples de bonnes pratiques: Finlande, Norvège, Irlande, Suisse, certaines parties de l'Allemagne.
 - Parfois les organismes d'habilitation, et pas seulement les gouvernements peuvent réduire de manière significative l'autonomie des institutions
- Aides financières à l'échelle nationale
 - Seulement 6 pays ont apporté une aide financière aux institutions pour la mise en œuvre du processus de Bologne
 - Quelques autres ont fourni des aides incitatives pour quelques projets ou des fonds pour une coordination à l'échelle nationale (mais rien pour la mise en œuvre au niveau de l'institution).
 - La majorité n'a pas compris la dimension financière de son implication.

Conclusions générales et questions

- De nombreux établissements d'enseignement supérieur ont adopté la réforme et se la sont appropriée

- *Le processus tend à renforcer la capacité de l'institution à évoluer, donne de la valeur ajoutée et des possibilités d'amélioration de la qualité*
- *Mais, malgré le manque de ressources, les améliorations sont là*
- *Il faut suivre de près les aptitudes et les savoirs développés dans les nouveaux programmes ainsi que l'accueil des diplômés sur le marché du travail.*
- *Les étudiants sont porteurs d'incertitudes et de risques: On est face à une génération de transition.*
- *Tout ceci se passe dans un contexte de massification de l'enseignement supérieur*
- *Comment formuler les questions concernant l'orientation et le conseil?*

Merci de votre attention

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Graduate Recruitment and Employment Across the Enlarged European Union

By Phidias Pilides
Chief Executive Officer
PricewaterhouseCoopers Cyprus

Ladies and Gentlemen,

This PanEuropean Conference, which is organised by the University of Cyprus, recognises the fact that we face great challenges due to the fast growing competitive environment of our era. In this environment, the human factor plays the most important role in the way that developments are influenced by the most talented and skilled people.

First of all, I would like to thank FEDORA and the University of Cyprus for giving me the opportunity to address this forum and share the PricewaterhouseCoopers' experience with you today.

Employers and Academic Institutions are partners in this new environment.

We can work together with determination, to develop quality people, building on knowledge and continuous education, which should be our number one priority. We all have to keep our ever-lasting commitment: to service and excellence. By using modern techniques. Turning ideas into solutions. And doing so in a measurable and ultimately accountable way.

The Enlarged European Union

New dimensions to employment opportunities have arisen, following the creation of the European Union family. No longer are there restrictions for incoming or outgoing graduates, since they are now able to study and work anywhere in Europe.

However, this also means that the European job market has grown more competitive and contains new hurdles (such as language differences). With the increasing growth of higher education across Europe, graduates have to find a job in a highly skilled and constantly evolving job market. For this reason, it is important for both students and their higher educational institutions to realize that being recruited after graduation cannot be achieved overnight.

PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) in Europe

PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC), an employer of 33.000 Partners and Staff in the region of Europe today, is one of the major employers of graduates and a keen supporter of the development of university graduates. Throughout Europe, 90-95% of PwC's new recruits are university graduates. In Cyprus alone, there are 150 trainee accountants, at any point in time, all of whom are top university graduates. PwC provides excellent graduate career opportunities, not only for Auditors, but also for Tax Consultants and Specialized Advisory Consultants in the fields of Internal Audit, IT security, Transaction Services, Human Resource Management etc.

Today, we have the opportunity to discuss our experience as a major employer of graduate students, and analyse how we recruit graduates and what we look for at the selection stage. Emphasis will be given to an issue that is of interest to your institutions. That is how you may assist your students join the business world, following their studies.

However, before doing so, it would be useful to briefly refer to the main conclusions of the "Universum Pan-European Graduate Survey 2005", to which 100 universities and over 15,000 students have participated.

The Universum Graduate Survey 2005

According to the 2005 "Universum Graduate Survey", PwC is considered to be one of the top 5 employers by the Business Students and the top employer amongst the big 4 accountancy firms.

a. The Ranking of the Top 15 Organisations for Business Students

| Business Respondents | Ranking 2005 |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| McKinsey & Company | 1 |
| L'oreal | 2 |
| BMW | 3 |
| Procter&Gamble | 4 |
| PricewaterhouseCoopers | 5 |
| Deloitte | 6 |
| The Boston Consulting Group | 7 |
| Coca-Cola | 8 |
| Ernst & Young | 9 |
| Unilever | 10 |
| Danone | 11 |
| IKEA | 12 |
| KPMG | 13 |
| b. Eur Nestle | 14 |
| From European Central Bank | 15 |

Graduate Survey 2005 know what they want. They are highly motivated and well informed, and they strive to start their careers in well-known and internationally successful companies.

As Nicholas Jernberg, Vice President of Universum Communications (the company which annually surveys final-year students about their goals, when entering the job market) comments: "These young people are eager to leave university and prove themselves. Some years ago it was still the norm for young employees to undergo internal training and development, and build-up specific competences before taking their next step on the career ladder. Nowadays, in line with flattened hierarchies, this procedure has often been shortened substantially. Accordingly, the graduates surveyed are not shy to admit that aims such as working internationally, working with increasingly challenging tasks, or reaching a managerial level, are often part of the top career goals they hope to achieve within the relatively short span of three years after graduation".

Career Goals

The response of the business students to the question "Which career goals do you hope to obtain within 3 years?", was as shown here:

| Career Goal | % |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 1. Work Internationally | 48 |
| 2. Balance Personal Life and Career | 44 |
| 3. Work with Increasingly Challenging Tasks | 43 |
| 4. Reach a Managerial Level | 30 |
| 5. Manage Projects | 29 |
| 6. Build a Sound Financial Base | 28 |
| 7. Influence Corporate Strategies | 10 |
| 8. Contribute to Society | 17 |
| c. Int ⁹ . Become a Specialist | 16 |
| In line ¹⁰ . Start a Business | 11 |
| employ ¹¹ . Rotate Jobs within Company „ ” | 8 |
| Inter ¹² . Develop New Products | 8 |
| "In m ¹³ . Other adapt | 2 |

Hours opportunities to be the most attractive offer a potential ideal employers they are frequently companies which are flexible working hours. Jernberg has his own theory for this: possible, yet they also feel the need for more freedom to olvement will have. They do want to be offered managerial responsibility, but they also indicate that they strive for a balance between personal life and career. Flexible working hours are seen as an opportunity to achieve both goals".

Attractive Employer Offers

The response of the business students to the question: "Which employer offers would you find most attractive, if offered by an employer?", was:

| Attractive Employer Offers | % |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. International Career Opportunities | 46 |
| 2. Flexible Working Hours | 32 |
| 3. Managerial Responsibility | 30 |
| 4. Competitive Compensation | 30 |
| 5. Variety of Assignments | 29 |
| 6. Increasingly Challenging Tasks | 27 |
| 7. Good Career Reference | 25 |
| 8. Internal Education | 23 |
| Concluding serious Inspiring Colleagues | 21 |
| the How Throughout prac | invested for recruitment practices. These recruitment |
| • From | background. |
| 10. Project based work | |
| 11. Trainee Programme | |
| 12. Secure Employment | |
| • 13. Infrequent Overtime | |
| From 14. Other | |

" Universities, as well as employers, will benefit if they take into account students' Career Goals and Attractive Employer Offers, as shown on

the Concluding serious Inspiring Colleagues
the How Throughout prac
• From

as to whether someone possesses leadership skills or if someone interacts effectively with other people. For this reason, recruitment practices are designed to assess a student's qualities and abilities, which cannot be deduced from a Curriculum Vitae.

Although excellent academic performance is a minimum requirement in our selection process, we also take into consideration various other factors and personal qualities, which we feel are important in our people.

Before students join us, we need to have an indication of what they are capable of. Thus, on the application form, they are asked to outline analytically all their academic and professional qualifications, work experience (if any), achievements etc.

This information helps us make an objective first assessment of the applicants and decide whether to invite them to the next level of the recruitment procedure.

When students submit their completed application forms, these are reviewed by our experts in the field of Human Capital. If students are successful at this stage of the selection process, they are then invited to attend an assessment centre or an interview, in which case they are given the opportunity to meet with Partners from their chosen career path.

Our larger European offices use highly scientific methods for recruitment (such as assessment centres), due to the high volume of applicants, whereas smaller European offices make use of more practical and less time-consuming methods (such as intense CV screenings and interviews). Nevertheless, all methods conclude to the same end result. It is personal contact with the student candidate, that is the final step of the procedure.

An interview is the student's chance to demonstrate in-depth his/her qualities and interpersonal skills, something that cannot come across on paper. This is also where a student is assessed whether he/she possesses the necessary team spirit to join effectively one of our work teams.

At assessment centres, students are required to execute group tasks, complete personality questionnaires and solve individual exercises. At the end of the session, they are invited to have lunch with PwC senior people, so that they can find out more about us and we can find out more about them. If we are still confident that we would like to work together, then we will invite the best students to a final interview with our senior staff members. After the final interviews, offers are extended to the best candidates.

As students progress through the selection process, they have an opportunity to learn and understand more about the firm, information which assists them in taking the decision to join us, should they be made an offer.

A panel, usually composed of three Partners of the firm, carries out interviews here in Cyprus. The format of the interview is competency based, focusing on the student's career choice, motivation, commitment, commercial awareness, team working and communication skills. Spending time researching a choice of career and job position, before applying, and taking time to carefully construct answers to interview questions can really make an applicant stand out.

Our goal is to attract the best graduates. To achieve this, we take part in numerous local career fairs and give presentations to students at top rated universities, such as the University of Cyprus and selected universities in the United Kingdom. This initiative started in 2003 and will possibly extend to other countries as well.

There are also thoughts on participating in career fairs abroad through other PwC offices. The result of this initiative so far has been excellent, and that gives us the courage to continue our efforts to attract the best graduates directly from their universities.

What we look for at PwC

At PwC, we recruit students with a strong academic background, willing to excel in their future careers. In a very competitive business world, we do not look for students who are only exceptional in theory, but students who can also prove to be exceptional in practice. Whether a student is going to get the job, does not solely depend only on his/her qualification and skills, but also on his/her personal qualities.

A strong academic record is undoubtedly important, but from our experience, it is the well-rounded individuals who succeed and thrive today.

For a student to fit into our working environment, he/she must possess certain traits, such as positive attitude, confidence, eagerness to learn, innovation, energy and enthusiasm, motivation, as well as interpersonal and leadership skills. We also look for mobile, flexible, multilingual, sociable people, who can work in teams and build business relationships. We welcome the unique contribution that each individual can make and we encourage everyone to play to their strengths (whether this is a second language or a certain trait in their personality), because we strongly believe that a diverse human capital is a richer, more innovative and rewarding one. Our aim is to recruit the attitudes and train the skills. More specifically, we look for students who may appreciate and adhere to the three global core values of our firm, those of Excellence, Leadership and Teamwork.

How Higher Educational Institutions can help their students

Higher Educational Institutions should, therefore, aim to bring out graduates who are academically qualified and also possess the right attitudes and approach towards work and people. There are various ways in which Higher Educational Institutions can produce well-rounded graduates. This can be achieved through the introduction of activities, such as frequent presentations from top employers, aiming to explain the realities of the business world and their requirements from the graduates with regard to personal abilities and traits they should possess.

For example, from our recruitment experience, we have identified recurring weaknesses in student applications and interviews. More specifically, numerous students are not familiar with the professional way of preparing a Curriculum Vitae, when applying for a job position. As a result, our recruitment team has come across CVs which:

- were 81 pages long, or just half a page long
- were poorly presented
- were not structured well
- were not professionally written.

Higher Educational Institutions can help their students avoid such mistakes when applying for a job, by inviting employers to talk about their recruitment experiences and possibly carry out CV Writing and Interview Skills workshops. Such initiatives can bring closer your institutions and your students to the prospective employers. At the same time, students are assisted on how to prepare their job applications and present themselves at an interview.

At PwC, we currently offer such workshops to our staff's children and siblings, where experienced career advisors offer practical rather than theoretical advice, which students do not get from their Educational Institutions.

In an environment of continuous rapid change, Educational Institutions can help students evolve. They can put more emphasis on practical development and real life training, and encourage their students to connect with employers and actively look both inside and outside the university for answers.

Higher Educational Institutions should aim to minimize the gap between university and work, in order to prevent the shock of making

this transition. For example, embarking on an internship programme, can teach students the business skills needed to make the transition from the academic life, and also teach them the technical skills required for their area of expertise. Students learn to be committed to sharing knowledge and experiences with other colleagues, work in multidisciplinary teams and gain exposure to a wide range of projects, clients and industries.

Students should not wait until after graduation to get real life work experience. Many companies run a number of programmes, open to talented undergraduates, that allow students to broaden their understanding of the business and feel first hand what it is really like to work in a professional environment.

By working in collaboration with employers, Higher Educational Institutions can promote their students for internships over the course of the summer period, and give their students the opportunity to experience real life business exposure.

A placement with a firm helps students take their commercial awareness and interpersonal skills to a higher level and can be used as a first step towards a full-time career with a firm. The benefit from internship programmes is invaluable. Working alongside specialists, students experience a variety of projects and discover what a career within a profession is really all about.

Internships are designed to help students build business acumen through a mix of interactive exercises. They give students a chance to find out what professionals do in their field, how they do it, and how the student can be part of it. Higher Educational Institutions should help inspire students to acquire the commitment and dedication they will need to become the very best.

In a business environment moving as fast as ours, on-the-job learning is a vital part of the training process. Every day students have the chance to gain new skills and put them into practice. This is one of the key benefits of working in a professional environment.

As well as the opportunity to pick up basic business skills, there is a chance to settle in and meet new colleagues. It is also the first element of a development framework that will help students build business awareness and technical, personal and management skills throughout their career.

Moreover, in the modern corporate world, boundaries between countries have long been broken and international mobility is a growing phenomenon. Companies encourage their people to work abroad, and consider such experiences to be an outstanding personal development tool for high flyers, because international experiences entail the modern way of working in small, flexible teams with different people and responsibilities each time.

The demands of business organisations today are such, that professionals need to be mobile. At PwC, 2000 of our people globally are on international secondment at any point in time. This is achieved through the "Global Mobility Programme" and the "Job Posting Board", an intranet site, through which our employees can search for an international placement at any PwC office worldwide. This is a possibility, because our employees work with uniform systems worldwide, and possess the skills to work anywhere in the world, provided that language is not a barrier. A similar tool can be adopted by Educational Institutions, where students can search and apply for exchange programmes and internships in foreign countries.

International assignment opportunities are aimed at progressive people, who know how to cope with new experiences at different places. As such:

- being fluent in more than one languages
- taking part in a university exchange programme or
- working abroad on an international internship, during a semester, summer or vacation period

makes students more "marketable", and instantly gives them greater advantage in the competitive job market.

For this reason, it would be beneficial if international experiences could be gained during a students' university life. To this end, Educational Institutions can promote bilingual programmes of study, exchange programmes in collaboration with other Higher Educational Institutions or internships in foreign countries in collaboration with employers.

Speaking another language, studying or working abroad, broadens students' horizons, because it helps them think laterally. Students learn, from a young age, how to effectively mix up with different mentalities, cultures and grow to appreciate different perspectives and points of view.

Conclusion

The success of graduates on entering appropriate employment should be seen as an important performance indicator for Higher Educational Institutions.

Therefore, your institutions may assist further and encourage your students to go through a series of innovative and creative experiences, aiming to prepare them face the challenges of the real business world, after graduation.

Concluding, I would like to emphasise that knowledge is not something indefinite, something abstract. It is found in people who are the transmitters of this knowledge. It is the idea, the talent for creation. And the greatest qualification in this new competitive

environment is the collective knowledge. The skilled human capital. The competitive advantage.

We should opt together to make people marketable in any business environment, in the new world without boundaries, thus:

- Contributing to the economic and cultural life
- Influencing the development of knowledge
- Encouraging high standards and quality in all areas
- Facilitating collaborations and effective communications
- Promoting the code of conduct in a business and living environment

And what can be better in order to support continuous education within professional organisations, than working closely with the educational institutions, which set the foundations of knowledge.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Thank you for the opportunity you gave me to share with you the views of our firm.

Recrutement Et Emploi Des Gens Diplomes A Travers L'elargissement De L'union Europeenne

Ecrit Par Phidias Pilides

Cadre Supérieur

Pricewaterhouse Coopers A Chypre

Mesdames et Messieurs,

Ce Congrès Paneuropéen, organisé par l'université de Chypre est conscient que nous faisons face à des grands défis aujourd'hui, dus à la croissance de la compétition au sein de notre environnement. Dans cet environnement, le facteur humain joue le plus grand rôle sur les développements qui subissent l'influence des gens talentueux et habiles.

Premièrement, je voudrais remercier FEDORA et l'université de Chypre de m'avoir donné l'occasion de m'adresser à ce forum et partager avec vous aujourd'hui, l'expérience de Pricewaterhouse Coopers.

Autant les employeurs que les institutions académiques sont des partenaires dans ce nouvel environnement.

Nous pouvons travailler ensemble aujourd'hui, avec détermination, afin de développer des gens de qualité, basés sur la connaissance, et l'éducation continue, qui devraient être notre priorité numéro un. Nous devons tous toujours garder notre engagement : être au service des gens et faire preuve d'excellence en utilisant des techniques modernes. En réalisant nos idées. Et tout cela doit être fait d'une façon mesurable et finalement responsable

L'élargissement de l'union européenne

Des nouvelles perspectives de travail voient le jour, suite à la création de cette grande famille européenne. Il n'y a plus de restrictions pour ces gens qui commencent ou terminent leurs études, étant donné qu'ils sont maintenant capables d'étudier et travailler partout en europe.

Cependant, cela signifie également que le marché du travail en Europe est devenu plus compétitif et contient plus d'obstacles (comme les différences linguistiques). Du fait que l'enseignement supérieur augmente de plus en plus à travers l'Europe, les jeunes diplômés sont obligés de trouver un travail dans un marché qui évolue et à l'intérieur duquel les gens sont de plus en plus hautement qualifiés. Pour cette raison, il est important pour ces étudiants et ces institutions d'enseignement supérieur de se rendre compte qu'une fois les études terminées, trouver un travail n'est pas l'affaire d'un jour.

Pricewaterhouse Coopers (PwC) en Europe

Pricewaterhouse Coopers (PwC) est un employeur de 33,000 partenaires et personnel dans la région européenne, un des principaux employeurs des jeunes diplômés aujourd'hui et un grand supporteur de développement des diplômés de l'université. À travers l'Europe, 90-95% du personnel de PwC sont des diplômés d'université. Seulement à Chypre, il y a 150 stagiaires en comptabilité à tout moment, et sont tous des diplômés avec un parcours universitaire excellent. PwC donne d'excellentes opportunités à ces diplômés remarquables de carrière, non seulement en tant qu'auditeurs mais également pour le travail des conseillers d'impôts et également pour des conseillers spécialisés dans le domaine de l'audit interne, pour la sécurité IT, pour des services de transaction, et pour la gestion des Ressources Humaines etc.

Aujourd'hui, nous avons l'occasion de parler de cette expérience en tant qu'employeur principal des étudiants diplômés, et analyser comment nous recrutons ces gens et ce que nous recherchons lors d'une étape de sélection. On donnera de l'importance à un thème qui intéressera vos institutions. C'est de cette façon que vous pouvez aider vos étudiants à joindre le monde des affaires, après leurs études.

Cependant, avant que vous fassiez cela, il serait utile de faire allusion aux conclusions principales de « L'enquête 2005 des diplômés de l'Universum Pan-Européen ». Cette enquête a été participée par 100 universités et plus de 15,000 étudiants.

L'enquête 2005 des diplômés de l'Universum

Selon l'enquête 2005 des diplômés de l'Universum, PwC est considéré comme l'un des 5 meilleurs employeurs par les étudiants du monde des affaires, et est également le meilleur employeur parmi les 4 meilleures sociétés en comptabilité.

a. Voici le classement de 15 meilleures sociétés pour les étudiants du monde des affaires.

| Les sociétés sondées | classement 2005 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| McKinsey & Company | 1 |
| L'oreal | 2 |
| BMW | 3 |
| Procter&Gamble | 4 |
| PricewaterhouseCoopers | 5 |
| Deloitte | 6 |
| The Boston Consulting Group | 7 |
| Coca-Cola | 8 |
| Ernst & Young | 9 |
| Unilever | 10 |
| Danone | 11 |
| IKEA | 12 |
| KPMG | 13 |
| Nestle | 14 |
| European Central Bank | 15 |

b. L'
Pour tous dans Nicolas

ambitieuse

2005 les diplômés savent très bien ce qu'ils veulent. Ils sont dans des entreprises mondialement connues et ayant réussi

qui annuellement enquête sur les étudiants en dernière année à propos de leurs objectifs une fois sur le marché du travail) commente : « Ces jeunes gens sont impatients de quitter l'université et faire leurs preuves. Il y a quelques années c'était encore la norme pour les jeunes employées de suivre des stages internes et de développement, et former des compétences spécifiques avant de passer à l'étape suivante sur l'échelle de carrière. Aujourd'hui, en lien avec les hiérarchies les plus basses, cette procédure a souvent été raccourcie d'une façon importante. D'après cette idée, les jeunes diplômés qui ont été interrogés n'hésitent pas à admettre que les objectifs tels que travailler sur un niveau international, en relevant des défis qui ne cessent d'augmenter ou bien atteindre un niveau de cadre font souvent partie des plus hauts objectifs de carrière qu'ils espèrent atteindre en l'espace de trois ans après leur diplôme. »

Les objectifs de carrière

Mais comment répondent les étudiants en économie à la question « Quels objectifs de carrière espérez-vous atteindre en l'espace de 3 ans ?

| Les objectifs de carrière | % |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Travailler sur un niveau international | 48 |
| 2. Gérer l'équilibre entre vie personnelle et carrière | 44 |
| 3. Travailler avec des tâches en constante croissance | 43 |
| 4. Atteindre un niveau cadre | 30 |
| 5. Gérer des projets | 29 |
| 6. Construire une base financière de son | 28 |
| 7. Influencer des stratégies d'entreprise | 10 |
| c. D Selon attir | de travail souples |
| 8. Contribuer à la société | tunités d'une carrière internationale, comme l'offre la plus |
| 9. Devenir spécialiste | des sociétés qui sont très actives sur le plan international. |
| D'après » C'est plus responsabilités pour pouvoir atteindre ces objectifs il faut des heures de travail souples. | celui des horaires souples. Jernberg, a sa propre théorie là-dessus. Il pense que lorsque les employés ont plus de temps libre que possible, cependant ils ressentent ce besoin pour cette implication. Ils souhaitent que l'on leur délégue des responsabilités et qu'ils puissent trouver un équilibre entre leur vie personnelle et leur carrière. Pour pouvoir atteindre ces objectifs il faut des heures de travail souples. |
| 10. commencer une affaire | 8 |
| 11. Changer des postes au sein de l'entreprise | 8 |
| 12. Développer des nouveaux produits | 8 |
| | 2 |

Des offres d'emploi qui attirent

Voici la réponse des étudiants en économie à la question suivante : « Quels offres d'emploi trouveriez-vous plus attrayantes ?

| D'attractives offres d'emploi | % |
|---------------------------------------------------|----|
| 1. Des opportunités d'une carrière internationale | 46 |
| 2. Des heures de travail souples | 32 |
| 3. De la responsabilité patronale | 30 |
| 4. De la compensation compétitive | 30 |
| 5. Une variété d'affectations | 29 |
| 6. Des tâches relevant d'un défis | 27 |
| 7. Des bonnes références de carrière | 25 |
| 8. De la formation interne | 23 |
| 9. Des collègues qui motivent | 21 |
| 10. Du travail basé sur des projets | 18 |
| 11. Des programmes de stage | 17 |
| 12. De la sécurité de l'emploi | 15 |
| 13. Des heures supplémentaires | 4 |
| 14. Autres | 1 |

En conclusion, Universum, » les universités ainsi que les employeurs, en bénéficient étudiants européens en relation avec les objectifs de carrière et les offres

Comment

Tout dépend pour des pratiques de recrutement. Ces pratiques de recrutement sont tout ou des bonnes qualifications académiques.

-
-

Basés résultats à l'université n'indiquent pas si quelqu'un a un esprit et d'autres personnes. C'est pour cette raison que les pratiques de recrutement sont pour des capacités d'un étudiant, chose qui ne peut pas être fait sur simple examen d'un

14. Autres

Bien que les excellentes performances académiques soient une exigence dans notre processus de recrutement, nous prenons également en considération plusieurs autres facteurs et qualités personnelles, que nous considérons très importantes chez les gens que nous recrutons.

Avant que les étudiants se joignent à nous, nous avons besoin d'avoir une indication de ce dont ils sont capables. Par conséquent, sur le formulaire, ils sont demandés de faire apparaître clairement toutes leurs qualifications académiques et professionnelles, leur expérience professionnelle s'ils en ont, et tout ce qu'ils ont accomplis jusqu'ici etc.

Cette information, nous aide à faire une première évaluation objective des demandeurs et décider si il faut les inviter à la prochaine étape de la procédure qui est le recrutement.

Quand les étudiants présentent leur formulaire de demande, ces formulaires sont examinés de la part de nos experts dans le cadre du capital humain. Si les étudiants sont admis à cette première étape de la sélection, ils sont invités par la suite de se présenter au centre d'évaluation pour une procédure, et dans ce cas, on leur donne l'opportunité de rencontrer les partenaires qui ont suivi le même parcours de carrière.

Nos plus grands bureaux européens, utilisent des méthodes hautement scientifiques pour le recrutement, (telles que les centres d'évaluation), dû à un grand volume de demandes, alors que des bureaux plus petits, utilisent des méthodes plus pratiques et qui demandent moins de temps. (Comme l'examen méticuleux des C.Vs ainsi que les interviews) Cependant, toutes ces méthodes aboutissent au même résultat. C'est le contact personnel avec l'étudiant candidat qui constitue la dernière étape de la procédure.

Une interview est la chance qu'a un étudiant de démontrer très profondément ses qualités et capacités interpersonnelles, chose que l'on ne pourrait pas remarquer sur un C.v. C'est exactement là où l'on évalue un étudiant, s'il a un esprit d'équipe qui lui permettrait de se joindre d'une façon efficace à l'une de nos équipes.

A ces centres d'évaluation, on demande aux étudiants d'accomplir des tâches de groupe, de compléter des questionnaires et résoudre des exercices individuels.

À la fin de la session, ils sont invités à déjeuner avec des cadres de PwC afin qu'ils puissent apprendre des choses sur nous et nous sur eux. Si nous sommes toujours confiants et souhaitons de travailler ensemble, alors nous inviterons les meilleurs étudiants pour une dernière interview avec notre personnel cadre. Après les dernières interviews, les offres sont faites pour les meilleurs candidats.

Au fur et à mesure que la sélection progresse, les étudiants ont l'occasion d'apprendre davantage de choses sur l'entreprise, ce qui les aident à prendre la décision de se joindre à nous au cas où nous leur faisons une offre.

En général, il existe un comité composé de différents partenaires de l'entreprise qui s'occupe des interviews ici à Chypre. L'interview se base sur les compétences du candidat et donne de l'emphase sur les choix de carrière de l'étudiant, sa motivation, ses engagements, sa sensibilisation commerciale son esprit d'équipe et ses capacités en communication. Il est très important que l'étudiant se distingue par son travail préparatoire de recherche de travail et des perspectives de carrière avant de faire sa demande et prenne le temps de préparer ses réponses à des éventuelles questions lors d'un entretien.

Nous visons à attirer les meilleurs candidats. Pour atteindre cet objectif, nous participons à des nombreuses foires locales ayant comme thème la carrière, et nous faisons des présentations aux étudiants parlant des meilleures universités comme l'université de Chypre, et nous choisissons des universités au Royaume Uni. Cette initiative a commencé en 2003 et cela va probablement se répandre dans d'autres pays également.

On pense également à participer dans d'autres foires de carrière à l'étranger à travers d'autres bureaux de PwC. Jusqu'ici on a eu des très bons résultats, suite à cette initiative. Cela nous donne le courage de continuer nos efforts afin d'attirer les meilleurs diplômés directement de leurs universités.

Ce que nous recherchons à PwC

À PwC nous employons des étudiants qui ont un solide parcours académique, prêt à se distinguer dans leurs futures carrières. Dans un monde d'affaires caractérisé par l'imprévisible compétition nous ne recherchons pas des jeunes qui sont excellents en théorie, mais des étudiants qui peuvent prouver qu'ils sont excellents également en pratique. Si un étudiant arrive à être recruté, cela ne dépend pas uniquement de ses compétences ou qualifications, mais également de ses qualités personnelles.

Il est évident qu'un très bon dossier académique est très important, mais d'après notre expérience, ce sont les individus qui sont très bien équilibrés qui réussissent et perséverent aujourd'hui.

Afin qu'un étudiant puisse se sentir bien dans ce milieu du travail, il ou elle doit posséder certains traits de caractère tels qu'une attitude positive, de la confiance, envie d'apprendre, de l'esprit d'innovation, de l'énergie et de l'enthousiasme, de la motivation ainsi que des capacités interpersonnelles et un esprit de leader. Nous recherchons également des gens mobiles, faisant preuve de souplesse, étant multilingues, sociables et qui peuvent travailler en équipe et construire des relations de travail. Nous souhaitons la bienvenue à cette unique contribution que fait chaque individu et nous encourageons tout le monde à utiliser toutes leurs forces (qu'il s'agisse ici d'une deuxième langue ou d'un trait de personnalité), car nous croyons fermement qu'un capital humain de diversité est plus riche, apporte davantage d'innovations et de récompenses.

Notre objectif est de recruter les attitudes et entraîner les compétences. Plus précisément, nous recherchons des étudiants, qui peuvent apprécier et adhérer à ces trois valeurs fondamentales et universelles de l'entreprise : l'excellence, l'esprit leader et le travail d'équipe.

Comment est-ce que les institutions de l'enseignement supérieur peuvent aider leurs étudiants ?

Les institutions de l'enseignement supérieur devraient en conséquence former des gens qui sont qualifiés sur le plan académique, et qui possèdent des bonnes attitudes et une bonne approche envers le travail et les gens. Il existe plusieurs moyens que les institutions de l'enseignement supérieur pourraient utiliser pour former des gens, bien équilibrés. Cela pourrait être atteint, avec l'introduction d'activités telles que les présentations assez fréquentes de la part des meilleurs employeurs, qui visent à expliquer les réalités du monde d'affaires et leurs exigences vis à vis ces diplômés, par rapport à leurs compétences personnelles et les traits de caractère qui devraient avoir.

Par exemple, basés sur notre expérience de recrutement, nous nous sommes rendu compte de certaines faiblesses persistantes lors des entrevues et dans les formulaires des demandes de travail. Cela concerne plus précisément, l'incapacité des étudiants de rédiger correctement et d'une façon professionnelle leur Curriculum Vitae quand ils font une demande de travail. Résultat à cela c'est que notre équipe de recrutement a détecté des CVs qui :

- Etaient longs de 81 pages ou d'une demi-page
- Avaient une faible présentation
- N'étaient pas écrits d'une façon professionnelle

Les institutions de l'enseignement supérieur peuvent aider leurs étudiants à éviter de telles erreurs quand ils font une demande de travail. Afin d'aboutir, ils invitent des patrons qui parlent de leurs expériences de recrutement et qui dirigent des ateliers concernant la rédaction d'un CV ou bien le déroulement d'une entrevue de travail. Des telles initiatives rapprochent les institutions et les étudiants à leurs futurs employeurs. En même temps, les étudiants trouvent de l'aide quant à la préparation de leur demandes de travail et apprennent comment se présenter à une interview.

À PwC nous offrons des ateliers aux enfants de notre personnel ainsi qu'aux frères et sœurs, et nous donnons des conseils d'expert en pratique plutôt qu'en théorie, ce que les étudiants ne reçoivent pas de leurs institutions d'enseignement. Les institutions d'enseignement peuvent aider les étudiants à évoluer dans un environnement en changement rapide et continu. Ils insistent davantage sur le développement pratique, et le

vrai entraînement à vie et encouragent les étudiants, à se mettre en contact avec les employeurs et regarder d'une façon active à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur de l'université pour chercher les réponses.

Les institutions d'enseignement supérieur devraient minimiser le fossé qui existe entre l'université et le monde du travail, afin d'empêcher le choc de la transition. Par exemple, se lancer dans un programme Internet, peut enseigner aux étudiants les compétences professionnelles nécessaires pour passer de la vie universitaire à la vie active. De plus, cela leur enseigne les compétences techniques nécessaires pour le domaine de l'expertise. Les étudiants apprennent l'engagement pour le partage de la connaissance et de l'expérience avec d'autres collègues, le travail dans des équipes multidisciplinaires et ils doivent se familiariser avec un grand nombre de projets, de clients et d'industries.

Les étudiants ne devraient pas attendre avoir leur diplôme avant d'avoir une réelle expérience professionnelle. Beaucoup de grandes entreprises mènent un grand nombre de programmes, s'ouvrent à des étudiants talentueux, en leur permettant d'élargir leur compréhension sur le monde des affaires et sentir de première main ce que veut dire vraiment travailler dans un environnement professionnel.

En travaillant en collaboration avec les employeurs, les institutions de l'enseignement supérieur peuvent promouvoir à leurs étudiants des stages en entreprise pendant la période de l'été et leur donner l'occasion d'avoir une expérience sur la vraie vie en entreprise.

Le placement en entreprise aide les étudiants à acquérir une sensibilisation commerciale et des compétences interpersonnelles à un très haut niveau et qui peuvent être utilisées comme un premier pas vers une carrière à temps complet au sein d'une entreprise. Les bénéfices de tels stages en entreprise sont d'une valeur inestimable. Travailler ensemble avec des spécialistes, permet aux étudiants d'avoir une expérience avec des différents projets, et découvrir vraiment ce que c'est une expérience professionnelle.

Les stages en entreprises sont désignés pour aider les étudiants à développer un sens aigu des affaires à travers un mélange d'exercices interactifs. Ils donnent aux étudiants l'occasion de découvrir ce que les professionnels font dans leur domaine du travail, comment ils le font et comment l'étudiant peut en faire partie. Les institutions de l'enseignement supérieur devraient aider les étudiants, à acquérir l'engagement et le dévouement dont ils ont besoin pour devenir les meilleurs.

Dans un cadre de travail, agir aussi vite que possible sur l'apprentissage d'un travail est vital pour la partie d'entraînement. Tous les jours les étudiants ont l'occasion d'acquérir des nouvelles compétences et les mettre en pratique. Cela constitue un bénéfice d'une importance primordiale, que de travailler dans un environnement professionnel.

C'est également l'occasion d'apprendre les techniques de travail de base, s'adapter et rencontrer des nouveaux collègues. C'est également le premier élément dans un cadre de développement qui aidera les étudiants à se sensibiliser sur le plan du travail, des techniques, des compétences personnelles et de gestion tout au long de leur carrière.

De plus, dans le monde moderne de l'entreprise, les frontières entre les pays n'existent plus depuis longtemps et la mobilité internationale est un phénomène en pleine croissance. Les entreprises encouragent leur personnel à travailler à l'étranger, et considèrent ce type d'expériences comme outil extraordinaire du développement personnel pour les gens ambitieux, car les expériences internationales reflètent cette façon moderne de travailler dans des petites équipes faisant preuve de souplesse avec des gens différents tout en ayant des différentes responsabilités à chaque fois.

Les besoins organisationnels dans le monde du travail aujourd'hui sont tels qu'ils obligent les professionnels à être mobiles. A PwC, il y a 2000 personnes qui peuvent être affectées partout et à n'importe quel moment. Cela est possible, grâce au programme « Programme d'une mobilité totale » et « Comité d'affectation pour le travail ». Il s'agit ici d'un site intranet, à travers lequel nos employés peuvent chercher un poste sur un niveau international dans tous les bureaux de PwC. Cela constitue ainsi une possibilité, car nos employés travaillent avec des systèmes identiques partout, et ont les compétences pour travailler partout dans le monde à condition que la langue ne constitue pas une barrière.

Un outil similaire peut être adopté par les Institutions d'enseignement, où les étudiants pourront faire des recherches et des demandes pour des programmes d'échanges et des stages à l'étranger.

Des opportunités d'affectation au niveau international visent les gens qui ont un esprit progressiste et savent comment faire face aux nouvelles expériences et à des endroits différents. Ces expériences peuvent être les suivantes:

- Parler plus d'une langue couramment
- Participer à un programme d'échange universitaire
- Travailler à l'étranger pour des stages internationaux, pendant un semestre ou la période des vacances d'été.

Cela rend les étudiants « meilleurs produits de marketing » et leur donne instantanément plus d'avantages sur le marché du travail en pleine compétition.

C'est pour cela qu'il serait utile d'obtenir ce type d'expérience pendant la vie universitaire de quelqu'un. Dans cet objectif, les institutions d'enseignement peuvent promouvoir des programmes d'études bilingues, des programmes d'échange en collaboration avec d'autres institutions de stages à l'étranger en collaboration avec les employeurs.

Parler une autre langue, étudier ou travailler à l'étranger, élargir les horizons des étudiants, cela les aide à réfléchir latéralement. Très jeunes, les étudiants apprennent comment se mélanger à d'autres mentalités, à d'autres cultures et grandissent en appréciant d'autres perspectives et

d'autres points de vue.

Conclusion

Le succès de ces diplômés qui entrent dans le monde du travail, devrait être vu en tant qu'important indice des performances des Institutions de l'enseignement supérieur.

Ainsi vos institutions peuvent vous assister davantage et encourager vos étudiants à passer une série d'expériences innovatrices et créatives visant à les préparer à relever les défis dans la réalité du monde d'affaires après la fin de leurs études.

En conclusion, j'aimerais insister sur le fait que la connaissance n'est pas quelque chose d'indéfini, quelque chose d'abstrait. Elle réside dans les gens qui sont les porteurs de cette connaissance. C'est l'idée, le talent pour la création. Et la meilleure qualification dans cet environnement de compétition est la connaissance collective. C'est le capital humain des compétences. L'avantage de la compétition.

Nous devrions ensemble opter pour la possibilité de rendre les gens plus vendables du point de vue de marketing dans le monde des affaires, dans un nouveau monde sans frontières, ainsi nous devrions opter pour:

- Une contribution à la vie culturelle et économique
- Une influence du développement de la pensée
- Un encouragement des hauts standards et de la qualité dans tous les domaines
- Faciliter les collaborations et les communications efficaces
- Promouvoir le code de conduite dans un environnement professionnel vivant

Et que pourrait-il avoir de mieux afin de soutenir l'éducation continue au sein des organismes professionnels, que de travailler en collaboration étroite avec les institutions de l'enseignement qui posent les piliers de la connaissance.

*Mesdames et Messieurs,
Merci de m'avoir donné l'occasion de partager avec vous les points de vue de notre entreprise.*



Internationalization Of Universities: Conduits And Barriers To Global Education

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Introduction

In this presentation, I would like to explore cultural diversity, higher education cultures, general higher education degree and curricular structures, and their influence on student opportunity or choice of international higher education trajectories. One of the questions is whether degree and curriculum structure or study content should be the major drivers to create learning opportunities exceeding national and regional degree and curriculum conventions.

National higher education degree and curriculum structures and cultures are very diverse, have strong traditions and histories, are embedded in national or even sub-national and/or super-national regional legislative or regulatory frameworks that are difficult to change, and frequently serve needs or perceived needs determined by national, regional, and local stakeholders that are also difficult to change.

Yet, we live in a time where transgressing national and cultural comfort zones and sometimes national cultural and economic interests are debated intensely. We live in a time, as some say, of "Globalization."

The phenomenon of "Globalization" is omnipresent and cannot be discussed away. In the attempt to understand higher education choices and opportunities for students and providers, one needs to discuss and define Globalization and internationalization of higher education, before approaching the core topic of this discourse on conduits and barriers to global education.

It is useful to have a closer look at the difference between globalization and internationalization.

For this presentation, I will begin with the definitions of Altbach, et al. (Philip G. Altbach, Globalization and the University: Myths and Realities in an Unequal World, *Tertiary Education and Management*, No. 1, 2004). Altbach describes globalization as an external economic and political process to which universities are exposed: "Globalization is defined as the broad economic, technological, and scientific trend that directly affects higher education and is largely inevitable."

In Altbach's view, internationalization is the response to these developments by universities and other institutions: "Internationalization includes specific policies and programs, undertaken by governments, academic systems and institutions, and even individual departments or institutions to cope with or exploit globalization."

President Anton Prijatno, Rector of the University of Surabaya in Indonesia, addressed the difference between globalization and internationalization in the following way (Anton Prijatno, 2002) "Internationalization of Higher Education: The Role of University Organizations," speech given at April, 2002 International Association of Universities International Conference on Internationalization of Higher Education: Policy and Practice, Lyon, France):

"Why internationalization of higher education instead of globalization of higher education? There is a very strong and relevant rationale: internationalization lays its foundation on national elements by standardizing knowledge and skills containing local attributes. The local culture still has to be preserved and does not necessarily have to follow global standard. Thus, internationalization does not pose a threat to the existence of national cultures and interests. Cultural diversity is one of the key principles to be respected in the internationalization of higher education.

"Globalization, on the other hand, tends to accommodate processes shielded by perspective on 'global standard' that have the potentials to diminish some local cultures and values that live and grow within the soul of every nation/society. The effects could (also) be counterproductive as this will ignite resistance from efforts to defend one's self-identity."

These statements are made against a background of the democratic government of Indonesia (200 million people), a multiethnic and multicultural state, wanting to use higher education as tool for nation building. Some aspects of nation building resemble aspects of regionalization or globalization. The Indonesian higher education reforms are, therefore, a major development to watch. Prijatno, different from Altbach, places globalization and internationalization at the same hierarchical level. He points out that the potential loss of national or indigenous culture at the hands of global economic interests through homogenized education is a serious concern, with the potential threats to culture awareness and pride creating direct resistance and barriers to those pushing dominant cultural and educational values under the auspices of economic globalization.

In their essay "Higher Education in a Pluralist World: A Trans-Atlantic View" (Madeleine Green and Andris Barblan, American Council on

Education, July 2004), Green and Barblan discuss internationalization of higher education as an element of pluralism. In general terms they recognize regional and global student mobility, linguistic and cultural diversity, as well as regional attractiveness to the global student pool as inherent dimensions of meta-national and regional or global education.

The phenomenon of increasing student and teacher mobility has been described in many studies. A recent International Association of Universities study (one of several conducted by different institutions) has identified increasing student and teacher mobility as one of the fastest growing dimensions of internationalization of higher education, almost a driver thereof. Yet mobility is not a new phenomenon in higher education. Mobility cannot be simply seen as students moving from one country or educational culture to another. Mobility of individuals from one country to another is influenced by emigration and/or immigration policies of the nations involved, with the possibility of barriers being imposed by both sender or receiver nation. Within higher education, one kind of mobility is vertical mobility, i.e., moving from pre-admission preparation to university studies or from undergraduate studies to graduate studies, within harmonized or between different educational cultures. The other major type of mobility is horizontal mobility, i.e., moving in and out of different local, national, regional, or global educational provider institutions while completing one type of degree. Mobility of whichever kind, however, is the key to global education.

Out of this set of preliminary findings, I would like to concentrate on the following key questions:

- Is the dimension of cultural diversity under the auspices of internationalization of higher education under threat or a threat to global education, and how can we, as universities, address this issue?
- Are macroscopic curricular and degree structures or differences between major regional systems facilitating or inhibiting global higher education?
- Can curricular content as presented and recorded for individual students along their entire educational pathway, rather than formal degrees better serve as an instrument to facilitate global education respectful of cultural diversity?
- These questions may seem arbitrary, but from the point of view of a practitioner who believes in the enormous benefits of student and teacher exchange between all cultures and nations (many of which are multicultural), they seem to be justified.

Cultural Diversity, Internationalization and Global Education

For us at the University of Hawai'i, internationalization and cultural diversity are key issues for discussion. As a university in the center of the Pacific, we are expected to significantly contribute to internationalization of higher education as an institution and as an experienced leader in cultural diversity.

As many of you know, Hawai'i is special within the United States for having a vibrant and important indigenous culture. We are now experiencing the emergence of a new appreciation of native Hawaiian values, of historical and cultural traditions, and of the host culture's relationship to the land. But we also had, in our history, movements to suppress this host culture. I, therefore, believe that Hawai'i's experience with colonialism and an indigenous population makes the intention and direction of our university towards internationalization especially instructive - and different from any other American university.

In the late 18th century, the Hawaiian Islands were united under a single indigenous leader. By the mid 19th century, an indigenous monarchy had developed and the Kingdom of Hawai'i was internationally recognized as a sovereign (multicultural) state/nation.

In 1893, led by commercial interests, the sovereign government was toppled followed in 1898 (during the Spanish War) by annexation as a territory and then statehood of the U.S. by the mid 20th century. Our university was established as a College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts in 1907 to support sugar plantation needs. During almost half of the last century, neither the Hawaiian host culture nor the significant Asian and Southeast Asian immigration cultures played an important role at the University of Hawaii. UH Mānoa is a land grant university under the Morrill Act of 1867.

In preparing ourselves to be a significant contributor to global higher education, we have to redefine the University of Hawai'i in light of its host culture as well as the other rich cultures we have in Hawai'i.

The UNESCO World Council on Higher Education's declaration in 1998 included a statement that internationalization of universities must pay homage to the culture and values of their home institutions. Specifically, it declared that:

"Quality also requires that higher education should be characterized by its international dimension: exchange of knowledge, interactive networking, mobility of teachers and students, and international research projects, while taking into account national cultural values and circumstances."

Internationalization for the University of Hawai'i means developing the university into a "Hawaiian place of learning" that is open to world culture informed by principles of sustainability and respect for indigenous knowledge and practices first.

We have begun this process through language preservation and cultural education through our Hawaiian Studies Center. But, the effort will have to go well beyond that to the point where all our curricula are viewed through the Hawaiian paradigm.

The University of Hawai'i is at a unique historic juncture in that it has to promote its own host cultures while engaging internationally, respecting the culture and values of its partners.

I believe there are lessons to be learned here about how an institution, emerging with the scars of colonization and homogenization, can again ground itself in its culture and place. Our goal is to add value to our own communities and to those we interact with on the international stage by taking global knowledge and viewing it through our own unique histories and cultures, inverting and neutralizing the threat of homogenization. Beyond professional and technical proficiency we need to prepare our students by giving them the tools to succeed in a better world: communication skills, the ability to interact with others, historical awareness, analytical skills, the mastery of languages, and the cross-cultural knowledge and respect to hear our polyphonic planet.

Degree and Curriculum Structure

General

Common degree and curricular structure spanning large parts of the globe are not new. Colonization provided for a global distribution of the British and other models of higher education, long before the word globalization was coined. The American colonies were, once upon a time (i.e. in the 17th and 18th century), part of the British system.

Nation states, or culturally and linguistically homogeneous small regions created a plethora of different degree and curricular structures serving almost identical national and regional purposes, e.g., to educate elites to run/operate polities, to educate a workforce, to educate a citizenry for democracy, etc., etc.

The three educational systems I am most familiar with are the German, the British/Scottish as found in New Zealand, and the American system. The German concept of the university (not the higher education system) has changed little over time (i.e., in the last two centuries) with Diploma and Doctorate as terminal degrees. It is now beginning to change dramatically under the Bologna Accord in philosophy and structure. The New Zealand university concept has changed in parallel to developments in Britain/Scotland, as a good colony should do, even until recently, more than fifty years after independence, when the New Zealand form of the British Performance Based Research Evaluation for universities was reinvented and implemented. But there is the new development of Wānanga, Maori universities, that is not paralleled anywhere in the former British Commonwealth. The relationship to the Scottish degree structure, which allows for a four-year bachelor's degree, the "bachelor with honors", is noteworthy. MS or Ph.D. education in New Zealand developed in parallel to Britain.

The American higher education system in an anti-colonial move, created new concepts of undergraduate education in the 19th and in the 20th century, liberal arts undergraduate education and community colleges respectively, and formed its graduate schools following the German model.

Before I compare the contemporary structures of the three systems, I would like to look at historical aspects of the U.S. higher education development.

Brief History U.S. Higher Education Development

American higher education, from its beginning until sometime after the revolution, had a contemporary British structure and prescribed curricula. During the post-revolutionary period of concept establishment and trial, Ralph Waldo Emerson's powerful request presented in 1837 at Harvard was the ideological driving force. He asked to replace the colonial educational system with one that fits the character and needs of the young democratic American Nation. The Civil War forced American academicians to recognize that natural scientists, engineers, and other professionals were of increasing importance for the development of society and that colleges should be the place to educate them.

The 19th century debate on the development of the American college pondered the question whether it was and should be equivalent to the gymnasium or the Prussian university.

The chemist Charles W. Eliot at Harvard initiated the most influential college education reforms. As president from 1869 onwards, he introduced curricular changes that led to the unique characteristics of American undergraduate education. Several types of curricula developed, allowing the student more or less freedom of choice.

Almost all American post-secondary institutions, including community colleges, provide liberal arts education as a part of their undergraduate curriculum. Liberal arts education at post-secondary institutions is unique to America.

Differences in Structure and Curriculum

The basic higher education degree and curricular structures of Germany, the United States, and New Zealand have many similarities, yet also fundamental differences.

The first of the fundamental differences is that both the United States and New Zealand have a two-tier approach to education towards a master's degree, diploma, and beyond. The first tier leads to a terminal degree, the bachelor's degree, providing for entrance into the workforce (pre-professional training), and the qualification for entrance into graduate studies.

The German example is a proxy for one-tier education to the master's degree level. In particular, the old German university concept does not have a bachelor's degree, rather an examination after the "Grundstudium" to allow progress towards the first terminal degree at the "Master" level. Several other European and non-European higher education cultures show similar approaches.

Problems arising from this structural difference are predominantly felt by German and other students who want to use their "Vordiplom" or equivalent as entry ticket for graduate studies elsewhere.

The introduction of a common two-tier system as an outcome of the Bologna process may reduce one barrier to regional education, yet a new set of issues may arise for transatlantic or global student mobility.

A second difference is that of curricular content. As pointed out previously, the United States undergraduate curriculum is unique through its combination of liberal arts education and pre-professional education. At UHM for example, a set of "foundation requirements" and a set of "distribution requirements" have to be completed in addition to professional classes. This requires at least a four-year course of classes.

Neither the German university curriculum leading to the "Vordiplom", nor the New Zealand university curriculum, leading to a regular bachelor's degree in three years, and to a bachelor's with honors in four years, requires anything but professionally oriented classes. No liberal arts component is required. It is presumed, and in the case of gymnasium education, I believe it to be correct, that liberal arts education is taught at a high level in pre-admission studies.

At present, a Vordiplom and a New Zealand three-year bachelor's degree should not create a barrier to entrance into United States graduate education, but it does in reality.

Interestingly enough, curricular content aside, New Zealand students that have completed the four-year "bachelor with honors" program have no difficulty entering United States post-graduate education, provided their grade point average measures up.

Some of the difficulties European students encounter when seeking admission into U.S. graduate education and the observation of a four-year completed degree course as minimum entrance requirement comes from standards set by the U.S. regional accreditation agencies. For example, the Western Association of Schools and Colleges (WASC) requires that we use identical admission requirements for all students and evaluates our adherence. This normally includes for graduate admission a four-year degree. However, we make exemptions to the rules on a regular basis.

These experiences demonstrate that degree structure rather than the acquisition and mastery of content provide one of the major criteria and barriers to interregional and international mobility of students and to global education.

Bologna Process and Trans-atlantic Mobility

The Bologna Process intends to deliver a common European degree structure, which follows the British model, basically a 3+2 structure with three years towards a bachelor's degree and an additional two years towards a master's degree. This may establish a two-tier system for all engaged European nations. The second Bologna feature, a system of credits, to establish and facilitate recognition of content and credit transferability will not be discussed here.

The Bologna process may create increased regional mobility within Europe that the structurally uniform degree and curricular system has provided to students of the former British Commonwealth and the United States for centuries. Regional removal of degree structure barriers creates zones of enhanced mobility and interaction, promotes regional cultural and linguistic diversity, and provides a workforce that is comfortable to engage across the region.

Horizontal and Vertical Mobility

In the United States, horizontal mobility as defined in the introduction during undergraduate education is common. While it covers the entire US and its territories, it is especially encouraged in the western United States through the WICHE (Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education) agreement. Undergraduate students of the various western states are encouraged to spend a semester or two at one of the universities of another state. WICHE has been in place for more than 40 years. Needless to say, the University of Hawai'i is the destination of choice for the majority of students under the WICHE accord.

Another major feature of American higher education is vertical mobility. Students interested in graduate education (beyond the master's level), as a matter of course, change universities to pursue their graduate education. Rarely do United States universities accept "homegrown" students into their graduate programs. The traditional one-tier system of Central European University education will have to undergo a significant cultural change to arrive at such a new convention, even long after a two-tier system may have been established across Europe.

In essence, this vertical mobility is a feature that provides great strength to the American higher education system. It provides for some

colleges/universities or even large parts of higher education systems, including community colleges, to concentrate on "liberal arts" undergraduate education (doing it right), with an open pathway to post-graduate education at those institutions that are best at it, the American research universities. As a matter of fact, there are many more higher education institutions in the United States that concentrate on liberal arts based undergraduate education than there are research universities.

Therefore, it seems that (encouraged) vertical mobility is another characteristic of the United States higher education system, and one of the motors of the American research universities and research enterprise, with many diverse institutions providing a broad undergraduate curriculum aimed at developing independently thinking and creative individuals, which are selectively admitted to graduate education in research universities.

I am not certain whether this thought has entered into considerations of the Bologna process derived changes of the European degree and curricular structure.

Independent of all transition difficulties that individual international students were exposed to, especially by United States consulates and admissions offices, the fraction of foreign graduate students of over 20% at American research universities is a great "testament" to the global demand for vertical mobility and the educational and intellectual enrichment derived from being educated in culturally, nationally, geographically or otherwise different educational environments.

The downside of this "brain drain" is the education and assimilation of the brightest graduate students within the host culture, without their returning to their country of origin in need.

It seems, therefore, that the structural establishment of a two-tier degree system in Europe delivers compatibility with the globally distributed British system. Yet, it does not include trans-atlantic compatibility or recognition of important features of the largest coherent system of higher education outside of China.

Asian Degree and Curricular Structures

We now have the prospect of having two very distinct, and from a global perspective, large regional degree and curricular systems with limited compatibility.

The University of Hawai'i is preparing itself for the outcome of the Bologna process. Yet, Hawai'i also has special relationships to Asia. From our cultural perspective, not from our geographical location, we are considered to be an American research university, Pacific university, and an Asian university. We are engaged in Asia and observe higher education changes carefully.

Several Asian countries or provinces with traditional (colonial) university systems are currently implementing American style liberal arts based bachelor's degree education as alternatives to their traditional model. Among these are Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, following UC-system university models; City University of Hong Kong, thinking about a Chinese model of liberal arts, National University of Singapore, having a four-year multicultural honor program; and many Southeast Asian private two-year colleges, preparing students for entry into the American system.

This means that tertiary education, provided some Asian countries or established provinces with concurrent liberal arts (culturally adapted thought) and subject area pre-professional education at the undergraduate level, is beneficial to the development of student independence and creativity (not provided by the traditional system) and is valued by students and parents in their region.

Asia is the largest geographic and most populous region on our globe. It will be the largest education region of the world. Outside of international organizations, Asia is only beginning to establish new regional higher education organizations.

For example, several years ago, GMSTEC, the Greater Mekong Sub-region Tertiary Education Consortium, was established. It will improve higher education and internationalization within and between the Mekong Region, including the Yunnan province of China, with about 360 million people, and selected New Zealand and Australian Universities. At that time the group consisted of three to four New Zealand and Australian universities, and at least one university from each of the Greater Mekong States and provinces. While this consortium may not influence regional policies on higher education degree and curricular structures directly, it orients student mobility of member universities, horizontal and vertical, towards the British/Scottish model. This is of special interest in countries that do not have the British structure, such as Vietnam, or Lao Peoples Democratic Republic. Among the modes that provide for student and faculty mobility are "2 + 2" programs toward a three year bachelor's degree (sic) and faculty enhancement through in-service completion of master's and PhD degrees.

Asia, as a region, does have the greatest variety of university concepts as part of their pre-colonial history, and the colonial and post-colonial development of the nations over the last four hundred years.

It can be imagined that Asia as a whole, in sponsoring student and faculty mobility as part of internationalization, may choose approaches different from homogenization or harmonization of degree and curricular structures. I do not foresee selecting between the European/British system or the U.S. system derivatives as an option, nor do I foresee a new uniform Asian model forthcoming. It may also be safe to assume that an Asian "Bologna-like Process" is not even being contemplated any time soon. The size of the polities

involved, some of them larger than Europe and U.S. together, are more likely to foster and maintain innovative national approaches to degree and curricular structure.

Asia is or will become one of the largest contributors and recipient to/of horizontal and vertical student mobility and faculty exchange.

Student Centered Approach to Global Mobility

An additional or alternative solution for removing or reducing barriers or creating conduits for a global education has to be found, as the creation of a regionally or globally homogenous or harmonized degree and curricular structure is not likely.

Students, their parents, and higher education providers look at a number of education steps where vertical and horizontal transitions can occur and barriers to mobility are in place.

Critical points in the life of an individual student and a higher education institution are:

- completion of required pre-admission curriculum (university admitting school, etc.);
- entrance into the higher education system at the undergraduate level;
- completion of first degree and transition into post-graduate degree education, or intermediate examination and transition into graduate degree education; and
- completion of master's level degree graduate education, or intermediate examination and progressing to highest degree in a chosen field, or advancement to and completion of highest degree in a chosen field.

Due to cultural and political developments, learning outcomes of the various phases differ significantly between educational cultures and within such cultures between different educational providers.

In the processes, we have or must have as part of our education cultures, structural elements more than curricular elements or learning outcomes, create barriers for horizontal and vertical student mobility.

Yet, when granting exceptions to admission rules, and I am speaking here from personal experience in New Zealand and the United States, our admissions officers and our degree-granting departments frequently analyze overall curricular content mastered/acquired, i.e., learning outcomes, of a student under consideration for admission. This occasionally includes a look at pre-university achievements. Certainly, a lot individual personal experience and assistance of faculty familiar with the educational culture of the sending country help in arriving at decisions beneficial to the student and the receiving institution.

Granting such exemptions is an intensive investigative endeavor given the many parameters that need to be considered (compared to, e.g., degree completion and grade point average). There is little formalized and detailed information on the multitude of educational pathways transfer applicants may have taken, outside of regions with harmonized structures. Yet, in the end, the individualized process works albeit for a small fraction of international transfer students.

With the help of partners, including international university organizations, interregional and global information repositories and knowledge on curricular content and quality of delivery could be established. For example, the International Association of Universities publishes a reference book on all universities, worldwide. And in a very small way and within a harmonized degree and curricular structure the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa has established a data base of several ten thousand courses, equivalent in content and rigor to those of our university. Accreditation and articulation in conjunction with faculty analysis and advice created and maintains and expands the tool continuously, enabling students and admissions and transfer experts to assess student accomplishments quickly. If we can establish such evaluated data bases from point to region, it is not out of the way to conceive region to region evaluated data bases, including pre-admission study content.

Under ideal circumstances, such a concept would allow a thorough evaluation of an individual student's academic standing and therefore allow placement into an academic environment independent of degree completion or in which major degree and curriculum structure the knowledge was acquired.

Hence, I argue that what we do in granting exemptions to international students in surmounting or tunneling barriers to global mobility should become the rule.

This does not at all question the validity of regional harmonization as affected by the "Bologna process", or any future such process in Asia or the Asia-Pacific. Common structures facilitate student mobility enormously and are therefore highly desirable. But it softens the argument that structural harmonization is the only solution to achieve regional or global education.

The proposed strengthening of an approach that emphasizes individual student accomplishment outside of degree or curricular structure is valid under the assumption that many regions may develop regional "free mobility zones," and that these zones will not easily converge towards a global consensus on a harmonized degree and curricular structure for many reasons, including history and cultural pride.

In conclusion, accreditation, articulation, regional adjustment of degree, and curricular structure are all tools to advance mobility and

the education of culturally and professionally competent university graduates, at least on a regional basis. However, to provide greater transparency and global mobility to those who seek it, systems of fast and reliable assessment of individual student accomplishments to facilitate such global mobility need to be developed.

A key underlying element in all of our promotion of global mobility and global education is and must be not the abstract learning of abstract technical or professional content in different yet attractive locations, but the learning of and the respect for the context and culture in which our students acquire knowledge. Therefore, our universities should be locally, nationally, or regionally rooted while they strive to be globally connected. We need to develop many new avenues, informed and culturally sensitive approaches, to assist in surmounting, tunneling, or just removing barriers to prepare students and faculty to meeting the challenges of life in a global community.

L'internationalisation des universités: supports et obstacles à l'éducation mondiale.

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L'Introduction

Je voudrais explorer ici la diversité culturelle, les cultures de l'enseignement supérieur, le diplôme général de l'enseignement supérieur et les programmes s'y rapportant ainsi que leur influence sur les débouchés offerts aux étudiants ou les choix parmi ces divers chemins de l'enseignement supérieur international. Une des questions à considérer, c'est si le diplôme et les programmes éducatifs ou la matière étudiée devraient être la dynamique propre à créer des conjonctures favorables à l'acquisition des connaissances dépassant même les diplômes nationaux et régionaux et les conventions de l'enseignement.

Les diplômes nationaux de l'enseignement supérieur, les programmes s'y rapportant et les cultures sont très divers avec de fortes traditions et histoires, et le tout imbriqué dans des cadres législatifs ou gouvernementaux nationaux, ou même sous-nationaux et/ou supra-nationaux ou encore régionaux, qui sont très difficiles à changer. Fréquemment, ils servent des besoins, réels ou perçus, déterminés par des personnes qui, ayant en jeu des intérêts nationaux, régionaux et locaux, sont, elles aussi, difficiles à changer.

Nous vivons, cependant, à une époque où se pose vivement la question du dépassement des paramètres nationaux et culturels bien connus et parfois même des intérêts nationaux, culturels et économiques. Nous vivons, comme certains l'appellent, l'époque de la "Mondialisation."

Le phénomène de la "Mondialisation" est omniprésent et ne peut pas s'oblitérer. Afin de comprendre les choix de l'enseignement supérieur et les débouchés créés pour les étudiants et les professeurs, on doit discuter et définir la question de la mondialisation et de l'internationalisation de l'enseignement supérieur avant d'aborder le sujet même de ce discours sur les supports et les obstacles à l'éducation mondiale.

Il sera utile de regarder de près la différence entre la mondialisation et l'internationalisation.

*Je commencerai, tout d'abord, par les définitions d'Altbach, et al. (Philip G. Altbach, *Globalization and the University: Myths and Realities in an Unequal World, Tertiary Education and Management*, No. 1, 2004). Altbach décrit la mondialisation comme un processus économique et politique externe auquel les universités sont exposées : "Par mondialisation on entend la tendance générale économique, technologique et scientifique qui s'impose directement sur l'enseignement supérieur d'une façon plutôt inévitable."*

Selon Altbach l'internationalisation est la réponse des universités et d'autres institutions à ces développements: "L'internationalisation comprend des lignes d'action et des programmes spécifiques qu' entreprennent les gouvernements, des systèmes et des institutions académiques et même des départements ou institutions particulières pour affronter ou exploiter la mondialisation."

Le Président Anton Prijatno, Recteur de l'Université de Surabaya en Indonésie, a souligné la différence entre la mondialisation et l'internationalisation de la façon suivante (Anton Prijatno, 2002, "Internationalization of Higher Education: The Role of University Organizations," discours prononcé en avril 2002 à l'association internationale des universités, International Conference on Internationalization of Higher Education: Policy and Practice, Lyon, France):

"Pourquoi l'internationalisation et non la mondialisation de l'éducation supérieure? Une justification puissante et appropriée saute aux yeux: l'internationalisation s'établit sur des éléments nationaux unifiant des connaissances et des expertises s'appuyant sur des attributs locaux. La culture locale doit toujours se maintenir et ne doit pas nécessairement suivre un modèle mondial. Par conséquent, l'internationalisation ne menace pas l'existence de cultures et d'intérêts nationaux. La diversité culturelle est un des principes fondamentaux à respecter dans l'internationalisation de l'enseignement supérieur.

La mondialisation, par contre - sous le couvert de 'modèle mondial' - attendance à admettre des méthodes qui ont le potentiel d'amoindrir l'importance des cultures et des valeurs locales inhérentes à l'âme de toute nation/société. Les effets pourraient en être (aussi) contre-productifs vu que cela créera probablement un mouvement de résistance de la part de toute nation s'efforçant de défendre sa propre identité."

Ces formulations se font dans le cadre du gouvernement démocratique d'Indonésie (population 200 millions), un état multiculturel et multiéthnique, qui cherche à s'ériger en nation par le moyen de l'enseignement supérieur. Certains aspects de cette démarche ressemblent à ceux de la régionalisation ou mondialisation. Ainsi les grandes réformes de l'enseignement supérieur en Indonésie sont à suivre avec attention.

Prijatno, contrairement à Altbach, met la mondialisation et l'internationalisation au même niveau. Il indique que la perte potentielle de la culture nationale ou autochtone causée par l'intérêt économique mondial au moyen d'une éducation homogène est un problème sérieux. Il se peut que cette perte soulève une résistance directe à ces menaces envers la conscience et la fierté culturelle et crée des obstacles pour les partisans de valeurs culturelles et éducatives dominantes déterminées par la mondialisation économique.

Dans leur essai "Higher Education in a Pluralist World: A Trans-Atlantic View" (Madeleine Green and Andris Barblan, American Council on Education, July 2004), Green et Barblan étudient l'internationalisation de l'enseignement en tant qu'un élément du pluralisme. En gros, ils reconnaissent la mobilité régionale et mondiale de l'étudiant, la diversité linguistique et culturelle, aussi bien que le charme régional qui attire les étudiants comme dimensions implicites de l'éducation supra-nationale, régionale ou mondiale.

Plusieurs études ont été faites sur le phénomène croissant de la mobilité de l'étudiant et du professeur. Une étude récente de l'Association Internationale des Universités - étude parmi plusieurs autres faites par différentes institutions - a identifié ce phénomène, comparable à une force instoppable, comme une des dimensions les plus importantes de l'internationalisation de l'enseignement supérieur. Néanmoins, la mobilité n'est pas un phénomène nouveau de l'enseignement supérieur. On ne peut pas dire que la mobilité est juste le fait pour des étudiants de se rendre d'un pays (ou culture) à un autre. Cette mobilité concernant des individus se rendant d'un pays à un autre est influencée par les règles d'émigration et/ou d'immigration des pays concernés, sans oublier les obstacles éventuels provenant des pays d'origine ou de destination. Dans l'enseignement supérieur existe la mobilité verticale, c'est-à-dire le chemin à faire depuis la demande d'admission jusqu'aux études supérieures, le tout dans des cultures éducatives différentes ou harmonisées. L'autre sorte de mobilité majeure est la mobilité horizontale, c'est-à-dire le fait de changer d'une institution à une autre, soit locale, nationale, régionale ou mondiale, tout en travaillant pour la même sorte de diplôme. La mobilité, qu'elle soit verticale ou horizontale, est, cependant, la clé de l'éducation mondiale.

Apartir de ces conclusions préliminaires, je voudrais à présent développer les questions suivantes:

- La diversité culturelle dans le cadre de l'internationalisation de l'enseignement supérieur est-elle menacée ou menace-t-elle l'éducation mondiale? Comment les universités peuvent-elles étudier cette question?
- Des programmes chargés et une distribution particulière de diplômes ou encore des différences entre les principaux systèmes régionaux facilitent-ils ou empêchent-ils l'enseignement supérieur mondial?
- Une documentation de la matière étudiée, présentée et enregistrée pour chaque étudiant pendant ses études peut-elle mieux faciliter une éducation mondiale respectueuse de la diversité culturelle, plutôt que des diplômes [sans aucune description]?
- Ces questions peuvent sembler arbitraires, mais du point de vue d'un éducateur qui croit aux avantages prodigieux des échanges pour les étudiants et les enseignants entre toutes cultures et nations (dont beaucoup sont multiculturelles), elles s'expliquent justifiées.

La Diversité Culturelle, L'internationalisation Et L'éducation Mondiale

A l'Université d'Hawaï, l'internationalisation et la diversité culturelle sont des questions critiques. De part sa situation au milieu du Pacifique, notre université, en tant qu'institution et centre reconnu dans la diversité culturelle, se doit de contribuer de manière significative à l'internationalisation de l'enseignement supérieur.

Comme beaucoup d'entre vous le savez, l'état d'Hawaï est différent parmi les autres états des Etats Unis à cause de sa formidable culture autochtone. Nous éprouvons maintenant l'émergence d'une nouvelle appréciation des valeurs indigènes hawaïennes, des traditions historiques et culturelles, et des liens qui rattachent les natifs des îles à leur terre. Mais nous avons eu, aussi, au cours de notre histoire, la tentation de supprimer cette même culture. Je crois, donc, que l'expérience hawaïenne avec le colonialisme et l'existence d'une population autochtone rendent particulièrement pertinents et instructifs l'intention et la direction de notre université concernant l'internationalisation - et en ceci, elle se différencie de toute autre université américaine.

A la fin du 18ème siècle, les îles d'Hawaï étaient unies sous un seul chef autochtone. Au milieu du 19ème siècle, une monarchie autochtone s'est établie et le royaume d'Hawaï a été reconnu dans le monde comme état souverain (et multiculturel).

En 1893, le gouvernement souverain, aux prises avec certains intérêts commerciaux, a été renversé, et en 1898 (pendant la guerre avec l'Espagne) les îles ont été annexées aux Etats-Unis en tant que territoire. Plus tard, en 1959, ce territoire est devenu un état des Etats-Unis. Notre université a été établie en 1907, primordialement pour enseigner l'agriculture et les cours mécaniques en vue de soutenir les besoins des plantations de sucre. Pendant presque la moitié du siècle dernier, ni la culture autochtone hawaïenne ni les cultures d'immigrés de l'Asie n'ont joué de rôle important à l'Université d'Hawaï. L'université à Mānoa (UHM), "a land grant university," (ou concession de fonds de terre) a été établie par l'Acte Morrill de 1867.

L'objet de notre université étant de faire une contribution importante à l'enseignement supérieur mondial, il est donc nécessaire de re-définir notre rôle en tenant compte de la culture autochtone hawaïenne aussi bien que des autres riches cultures qui se sont développées dans nos îles.

La déclaration du Conseil de l'Education Supérieure de l'UNESCO en 1998 a énoncé que l'internationalisation des universités devait rendre hommage à la culture et aux valeurs des institutions établies depuis toujours. En particulier, elle a déclaré que:

"La qualité demande aussi que l'éducation supérieure se caractérise par sa dimension internationale: échange de connaissances, système de reciprocités, mobilité d'enseignants et d'étudiants et recherche de projets internationaux, tout en tenant compte de valeurs et de circonstances culturelles nationales."

Pour l'Université d'Hawaï, la question de l'internationalisation signifie le développement "d'un lieu hawaïen d'enseignement" qui s'ouvre aux cultures du monde, imbue des principes de durabilité et du respect des connaissances et des pratiques autochtones.

Nous avons commencé ce processus par l'enseignement du langage et de l'éducation culturelle effectués par le Centre des Etudes

Hawaiennes. Mais cet effort devra aller bien au-delà et s'étendre à tous les échelons de notre programme pour qu'enfin tout s'inscrive dans le contexte hawaïen.

L'Université d'Hawaï arrive à un point unique dans son histoire où elle doit promouvoir sa propre culture indigène, y compris les autres cultures d'Hawaï, tout en s'engageant internationalement, et en respectant la culture et les valeurs de ses associés.

Je crois que l'expérience de l'Université d'Hawaï peut nous apprendre comment une institution, sortant de l'ombre de la colonisation et de l'homogénéisation, peut se refaire encore dans sa propre culture et place. Nous cherchons à enrichir notre communauté et celles avec lesquelles nous nous associons sur le plan international en prenant ce savoir mondial et en l'étudiant par rapport à notre propre histoire et à notre culture, ce faisant renversant et neutralisant la menace d'homonégéisation. Au-delà de la compétence professionnelle et technique, nous devons préparer nos étudiants à réussir dans le monde en leur offrant les capacités communicatives et analytiques, la connaissance historique, la maîtrise des langues, l'appréciation des autres cultures et le respect qui permettent d'être à l'écoute de notre planète polyphonique.

Les Diplômes Et Les Programmes Educatifs

General

Les diplômes et les programmes éducatifs embrassant une grande partie du monde ne sont pas nouveaux. La colonisation a répandu le système éducatif britannique aussi bien que d'autres modèles de l'enseignement supérieur, bien avant qu'on ait forgé le mot "mondialisation." Les colonies américaines faisaient partie du système britannique au 17ème et au 18ème siècles.

Les états-nations ou les petites régions homogènes du point de vue langue et culture ont créé une surabondance de diplômes et de programmes différents remplissant presque les mêmes buts nationaux et régionaux, c'est-à-dire l'éducation des élites pour l'administration du pays, la formation de la main-d'œuvre, celle des citoyens pour la démocratie, etc.

Les trois systèmes éducatifs que je connais le mieux sont ceux d'Allemagne, de Nouvelle Zélande (britannique/écossais) et des Etats-Unis. L'idée allemande de l'université (non du système de l'enseignement supérieur) n'a pas beaucoup changé depuis plus de deux siècles. Le diplôme et le doctorat sont décernés à la fin des études. Cela commence à changer dramatiquement en philosophie et structure depuis l'Accord de Bologne. L'idée de l'université en Nouvelle Zélande a changé selon les développements en Grande-Bretagne et en Ecosse. Comme toute bonne colonie, plus de cinquante ans après l'indépendance, la Nouvelle Zélande a réinventé et exécuté une espèce de British Performance Based Research Evaluation pour les universités. Avec une nouveauté toutefois: Wananga ou les universités maori, création originale qui ne trouve pas de parallèle dans le Commonwealth. Le rapport entre le système écossais de diplômes où il existe une licence de quatre ans, "la licence avec mention bien," est à noter. Les formations pour le MS ou le PhDen Nouvelle Zélande suivent le système britannique.

S'opposant au colonialisme le système américain d'enseignement supérieur comprend de nouvelles idées pour les cours du premier cycle (undergraduate studies) au 19ème et au 20ème siècles, l'enseignement des arts libéraux, la création des "community colleges" et la formation des écoles supérieures suivant le modèle allemand.

Avant de comparer les structures contemporaines de ces trois systèmes, je voudrais donner un aperçu sur certains aspects historiques du développement de l'enseignement supérieur américain.

Bref Aperçu Historique Americain: Développement De L'éducation Supérieure

Depuis son commencement jusqu'après la révolution, l'enseignement supérieur américain a suivi, dans sa structure et ses programmes éducatifs, le modèle britannique. Pendant la période qui a suivi la révolution, des essais ont été faits, et l'idée de Ralph Waldo Emerson, présentée dans son discours de 1837 à Harvard, a joué un rôle idéologique moteur. Il a voulu qu'on remplace le système d'éducation colonial par celui qui s'accorderait le plus avec le caractère et les besoins de la jeune nation démocratique américaine. Plus tard, la guerre civile a forcé les académiciens américains à reconnaître l'importance croissante des hommes de science, des ingénieurs et d'autres professionnels pour le développement de leur société et à comprendre que les universités devaient les éduquer.

Au 19ème siècle on a discuté des mérites du gymnasium ou de l'université prussienne comme modèle pour le système américain.

Le chimiste Charles W. Eliot de Harvard a pris l'initiative d'une des plus grandes réformes du système éducatif. En tant que président de cette institution à partir de 1869, il a inauguré des changements de programmes qui ont marqué l'éducation américaine de traits uniques. Plusieurs sortes de programmes, offrant plus ou moins de choix à l'étudiant, se sont développés.

Presque toutes les institutions américaines du premier cycle, y compris les 'community colleges', offrent une éducation en arts libéraux. Cela est unique à l'Amérique.

Differences De Structures Et De Programmes

Bien qu'il y ait beaucoup de points communs entre les trois systèmes que nous examinons, on trouve cependant des différences fondamentales.

La première de ces différences, c'est que les Etats-Unis aussi bien que la Nouvelle Zélande offrent un système à deux niveaux pour la maîtrise, le grade, et au-delà. Le premier niveau mène au diplôme de la licence, qui permet l'accès à un travail professionnel (formation préprofessionnelle), et l'accès à des études de niveau supérieur.

L'exemple allemand est une procuration pour une éducation à un seul niveau: celui du diplôme de la maîtrise. En particulier, selon le concept de l'ancienne université allemande, le diplôme de la licence n'existe pas; à sa place on passe un examen après le "Grundstudium" pour continuer vers la maîtrise. Plusieurs systèmes européens et non-européens d'enseignement supérieur suivent ce modèle.

Ce sont principalement les étudiants allemands et ceux qui veulent se servir de leur « Vordiplom » ou l'équivalent qui éprouvent des problèmes provenant de ces différences de systèmes quand ils essaient de continuer leurs études ailleurs.

La mise en place d'un système commun de filières d'étude à deux échelons-aboutissement du processus développé à Bologne-peut d'un côté aider à faire disparaître un obstacle évident à l'éducation régionale, mais, d'un autre, peut soulever toute une série de problèmes qui touchent à la mobilité de l'étudiant transatlantique et mondial.

Une deuxième différence est celle du programme d'un cycle d'études. Comme on a déjà fait remarquer, le programme du premier cycle aux Etats-Unis se base sur une combinaison de l'enseignement des arts libéraux et préprofessionnel. A UHM par exemple, l'étudiant doit suivre une série de matières obligatoires « fondationnelles » et « distribuées » en plus de cours professionnels. Cela fait au moins quatre ans d'études.

Ni le cycle d'études allemand qui mène au « Vordiplom » ni celui de la Nouvelle Zélande qui mène à un diplôme après trois ans d'études et à un autre avec « mention bien » de quatre ans n'exigent de cours en « arts libéraux ». Les deux ne s'orientent que vers une profession. Dans le cas de l'éducation gymnasium, on suppose que ces matières ont été déjà acquises avant l'admission à l'université.

Le Vordiplom et le diplôme après le cycle de trois ans de la Nouvelle Zélande ne devraient pas poser de problèmes pour l'étudiant qui veut s'inscrire à une université américaine pour faire le deuxième et le troisième cycles, mais en fait il y en a.

Ce qui est intéressant, c'est que les étudiants qui reçoivent le diplôme « mention bien » (celui de quatre ans), sans considération du contenu éducatif, n'ont aucune difficulté à être acceptés dans une école professionnelle américaine, pourvu que leur moyenne cumulative soit assez bonne.

Quelques-unes des difficultés d'admission essuyées par les étudiants européens proviennent des critères établis par des agences d'accréditation régionale américaines. Par exemple, le « Western Association of Schools and Colleges » (WASC) exige qu'on se serve des mêmes conditions d'admission en ce qui concerne les matières obligatoires pour tous les étudiants et en examine l'application. Normalement, la condition capitale d'admission à un programme graduate, c'est un diplôme acquis après quatre ans d'études. Cependant, nous faisons régulièrement des exceptions aux règles.

Ces expériences démontrent que c'est la structure des systèmes de diplômes plutôt que la maîtrise des matières qui pose le plus grand problème à la mobilité des étudiants qui cherchent à accéder à une éducation mondiale.

Le Processus De Bologne Et La Mobilite Trans-atlantique

On a conçu le Processus de Bologne pour créer un espace européen de l'enseignement supérieur, suivant le modèle britannique d'un système de filières d'étude à deux échelons, undergraduate/bachelor de trois ans et encore deux ans pour le graduate/master. Cela peut établir un système à deux échelons pour tous les pays européens engagés. Un deuxième trait, un système d'unités capitalisables correspondant à un volume de travail défini, ne sera pas discuté ici.

Les réformes initiées par le Processus de Bologne peuvent faire augmenter la mobilité étudiante régionale en Europe comme les systèmes de diplômes et d'études partagés par le Commonwealth et les Etats-Unis ont fait depuis des siècles pour ces pays. La disparition de ces obstacles crée des zones de mobilité et d'interaction de haut niveau, encourage la diversité régionale des cultures et des langues ainsi qu'une main d'oeuvre capable d'accéder à un marché du travail un peu partout.

La Mobilite Horizontale Et Verticale

Aux Etats-Unis la mobilité horizontale, comme on l'a définie auparavant, est très courante pendant le premier cycle. Bien qu'elle soit possible dans tous les états et les territoires, elle est surtout encouragée dans les états de l'ouest par l'accord de WICHE (Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education). On encourage les étudiants du premier cycle de ces états à passer un trimestre ou deux dans une université d'un autre état. WICHE existe depuis plus de 40 ans. Cela va sans dire que la majorité des étudiants des états de WICHE choisissent l'Université d'Hawaï.

Un autre trait important de l'enseignement supérieur américain c'est la mobilité verticale. Les étudiants qui s'intéressent à une éducation graduate (au-delà de la maîtrise) cherchent un autre établissement d'enseignement supérieur où poursuivre leur éducation autre que celui où ils ont fait le premier et/ou le deuxième cycle. C'est rare que les universités américaines acceptent leurs propres étudiants (« homegrown »). Le système traditionnel d'un seul échelon de l'Europe Centrale doit subir un changement culturel significatif pour arriver à ce concept nouveau, même après que le système de filières d'étude à deux échelons soit établi en Europe.

Au fond, cette mobilité verticale est la force motrice qui donne toute sa valeur au système de l'enseignement supérieur américain. Cela permet à certains collèges/universités ou même à une grande partie des systèmes d'enseignement supérieur, y compris des community colleges, de se concentrer sur les arts libéraux (« doing it right ») : ce qui mène à un chemin ouvert à l'éducation postgraduate aux établissements qui le font le mieux, c'est-à-dire, les établissements de recherches américaines. En fait, il y a plus d'établissements de l'enseignement supérieur aux Etats-Unis qui se concentrent sur les arts libéraux que d'universités de recherches.

Donc, il semble que cette mobilité verticale (encouragée) est un autre trait du système de l'enseignement supérieur aux Etats-Unis et une des forces motrices des universités de recherches. Ces établissements profitent du travail des diverses universités qui encouragent la créativité et la pensée indépendante chez les étudiants qui font le premier cycle et qui ensuite choisissent un établissement qui se spécialise dans la discipline de leur choix pour une éducation postgraduate.

Je ne suis pas sûr si on a considéré ces aspects de la mobilité dans le processus de Bologne.

Indépendamment des difficultés de mobilité essuyées par les étudiants internationaux et dans les consulats des Etats-Unis et dans les bureaux d'inscriptions, le nombre de ces étudiants qui font leurs études postgraduate - plus de 20% de la totalité - fait preuve de demande mondiale pour la mobilité verticale et pour l'enrichissement intellectuel et éducatif dérivé des espaces différents du point de vue géographique, culturel et national.

Le revers de la médaille c'est la fuite des cerveaux causée par cette facilité qui permet aux meilleurs étudiants d'être éduqués et assimilés par la culture d'accueil sans dessein de rentrer chez eux.

Il paraît donc que l'établissement d'un système de filières d'étude à deux échelons en Europe est compatible avec le système mondial de base britannique. Ce qui manque encore, c'est la compatibilité trans-atlantique et la reconnaissance des traits importants du plus large système cohérent de l'enseignement supérieur en dehors de la Chine.

Les Diplômes Et Les Programmes Educatifs Asiatiques

Il y a maintenant la possibilité de deux systèmes mondiaux et régionaux de diplômes et de programmes éducatifs très distincts de compatibilité limitée.

L'Université d'Hawaï se prépare à voir quel sera l'aboutissement du processus de Bologne. Il ne faut pas oublier qu'Hawaï a des rapports spéciaux avec l'Asie. De par notre point de vue culturel, et pas nécessairement de par notre situation géographique, on considère notre université comme étant à la fois une université de recherches américaine, du Pacifique et asiatique. Engagés aux côtés de l'Asie, nous considérons avec soin tout changement dans l'enseignement supérieur.

Plusieurs pays ou provinces asiatiques avec les systèmes universitaires traditionnels (coloniaux) sont en train de réaliser un programme éducatif basé sur les arts libéraux et un diplôme « bachelors ». Parmi ceux-ci : Hong Kong University of Science and Technology suivant le modèle de la Californie (UC-system) ; City University of Hong Kong, réalisant un modèle chinois en arts libéraux ; National University of Singapore avec un cycle multiculturel de quatre ans mention bien ; et plusieurs collèges privés de deux ans de l'Asie du sud-est qui préparent les étudiants pour l'entrée dans le système américain.

Cela veut dire que l'éducation tertiaire est bénéfique au développement de l'indépendance et de la créativité étudiante - ce qui n'est pas encouragé par le système traditionnel et estimée des étudiants et de leurs parents de ces régions.

L'Asie est la région la plus grande et la plus peuplée du monde. Elle sera un jour la région avec le plus grand système d'éducation du monde. A part le travail des organisations internationales, l'Asie commence à peine à mettre en place de nouvelles organisations régionales de l'enseignement supérieur.

Par exemple, il y a quelques années, GMSTEC, le Greater Mekong Subregion Tertiary Education Consortium a été créé. Ce consortium améliorera l'enseignement supérieur et l'internationalisation de cette région du Mékong y compris la province de Yunnan en Chine avec une population d'environ 360 millions et aussi certaines universités de la Nouvelle Zélande et d'Australie. À sa création, ce groupe consistait de trois ou quatre universités de la Nouvelle Zélande et d'Australie avec au moins un établissement de chaque province et état de la Grande sous-région du Mékong. Bien que ce consortium n'influence pas directement les règles régionales qui concernent les diplômes et les programmes éducatifs, il oriente la mobilité horizontale et verticale vers le modèle britannique. Cela intéresse surtout les pays où la structure britannique n'est pas la règle comme au Vietnam ou à la République Populaire Démocratique du Laos. Des programmes « 2+2 » dans le cadre du premier cycle (sic) et des programmes « in-service » pour la maîtrise et le doctorat facilitent la mobilité des étudiants et des enseignants.

A cause de son histoire précoloniale, coloniale et postcoloniale et le développement de cette région pendant plus de quatre cents ans l'Asie jouit du plus grand nombre de formes universitaires.

On peut imaginer que l'Asie dans son ensemble choisisse des approches différentes de l'homogénéisation ou l'harmonisation des systèmes de diplômes et de programmes éducatifs pour effectuer la mobilité internationale parmi ses étudiants et ses enseignants. Je ne prévois pas qu'on choisisse entre le système européen/britannique ou une sorte de système dérivé des Etats-Unis ni qu'on crée un modèle uniforme asiatique. Aussi, on peut dire avec confiance qu'on ne contemple pas un processus de Bologne asiatique dans l'avenir proche. La grandeur des états, quelques-uns plus large que l'Europe et les Etats-Unis mis ensemble, sera propice à encourager plutôt les innovations nationales quant aux

systèmes de diplômes et de programmes éducatifs.

A cause de sa grandeur et de ses populations, les étudiants et les enseignants de l'Asie représentent ou représenteront le plus grand nombre de participants d'échange grâce à la mobilité verticale et horizontale.

Vers Une Mobilité Mondiale Fondée Sur L'intérêt De L'étudiant

On doit trouver une autre solution pour ôter les obstacles ou créer des moyens pour arriver à une éducation mondiale, mais, il est peu probable qu'on crée un système de diplômes et de programmes éducatifs homogénéisé ou harmonisé d'une façon mondiale ou régionale.

Les étudiants, leurs parents, et ceux qui travaillent dans l'enseignement supérieur examinent un nombre de stages où les transitions verticales et horizontales peuvent se produire et où des obstacles empêchent cette mobilité.

Voici quelques-uns des points critiques dans la vie d'un étudiant et pour l'établissement de l'enseignement supérieur:

- L'achèvement d'un cursus obligatoire avant l'admission;
- L'entrée dans un système d'enseignement supérieur au niveau premier cycle
- L'achèvement du premier cycle et la transition à un cursus post-licence, ou un examen intermédiaire et la transition à un cursus de diplôme graduate; et
- L'achèvement d'un diplôme de maîtrise ou un examen intermédiaire qui mène au plus haut diplôme de la discipline de son choix, ou le progrès et l'achèvement du plus haut diplôme dans la discipline de son choix.

En raison des développements culturels et politiques, les résultats de l'enseignement des cursus variés diffèrent d'une façon significative d'une culture éducative à une autre et dans chacune de ces cultures d'un établissement éducatif à un autre.

Dans ce processus il doit y avoir des aspects structuraux plutôt que des aspects de matière programmatique et de résultats d'enseignement qui créent des obstacles à la mobilité étudiante horizontale et verticale.

Cependant, en accordant des exceptions aux règles d'admission - et je parle d'expérience personnelle en Nouvelle Zélande et aux Etats-Unis - on analyse plus souvent le contenu du programme maîtrisé ; c'est-à-dire les résultats de l'enseignement de l'étudiant qui cherche à être admis. Des fois cela comprend l'expérience avant l'université. Certainement, l'expérience des professeurs qui connaissent la culture éducative des pays d'où viennent les étudiants aide beaucoup à arriver à des décisions favorables à l'étudiant et à l'établissement.

Etant donné tout ce qu'il faut considérer (par exemple, une moyenne cumulative ou le diplôme reçu) ces exceptions exigent une investigation intensive. En dehors des régions des systèmes harmonisés, il y a peu de renseignements formels et détaillés des voies éducatives variées qu'ont suivies des candidats qui étudient dans un autre pays. Cependant, ce processus individualisé marche bien pour un petit nombre d'étudiants internationaux.

Avec l'aide de partenaires, y compris les établissements universitaires internationaux, on pourrait établir des répertoires de renseignements et de connaissances interrégionaux et mondiaux concernant les programmes et la qualité de l'enseignement. Par exemple, l'International Association of Universities fait publier un livre de référence de toutes les universités du monde. Et d'une façon modeste dans le cadre d'un diplôme et d'une structure de programmes harmonisés, l'Université d'Hawaï a établi une base de données de plusieurs dizaines de milliers de cours qui sont équivalents en contenu et rigueur à ceux de notre université. On a créé et on maintient cette base de données, qui continue à s'élargir, selon les exigences d'accréditation et d'articulation avec l'analyse et le conseil des professeurs. Cette base de données facilite l'admission et le transfert des étudiants en permettant l'évaluation rapide de leurs accomplissements. S'il est possible de créer une base de données entre un point et une région, on peut en imaginer la possibilité entre régions en ajoutant aussi le cursus d'études de préadmission.

Dans certaines circonstances idéales, on peut imaginer un examen minutieux du standing académique d'un étudiant, lui assurant ainsi l'admission dans un stage convenable à cette expérience et à ces accomplissements. Cela diffère du processus où l'admission dépend de l'achèvement d'un diplôme ou du système de programme éducatif où l'étudiant a été formé.

Donc, je conseille vivement qu'on fasse des exceptions pour les étudiants internationaux afin de surmonter les obstacles à la mobilité mondiale. Cela devrait être la règle.

Cela ne remet pas en question les efforts d'harmonisation tel le processus de Bologne ni la possibilité d'une forme asiatique de ce processus. Puisque les structures en commun facilitent énormément la mobilité des étudiants, elles sont très désirables. Mais mon exemple montre que l'harmonisation n'est pas la seule façon d'arriver à une éducation mondiale et régionale.

La démarche que je propose met l'accent sur les accomplissements de l'étudiant en dehors des systèmes de diplômes et de programmes éducatifs. Bien qu'on développe des « espaces de libre mobilité » régionaux, ces espaces ne vont pas facilement tendre à assurer un accord général sur un système harmonisé de diplômes ni de programmes éducatifs pour beaucoup de raisons, y compris des raisons d'histoire et de fierté culturelle.

En conclusion, on voit qu'au niveau régional la mobilité et l'éducation supérieure des étudiants compétents sont plus ou moins assurées par l'accréditation, l'articulation et la mise au point des diplômes par rapport aux programmes éducatifs. Cependant, afin de faciliter la mobilité mondiale, on doit développer des systèmes transparents, rapides et fiables pour évaluer les accomplissements de chaque étudiant.

Ce n'est pas le savoir abstrait et technique ni le contenu professionnel dans des endroits attirants qui sont l'élément de base pour la promotion de la mobilité et de l'éducation mondiale. C'est la connaissance et le respect du contexte et de la culture dans laquelle l'étudiant apprend. Ainsi, nos universités devraient s'enraciner du point de vue local, national ou régional, tout en cherchant à être mondialement liées. Nous devons développer de nouvelles voies, des approches qui sont sensibles aux différences culturelles afin de surmonter, briser ou ôter les obstacles qui empêchent nos étudiants et nos professeurs de se préparer à affronter les défis de la vie dans une communauté mondiale.

UNESCO-OECD Guidelines on Quality Provision in Cross-Border Higher Education: An educational response to the challenges of Higher Education and globalization

On Sunday, July 17th in 2005 Ms. Stamenka Uvalic-Trumbic (UNESCO, Chief of Section for Reform, Innovation and Quality Assurance) was planning to hold a keynote lecture on "UNESCO-OECD Guidelines on Quality Provision in Cross-Border Higher Education: An educational response to the challenges of Higher Education and globalization".

Due to other important subjects among her work for UNESCO Ms. Uvalic-Trumbic unfortunately had to cancel her lecture at the FEDORA Summer University. Nevertheless, feeling that it is an important topic and a valuable contribution by the UNESCO-OECD, we decided to provide a link to the OECD and the UNESCO websites containing more information on this subject.

Website of the OECD:

http://www.oecd.org/document/52/0,2340,en_2649_201185_29343796_1_1_1,00.html

Website of the UNESCO:

http://portal.unesco.org/education/en/ev.php-URL_ID=41508&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

Assurance qualité dans un enseignement supérieur transfrontalier : Réponse aux défis posés à l'enseignement supérieur et à la mondialisation Les orientations de l'OCDE - UNESCO

Le dimanche 17 juillet, Mme Uvalic-Trumbic, chef de la section Rénovation, innovation et assurance qualité de l'UNESCO devait faire une conférence plénière sur le sujet suivant : Assurance qualité dans un enseignement supérieur transfrontalier : Réponse aux défis posés à l'enseignement supérieur et à la mondialisation - Les orientations de l'OCDE-UNESCO.

Du fait de ses autres obligations professionnelles dans le cadre de l'UNESCO, Mme Uvalic-Trumbic a, malheureusement, dû annuler la conférence qu'elle devait faire lors de l'Université d'été de FEDORA. Néanmoins, vu l'importance de ce sujet et sa contribution aux thématiques de l'UNESCO-OCDE, nous avons décidé de créer des liens avec les sites de l'UNESCO et de l'OCDE qui proposent plus d'informations sur ce sujet :

Site de l'OCDE :

http://www.oecd.org/document/52/0,2340,en_2649_201185_29343796_1_1_1,00.html

Site de l'UNESCO :

http://portal.unesco.org/education/en/ev.php-URL_ID=41508&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

The Fedora Bologna Workshop

By Dr. Gerhart Rott

Summary of the Bologna Workshop at the FEDORA Summer University, Cyprus 2005

Objective:

The title of our central and most important workshop at this meeting was:

"The Bologna Process - How Far Have We Come?

The idea behind this workshop was to bring together Student Counsellors as experts on the field of Guidance and Counselling from various countries and differing institutional settings and to exchange professional knowledge and personal experiences from everyday business. This setting ensured fruitful discussions, and interactive group work and the participants could investigate whether there was common ground of experience and ideas regarding an All-European Higher Education Guidance and Counselling Network.

Procedure/Setting:

There were 5 workshop facilitators, one for each topic that was to be discussed. Accordingly, the participants of this workshop were divided randomly into 5 discussion groups, each of which had the task to discuss and examine one topic with their facilitator within a limited period of time and then move on to the next facilitator, i.e. the next topic.

Unlike the scientific Trends reports by the European University Association (EUA), our idea was to get a differentiated picture of what was happening within the institutions for Guidance and Counselling, what alterations had been achieved and what workflows still needed improvement; all of this in comparison to the previously set goals within the Bologna Process. The topics of the discussion groups were:

- The Internationalisation of the Student Body
Facilitator: Peter Wells, Programme Specialist at UNESCO-CEPES
- The Adaptation of Guidance and Counselling Provisions
Facilitator: Eleonore Vos, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, FEDORA National Coordinator of the Netherlands
- Changes in Learning Settings and their Relation to Employability
Facilitator: Margaret Dane
- Quality assurance (QA) in the European Higher Education Area (EHEA)
Facilitator: Per Andersen, University of Southern Denmark, FEDORA National Coordinator of Denmark
- Is 2010 a Realistic Goal to Achieve?
Facilitator: Kate Geddie, Member of EUA

Feedback/Reflection:

The facilitators as well as the discussion group members evaluated this rotating setting and the resulting discussions as very fruitful. Interesting in this procedure was that with the same facilitator and the same questions raised, different groups expressed different views within the discussions and came to different conclusions. This shows how people in dissimilar situations have diverse views on a topic or a problem, and therefore develop various ways of dealing with that issue. The specific setting of this workshop ensured a multitude of views and opinions within a minimum of time which led to a very distinct overview over the whole topic, and we were able to collect an enormous amount of different experiences from different institutional situations.

Results:

Topic 1: The Internationalisation of the Student Body

Within the last few years the internationalisation of the student body has gained importance for students themselves as well as for the university institutions.

Of course, specialised Higher Education frameworks and programmes for international study already exist and contribute substantially to the realisation of the goal of students studying abroad and gaining international experience. First and foremost there is the ERASMUS programme that has become the leading European facility for international exchanges.

But even within the new bachelor/master framework a more intense movement towards the internationalisation of the student body is possible and could enrich students' experience throughout their educational career. Thus the Bologna Process should facilitate advanced institutional settings to enable general partnerships and collaborations among European universities and other international Higher Education institutions. Additional reflection could identify institutional barriers that currently prevent flexibility

and advancement. More effort should be made to overcome those obstacles that endanger or complicate the mobility of students.

A lot of improvement will be needed so that the following new demands can be met by both students and university institutions:

- An increase of flexibility in time frames for study programs
- Increasing flexibility in curriculum modules
- Encouraging recognition of modules or courses taken in other institutions.
- Addressing issues of different tuition fee structures and systems.
- Increasing financial support (e.g. for hidden costs).
- Improvement of cooperation between host & source institutions (student support)
- Reduction of bureaucracy/paper work.
- Coaching students more carefully on the realities of the local labour market before and during their studies
- Providing academic staff with cultural and learning style trainings for international students
- Designing more modules and courses in other languages.

Topic 2: The Adaptation of Guidance and Counselling Provisions

In most EU member states students and academic and institutional staff alike understand the Bologna Process and the Guidance and Counselling services subject to it as a definite opportunity as well as a demanding challenge.

Colleagues from some countries (e.g. the UK or Cyprus) reported that at their local universities there was not a lot of active debate about the Bologna Process. Therefore some important aspects of this topic did not get picked up and few significant changes took place within the framework of the Guidance and Counselling services.

In other countries increased financial support was being provided (by their governments). As a result (e.g. in the Netherlands) more English programmes could be organised to advance the internationalisation of the student body and the Higher Education system.

The discussion groups also identified tendencies of several countries where the institutions and their academic staff have achieved enhancements in supporting and guiding their students throughout their academic development, facilitating self-knowledge, getting the students to develop their own learning track and reflect on their interests and learning process/progress. The close link between Guidance and Counselling and the development of the curriculum ensured these improvements. Prime examples for these developments were Ireland and France and also Finland where the Personal Study Plan, as well as IT-based counselling and blended Guidance and Counselling, showed positive results.

Some countries (e.g. Belgium) have made extensive progress in adapting provisions of the Bologna Process. All courses and study programmes have been shifted into the BA/MA framework and the Guidance and Counselling services largely adapted to that.

The achievement of closer collaboration with the student body seems to be a promising aspect for institutional and Counselling personnel. Furthermore, intensified early information work with secondary school students about the transition from secondary school to the Higher Education segment (as it is increasingly accomplished in Austria) is one of many facets of enhancing Guidance and Counselling workflows and delivering a better service to the student body.

Swift processes of restructuring, fast changes of information or even the lack of information present problems to a number of countries like Germany, where the adaptation of the Bologna Process and of the Guidance and Counselling provisions seem to proceed rather incoherently. What is being required by students is intensive information work and institutional guidance reflecting the complex process of decision-making.

The situation in the new EU member states is rather difficult, since some countries (e.g. Hungary or Baltic states) had just gone through a major reformation of their Higher Education system in the late 1990s and now have to restructure all over again and cope with basic questions such as whether to allow a three-year or four-year Bachelor programme.

In many cases Guidance and Counselling personnel have to cope with the scepticism and uncertainty of the academic and student body alike; so besides coping with the structural changes flexibly and adapting their Guidance and Counselling services to these new challenges, Counselling staff also have to realise that in these changing times solid and helpful Guidance is needed and wanted more than ever before by the student body. Actively helping students to cope with these issues, Guidance and Counselling enhances their perspectives on new opportunities for their academic career.

Topic 3: Changes in Learning Settings and their Relation to Employability

Here we saw lots of interesting examples and approaches from different countries.

How can we help employers to understand and value the BA/MA qualifications?

- Previous expectations vs. new ones - what will they be like?
- Dialogue between academics and employers

Regarding the purpose of Higher Education (HE)

- Academic values vs. Employability
- Teaching vs. research
- Examples of success of UK - employers preoccupied
- Salary issues: employers happy - shorter courses > cheaper

Balance: who drives HE? Values? Attitudes?

- Governments need to lead by example

How can the curriculum reflect the demands of students and employers while expectations are increasing?

- General skills > employability skills > credits
- Many academics not interested - PDP
- Employers demand but are less willing to contribute
- Bologna Focus on comparability needs work/explanation
- Detailed course descriptions > employability: student profiles
- Focus on learning outcomes

Topic 4: Quality assurance in the European Higher Education Area (EHEA)

The participants' discussions on Quality assurance resulted in specific ideas that concern the further proceedings of FEDORA. According to those suggestions, FEDORA must:

- Present a policy paper to the EUA to influence Quality Assurance in Guidance & Counselling.
- Involve Working Groups and other people in the process.
- Try to receive financial support to present and collect the current status and proposals in a qualified survey.

Topic 5: Is 2010 a Realistic Goal to Achieve?

In terms of implementing self-set schemes and adjusting everyday work to the new challenges within the Bologna Process the different discussion groups reflected on the utility and realisability of a final goal set for 2010.

The wide variety of responses reflects the national debates that are going on, as well as the different levels of opposition and scale of changes that seem to be present. A list of pros and cons shows the approvals and objections to the viability of the due date 2010.

Pro:

- It is important to have a goal, actually it could even be sooner
- Need to keep momentum to set a benchmark
- A specific goal is required since there is common acceptance of need for change and institutional commitment

Con:

- Overly ambitious
- Due to a lack of time we might see only bare structural changes by 2010, but need much longer for proper academic restructuring and widespread acceptance.
- Counsellors do not feel equipped to answer students' questions - need to be involved in institutional discussions.

Recapitulating, it was felt that setting 2010 as a standard and a goal is helpful to establish a coherent process of change but that according to the appraisal of the participants it will not be possible to meet profound, content-based challenges of the Bologna Process by the end of the decade.

Conclusion:

Looking at the workshop with all its topics and the plenary sessions, the debates and the setting of the workshop were very helpful in strengthening one's own professional view of the Bologna Process and in contributing to the professional community and to the overall European debate.

As one of the core results, we can state that the structural changes within the European Higher Education Area will happen within the next five years. Yet student-centred approaches and new ways of teaching, as well as curriculum provision, supporting sustainable employability, student mobility, a European framework of qualifications and comparable degrees, will very likely need more time to be achieved and stabilised beyond 2010.

It was generally noted that Guidance and Counselling will have to play an important role in facilitating the shift to a learner-centred approach, to enhancing student academic experience and to opening up realistic perspectives for meeting the demand for employability and career development.

Summarising the results of the Bologna workshop, its participants asked FEDORA to further commit itself to taking the Bologna Process ahead and adjusting European Guidance and Counselling services in Higher Education accordingly.

All of these goals and ambitions will be part of FEDORA's workflow and will be a major issue in upcoming events and conferences.

ACTION: Follow up in the FALL 2006 . Policy paper to be agreed upon at the FEDORA Congress in Vilnius.

Processus de Bologne : Atelier de FEDORA

Par le Dr Gerhart Rott

Résumé de l'atelier qui a eu lieu lors de l'université d'été de FEDORA, Chypre 2005

Objectif

*Le titre de l'atelier le plus important de cette réunion était:
"Le processus de Bologne - où en sommes nous?"*

L'idée sous-jacente était de réunir, en tant qu'experts nationaux dans le domaine de l'orientation et du conseil, ceux qui conseillent les étudiants. Exerçant leur activité dans divers pays et diverses situations institutionnelles, ils devaient échanger savoirs professionnels et expériences personnelles provenant de leur activité quotidienne. Cet atelier a permis de fructueuses discussions; ce fut un groupe de travail interactif au cours duquel les participants ont pu voir s'il existe un terrain commun d'expériences et de perspectives dans le réseau européen d'orientation et de conseil de l'enseignement supérieur.

Organisation

Chacun des 5 animateurs a été responsable d'un sujet discuté lors de l'atelier. De ce fait les participants de cet atelier ont été répartis au hasard en 5 groupes de discussion, chacun desquels devait discuter l'un des 5 thèmes pendant une période limitée. Ensuite, avec un autre animateur, ils ont abordé un autre sujet et ainsi de suite.

Contrairement aux rapports d'orientation de l'Association Européenne des Universités (EUA), notre idée était de capter une image contrastée de ce qui se passe dans les institutions en matière d'orientation et de conseil, des évolutions réalisées et des chantiers demandant encore des progrès. Tout ceci a été effectué en référence aux objectifs du processus de Bologne, énoncés initialement.

Les 5 sujets abordés dans les groupes de discussion étaient:

- *Internationalisation du corps des étudiants*
Animateur: Peter Wells, spécialiste des programmes - UNESCO- CEPES
- *Adaptation de l'offre d'orientation et de conseil*
Animatrice: Eleonore Vos Université Libre d'Amsterdam - Représentante Nationale des Pays Bas (FEDORA)
- *Les niveaux d'apprentissages et leur relation avec l'employabilité - Quelles évolutions?*
Animatrice: Margaret Dane
- *Assurance qualité dans l'Espace Européen de l'Enseignement Supérieur*
Animateur: Per Andersen, Université du Sud Danemark - Représentant National du Danemark (FEDORA)
- *2010, une date réaliste pour la réussite du processus de Bologne?*
Animatrice Kate Geddie, Membre de l'EUA.

Retour / Réflexions

Les animateurs comme les membres des groupes ont trouvé que cette organisation permettait d'aborder successivement tous les sujets et que les discussions qui ont eu lieu ont été très fructueuses. Il fut intéressant dans cette manière d'opérer de noter que le même animateur, travaillant sur le même questionnement, recueille de la part des groupes des points de vue différents; chaque groupe a exprimé des conclusions différentes. Ceci montre que des contextes différents génèrent des points de vue différents sur un sujet ou un problème donné et que par conséquent, les personnes concernées trouvent des voies différentes pour répondre aux questions posées. L'organisation même de cet atelier a permis de développer de nombreuses opinions en un minimum de temps, ainsi une vue d'ensemble de chacun des sujets a été dégagée ; nous avons pu collecter des expériences variées et très nombreuses provenant de la pratique dans divers contextes institutionnels.

Les résultats

1 - Internationalisation du corps des étudiants

Au cours des quelques dernières années, l'internationalisation du corps des étudiants a pris de l'importance tant aux yeux des étudiants que du point de vue des institutions universitaires.

Bien sûr, dans l'enseignement supérieur spécialisé, des programmes internationaux existent déjà et répondent largement à la demande des étudiants désireux d'étudier à l'étranger et d'acquérir une expérience internationale. D'abord et avant tout, le programme ERASMUS est devenu la plus importante des aides en matière d'échanges internationaux.

Cependant, dans le cadre nouveau du LMD, un mouvement plus fort vers une internationalisation du corps des étudiants est possible; tout au long du cursus, ce mouvement enrichira l'expérience des étudiants. Par conséquent, le processus de Bologne devrait favoriser la mise en place

de programmes internationaux et ainsi permettre des partenariats et des collaborations entre les universités européennes et les autres établissements d'enseignement supérieur. Une réflexion supplémentaire permettra d'identifier les freins institutionnels qui s'opposent à la flexibilité et au progrès. Des efforts accrus permettraient de surmonter les obstacles qui entravent ou compliquent la mobilité des étudiants.

Beaucoup de progrès impliquant les étudiants comme les institutions universitaires seront nécessaires pour mettre en œuvre les nouvelles recommandations formulées ci-dessous.

- Plus de flexibilité dans les plannings
- Plus de flexibilité dans l'organisation des cursus
- Reconnaissance des modules et des enseignements proposés par d'autres institutions
- Traitement de la question des droits universitaires
- Augmentation des aides financières (pour les dépenses cachées)
- Amélioration de la coopération entre l'institution d'accueil et l'institution initiale
- Réduction de la bureaucratie
- Amélioration des conseils prodigués aux étudiants concernant le marché du travail local, ceci avant ou pendant leurs études.
- Information des enseignants sur les habitudes culturelles et les spécificités d'apprentissage des étudiants étrangers
- Augmentation du nombre de modules et de cours proposés dans une autre langue

2 - Adaptation de l'offre d'orientation et de conseil

Dans la plupart des pays européens, les étudiants comme les enseignants et les personnels administratifs voient dans le processus de Bologne et les services d'orientation et de conseil qui lui sont adjoints une vraie chance et un défi exigeant.

Dans certains pays (Chypre, RU), les collègues ont dit que peu de débats concernant le processus de Bologne ont eu lieu dans leurs universités. Par conséquent certains aspects importants n'ont pas été pris en compte et peu de changements ont eu lieu dans les services d'orientation et de conseil.

Dans d'autres pays (Pays Bas), une importante aide financière gouvernementale a permis la mise en place d'un plus grand nombre d'enseignements en anglais; cela a eu pour effet de faire progresser l'internationalisation du corps des étudiants et du système d'enseignement supérieur.

Les groupes de discussion ont aussi identifié plusieurs pays dans lesquels les institutions et les enseignants ont réussi à améliorer l'orientation et l'aide apportée aux étudiants tout au long de leur cursus, à faciliter l'auto-formation, à permettre aux étudiants de tracer leur propre voie, de réfléchir à leurs centres d'intérêt et aux méthodes d'apprentissage. L'organisation des enseignements a été étroitement liée avec l'orientation et le conseil, ce qui a permis les évolutions observées. Les principaux exemples illustrant cette situation sont l'Irlande, la France et aussi la Finlande ; dans ces pays, le projet professionnel, le conseil basé sur l'usage des nouvelles technologies ainsi que la pratique de l'orientation et du conseil se sont avérées jouer un rôle positif.

D'autres pays, comme la Belgique ont fait d'énormes progrès en adaptant l'offre du processus de Bologne. Tous les enseignements ont été basculés suivant le cadre BA/MA (LMD) et les services d'orientation se sont adaptés.

La réalisation d'une collaboration plus étroite entre le corps des étudiants et le personnel des services d'orientation semble être un point fort. De plus, comme cela a été réalisé en Autriche, un travail d'orientation effectué en amont (c'est-à-dire avec les élèves de l'enseignement secondaire) sur la transition entre l'enseignement secondaire et l'université, est une des nombreuses occasions d'augmenter l'activité d'orientation et de conseil et d'offrir un meilleur service au corps des étudiants.

Dans certains pays comme l'Allemagne où l'adaptation du processus de Bologne et de l'offre d'orientation et de conseil semblent se faire de manière incohérente, la nécessité d'une restructuration rapide, de changements dans l'information ou même le manque d'information, posent problèmes. Les étudiants sont demandeurs d'une information importante et d'une orientation institutionnelle reflétant le processus complexe de la prise de décision.

La situation des nouveaux états membres est assez difficile puisque certains pays (Hongrie, Etats baltes) viennent, à la fin des années 90, de réformer leur système d'enseignement supérieur et doivent effectuer une nouvelle réforme ; entre autres, ils devront faire face à des questions fondamentales telles que décider si le programme de licence doit être effectué en 3 ou 4 ans.

Dans beaucoup de cas, le personnel des services d'orientation et de conseil doit faire face au scepticisme et au doute des étudiants et des enseignants ; aussi, les personnels des services doivent non seulement faire face aux modifications de structure, mais aussi, dans ces temps de changement, réaliser l'orientation solide et efficace demandée plus que jamais par le corps des étudiants. En les aidant à aborder ces questions, l'orientation et le conseil améliorent leurs choix d'orientation.

3 - Les niveaux d'apprentissages et leur relation avec l'employabilité - Quels changements ?

Pour les différents pays, nous avons remarqué beaucoup d'exemples intéressants et des approches nouvelles.

Comment aider les employeurs à comprendre et évaluer les compétences relatives au LMD ?

- Les attentes anciennes par rapport aux nouvelles ? Quelles sont elles ?

- Dialogue entre les universitaires et les employeurs

Concernant les objectifs de l'enseignement supérieur:

- Diplôme et employabilité
- Enseignement / recherche
- Exemple de réussite au Royaume Uni - préoccupation des employeurs
- Problèmes de salaire : des employeurs heureux / des cursus plus courts / des salaires moins élevés

Équilibre :

- Qui dirige l'enseignement supérieur ? le mérite ou le comportement ?
- Les gouvernements ont besoin d'être guidés

Comment les cursus peuvent refléter les exigences des étudiants et des employeurs alors que les attentes augmentent

- Compétences générales / compétences relatives à l'employabilité / crédits
- De nombreux universitaires ne sont pas intéressés - PDP
- Les employeurs formulent des exigences, mais ne sont pas prêts à participer
- Aligner les formations universitaires suivant le processus de Bologne nécessite travail et explications
- Description détaillée des cursus / employabilité / profil des étudiants

Conséquences sur les apprentissages

4 - Assurance qualité dans l'Espace Européen de l'Enseignement Supérieur

La discussion sur l'assurance qualité a porté sur des idées concernant le développement futur de FEDORA. Selon ces suggestions FEDORA doit :

- Présenter à l'EUA un projet politique relatif à l'influence de l'assurance qualité dans l'orientation et le conseil
- Impliquer les groupes de travail et d'autres personnes dans ce processus
- Essayer d'obtenir des financements pour présenter et mettre en œuvre ces projets sous la forme d'un document synthétique.

5 - 2010, une date réaliste pour la réussite du processus de Bologne ?

Concernant la mise en place des nouvelles structures et l'adaptation du travail quotidien aux nouveaux défis relatifs au processus de Bologne, les différents groupes de réflexion ont discuté de l'utilité et de la possibilité d'atteindre l'objectif final en 2010

La grande variété des réponses témoigne des différents débats nationaux en cours comme des différents niveaux d'opposition et de la gamme des changements proposés. Une liste des arguments pour et contre témoigne de la viabilité d'une échéance en 2010.

Pour :

- Il est important d'avoir un but, qui, en réalité, pourrait être fixé à une date plus rapprochée
- Nécessité de garder le cap pour avoir une référence
- Se fixer un but est nécessaire dans la mesure où il existe un consensus relatif à la nécessité de changement et à l'engagement des institutions

Contre :

- Trop ambitieux
- Du fait du manque de temps on ne peut atteindre, d'ici 2010, quel l'ébauche de ces changements, mais beaucoup de temps sera nécessaire pour réaliser une restructuration des universités largement approuvée.
- Les conseillers ne se sentent pas capables de répondre aux questions des étudiants : ils ont besoin d'être impliqués dans des groupes de discussion institutionnels

En résumé, il a été ressenti que l'échéance de 2010 est utile pour mettre en place un processus cohérent de réforme ; mais, suivant l'opinion des participants, il ne sera pas possible de procéder aux transformations profondes demandées par le processus de Bologne avant la fin de la décennie.

Conclusion

Si l'on considère tous les sujets abordés lors de l'atelier ainsi que les séances plénières, les débats ont été très utiles pour renforcer l'aspect professionnel du processus de Bologne ; son apport à la communauté universitaire et au débat européen est indéniable.

Nous pouvons établir que des changements structurels importants se produiront au sein de l'Espace Européen de l'Enseignement Supérieur dans les cinq ans à venir. Les approches centrées sur l'étudiant et les nouvelles méthodes pédagogiques de même que le financement des cursus, l'employabilité, la mobilité étudiante, la mise en place de diplômes équivalents au niveau européen demanderont plus de temps à être concrétisés en-deçà de l'échéance de 2010.

On doit noter que l'orientation et le conseil joueront un rôle essentiel pour atteindre une approche centrée sur l'étudiant, pour renforcer l'expérience universitaire de l'étudiant et ouvrir des perspectives réalistes pour faire face aux exigences du marché de l'emploi et du

développement des carrières.

En résumant le bilan de l'atelier concernant le processus de Bologne, les participants ont demandé à FEDORA de s'impliquer dans ce processus et de développer en conséquence les services d'orientation et de conseil de l'Enseignement Supérieur au niveau européen.

Toutes ces perspectives feront partie du travail de FEDORA et les futures manifestations et conférences porteront sur ces thèmes.

Suivi à l'automne 2006. Un document concernant la politique de FEDORA sera proposé lors du congrès de FEDORA à Vilnius

An experience using "mental maps" as a tool for decision-making processes in career guidance

Angeles Caballero, Adelicio Caballero, Marita Escobar,
Lucia Hernandez-Pizarro & Justo Ramos

1. Theory: How The Idea Grew And It's Theoretical Background

The decision making process is the core of career guidance. It is, in fact, a very complex process in which students may be helped. We are developing research in which we introduce quite a new tool - mental maps - in order to help students in this important process. A Mental map consists of a graphic representation of our thinking processes (visualization of our ideas). Its structure is intended to emulate our brain mechanism, process defined as "radiant thinking" (Buzan, 2002).

Mental maps are revealed as a useful tool for organising our ideas, analysis and synthesis processes, establishing new mental connexions, developing creativity. This technique can be used in planning and decision-making processes (Ontoria, 2003: 40).

At this point we decided to provide a tool that helps students in the decision-making process. We introduced this tool as part of a "career guidance program" with an experimental group of students.

2. Putting The Idea Into Practice

A group of teachers from University Complutense of Madrid with experience in educational guidance at secondary level decided to test this hypothesis: usefulness of mental mapping in decision making processes.

- Where do we develop this experience?

We selected a reduced group of secondary students (20 students) aged 15, belonging to a High School near Madrid (I.E.S. San Nicasio). We share this experience with other colleagues. We will show the process followed and invite you to develop your own mental map. We are also eager to share your comments and proposals.

- When and how do we work?

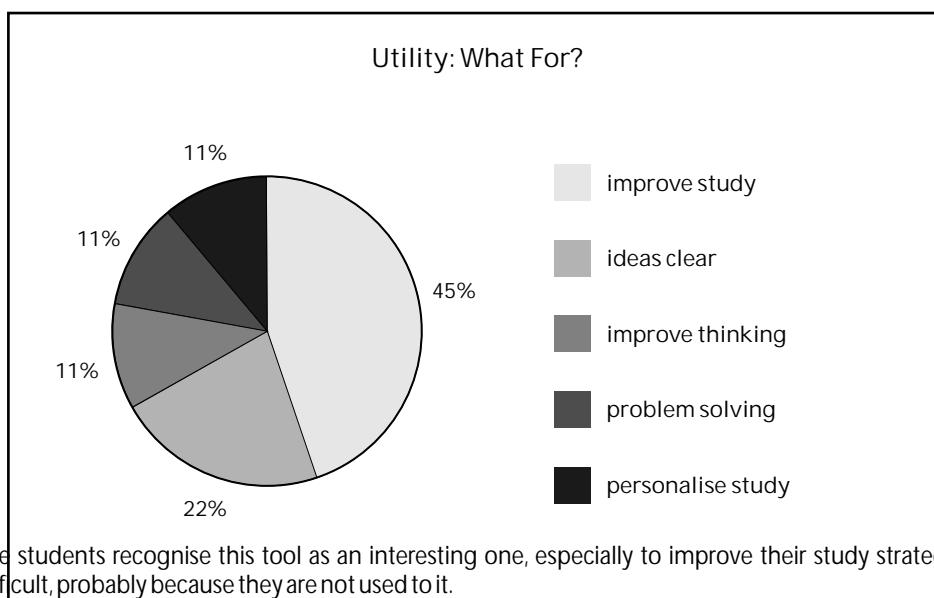
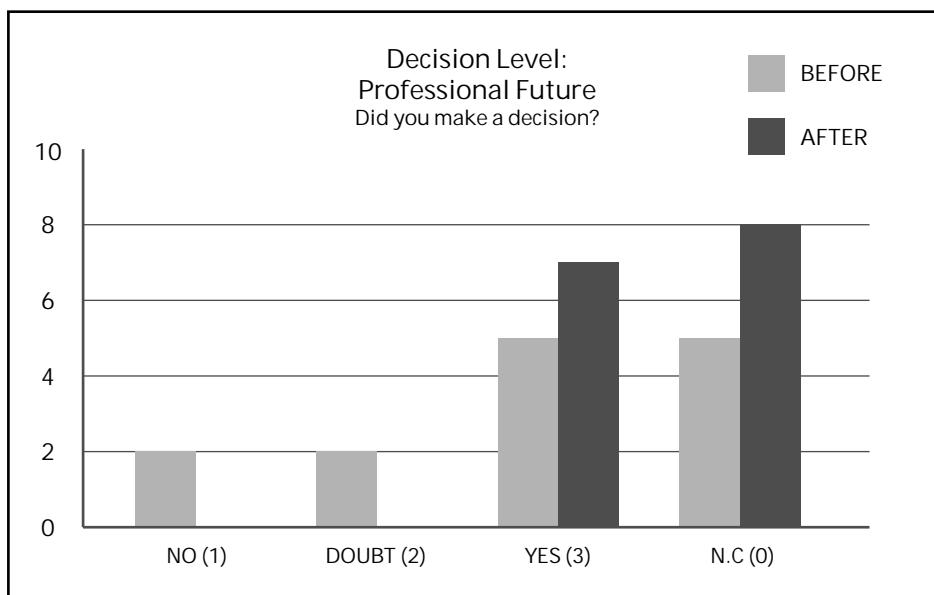
We have been working for a period of 4 sessions (once a week), during the time officially scheduled for counselling activities. Our mental map experience was integrated in the programme developed at this High School for professional counselling, which has been carried out by some students in practice, coordinated by one of the researching teachers. The 4 specific sessions have been run as follows:

- 1st session. We gain information about the "decision level" (whether the student has made a decision about his/her professional future). We also introduce the idea of mental mapping.
- 2nd session. Focused on learning how to make mental maps. We used some examples not directly related to professional guidance.
- 3rd session. A shared mental map focus on "decision making about your professional future" was developed.
- 4th session. We collected some information about changes in the decision making process and about mental maps learning process.

3. Some Results

As we explained before, this is a first approach in order to test the "possibilities" of this tool (mental mapping) in professional guidance, so we don't have enough data to arrive at any definite conclusion. We are also going further with data collection (up to now we only have results from 2 questionnaires, we are still working with interviews).

Anyway, these provisional results show, as is reflected in the following graphics, that mental mapping had a positive effect in this reduced group.



We believe these are hopeful results, so we are planning to run this experience with a bigger group. We will be also interested in sharing this experience with other colleagues, to gather more information about this tool in our particular field.

Professionals interested in following this experience are welcome; please feel free to contact us at this e-mail address: mariachp@edu.ucm.es

Attachment and college student development: the mediating role of cognitive-emotional processes

by Joana Cabral

Paper Presented in FEDORA Summer University, Cyprus 13 - 17 July/2005

This presentation was organized around three main goals. 1st) A comprehensive and analytical approach to college adjustment that tries to look deeper into the particular cognitive-emotional dynamics and individual differences in global development is proposed. 2nd) Coping and emotion regulation are used to understand those particular dynamics also mediating the relation between attachment and adjustment. 3rd) some practical implications are discussed.

Current approaches to college adjustment tend to stress some key features of these complex and multidimensional processes. First adjustment is viewed as a relational process of interaction between the person and his environment(s). Thereby, individual, interpersonal, and environmental factors are no longer seen as dissociable elements. On the contrary, theory and empirical findings support their interdependent and interactive nature. Also, adjustment is unequivocally a multidimensional process, but also an integrated one. This integrated multidimensionality is essentially reflected in the co-occurrence of both specific adjustment tasks (novel, more complex and demanding academic tasks; new interpersonal relationships and social contexts; new institutional culture and rules...) and more transverse developmental tasks of young adulthood (exploring and developing autonomy, identity, and vocational and personal goals and projects; renegotiating relationship patterns with parents, peers and other adults in the institution,...). Studies support this assumption, stressing the synergetic nature of these interactions and, consequently, the need to see college adjustment and development in a more global and broader scope. Finally, studies are progressively showing heterogeneity in the way(s) students deal with these challenges and demands. Suggesting the importance of identifying and understanding what underlies particular patterns of adjustment and development, in turn reflecting differences in the adaptive quality of adjustment responses, as in variable degrees and experiences of psychobiological distress.

The complex, global, multidimensional, and also heterogenic features of adjustment and developmental processes leads to the urge of using variables and processes that are more transverse and structural in their nature. Namely, attachment, coping, emotion regulation, self-concept, among others, rise as crucial dimensions. Attachment theory is consistently used and particularly valuable within the investigation of college adjustment. The history of attachment relationships is the basis for construing representations of the self (our lovability and competency) and of others (their availability and responsiveness to ones needs of support). The progressive symbolical representation and internalization of these experiences (since early years and throughout life span) are also associated with important features of personality and self-organizing structures. So being, attachment organizations, especially, their related internal working models, attachment dimensions and strategies, have an unequivocal role in guiding our relationship with others, the world, and our selves. Namely, attachment relationships, as well as attachment organizations, are associated with different adjustment and developmental outcomes in college years. There seems to be a secure developmental advantage, showing that those with secure attachment relationships (with parents and peers) and organizations are better adjusted in personal, social, academic and institutional dimensions, have higher levels of psychosocial development, and lower levels of distress. There are at least two major explanations to these outcomes. On one hand, the availability of a network of socio-emotional and instrumental support can favour adjustment and buffer the stressful character of some demands. On the other, attachment organizations are found to be associated with particular self and personality organizing structures and internal resources, in turn, showing to reflect idiosyncratic ways of construing personal and relational experience and of managing internal and external resources.

Coping, emotion, regulation and self-concept, have proved to mediate the relationship between attachment and adjustment, as well as between the first and psycho-emotional and physical well-being. Also, as the urge to understand what lays underneath individual differences in these processes increases, mediating variables and studies emerge in a leading role. This approach is thereby an intentionally analytical, mediational and processual one. Namely, it is argued that attachment history and organizations are associated with particular cognitive-emotional dynamics that direct to preferred coping strategies and emotion regulation mechanisms which, in turn, result in particular patterns of dealing with adversities, transitions and challenges on college settings and across life span. There is also an assumption that college and counsellors' mission should be focused on a more holistic and broader conceptualization of student development. The question being argued is that those (coping and emotion regulation mechanisms) may well be some of the most important resources for the young adults to manage transitions on various dimensions along their lives (including academic, interpersonal and also professional ones).

There are substantial theoretical assumptions and empirical findings regarding the relation between attachment organizations and coping and emotion regulation. Secures tend to: have (i) positive models of self and others; (ii) a sense of internal security; (iii) adopt a secure based attachment strategy that results in autonomous environment exploration and that further fosters their confidence, competencies, and self-knowledge processes. These in turn, results in: (i) higher levels of social competency and sense of self-efficacy; (ii) more constructive and positive appraisals and self-enhancing explanatory styles; (iii) an optimal balance between the attention and

defensive repression of emotions, and a capacity to moderate their disruptive effect; (iv) more reflective and flexible, but also resistant and resilient self-images and cognitive processing competencies; (v) and in adaptive coping strategies, characterized by the use of others as sources of support and active and reflexive coping strategies.

Preoccupied show: (i) negative models of self and positive but confused models of others; (ii) a sense of internal insecurity and vulnerability; (iii) high levels of attachment anxiety; and (iv) an attachment hyperactivation strategy, that leads to a hypervigilance towards threats. This seems to lead to: (i) self-perceptions of inefficacy and incompetence; (ii) pessimistic and catastrophic expectations, exacerbated appraisals of threat, and self-deprecative explanatory styles; (iii) low levels of repressive defensiveness, having difficulties in moderating disruptive effects of negative emotions and engaging in ruminative processes. Finally, (iv) they privilege seeking support, and escape-avoidance coping strategies, as well as strategies that are strongly focused on emotional reactions. Dismissing show: (i) positive models of self, and negative but idealized models of others; (ii) an absence of felt security; (iii) high levels of attachment avoidance; (iv) and an attachment strategy of deactivation, resulting in suppression emotional experience and expression. Also, they have: (i) high perceptions of social competency and self-appraisals of their competencies to deal with threats (compensatory strategy that follows exacerbation of threat); (ii) the highest level of repressive defensiveness, suppressing negative (and positive) emotions, at a very primary level (prior to cognitive elaboration). Finally, (iii) they don't use either social support or escape-avoidance strategies, and seem to "successfully" use psychological distancing and suppression strategies. The last attachment organization, the fearful one, show: (i) negative models of self and others; (ii) an absent sense of internal security; (iii) a mixed experience of anxiety and avoidance; (iv) an ambivalent combination of both attachment secondary strategies (hyperactivation and deactivation), reflecting on ambivalence regarding proximity with others. They also tend to have: (i) high levels of repressive defensiveness towards negative (and positive) emotions, suppressing emotional expression but, contrary to dismissing, not emotional activation and experience. As for (ii) their preferred coping strategies they tend make little or no use of social support, privilege a combination of psychological distancing and escape-avoidance strategies, and of reactive and suppressive coping styles.

As seen, attachment relationships and organizations are both related to adjustment and development, as well as with particular configuration of coping and emotion regulation. In turn they are significantly associated with the adaptive character of adjustment and with psycho-emotional well-being. Hence, a mediational approach was proposed.

I want to conclude by reinforcing the comprehensive and analytical features of this conceptualisation. This approach argued the importance of understanding the psychological, social, and emotional dimensions of development. It is essentially focused on particular patterns of dealing with adjustment and developmental challenges. This developmental perspective directs an intentional attention to the organizational process of construing and maintaining a sense and structure of self that is adaptive, flexible and resilient. Under this perspective lies the assumption that flexible strategies of coping and emotion regulation are personal resources that can help students and young adults to manage their internal and external resources, enriching their adjustment responses through life and across various contexts.

- Assuming that the challenging and demanding features of college environment can, simultaneously, be a source of stress and a basis for change, self-discovering and reorganization; hence, college is a privileged context for change and development;
- given the importance of current relationships with parents and peers;
- and since empirical findings show that a network of socio-emotional and instrumental support, as well as perceived availability from elements of the institution (as counsellors, faculty and staff), are important features in student adjustment and satisfaction...

... (given all this) the need to explore alternative, diversified and more comprehensive ways of planning intervention materializes. These may include opportunities and activities in which students can train their interpersonal and problem solving competencies; activities that can foster proximity with staff, faculty and other institutional elements, and in which students are active protagonists, performing leading roles. Counsellors can intentionalize extracurricular activities to serve the discussed purposes. These activities can and should be diversified in order to capture the (also) diverse nature of students' interests. Higher Education institutions should intentionally involve students in all aspects of college and community life: decision making, curricular structuring, peer tutoring programmes, groups of students organizing various activities for other colleagues, and, last but not least, voluntary and community-service groups. These kinds of opportunities that intentionally offer challenging and natural or spontaneous opportunities for global development may help students in their broad and build processes. They can promote the reorganization of self and others representations, and, consequently, a sense of confidence in their personal competencies as in others as valid sources of support.

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"The Bologna Process In Portugal And Spain: A Comparative Analysis"

Fedora Summer University 2005

In Portugal there are a large number of degrees in Higher Education Institutions (Universities and Polytechnics). Some of these degrees have been created with the sole purpose of attracting students, creating courses with different names and each time more original. Besides an excessive diversity of degrees in Portugal, other elements exist which can also make the European harmonization of degrees more difficult. For example, the high number of Portuguese Higher Education Institutions, in relation to the population of the country is not an element which helps this task. The binary character of the Portuguese Higher Education System shouldn't constitute a serious problem to adopt a system of Portuguese Higher Education degrees, which can be easily compared with those of the rest of Europe, so long as the necessary and adequate cooperation exists between Universities and Polytechnics in the design of their respective degrees. In Spain, the Higher Education System, as opposed to the Portuguese, lacks of binary character, being composed only by Universities. This unitary character facilitates the integration of the Spanish University System in the European Higher Education Area, because it is not necessary to establish any kind of coordination among the two kinds of HEI.

In Spain the Diploma Supplement has the following special characteristics: expedition, with optional character, at the request of the interested student; bilingual character of the DS, but without imposing the English as a second language; the DS is not free (the autonomous regions will determine the public prices established for the expedition of the DS).

In Portugal we can find, nowadays, 4 main cycles in the Higher Education System: Bacharelato, Licenciatura, Mestrado and Doutoramento. It is clear that the cycle to suppress in this country is the called Bacharelato (short cycle of 3 years taught in the Polytechnics) to comply, in this way, with the requirements of the Bologna Process. The convergence of the technical teaching with the university teaching will be clearly beneficial for both. The "semestralization" of the courses, along with its internal division in modules facilitates enormously, as well, mobility as a greater flexibility in the formative itineraries. Of course, this division in semesters transforms the same annual programme of a discipline in two continued semesters. Each one is completely autonomous of the other, composing a coherent study plan. The present Portuguese program "Bachelor Reconversion Course" allows any degree graduate to obtain another degree in the period of 2 years. It is a program that, though with a very positive goal (to promote the employability of unemployed graduates), it presents many gaps, complicating its harmonization in the new cycles established in the Bologna Process.

The new Royal Decree number 55/2005 of 21st January regulates the new Spanish bachelor university studies. The double goal for the new Bachelor degree is clear: to obtain basic scientific competencies and to reach a high level of employability in the European market. This employability should be a long term employability, which is only possible if the acquisition of the basic general competencies are reinforced, allowing the graduate to be capable of carrying on autonomous life long learning in order to be adaptable to changes in the context of the new knowledge society. The new Spanish Postgraduate studies are ruled in the Royal Decree 56/2005. This rule introduces in Spain Master studies as an official degree, in accordance with the Bologna principles. The Bologna Declaration emphasizes the importance of the European Postgraduate studies, as one of the key facts to reinforce the attraction of the European Higher Education Area all over the world. In Portugal, with the recent publication of the Law Decree 42/2005 of 22nd February, the ECTS is established as the official credit system. The Portuguese qualifications system varies in the scale from 0 to 20, being situated the pass from 10. The articles 20 and 22 of the mentioned Royal Decree establishes the minimum number of 100 passing students in, at least, the 3 last years, at the moment to apply the equivalence of the ECTS grades with the Portuguese grades' scale. It states a bigger number of students with passing grades than that recommended by the European Commission (30), that it constitutes a positive fact. Nevertheless, it says that if the minimum number of 100 passing students cannot be reached, the ECTS grade scale will be substituted by a classification number. The Portuguese law-maker opted for an easy solution without following the ECTS User's Guide Recommendations (2004), that proposes a series of strategies in the case that the group size doesn't reach the minimum recommended number of students. These strategies consist in joining the grades reached by students of different courses or modules, but with similar level, as well as to join the grades of students obtained in a period of 5 years minimum, until reaching a minimum of 30 students with passing grades.

There are two kinds of recognition, according to their purpose: academic recognition and professional recognition.

The joint degrees are an essential tool to promote the European dimensions in Higher Education. The joint degrees are more common in the Masters and Doctorates than in the 1st cycle. The joint degrees are based on inter-institutional agreements more than in inter-government agreements. There are several ways in which joint degrees can be granted: concession of a "real" joint degree; concession of two certificates (double degree); concession of a joint degree besides one or more national degrees; concession of a national certificate of qualification granted in the name of a participating institution of the consortium of universities. In Portugal there is not any specific legislation that allows the creation of joint programs and the concession of joint qualification. Anyway, a new law that tries the automatic recognition of Master degrees obtained in the framework of the Erasmus Mundus programme, has been approved recently, and the new Bases Law Project of 28th April (art. 13.6) tries to stimulate the creation of joint degrees, but in a very generic way. Nevertheless, the lack of specific legislation of joint degrees does not impede the normal creation of joint study programmes, since the universities are usually free to act as they want. The problems of the lack of specific legislation of joint degrees, are given in the matter of their concession and recognition.

We can find two main kinds of evaluation: programmatic and institutional evaluation. The programmatic evaluation is the only one carried out in Portugal, which means simultaneous individualized evaluation of a concrete degree in all the universities and characterized by the same evaluators. Therefore, each degree is isolated inside the university that is evaluated separately. It has positive effects, allowing the comparison of the quality of the same degree from different universities of all the countries, in order to improve it. But it also presents negative consequences, because carrying out exclusively the programmatic evaluation, ignores the evaluation of many points, like for example the scientific researching; the organization, the management and the references and mechanisms of quality; the politics of promotion of the quality...

In Spain only institutional evaluation is carried out. It is one of the few European countries with only this kind of evaluation. In the institutional evaluation, each university is analyzed separately. All the university departments are evaluated as well as all the aspects of their teaching, researching, organization and management related with the quality. The institutional evaluation has a series of advantages, that has not the programmatic evaluation, like the inclusion in the process of evaluation, the researching, organization structure and management of the Higher Education Institution, as well as the articulation of the university with the enterprises and society.

Atelier N° 12: L'impact du Processus de Bologne sur la mobilité étudiante. Workshop 12: The impact of the Bologna Process on student mobility.

Christian CORMIER¹, Université de Poitiers, France.

Summer University / Université d'été de FEDORA

13 - 17 July / 13-17 juillet 2005

University of Cyprus / Université de Chypre

Cet atelier a été suivi le jeudi 14 juillet, après-midi, par une dizaine de personnes. Il a été introduit par une présentation "Powerpoint" composée de 24 diapositives issues de mes recherches et des travaux réalisés au sein de la Task Force "European Programmes for Education and Training" du Groupe de Coimbra.

Après avoir présenté le contexte actuel des universités européennes au moment où se met en place le Processus de Bologne, nous avons étudié la mobilité des étudiants. Les mobilités de type Socrates-Erasmus ne sont-elles pas appelées à décliner, notamment pendant le premier cycle (Bachelor level)? Les gouvernements et les institutions ne doivent-ils pas réduire voire supprimer les obstacles à la mobilité: accorder plus de bourses, mieux supporter les mobilités Est-Ouest, donner des permis de travail (au moins à temps partiel) aux étudiants, simplifier les démarches administratives et la paperasserie pour obtenir les visas et enfin harmoniser les calendriers universitaires.

Il faut aussi développer dans beaucoup de pays une culture de la mobilité aussi bien au niveau national qu'au niveau universitaire et donner aux étudiants les compétences linguistiques et les moyens matériels nécessaires.

Nous avons ensuite présenté un inventaire des différents types de mobilités:

- La mobilité Erasmus-Socrates menacée par la mise en place du nouveau système à deux niveaux: Bachelor/Master. Des possibilités de mobilités de courte durée existent dans ce programme: par exemple les programmes intensifs ou des stages dans des entreprises, qui pourraient être utilisés avec profit.
- La définition de fenêtres de mobilité (window mobility) correspondant à une période de 30 ECTS, parfaitement intégrée dans le curriculum. Ce qui implique un bon niveau de coopération et de confiance entre universités (assurance qualité).
- La mobilité dans le cadre de diplômes joints (joint degree mobility). Elle conduit à la délivrance de diplômes communs ou à sceaux multiples. Les curricula déterminés en communs par les universités partenaires. Ce qui implique une qualité comparable des études chez les différents partenaires et un haut niveau de coopération. Le lancement du programme "Erasmus Mundus" correspond à une forme encore plus avancée de ce type de mobilité avec l'ouverture à des pays tiers.
- La mobilité verticale, qui a lieu après l'obtention d'un premier diplôme: Bachelor > Master ou Master > Ph.D. Ce type de mobilité peut impliquer une plus grande concurrence entre les universités, qui doivent inscrire un minimum d'étudiants, par exemple, dans la préparation d'un Master. Elle peut aussi impliquer une plus grande coopération entre institutions d'enseignement supérieur: complémentarités des formations, accord de coopération, réservation de domaines de formation restreints (diplômes remplissant un rôle social, diplômes "niches"...)

Il faut, certes, encourager la mobilité des étudiants pour favoriser la construction de leur projet personnel et professionnel, leur donner une plus grande conscience multiculturelle et européenne; mais il ne faut pas favoriser la fuite des cerveaux notamment de l'Europe de l'Est vers l'Europe des 15. Et, si cette fuite est inévitable dans bien des cas, il faut que ce "brain drain" puisse au moins à moyen terme se transformer en "brain gain".

Cet exposé s'est terminé avec la présentation des résultats d'une enquête par sondage réalisée sur un échantillon représentatif de 860 étudiants de l'Université de Poitiers (500 femmes, 360 hommes), analysant leurs intentions de mobilité et les déterminants de cette mobilité. Les résultats de cette étude montrent que:

- Les femmes et les hommes sont à peu près aussi mobiles.
- Les compétences en langues étrangères déterminent largement les choix de mobilité (l'anglais étant la langue étrangère la mieux maîtrisée).
- Les stages dans des entreprises étrangères représentent les projets de mobilité les plus fréquents (50% des projets) avant les mobilités de type Erasmus (32%).
- Le désir d'étudier à l'étranger est d'abord lié à la volonté de mieux maîtriser une langue étrangère et ensuite à la découverte d'un autre pays et d'un autre mode de vie et enfin à produire un meilleur CV.
- Le principal obstacle, après la mauvaise maîtrise d'une langue étrangère, est l'éloignement des amis et de la famille (cette sensibilité étant beaucoup plus forte chez les femmes que chez les hommes).

Après cette présentation "Powerpoint", qui a duré près de 45 minutes, une discussion s'est engagée portant notamment sur "comment et pourquoi développer la mobilité des étudiants?" et sur les notions de "Window mobility" et de "joint degrees". Nous avons aussi pu comparer les situations de la mobilité étudiante en Allemagne, en Espagne, au Danemark, en Irlande, au Royaume Uni et en France.

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Learning from European Project WomEng¹. Engineering Degree Courses and Gender Mainstreaming.

Jennifer Dahmen & Felizitas Sagebiel

1. Introduction

Learning from the European project WomEng means talking about qualitative and quantitative results of female engineering students, gathered in 7 European countries (France, Germany, Austria, Slovakia, UK, Finland and Greece). The question, what gender mainstreaming and engineering degree courses have in common with study counselling and career advising was not visible enough for all participants. But indeed there is much coherence.

2. Data collecting

At the end of 2003 and the beginning of 2004 all project partners distributed extensive questionnaires at institutions of higher education in their countries. Each team had to choose three different engineering degree courses, which should represent subjects with a low, an average and a higher proportion of enrolled women, each concerning the national contexts. In each case 50 women and 50 men should fill in the questionnaires, but it was not possible to apply the sampling for all countries. In addition and for gaining deeper information about the study situation of women, studying in a so called male domain, qualitative research methods like interviews with female engineering students who retain or dropped out, faculty interviews, focus group discussions, participant observation and website analyses were done.

3. Theoretical Background

The question about the low number of women choosing an engineering degree course and deciding to follow an engineering career is widely discussed all over Europe. It is not the female deficit in abstract thinking, which was assumed to be the reason over a long time, it's more the minority situation of women and the still existing masculine image in technical fields (Sagebiel/Dahmen 2005a, Sagebiel/Dahmen 2005b).

4. Results and recommendations

The relevant results were presented with recommendations, especially for study counselling and career advising affairs.

4.1 The lack of information as a main hindering factor for choosing an engineering degree course?

The answer is positive, if we look at the statements of interviewees. Descriptions of unmotivated and uninformed study advisors were given in nearly all project countries. The counsellors had too little knowledge about engineering degree courses and engineering related work spheres. A better and deeper informational strategy is necessary here, also with the aim to attract more young women for engineering. Therefore, recruitment measures like summer universities for girls or close university and school cooperation seem to be efficient. The visibility of role models (female engineering students from higher semesters, female university teachers or women engineers from industry) can be increased by these offers, too. At the same time the masculine image, which still goes along with engineering, can be decreased. This male image can deter women from engineering, as they see a conflict between their own femininity and the present masculinity in engineering.

4.2 First steps and hurdles as a student

Transition from school to university was partly not so easy for the female students; problems with orientation and self-organisation were often named. Additionally that learning at school does not have much in common with studying and learning at a university can lead to uncertainty. So, learning how to learn is necessary. A mentoring system can help, which starts already at the beginning of the study, or buddies/tutors who support the fresher during their first weeks and months at the department. Valuable insider information can be shared and imparted, and in completion feelings of isolation and loneliness can be reduced. Integration of new students can be seen as a prominent factor for avoiding drop-out.

4.3 To study in a male domain - how does it feel?

The interviewed women are satisfied and confident that engineering is the right major. They request more practical and project oriented teaching methods and would appreciate more non-technical subjects (esp. languages and soft skills). The higher interdisciplinary of technical curricula is one important factor for enhancing the attractiveness of engineering degree courses especially for women (Sagebiel 2005).²

The high visibility of women studying in a male domain does not always lead to feelings of comfortableness, although women are conscious about their minority situation. But they affirmed several times that they didn't want to be presented as somebody special in engineering. Some women stated they got the impression to study in an atmosphere where no mistakes are allowed, no wonder that female students feel less happy asking questions in a class in comparison to their male fellows. And one fifth of the women experienced, that the instructors made women demeaning comments in their engineering lectures, which supported that uncomfortable feeling.

The huge need for further education on gender sensitivity gets visible by these examples; target groups should be faculty and students. To avoid feelings of exclusion a gender-sensitive language can be a supporting factor.

4.4 Graduating from University and finding a job as a female engineer - origins of new obstacles?

Making the transition from study to job life easier for female students, a mentoring program with women engineers as mentors, who already work in professional spheres, could be a helpful measure. So students get a chance to experience the important networks very early and at the same time getting a more realistic view of the professional sphere. Of course also student jobs and internships offer this possibility, but personal relationships to a mentor from industry can be partly more fruitful and efficient.

Additionally university career centres should offer obligatory seminars, which work on all topics around finding a job (e.g. how to write an application, how to structure a CV or preparation for assessment centres) and support enhancement of student employability.

5. Possibilities to change

Study counsellors should pay more attention on detailed information about degree course contents, university specialities and job possibilities at the same time. Campaigns to inform pupils about university life and study possibilities should start earlier, at the age of 10-12. In degree courses with a low number of females, an increasing visibility of female role models is necessary to overcome the long-lasting masculine image.

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¹ For more information visit www.womeng.net

² For the topic interdisciplinarity and engineering degree courses see the website of former European Commission project INDECS: www.indecs.uni-wuppertal.de

Enhancing Student Employability - an HE institution-wide responsibility

Margaret Dane
AGCAS (UK & Ireland) Chief Executive

Employability - what is it?

A definition:

"A set of achievements, understandings and personal attributes that make individuals more likely to gain employment and be successful in their chosen occupations"

Mantz & Yorke ESECT

Higher Education & Employment context

- Growth of higher education across Europe
- Increasingly diverse student population
- Highly competitive graduate labour market
- Employability as a performance indicator for HE
- Preparing students for life beyond HE
- UK Government initiatives and funding
- The skills agenda & academic learning
- Career planning & development - whose job?

Growth of Higher Education across Europe

- Considerable expansion of higher education courses, range of content and variety of levels
- Increased competition by Universities for students
- Greater student mobility within & beyond Europe for whole courses & parts of courses
- Impact of restructuring under Bologna process
- Need for student guidance at all transition stages
- Increased vocational focus of many courses
- University / employer interface more focussed

Increasingly diverse student population

- More than 50% of HE students are mature and part-time
- Students from diverse ethnic & religious backgrounds
- Gender issues - majority of HE students in UK female
- More students with disabilities & mental health issues
- Wider participation and social inclusion - more students from working class & poorer backgrounds
- Internationalisation of higher education - campuses are very cosmopolitan and multi-cultural places
- Students now have very divergent career development aims & needs - local, national & international

Highly competitive graduate labour market

- Graduates now enter a very wide range of occupations with a much wider spectrum of employers than in the past
- There are fewer career ladders - more portfolio careers, work with small & medium firms & self-employment
- Research shows entry to graduate employment is taking longer than previously - sometimes two or three years
- There is more emphasis on work placements & experience
- Lower perceived value of first degree alone, so more post-graduate study being undertaken
- Importance of lifelong - learning throughout career

Employability - a performance indicator for HE

- Influence of Government policies and demands on HE
- Student & parent expectations of the price & value of HE
- Employer demands for "work-ready graduates" - input into curriculum and course design
- League tables and rankings of UK & US universities
- Competitive recruitment by large graduate employers
- Development of HE institutional employability strategies
- Impact of information & communication technology

- Internationalisation and globalisation of Higher Education

Preparing students for life beyond HE

- Demand for well recognised academic qualifications
- Need to support the total student learning experience
- Need to build student self-motivation & confidence
- Need for student awareness of opportunities available
- Need for skills development in & outside the curriculum
- Career Management skills allow students to manage their own lives as students and beyond university
- Academic & support staff need to work together
- Students need good languages skills, more cross-cultural awareness & the ability to adapt

UK Government initiatives and funding

- The ESECT Project brought together employers, students, academics and researchers to work together to help improve students' employability after graduation
- Scotland & Wales have a focus on improving student employability as a condition of Higher Education funding
- Problems with "initiatives"- money runs out and the good work comes to an end & system is driven by short-term
- Conflicting aims of different initiatives may mean one action contradicts the benefits of another

The skills agenda & academic learning

| Self-management | Intellectual |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Reliance, confidence, discipline responsibility, adaptability | Reasoning, analysis, creativity, synthesis |
| Communication | Practical / applied |
| Speaking, listening, writing, presenting, non-verbal, languages | Info. handling & interpretation problem solving, spatial ability |
| Interpersonal | Other |
| Teamwork, leadership, assertiveness, negotiating, networking, managing people & resources | Organisation, time-management, business & financial awareness political & cultural awareness |

Career planning & management skills

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Self awareness | Negotiation |
| Self-promotion | Political awareness |
| Self-confidence | Coping with uncertainty |
| Action Planning | Development focus |
| Matching & decision-making | Interpersonal skills |
| Networking | Motivation & drive |
| Enterprise | Personal values |
| Exploring & creating opportunities | |

Career planning & development - whose job?

- Roles & responsibilities need to be shared between academic teaching staff, careers service staff and students themselves
- Changing the curriculum, content & methodology can help develop students' thinking & planning as well as other skills
- Assessed Careers modules/courses are common in the UK
- More work experience opportunities on offer but not enough
- Students often need help in identifying & articulating the skills they have developed
- Students & graduates need to take more responsibility for their own lives and learning, at university and beyond
- Many problems with students leaving decisions and action for their future too late - importance of early guidance

Enhancing Employability

Ethnic Minority Mentoring Scheme For U.K. Students From Ethnic Minority Backgrounds

Susan Douek
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University of Westminster, United Kingdom

April 2005

Background

This is a national scheme open to all U>K> Universities. The scheme is now in its 11th year and has been managed by CaSE (Careers and Student Employment) Service at the University of Westminster for the past 8 years. Public and Private Sector Organisations are encouraged to offer this scheme to their Management/Executive level employees, as part of their Organisation's commitment to Diversity, as well as individual's continuing professional development.

CaSE (Careers and Student Employment) Service at the University of Westminster recognises that many students face potential barriers whilst studying and job seeking. Our pro-active policy is to seek initiatives and projects that can empower students to compete effectively for opportunities. The mentoring scheme is just one of these.

Brief Description

5 month (November-May) certificated programme for Black British, African, Caribbean and Asian home/UK domiciled students with the aim of developing employability skills for graduate recruitment. Students are linked with professionals or managers to gain support and experience on a 1:1 basis.

Objectives

- To build a mutually supportive relationship between mentee (student) and mentor (employer)
- To build confidence, gain networking opportunities, develop time management and organisational skills, increase occupational knowledge and enhance interpersonal skills
- To learn about career opportunities in specific areas, develop an understanding of work culture
- To provide employers with opportunities to show what they mean by positive image
- To provide employers with a continuing professional development opportunity
- To provide students with an opportunity to learn more about employers' expectations

The scheme is marketed by CaSE (Careers and Student Employment) at the beginning of the academic year to students. Applications are invited from interested students, all years are encouraged to apply, although it is emphasised that finalists need to be aware of their workload before committing to the scheme. Applicants are invited to attend a short interview at CaSE, (Careers and Student Employment) primarily to ensure they understand the scheme. The interview gives the Scheme Co-ordinator more information as to how to achieve the most effective 'matching'.

Employers' (mentors) completed application forms are sent by a central office, to the Scheme co-ordinator of each University. This details the employer sector, mentor's current role and duties, their goals for the future, together with a statement as to why they are interested in mentoring.

Mentoring Skills coaching is offered to each participating Employer (mentor) at the start of the scheme.

Review of Scheme

Successes

The National Mentoring Scheme celebrated its 10th year in 2004. University of Westminster has participated in the scheme since 1996. Since 1998 Susan Douek has been the Scheme co-ordinator and has built the scheme up from 6 mentoring pairs to a peak of 33 pairs. The last few years have seen Westminster achieve the highest number of successful mentoring pairs in the country. In recognition Westminster was presented with the University Co-ordinator of the Year award in 2004. In the same year, the Education Guardian, University Guide, June 04, said, "University of Westminster has a good ethnic mix, plus an excellent mentoring scheme to help ethnic minority students into top graduate jobs".

Outcomes

In 2004 Deutsche Bank offered summer work experience. Home Office offered summer placements. HSBC offered interview technique workshops for all participating students. Business Management student gained place on Network Rail Graduate training scheme, (result of support from her Mentor). Deutsche Bank, Home Office and Barclays Bank all participated in CaSE workshops on Presenting a Positive Image, Winning Applications and Interview Techniques.

2003 Linklater Law Firm supported student in his final year Law project. Deutsch Bank organized a visit to the 'trading' floor at that organization. They also arranged an Interview Skills Workshop with an opportunity for students to have a mock interview. Student gained entry onto major media company graduate training scheme. Student gained a mini-pupillage after networking through her legal mentor and another student was offered legal summer work experience. Mentee organized vocational work through the Cabinet Office Fast Stream work placement programme.

Each year the creative and innovative ideas that have been implemented and the opportunities for development increase. Employers demonstrate a growing awareness of the under-representation of these 'cultural' groups within their workplace and are developing an understanding of how they can enhance the 'employability' of this group of students.

The commitment, enthusiasm and creativity given by both students and employers is outstanding. The enormous value of the scheme has been demonstrated through the successful achievement of objectives and their positive outcomes. Time management, self-marketing and organisational skills are the areas of development that continually emerge as the areas students seek to develop.

Employers enthusiastically embrace this programme as an opportunity for their continuing personal and professional development. Time management for them, as well as the students, is central to successfully and effectively managing the relationship. Comments from Employers reflect their self-development with regard to knowledge of different cultures, young people today, students studying in an inner-city University and the real concerns around getting a job after graduation.

April 2005

- 30 pairs of mentors/mentees are currently participating
- Effective marketing produced far more mentee applications than available mentors
- 75% of mentees are in their 1st and 2nd year
- Online application form efficient application process
- Employers - Conservative Party, Home Office, Department for Constitutional Affairs - have been contacted by students not on the scheme for networking purpose.

Mentors participating in the 2004/2005 scheme, are from the following organisations:

Dept. for Constitutional Affairs
Lehman Brothers - Investment Bank
Barclays Bank PLC
Department for Trade and Industry.
Inland Revenue
Independent Television Network
City of London Police
Association of University Teachers
Home Office Mental Health Unit
Prudential Property Investment
Conservative Party
Trade Union Congress.
EMAP (Media Communications, Advertising, Publishing).
Royal Air Force.

Students participating (2004/2005) are from following faculties:

Law: Computing and Engineering: Business Management: Integrated Health: Languages: BioSciences: Psychology: Media and Communications.

Other Employers who have participated over past two years:

HSBC

Crown Prosecution Service
Kiss and Magic, FM - Radio Broadcasting
Home Office Immigration Directorates
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
Linklaters - Solicitors
Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
Department for Culture, Media and Sports
Greater London Authority

Note: Many of these mentors participate more than one year.
Organisations may have more than one mentor participating

Future

The enormous demand from students to be accepted onto the Ethnic Minority Mentoring Scheme demonstrates that this is a major resource vital to students' development, which offers them support, role-modelling and an opportunity to enhance their 'employability' - vital to effective transition between university and work. It also demonstrates the value of partnerships with employers, for whom, the scheme contributes to their own professional development.

Public and Private sector organizations are increasingly aware of the importance of demonstrating their diversity commitment to prospective future employees. They are keen therefore, to give students the opportunity to observe the implementation of initiatives in the workplace, to encourage future applications from these groups.

The Impact of the Ethnic Minority Mentoring Scheme on student employability of the targeted group at the University of Westminster, is an area of research that CaSE (Careers and Student Employment) are seeking to undertake.

It can be seen that for all participants the Ethnic Minority Mentoring Scheme generates an enthusiasm for cultural awareness and knowledge across diverse organisations.

Transition Between University and Work for Persons with Special Needs

Anders Dræby Sørensen, M.HH. M.A. BA, counsellor at the Counselling and Support Centre at University of Aarhus

My presentation concerns some dimensions of the transition to work for Danish university graduates with special needs. The main focus will be the results of an inquiry made among 88 students with disabilities, who are attached to the Counselling and support Centre at the University of Aarhus. However, I will also shortly explain the background to the Inquiry. A background mainly consisting of some general political, economical and institutional dimensions of the transition to work for Danish university graduates with special needs.

First of all I will provide a very short survey of the fundamental principles of Danish disability policy and then I will try to give a description of the way in which the disability policy manifests itself in the Danish system of Higher Education.

In recent years, Danish Disability Policy has become based on three principles: (1) The principle of equal treatment and equal status for disabled people compared with other citizens. That is since the 1970's the main objective of Danish disability policy has been equalisation of opportunities and this objective is based on social inclusion as opposed to placement in State-run institutions. (2) The principle of compensation for the consequences of disability, which implies that society offers disabled persons a number of services and aids in order to limit or offset the consequences of their disabilities as much as possible. (3) The principle of sector responsibility for the accessibility to the activities of people with disabilities, which implies that responsibility for the equalisation of opportunities for disabled people in a specific area in society, is placed with the authority responsible in general for the area in question.

During the last years these 3 principles have been - or are being - implemented in the different areas of society, in the different legal systems, and that goes for the Education system and the Labour market as well. People with disabilities face many barriers to full participation in society, not least in the Education system and the labour market. And these two spheres of society are very important when it comes to the social inclusion of disabled people: (1) The extent and nature of participation in the labour market has a multitude of direct and indirect effects on living standards and quality of life, and is thus a critical area for political concern. In Denmark, we talk about the spaciousness of the labour market: where there is room for everyone. The objective is to have as many people in employment as possible and as few as possible in transfer income. (2) Education is one of the main routes to the labour market and therefore a lot of efforts are being made to include disabled people in the education system, which can prevent many of the exclusion mechanisms that disabled people will otherwise encounter later in life.

In Denmark, as well as in most other western societies, Higher education enjoys a special status and very often gives people a distinctive identity and a high respect within the community. Another fact is that in general more education equates with higher earnings and higher education often results in higher lifetime income. These dimensions of Higher Education apply to disabled people too. However, if Education shall be a route to the labour market, self support and inclusion in society, it has to be possible to manage the transition from university to work. How does this transition look when it comes to graduates with special needs? Returning to the Danish system of Higher Education, the implementation of the 3 principles of Danish disability implies that it is the individual educational institution which is responsible for granting compensation measures when disabled students have been admitted to higher education. However, it also means that the responsibility of the educational institution ends as soon as the disabled students finish their degrees.

The problem here is that to disabled people the period from finishing an academic degree to getting a job often is quite long, and that in Denmark the unemployment rates for disabled graduates tend to be a lot higher than for non-disabled graduates. The local authorities under the provision of the social legislation that are granting aids for disabled people in employment, do not have a responsibility for helping graduates with special needs to improve their job prospects.

The question arises, what do these difficulties, more precisely, consist of and how they are to be solved? At the Counselling and Support Centre at the University of Aarhus we have made an inquiry among the disabled students regarding (1) the preparedness of these students for the labour market and (2) how much aid these students will need to improve their employment opportunities. I now wish to present the results of this inquiry and the plans that the Counselling and Support Centre has for improving the employment and careers guidance and counselling for disabled students with special needs.

Regarding the employment preparedness of the students, the aim of the Inquiry has not been to examine whether the university actually provides the disabled students with achievements, understandings and personal attributes that make them more likely to gain employment and be successful in their chosen occupations. Instead, the aim has been to research into how well prepared the students feel themselves for a job - that is, we try to see the transition from university to work from the perspective of the students and ask them about their expectations, their wishes and their needs when it comes to entering the labour market. Or put in more scientific terms the aim of the Inquiry has been to make a phenomenological description of the transition from university to work as this transition shows itself in the disabled student's being-in-the-world. And the method of the Inquiry has primarily been a combination of interviews and questionnaire analysis.

The reason for making an inquiry into the perspective of the students is twofold: (1) the wishes, expectations and needs of the students

express their motivation, experience and attitude to the transition to work. This psychological dimension is very important in relation to the barriers and challenges of the graduates with special needs. To all graduates the transition from university to work represents a very important transition in life, and such a transition may involve a personal crisis if one's motivation, experience and attitude are insufficient to the demands of the situation. To disabled people such transitions in life might be more risky than they are to non-disabled persons and they easily end up on transfer income without an identity as a regular citizen who is part of the life of the community. (2) The second reason is that effective career counselling and support effort to persons with special needs will have to be specifically oriented towards the individual needs, wishes and expectations of these persons. Therefore you have to gain knowledge about these dimensions.

Results

The results of the Inquiry documents the transition from work to university involves some specific challenges and barriers for graduates and students with special needs. Some of these challenges and barriers concerns external factors: (1) As other disabled people, graduates with special needs, often face prejudice and discrimination amongst employers, co-workers and others, these people often have to face negative attitudes, lack of trust in their skills, and abilities or just general insecurity about the consequences of disability. (2) The local authorities under the provision of the social legislation that are granting aids for disabled people in employment do not have a responsibility for helping graduates with special needs to improve their job prospects. (3) The unemployment rate in Denmark among graduates from the universities has been increasing during the last 5 years.

Some of the challenges and barriers concern certain characteristics of the group of students with special needs: (1) we are talking about students who have physical disabilities, dyslexia or who suffer from mental illness and they may not have a full capacity for work in every respect. And this reduced capacity to work naturally limits the jobopportunities. (2) Some of the disabled students and graduates may have unrealistic career expectations - some of these people are not in recognition of their reduced capacity to work and have too high expectations, while others underestimate their own capacity to work and have too low expectations. (3) Many of the disabled students have difficulties managing a student job while they are taking care of a demanding study schedule. In Denmark such part-time jobs can not only help the students gain experience during the course of study maybe even in their chosen area of study. Job experience also enhances students employability and therefore their job-opportunities. (4) At the Danish universities most of the students are women. When we look at the disabled students however, this sex dispersion is even more marked. That is more than 60 % of the disabled students are women and there are still variations between men and women in employment access as well as a difference when it comes to their willingness to work full time and with flexible working hours. (5) It seems that the disabled students are older at the time of their graduation than non-disabled students are. Partly because they spend a longer period of time finishing their studies, and partly because they are older than others when they are admitted to university. In general investigations show that the older people are when they graduate from university the more their job opportunities are reduced.

When we look at the students' own perspective and ask them about their expectations, wishes and needs to the transition from university to work? Do they expect to face special barriers when it comes to completing their education and finding a job because of their disabilities? Do they feel in need of special information, counselling, support and advice when it comes to their employment opportunities. The answer to these questions seems to be yes and no. That is, the answer to a great deal depends on what kind of disability these students have.

In general, none of the disabled students find that the employment and career counselling offered at the University of Aarhus includes disability related needs at all. And none of the disabled students think: (1) That the University does anything in particular to enhance the employment opportunities for graduates with disabilities; (2) that the university does anything in particular in order to help remove the barriers that prevent disabled graduates from getting a job; (3) that the university makes any effort to combat discrimination in employment and occupation because of disabilities.

However, not all of these students feel any need of protection or support in relation to the transition from university to work. Some students don't expect their disability to have any impact on their employment opportunities and ability to function in a job. That goes for most of the students with a non-severe disability.

It appears that the students who have a severe visual, hearing or orthopaedic impairment expect or predict the greatest barriers when it comes to entering the labour market. Most of them expect their functional impairment to reduce their capacity to work. And most of these students expect to be confronted with employer prejudice against people with physical or mental problems. That is prejudice-based disability discrimination, either resting on employer assumptions that the disabled person cannot do the job, or discrimination resting on employer-resistance to hiring a blind, deaf or mobility or otherwise impaired person, just as they might not want to hire foreigners, homosexuals or women. Most of these students with severe disabilities are also unlikely to expect a regular job - most of them expect they have to be employed on special conditions. When the students with severe disabilities are being asked what kind of job they dream about they also seem to have problems expressing concrete wishes and hopes. That is these students tend to express a certain degree of disillusion or hopelessness regarding their future career - and if you do not have any goals regarding employment, you will be less motivated seeking a job or enhancing your opportunities. Correspondingly, the students with severe disabilities more than other disabled students, express a need for programmes and developmental projects that might enhance the understanding of their disabilities, expand their employment opportunities and assure them job accommodation. Many of these students express a need for access to information, advice and advocacy on issues concerning employment training and employment conditions, work contracts and possibilities of compensation in work and so on.

The main conclusion of the Inquiry so far is, that the group of students with severe disabilities must be the main target group for the effort designed to enhance employability and increase employment opportunities amongst disabled students. And the reason for this is that to this group of students the disabilities seem to have the greatest effect on the preparedness for employment.

However, amongst the disabled students there is another group that sticks out - namely the students with dyslexia. I therefore want to mention a range of employment issues for dyslexic students, as they seem to have some problems in common concerning their wishes, hopes and expectations for their transition from university to work.

When it comes to the employment prospect the dyslexic students expect to face problems in following written material and writing protocols, reports and so on. Therefore most of these students do not go for employment opportunities involving a lot of academic or scientific challenges. Not only does this group of students themselves not expect to have a full capacity for academic or scientific work, but they also expect the employers to pay a great regard to what they believe involves a reduced capacity to work. Here we also reach an employment issue, which concerns many of the disabled students. That is, the issue of disclosing the disability to a potential employer. How do the disabled graduates decide whether and how much to tell a potential employer about their psychiatric disability, their visual impairment? Do they have to disclose their disability on a job application? What will help the potential employer to understand the disability and how will it affect their job performance?

All these questions relate to another question of how it will be possible to ease up the transition from university to work for graduates with special needs - that is especially for graduates with severe disabilities or with dyslexia? Or, how will it be possible to improve their preparedness for entering the labour market.

The most important recommendation is to establish a specific career and employment counselling service for students with special needs. This specific counselling service will have to involve or include some dimensions that are specific to persons with special needs: (1) Most importantly the counsellor will have to be aware of the impact that the individual disability might have on capacity for work and employment possibilities. This means not only an awareness of the constraints but also an awareness of the possibilities. (2) The counsellor will also have to start from and respect the positive, as well as negative expectations, of the students when it comes to their perspective on the transition to work: expectations that might be expressed in questions such as: Will I get an opportunity to use my education; will my disability involve a reduced capacity to work; will I be able to get a job on regular conditions and will I face employer prejudice? The student and the career counsellor are supposed to start from these expectations and maybe change them to express a realistic orientation. (3) The counsellor must also start from the goals, the dreams and wishes of the student or help focus and clarify what is important to student and what personal wishes and wants he or she has to future employment. It is important that the counsellor is able to support and appreciate the realistic goals that the students have, or is able to help making new goals that correspond to the students' motivation, experience and skills and to the reality, that the disability involves.

Finally, the counselling process will also have to start from the specific needs of the students - the specific needs that the individual experiences related to the transition to work. The counsellor must help the student clarify his or her specific needs for a work situation and gain access to information, advice and advocacy on issues concerning employment training and employment conditions, work contracts and possibilities of compensation in work and so on.

"Special Education for Students with Disabilities at the Agricultural University of Athens"

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Abstract

On July 13 - 17, 2005, counsellors, researchers, practitioners, policymakers, attended the FEDORA Summer University, "Knowledge and Transitions: Challenges for Guidance and Counselling within the Context of Globalization and the Enlarged European Union", at the University of Cyprus Nicosia.

My presentation on Saturday, July 16th from 14:00 to 15:30 hours, was a workshop under the topic C, "Equal Opportunities" entitled 'Special Education for students with Learning disabilities at the Agricultural University of Athens'.

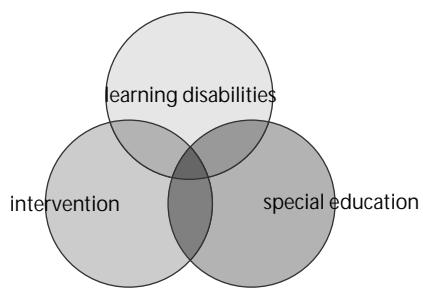
This study focused primarily on equal opportunities and special needs. Specifically it examined deficits in basic reading and writing skills for (N=50) students with learning disabilities (LD) from Agricultural University of Athens, with psychological counselling for special needs and with emphasis on transition between university and work.

Approximately 4% of students of all departments at the Agricultural University, are identified as having a learning disability LD. Learning disability LD is not a single disorder; it is a general category of special education composed of disabilities in any specific area such as: receptive language (listening), expressive language (speaking), basic reading skills, reading comprehension, written expression, mathematics calculation, and mathematical reasoning. These separate types of learning disabilities frequently co-occur with one another and also with certain social skill deficits and emotional or behavioral disorders such as attention deficit disorder. LD is not synonymous with reading disability or dyslexia although it is frequently misinterpreted as such. Most of the available information concerning learning disabilities originate from the majority of students at the Agricultural University of Athens, who have their primary deficits in basic reading and writing skills and are given support by the Careers Office.

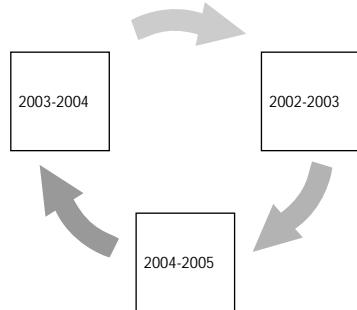
The methodology used has increased dramatically in the past 20 years, prevalence of learning disability being an important part of the definition of LD students at the Agricultural University of Athens. Through its exclusion learning disabilities could cause mental retardation, emotional disturbance, cultural difference, or disadvantage. Thus, the concept of LD focused on the notion of a discrepancy between a student's academic achievement on university courses and his or her apparent capacity to learn the professional object of Agricultural. All students need some degree of meta cognition (thinking about how they think, learning about how they learn) in order to succeed, but those who are different from the main-stream need a particular degree of awareness of their own cognitive style.

Disability in basic reading and writing skills of Agricultural students is primarily caused by deficits in phonological awareness, which is independent of any achievement-capacity discrepancy. In the results we noticed that deficits in phonological awareness can not be identified in most of the students at the Agricultural University (80%) and only the (20%) of them have been diagnosed in first grade using inexpensive, straightforward testing protocol.

Students with Disabilities on Agricultural University of Athens



How Many Years we are Support the Student



M.Drossinou Korea, FEDORA, Cyprus
Special Education interventions in the Agricultural University the last three academic years (2002-2003, 2003-2004, 2004-2005) have varying effectiveness, depending largely on the severity of the individual student's disability. There is no clear demarcation between students with normal reading and writing abilities and those with mild reading and writing disability. The majority of them with reading and writing disabilities have relatively mild reading and writing disabilities, with a smaller number having extreme reading and writing disabilities. Students with extreme deficits in basic reading skills are much more difficult to remediate than students with mild or moderate deficits. It is unclear whether students in the most severe range can achieve age- and grade-approximate reading skills, even with normal intelligence and with intense, informed intervention provided over a protracted period of time.

Participants expressed concern about inappropriate identification of individuals with Disabilities, Learning Disabilities (LD), Specific Learning Disabilities (SLD), emerging as a problem over the past two decades. They cited issues in the field where repeated concerns have been expressed regarding the manner in which students are identified as (LD) and (SLD), the manner in which educational services are provided once eligibility has been established, and the types of services and interventions that are available to educators and support personnel. The field is concerned about inappropriate referrals to special education resulting from a process that needs to become more accurate, timely, and efficient. Further, participants believe that classroom teachers in Universities are left too often without useful support, even when the referral and identification process is completed in a timely and efficient manner.

Also participants perceive the upcoming reauthorization process as an opportunity to rethink the current models used for identification and intervention, determination of eligibility, and service delivery, and to study and consider promising new models that will address more appropriately the needs of all students, particularly those with LD and SLD. They pursued this through analysis and discussion of issues falling into categories: 1) the nature of specific learning disabilities, 2) identification of individuals with specific learning disabilities, 3) eligibility for services, 4) interventions, and 5) professional development.

Overcoming The Difficulties Of Distance Counselling: How To Fill The Gap Between Advisors And Students.

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UNED, an overview

The National University of Distance Education (UNED) in Spain is a Public University with an open methodology that includes individual learning supported by tutoring and new technologies. UNED offers the possibility of undertaking college studies to a variety of people who for different reasons cannot attend class everyday: persons who are in charge of taking care of a family or workers that do not have much time left. Our students have special characteristics, different from those that study at a regular university. Currently UNED has more than one hundred and fifty thousand students, spread all over the world. We have associate centres in 20 of the main cities in Spain and others in Europe (Berlin, Brussels, Paris, London, Bern, Lisbon), America (Buenos Aires, Sao Paulo, Caracas, Lima, Miami) and in Africa (Morocco and Guinea). UNED offers 22 degrees and a variety of postgraduate studies, summer courses and life long learning programs.

Learning methodology

Students use a combination of printed material, internet and media (Radio and TV). Every discipline of every degree has a weekly slot at the public national broadcasting radio station, where the career guidance service has a slot also. On Saturday morning, there is also a slot at one of the public national TV channels. The books that the professors write for our students are intended to fill the gap between the student and the teacher. They are called Didactic Units, and include all parts necessary to promote individual learning: summaries, learning maps, evaluation exercises, which are posted also on the internet, so students can solve them online and send them to the professor via email. Communication with the professor is always available through email, telephone and sometimes web cam. Once a week, there are also Tutoring sessions for every subject, where classmates and a tutor meet to discuss different matters of the discipline, providing a follow up of the learning process. Attendance at these classes is voluntary but highly recommended. There are always evening classes so students can fit them into their family or work schedule. Communication with classmates is also encouraged through chat rooms, where sometimes the professor participates.

Career Service at UNED

As in many other universities in Spain, the name of the services is COIE, - Centre for Orientation, Information and Employment. Our main goal is to assist students in their career development through educational and vocational guidance, and to support them on the concerns they might have due to the distance learning methodology. We sometimes refer them to other services at their university for example the information office or their tutors. To do that, we work with 30 career offices in different cities in Spain and 1 main office that coordinates guidance interventions, develops guiding materials and assists students in Madrid and other cities without regional offices.

The target group of our careers service is shaped by three types of people. Those that want to study at our university and need academic counselling on the studies that better match their interests, or personality. Those who want to clarify their concerns about the distance methodology and the functioning of the university. Students that need advice on learning skills, course selection or professional training before they graduate. Graduates who seek advice on school to work transition, are assisted in the development of their labour market skills and on designing their résumés and finding a job.

We try to keep in mind these two main goals when we think of the work we do with our students and graduates. The first would be to serve as a link between the student and his learning success, providing educational guidance. The second, to fill the gap between university and society, between the labour market and the training that our students receive at the university. These are the two main goals that we have for the work we do and lead to the main intervention areas of our work: Educational Information and Guidance, Vocational Information and Counselling and Placement.

Educational Information and Guidance:

we might summarise our main tasks as the following:- Orientation on course selection, and information on postgraduate studies and other courses. Scholarship information on the characteristics and contents of different degrees and the distance learning process and guidance for the proper use of learning resources.

Counsellors that work at the UNED careers service have personally experienced the learning methodology at UNED, because they have been students at this particular university, are aware of the difficulties that their clients have and how lonely some might feel sometimes, how lost. This is a real advantage when it comes to decrease the level of anxiety of our clients, because when they see that the counsellor has been in the same fight, they feel they are being understood. Through distance learning skills courses we persuade

our students to be very consistent and organized, and teach them to develop reading skills, abilities to summarise, extract from the texts the main parts and leave the rest for more in depth study. We also try to emphasise the advantages of distance learning; the student decides when and in what rhythm they will study, they have their tests scheduled from the beginning of the semester, and know how much material they will need to read. We need to stress all that when advising our students on distance learning skills.

Vocational information and guidance:

The main task is to assist clients in the self - knowledge process, clarifying their interests, aptitudes and values. To do this, a total of 3 half hour radio programs guide the user through a professional decision making process. The process is completed with a set of printed material, accessible through the web page, that includes self assessment tools for users to explore their professional interests, attitudes, personality etc. and a self-directed manual for the professional decision making process.

To provide information on training itineraries, placement possibilities for different qualifications and trends in the job market, a computerized database includes a revision of the placement possibilities, sectors and trends in the national labour market for every degree available in the country. A weekly revision of relevant national press and select information on training and employment, is also developed by the service and made accessible to our clients.

To orientate in the decision making process, telephone and email are the most common ways. Personal interview is sometimes necessary, and follow up of the process is encouraged if possible.

| Consultation | 1995 | 2000 |
|--------------------|-------|-------|
| Personal Interview | 47.7% | 14.5% |
| Letter | 13.6% | 2.5% |
| Telephone | 34.7% | 17% |
| Fax | 1% | 0.07% |

is another mail
Placements needs with our students and graduates capacities, and screen appropriate candidates, the employer being the final selection agent, we do not act as an official placement office. Through this free of charge service for students and employers, candidates are selected from our undergraduates or graduates. Employers recruit last year students to train them in professional tasks related to their studies through internships. This type of training relationship between the entrepreneur and the student is a good opportunity for the student to have personal experience of the company's environment, applying his/her abilities and knowledge to a real job situation and developing other skills that are not acquired at university. Sometimes we must refer to other placement offices like the National Institute of Employment in Spain. We are very careful that the jobs we offer to our clients are a qualified job.

New technologies and distance counselling

UNED Career Services use an integrated website as the main component of distance guidance: www.uned.es/coie This website includes: Information database on training opportunities, employment and entrepreneurs, working through keywords that allow the user to find the required information; guided word processors that assist users on the proper development of the curricula; internet connection with other websites: other universities all around the world and public and private institutions that provide scholarships, training or employment. The tool integrates all tasks in a holistic system, but allows the user to go from one task to another in a flexible way.

Following (Harris and Brownsbey, 1991) some advantages of the use of the internet for guidance delivery are:- makes information and guidance accessible to clients, breaking personal, geographical and temporal barriers; facilitates updated knowledge of the labour market offers and organization; favours discussion with other family members and counsellors. Email consultation preserves anonymity, helps clients to consolidate their needs, makes it easier to refer the case to other specialists by forwarding the message, to transmit knowledge, texts, images, sounds, recommendations and orientations at a low cost with immediacy and helps counsellors to take the time to reflect on the information.

Of course there are also disadvantages. Costs of design and updating (the target group has to be big enough to justify the cost, and

nowadays, few institutions have it); clients can get lost with so much information and get stuck without knowing where to go when they get information; clients may not be familiar with new technologies or not have access to them. Regarding Email consultation, information can be insufficient and many e-mails might be needed until the conclusion of the guidance process - users can expect to get an answer faster than the time needed for the counsellor to acquire the information.

Some issues to consider. The website must indicate who to contact for further assistance; counsellors should be available to assist clients in the proper use of the tool; the website/computerised tool must be properly classified and designed in a clear way that allows easy access to information significant for users; it is good to encourage the use of web cam to facilitate corporal language and to provide information on free places to access the internet and new technologies. The information must be always updated, not biased or impartial and must distinguish facts from opinions. To achieve this, computer designers and counsellors must co-ordinate the design and content.

The world beyond university: What are graduates doing 5 years on? Nottingham Trent University Longitudinal Destination Survey of 1997, 1998 and 1999 Graduates

Paul Norris & Paul Hacking

Aims

Over the past 2 years Nottingham Trent University (NTU) conducted a longitudinal survey of 1997 and 1998 graduates (approximately 1,000 graduates per year across a range of disciplines). It is currently in the process of following up graduates from 1999. The workshop's aim was to discuss reasons for carrying out this work, methodology and to explore the survey's findings. The research was put into a national and international context through discussion with colleagues from across Europe relating to this area of work.

Context

Various longitudinal surveys have been carried out in recent years both in the UK and across Europe. Much of the UK research has been conducted by Elias and Purcell from the Institute for Employment Research, University of Warwick and the Employment Studies Research Unit, Bristol Business School, University of the West of England.

These include;

- 'Moving On: graduate careers three years after graduation'
- 'Researching graduate careers 7 years on'
- 'Career Making' - a six year core tracking study

Other studies include;

- 'European Commission Framework VI: The Flexible Professional in the Knowledge Society: new demands on HE in Europe (RELEX)'
- 'What is effective guidance? Longitudinal case study research' HE Research Institute
- UK Destination of leavers Survey (DLHE): pilot longitudinal survey 2005/6

Why carry out a longitudinal survey?

All UK HE Institutions participate in the Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education (DLHE) Survey which collects destination information 6 months after graduation. Whilst this survey gives a very detailed picture (largely due to the required 80% response rate), 6 months after leaving may not give an accurate representation of a graduate's eventual career.

This is particularly the case for non-vocational areas of work. A survey 5 years after graduation builds upon this picture, and can be of particular relevance to:

- Careers Advisers: The survey provides 'real-life' examples of graduate destinations, and case studies of alumni
- Academic staff: Departments are provided with evidence of the employability of their courses. The data has been extensively used at NTU during recent subject quality audits.
- Graduates: Links are developed or renewed between Graduates & the Alumni department or academic staff
- Marketing staff: At a course, school, or Institutional level
- The Institution as a whole: Links are developed or renewed between internal University departments.
- Measuring the quality of jobs, rather than quantity
- Evidence of competitiveness of Graduates
- Informing the development of an Employability Strategy

What did we do?

Approximately 1000 Graduates were surveyed 5 years after graduation using Alumni department contact details. A questionnaire was developed in conjunction with the Alumni Department, Academic and Market Research staff. Its content and design have 'evolved' over the 3 years. Questions were reworded, and the format was altered to A3 size. It was decided not to use a web based questionnaire, as email addresses were unavailable for a majority of the 1997 cohort.

NTU provides a broad provision of undergraduate programmes across 10 schools, and the survey reflects this structure. Only programmes still running in a similar format today to the time of graduation were included. In addition to the range of disciplines covered, the uniqueness of this study is the focus on skill development. Questions were included relating to whether skills used in the respondents current job were adequately developed as an undergraduate and whether subject knowledge is important to their current role. The questionnaire also asks for suggestions for the improvement of the course content and how useful 'careers sessions'

were in preparing students for life beyond university.

What did we find out?

The results are both fascinating and in some cases surprising. Often recommendations, such as improvements in IT facilities or providing wider access to 'internships' are common to nearly all disciplines and vary from year to year. The process has also proved extremely useful in providing a 'pool' of alumni to support current students in their job hunting activities.

- A 20% response was achieved overall (from 1 paper questionnaire).
- Evidence of employability - Demonstrating qualitative as well as quantitative outcomes of good practice
- Graduates from 'numerate disciplines' were earning significantly higher salaries than graduates from other programmes after 5 years
- Males seem to have better financial rewards than females

How is the information being used?

- Information used to inform the planning & development of academic programmes Alumni contributing to the curriculum by leading sessions on preparing for work Providing examples of successful career paths that undergraduates can aspire to
- Marketing programmes and the Institution to prospective students, parents and employers
- Area of good practice identified in Institutional Audit report
- Can be used as a tool to aid student retention

The way forward

- A longitudinal survey of 2000 graduates, consisting of those programmes included in all 3 previous surveys
- A survey of those graduates living and working overseas 5 years after graduation. This aligns with University strategy relating to International students
- Further, in depth analysis of results
- Possibility of collaborative, tailor-made in depth surveys

As a result of feedback received from this workshop, we would like to explore how graduate destinations are tracked in each of the FEDORA member countries. To this end we have designed a pro-forma for colleagues to complete with details relating to their own country and institution. Findings will be shared through the FEDORA website. We would be grateful if you could you return details to paul.norris@ntu.ac.uk as soon as possible.

Running Head: International Career - Student's Mobility Survey

"International career? - Yes, but ..." - Polish students declared mobility survey

Małgorzata Kalaska
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Institute of Psychology, Jagiellonian University

Abstract

This article presents the results of the countrywide survey concerning Polish students' attitude towards working abroad and the conclusions from the workshop during FEDORA Summer University 2005 where the data were presented and discussed. The survey was performed in May/June 2005 by the Cracow University of Technology Careers Service in co-operation with the Polish Network of Careers Services. Questionnaires were filled by 880 students all over the country. The primary goal of the project was to find out the reason for the Polish students' relative low mobility by identifying their preferences as well as fears and expectations they associate with the idea of going to work or take an internship abroad. Gender differences were also explored in all those aspects and the relation between the level of previous intercultural experience and willingness to take the job/internship abroad.

Relatively scarce data on international labour mobility among Polish students have been collected till now. This is probably due to lack of country level strategy regarding graduates job preferences - some statistics and research are being made for the projects within European frameworks like Erasmus, Socrates or Leonardo da Vinci, however, their range is usually limited to the particular group of students taking part in the programs. Probably the only exception is "The Young 2005" study conducted on regular basis since 2003 by AIG OFE (an insurance company) and Gazeta Wyborcza (daily newspaper) (1000 respondents, the structure of the sample reflecting the current proportions in the Polish society), however, this survey was not exclusively done for students - all education levels were included.

The results of the above mentioned study showed that about 11% of the population are looking for a job abroad (however, internships are not mentioned here separately) among whom 39% want to go only for 2-3 months, and next 25% are willing to stay abroad for up to one year. As the main reasons for their decision they give: lack of opportunities in Poland and will to improve their financial situation this way, only 2% give the reasons which are not related to money. Up to 70 % respondents is ready to do physical job, 88% declare they would accept „any” job. Only 7% say they are looking for a job which is in line with their qualifications and interests.

The question is: if these 7% more profession-oriented respondents are students? Students' situation seems to be a bit different in terms of both higher qualifications and aspirations. They have invested more in their education, their prospects, although also not satisfying, are much better than for their less educated peers.

Methodology

The 6-item multiple-choice questionnaire was administered among students who visited career services individually and also in groups of up to 100 during lectures. All types of third level education institutions - public and private - were covered: universities, technical universities, vocational colleges, business schools etc from big cities and smaller towns.

Students were asked to choose from the given 6 or 7 optional answers up to 3 reflecting their attitude, thoughts and feelings. However, they always could give their own answer at the last option starting from "other, please, describe....". Only when asked about the favourite destination they were allowed to give just one name of particular European country, and also they had to list all the types of international experience they had, regardless of the number.

Altogether we collected answers from 880 students, 507 females and 373 males, aged 19-30, from the first to the last-fifth year of studies. However, proportions were not strictly balanced.

Results of the survey

International experience

Our surveyed students are not much different from general population of the Polish Young 2005 survey in terms of international working experience. 17,5% of total have some kind of working experience: seasonal, permanent job or internship (which does not exclude that they were also abroad as tourists, visited family or for scholarship) compared to the general 17% from The Young 2005 survey. 15% have had some seasonal job abroad, comparing to only 2,5 % who have been on an internship and 3,5% who have applied individually and found a job without the assistance of any agency.

However, there is quite remarkable gender difference here - among males the percentage is 20, whereas among women - only 13,5. On the other hand more women than men went abroad as tourists or to visit their families (61% comparing to 50% of men). 17% of total

surveyed sample have never been abroad (mostly first year students, and more often men). About 4% (no gender differences) went abroad for some scholarship, but have not been working there.

Declared mobility

Answering the question „if you were offered the job or internship abroad - would you go?” 31% of 1st year students and 45% of the older say „Yes” without any other assertions. This is surprisingly high percentage and contradicts the stereotype of Poles not being mobile. However, we should keep in mind two facts: first, our respondents are young and educated, second: these is declared, not real mobility. By gender there is 45% men declaring such readiness and 39% of women. Another 31% of the first year students prefer to go for up to 3 months, which allows them to continue their studies without any break. Also women in any age prefer a short time leave more often (23%) than men (18%). Among 4th and 5th year students 29% say „they would go but not alone, preferably with a partner, a friend or a family member”. This last condition is more often raised by women (30%) than by men (only 20%).

Relation between the previous experience and current mobility

It seems that the previous experience indeed has some impact on the students' current attitude towards mobility. 60% of those having any international working experience (either seasonal, permanent, internship, individual or other) is ready to accept the next internship or job offer without any assertions comparing to 39% of those who have only visited family or went abroad as tourists, and 29% of those who have been on some scholarship also.

The most popular destinations and reasons for choosing them

It turned out that the most popular destinations are Great Britain (43% of total, no gender difference), Ireland (16,5% of men and 8% of women), and Germany (8,5% of men, 13% of women). These choices are connected with relatively good command of languages and high salaries there (for Ireland it is also: interesting and likeable culture). The other relatively often mentioned countries were: Spain (7,5%) and Italy (5%) chosen for nice climate, culture and opportunities for sight-seeing as well as France (6%) chosen mostly for the language and culture. On general the choice of the destination is determined by the command of the language spoken in the country (53%), culture and mentality of the nation there (35%), high salaries (30,5%) and tourist attractions in the country (27,5%). It could be said that the choices are led by the need for safety and students prefer the countries where it is easier to live and find a job (just to mention that there was no transition term for Polish employees in Great Britain and Ireland after EU enlargement). However, Cyprus, which also offers a lot of legal opportunities for those speaking English is not mentioned by respondents, which suggests that there are some more subtle factors like psychological or cultural distance. Also strikingly less popular countries are chosen for the factors which are not directly related to work conditions but more to the leisure opportunities (climate and cuisine, cultural heritage, sight-seeing).

Criteria for accepting the job offer abroad

We also asked respondents for the main criteria they use to decide whether to accept the particular job opportunity they were offered or not. The vast majority indicated the kind of job (60,5% of males and 73,5% of females) which stands in some contrast to the result from The Young 2005 survey, where 88% declared they would accept “any job” abroad. The second important factor was salary (48%) and then the type of the country (33%) which actually encompasses many social and geographical factors. Surprisingly only 2 % indicate similarity of the country to Poland and about 11,5% mention the geographical location and physical distance from Poland (14% of females and 9% for males).

Fears and expected benefits

As the main benefits of such experience students indicate opportunities to increase their language proficiency (73% of females and 80,5% of males) and to strengthen their CV for Polish employers (42%). Males more often than females expect to develop themselves professionally (28% and 21% respectively). On the other hand, women more often than men want to test their capability and self-reliance in new environment (27% comparing to 21,5% respectively). About 17% of total sample perceive going abroad for work as an opportunity to learn new culture and about 10,5% would go abroad to introduce some change into their lives (13% males and 8% females).

As for the fears, again, the most important are: the language barrier (47% of men and 39 % of women) and separation from a family, partner and friends (45% of total, 33% of men and 53,8% of women). These two main fears were followed by the expected difficulties in dealing with different everyday reality like shopping, negotiating some issues at public service offices, traffic etc. (24%) and difficulties in coping with new duties at new work (23%). At the same time only 17% point at loneliness in general and 12% at homesickness and missing the “taste” of Poland (interestingly men more often than women: 16% and 9% respectively).

Surprisingly, only 13% recognize themselves as potentially having the difficulty in adapting to the different mentality of the society they would have to join, which may suggest the relatively low intercultural awareness in the population of Polish students.

Interesting finding is that the two main fears correspond with the declared mobility. Those who want to go abroad for work without any assertion are the least afraid of the language barrier (only 37% mentions this problem comparing to 47% of those who would go only for 3 months, 46 % of those who would go only with a company and 62% of those who would not go at all). The same type of relation is for the second important fear which is missing family and friends (38% of those ready to go comparing to 48%, 54%, and 55% of those who would go for a short time, only with a company and those who would not go at all).

Summary and conclusions

The presented data are not much surprising. The perceived importance of the language both as a benefit and as a potential barrier may suggest the inevitability of language courses as a part of overall intercultural preparation and adaptation programs and show that there is still a great need in Poland for an extensive language education. However, it should be remembered that what we have found out through this report survey are perceived - not real obstacles. So what we can say for sure is that most students think that language would be the most important benefit and difficulty. They do not point at cultural differences as a potential source of discomfort and stress, whereas it is widely known and supported by the empirical data that culture is a very important factor. Therefore, it may be that attending intercultural communication training would increase students cultural awareness and reshape the profile of their fears and expectations associated with the perspective of working abroad.

Interesting conclusion pointed by the workshop participants is the "privileged" situation of British students compared to other European nations. Not only they avoid these fears as their language being recognized as international is used widely, but also have more opportunities for earning money abroad by teaching English (financial issues were not referred in the survey on purpose, however, by no means they must have an influence on the mobility). Another interesting finding is that the data from Polish students are not much different from those collected in France by Christian Cormier, at least when fears, benefits and motivations related to the mobility are concerned.

Unfortunately, some gender stereotypes have been confirmed. Indeed, women, more than men declare they need to have a company to accept a job or internship offered and that they are afraid of missing family and close others when being abroad which could be related to the stereotype of women as more dependent. Also, less women than men expect to develop professionally in that job. However, more women declare they would take a chance to test themselves by going abroad for work, which on one hand may show women's lack of self-confidence, but on the other - their ambition to prove their capabilities, and what is more maybe also their higher awareness of the fact that such experience could be a challenge for some of us.

It seems that women know foreign languages better than men, which is reflected here in their lower fear of language barrier. This finding is in line with another stereotype about the higher verbal skills among women, but also with the results of other studies showing that Polish women indeed are better educated than Polish men in foreign languages.

What seems to be particularly important for the practitioners who coordinate or promote students mobility is the finding that previous international working experience more than tourism or personal relations increases the readiness to make use of further opportunities for developing professional career abroad.

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Les Facteurs Décisionnels dans L'orientation

Recherche Menée au Lycée Leopardi-Majorana de Pordenone

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La recherche

Description de l'échantillon

Expérience

Les élèves ont dû remplir un questionnaire tiré du livre de A.M. DI FABIO, «Psicologia dell'orientamento» (Psychologie de l'orientation) et composé par 27 thèmes regroupés en sections.

- perspectives pour l'avenir
- intérêts extrascolaires
- compétences et rendement scolaire
- ressources individuelles
- attitudes vis-à-vis de l'école
- idées sur ce que le travail représente

Analyse et commentaires des résultats

Conclusions

Si l'on laisse de côté quelques différences sans aucune importance substantielle, liées à une forme de présélection qui se produit dès le premier moment du choix des études du lycée, l'analyse des réponses au questionnaire montre clairement que les élèves de la dernière année de l'école secondaire italienne, notamment du lycée classique, scientifique et pédagogique ont en général une vision très incertaine de leur avenir, soit on ce qui est de la formation universitaire, soit on ce qui est du travail qu'ils vont choisir.

On peut déduire tout cela d'une série de réponses qui mettent l'accent sur la difficulté de prendre une décision, l'incertitude et l'insécurité à l'égard de l'avenir et le désir de s'accrocher à un emploi sûr, qui découle d'une mentalité arriérée, mais qui encore aujourd'hui représente évidemment une aspiration très forte. Il faut remarquer à mon avis l'aspect "humain" et relationnel que les lycéens voudraient réaliser dans leur avenir professionnel, bien qu'il soit nécessaire d'ajouter que trois classes sur cinq présentent une orientation humaniste, et l'importance qu'on donne au temps libre. Une nouvelle mentalité est donc en train de s'imposer; elle s'éloigne du cliché frioulan et du nord-est italien en général, qui veut l'individu totalement dévoué à sa carrière et à son emploi. Il faut cependant insérer ces données dans le contexte italien, dans lequel les adolescents et l'environnement sont séparés du monde du travail car les jeunes n'en possèdent pas une expérience directe.

Mais si on analyse la donnée significative, qui attribue aux jeunes un considérable état d'incertitude - et cela est d'ailleurs la thèse principale de cette recherche- en ce qui concerne le choix de leur avenir, je crois qu'il faut rejeter la faute sur les circonstances particulières du moment historique et politique de la société italienne, qui s'approchent beaucoup à la situation d'un grand nombre de pays européens, et sur la tendance à renvoyer le moment du choix, et donc la prise de décisions. Il existe évidemment d'autres raisons encore, qu'on peut rattacher aussi bien au cercle de la famille qu'à l'excès d'offre formative en provenance de l'université, après le célèbre congrès de Bologne -je fais allusion au diplôme universitaire après trois ans avec une spécialisation suivante-, et même à un problème d'autoévaluation et de connaissance de soi-même.

Dans la société italienne on attache de plus en plus d'importance à l'orientation, à tel point qu'on a créé des cours universitaires et des mastères afin de préparer les orientateurs; on a aussi assisté à la naissance de nombreuses associations de professionnels de l'orientation, d'experts, etc. Mais si le but de la stratégie d'orientation est celui d'aider les élèves à lire dans eux-mêmes pour apprendre à décider leur avenir et faire face à chaque passage important de leur vie, nous devons comprendre ce qui ne marche pas dans l'orientation même et les comportements qu'il faut adopter.

Il y aurait tout d'abord lieu de distinguer entre les expériences positives et négatives, car pendant les dernières années on a assisté à la consolidation d'habitudes qui ne correspondent pas aux principes que l'on veut atteindre et qui, à mon avis, obtiennent au contraire un effet maléfique; tout cela donne comme résultat la création d'insécurité et de détachement vis-à-vis des initiatives d'orientation. Quand je souligne qu'il s'agit d'expériences négatives, je me réfère par exemple aux initiatives connues comme "salons d'orientation". J'ai personnellement remarqué qu'un excès d'informations, non filtrées par un examen critique et séparées d'une réflexion, mène vers un accroissement d'insécurité; il vaut aussi mieux partir des besoins du sujet à orienter, ou bien fournir un service de consultation par un entretien ou une activité de counselling. On peut ensuite donner les informations requises; elles se concentreront sur quelques aspects seulement, dans un éventail de variables qui a déjà été considérablement restreint.

Dans la société contemporaine, le but de l'orientation ne se compose pas seulement d'information; elle comprend, en effet, la construction de compétences transversales et relationnelles, la capacité de gérer des situations complexes et des approches culturelles

différentes, de projeter, coordonner et s'intégrer. Tout cela est indispensable pour acquérir le sens d'une participation active à un société étendue, aussi bien que la conscience des problèmes collectifs et d'une nationalité commune.

Si l'on pense aux mécanismes qui amènent à la décision, on trouve les stratégies du problem solving et de la réflexion critique, qui proviennent de la connaissance de soi-même, de l'autovalutatation et de la réflexion sur les procès d'apprentissage. Il est donc important d'adopter une didactique d'orientation, basée sur la solution des problèmes et sur le plaisir de la découverte. Il existe évidemment beaucoup d'actions qui se groupent dans une seule action d'orientation, composée d'information-formation et consultation.

Si l'on veut aider les jeunes à prendre leur choix, il faut qu'on ait connaissance du sens du verbe "choisir". Il signifie surtout rationaliser, analyser les données d'un problèmes, écarter les options qui ne s'adaptent pas à sa nature, peser intérêts, motivations, désirs, capacités et aptitudes, tout en simplifiant les alternatives possibles.

Le choix qui touche à l'avenir des adolescents rentre sans aucun doute dans les plus délicats. Il est très difficile de décider son propre domaine de travail; il en résulte qu'il est également difficile de découvrir le parcours universitaire le plus conforme à ses propres exigences et aptitudes, sans compter que dans certaines facultés il existe le numerus clausus; cela peut entraîner la nécessité de faire demi-tour en cas d'échec aux examens de sélection.

L'activité de soutien à l'élève qui fréquente l'école secondaire se concrétise donc, à travers le counselling, dans un aide pour la construction d'un projet personnel dans lequel il est essentiel de:

- identifier les valeurs et les objectifs importants;
- peser un éventail d'options qui permettent de poursuivre ses objectifs;
- faire une recherche d'informations soignée;
- estimer les informations sans préjugés ni conditionnements;
- réexaminer toutes les informations d'une façon rationnelle, en pesant les conséquences positives ou négatives qui pourraient dériver de chaque alternative individuée;
- choisir et appliquer ce qu'on a décidé en planifiant son activité.

J'espère bien que cela pourra aider les jeunes à éliminer le sens d'insécurité qui freine leur initiative; car c'est à ce moment-là qu'il faut absolument créer un soutien au procès de decision making du counsellor.

Group Career Counseling Services: On Going and Follow-Up Evaluation Study

Katerina Papakota

Career Services Office of Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (Greece)

Evaluation of effectiveness of career counselling processes seems not to attract the interest of the researchers in the field of career counselling. According to Swanson's (1995) review on career counselling processes literature: "Although we know a great deal about the effectiveness of career interventions in general, we know considerably less about career counselling specifically..." However, some important issues concerning the improvement of career counselling services could be pointed out through evaluation. The main objectives of our presentation is to explain how and why conducting an on-going and follow-up evaluation study of group career counselling services, can give feedback and useful information to counsellors about the impact and influence of services to client's clarification and achievement of career goals. Having first hand information of what has positive or negative impact to both client's satisfaction and achieving his/her counselling goals, helps the counsellor understand better the necessity of re-organizing, or not, the content or the structure of group career counselling services provided; informs on career practice and advice and is very useful in continuous improvement and quality assurance of the career counselling services provided.

Ever since the beginning of its operation, in 1998, the Career Services Office at Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (AUTH) in Greece has provided to both students and graduates, group career counselling services. These are organized through workshops on several different themes such as "self awareness and decision making"; "job search strategies"; "composing CVs and cover letters"; "developing interview skills"; "the Greek Job Market Today"; "searching and preparing for postgraduate courses in Greece or Abroad (UK, Germany, USA)"; "study skills and preparation for exams". Workshops are closed meetings of 15-20 participants, lasting 2-3 hours. Participants can be students (mainly seniors) or graduates from any of the 41 departments of AUTH. The groups are mixed no matter the age, sex or occupational status of participants. Quality assurance and evaluation of these services has been some of the main perspectives of the counselling service.

Since 1998, on going evaluation of group career counseling was conducted by collecting qualitative data from participants. More specifically, at the end of each workshop, participants voluntarily and anonymously could point out their positive and negative remarks about the workshop, and make suggestions about the improvement of the career services in a particular evaluation form designed for this purpose. Five years later, it seemed that CSO needed more specific details and information both about the participants' level of satisfaction and feedback on the usefulness of the services offered. Qualitative analysis of the data only, gives rich information but it is difficult and time consuming. The combination of quantitative and qualitative data and analysis can be more prosperous and effective.

Therefore, new evaluation forms were designed and have been used ever since. These include information about the date and the workshop attended, the sex, department and career status (undergraduate, postgraduate, unemployed or employed graduate) of each participant, closed questions that give the opportunity to each client to evaluate on a likert scale 1-5 (1, not at all - 5, very much), the level of satisfaction from the group career counselling services and the level of usefulness of these services to their future career. There are also open questions through which participants express their opinions about positive and negative remarks, comments and suggestions on the improvement of the group career counseling services.

Quantitative data collected are analysed by using SPSS package for Windows. This is a user-friendly electronic statistical package that helps the researcher have results and figures easily. The content analysis of qualitative data enables clarifying the answers of participants.

Results from 938 participants who attended 50 workshops held from March 2003 to June 2005 were presented. Emphasis was given to the way results can give feedback to the counsellor on how clients evaluate the group career counseling services offered, whether they are satisfied or not and how useful they think these services will be for approaching their future career. Furthermore, outcomes from content analysis of remarks and suggestions helps the counsellor to understand better what is most useful and satisfactory and especially what kind of changes in the structure and the content of the workshops could be made. CSO has already attempted to make appropriate changes concerning the structure, such as organizing more workshops per academic semester so as more students and graduates can participate, and extending the duration of workshops to 3 hours. In addition, these outcomes gave new ideas; for example organizing "distance counselling seminars", in which human resource managers informed participants about the selection processes and advised them on how to approach their career goals, through videoconferencing.

The need for evaluation results of career progress and achieved goals by participants, urged the beginning of a follow-up survey. Main research questions were "What are participants doing after receiving these counselling services"? "What have they done during a 12 month period?" "Has career counselling affected their life and career progress? How?" As Heppner and Heppner (2003) commented in their article on research agenda in identifying process variables in career counselling "... qualitative and quantitative longitudinal follow-up study provides rich information regarding how career counselling affects client's life in month and years following the encounter". Two follow-up studies of participants in group career counselling seminars of academic year 2002-2003 and 2003-2004, were conducted via phone semi-structured interviews in the last two years. In the presentation, special focus was given to the way follow up evaluation studies of group career counselling services are organized and held. Evidence and results, both quantitative and

qualitative, of data from 90 and 130 participants in the first and second study accordingly, reflected that most of the clients set appropriate career goals, developed effective job searching skills, made career plans, moved towards and achieved them. The participants commented that group career counselling services were effective in preparing them to enter the labour market and smoothly approach their career. These studies also revealed positive outcomes on the use of other CSO's services and suggestions for their improvement.

The Cyprus Experience!

"The bad news - when Tony Blair takes over as the new President of the European Community he has decided that all Universities in Europe are to be phased out starting December 2005 and all staff are being made redundant.

The good news is that there are other employment opportunities, but what have you to offer?"

Individually, in 5 minutes:

Rate yourself on page 1 below Choose five key strengths

In pairs, one as interviewee, one as interviewer, 10 minutes each

Review key strengths, emphasis upon evidence behind the claim: EXAMPLES

EMPLOYABILITY AND US: How do you rate yourself on the list?

almost perfect ----- needs a lot of work

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Motivation & enthusiasm | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Interpersonal skills | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Team working | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Oral communication | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Flexibility and adaptability | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Initiative/productivity | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Problem solving | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Planning and organization | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. Managing own development | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. Written communication | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11. Customer orientation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12. Time management | <input type="checkbox"/> |

EMPLOYABILITY AND US 2: where's the beef/quorn?

EVIDENCE YOU HAVE TO PRESENT

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. Motivation & enthusiasm | |
| 2. Interpersonal skills | |
| 3. Team working | |
| 4. Oral communication | |
| 5. Flexibility and adaptability | |
| 6. Initiative/productivity | |
| 7. Problem solving | |
| 8. Planning and organization | |
| 9. Managing own development | |
| 10. Written communication | |
| 11. Customer orientation | |
| 12. Time management | |

Occupational Personality Questionnaire Workshop

Presenter: Anna Zembyla Kalli
Careers Consultant
University of Cyprus

Wednesday 13th July 2005

This Work Shop is Sponsored by SHL - Greece

Access Personality

Personality Questionnaires consider how people like to:

- Work and their
- Behavioural style

Focus: How an individual approaches a job market rather than the ability to perform that job.

The two most common forms of response to a personality questionnaire are:

- Ipsative
Where the candidate needs to select which is "most" and "least" like him/her from a list of statements
- Normative
Where the candidate has to rate on a scale the extent to which they agree the statement is like them.

Responses to OPQ's result in a "profile" which provides an overview if the responses in the particular areas examined by the questionnaire.

Areas such as:

- Problem solving
- Decision makings
- Relationships with other

Consequently, there are no right or wrong answers or profiles when style is considered, although certain styles may be more or less appropriate to certain situations.

OPQ's are used in:

- Career Counselling
- Personnel selection
- Training needs analysis and individual management development
- Team building and development
- Organizational change

SHL's Occupational Personality Questionnaire is one of the world's leading personality questionnaires and one of the first to be developed specifically for the occupational market.

Initially, personality questionnaires were taken from the clinical psychology arena and used within occupational settings

- 20 years of research
- OPQ: an established, integral and valuable tool in recruitment and development
- Can be used across a range of job levels.

Administration can be:

- online
- on screen via a PC
- pencil and paper

Reports

To support interpretation of the personality profile, narrative reports can be generated.

- The most widely used Occupational Personality Questionnaire and its available in over 20 languages, with an unparalleled worldwide research base.
- Is a personality questionnaire for use in the selection and development of people at work. It provides valuable information on peoples preferred behaviour on 32 relevant characteristics.

Now...

Your assessment on line!

Instructions

- To have access to the test please use the following link: <http://www.oas.shlsolutions.com>
- Enter your personal login and check carefully
- Choose English as your preferred language
- Please accept SHL Privacy Statement
- Enter your personal data
- Duration approximately 45 minutes

The process is supported by shl, a company specialized in recruitment, assessment and development of human capital

FEDORA Message from Cyprus

Dr Gerhart Rott
President
On behalf of FEDORA
12.7.2005

FEDORA will aim to meet the challenges for HE guidance & counselling within the context of globalisation and the enlarged European Union by:

1 European Level

Putting guidance and counselling on the agenda for the European Higher education Area and the wider world context and looks forward to doing so in close collaboration with the EUA and UNESCO / CEPES

2 Institutional Level

Encouraging its members to establish greater awareness of the need to create more opportunities in the curriculum for personal, social and career management skills development and for study abroad, as well as wider extra curricular activities for students

3 Professional Level

Working towards a European Code of Practice for good conduct and practice in guidance and counselling in the European Higher Education Area.

4 Individual Level

Tracking the obstacles and problems facing students in the process of transition and providing the best guidance and support possible to overcome these.

Conclusion

FEDORA wishes to express its gratitude to the University of Cyprus for hosting the 2005 FEDORA Summer University, this creating a unique opportunity for members of FEDORA to address these important issues

Un message de FEDORA après Chypre

*Dr Gerhart Rott
Président
Au nom de FEDORA
12.7.2005*

Dans le contexte de la mondialisation et de l'élargissement de l'Europe, FEDORA aura l'ambition de faire face aux défis posés par l'orientation et le conseil dans l'enseignement supérieur, en:

1 Au niveau européen

Introduisant l'orientation et le conseil dans les programmes de l'espace européen de l'enseignement supérieur (EHEA); dans un contexte mondial plus large, FEDORA espère réaliser cet objectif en étroite collaboration avec l'EUA et l'UNESCO/CEPES.

2 Au niveau institutionnel

Encourageant ses membres à porter une plus grande attention sur le besoin d'augmenter dans les cursus les possibilités de développement des compétences personnelles, sociales et professionnelles des étudiants, les possibilités d'études à l'étranger ainsi que de plus larges activités hors cursus

3 Au niveau professionnel

Œuvrant à la réalisation d'un code européen des bonnes pratiques en matière d'orientation et de conseil dans l'espace européen de l'enseignement supérieur.

4 Au niveau individuel

DéTECTANT les obstacles et les problèmes auxquels les étudiants sont confrontés lors du processus de transition et en leur prodiguant tous les conseils et les aides nécessaires pour les surmonter

Conclusion

FEDORA souhaite exprimer sa gratitude envers l'Université de Chypre qui a accueilli l'université d'été de FEDORA de 2005, et ainsi permis aux membres de FEDORA de proposer ces importantes conclusions

FEDORA SUMMER UNIVERSITY

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