

Study Program Development – Building a Bridge between Tradition and Innovation – An Unusal Approach

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Breakout Session - Learning Outcomes

At the end of our session you

- will have experienced an interactive format as an element in a study program development process.
- will have experienced a method for building a bridge between traditional and innovative forces.







Breakout Session - Agenda

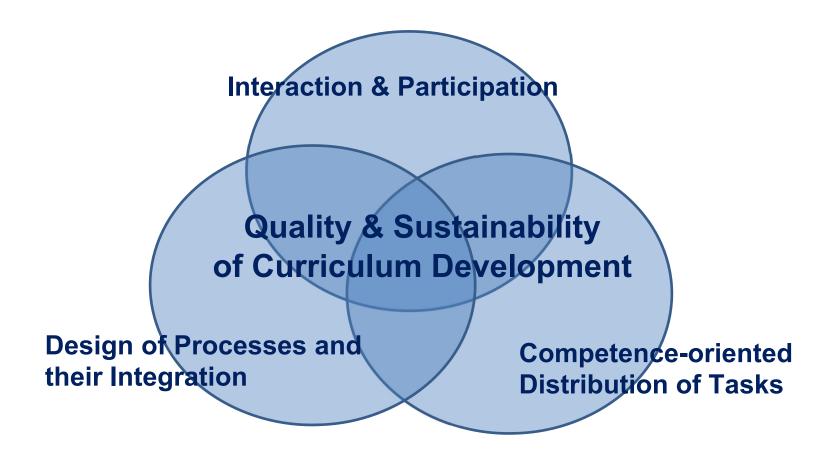
- Idea and Aim of the "Bridge Building Approach"
- Working Phase I
- Working Phase II
- Closing







Cooperative Action in Study Program Development



Fritsch, A. & Lippold, S. (2019): Hochschuldidaktik, Curriculumsentwicklung, Studiengangsdesign. Form Follows Function - Ein Werkstattbericht. In *Hochschuldidaktik erforscht Qualität: Profilbildung und Wertefragen.* Berlin, pp. 129







"Bridge Building" – Our "Unusal" Approach

The right time to use

- ✓ at least 2 different concepts from two or more opposing parties
- ✓ Tradition <=> Innovation
- ✓ Practice <=> Theory
- \checkmark







Bridge Building: Short outline of the process

Based on the classic model of benefit analysis

- 1. Identify the decision-making problem
- 2. Agreement on communication rules
- 3. Collect and discuss about 10-20 decision-making criteria
- 4. Determine the weight of each of the decision-making criteria
- 5. Define the grading scale for the evaluation of the decision-making criteria
- 6. "Sell" the study program concept to the other party in the form of a pitch
- 7. Discuss and evaluate the study program concepts on the basis of the decision-making criteria
- 8. Calculate the score
- 9. Decide on the resulting score, which study program concept is to be implemented or whether a mixed model is a suitable option







Decision-Making Criteria: How to devise

- ✓ Should be agreed upon before discussing the opposing concepts.
- ✓ Should be related to the learning objectives/outcomes of the study program
- ✓ Should be measurable, relevant and reproducible
- ✓ Involve your Learning & Teaching Center or the Ecudational Developers at your university in the discussion
- ✓ Use relevant documents such as "Ten principles of Learning & Teaching", guidelines of your university/country for learning & teaching etc.







Conversation Guidelines Workshop Phase I/II

- ✓ Appoint a person in your group who makes sure that all arguments are given and who gives structure to your discussion.
- ✓ Listen carefully to the other side and try to understand their perspective.
- ✓ Ask everything you want to know. Be curious!
- ✓ Make clear that you are interested in a productive result even if it is just a compromise.
- Prepare a first draft of your joint concept.







Decision-Making Criteria: A mere Suggestion for the Simulation

Criteria	Weight (100 %)	Grading Scale (1-6)	Grading Scale (1-6)	Result	Result
		Concept Traditional	Concept Innovative	Concept T	Concept I
Variety of teaching formats	20				
Variety of assessment methods	20				
Elective options for students	20				
Promotion of Active Learning	30				
Integration of QM information and data into the development	10				
overall result					







Thank you for your attention!







Study program development – Building a bridge between tradition and innovation - An unusal approach

Susanne Lippold (Ruhr University Bochum, Germany), Jutta Rach (Münster University of Applied Sciences, Germany), Andreas Fritsch (Greifswald University, Germany)

Study program development or the redesign of already existing programs are one of the most challenging processes at universities since all faculty is involved. Whereas innovative forces want to pick up new trends (e.g. digitalisation or other new teaching concepts) more conservative forces emphasises on values and refer to existing experience with current concepts. Both positions are important and contextually right. The workshops aims to build a bridge between these two forces.

Conversation Guidelines for the Breakout Session

- Appoint a person in your group who makes sure that all arguments are given and who gives structure to your discussion.
- Listen carefully to the other side and try to understand their perspective.
- Ask everything you want to know. Be curious!
- Make clear that you are interested in a productive result even if it is just a compromise.
- Prepare a first draft of your joint concept.

Benefit Analysis: A Short General Definition¹

What: A tool for complex decisions
 How: Breaking down complex overall problems into sub-problems and evaluating the possible solutions using criteria
 Why: De-emotionalization
 Criteria-driven decision-making
 When: Aspects are too diverse in nature
 No clear ranking of aspects possible
 More/many people with opinions and previous experience
 Decisions based on experience not possible
 Decisions should be transparent for decision-making bodies

¹ cf Kühnapfel, Jörg B.: Nutzwerkanalysen in Marketing und Vertrieb, 2nd edition, Springer Gabler 2019

Benefit analysis in general: Short outline of the process²

- 1. Identify the decision-making problem
- 2. Collect about 10-20 decision-making criteria
- 3. Determine the weight of the decision-making criteria
- 4. Define the evaluation grading scale
- 5. Evaluate the concepts on the basis of the decision-making criteria
- 6. Calculate and evaluate the result
- 7. Decide on this score, which concept is to be implemented

Benefit analysis: Calculation

Criteria	Grading Scale (1-6)	Weight (100 %)	Result Grading Scale x Weight
			100
overall result			

Decision-making Criteria: General Remarks

✓ Should be agreed upon before discussing the opposing concepts

- ✓ Should be related to the learning objectives/outcomes of the study program
- ✓ Should be measurable, relevant and reproducible
- ✓ Involve your Learning & Teaching Center or the Ecudational Developers at your university in the discussion
- ✓ Use relevant documents such as "Ten principles of Learning & Teaching", guidelines of your university/country for learning & teaching etc.

² cf Kühnapfel, Jörg B.: Nutzwerkanalysen in Marketing und Vertrieb, 2nd edition, Springer Gabler 2019

Titel of study program: Master of Higher Education Management						Traditional				
ECTS : 60		Degree: Master of Arts								
Overall Learning Objoc The study program ai and science sectors. I use modern business current theoretical st	ms to familiarize t enables them to methods and cor	o take up a cor	responding position	n in higher serv	vice. With a view to	these i	needs, gra	aduates of the	program are	able to
The program has an i	nterdisciplinary p	orofile through	the integration of o	economical, leg	gal, psychological a	nd socia	al science	content.		
Teaching format:	Lectures	Small groups	s (e.g. seminars,	Blended	Online learnin	g	Studen	t projects		
[number of formats in study program]	6 lectures	PBL-groups): 2 seminars Scientific writing, Cases in Higher Ed. Management		Learning	Web based tra on negotiating MOOC "Knowl Management"	ting, owledge				
Examination format Inumber of all	Written exam	Seminar paper	Project report	Portfolio	Digital produc podcast, blog,	. •		Presentation	Case study	
exams]	6	1						2	1	
Ratio: mandatory/elective courses	3:1									
Special features:	none			QM data used evaluation	for yes					

Titel of study program: Master of Higher Education Management						Innovative				
ECTS : 60	Degree: Master of Arts									
Overall Learning Objocation The study program ailor and science sectors. In use modern business current theoretical st	ms to familiarize t enables them to methods and cor	o take up a cor	rresponding position	n in higher serv	vice. With a view	to these	needs, g	raduates of the I	program are	able to
The program has an i	nterdisciplinary p	orofile through	the integration of e	economical, leg	gal, psychological	and soci	al scienc	e content.		
Teaching format: Lectures [number of formats in study program]		PBL-groups deep dives in	s (e.g. seminars,): 2-4 sprints / nto theory	Learning	Online learni 1 MOOC "Kn Managemen	owledge 1 join		nt projects project with HE	il .	
		T demanded b	y stadent project							
Examination format [number of all	Written exam	Seminar paper	Project report	Portfolio	Digital produ podcast, blog	. •		Presentation	Case study	
exams]	3	1	1	1	1			2		
Ratio: mandatory/elective courses	3:1									
Special features:	Internship				QM data use evaluation	ed for yes				