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# Linking vocational to higher education

Johannes Karl Schmees

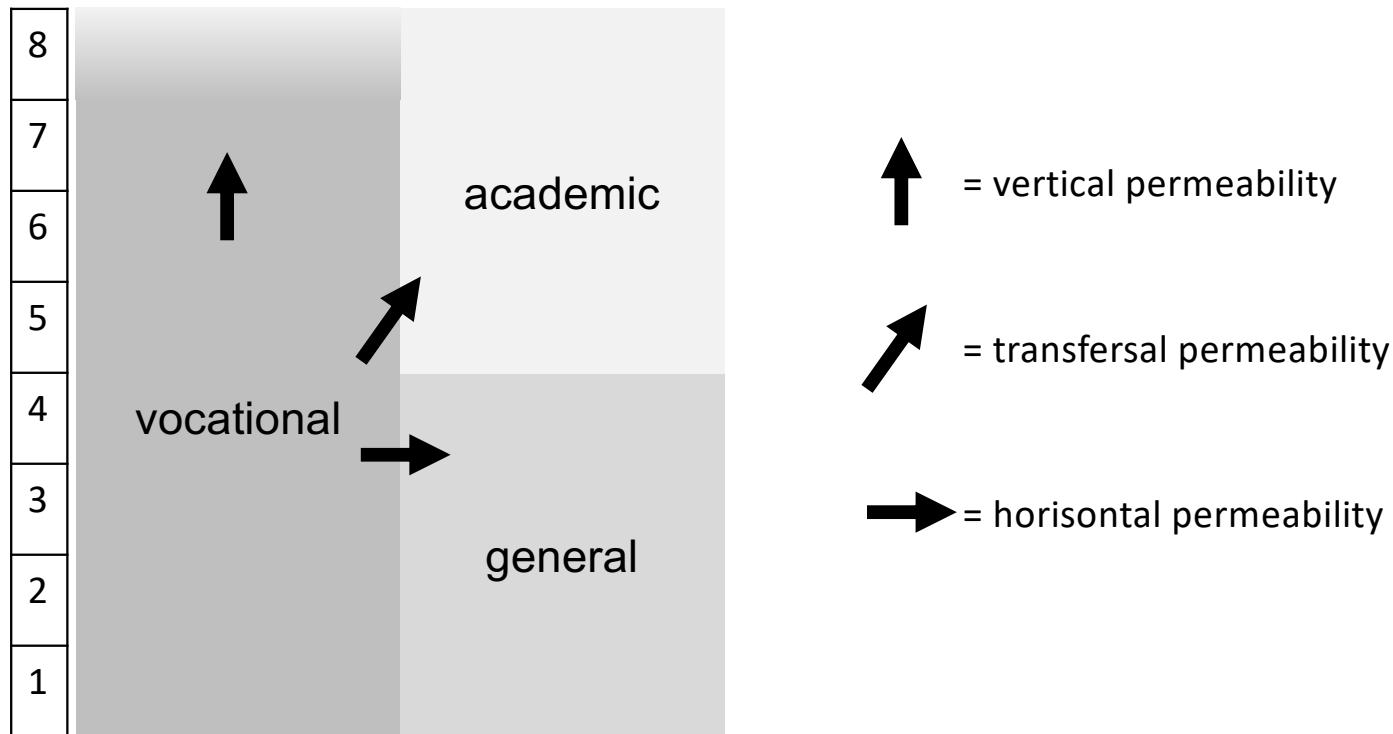
ADB Serendipity Knowledge Program in Sri Lanka  
Colombo, 16 November 2023

# Objectives for linking vocational (VET) and higher/tertiary education (HE)

- Enabling upward social mobility through education – no dead ends
- Hybrid skills are required in the labour market
- Making HE more relevant for the (local) economy
- Elevating the attractiveness of VET
- Because other countries are doing it ☺

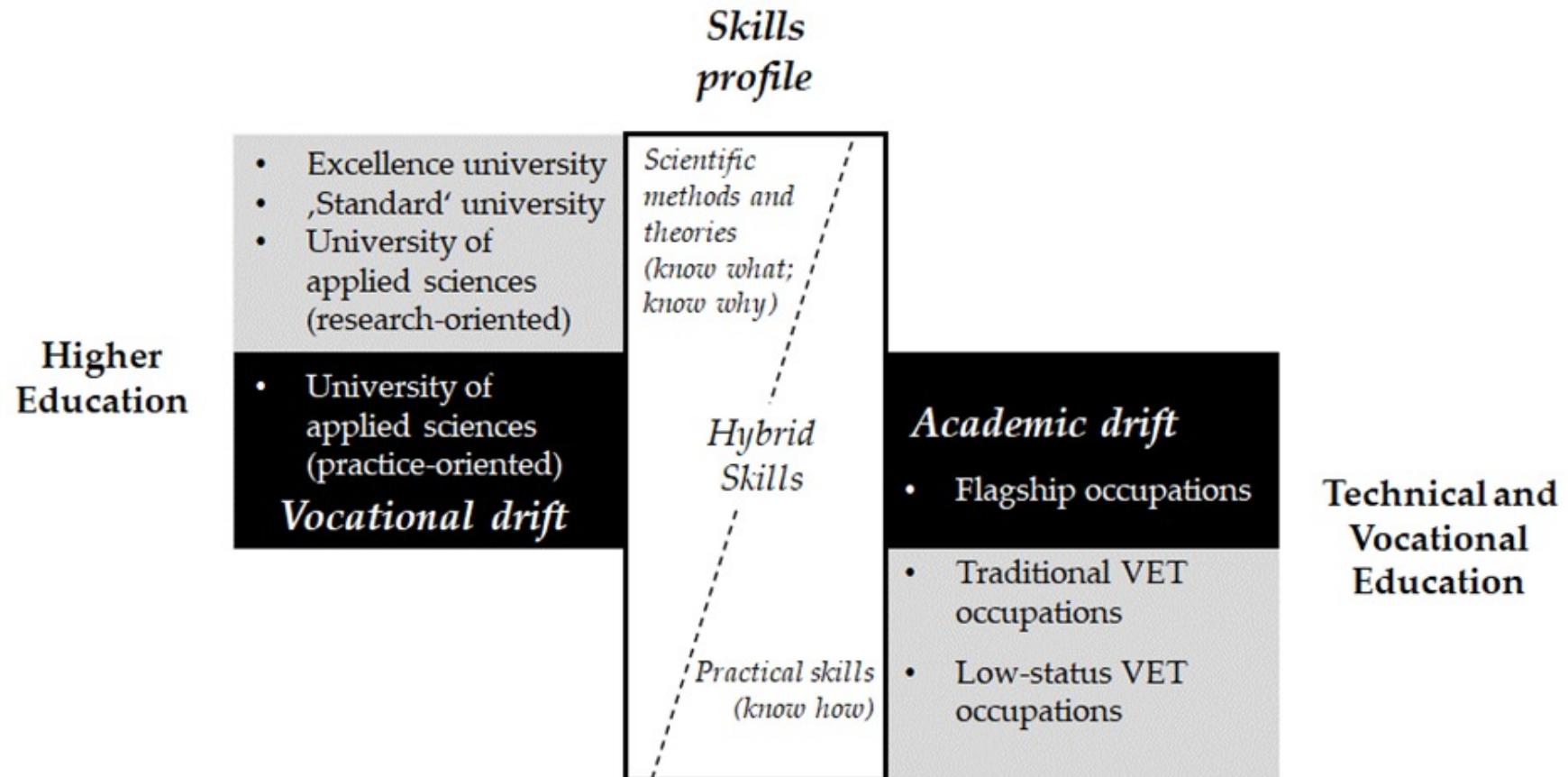
(partly based on Entemann et al., 2022)

# Three types of permeability



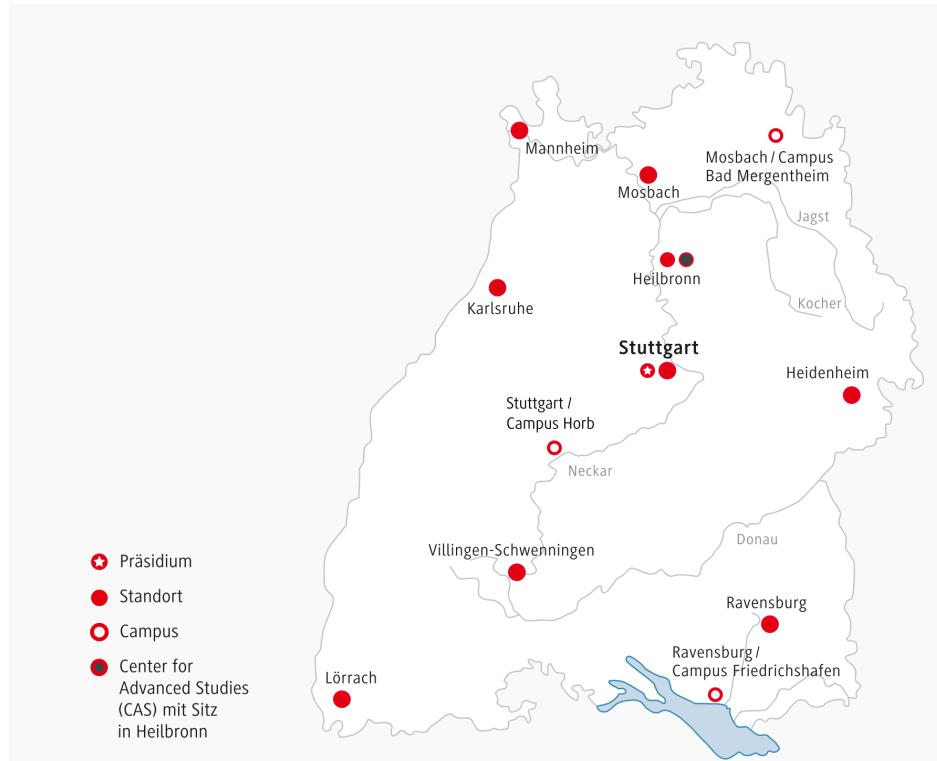
(based on Schmees, 2022; Hemkes 2018)

# Hybrid Skills



(Euler 2021, in Entemann et al., 2022)

# Baden-Wuerttemberg as industrial powerhouse of Germany



- Baden-Wuerttemberg Cooperative State University was founded to support the development of the local industry and their required skills
- In the so-called dual study programmes students combine a VET qualification with a HE degree

(<https://www.dhbw.de/die-dhbw/standorte>)

# Dual study programmes in the Palestinian territories

- Al-Quds University in East Jerusalem, in partnership with more than 250 companies and with the support of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and the Baden-Wuerttemberg Cooperative State University, offers five dual studies programmes.
- Steering committee incl. representatives of the private sector suggest amendments of the curricula etc. to the university management
- The practical in-company training accounts for 40% to 50% of the dual study programmes



(<https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/121832.html>)

# Objectives for linking VET and HE in Sri Lanka?

Questions & Comments

# Dimensions for linking VET and HE

Access	Recognition	Connections	(Diversity)
unlimited			career/academic counselling
qualifications/ certificates	case-based (mutual) recognition of qualifications	programme-/subject- related	financing
entrance examinations		organisation-related	support structure
<i>combinations</i>	<i>combinations</i>	<i>combinations</i>	culture for/of diversity <i>etc.</i>

(based on Bernhard 2017, 42–62)

# Access

## **Supplementary Year for VET students (NO)**

Students in the vocational track (2+2 system) at the upper secondary level can change their track after the second school-based year in order to access higher education directly after three years.

## **Stepping towards Hogeschool (NL)**

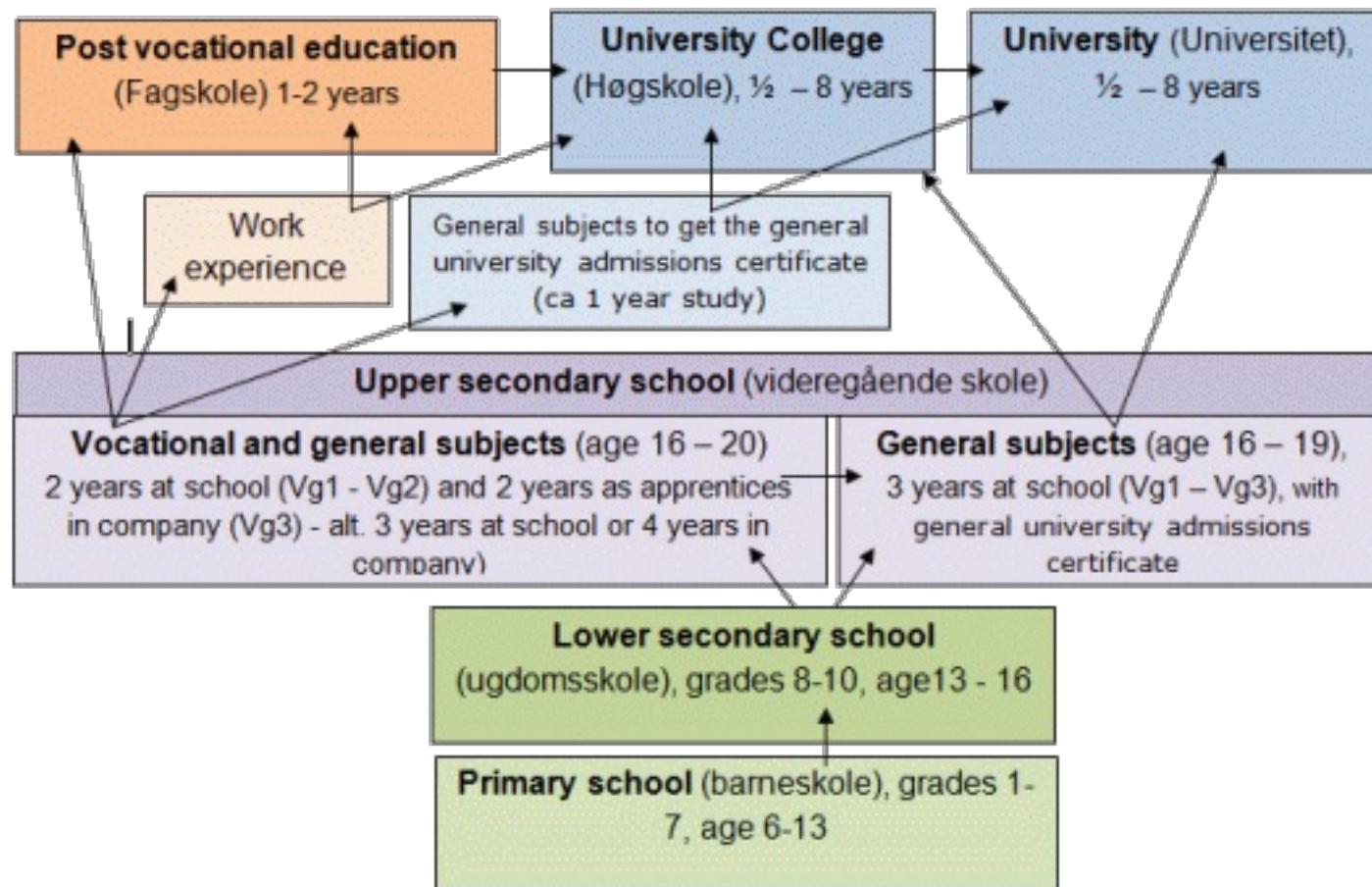
Permeability between vocational education and training (MBO) and higher education (HBO) is firmly anchored in the education system.

## **Open University (UK)**

Generally no barriers to entry a particular degree programme. Readiness to study is determined *ex-post* instead of predicted *ex-ante*.

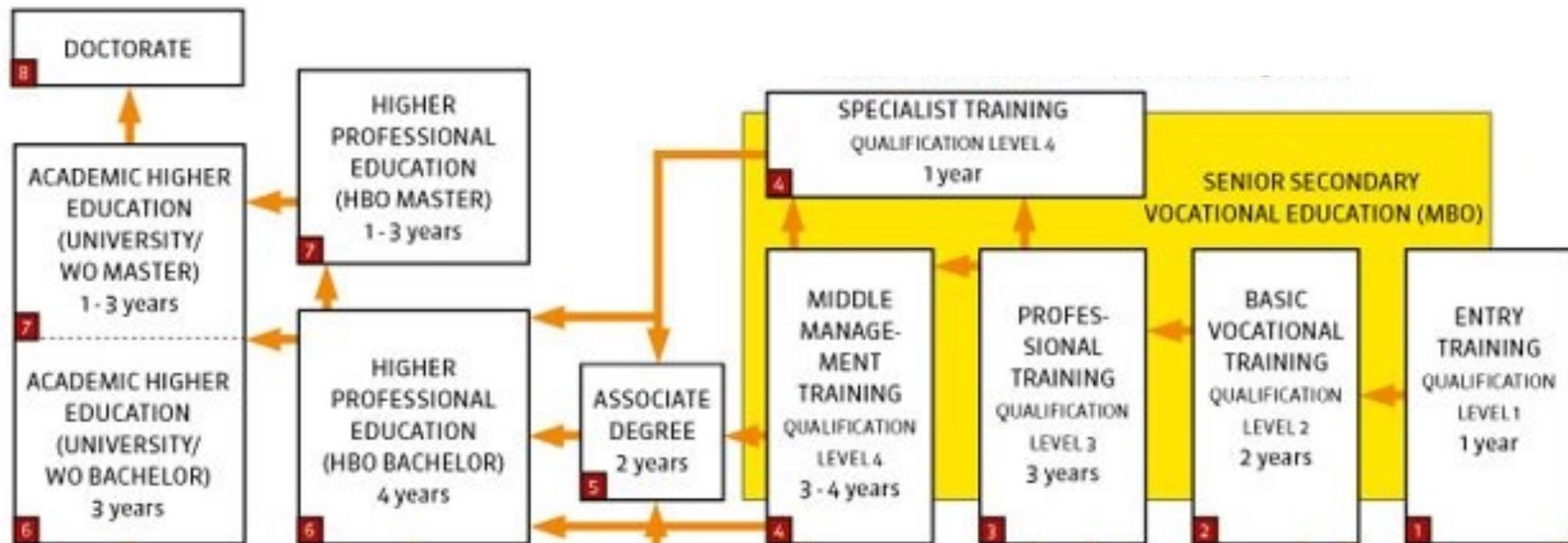
(Smeplass & Schmees 2023; Busse 2019; Open University 2021)

# Supplementary Year for VET students (NO)



(<https://www.flornet.eu/blok-50.html>)

# Stepping towards Hogeschool (NL)



(<https://www.tio.nl/en/companies/educational-levels/>)

Where access is limited and non-functional in the Sri Lankan education system?

Questions & Comments

# Recognition

## **Training for early childhood educatos (DE)**

Recognition of educator training (in VET schools) towards a degree programme in education possible (at HE institutions) in a pilot project in Lower Saxony, Germany.

## **Australian Qualification Framework (AU)**

Transitions between the qualifications are specifically anchored in the Australian Qualification Framework.

## **Higher National Certificate/Diploma (UK)**

Hybrid certificates can be aquired on the path to a Bachelor's degree.These cetificates can be acquired at Further Education Colleges but can be recognised at universities.

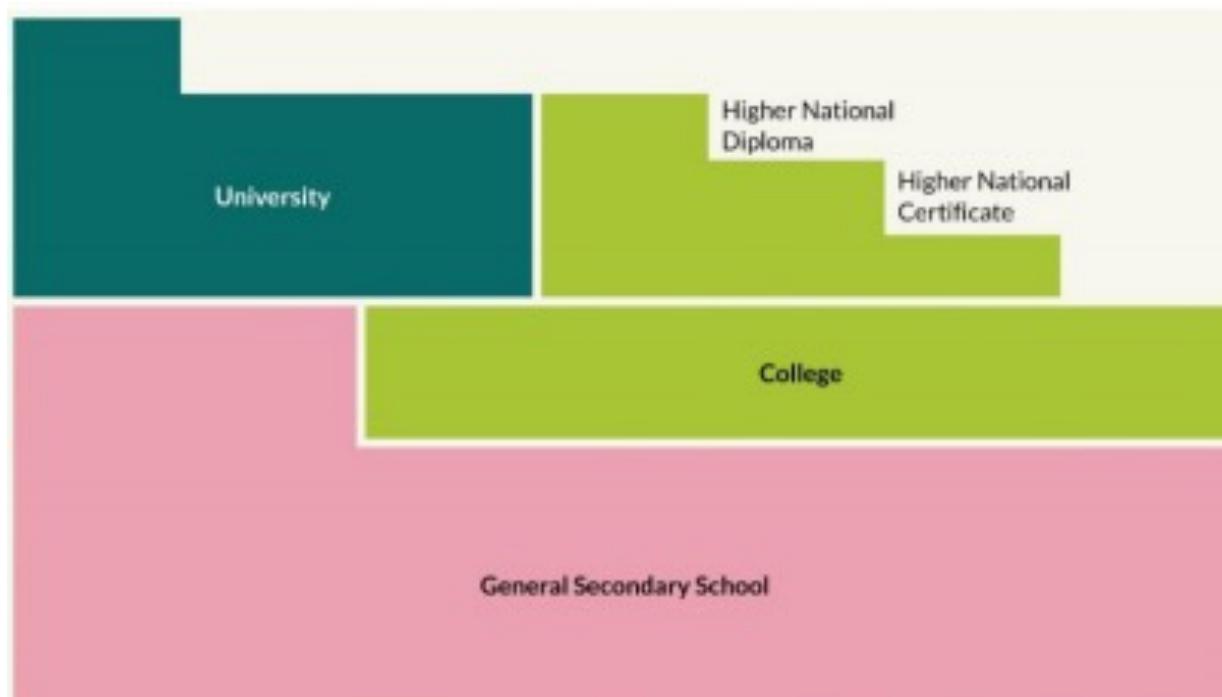
(see Müller & Geiger 2013; Schmees et al. 2019; Pilz 2019)

# Australian Qualification Framework (AU)

Credit agreements negotiated between issuing organisations for credit for students towards higher level AQF qualifications in the same or a related discipline, having taken into account 2.1.9, should use the following as the basis of negotiations:

- 50% credit for an Advanced Diploma or Associate Degree linked to a 3 year Bachelor Degree
- 37.5% credit for an Advanced Diploma or Associate Degree linked to a 4 year Bachelor Degree
- 33% credit for a Diploma linked to a 3 year Bachelor Degree
- 25% credit for a Diploma linked to a 4 year Bachelor Degree.

# Higher National Certificate/Diploma (UK)



(Pilz 2019, p. 3)

# Where recognition is needed in the Sri Lankan education system?

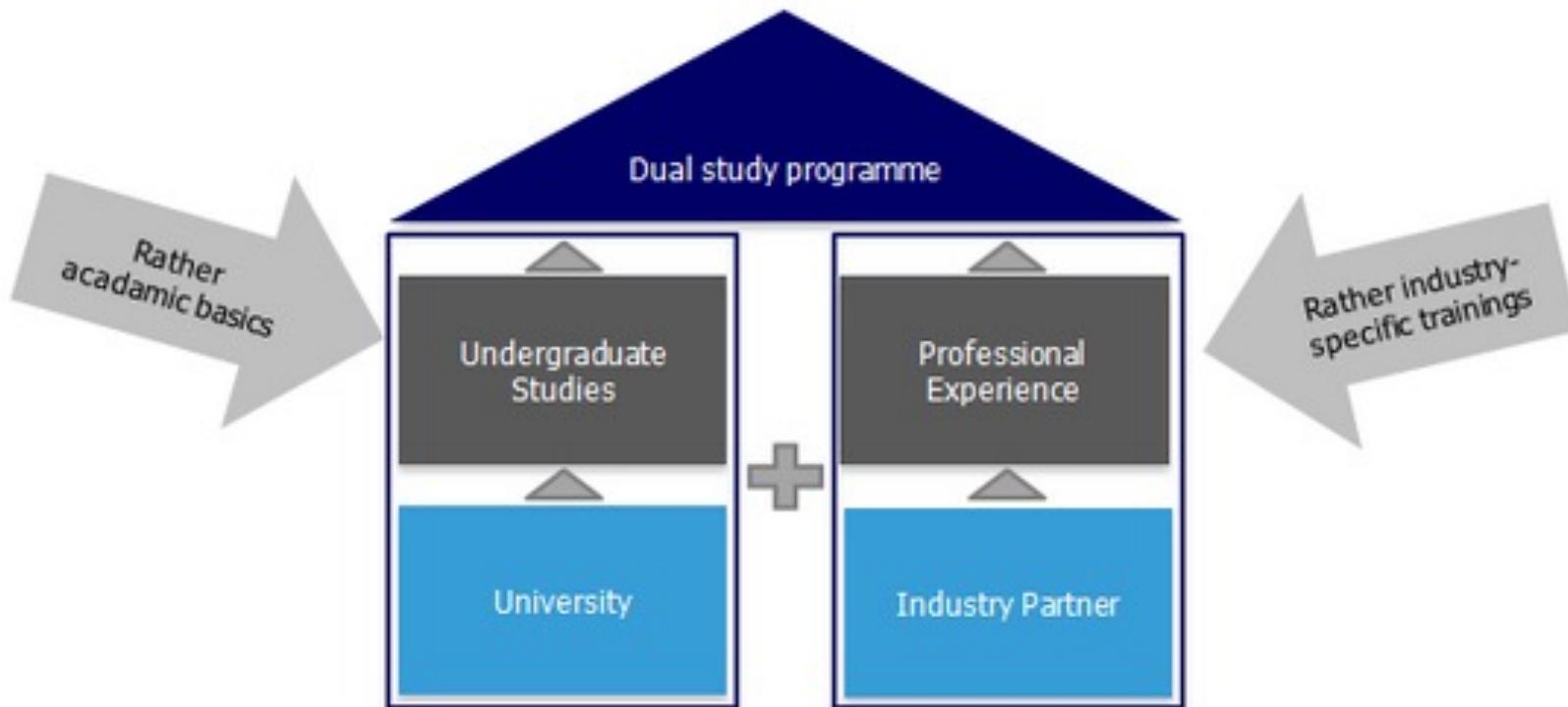
Questions & Comments

# Connection

<b>Dual study programmes (DE)</b>	<b>Associate Degree (NL)</b>	<b>Connected curriculum (NL)</b>
Companies together with universities of applied sciences offer programmes where a training qualification is combined with a higher education degree.	VET schools together with universities of applied sciences (hogeschool) offer associate degrees that are later fully recognised towards a bachelor at hogeschools.	The curriculum is designed in a way that integrates different qualification levels with each other. When progressing to the next qualification level fewer .

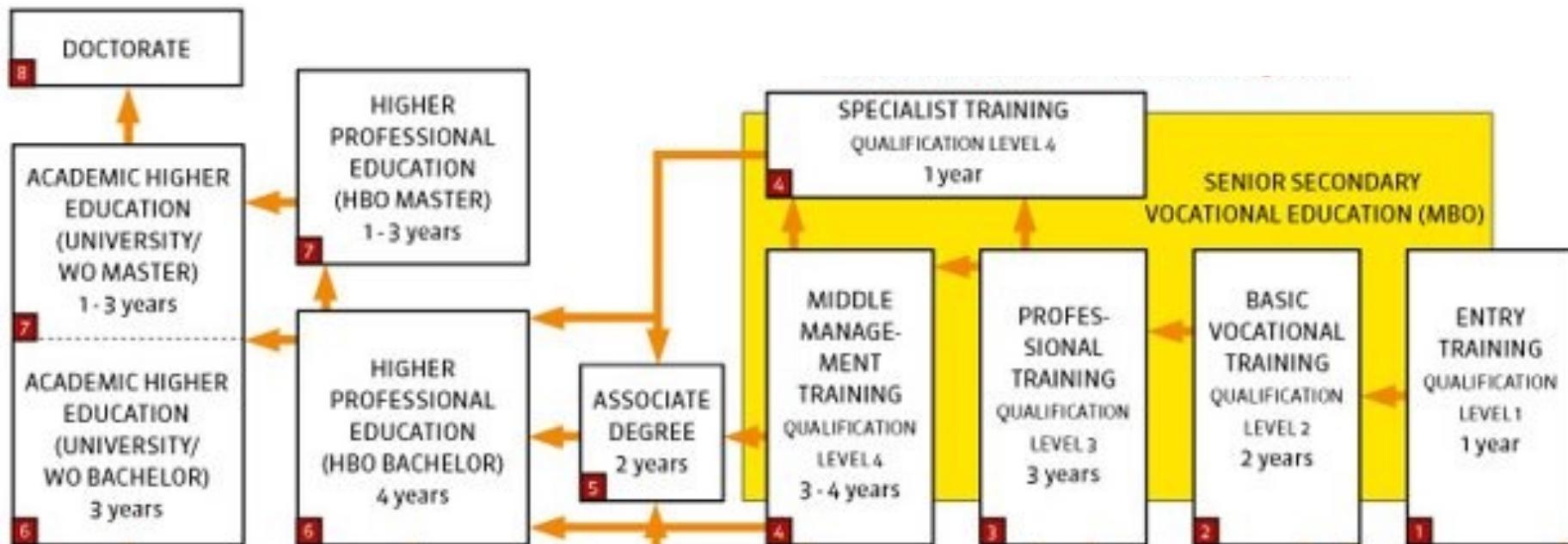
(Frommberger, 2019; Busse, 2019)

# Dual Study programmes in Germany



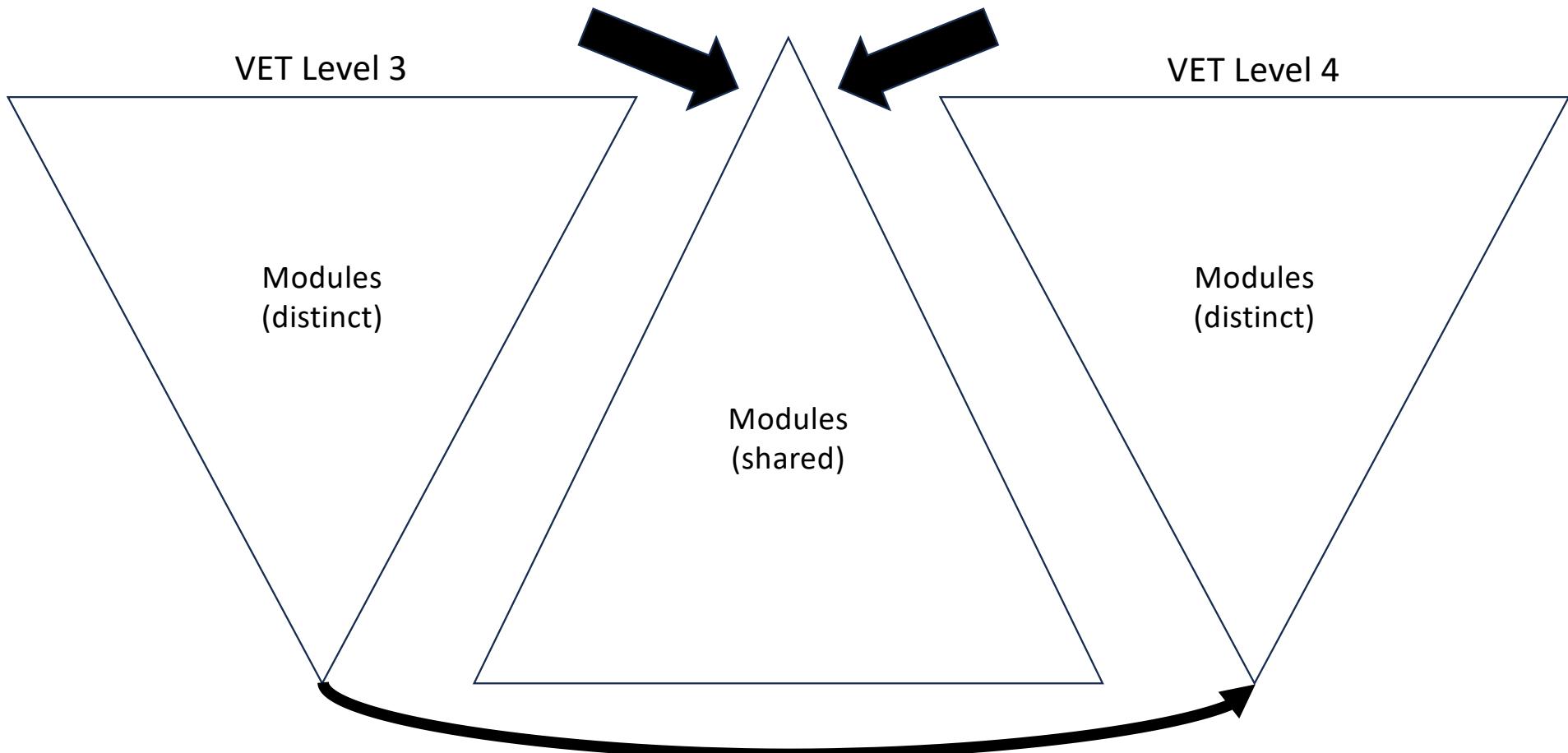
(<https://www.hs-osnabrueck.de/go-dual-south-africa/dual-study-concept/>)

# Associate Degrees in the Netherlands



(adapted from <https://www.tio.nl/en/companies/educational-levels/>)

# Connected curriculum (NL)



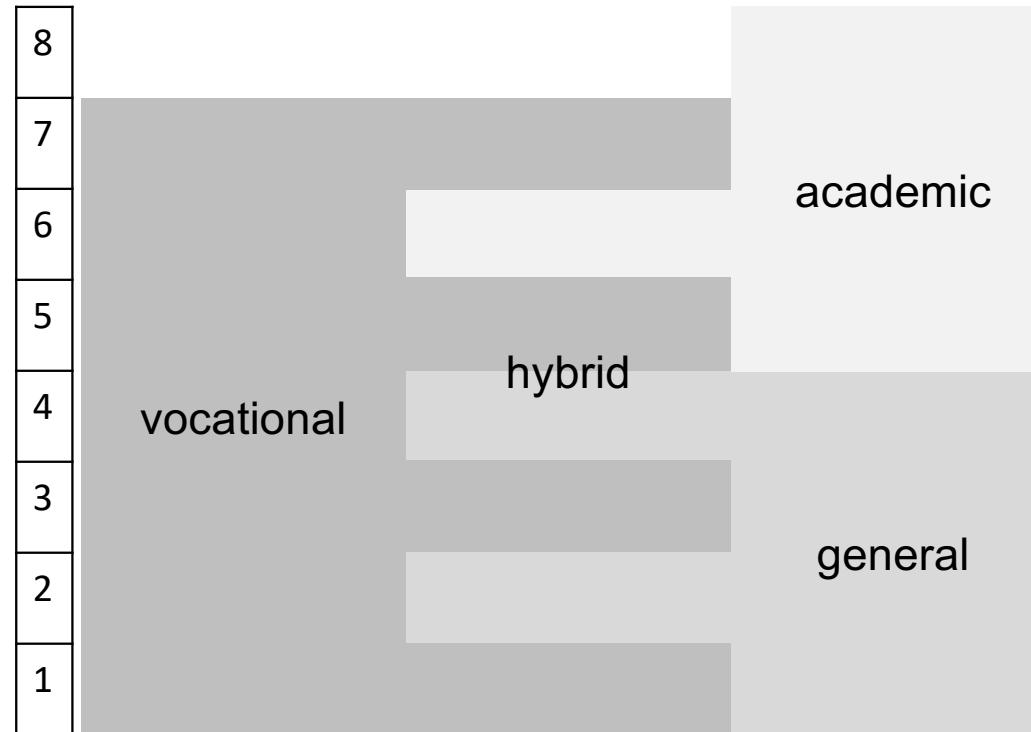
Where Sri Lanka needs to establish new organisational or curricular connections between VET and HE?

Questions & Comments

# Interim summary and further thoughts

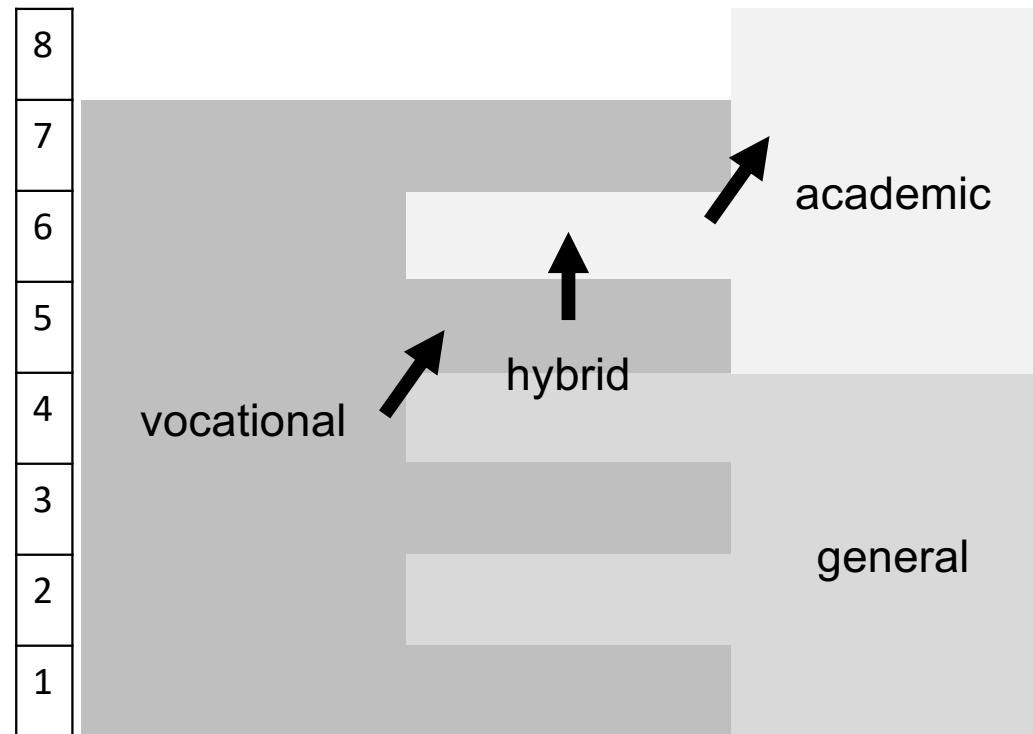
- Linking VET and HE strategies can be observed in many education systems around the world.
- These strategies are always accompanied by phenomena of non-permeability, as the reforms encounter existing structures whose logics are initially also enforced in the changed structures.
- These new barriers need to be analysed and problematised again and again in order to open up opportunities to develop potential for as many people as possible.

# Hybridisation in education



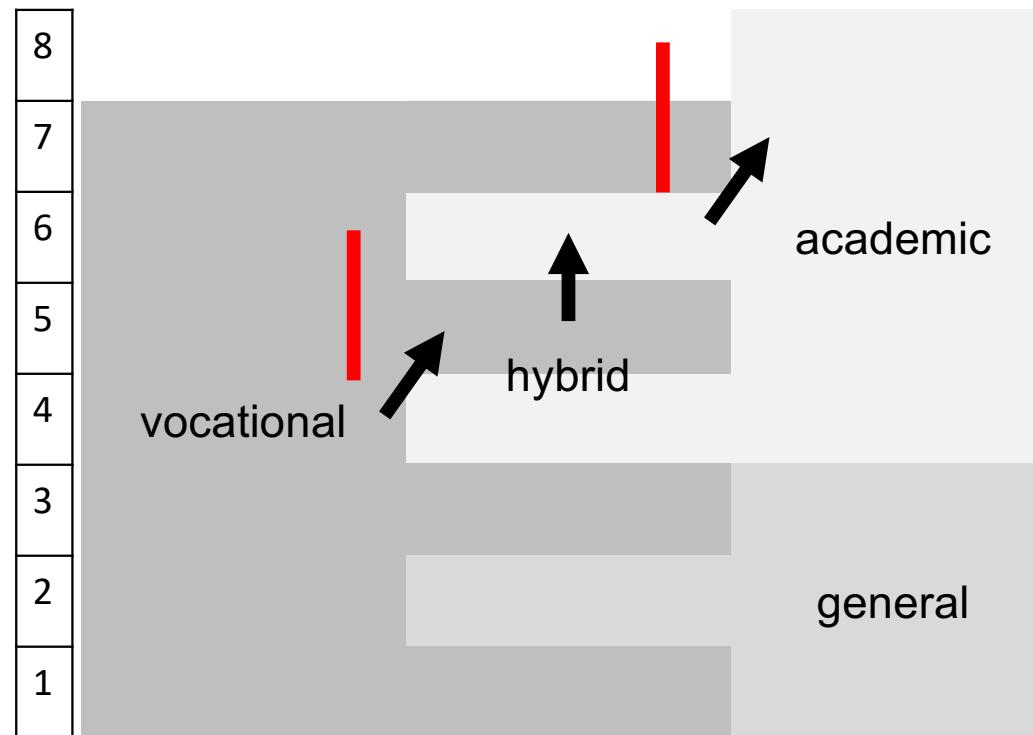
(based on Schmees, 2022)

# Hybridisation in education



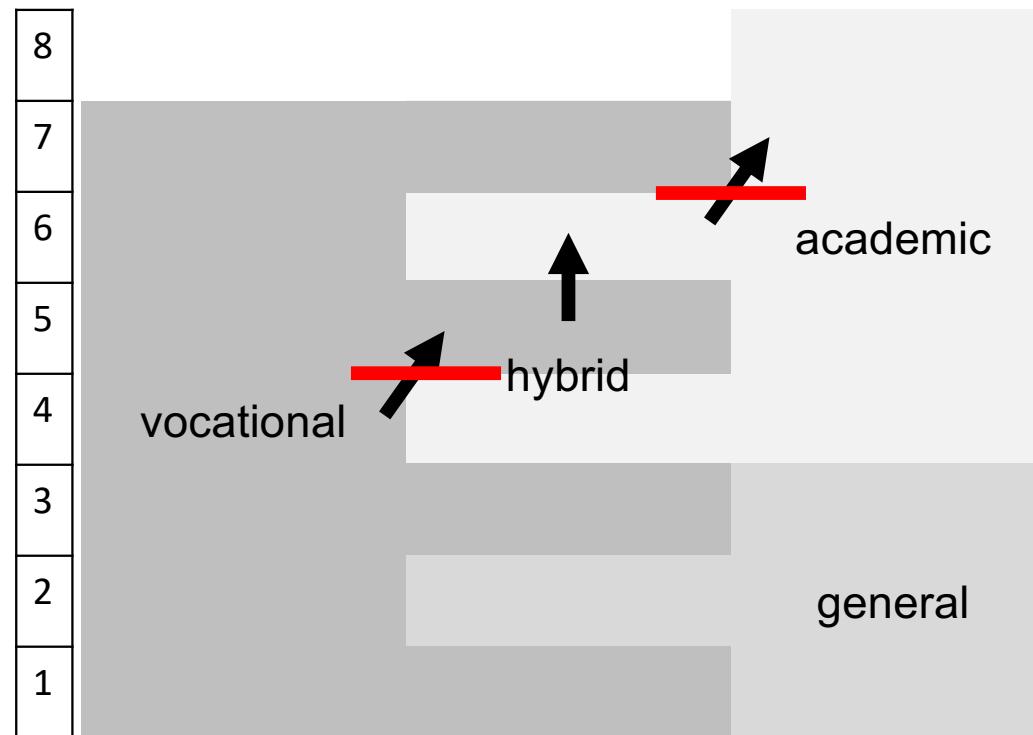
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# Hybridisation in education – two-door-concept



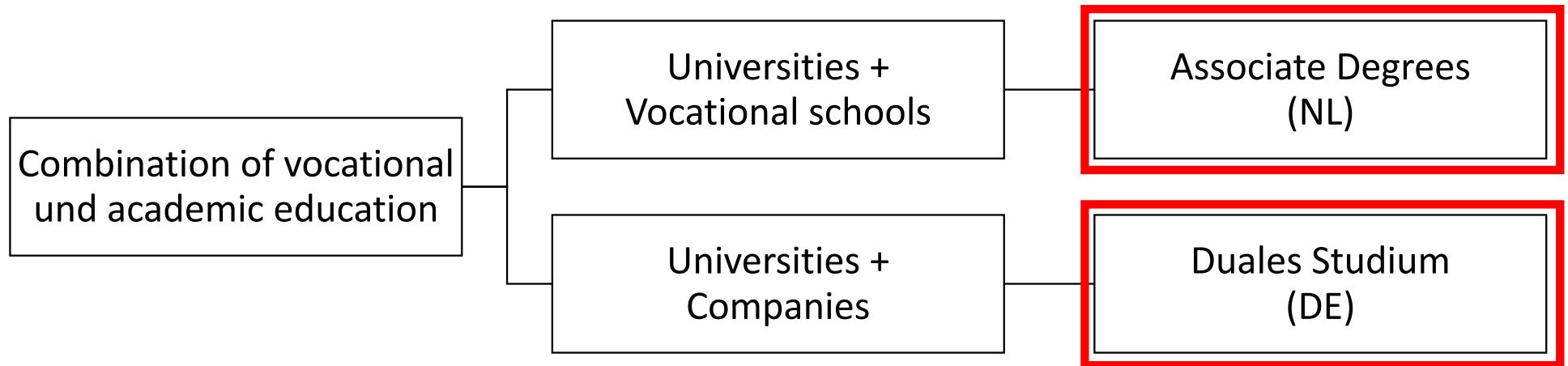
(based on Schmees, 2022)

# Hybridisation in education – two-door-concept



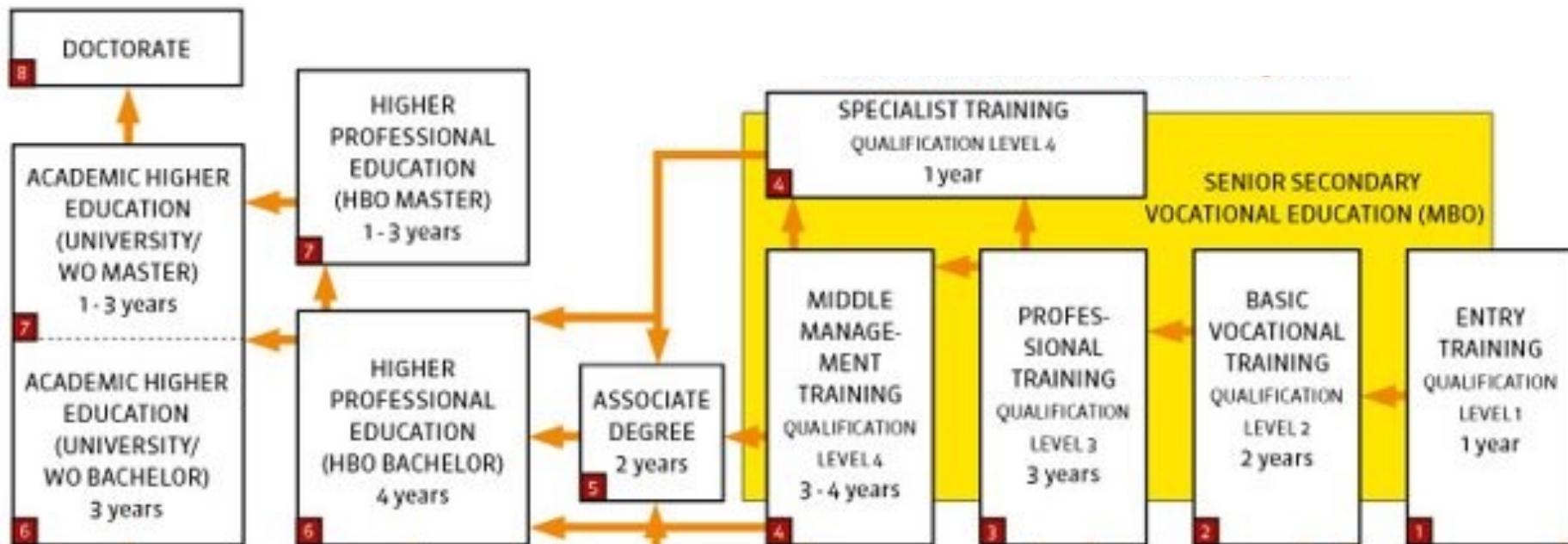
(based on Schmees, 2022)

# Hybrid programmes



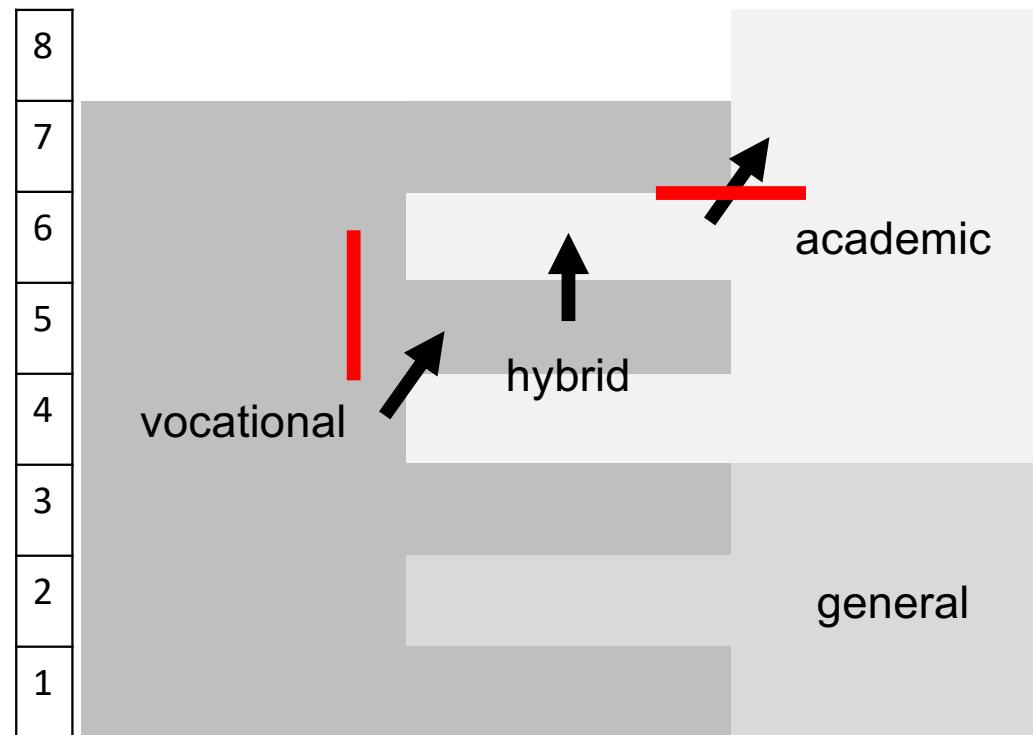
(see Frommberger & Schmees, 2023)

# Associate Degrees in the Netherlands



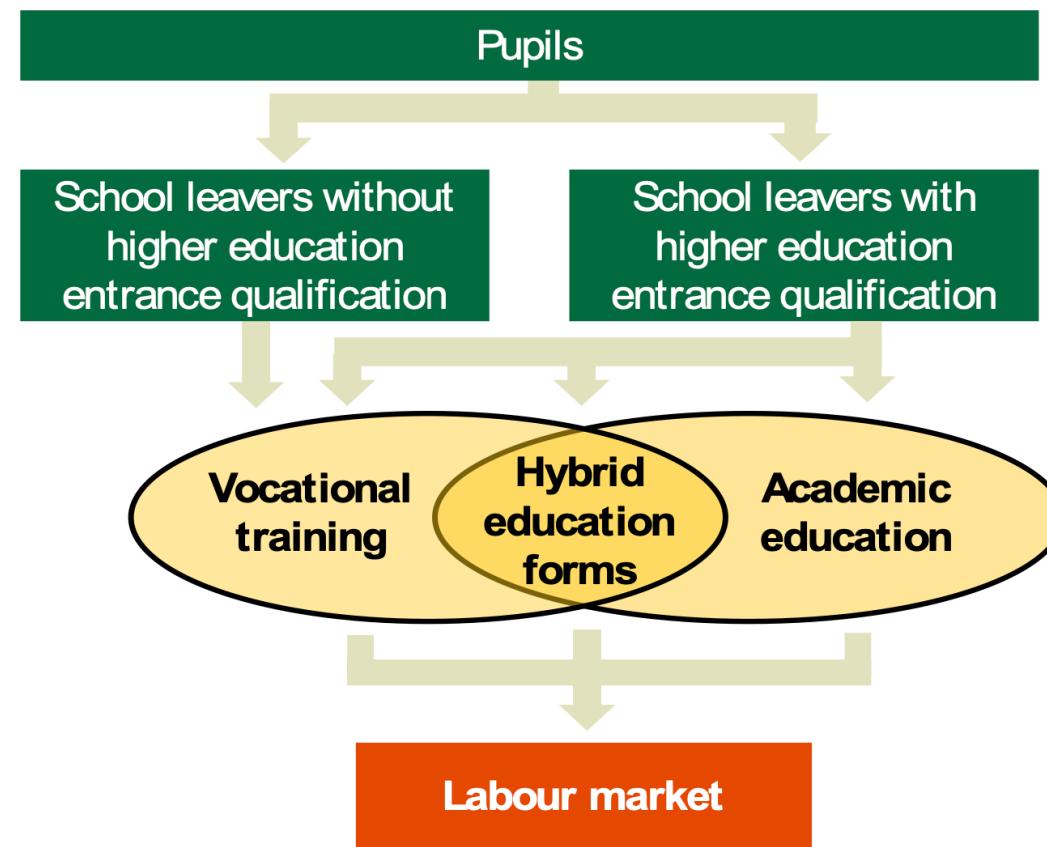
(adapted from <https://www.tio.nl/en/companies/educational-levels/>)

# Associate Degrees (and HBO) in the Netherlands



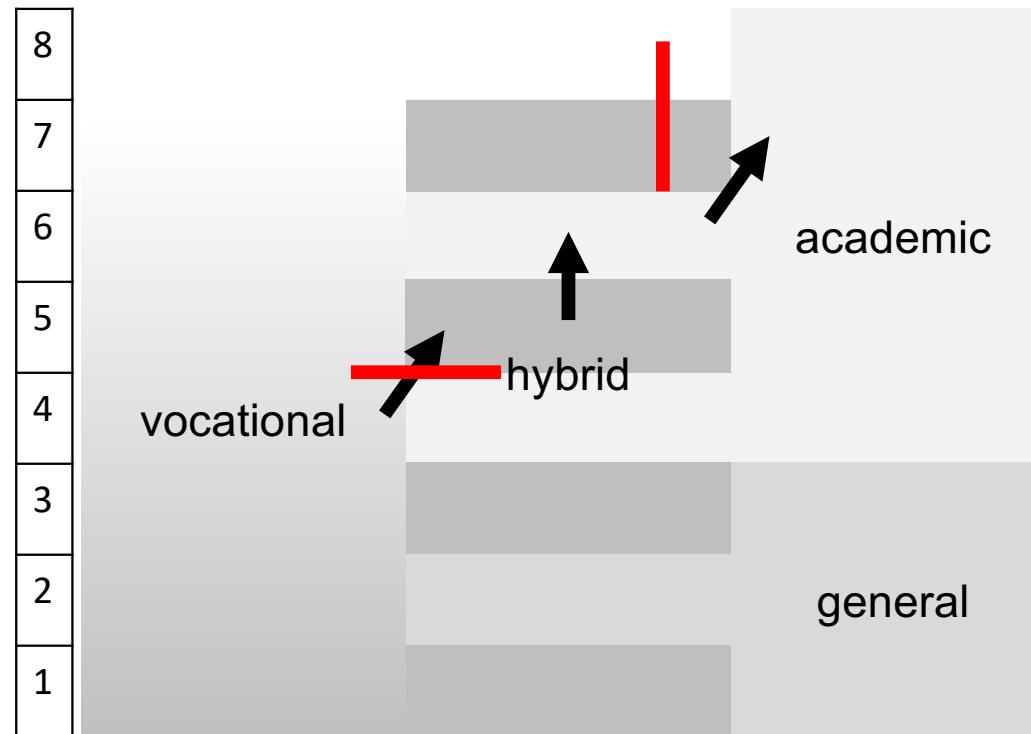
(based on Schmees, 2022)

# Dual Study programmes in Germany



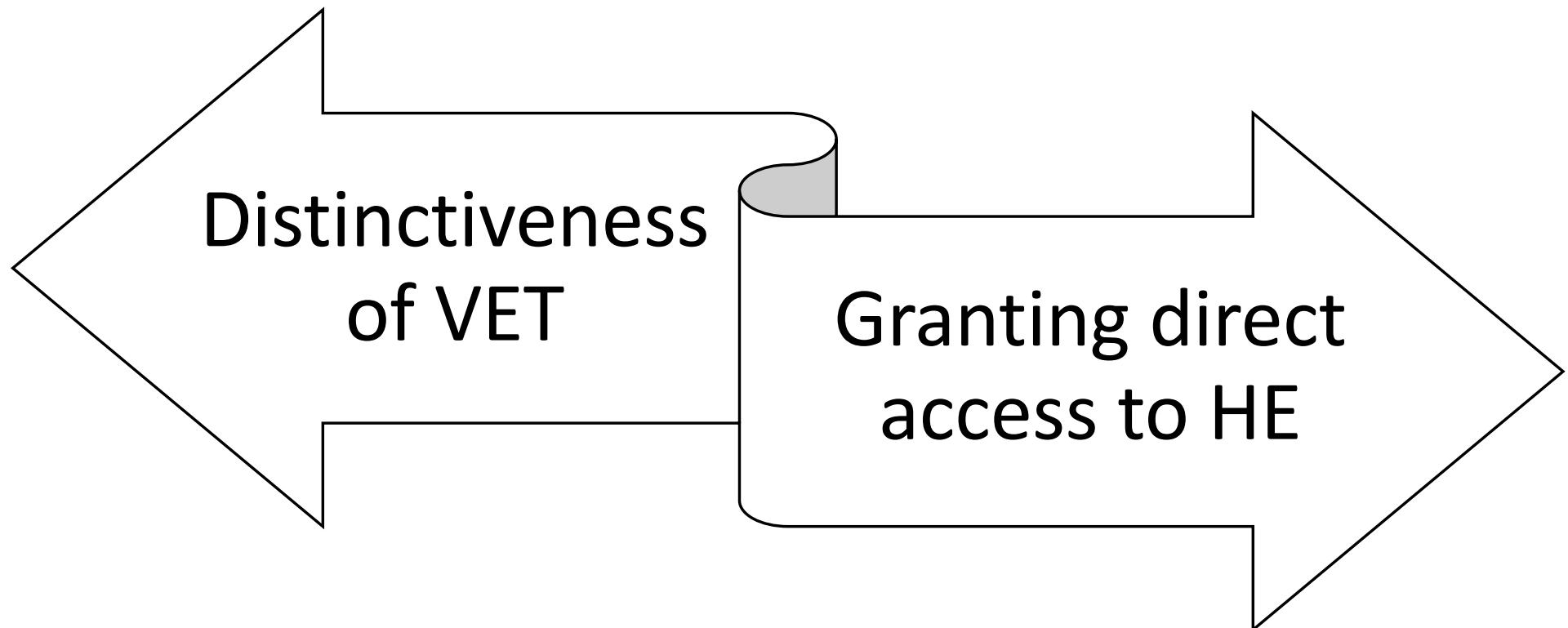
(Gersch, 2015)

# Dual Study programmes in Germany



(based on Schmees, 2022)

## Trade-off



# Concluding theoretical thoughts: Blankertz' education in the medium of vocation

## **Is vocational education possible?**

- General education is thus accessible as such, but only as specific/vocational education; thus, all education must be specific/vocational education.
- Cultural content is not educational as such; rather, selection must be sought for the realisation of competences.

## **Is it as valuable as general education?**

- However, a clear and uniform canon would depend on
  - „a unified worldview including the political-social orders,
  - an unbroken relationship to the cultural tradition, and
  - a relatively circumscribed and at least in its dynamics manageable scientific development.“ (Kollegstufe NRW, 1972)
- Since there cannot be a unifying canon, general education cannot be given a higher status than vocational education.

(Blankertz, 1963)

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Thank you

Questions & Comments

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