Virtual mobility

New steps towards increasing student's mobility

Erasmus / Socrates programmes

Bologna process

Student's mobility

International orientation of science

Objectives of mobility of students

Motivation of students to study abroad:

- to gain international experience and competence
- to approach other (often more specialised) study opportunities

Achievements – anno 2004

- Introduction of bachelor master programmes
- Quality assurance / accreditation in discussion
- Frequent use of ECTS
- Recognition of degrees expected to grow significantly
- Diploma supplement introduced
- More attention for collaboration among universities
- Student exchange is increasing (however slowly)

Concern

Focus at 'regular students'

More attention needed to:

- Life long learning
- Post experience / executive students

Inadequacy of traditional methods of student's exchange

Forms of mobility of students

Physical Mobility (PM)

- on-site: physical travel & stay in a country abroad
- for limited period
- takes substantial amount of time / creates additional cost
- student experiences face-toface activities and meetings, teaching and the everyday life of the country

 social, cultural and educational enrichment

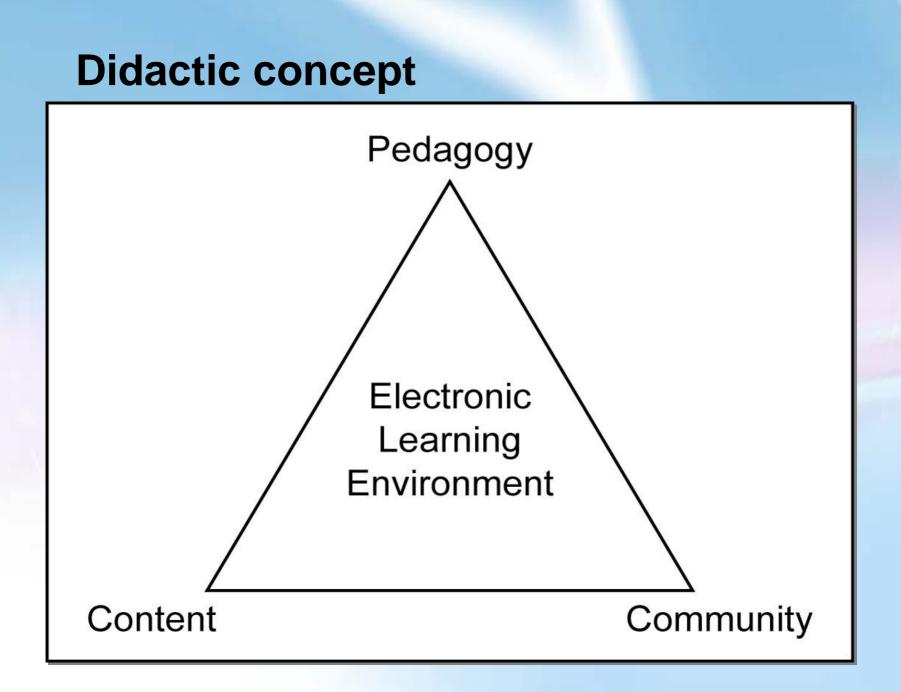
Virtual Mobility (VM)

- from home, university or work place / no physical stay abroad
- no restrictions in length of time spent studying
- time and cost effective
- no face-to-face activities
- access to courses and study schemes in foreign country; communication with teachers and fellow students abroad via ICT
- educational and intercultural competences

European Virtual Seminar on sustainable development

- Charles University in Prague (Czech Republic)
- COPERNICUS-Campus (Germany)
- Czech University of Agriculture in Prague (Czech Republic)
- Eszterházy Károly College (Hungary)
- Hochschüle Zittau-Görlitz (Germany)
- International Graduate School Zittau (Germany)
- Karkonosze College (Poland)
- Karlstad University (Sweden)
- Open Universiteit Nederland (The Netherlands)
- Technical University of Liberec (Czech Republic)

- University of Amsterdam (The Netherlands)
- University of Antwerp (Belgium)
- University of Bolognan (Italy)
- University of Bucharest (Rumania)
- University of Extremadura (Spain)
- University of Lüneburg (Germany)
- Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (The Netherlands)
- Wraclow University of Agriculture (Poland)
- Wraclow University of Economics (Poland)
- Wraclow University of Technology (Poland)



Pedagogy

collaborative learning via internet international and multidisciplinary compound groups three phases in EVS course:

- individual: electronic learning environment and team building
- group: research proposal, research, group report, policy summary
- chat session with an EU-representative and evaluation of the course

assessment and marking:

group products (report and policy summary) by the expert group process (cooperation group members) by the tutor

Content

Overall theme: Sustainable Development in Europe

Case studies

- Enlargement of the European Union and the agricultural policy. Case: Poland
- European spatial planning and policy. Case: the regions with the Mediterranean forest Dehesa
- Climate change and energy technology in industrial production. Case: pulp and paper industry
- Integrated water management. Implementation of the European Water Framework Directive. Case: Danube
- Nature and biodiversity conservation. Case: Rumanian forests
 OpenUniversiteitNederland

Community

student groups: international & multidisciplinary (4-6 members) tutors: coaching and assessing group process experts: assessing group products institutional coordinators: project management & formal issues

Details of forms of VM

Internation al learning experience	 Discussion groups, seminars, learning communities Physical and virtual components to be combined Electronic means for communication; CSCL
Courses from	- Special content or approach probably not available at home university
foreign institution	- Broader number of courses offered by universities
Joint courses,	 Updating skills, knowledge, competencies →enhance employability
programme s, degrees	 Offers and courses available at DTUs European course catalogue
Continuing profession al training	- Intercultural and complementary themes with international context
	 Completely new course or programme Combining existing courses and materials

Barriers to development of VM

- legislation and public perception (often: no official recognition of distance learning qualifications, regarded as inferior qualifications)
- ECTS is not universally adopted, and is not yet implemented as an accumulation system
- Diploma Supplement is not universally adopted
- Higher fees charged for non-resident students (no Erasmus-scheme-like subsidy available for VM)
- foreign language skills needed in reading, writing and speaking as prerequisite

Reflection on barriers of VM

Type of VM Main barriers	International learning experience	Courses from foreign institution	Joint courses, programmes, degrees	Continuing professional training	
Recognition/ Accreditation	Integration at university	Agreement by faculties	University and national rules	Relevance for job/career	
ECTS	ECTS course catalogue	Helps creditation	Quantification; not condition	ECATS EuroPass	
Diploma Supplement	Might be included	Contains description	Demonstrating international qualification	Improve acceptance & employability	
Fees	No specific fees	Charging per course	Same price for students	Market prices	
Language	 Most likely English – different levels of competence needed Examinations: mother language, materials: different languages Multi-lingual and hence intercultural communication systems 				

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