

UNIVERSITY OF BIAŁYSTOK

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

ACADEMIC YEAR 2021/2022

Course: Comparative Education	ECTS Points: 4	
Course Code: 0800-ERA-7ICD		
Language: English		
Course description:		
Students gain general orientation in comparative edu-	cation. They obtain basic knowledge of	
comparative education and understand its importance	for analysing educational reality in the	
contemporary world. Students are able to analyse e	educational facts in different countries,	
explain their complexity taking into account political,	economic, social and cultural context of	
particular countries. Students develop their cognitive	1 1 0	
educational phenomena in comparative and internati		
able to use comparative analysis method in order to cl	haracterize education in the world.	
Lecturer: Agata Butarewicz-Głowacka, PhD		
	Number of hours: 30	
Semester: winter	Lecture:	
	Classes: 30	
Courses to be completed before enrollment to the	course:	
A student should have basic knowledge of pedagogy, sociology of education, history of		
education, methodology of educational research. A student should also possess language and		
communication competences in order to express	and exchange opinions and formulate	
independents		

Substantive content

Classes	Number of hours
1. Comparative education as an independent scientific discipline.	2
2. Theoretical foundations of international comparative research.	
3. Towards learning society. Organizational types of learning. Components of	
learning society. Four pillars of education: learning to know, learning to do,	
learning to live together, learning to be.	
4. Priorities of education policy in Europe: equality of educational	4
opportunities (towards disabled students, immigrants and illiterates),	
improvement of the quality of education, a new model of a teacher, European	
ideal of education.	
5. Examples of alternative educational systems in Europe. Alternative	
education on the basis of homeschooling in European countries.	

6. Key competences in Europe in the light of Eurydice Report: Developing	
Key Competences at School in Europe: Challenges and Opportunities for	
Policy.	
7. Education in European countries in the light of educational research by	2
Eurydice, Eurostat, PISA, IEA.	
8. European educational programmes.	2
9. Educational systems in chosen European countries – comparative analysis.	
10. Comprehension	2

Aim of the course:

- 1. A student knows basic terminology used in social policy, has basic knowledge of the location of social policy among other disciplines and understands its specificity as an academic discipline and as the activities of the state.
- 2. A student has basic knowledge of international, European and non-governmental objects of social policy.
- 3. A student is able to use basic terminology of social policy to diagnose, analyse and interpret social issues in the world in the context of political, economic, social and cultural situation of different countries.
- 4. A student recognizes the importance of social policy in the fight against social marginalization.

Teaching methods:

lecture, discussion, project assignments, individual consultations

Literature:

"Comparative Education", "Comparative Education Review"

Hayden, M., Introduction to International Education. International Schools and their Communities, Sage, London, 2006.

Woods, P.A., Woods G.J.(Eds.), Alternative Education for the 21st Century. Philosophies, Approaches, Visions, Palgrave Macmillan, New York, 2009.

Key Data on Education in Europe 2012, Educational, Audiovisual and Culture Executive, Brussels, 2012.

Focus on Higher Education in Europe: the Impact of the Bologna Process, Educational, Audiovisual and Culture Executive, Brussels, 2010,

http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/education/eurydic%20/documents/key_data_series/134EN.pdf

White paper on education and training. Teaching and learning. Towards the learning society, http://ec.europa.eu/languages/documents/doc409_en.pdf

Internet resources

Forms and conditions of credit:

Assessment on the grounds of a student's individual written test, group projects, attendance and active participation.

A course is led in a form of classes stimulating students to work independently and in groups. Interactive projects, which require involvement, responsibility and creativity, prepared and presented by students, constitute an important component of the classes. In order to complete a course a student needs to attend classes regularly, actively participate in classes, fulfil all the assignments, pass the test and prepare and present a project concerning an educational system in a chosen country.