

108 年度我國高等教育資歷架構內涵之研究

摘要

在全球化的趨勢下，國家資歷架構為跨國與國、區域與區域之間資歷銜接重要工具。因各國資歷之類型、系統與架構皆不同，故需要一清晰且完整之架構，界定不同資歷的層級，以利資歷對接與資歷認可。我國教育部亦於 2018 年開始發展臺灣高等教育資歷架構(Taiwan Qualifications Framework in Higher Education, TWQF-HE)，並初步以歐洲資歷架構(European Qualifications Framework, EQF)與東協資歷架構指引(ASEAN Qualifications Reference Framework, AQRF)為參照，研擬高等教育的資歷描述，向國際社會推展臺灣高等教育，擴大國際能見度。

本研究接續前期之研究，就我國高等教育資歷架構內涵進行探討，首先以新自由主義觀點分析資歷架構做為政策工具之影響，並以歐洲、亞洲及大洋洲 6 個主要國家為個案，進行層級描述(level descriptors)之分析比較，最後探討學習成效如何定義層級描述。為達此研究目的，本研究以文件分析、焦點座談與專家訪談等方式，進行資料蒐集，以做為發展臺灣高等教育資歷架構層級描述之參考方向。

本研究有以下幾項發現：首先，分析比較各國資歷架構層級描述內容，並結合大專校院焦點座談及國內外專家訪談，以「知識」(knowledge)、「技能」(skills)、「自主及責任」(autonomy and responsibility)為向度，建構臺灣高等教育資歷架構之層級描述。此外，本研究也透過與大專校院代表溝通凝聚共識，且藉由期刊與出版品宣導資歷架構之概念，獲得正向回應。其顯示臺灣高等教育資歷架構內涵及方向有其可行性。本研究建議未來宜持續推廣臺灣高等教育資歷架構，結合終身學習(lifelong learning)之國際發展趨勢，與政府各部會進行溝通達成共識，以在未來發展永續之臺灣高等教育資歷架構。

關鍵字：資歷架構、臺灣高等教育資歷架構、學習成效、層級描述、
資歷互認

The study of Taiwan Qualification Framework for Higher Education: the development of draft level descriptors

Abstract

Under the impact of globalization, national qualifications framework (NQF) becomes an essential bridge for education, labor market, talent mobility between nations around the world. This is due to great differences of the education systems and occupational tracks of different nations which are rooted deeply in the culture and history of the countries. Thus, NQF which creates the common and transparent structure of different educational and occupational system becomes critical for all nations. In 2018, the Ministry of Education started to develop the draft of the Taiwan Qualifications Framework in higher education (TWQF-HE), and used both the European Qualifications Framework (EQF) and ASEAN Qualifications Reference Framework (AQRF) as reference framework in order to connect the higher education of Taiwan with the world.

This study carries on the pilot study in 2018 and development the descriptors of the TWQF-HE. Using the theoretical framework of neo-liberalism and the implantation of NQF as policy tool, and this study explore 6 NQFs across Europe, Asia and the Pacific. The study also compares the level descriptors between the 6 nations using the data analysis software MAXQDA. Overall, 4 focus groups and 1 expert consultant meeting were held to collect data and discuss the appropriateness of the descriptor of level 8 to level 5. In addition, the study drafted the TWQF-HE with three domain: knowledge, skills and autonomy and responsibility. Also, this study aims to promote the concept of NQF to the public through publications. Finally, the findings of this study suggests that the TWQF-HE shall be a flexible framework which should change

according to the need of the nation and society. Furthermore, this study also suggests that the concept of life-long learning should be included in the descriptor in the near future.

Key words: National qualifications framework, Taiwan Qualifications Framework of Higher Education, learning outcome, level descriptors, qualifications recognition