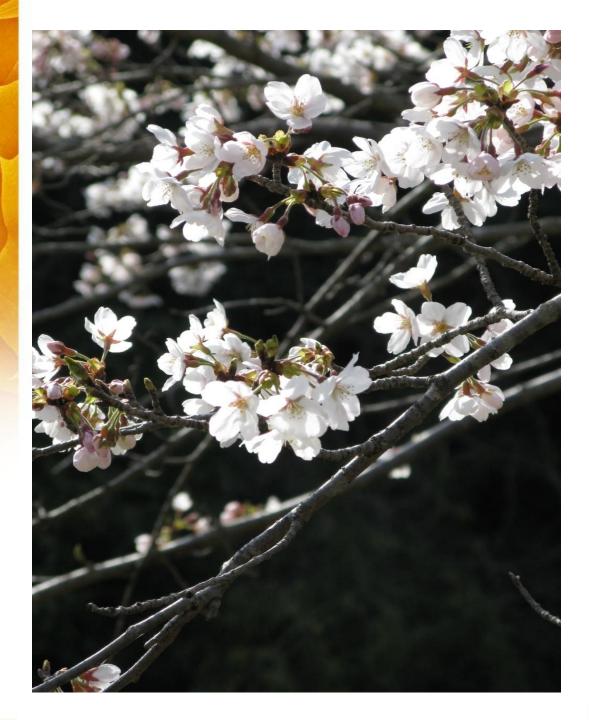
# On Cultural Perspectives in Higher Education Studies

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## high culture?



## environment, material conditions & <sup>3</sup> cultural artifacts?



#### Culture?

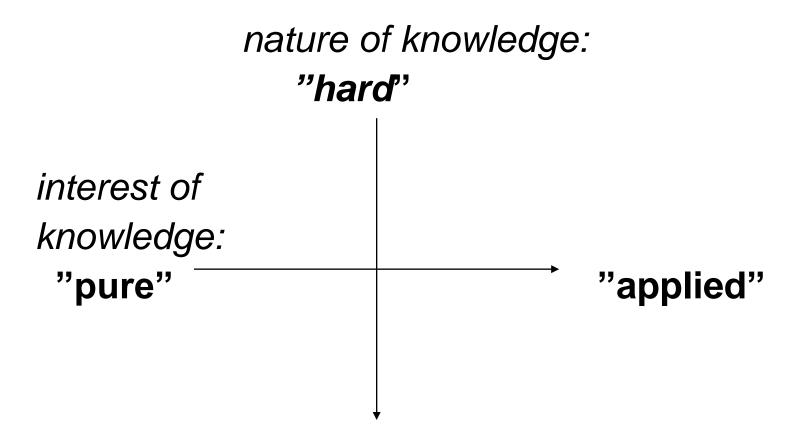
- A Social phenomenon: Cultures develop in time (history, traditions) space & contexts: geographical & climatic, economic, political
- Cultures based on socially constructed, shared & contested understandings. Moral orders: "what is considered to be good, right, desirable & valued as opposed to what is regarded as bad, wrong, avoidable & despised"
- An Intellectual device: 1) "Network of meanings" (Geertz 1973) 2) "webs of significance where people simultaneoulsy create and exist within culture (Tierney & Rhoads 1993)

## Two Main Traditions of Cultural Studies in Higher Education

- Institutional perspective (1930s => )
- -how to understand differences of students
- -how to understand differences of academics
- -serve often institutional leadership
- Disciplinary cultures (1970s => )
- -related to sociology of science: Kuhn / 'paradigm', Snow / "Two cultures"
- How the nature of problem is related with organisation of research & acad. Work?



### Disciplinary Cultures (Becher 1989)



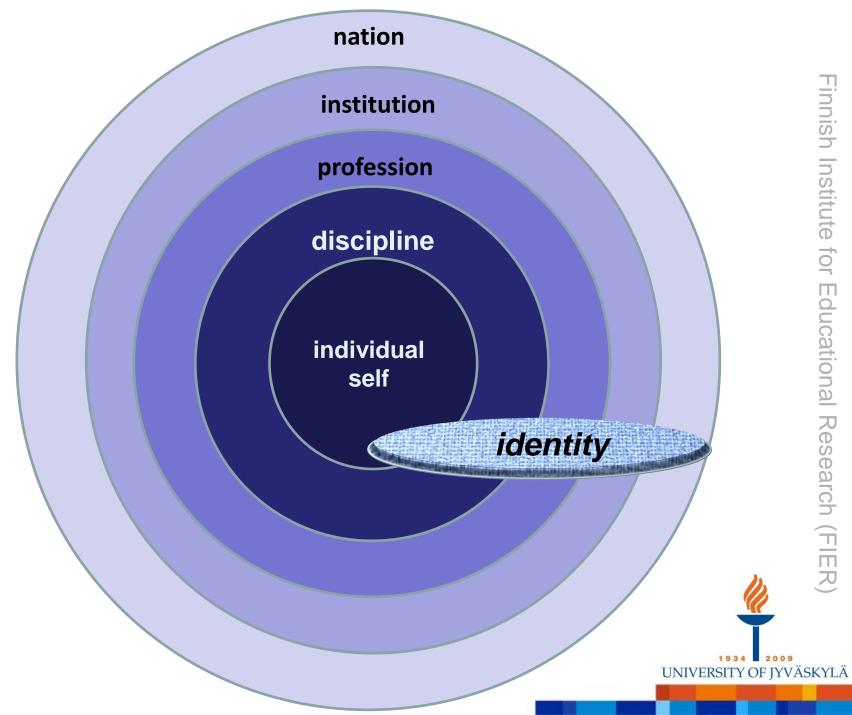
"soft"



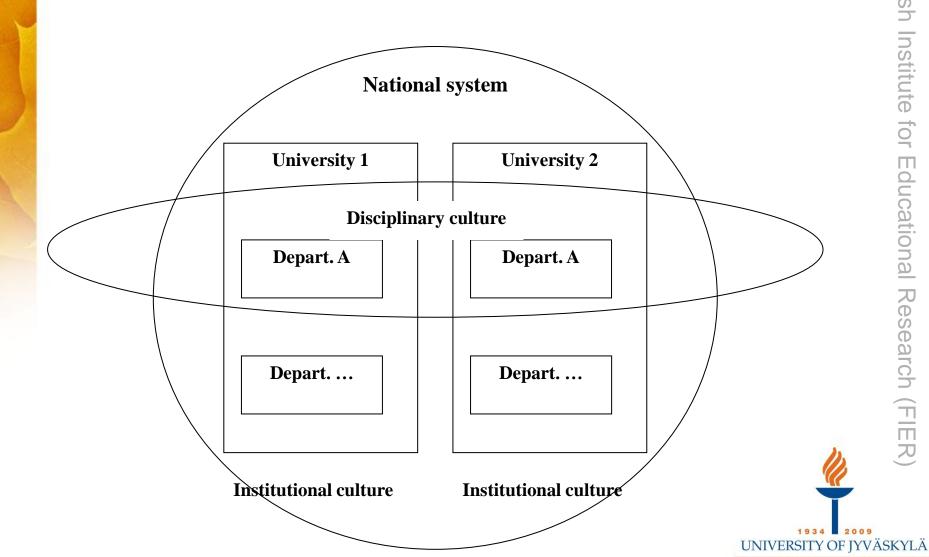
## Other Cultural Contexts & Significant others

- Identity is a process (significant others)
- National culture & traditions, family relations
- Institutional memory & identity (saga)
- Professional traditions (& connections)
- Disciplinary culture (traditions & colleagues)
- Self, or individual, or habitus, cultural & social capital





#### The Interaction between different cultural environmnets (Välimaa 1995, Cai 2007)



## Institutional identity

- Basic question: "Who are we as an organization?"
- within the parameters of a defined identityclaim conceptual domain -what?
- associated phenomenological markers of identity-referencing discourse: how, when, why?
- related concepts: organizational culture, image



#### Institutional culture: "check list"

- Mission: how is it defined? Is it used as a basis for decisions?
- Environment: how is it defined? Relationships & attitudes?
- Leadership: what is expected from leaders? Formal and/or informal leaders?
- Strategy: who makes decisions? How to reach them? Consequences of bad decisions?
- Information: who has it? how does it spread?
- Socialization: what one has to know to succeed in an organization? How are new members socialized? (Tiemey 2008)

### Where to pay attention to?

- Environment -architecture, inside & outside
- Communication: verbal & non-verbal, written
- How to make academic knowledge from what you see & experience?
- visual methods
- ethnographic methods (field notes, partricipant observations, auto-biography)
- Field knowledge



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