

## **Policy Roundtable 6**

# Knowledge-based artisanal futures?

Jeanne Gamble
Carel Garisch, Marianne Spies, Vanessa Davidson, Jane Gallagher

## **Local Context: Artisan training**

• In February 2013, the Honourable Minister of Higher Education and Training, Dr Blade Nzimande, declared 2013 **The Year of the Artisan**. Following the phenomenal success of that programme, which he and I successfully promoted in all 9 provinces over the past year, today I have the pleasure of officially launching the Decade of the Artisan. Starting with today's launch event, the Department is embarking on a ten-year campaign called **2014 – 2024 Decade of the Artisan**, which will be run under the theme:

### "It's cool to be a 21st Century Artisan".

(Media Statement by Deputy Minister of HET at the launch of the Decade of the Artisan, 3 February 2014)

• In areas of work such as the artisan trades, apprenticeships have traditionally been the pathway to qualifications; however, the apprenticeship system has been allowed to deteriorate since the mid-1980s, resulting in a shortage of mid-level skills in the engineering and construction fields. Re-establishing a good artisan training system is an urgent priority; the current target is for the country to produce 30 000 artisans a year by 2030.

(White Paper for Post-School Education and Training, 2013: xvi)

Global context: Technological progression leads to increasing economic reliance on knowledge-driven business

### **Research Question**

Work futures for artisans/technicians (DEMAND)







Qualification futures for artisans/technicians (SUPPLY)

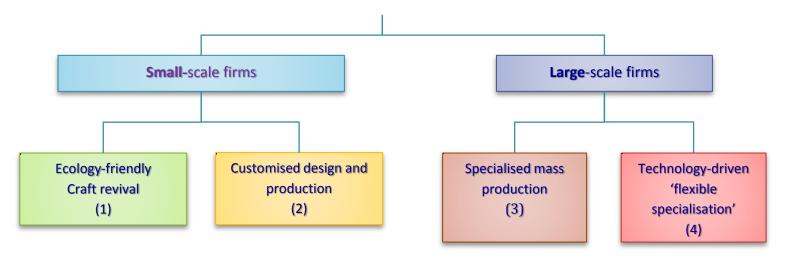
## Units of Analysis: Artisans of the future

- Sector I: Engineering:
   671203 Mechatronics Technician
- Sector 2: Boat Building
   684 907 Boat builder and repairer
- Sector 3: Hospitality:
   681201 Confectionary Baker
- Sector 4: Film

  Camera operator (not gazetted)

## Where to look?

# Artisanal Futures Forms of specialisation





### WORK

Context of Application

Context of Implication

Manufacture & Maintenance Design

Certainty

Risk

Standardisation

Innovation

Routine, supervised

Self-directed

# What knowledge and skill?

	SITUATED KNOWLEDGE (Specific)	FORMAL KNOWLEDGE (General)
PROCEDURES	'How to' knowledge  Work routines learned through everyday experience (not written down)	Systems knowledge Formally codified work procedures (written down)
PRINCIPLES	Craft Knowledge  (Principle visualised through drawings and sketches)	Scientific knowledge  (Principles written down in symbols and words)
	К3	<b>K4</b>

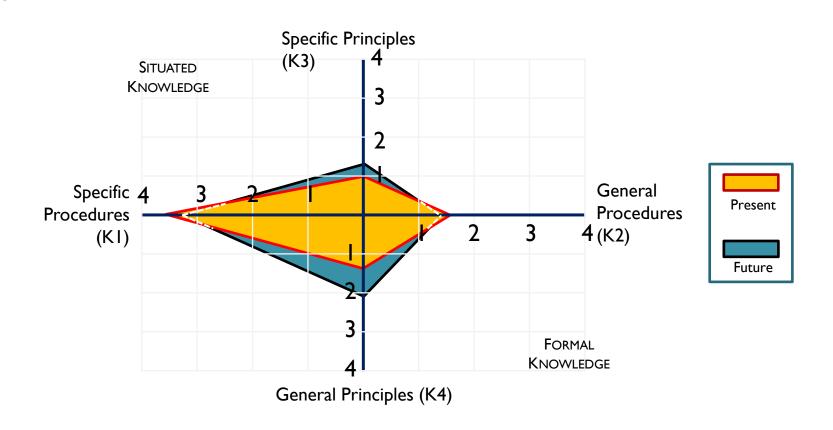
## What did we find?

Three simultaneous and either complementary or opposing universal trends.

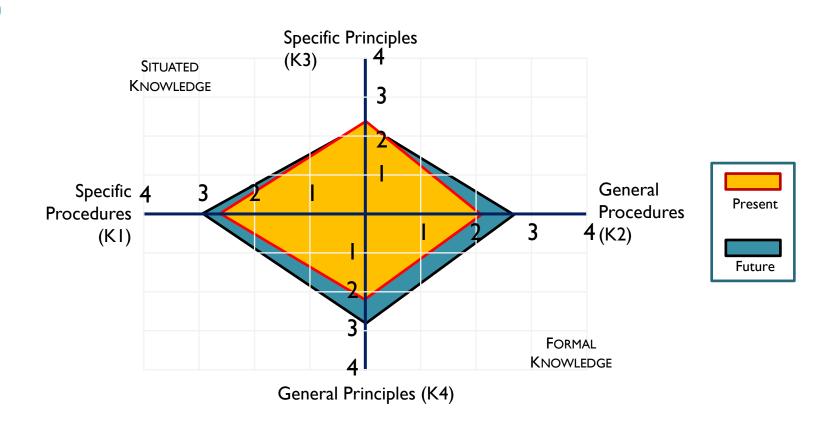
- (I) Attempts by all jobs to minimise risk and wastage and increase certainty and predictability of end-result.

  Standardisation of work, usually through uniform work routines imposed by mechanisation and digitalisation.
- (2) A complementary trend was the coding of work routines into written down **Standard Operating Procedures** (SOPs), which are universally benchmarked.
- (3) An opposing trend was the constant drive towards product and service **innovation** to maintain or increase market share.

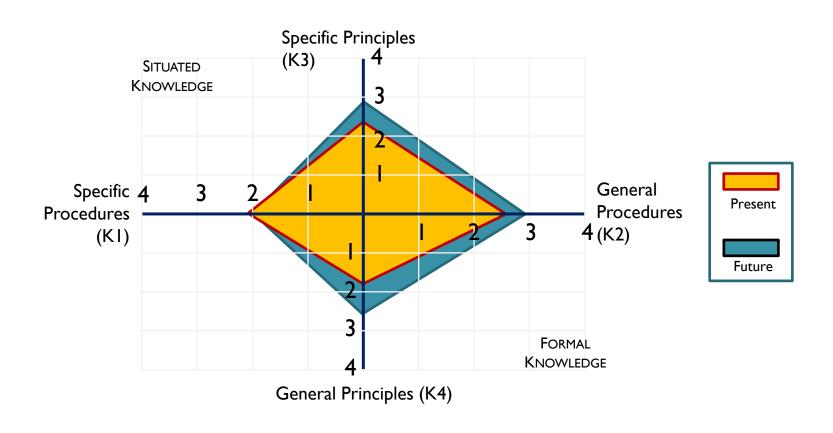
#### **BAKING** (General)



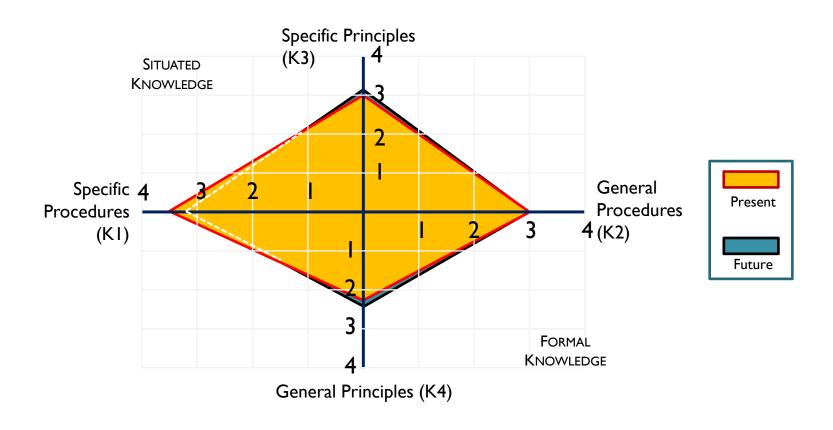
#### **BOAT BUILDING (General)**



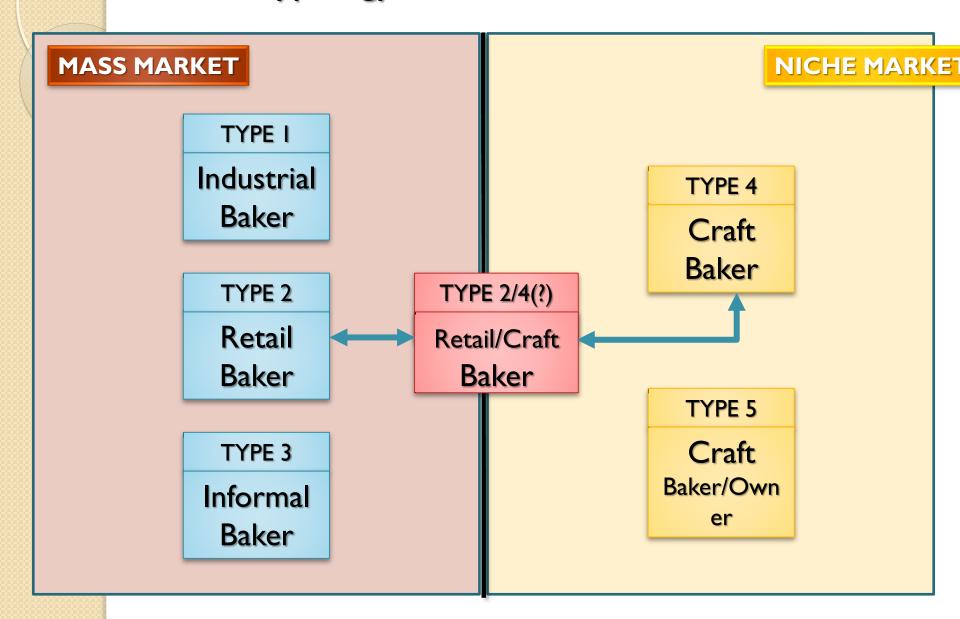
#### FILM MAKING (General)



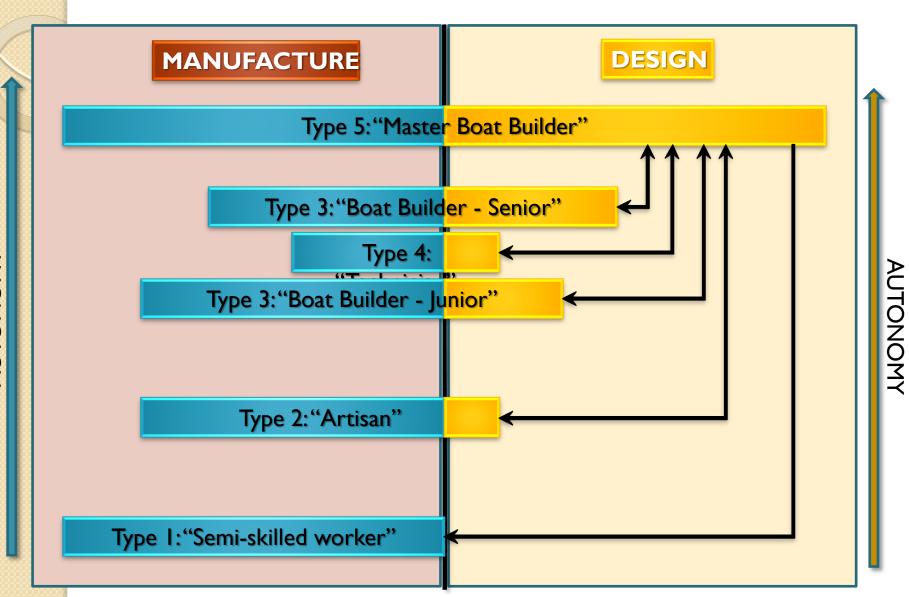
#### **MECHATRONICS** (General)



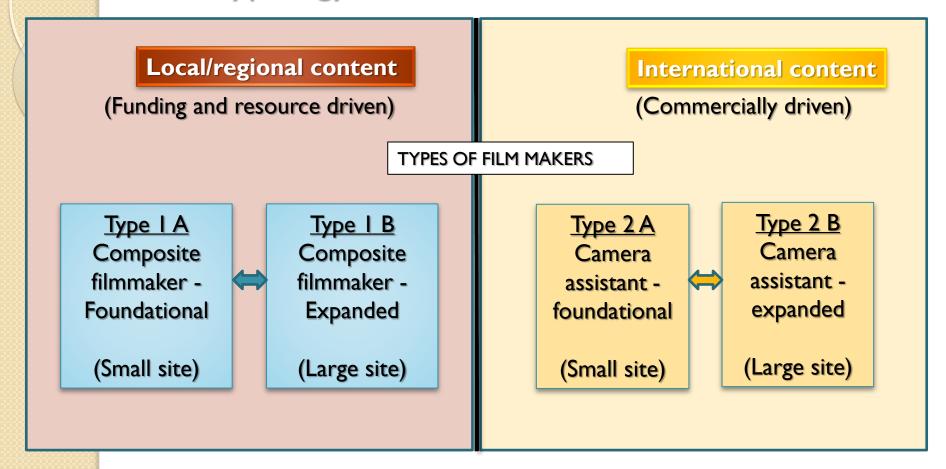
# Typology of the baker artisan



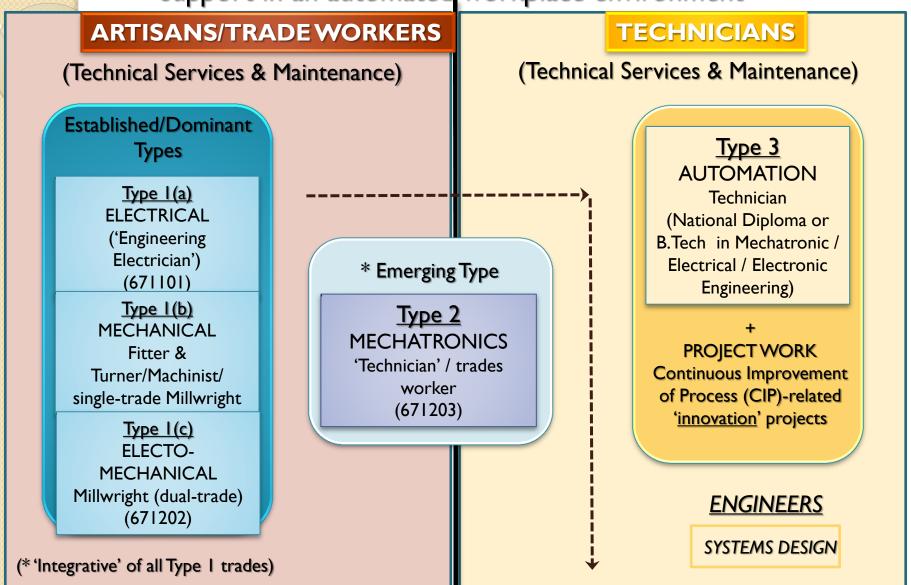
## Typology of the boat-building artisan



## Typology of the film-maker artisan



Typology of 'collective team' for providing technical and maintenance support in an automated workplace environment



## **Implications**

# Work futures for artisans/technicians (DEMAND)

'G

'Gap' analysis

?

Qualification futures for artisans/technicians (SUPPLY)