



Exploring designerly ways of knowing

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Introduction

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- Computer Science
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What's it all about?

- Cultures of education
- Designerly ways of knowing
 - Design methodologies
 - Design products





Cultures of education



"The collected experience of the material culture, and the collected body of experience, skill and understanding embodied in the arts of planning, inventing, making and doing" Royal College of Art (1979)

ocalauréat International

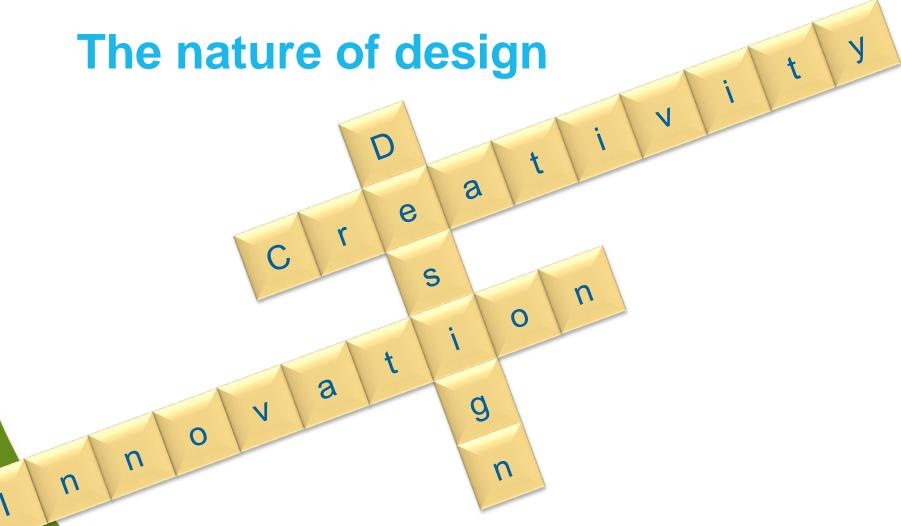


Contrasting science, humanities and Design

	Science	Humanities	Design
Language	Numeracy	Literacy	Modelling
Area of study	The Natural World	Human experience	The artificial world
Methodology	Controlled experiment	Analogy	Modelling
	Classification	Metaphor	Pattern-formation
	Analysis	Evaluation	Synthesis
Values	Objectivity	Subjectivity	Practicality
	Rationality	Imagination	Ingenuity
	Neutrality	Commitment	Empathy
	Concern for 'truth'	Concern for 'justice'	Concern for 'appropriateness'











Ways of knowing – Areas of knowledge

Ways of knowing

- Language
- Sense perception
- Emotion
- Reason
- Imagination
- Faith
- Intuition
- Memory

Areas of knowledge

- Mathematics
- Natural sciences
- Human sciences
- History
- The arts
- Ethics
- Religious knowledge systems
- Indigenous knowledge systems





Designerly ways of knowing

Design processes

- Solution-focussed
- Wicked problems
- Using codes

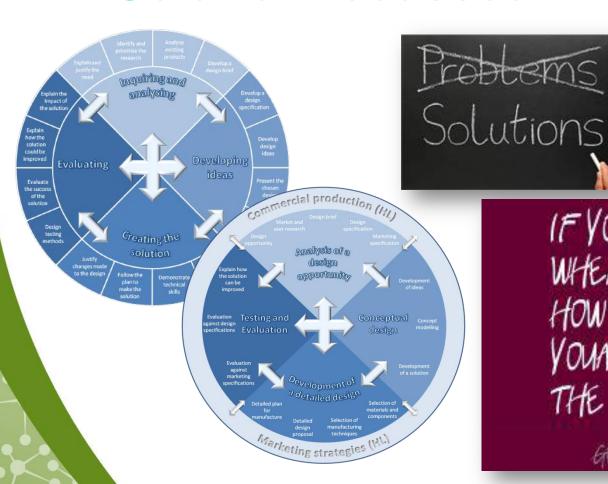
Design products

- The wealth of knowledge embodied in objects
- Objects as a form of knowledge available to everyone
- Invention comes before theory





Solution-focussed



IF YOU TELL PEOPLE
WHERE TO GO, BUT NOT
HOW TO GET THERE,
YOUR LL BE MINIZED AT
THE RESULTS.

GEORGE S PATTON





Wicked problems

A wicked problem is a form of social or cultural problem that is difficult to solve because of Half-

incomplete, contradicate of and changing requirements.

Half the solution to any problem lies in defining it.

tippytoediet.com

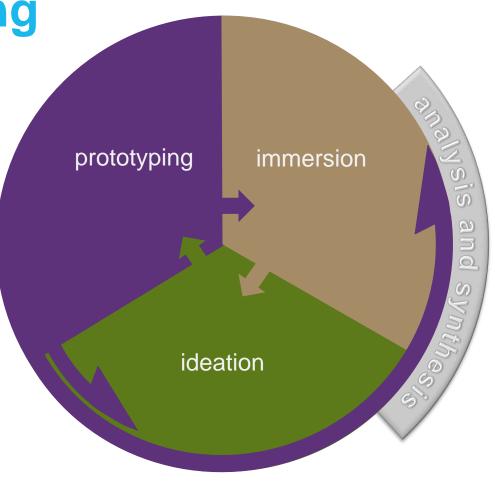




Design thinking

"[Design thinking is] a discipline that uses the designer's sensibility and methods to match people's needs with what is technologically feasible and what a viable business strategy can convert into customer value and market opportunity."

Tim Brown, IDEO

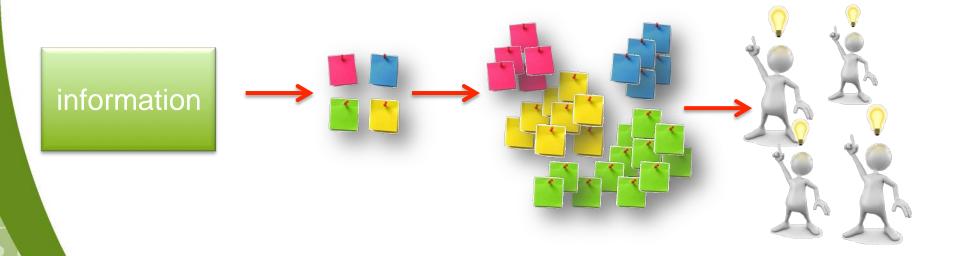








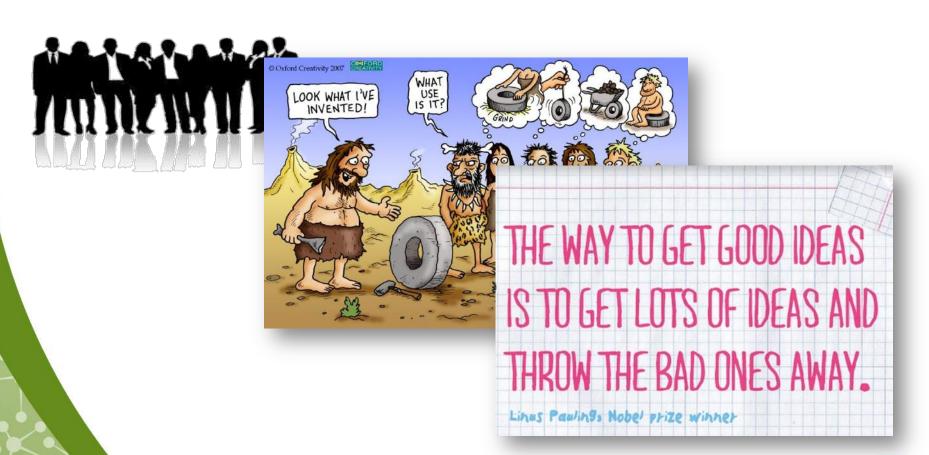
Analysis and synthesis







Ideation







Divergent and convergent thinking

divergent thinking

identifying issues strategy and planning

create choices

convergent thinking

risk/reward evaluation decision making project management

make choices

unlimited possibilities

projects

measurable results





Inductive reasoning





Deductive reasoning

"Eliminate all other factors, and the one which remains must be the truth."

- Sherlock Holmes, The sign of Four.





Abductive reasoning





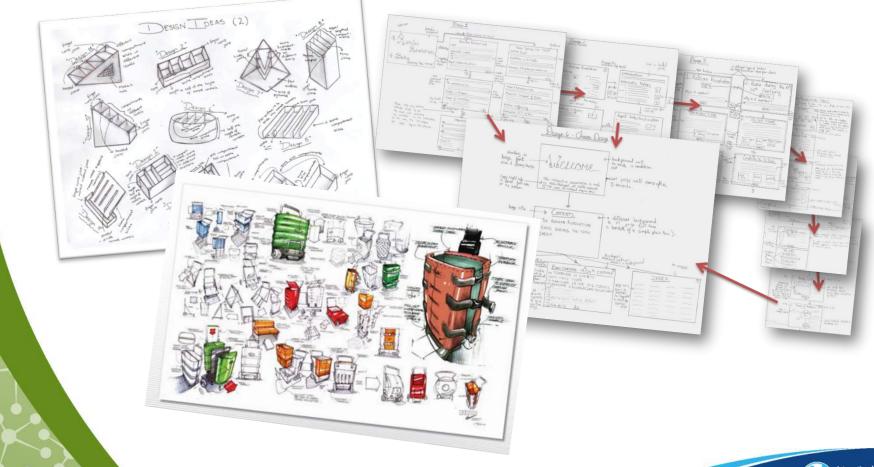
The best answer for now







The designers' 'code'





Prototyping



"I didn't actually catch anything, but I do feel I gained some valuable experience."



prototypes (fidelity)



testing (context)



prototyping (validation)





Design products





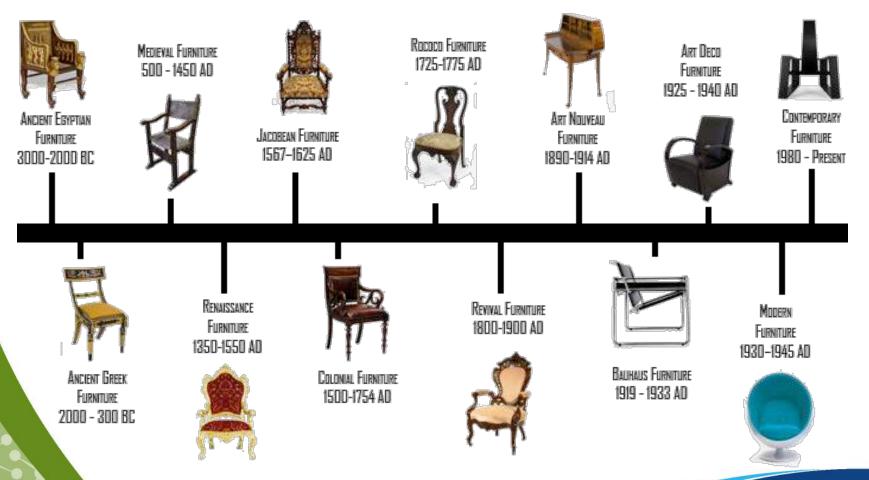






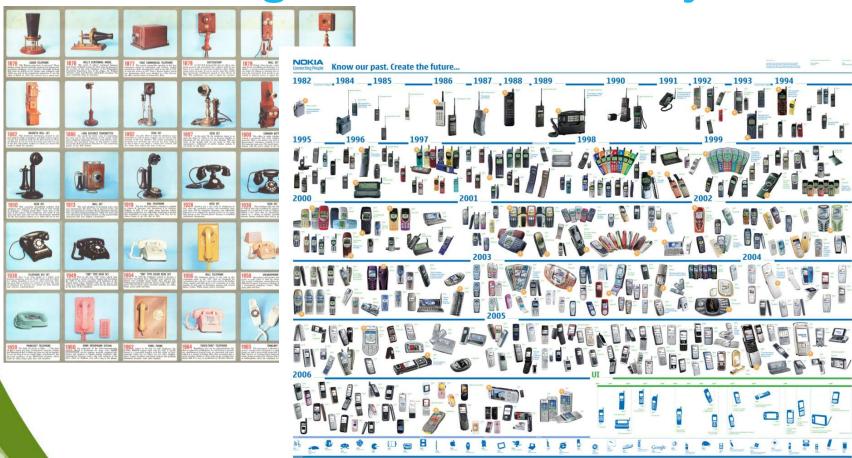


Objects as a form of knowledge





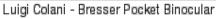
Knowledge embodied in objects





Knowledge embodied in objects











Invention before theory







Invention before theory



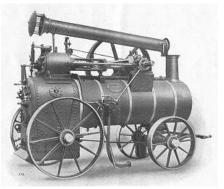






Invention comes before theory







"Thermodynamics owes more to the steam engine than vice versa"

Derek de Solla Price





Technology leads to Science which leads to Technology which leads to...





In summary

The missing 'third' culture of education

Design processes

- Wicked problems
- Solution-focussed
- Abductive reasoning
- Using codes

Design products

- The wealth of knowledge embodied in objects
- Objects as a form of knowledge available to everyone
- Invention comes before theory





The loose ends...

- To what extent are we still missing the 'third' culture of education?
- What is the value of developing these 'Designerly ways of knowing' within our students, parents, teachers, administration?
- TO what extent do trained designers think and act in these different ways?

We cannot solve our problems with the same thinking we used when we created them.

Albert Einstein







Making time for creativity: Why does it matter?



Get involved!

- Submit a film demonstrating creativity at your school
- Apply to be a speaker at the symposium

Find out more at: http://blogs.ibo.org

Twitter: #IBPAS2015

