



Quality Assurance, A Pre-requisite for Internationalization Of Indian Higher Education

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ABSTRACT:-

Higher education has acquired an international character. It promotes value and culture, generates good will, enriches the teaching-learning process and the quality of education, encourages, competitiveness and helps generate financial resources. Everything that the school provide should reflect high quality, competence, taste and an obvious commitment to service. In India, the two principle agencies setup for higher education purpose are the National Assessment and Accreditation council (NAAC) under the University Grants commission (UGC), and the National Board of Accreditation (NBA) under the All India Count for Technical Education. (AICTE). Both these agencies have an important role to play in assuring the standard of Indian higher education, not only from the national perspective, but also from the point of promoting the internationalization of Indian higher education. If mobility of student continues to increase and if institution are confronted and if institution are confronted with more and more demands for credit transfer and recognition of foreign programmes and degrees, their quality assurance mechanisms will have to be extended so that they cover the programmes and degrees in foreign partner institution.

The objective of the study is assessment and accreditation of universities or institutions has been universally recognized as being the main principle quality-assuring as mechanism. To promote the views of students on the education as a whole. To promote equal chances of access to higher education for all people. To promote corporation with other organized groups in matters pertaining to education & student life. It would require improvement of infrastructure, changes in curricula, introduction of new academic programmers and administrative changes. Good infrastructure in the form of good lecture halls, well equipped laboratories, adequate library resources and other facilities should be built up on the campuses of universities or institutions for national or international students. Separate complex with class room's library and computer section preferable for international student who come to India for study India Programmes.

To attract international students the admission procedure has to be simplified. There should be a single window system. Every institution should set aside certain percentage of seats for international students. It should charge reasonable fees that are within the means of middle class students from middle-income groups in developing countries. The need of making our courses more modular and flexible in order to facilitate our institutions becoming more international.



Keywords Student, Assessment, Universities. Accreditation, Higher Education Infrastructure

I.INTRODUCTION:-

Higher education of the twenty-first century differs from that of the second half of the twentieth century. Higher education has acquired an international character. Infect internationalization of higher education is a fact of life and it has acquired a commercial aspect. It is being encouraged in all countries because of the academic, social, political and economic advantages that accrue from it. It promotes values and culture, generates good well, enriches the teaching learning process and thereby enhances the quality of education, encourages competitiveness and helps generate financial resources. India is to succeed in its efforts towards internationalization; the quality of its education has to improve. This would require improvement of infrastructure. Changes in curricula, introduction of new academic programmes and administrative changes . the evolution of the higher education system in India ,the structural features, and the regulating frame wards for the maintenance of standards through various agencies

II.REVIEW OF LITERATURE:-

Robbins L. (1963):-It started that the objectives of higher education were instructions in skills, promotion of the general power of the mind, advancement of leaving and transmission of common culture and common standards of citizen ship.

Terry G and T.B Thomas (1979):- Higher education is that which requires a minimum condition for admission, the successful completion of an equal level of knowledge.

Crawford, FW(1991) :- Qualify is Judged in terms of the extent to which a product of service meets its stated purpose. It may be used to analyze quality in higher education at a number of levels .

Barnett R. (1997):- Higher education is said to impart deepest understanding in the minds of students, rather than a relatively superficial grasp that must be acceptable elsewhere in the system. In higher education, nothing can be taken on trust and the students have to think for themselves so is to be able to stand intellectually on their own facet.

Malcolm Frazer (1994) :- The quality assurance in higher education pre-requisite internationalization is concern and the reasons for it quality in higher education comes from several quarters , government, which pay taxes to government, citizens, who pay taxes to government, Industries and graduates, students and their parents, Teachers, professors & managers in higher education.

Wahlen (1998):- Quality assurance in higher education is the activity that aims at maintaining and raising quality e.g. – research, analysis, assessing acceptability, recruitment, appointment procedures and different mechanisms and systems.

Powar (2001):- A commitment to quality and competence (in teaching)are obvious pre-requisites to internationalization



Lomas (2002):- The aim of quality assurance in higher education is to guarantee the improvement of standards higher education meet the needs of students, industries and financiers.

Objective of the study:-

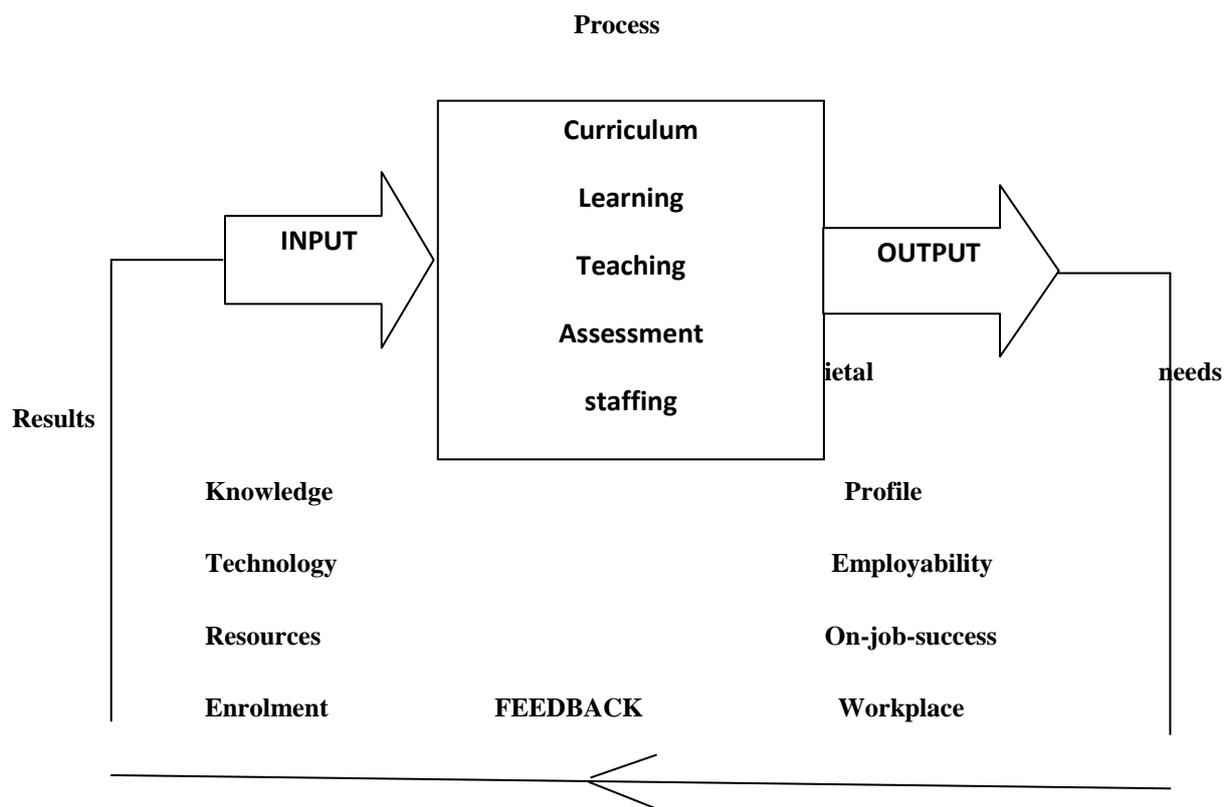
- 1) Increased mobility of students and teaching staff is one of the modes of internationalization of education.
- 2) To attract international students the admission procedure has to be simplified.
- 3) To promote the views of students on the education system as a whole.
- 4) To promote equal chances of access to higher education for all people.
- 5) To promote cooperation with other organized groups in matters pertaining to education & student life.

Scope of the study:-

- 1) Design and implement advanced curricula, courses and laboratory works.
- 2) Identify and develop the professional developments of students.
- 3) Higher quality education programmes in engineering technology.
- 4) Improve class room & laboratory facilities.
- 5) Identify and attract funding resources and agencies.
- 6) Strengthen national & international etc.
- 7) Identify & develop the professional developments of students.

Quality assurance and education:-

The concept of quality assurance measurement was introduced in education in 1980 when the phenomenal growth of higher education being and structure of higher education sector became more complex. Due to the internationalization process of higher education and the introduction of free trade economy, the quality of higher education has become mandatory for education providers in order to withstand the competitiveness of the world market. An standard industrial activity include three different stages such as the input, process and the output. The three stages of an educational process cycle are as follows



III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study is based on secondary data. Methodology used by SWOT Analysis

Strengths:-

1. Discipline, work ethics.
2. Graphical communication skills
3. Decision- making, including problem solving
4. Flexibility
5. Education delivery system
6. Educational technology
7. Internet connectivity
8. Innovation
9. Digital libraries
10. Continuing education.

Weaknesses:-

1. Ability to work in a team
2. Inter- disciplinary knowledge
3. Practical orientation (academics)
4. Commercial operation
5. Interpersonal skills
6. Public perception and recognition.

Opportunities:-

1. Master plan for infrastructure growth
2. Educational innovations
3. Working with a specific missions and goals
4. Quality of faculty members
5. Productivity- research consultancy
5. Institutional resources
6. International policies recognize role of science, management and technology
7. Business recognizes role of technology

Threats:-



1. Commitment to sustainable development
2. Ability to work at interfaces between traditional disciplines
3. Ability to employ IT.
4. Creativity and innovation integrated skill international outlook
5. Exposure to commercial disciplines
6. Ability to work in a team
7. Competition from scientists, economist, financial experts, administrators in high level decision making bodies.
8. Quantitative expansion in technical education without simultaneous quality assurance.

Fact finding of the study

1. Increased mobility of students and teaching staff is one the modes of international of education
2. To attract international students the admission procedure has to be simplified.
3. It should charge reasonable fees that are within the means of middle class students from middle-income groups in developing countries.
4. The need of making our courses more modular and flexible in order to facilitate our institutions becoming more international
5. There should be a single window system. Every institution should a side certain percentages of seats for international students

Suggestions and recommendations:-

1. NAAC and NBA should evolve criteria for assessing the suitability of institutions for offering programs for international students.
2. The program be implemented jointly by the foreign and Indian universities or academics institutions affiliated to them with both contributing to the academic program in approximately equal measure.
3. The primary purpose of accreditation is to ensure quality control band quality assurance commonly with reference to a certification system in the areas of education, training, testing, etc.
4. The Indian institution (partner) should have adequate infrastructure and facilities as substantiated by the report of a Review Committee of the AIU.
5. Master plan for infrastructure growth.
6. Educational innovations.
7. Working with a specific missions and goals.
8. Develop and implement faculty resources.
9. Strengthen national and International networking.
10. Identify and develop the professional development of students.

IV.CONCLUSION OF THE STUDY:-

Internationalization of higher education is important and many Indian Universities are taking steps to implement it. For this purpose it is necessary to undertake quality assurance measure. It is important that only programmes of high quality are offered.



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