

Tuning

India

“Institutional Performance and Strategic Planning”

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First Policy Forum
“Internationalisation of Curriculum for Quality Higher
Education in India”



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An Outline

- Genesis of Internationalization of Higher Education
- Academic and Other Manifestations
- What is “ Internationalization”....and what it is not
- Rationale for Internationalization
- India in the Global Context &
- Internationalization in the NEP Framework
- Institutional Performance and Strategic Planning

“Institutional Performance and Strategic Planning”



- **Internalization of Higher Education**

After World War –I Paradigm shift

Institute of International Education -1919

Established by Nobel Peace Prize Winner and President of Columbia University Nicholas Murray Butler

- German Academic Exchange Service DAAD- 1925
- British Council : 1934
- Fulbright Program : 1946
- CEEPUS: Central, Eastern European Exchange Program for university Studies
- ERASMUS: European Union Student Exchange Program 1987
- TEMPUS-1990 (The Transnational European Mobility Program for University Studies Scheme)
- Australian Award: 2019

Rationale for Internationalization



Rationales	Constituent elements or focus
Social and cultural	Intercultural understanding, Citizenship, Social and community development
Economic	Economic competitiveness, Labour market, Income generation
Academic	International dimension to research and teaching, Institution-building, Profile and status, Enhancement of quality and curriculum, Collaborations
Competitive	International branding and positioning, Strategic alliances, Knowledge production & exchange
Developmental	Student and staff development, Institutional learning and exchange, Capacity building

Talk about inviting forex in education sector

Overseas Students in India (2017-18)

Enrolled in higher education 46,144	Foreign students from 166 Countries
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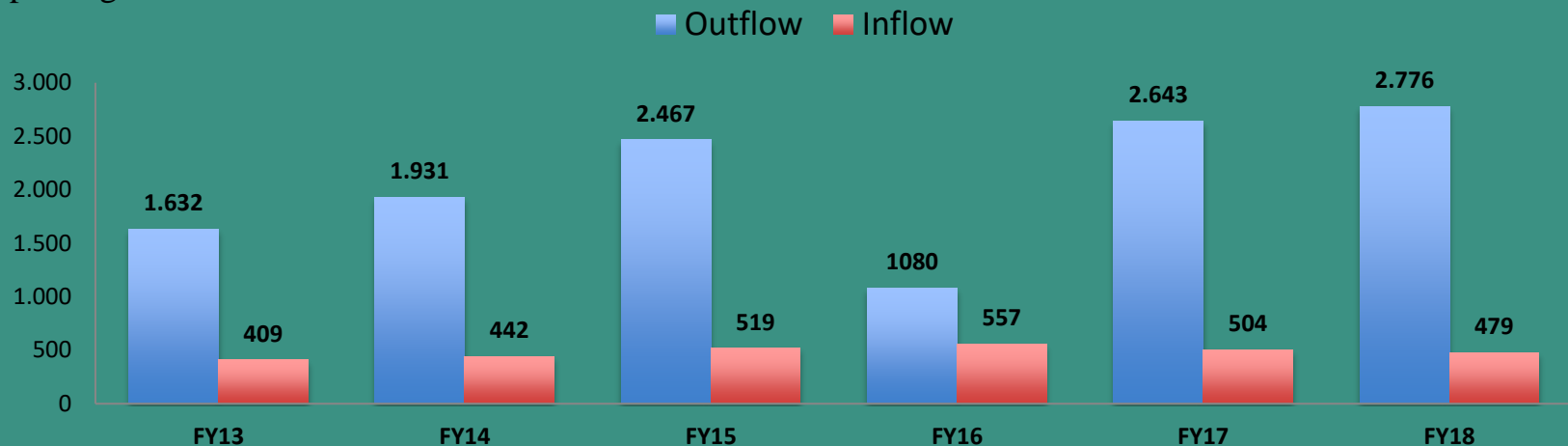
Indians Studying Abroad

As many as 3,05,970 Indian students are pursuing courses in foreign countries as of march 2019, says UNESCO

Spending on tuition and hostel fees by Indian Students studying abroad has shot up 44% from \$1.9 billion in 2013-14 to \$2.8 billion in 2017-18 (Source RBI)

The learning curve

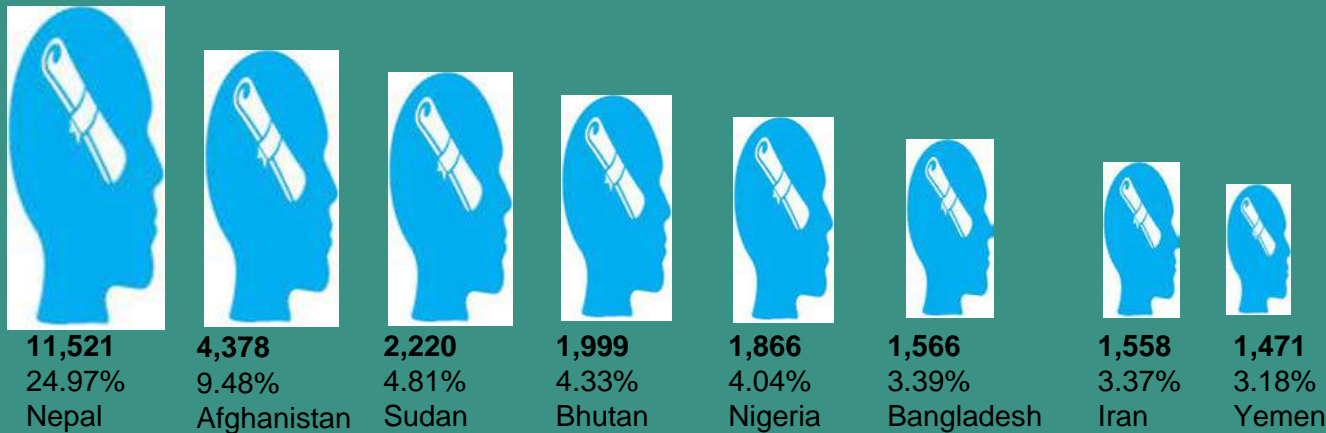
The sequential growth in overseas education expenditure indicates that more Indian students are going aboard for pursuing education.



STUDENT MOBILITY



INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS IN INDIA



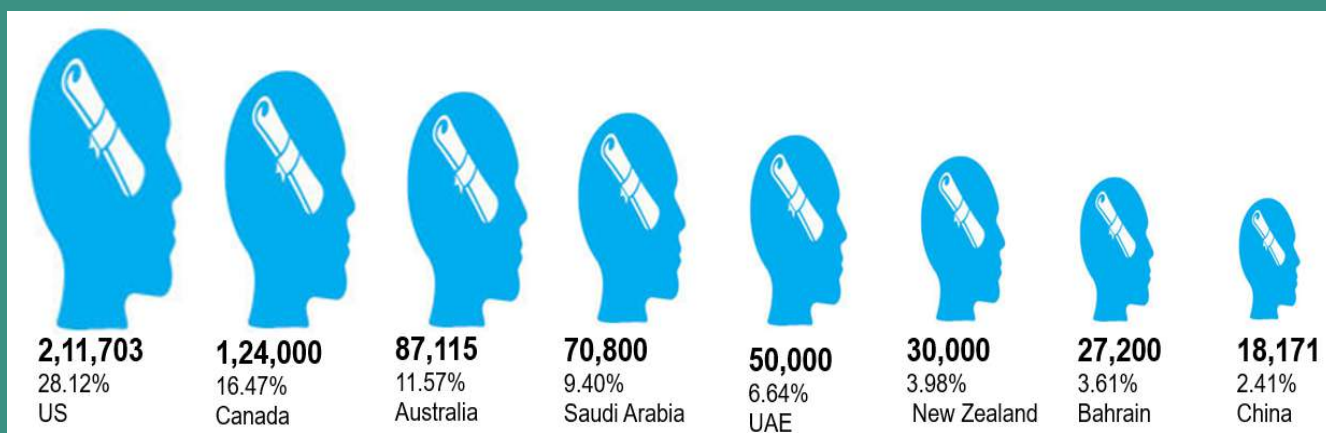
46,144* International students are enrolled in various courses in India during 2017-18

As many as **7,52,725**** Indian students are pursuing courses in foreign countries as on July 2018

*Source * AISHE Report 2017-18, MHRD, GoI, New Delhi 2018*

***Indian Mission Abroad, MoE, GoI till 18.07.2018*

INDIAN STUDENTS STUDYING ABROAD



Misconceptions about Internationalization

...what it is NOT “means” are not “goals”

- More Number of International Students
- More International Visitors/Faculty
- More MOUs signed
- More International Conferences attended/ organized
- Established Campuses Abroad

But does your academic syllabus educate your students to think “Global” and become “Global Citizens”? Does your Faculty have a Global approach to Teaching?

Linkages of Internationalisation with other Higher Education Themes of NEP 2015



Faculty Engagement in Internationalization

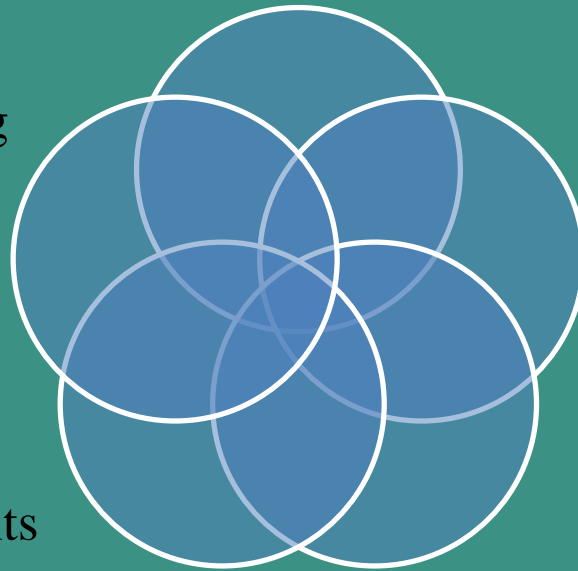
Erasmus, Fulbright and
other established programs

Internationalizing
the curriculum

Research
collaborations

Taking students
abroad

Teaching
collaborations



NAAC assessment relies on the following set of 7 criteria.

- Curricular Aspects. ...
- Teaching, Learning, and Evaluation. ...
- Research, Innovation, and Extensions. ...
- Infrastructure and Learning Resources. ...
- Student Support and Progression. ...
- Governance, Leadership, and
- Management.

QS Ranking Parameters : 06

- Academic reputation (40%) The highest weighting of any metric is allotted to an institution's Academic Reputation score. ...
- Employer reputation (10%) ...
- Faculty/Student Ratio (20%) ...
- Citations per faculty (20%) ...
- International faculty ratio (5% each)
- International student ratio (5% each)

THE Ranking Parameters: 05

Times Higher Education (THE) Ranking Parameters

THE scrutinize the research universities on five **parameters** namely Teaching, Citations, Research, International Outlook, and Industry Income. These are further divided into 13 carefully crafted performance indicators.

THE Ranking Parameters: Business and Econ...

Teaching: 30.9%

Citations: 27.5%

Research: 30%

International Outlook: 7.5%

Industry income: 5%

NIRF Ranking Parameters : 05

- Teaching, Learning & Resources (TLR) Student Strength including Doctoral Students (SS) ...
- Research and Professional Practice (RP) Combined metric for Publications (PU) ...
- Graduation Outcomes (GO) Metric for University Examinations (GUE) ...
- Outreach and Inclusivity (OI) ...
- Peer Perception.

The eight indicators used to create the BRICS ranking are:



- Academic reputation (30%)
 - Employer reputation (20%)
 - Faculty/student ratio (20%)
 - Staff with a PhD (10%)
 - Papers per faculty (10%)
 - Citations per paper (5%)
 - International faculty (2.5%)
 - International students (2.5%)
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- **Institution of Eminence**
 - **Institutional Performance through Internalization of Curriculum**
 - **Strategic Planning**



Thank you!