

International Cooperation in Education Quality Assurance and Research: Role of Regional Organizations and Universities

Higher education is important form of investment in human capital. In fact, it can be regarded as a high level or specialized form of human capital, contribution of which to economic growth is very significant. It is highly regarded as the “engine of development in the new world of economy” (Castells, 1994)

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Content

- Theoretical /Framework
- Case Study: Mongolian Government Policy in Higher Education

- The World Trend in Quality Assurance
- European Context: Bologna Process in Quality Assurance
- Asia-Pacific Region (Asia)
- Conclusion

Why quality assurance?

- Enhanced Quality Assurance is a necessary tool for achieving competitiveness and thereby economic success (Terance and Deane,p.9)

World Trend in Quality Assurance Issues

- 1998 UNESCO World Conference: Quality assurance as major concern for nations
- As worldwide phenomena `external quality assurance` began in the 1980s
- 1990s – decade of quality
- Rules of WTO, GATS –linking Quality Assurance of Higher Education to higher education international standards 2000- “decade of international quality assurance”(Keunnwoo Lee)
- Quality Assurance based on OECD: impact through rewards, changing policies, changing higher education cultures (Brennan and Shah)
- Sanyal and Martin(2007): Quality Assurance into quality audit, quality assessment, accreditation

European context: Bologna and quality assurance

- Bologna Process 1999 (international competitiveness, comparability, compatibility, attention to quality/assurance/improvement)
- ENQA (European Network of Quality Assurance Agencies) cooperate with EUA, EURASHE on standards and guidelines for quality assurance
- ESG (European Standard Guidelines): 3 parts are 1. internal/ 2. external quality assurance of higher education institutions, 3. external quality assurance agencies of quality assurance agencies
- EQAR 2008 (Register of European Higher Education Quality Assurance Agencies) -17 entries (source: Bologna and Quality

Asia-Pacific region (or framework in Asia)

- ASEAN
- ASEAN+3
- SEMEO
- The Brisbane Communiqué initiative 2006
- Chiba Principles for quality assurance of higher education 2008
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Globalization and its implication for higher education

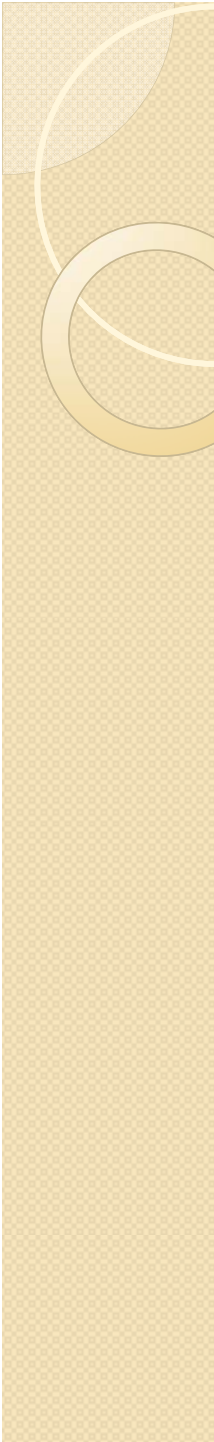
- Changing relationship between “University and Government”
- Massification of Higher Education
- Decreased funding for higher education
- GATS (General Agreement on Trade and Services) 1995 – key 12 areas of service

Sanyal and martin (2007): 10 definitions of quality

1. Providing excellence
2. Being exceptional
3. Providing value for money
4. Conforming to Specification
5. Getting things right the first time
6. Meeting customer`s need
7. Having zero defects
8. Providing added value
9. Exhibiting fitness of purpose
10. Exhibiting fitness for purpose

Research questions

- How should requirements for quality accreditation of programs should be developed in terms of comparability and possibility of acceptance with international standards?
- How (university) cooperation with international organizations can be promoted in improving research/ program quality?
- What process of evaluation be appropriate for evaluating university programs promoted for international recognition?
- How can students opinions be reflected in the improvement process of the improvement of quality of programs(in terms of the expected and mastered skills after attending the programs?)



What region is Mongolia considered as part of?

- The World Bank – Asia Pacific
 - The Asian Development Bank – Central Asia
 - NEAEF – Northeast Asia
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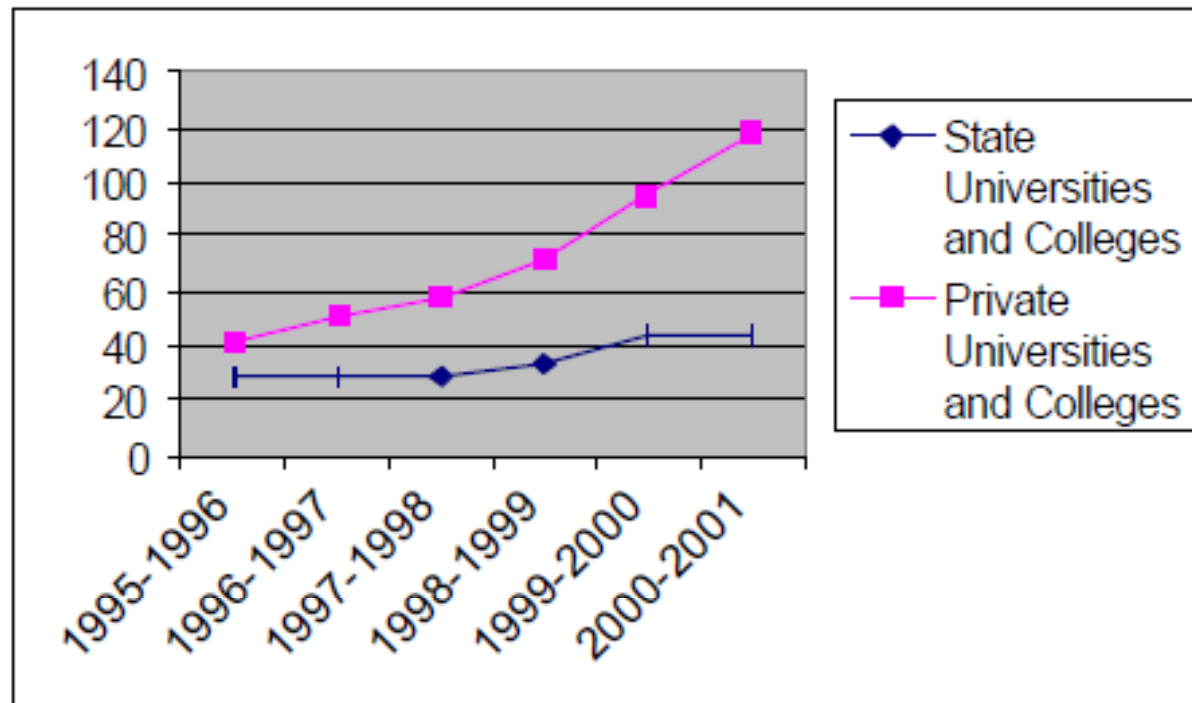
Impact of Government policy on higher education since 1990s

Positive	Negative
Private colleges and universities – competition and accessibility	Excess of higher education institutions
Institutional autonomy	Quality and relevance of education
Diversification of Income sources of universities and colleges	Underfunding
Diversification of Academic programs	Imbalance between supply and demand

Source: Financing of Higher Education in Mongolia 2002

Growth of higher education institutions 1995-2001

Figure 2.2. Growth of Higher Education Institutions 1995-2001



Source: MOSEC, Annual Reports

Methodology

- Interview with academics from universities
- Their perception on current evaluation system
- Content of the courses
- Programs
- Questionnaire on the quality indicators of universities and institutes offering bachelors and masters degree
- Analysis of ongoing Government policy
- Other related data on the topic (UNESCO etc)

Target universities

- Mongolian National University
- Technical University of Mongolia
- Institute of Finance and Economics
- University of the Humanities

Reference

○ Reference

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3. Mongolian Statistical Yearbook 2008 (2009): Statistical Office of Mongolia
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5. Tereance W. Bigalke and Deane E. Neubauer (2009) Higher Education in Asia/Pacific: Quality and the Public Good



Conclusion

- Focus on the importance of regional collaboration in research and human resource development
- Promotion of the cooperation in the capacity building of joint research and joint degree programs
- Improvement in the



Thank you for your attention!

Баярлалаа !

Спасибо !