

Expansion of quality assurance mechanism in south Asian higher education

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Outline of the presentation

Part 1

- **South Asia at a glance**

Part 2

- **Q.A mechanism in South Asia**

Part 3

- **The role of IOs INQAAHE**

South Asia at a glance

Countries

- Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka

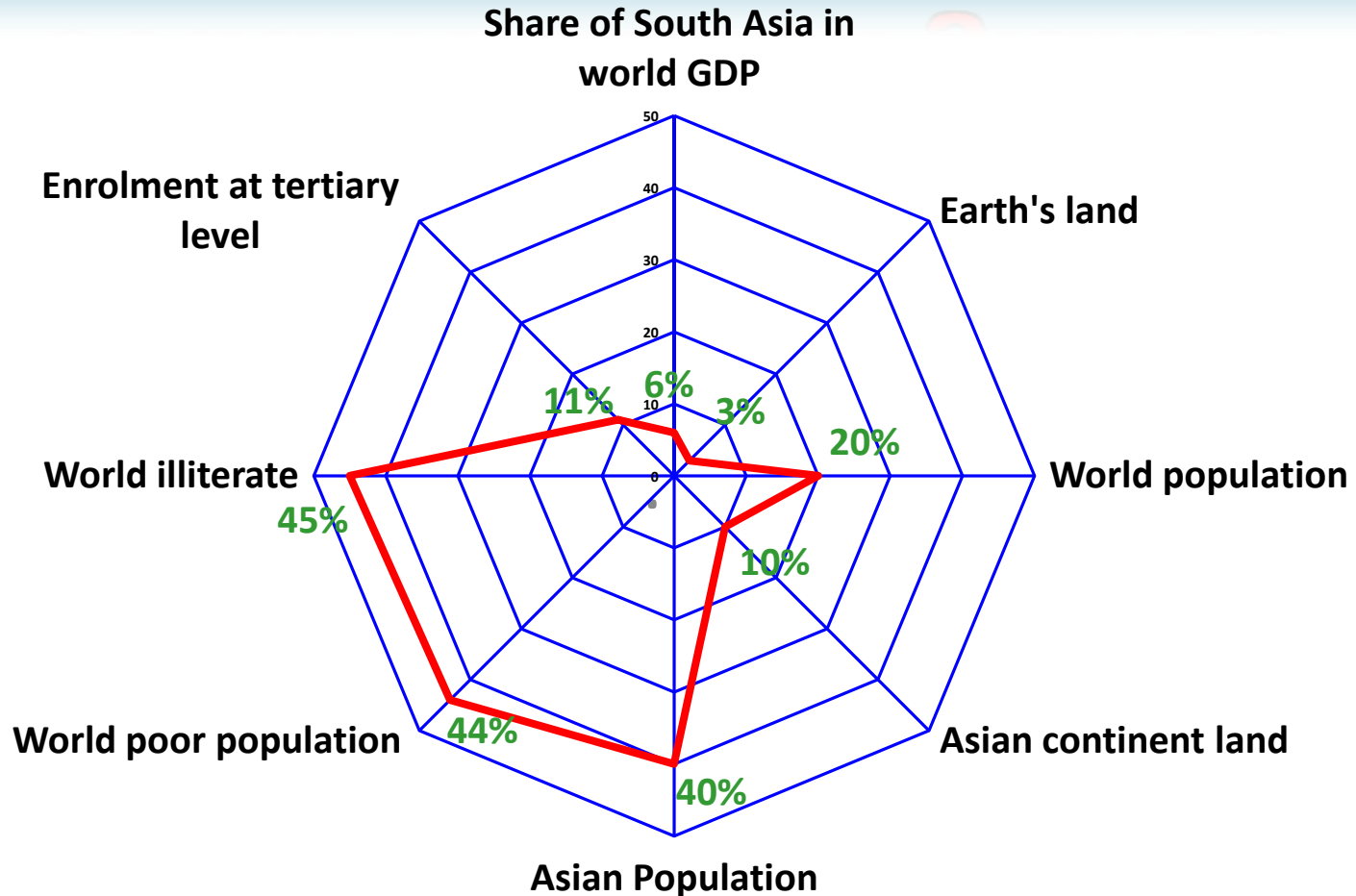
Population

- 1.56 Billion, 70% lives in rural areas

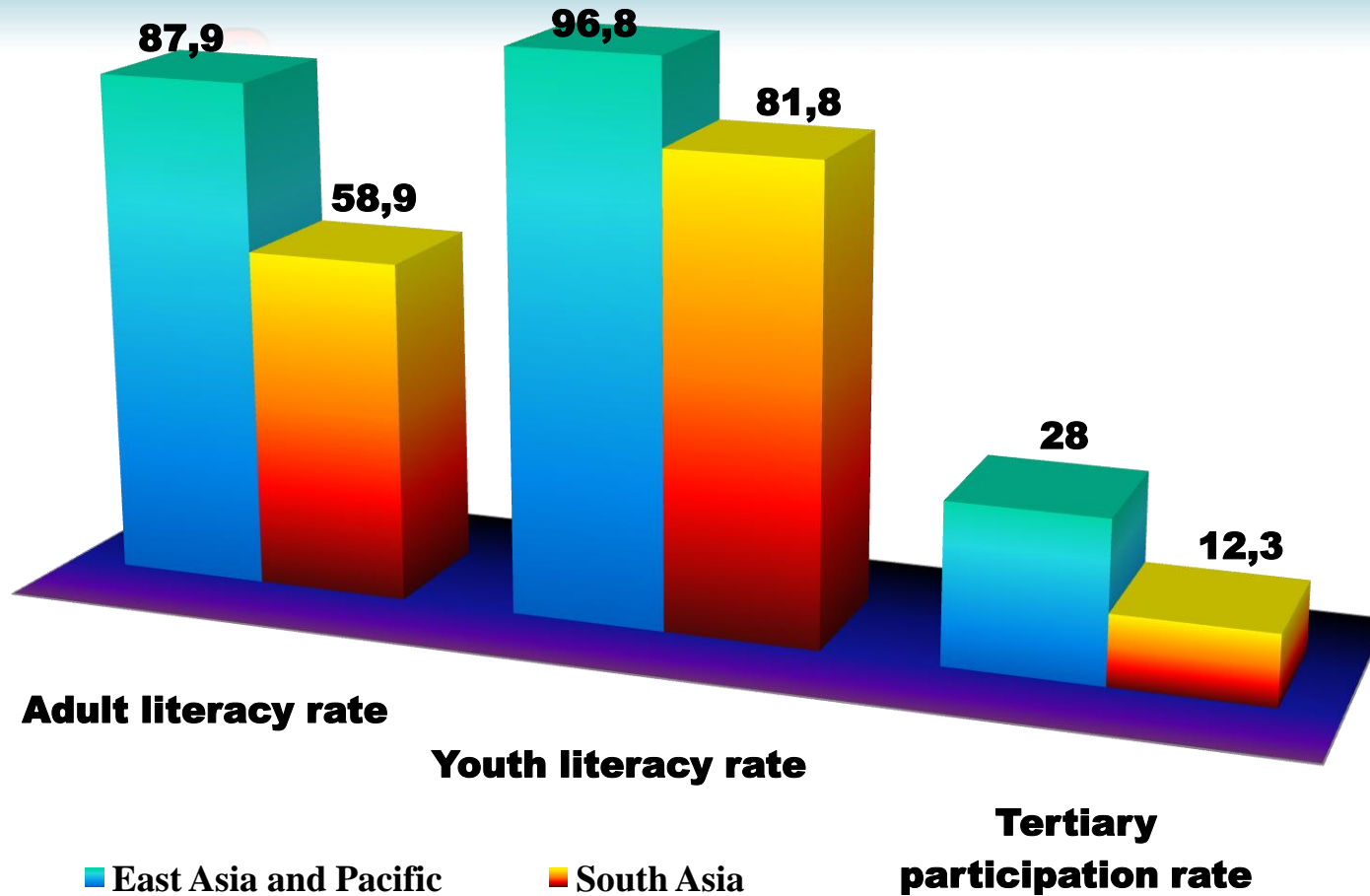
Economy

- Per capita GDP (PPP) \$ 2718
- (World mean \$10,400)

South Asia at a glance



A glance at education



A glance at education

Size of Higher education

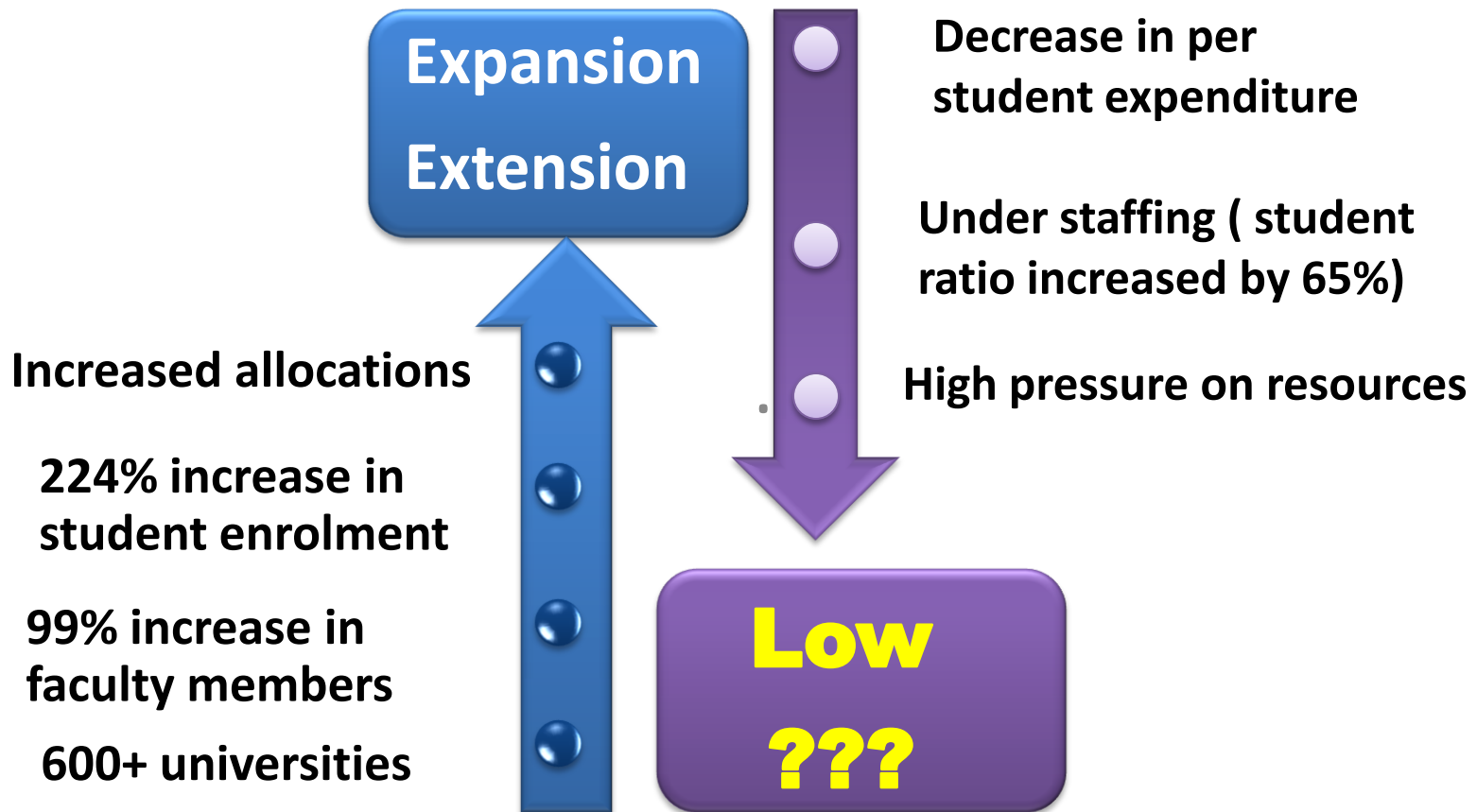
18
million
Students

One
million
teachers

21
thousand
HEIs

A glance at education

Journey of Tertiary education1988 to 2008



Education and South Asia

Ranking of regions on the basis of KEI and KI

Rank	Regions	KEI	KI
1	Europe and Central Asia	6.45	6.69
2	East Asia and the Pacific	6.41	6.71
3	Middle East and North Africa	5.47	5.68
4	Latin America	5.21	5.37
5	Africa	2.71	2.72
6	South Asia	2.58	2.55

Table is based on K4D Data,(the World Bank)

Education and South Asia

Ranking of south Asian countries

Knowledge Economy Index			Knowledge Index		
Country	Rank	Change in Rank since 2000	Country	Rank	Change in Rank since 2000
Sri Lanka	88	2	Sri Lanka	92	6
India	109	-2	India	110	1
Pakistan	118	15	Pakistan	115	10
Nepal	131	-6	Nepal	131	-4
Bangladesh	138	1	Bangladesh	132	-1

Table is based on K4D Data

Quality and South Asian higher education

Number of top 500 universities in south Asia (ARWU Ranking 2010)

Region/ country	2004	2007	2010
Asia	89	100	106
South Asia (total)	3	2	2
Bangladesh	0	0	0
Bhutan	0	0	0
India	3	2	2
Maldives	0	0	0
Nepal	0	0	0
Pakistan	0	0	0
Sri Lanka	0	0	0

Education at a glance

Problems

Rising demand
Low capacity
Resource scarcity
Higher competition
Acceptability of degrees
Market demand
Multiple providers
National needs

• Way out



Why Quality?

- **Accessibility**
- **Capacity**
- **Competition**
- **New disciplines**
- **More Facilities**

Pushing forces



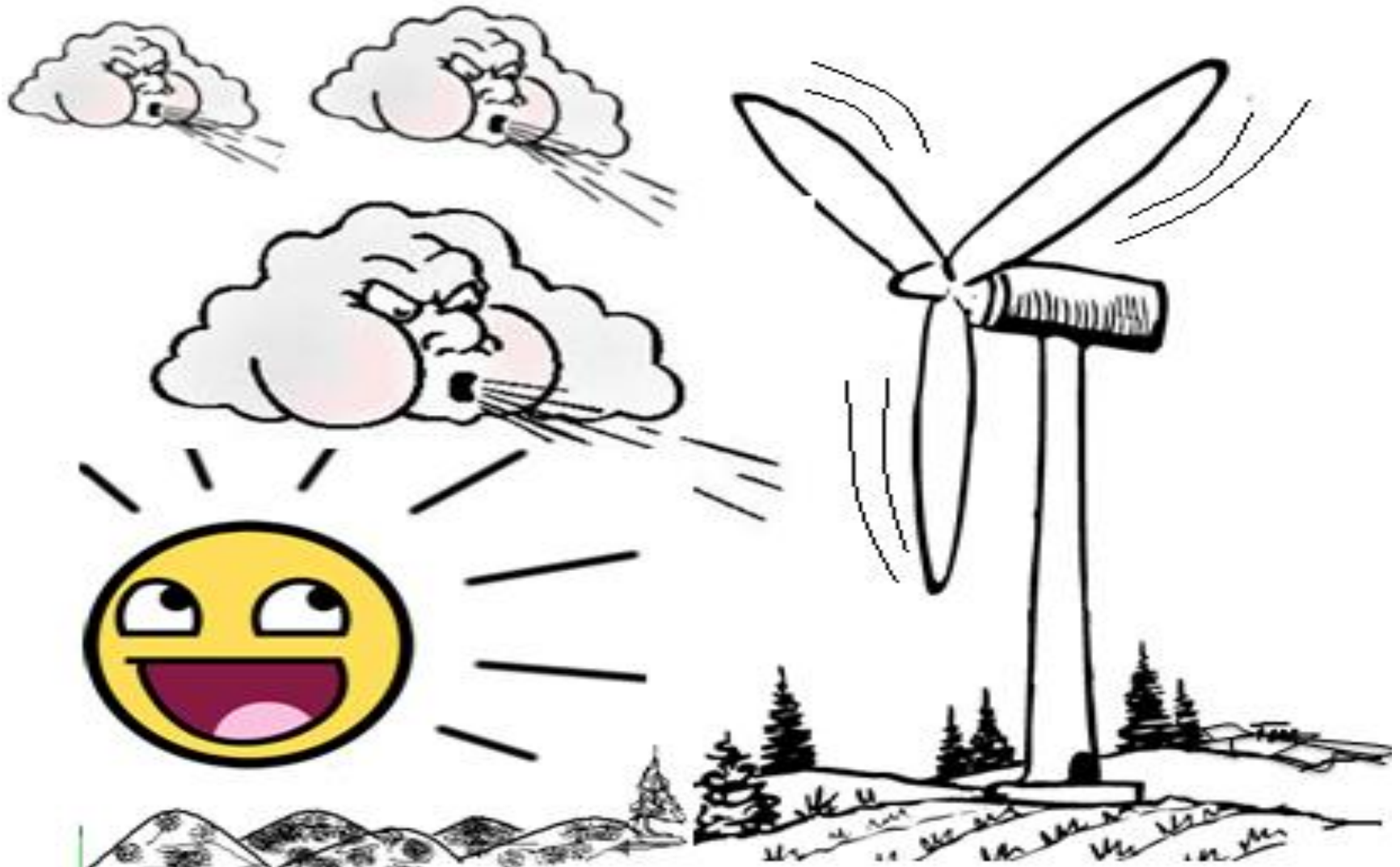
- **Acceptability**
- **Credibility**
- **Transparency**
- **Signals** (society+Market)
- **Wind of change**

Pulling forces



Quality

Wind of Change



Quality assurance mechanism in South Asia

It is nascent

It is developing

It is growing

It is footing itself.



Quality assurance mechanism in India

Agencies

- National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) 1994, National Board of Accreditation (NBA) 1994 by UGC

NAAC

- 39% universities, 20% Colleges (HEIs) accredited

NBA

- 12.7% programs in 6% of institutions

Quality assurance mechanism in Pakistan

Agencies

- Quality assurance agency (QAA) and Ph.D. Review committees (PRCs) in 2005 by HEC

QAA

- 22% tertiary colleges accredited, Quality enhancement cells (QECs) in 49% of the universities (all Universities are HEC recognized but “not” accredited)

PRCs

- Each PRC covers specific geographical region, no data on achievement

Quality assurance mechanism in Sri Lanka

Agency

- Internal QA Units in public universities in February 2005
- Quality Assurance and Accreditation (QAA) Council in September 2005

QAA

- External Quality Assessments by QAA council: 51% programs, 10/15 universities has been reviewed

- Colleges and private HEIs are not covered by QAA council.

Quality assurance mechanism in Bangladesh

Agencies

- At a germination stage
- Accreditation Council for private universities is also in pipeline.

NU

- The National University (NU) is responsible for ensuring quality in affiliated HEIs but it is overlooked.

Others

- Several localized organizations are working as accrediting agencies but has a limited role.

Quality assurance mechanism in Nepal

Agency

- Quality Assurance and Accreditation Committee (QAAC) by UGC in 2006

QAAC

- There are five universities and 600 HEIs, QA system is not (yet) implemented.

?

- No data available on the number of institutes and programs accredited

Quality assurance mechanism in Bhutan

Agency

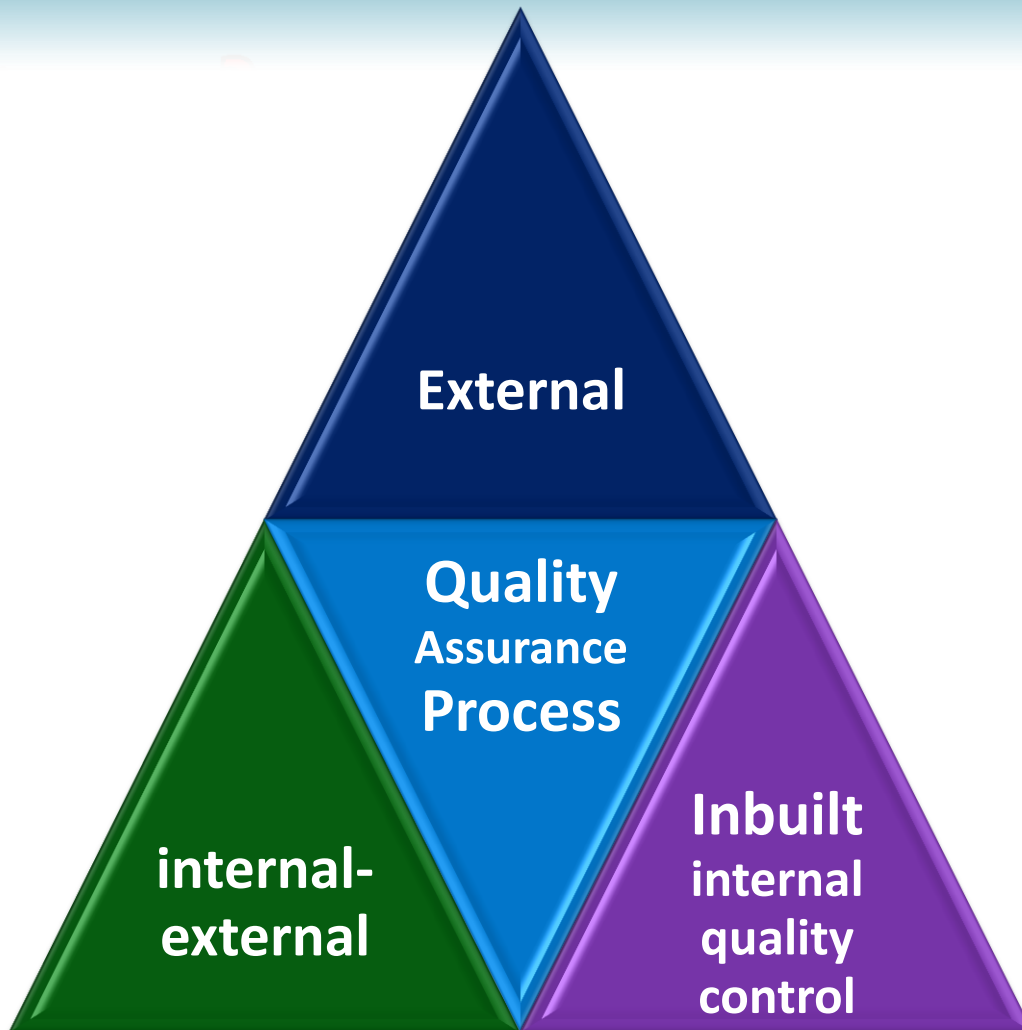
- The quality assurance and accreditation system is not in place

- There is only one university (established in 2003), 11 affiliated HEIs in Bhutan

How

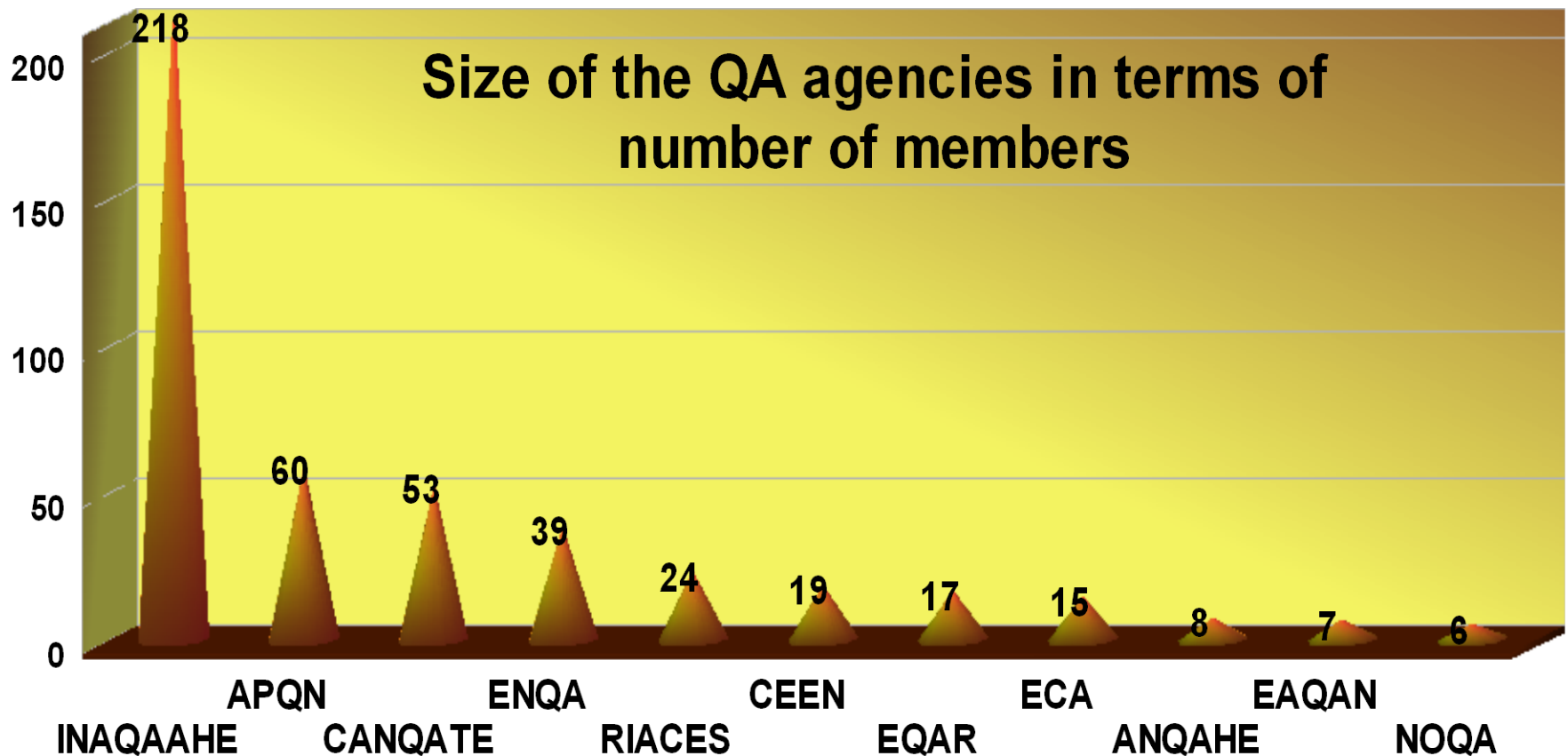
- The university has an inbuilt quality assurance system which is based on critical evaluation of the programs

Quality assurance models



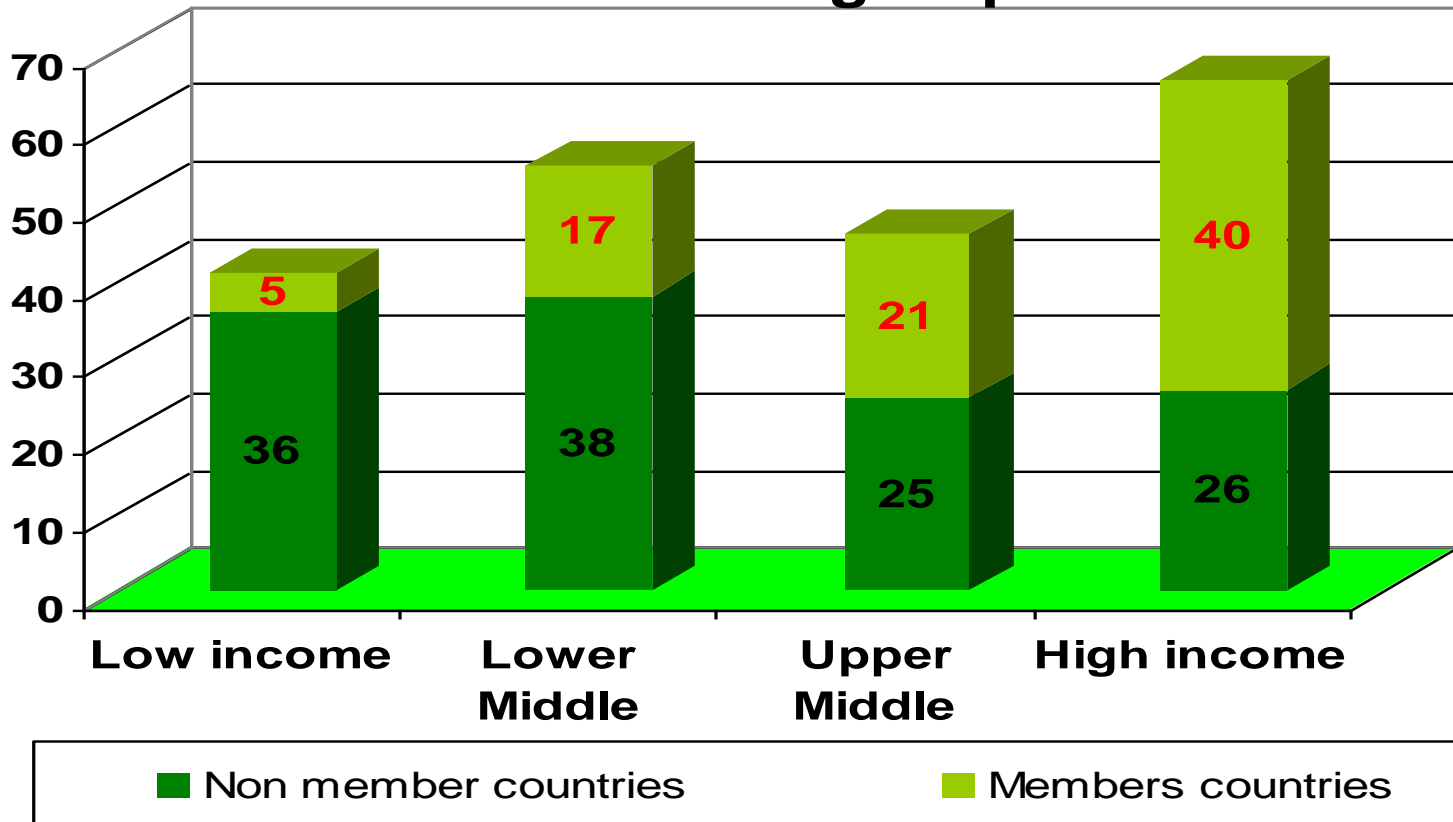
INQAAHE in the world

The *Network* is an association of more than 200 organizations from 130 countries.



INQAAHE in the world

INQAAHE Members countries according to Income group



INQAAHE in South Asia

South Asian countries and INQAAHE membership type

Countries	Full members	Institution members	Associate members	Affiliate	Total
Bangladesh	0	0	0	0	0
Bhutan	0	0	0	0	0
India	3	1	0	1	5
Maldives	1	0	0	0	1
Nepal	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	1	6	2	1	10
Sri Lanka	1	0	0	0	1
Total	6	7	2	2	17

Conclusions

- **South Asia is on a lower rung in terms of capacity and quality of HEIs.**
- **The development of quality assurance mechanism does not match the huge expansion of higher education.**
- **South Asia needs to benefit more from international experience.**
- **INQAAHE : lower presence in LDCs but satisfactory in south Asia.**

Gracias

Merci

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Thanks