

Internal quality assurance system for agriculture and biosystem engineering related HEI of Algeria

QUALS

Partnership and mobility

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Online Training (2nd session)

Implementation of Internal Quality Assurance System (IQAS)

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QUALS – Partnership and mobility



- Basics and aims of ECTS
- Improvement of student mobility
- Preparation of student to be good candidate
- Mobility management: how to make the university attractive for international mobility (students, teachers, staff, etc.)



Capacity Building in Higher Education



Basics and aims of ECTS

ECTS (**European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System**) was instituted in 1989, within the Erasmus programme, as a way of transferring credits that students earned during their studies abroad into credits that counted towards their degree, on their return to studying in their home institution.

The **Lisbon Recognition Convention**, signed on 11 April 1997, stipulated that degrees and periods of study must be recognised unless substantial differences can be proved by the institution that is charged with recognition. The **Bologna declaration**, signed by education ministers from 29 European countries in 1999 proposed a **European Higher Education Area** in which students and graduates could move freely between countries, using prior qualifications in one country as acceptable entry requirements for further study in another. That was the basics for implementation of ECTS in European countries.

ECTS helps in the design, description and delivery of programmes, makes it possible to integrate different types of learning in a lifelong learning perspective, and facilitates the mobility of students by easing the process of recognising qualifications and periods of study. ECTS can be applied to all programmes, whatever the mode of delivery (classroom-based, work-based, distance learning) or the status of students (full-time, part-time), and to all kinds of learning contexts (formal, non-formal and informal).



Capacity Building in Higher Education



Basics and aims of ECTS

Implementation of ECTS is strongly related to the use of study credits for the evaluation of study volume.

- > **Study programmes** are practical directions on studies in certain years and semesters, on development of yearly individual plans of studies, on formation of the chosen specialisation. The study programme indicate the sets of compulsory, alternative and elective courses (modules) every semester, their volumes and rules and recommendations on selection.
- Courses are independent subjects or its part, which is taught one semester. Studies of every course are completed by evaluation.
- Credit a unit of the volume of the course. One credit is equal to 27 hours of student's learning work, i.e. working week of a student. Credit time for lectures and independent work.
- Volume of studies. In the programs of studies academic year consist of two semesters. Duration of one semester examinations included - 20 weeks. This means that the volume of studies of one semester - 30 credits. Total volume of 4 years Bachelor studies - at least 240 credits, that of Master student - 120 credits.

The ECTS Users' Guide offers guidelines for ECTS implementing:

http://www.ehea.info/media.ehea.info/file/ECTS Guide/00/0/ects-users-guide-2015 614000.pdf





Improvement of student mobility is based on ensuring of quality in mobility. There are several quality principles for mobility, which constitutes a tool for improvement of quality in learning mobility:

- The mobility project should have clear learning objectives and these are known to all actors including participants. These objectives (study, practical training, degree) are negotiated and developed together with participants and all other actors in the hosting and sending environments.
- The mobility project fits to the **needs of the organisations**. Different stakeholders of the university, including management and staff, should support the mobility project. It is an opportunity for professional and strategic development and provides added value.
- The type of learning mobility is adapted to the profile of the participants and the learning objectives. The mobility should pass the basis of available resources. The chosen type of learning mobility should help the participants to reach the learning objectives.
- The **indicators** (related to organisation, aims realisation, time frame etc.) should be formulated for assessing outcomes collaboratively with participants. Before the activity, the organisers and participants define and further monitor together how they will assess whether the project is successful.





- Information about the project and conditions for involvement are clear before participants decide to participate. The organisers inform candidates and participants well in advance about the project. Information is communicated through channels appropriate to the nature and needs of the specific target groups.
- If there is **selection**, the criteria and procedures are **transparent**. The selection procedures are adapted to the type of mobility. The selection criteria are precise and clear to all involved in the selection, including those applying. The criteria are used objectively to select the most suitable participants for the project. Unsuccessful applicants receive clear feedback on why they were not selected.
- Collecting the needs of participants to create an inclusive environment. The organisers take participants' needs into account to secure suitable conditions and appropriate environments for all participants.
- The resources are adequate to reach the objectives and cater for the needs of participants. There is a realistic match between the human, physical and financial resources, the time frame available, the activities, the needs of participants and the objectives.





- The **programme is prepared** well in advance together with all actors. It should fit the hosting environment can offer. All actors share expectations and agree well in advance how they will implement the project.
- Participants interact with the diverse cultures involved in the project, and in the hosting environments. The project should stimulate the intercultural learning process and allows participants to challenge stereotypes and prejudices. The duration and intensity of interaction is adapted to the target group.
- Actors in the project **co-operate in a positive partnership**. Both the sending and the hosting partners are committed to a collaborative approach to ensure participants' learning. They communicate transparently, share responsibilities, agree on a process on how to change things. They are willing to compromise in the interests of the participants.
- Arrangement of practicalities well in advance and inform participants about them in a timely manner. The organisers take care of practicalities, such as travel, accommodation, social security and insurance, migration and visa, costs of living, and inform participants well before departure.





- Participants receive adequate preparation. The staff involved in the project also go through a preparation process.
- The learning environment, methodology and methods used are appropriate for the participants to reach the learning objectives. The organisers review the learning environment, objectives and methods and adapt them to the changing needs of participants and to any changes in the circumstances.
- Ensuring adequate support during the project. The adequate guidance throughout the learning process and qualified support to defuse problems. Participants are aware of these available support structures and how to access them. The support participants receive enables them to learn from the difficult situations encountered.
- Space and support for structured reflection on the experience. This reflection takes
 place before, during and after the activity. Recognition tools and processes can be used to
 support the reflection.
- The **learning outcomes are evaluated** at project and individual level, and in a short-term and long-term perspective. Such evaluation compares the participant's starting point and the impact of the project on the individual.





- The evaluation also includes **non-intended outcomes**, covering both explicit objectives and other outcomes, positive or negative, that resulted from the project.
- Supporting the participants to document their achievements and help those to be recognised. Participants receive proof of participation. The organisers help participants to gain recognition of their achievements.
- Guiding the participants at the using the outcomes of the experience at various phases. In the preparation phase managing participants' expectations towards the project. During the implementation phase, participants are stimulated to connect the experience to their own reality. After the activity, organisers support participants to transfer their learning to other contexts and exploit the outcomes in their personal and professional future development.
- Capitalising on the outcomes of the project to have a wider impact. It includes the planning ahead on optimising the impact of the project. During the implementation, are taken the measures to increase the visibility of the project, including the documenting and sharing of good practice. The organisers reflect on how the mobility project fits the wider strategic development of the university.





Preparation of student to be good candidate

To have good prepared candidates for mobility we have to answer the questions:

- Are participants fully aware of the objectives and methods of the mobility?
- Is practical information about the activity (programme, logistical details) communicated in due time to participants?
- Are participants aware of their responsibilities and obligations?
- Are the participants trained in problem-solving and conflict management?
- Are the expectations of the participants in alignment with the aims and means of the project as well as conditions in the hosting environment?
- Have participants been informed in due time about any preparatory work they need to do?
- Have participants received adequate linguistic and cultural preparation to facilitate their interaction with the hosting environment?
- Have participants been adequately prepared on how to deal with psychological issues such as homesickness?
- Are participants instructed on how to minimise the impact of the activity on the environment?





Creating the best conditions for incoming mobility implies preparatory activities to ensure optimal learning process and outcomes for incoming students. We should answer the question:

- Does Your university have the **proven capacity** to deal with all aspects of education exchanges?

Before you start the preparation, make a list of all the things that you have to do to make institution attractive and prepare for exchange mobility:

- You have to inspect Your facilities and check whether You live up to requirements for international study exchange are you ready to prepare information and documentation that you can use the participants in the study mobility process?
- The qualifications and experience of local staff is essential make sure that their competence profiles are suitable for acceptance the international students and guest teachers.
- Communication with **national agency** and Education Ministry to clear the financial possibilities and conditions to support the international study exchanges.
- Possession of contacts with reliable international partner universities for possible students and teachers exchange.



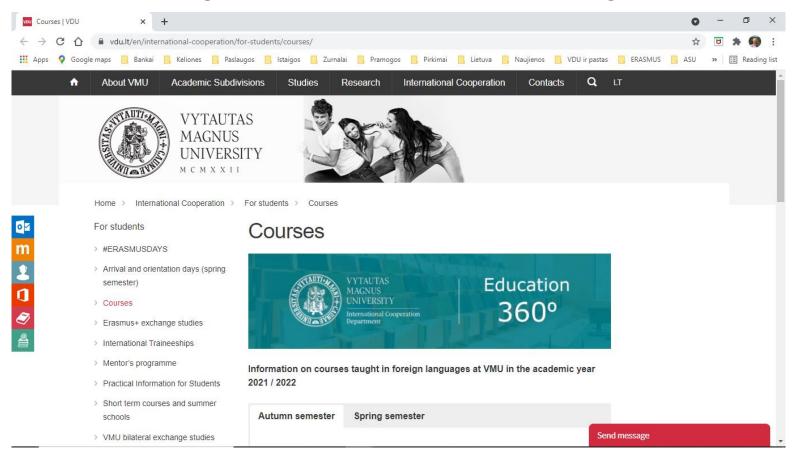


You have to prepare the documents and facilities according requirements for host institution:

- Preparation of clear and easily traceable information for exchange students and incoming teachers in the web-site of university;
- Preparation of ECTS information package in English (The use of French language in international exchange clearly limits the possibilities) which includes: information on the institution and its units, admission requirements, study procedure, programmes and courses, Language courses, internships, general and practical information for students (IT services, accommodation, costs of living, meals and cafeterias, medical facilities, insurance, migration and visa information, sports and leisure facilities, student associations etc.);
- Preparation of accommodation facilities for international students and teachers;
- Distribution of administrative staff roles in communication with exchange participants, preparation and confirmation of exchange documentation (Learning Agreements, Certificates, Transcripts of Records etc.).

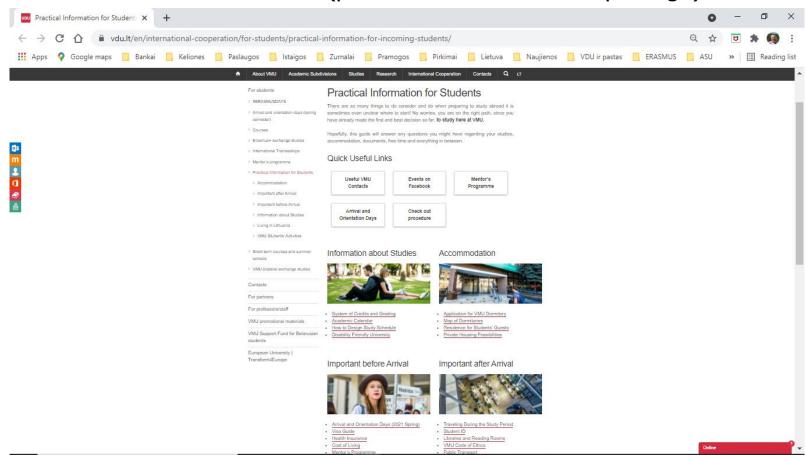


Course catalogue and other information for incoming students:



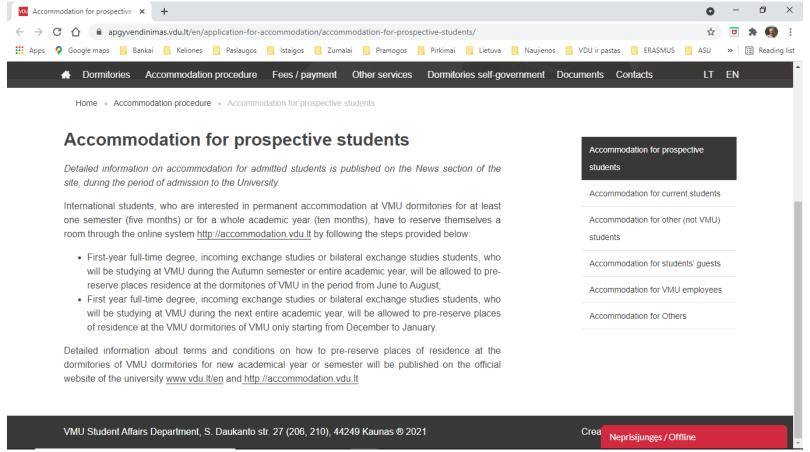


Practical information (part of ECTS information package):





Accommodation web-site for prospective students:



Thank You for Your Attention!



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