Connecting the world by shaping a global mind-set

- Reflections on International Education as part of the globalisation process

- SGroup European Universities Network General Assembly 2015

International Education as part of the globalisation process

- A conceptual and organisational reflection of internationalisation of higher education

- The demands of globalisation on societies, economies and labour markets

- The pressure from society and governments to provide service

- the generation of Institutional income (for survival) and national economic interest

Broader definitions of Internationalisation

- Meaning and definition

- Description of the various rationales

- The routes to internationalisation

- Strategies of integration international dimensions in higher education

Can we define Internationalisation?

- How a country, state, region or a community responds to the impact of globalisation?

- National identity and culture appear to be still the main sources of inspiration for higher education

- Integrating an international/intercultural and glocalised dimension into the teaching, research and service of an institution

- Internationalisation as a dynamic process

Internationalisation as an aim

- In many countries/settings it is seen as a means to achieve a wider goal (quality enhancement, upgrading, motor to employability)

- HE responsive to the requirements and challenges of globalisation

- Internationalisation as a key resource in the development of higher education

Routes leading to internationalisation

- The Curricular or programme route

- The Skills or Competencies route

- The Ideology route

- The development route

(MY)Key principles for Internationalisation

- International security (migration flows)

- Maintenance of economic competitiveness

- Human understanding across regions

- (they are not exclusive but can include other issues – environmental interdependence, energy challenges, ethnic/religious diversity, non bordered employment sources)

Inherent challenges to the principles

- Competitive model – introducing international content into the curricula- making the institution/HE experience/the country/region more competitive

- Liberal model – self development in the globalised world

- Social transformational model – intercultural issues related to equity and social justice

- Tight fiscal environments and the challenges of national/international rankings

What is new?

- International competitiveness is losing its meaning – firms operating without borders
- The real CLUSTERS

1. POLITICAL
2. ECONOMIC
3. ACADEMIC
4. CULTURAL/SOCIAL

A POLITICAL RATIONALE

- THE ROLE OF THE COMMUNITY IN THE WORLD

- HE AS A TOOL OF FOREIGN POLICY – ACADEMIC/SCIENTIFIC DIPLOMACY

- SOFT DIPLOMACY – CULTURAL DIPLOMACY- PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

AN ECONOMIC RATIONALE

- LONG TERM ECONOMIC EFFECTS

- CONTRIBUTION TO A SKILLED WORKFORCE

- INSTITUTIONAL AND SOCIETY INCOME

- EXPORTING EDUCATIONAL PRODUCTS

- INCOME GENERATING

- MARKET ORIENTED

ACADEMIC RATIONALE

- INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC STANDARDS

- CENTRALITY OF INTERNATIONALISATION

- VALUE ADDING TO QUALITY

- POSITIVE CHANGE AGENT

- ENHANCEMENT OF HUMAN, TECHNICAL, MANAGEMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE

CULTURAL AND SOCIAL RATIONALE

- HOME-NATIONAL CULTURE VS AN INTERNATIONAL GLOBAL DIVERSITY

- INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION AND UNDERSTANDING

- THE KAIZEN MENTALITY AND HUMANITARIAN APPROACH – MOBILITY OF STUDENTS/STAFF, COMPATABILITY OF DEGREES, THE BFUG PROCESS

- STRENGTHENING OF HUMAN RESOURCES FOR INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS

STAKEHOLDERS

- **GOVERNMENT**

National to regional, community to supra-national

- **EDUCATION**

Universities, scholars, students, professional and membership organisations, University networks

- **PRIVATE SECTOR**

Wide in operation, scope and services

Are there differences? Reasons for collaboration or conflict?

- Rationale

- Government

- Education

- Private

1. Political

2. Economic

3. Academic

4. Cultural/social

POLITICAL

- PRESERVE NATIONAL SECURITY AND PEACE

- PROMOTE NATIONAL CULTURE AND IDENTITY

ECONOMIC

- Enhance economic, scientific and technological competitiveness

- Promote income generation from educational services

Academic

- Sustaining international standards in teaching and research

- Globally focused research servicing also the local community

- Global interdependence and bridging through scholarship and research

- Preparation for global citizenship and world mobility

Cultural/social

- Recognise and support cultural/ethnic diversity

- Contribute to professional and social development at the individual level

- The support of intercultural understanding and relations

Conceptual Framework: THE GLOBAL MINDSET

- Three questions to be asked:

1. What is the meshing between international, national and institutional forces in the shaping and establishment of national policies for higher education?

2. What is the interplay between the international context, markets and institutions in the shaping of institutional policies?

3. What is the interaction between international, national and market forces in the shaping of national/international policies for higher education?

Governance

- Expressed commitment by senior leaders

- Active involvement of faculty and staff

- Articulated rationale and goals for internationalization

- Recognition of international dimension in mission statements and other policy documents

Operations

- Integrated into institution-wide and departmental planning, budgeting and quality review systems

- Appropriate organisational structures

- Communication systems (formal & informal) for liaison and coordination

- Balance between centralised and decentralised promotion and management of Internationalisation

- Adequate financial support and resource allocation systems

Support Services

- Support from institution-wide services units, i.e., student housing, registrar's services, counseling, fundraising, etc.

Academic Programmes

- Student exchange programmes

- Foreign language study

- Internationalised curricula / Area or thematic studies

- Work/study abroad

- International students

- Teaching/learning process

- Internationalisation at Home

- Joint and double degree programmes

- Cross-cultural training

- Faculty/staff mobility programme/Visiting lecturers and scholars/University networking

- Link between academic programmes and research, training and development assistance

Research collaboration

- Area and interdisciplinary centres

- Joint research projects

- International conferences and seminars

- Published articles and papers

- International research agreements

- Researcher and graduate student exchange programmes

- International research partners in academic and other sectors

- Link between research, curriculum and teaching

Ancillary focal points

- Student clubs and associations

- Professional organisations

Curricular Activities

- International and intercultural campus events

- Liaison with community-based cultural groups

- Peer groups and Programmes

- Alumni development programmes

- Social, cultural and academic support systems

External Relations (national and TNE)

- Community-based partnerships and projects with non-government groups or private sector companies
- International development assistance projects
- Customized/contract training programmes offshore
- Link between development projects and training activities with teaching and research
- Community service and intercultural project work
- Offshore teaching sites and distance education and other TNE
- Participation in international networks
- Offshore alumni chapters

The two dimensions of internationalisation

- Sporadic, irregular, ad hoc

Versus

- Highly systematic

- Marginal to Central

Attractive and attracting power of internationalisation within the global mindset

- Academic ubiquity

- Educational opportunities

- Full use of resources

- The Importance of Higher Education

- People to people connections

- Global understanding – language, culture, traditions, mutual understanding

The Santander Group: 'Dynamic University Network' – an instrument of Soft Power – Academic Diplomacy

- Internationalisation strategy

- Academic mobility

- Academic collaboration

- Transfer of knowledge

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