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MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA
YEREVAN STATE UNIVERSITY
STATE ENGINEERING UNIVERSITY OF ARMENIA (POLYTECHNIC)
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ՕԵԶԴՊՄՍՍ ԳԻՊԵՐՆԱԾԱՁԱՄՍՆ ԸՍՁՁՊԾԱԸ ԶԵՐՄԱԸ

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ՊԾԳՄՍ
5 – 6 ՆՁՊՍՍՍՍՍՍ, 2009



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

QUALITY, ENHANCMENT: EXPERIENCE, CHALLENGES AND
PERSPECTIVES FOR ARMENIAN HIGHER EDUCATION

YEREVAN
5th and 6th October, 2009

Editors: Elli Georgiadou & Alexander Markarov

°ð°²Ü – 2009 – YEREVAN, ARMENIA

ՀՀ Ինքնիշխանության նախարարության
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Երևանի պետական համալսարան
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Tempus Dissemination Conference

Quality Enhancement: Experience, Challenges and Perspectives for Armenian Higher Education
 on 5th and 6th October, 2009 in the frame of the TEMPUS Project JEP № 27178-2006
 “ARMQA” “Internal Quality Assurance System in Armenian HEIs”

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Foreword

"We have to keep in mind that only by assuring the high quality of higher education can we hope to determine a better future for our peoples and countries. Thus, compromising the quality of higher education essentially means compromising our future."

[Jan Sadlak, Director of UNESCO-European Centre for Higher Education, 2003]

Within the last 20 years, the Armenian educational system at all levels has become increasingly diversified. Higher Education Institutions have to cope with multiple problems related to the university management in particular with issues of quality assurance, and providing education, related to currently existing social and political needs of newly democratised society and specific requirements of the internal and international labour market. Since gaining independence, Armenia has made significant steps towards full integration in European structures. As an important part of this process the higher education system in Armenia is currently undergoing a comprehensive reform. One of its main aims is the harmonisation with the European Higher Education Standards and the Bologna Process. Armenia signed the Bologna Declaration in Bergen in May 2005 and according to the objectives of the Bologna Process has to introduce a quality assurance system in the higher education sector.

The main aim of the ARMQA project (JEP No. 27178-2006 - ARMQA) was to develop a framework for Internal Quality Assurance initially for two leading Armenian Universities (Yerevan State University and State Engineering University of Armenia) ~~but~~ for national and regional dissemination in future.

This conference reports the results of the ARMQA project and two leading Armenian Higher Education institutions concerned with the study of the current state of practice, challenges and aspirations in Armenian Higher Education. A number of studies of existing quality frameworks, processes and practices in European Union institutions were considered together with expertise, know-how, methods and mechanisms within the participating EU institutions. The experience and know-how helped identify good, workable and applicable mechanisms and practices for adoption/adaptation to Armenian Higher Education institutions. The papers in this volume reflect the diversity of inputs, factors and stakeholders involved in the complex world of Higher Education. Theoretical and practical papers dealing with the use of new technologies, pedagogic methods, management methods and approaches provide a diverse source of knowledge and practice which is useful for the building, deployment and enhancement of the main project deliverable, the Internal Quality Assurance Framework.

One of the key points of the project was to promote the QA culture in other Armenian HEIs. The achieved outcomes should be sustainable and planned to be permanent factors supporting and promoting the internal QA in Armenia. The challenges of this transitional period and the need to engender a quality culture aligned to the European Higher Education Area principles require management commitment, empowerment and consultation of all stakeholders, ~~dis~~ consensus to ensure success. Problems and challenges relating MEDA Area of stakeholders, not clear students, staff, management, industry, funding bodies, the professional bodies, agencies and governments) are discussed, and best practice solutions from across Europe (EU and non-EU), America and Armenia are also presented.

One of the important challenges faced by Higher Education According to ENQA institutions particularly in Armenia is the need to change the quality culture. Institutions should commit themselves explicitly to the development of a QA culture and should put in place a management system that recognises the importance of quality, and quality assurance, in their work. This system should be effective, transparent, , efficient, fair and should allow for appropriate external input (e.g. through use of external subject experts in programme review).

maybe to specify the meaning of the term. I suggest "e.g. by means of guidelines to be taken into consideration. extremely analytical and detailed, so that to avoid, at level of decentralized active and optimising system. implementation, the introducing of additional provisions (so-called 'gold plating')" sly improving system, hence the emphasis on Quality Enhancement.

The last two years provided the focus for the development of the ARMQA framework which is the result of knowledge sharing among the participating institutions. The completion of the ARMQA Tempus project (JEP-27178-2006) marks the beginning in the Armenian effort to reform the educational infrastructure, methods and mechanisms of managing, ensuring and enhancing HE quality. The resulting framework is the fusion of many ideas and experiences gained over many years in the Armenian institutions, the European partner institutions, other European institutions and institutions from all over the world.

Elli Georgiadou
Co-ordinator of the ARMQA project

October 2009

Որակի ներքին ապահովման համակարգը ԵՊՀ-ում

Ա. Միմոնյան, Ա. Գրիգորյան, Ա. Բուդաղյան (ԵՊՀ)

The Internal Quality Assurance System at YSU

A. Simonyan, A. Grigoryan, A. Budaghyan (Yerevan State University)

Abstract

The internal quality assurance system of Yerevan State University (YSU), the current issues and future perspectives related to establishing such a system at YSU are discussed in this paper which focuses on the main findings of the project “Internal Quality Assurance System for Armenian Higher Education Institutions” implemented in the frame of the European ARMQA TEMPUS programme during 2008-2009. The primary goal of the ARMQA project is to develop a framework of internal quality assurance for Armenian Higher Education Institutions, to create internal quality assurance mechanisms at YSU in line with the European Standards and Guidelines, to establish a quality assurance centre and train academic and administrative staff.

The policy and strategy of YSU for internal quality assurance, the organisational scheme of the system, the official procedures for development, approval and review of study programmes, as well as the criteria for assessing the quality of programmes are presented.

Նախաբան

Զեկույցը նպատակաուղղված է Երևանի պետական համալսարանում (ԵՊՀ) կրթության որակի ապահովման ներքուհական համակարգի ստեղծման ուղղությամբ կատարված աշխատանքների, այդ ոլորտում առկա խնդիրների և նախանշված հեռանկարների լուսաբանմանը: Այն հիմնականում անդրադառնում է Եվրոպական TEMPUS ծրագրի շրջանակներում 2008-ին մեկնարկված Որակի ներքին ապահովման համակարգերը հայաստանյան բուհերում¹ նախագծի հիմնական արդյունքներին ԵՊՀ-ում:

Վերոնշյալ նախագծի հիմնական նպատակն էր հայաստանյան բուհերի համար մշակել որակի ապահովման ներքին մեխանիզմների հենքը, ԵՊՀ-ում ու ՀՊՀՀ¹-ում հիմնել ԵԲԿՏ² որակի ապահովման ստանդարտների և ուղենիշների պահանջներին բավարարող որակի ներքին ապահովման համակարգեր և համապատասխան վարչական կառույցներ, իրականացնել անձնակազմի վերապատրաստում:

Սույն զեկույցում համառոտակի ներկայացված են վերոնշյալ նախագծի հիմնական արդյունքները ԵՊՀ-ում: Մասնավորապես, ներկայացված է կրթության որակի ապահովման ԵՊՀ քաղաքականությունը և ռազմավարությունը, որակի ներքին ապահովման համակարգի կազմակերպական կառուցվածքը, կրթական ծրագրերի մշակման, հաստատման և վերանայման պաշտոնական ընթացակարգերը, ծրագրերի որակի գնահատման(ստուգման) չափանիշները և այլն:

1. Որակի ապահովման ԵՊՀ քաղաքականությունը և համապատասխան ռազմավարությունը

ԵՊՀ որակի ապահովման քաղաքականությունը հիմնվում է հետևյալ սկզբունքների վրա. Համալսարանն իր կրթական ծրագրերի և դասընթացների (ուսումնական

¹ Հայաստանի պետական ճարտարագիտական համալսարան:

² Եվրոպական բարձրագույն կրթության տարածք:

մոդուլների) որակի գնահատումն իրականացնում է՝ օգտագործելով ուսանողների և այլ արտաքին շահեկիցների հետադարձ կապը (նրանց արձագանքը) և լավագույն միջազգային փորձի հետ էտալոնային համադրման արդյունքները: Այդ նպատակով նախատեսվում է իրականացնել.

բոլոր կրթական ծրագրերի ամենամյա մոնիթորինգ,

համալսարանի բոլոր կրթական ծրագրերի պարտադիր համընդհանուր գնահատում՝ առնվազն վեց տարին մեկ:

Համալսարանում կրթության որակի բարձրացման ռազմավարությունը մշակվել է ԵՊՀ 2009/10-2013/14 ուստարիների զարգացման ռազմավարական ծրագրի շրջանակներում և բաղկացած է 4 հիմնական խնդիրներից և դրանց իրականացման գործողություններից (միջոցառումներից): Ռազմավարության՝ որակի ներքին ապահովմանը և որակի բարձրացմանն ուղղված խնդիրները և դրանց իրականացման առաջարկվող գործողությունները (միջոցառումները) բերված են *հավելված 1*-ում:

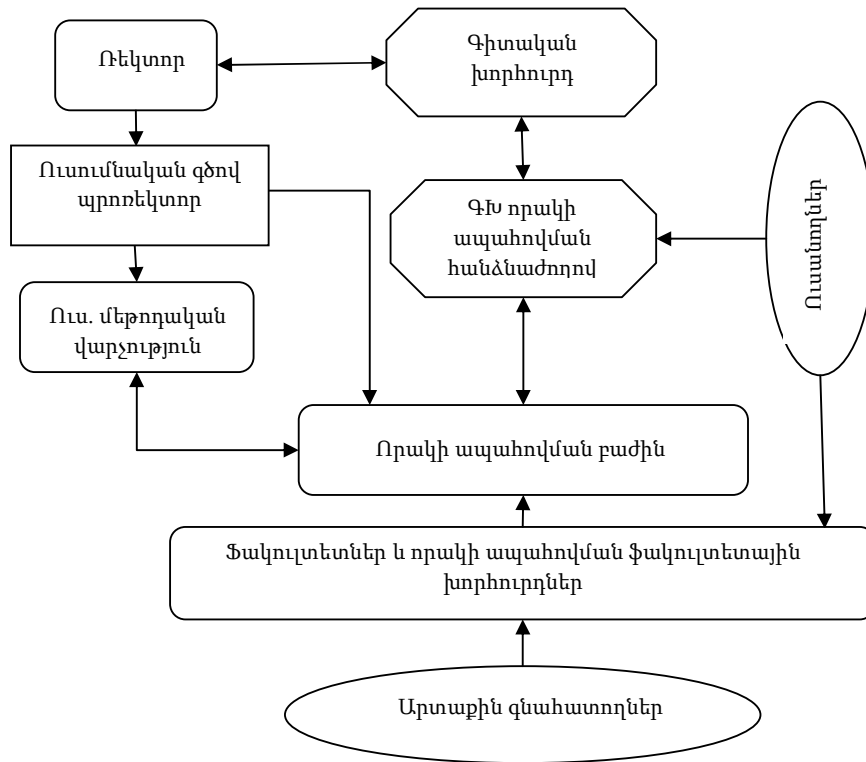
2. Որակի ապահովման համակարգի կազմակերպական կառուցվածքը

Ստորև բերված է ԵՊՀ որակի ապահովման համակարգի կազմակերպական կառուցվածքը (նկար 1.), որակի ապահովման գործընթացներում ներգրավված հիմնական վարչական մարմինները և կառույցները, դրանց հիերարխիկ կապը և պատասխանատվությունների բաշխումը:

Ներկայացված կառուցվածքում ընդգրկված մարմինների՝ որակի ապահովմանն առնչվող պատասխանատվությունների բաշխումը հետևյալն է.

Համալսարանի Գիտական խորհուրդը.

- հաստատում է որակի ապահովման բուհական քաղաքականությունը, որակի շարունակական բարձրացման ռազմավարությունը, բուհի տարեկան հաշվետվության շրջանակներում քննարկում է որակի ապահովման գործընթացների արդյունքները և առաջադրում բարելավման խնդիրներ,
- իրականացնում է որակի ապահովման ներբուհական գործընթացների արդյունքների և գիտական խորհրդի որակի ապահովման հանձնաժողովի եզրակացությունների քննարկումն ու հաստատումը:



Նկար 1. ԵՊՀ որակի ապահովման համակարգի կազմակերպական կառուցվածքը

Համալսարանի ռեկտորը.

- ղեկավարում է բուհի որակի ապահովման քաղաքականության և համապատասխան ռազմավարության մշակման աշխատանքները, ուղղորդում դրանց իրականացումը, ապահովում որակի ապահովման համակարգի ներդաշնակ գործունեությունը, կարգաբերում համակարգի փոխկապակցությունը և փոխգործակցությունը բուհական կառավարման այլ համակարգերի հետ:

Համալսարանի ուսումնական աշխատանքների գծով պրոռեկտորը.

- իրականացնում է որակի ապահովման բուհական համակարգի օպերատիվ կառավարումն ու վերահսկումը,
- ապահովում է գործառնական կապերն ու փոխգործակցությունը ներգրավված հիմնական կառույցների միջև, մասնավորապես՝ ֆակուլտետների, որակի ապահովման բաժնի, ուսումնամեթոդական վարչության և առնչվող այլ ստորաբաժանումների միջև,
- հաստատում է որակի ապահովման/գնահատման ընթացակարգերը, կրթական ծրագրերի բուհական ստանդարտներն ու որակավորման պահանջները, որակի ապահովմանն առնչվող կանոնակարգային և նորմատիվային այլ փաստաթղթեր:

Գիտական խորհրդի որակի ապահովման հանձնաժողովը.

- հանդես է գալիս որպես փորձագիտական և վերահսկողական մարմին, որը գնահատում է որակի ապահովման ընթացակարգերի և չափանիշների համապատասխանությունն ընդունված չափորոշիչներին,
- նախապատրաստում և գիտական խորհրդի հաստատմանն է ներկայացնում որակի ապահովման վերաբերյալ կանոնակարգային, ընթացակարգային և չափորոշիչ փաստաթղթերը:

Ուսումնամեթոդական վարչությունը.

- ապահովում է կրթական ծրագրերի մշակման և իրականացման որակի հսկողությունը և ստուգում դրանց համապատասխանությունը սահմանված ստանդարտներին,
- համակարգում և վերահսկում է ուսումնական ստորաբաժանումներում կրթական ծրագրերի որակի ապահովման գործառնությունների և ընթացակարգերի իրականացումը,
- կազմակերպում է բուհի ինքնագնահատման գործընթացը և հաջորդող գործողությունների պլանավորումն ու վերահսկումը:

Որակի ապահովման բաժինը.

- մշակում է որակի ապահովման ընթացակարգեր կրթական ծրագրերի հաստատման, ընթացիկ հսկողության (մոնիթորինգի) գործընթացների համար, հետևում և աջակցում է դրանց իրականացմանը բուհի ստորաբաժանումներում,
- պատասխանատու է ուսումնառության և դասավանդման որակի գնահատմանն առնչվող գործընթացների համակարգման համար,
- պատասխանատու է դասավանդման և ուսումնառության որակի չափման գործիքակազմի և համակարգված մոտեցումների մշակման համար,
- մշակում է ընթացակարգեր կրթական ծրագրերի և առանձին դասընթացների (մոդուլների) մակարդակում դասավանդման և ուսումնառության որակի գնահատման համար,
- գնահատում է դասախոսական կազմի (դասախոսների) աշխատանքը և ուսումնական գործունեությունը, ինչպես նաև նրանց դասավանդման մեթոդները:

Ֆակուլտետների ղեկավարները.

- պատասխանատու են ստորաբաժանման մակարդակով որակի ապահովման և վերահսկման բոլոր գործառնությունների կազմակերպման և իրականացման համար,
- կազմակերպում են ստորաբաժանման կրթական ծրագրերի մշակման, իրականացման մոնիթորինգի, պարբերական վերանայման ու կատարելագործման գործընթացները՝ որակի ապահովման ընթացակարգերին համապատասխան,
- ստորաբաժանման շրջանակներում ապահովում են բուհի որակի ապահովման քաղաքականության ու ռազմավարության իրականացումը,

- ապահովում են անհրաժեշտ ռեսուրսներ (դասախոսական կազմ, լաբորատոր սարքավորումներ, գրականություն և այլն) և ուսումնառության օժանդակության ծառայություններ կրթական ծրագրերի իրականացման համար՝ ծրագրերի ստանդարտներին համապատասխան,
- կազմակերպում են ստորաբաժանման ինքնավերլուծությունը՝ ինքնագնահատման գործընթացի շրջանակներում:

Որակի ապահովման ֆակուլտետային խորհուրդները.

- վերահսկում են ֆակուլտետներում կրթական ծրագրերի պլանավորման, մշակման, փոփոխման և դրանց որակի ապահովման գործընթացների իրականացումը,
- վերահսկում են ծրագրերի ռեսուրսային և մեթոդական պատշաճ ապահովվածությունը,
- պատասխանատու են ֆակուլտետում ուսուցման որակի ապահովման և ներքին վերահսկման, ինչպես նաև բուհի մակարդակով ընդունվող որոշումների հետևողական իրագործման հսկողության համար:

Ուսանողները.

- ընդգրկված են ուսման որակի գնահատման գործընթացներում՝ մասնակցելով ուսանողական հարցումներին և շրջանավարտների բավարարվածության հարցումներին,
- ընդգրկված են ֆակուլտետի խորհրդի կազմում և մասնակցում են որակի ապահովման ֆակուլտետային խորհրդի աշխատանքներին,
- ընդգրկված են բուհի գիտական խորհրդում և նրա որակի ապահովման հանձնաժողովում,
- մասնակցում են բուհի որակի ապահովման գործընթացներին՝ որպես ուսանողական ինքնակառավարման մարմինների (ուսանողական խորհուրդ, ուսանողական գիտական ընկերություններ և այլն) ներկայացուցիչներ,
- համաձայն սահմանված ընթացակարգի՝ մասնակցում են ստորաբաժանման ինքնավերլուծության գործընթացին:

Արտաքին գնահատողները (փորձագետներ, շրջանավարտներ և գործատուներ).

- կատարում են կրթական ծրագրերի արտաքին փորձաքննություն,
- ընդգրկված են շրջանավարտների եզրափակիչ (ամփոփիչ) ատեստավորման հանձնաժողովներում,
- բուհի նախաձեռնությամբ կարող են մասնակցել ուսանողների ընթացիկ և կիսամյակային գնահատման գործընթացներին,
- մասնակցում են կրթական ծրագրերից և շրջանավարտների մասնագիտական որակից գործատուների բավարարվածության հարցումներին:

3. Կրթական ծրագրերի մշակման, հաստատման և իրականացման գործընթացները

ԵՊՀ-ն կրթական ծրագրերի որակի ապահովումը համարում է որակի ներքին ապահովման ամենակարևոր բաղադրիչը: Համալսարանը սահմանել է որակի

ապահովման 4 հիմնական գործընթացներ, որոնք վերաբերում են բոլոր կրթական ծրագրերին.

- ծրագրի մշակման արտոնում,
- ծրագրի հավանություն (իրականացման արտոնում),
- ծրագրի ընթացքի մոնիթորինգ,
- ծրագրի ամփոփիչ գնահատում և վերանայում:

Աղյուսակ 1-ում ներկայացված են վերոնշյալ գործընթացների նպատակները և փոխկապակցվածությունը բուհի ծրագրային-մեթոդական ու որակի ապահովման արտաքին գործընթացների հետ:

Աղյուսակ 1. Կրթական ծրագրերի որակի ապահովման գործընթացները ԵՊՀ-ում

Որակի ապահովման ԵՊՀ գործընթացները	Գործընթացի նպատակը	ԵՊՀ ծրագրային-մեթոդական գործընթացները
Ծրագրի մշակման արտոնում (ներբուհական)	Գնահատել ծրագրի հիմնավորումը, համապատասխանությունը բուհի առաքելությանը և զարգացման ռազմավարական ծրագրին	Ակադեմիական պլանավորում (նոր ծրագրերի/մասնագիտությունների պլանավորում)
Ծրագրի հավանության ստացում (ներբուհական հաստատումը)	Գնահատել ծրագրի մշակման որակը և այն համաձայն ստանդարտների իրականացնելու աշխատանքային խմբի կարողությունը	Ծրագրերի մշակում
Ծրագրի մոնիթորինգ	Գնահատել ծրագրի որակը և ստանդարտները իրականացման փուլում	Ծրագրերի մատուցում/իրականացում
Ծրագրի վերանայում	Գնահատել ծրագրի համապատասխանությունն իր նպատակին՝ իրականացման լրիվ շրջափուլի արդյունքներով	

Հակիրճ ներկայացնենք ԵՊՀ կրթական ծրագրերի որակի ապահովման գործընթացների նպատակը և իրականացման մեխանիզմները:

Ծրագրի մշակման արտոնում.

- Արտոնումը ԵՊՀ պաշտոնական համաձայնությունն է ուսումնական ստորաբաժանմանը՝ սկսելու նոր կրթական ծրագրի մշակման գործընթացը ներկայացված առաջարկության համաձայն:
- Արտոնման գործընթացի նպատակն է գնահատել ներկայացված առաջարկության հիմնավորումը, նրա համապատասխանությունը ծրագրի հիմնական նպատակներին:

- Նոր կրթական ծրագիր/մասնագիտություն ստեղծելու առաջարկությունը մշակում է համապատասխան ուսումնական ստորաբաժանումը (ֆակուլտետ, ամբիոն) ԵՊՀ մեթոդական խորհրդի մշակած պահանջներին համապատասխան:
- Առաջարկության մշակման համար հիմք են հանդիսանում.
 - պոտենցիալ աշխատաշուկայի և գործատուների պահանջարկի ու կարիքների վերլուծությունը, կոնկրետ պատվերով նպատակային ուսուցման հնարավորությունները,
 - առաջարկության տնտեսական նպատակահարմարության գնահատականը,
 - բուհում դասախոսական, ֆիզիկական, տեղեկատվական և այլ անհրաժեշտ ռեսուրսների առկայությունը, համակարգչային և ուսուցման տեխնիկական միջոցների առկայությունը:

Ծրագրի հավանության ստացում (ներբուհական հաստատում).

- Այս գործընթացի նպատակն է գնահատել ծրագրի մշակման որակը և ծրագրային թիմի կարողությունը՝ իրականացնելու այն սահմանված ակադեմիական ստանդարտներին համապատասխան:
- Ծրագրի ներբուհական հաստատման համար անհրաժեշտ փաստաթղթային փաթեթը որակի ապահովման այս գործընթացի մուտքն է, որը ներառում է.
 - Ծրագրի մշակման արտոնման եզրակացությունը՝ համապատասխան դիտողություններով և բարելավման առաջարկություններով:
 - Ծրագրի ուսումնական պլանը և ամփոփ նկարագիրը (programme specification), որը պարզաբանում է այն գիտելիքները, կարողությունները և հմտությունները, որոնք պետք է ձեռք բերի ուսանողը ծրագրի հաջող ավարտին, այսինքն՝ շնորհվող որակավորման բնութագրիչները; նկարագրում է ուսումնառության, դասավանդման և գիտելիքների գնահատման մեթոդները, ծրագրի շրջանավարտների կարիերայի հնարավորությունները և ուսման շարունակման պայմաններն ու այլընտրանքները: Ծրագրի նկարագիրը կազմվում է Համալսարանի համար միասնական ձևաթերթով:
 - Ծրագրի բաղադրիչների համառոտ նկարագրությունները և դրանց էլքային արդյունքները:
 - Տեղեկանք՝ մշակված ստանդարտներին համապատասխան ծրագրի իրականացման ռեսուրսների (դասախոսական, ֆիզիկական, տեղեկատվական) առկայության մասին:
 - Արտաքին փորձաքննության եզրակացությունը և պոտենցիալ գործատուների կարծիքները:
- Առաջարկվող ծրագրի հավանության վերաբերյալ որոշումն ընդունում է ԵՊՀ գիտական խորհուրդը՝ մեթոդական խորհրդի երաշխավորությամբ՝ կից փաստաթղթային փաթեթի, ներբուհական փորձաքննության արդյունքների և դրական

եզրակացության հիման վրա: Փորձաքննությունը կազմակերպում է որակի ապահովման բաժինը:

Կրթական ծրագրի իրականացման որակի մոնիթորինգ.

- Մոնիթորինգի նպատակն է գնահատել ծրագրի մատուցման որակն ու ակադեմիական ստանդարտները ծրագրի իրականացման ընթացքում և նախաձեռնել բարելավման անհրաժեշտ գործողություններ:
- Մոնիթորինգի հիմնական միջոցներն են.
 - ծրագրից ուսանողների բավարարվածության ուսումնասիրություն, որն արտացոլում է ուսանողների բավարարվածության մակարդակը ծրագրի (դասընթացների) բովանդակության և մատուցման տարբեր ասպեկտներից,
 - ծրագրից շրջանավարտների և գործատուների բավարարվածության ուսումնասիրություն, որն արտացոլում է ծրագրի համապատասխանությունը տվյալ մասնագիտության աշխատատեղերի պահանջներին, ծրագրի արդիականությունը և հեռանկարները կադրային պահանջարկի տեսանկյունից,
 - արտաքին փորձաքննություն, որը կոչված է տալու անկախ և օբյեկտիվ գնահատական մշակված ակադեմիական ստանդարտների (ելքային արդյունքների) ապահովման վիճակին և ծրագրի մատուցման որակական ցուցանիշներին,
 - ծրագրի հիմնական քանակական բնութագրերի վերլուծություն՝ սահմանված վիճակագրական ցուցիչների միջոցով, որն ընդգրկում է ծրագրի ընդունելության, համակազմի, շրջանավարտության, ռեսուրսների, ուսանողների առաջադիմության և ատեստավորման ցուցանիշների ուսումնասիրությունը:
- Նախատեսվում է մոնիթորինգի ինքնուրույն տարեկան հաշվետվություններ պահանջել.
 - նոր կրթական ծրագրերի առաջին տարվա համար,
 - համատեղ կրթական ծրագրերի համար,
 - ռիսկային գործոնով կրթական ծրագրերի համար, որոնց վերաբերյալ մտահոգիչ փաստեր են հայտնաբերվել ուսանողների կամ արտաքին փորձագետների/շահեկիցների կողմից,
 - ընդունելության և առաջադիմության ցածր ցուցանիշներ ունեցող ծրագրերի համար:

Կրթական ծրագրերի պարբերական վերանայում.

- Ծրագրի պարբերական վերանայման գործընթացի նպատակն է գնահատել գործող ակադեմիական ստանդարտներն ու մատուցման փաստական որակը՝ իրականացման լրիվ ցիկլի արդյունքներով, և որոշում ընդունել ծրագրի շարունակման նպատակահարմարության կամ փոփոխությունների վերաբերյալ:
- Նախատեսվում են վերանայման գործընթացի իրականացման հետևյալ ձևերը՝

- արտաքին փորձաքննություն՝ համապատասխան եզրակացության ներկայացմամբ,
- ծրագրի արդյունքների գնահատում՝ բուհի (ֆակուլտետի, ամբիոնի) ինքնավերլուծության շրջանակներում,
- ծրագրի մատուցման որակի և ելքային կրթական արդյունքների գնահատում ուսանողների և դասախոսական կազմի կողմից,
- ծրագրի նպատակի համապատասխանության և որակի գնահատում ծրագրի շրջանավարտների և գործատուների կողմից,
- ծրագրային թիմի հաշվետվություն՝ ծրագրի արդյունքների և անհրաժեշտ փոփոխությունների վերաբերյալ:

Նկար 2-ում ներկայացվում է ԵՊՀ կրթական ծրագրերի պլանավորման, հաստատման, մշակման, իրականացման և վերանայման գործընթացների որակի ապահովման կազմակերպական սխեման, իրականացման մակարդակները (բուհական, ֆակուլտետային և արտաքին), ներգրավված բուհական և արտաքին կառույցներն ու մարմինները:

5. Ուսումնական ծրագրերի որակի գնահատման չափանիշները

Համաձայն ԵՊՀ որակի ապահովման որդեգրած քաղաքականության՝ յուրաքանչյուր ուսումնական ծրագիր պետք է համապատասխանի հասարակության պահանջմունքներին, ուղղված լինի ծրագրի շրջանավարտների զբաղվածության ապահովմանը, ընդունվի ակադեմիական հանրության կողմից և ունենա բավարար թափանցիկ կառուցվածք (ինչը հնարավորություն կտա համակցել այն այլ բուհերի ծրագրերի հետ և դրանով իսկ ապահովել ուսանողների շարժունությունը և այլ երկրներում ստացած ուսման արդյունքների ճանաչումը):

ԵՊՀ որակի ներքին ապահովման համակարգի շրջանակներում մշակվել և ձևակերպվել են որակի համապատասխան չափանիշներ՝ կրթական ծրագրերի մշակման և իրականացման համար: Որպես ծրագրերի որակի գնահատման հիմնարար մոտեցում որդեգրվել է *Տնպատակների համապատասխանության*՝ (այսինքն, ընտրված նպատակների ռելեվանտությունը, ուսանողների, դասախոսների, գործատուների սպասելիքների և պահանջմունքների հաշվի առնելը) և *Տնպատակներին համապատասխանության*՝ (այսինքն, ծրագրի օգնությամբ հայտա-

րարված նպատակներին հասնելու հնարավորությունը) սկզբունքների ապահովումը: Առաջինը բնորոշում է ծրագրում դրված նպատակների ճշմարտացիությունը, իսկ երկրորդը՝ որոշում է ուսումնական ռազմավարության համապատասխանությունը այդ նպատակներին: Այս երկու սկզբունքների միաժամանակյա ապահովումը կարևորվում է նրանով, որ ծրագրի *Տնպատակներին համապատասխանության*՝ գնահատումը իմաստ ունի և օգնում է հասնել իրական որակի միայն այն դեպքում, երբ ապացուցված է հենց այդ նպատակների ճշմարտացիությունը:

ԵՊՀ կրթական ծրագրերի արդյունավետության և որակի վերահսկման համար նախատեսված է դրանց իրականացման գործընթացի գնահատում, որը ներառում է մի շարք առանցքային ցուցանիշների վերաբերյալ վիճակագրական տվյալների համակարգված հավաքում և վերլուծություն (այդ թվում նաև ուսանողական հարցաթերթերի պատասխանները, ծրագրի շրջանավարտների և հիմնական գործատու կազմակերպությունների բավարարվածության ուսումնասիրությունները և այլն): Պարտադիր պայման է հետադարձ և առաջանցիկ կապերի առկայությունը, որում ընդգրկված են ուսանողները, շրջանավարտները և դասախոսները, ինչը հնարավորություն է տալիս տեղեկատվություն ստանալ ուսումնական գործընթացի վերաբերյալ ինչպես ժամանակի որոշակի պահին, այնպես էլ՝ հեռանկարում: Հետադարձ կապի մեխանիզմները նախատեսված են դասավանդման կամ ուսումնական ծրագրի թերությունները ժամանակին վերացնելու համար, իսկ առաջանցիկ կապի մեխանիզմներն օգնում են կանխատեսելու ապագա փոփոխությունները և հաշվի առնելու դրանք կրթական ծրագրերի կատարելագործման և զարգացման ժամանակ:

Որակի բարձրացումը ծրագրերի կառուցվածքի և բովանդակության, դրանց ներդրման և իրականացման կատարելագործման ուղղությամբ իրականացվող շարունակական գործընթաց է: ԵՊՀ-ում այն հիմնված է հետևյալ հիմնարար սկզբունքների վրա.

- կրթական ծրագրի սոցիալական համապատասխանության և համարժեքության գնահատում (ծրագրի կարիքի/պահանջարկվածության բացահայտում)՝ բոլոր շահեկիցների (ներառյալ՝ համապատասխան ոլորտի մասնագիտական և միջազգային ակադեմիական հանրությունը) հետ խորհրդատվության արդյունքում,
- ծրագրի ամբողջական նկարագրություն (պրոֆիլը/ուղղվածությունը, մասնագիտությունը), նպատակների և խնդիրների հստակ սահմանում,
- ծրագրի պրոֆիլին համապատասխան կրթական արդյունքների կազմի որոշում ընդհանուր և բուն մասնագիտական (հատուկ) կոմպետենցիաների տերմիններով (կոմպետենտահեն մոտեցում),
- կրեդիտների պատշաճ/համարժեք բաշխում ծրագրի կառուցվածքային միավորների (բաղադրիչների) միջև (ECTS, մոդուլացում),
- ծրագրի նպատակներին և կրթական արդյունքներին համապատասխան դասավանդման, ուսումնառության և գնահատման մեթոդների որոշում,
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– անհրաժեշտ ռեսուրսների հատկացում (դասախոսական և օժանդակ/վարչական կազմի, ենթակառուցվածքների և տեղեկատվական ռեսուրսների բավարար քանակ և որակ),

– որակի գնահատման/ապահովման և բարձրացման ներկառուցված համակարգ (ծրագրի գնահատում հետադարձ և առաջանցիկ կապերի միջոցով):

Նկար 3-ում ներկայացված է ԵՊՀ-ում կրթական ծրագրերի որակի շարունակական բարելավման շրջափուլային սխեման, որը կառուցված է համաձայն վերոնշյալ սկզբունքների և պարունակում է որակի բարձրացման գործընթացներ ինչպես ծրագրի մշակման, այնպես էլ իրականացման փուլերի համար:

Բերված սկզբունքների գործնական իրականացումը պահանջում է նաև համապատասխան գործիքակազմի առկայություն: Այդ նպատակով մշակվել է կրթական ծրագրերի որակի ստուգման/գնահատման չափանիշների լրակազմ, որը ներառում է 3 հիմնական չափայնություն՝ կրթական գործընթաց, ելքային կրթական արդյունքներ և ծրագրի իրականացման համար անհրաժեշտ ռեսուրսներ:

Իր հերթին, *կրթական գործընթացի* գնահատումը ներառում է հետևյալ տարրերը.

- ծրագրի (որակավորման) պրոֆիլը (ուղղվածությունը),
- ելքային կրթական արդյունքները և կոմպետենցիաները,
- ծրագրի կառուցվածքը, ամբողջականությունը և նրա բաղադրիչների համակարգվածությունը,
- ուսումնական բեռնվածության բաշխումն ըստ կրթական մոդուլների, կիսամյակների և տարիների,
- ծրագրի իրագործելիությունը,
- դասավանդման, ուսուցման և գնահատման մեթոդները,
- կապը նախորդող կրթական մակարդակի հետ,
- միջազգային համագործակցությունը և ուսանողների շարժունությունը:

Ելքային կրթական արդյունքների գնահատումը ներառում է.

- առաջադիմության, ուսանողների ազատման և տեղափոխումների ցուցանիշները,
 - ուսման առաջին և երկրորդ մակարդակները հաջողությամբ ավարտածների տոկոսը,
 - զբաղվածության/աշխատանքի անցնելու հնարավորությունները:
- Ծրագրի իրականացման համար պահանջվող ռեսուրսների* գնահատումը ներառում է.
- ենթակառուցվածք և տեխնիկական միջոցներ,
 - ուսումնամեթոդական և մարդկային ռեսուրսներ,
 - ուսանողների օժանդակություն և խորհրդատվություն:

Նշված չափանիշների ավելի մանրամասն նկարագրությունը բերված է *հավելված 2-ում*:

Եզրակացություններ

ԵՊՀ որակի ներքին ապահովման համակարգը տրամադրում է կրթական ծրագրերի որակի բարձրացման արդյունավետ գործիքակազմ և ընդհանուր հենք՝ այնպիսի ծրագրերի մշակման համար, որոնք նպատակաուղղված են սովորողների կարիքների բավարարմանը: Այն հնարավորություն է ընձեռում մշակելու կրթական այնպիսի ծրագրեր, որոնք հիմնված են ելքային կրթական արդյունքների վրա և հաշվի է առնում, թե որքանով շրջանավարտը պատրաստ կլինի մասնագիտական գործունեությանը՝ ուսուցման գործընթացի ավարտին:

Կրթական ծրագրերի մշտական գնահատումը դրանց հաջողության և բարելավման հիմնական գրավականն է, ինչը հնարավորություն է տալիս որոշելու, թե որքանով է շրջանավարտը իրականում հասել ծրագրի նախանշված նպատակներին: Քանի որ նպատակները ձևակերպված են ելքային կրթական արդյունքների տեսքով (կոմպետենցիաների տերմիններով), ապա գնահատման ընթացակարգերն ուղղված են հենց այդ կոմպետենցիաների առկայության (մակարդակի) չափմանը: Կրթական ծրագրերի մշակումը և իրականացումը պետք է ենթարկվի մշտական մոնիթորինգի և գնահատման, որպեսզի որոշվի արդյո՞ք նախանշված նպատակներն իրագործվել են և արդյո՞ք դրանք շարունակում են մնալ արդիական՝ հաշվի առնելով փոփոխությունները համապատասխան առարկայական ոլորտներում և ընդհանրապես հասարակության պահանջմունքներում:

Դեպի սովորողի կարիքները կողմնորոշված կրթական համակարգում ցանկացած բուհական ծրագրի կարևորագույն արժեքը նրա ռելեվանտությունն է ուսանողների, և ընդհանուր առմամբ՝ հասարակության կարիքներին: Այդ նպատակով ծրագիրը պետք է հենվի ակադեմիական, մասնագիտական, սոցիալական զարգացումների վրա և ուղղված լինի դեպի շրջանավարտի աշխատանքի անցնելու հնարավորությունների ընդլայնմանը:

Խնդիր I. ա) Իրականացնել կրթական ծրագրերի կառուցվածքային և բովանդակային վերափոխում՝ համահունչ արդի միջազգային ծրագրային չափանիշներին և աշխատաշուկայի պահանջմունքներին:

Ռազմավարական այս խնդրի իրագործման համար անհրաժեշտ է.

1. Իրականացնել մասնագիտությունների ճշգրտում բակալավրի և մագիստրոսի կրթական ծրագրերում՝ ուղենիշ ունենալով եվրոպական ծրագրային չափանիշները:
2. Իրականացնել ԵՊՀ շրջանավարտներից և կրթական ծրագրերից հիմնական գործատու կազմակերպությունների և մասնագիտական ընկերակցությունների բավարարվածության վերաբերյալ համալիր ուսումնասիրություն՝ ծրագրերի արդիականացման և շրջանավարտների ծառայունակության բարձրացման նպատակով:
3. Սահմանել տվյալ որակավորման աստիճանի և մասնագիտության համար անհրաժեշտ ելքային կրթական արդյունքների լրակագնք՝ բոլոր կրթական ծրագրերի համար չափելի գիտելիքների, կարողությունների և հմտությունների տեսքով, իսկ դրանց գնահատման համար՝ համապատասխան մեթոդներ և չափանիշներ:
4. Վերակառուցել, արդիականացնել և ունիֆիկացնել ընդհանուր կրթության կառուցամասը բակալավրի կրթական ծրագրերում՝ դրանք ուղղելով ուսանողների հաղորդակցման, քննադատական մտածողության, քանակական փաստարկման, միջանձնային և կառավարման կարողությունների զարգացմանը:

Խնդիր I. բ) Ներդնել որակի ներքին հավաստման համակարգ՝ եվրոպական չափորոշիչների պահանջներին համապատասխան:

Ռազմավարական այս խնդրի իրագործման համար անհրաժեշտ է.

1. Ստեղծել Համալսարանի որակի ներքին ապահովման համակարգի նոր հայեցակարգ՝ որակի շարունակական բարելավման ռազմավարության, համապատասխան ընթացակարգերի, կազմակերպական սխեմայի ընդգրկմամբ և կառավարման կառույցների ու կառուցվածքային միավորների պարտականությունների և գործառնությունների սահմանմամբ:
2. Մշակել Համալսարանի գործունեության հիմնական ոլորտների ինքնագնահատման չափանիշները՝ հիմք ընդունելով միջազգային հավատարմագրող կազմակերպությունների որդեգրած հավատարմագրման ստանդարտները:
3. Նախաձեռնել և իրականացնել Համալսարանի կրթական գործունեության ինքնաուսումնասիրման գործընթաց՝ համապատասխան զեկույցի հրապարակմամբ, որը հիմք կծառայի ինչպես որակի արտաքին հավաստման (հավատարմագրման) գործընթացների իրականացման, այնպես էլ կրթության որակի բարձրացմանն ուղղված

միջոցառումների մշակման համար: Նախապատրաստել Համալսարանը որակի արտաքին գնահատման և հավատարմագրման գործընթացներին:

4. Մշակել և ներդնել ուսուցման ելքային արդյունքների վրա հիմնված նոր կրթական չափորոշիչներ բակալավրի և մագիստրոսի աստիճանների հիմնական ծրագրերի (որակավորումների) համար՝ հիմք ընդունելով որակավորումների եվրոպական հենքը և տարբեր առարկայական ոլորտների համար լայնորեն կիրառվող միջազգային «համադրության եզրերի բնորոշումները»:
5. Ստեղծել ներքին չափանիշներ և ընթացակարգեր՝ ուսումնական ծրագրերի պահանջներին համապատասխան կադրային-ռեսուրսային ապահովվածության գնահատման, ուսումնական ծրագրերի արտոնման, մշակման, հաստատման, մոնիթորինգի և պարբերական վերանայման համար:
6. Ստեղծել և հրապարակել չափանիշներ, կանոնակարգեր և ընթացակարգեր՝ ուսանողների ուսումնառության արդյունքների օբյեկտիվ գնահատման համար՝ ներառյալ վերանայման և բողոքարկման մեխանիզմները, և ապահովել դրանց հրապարակայնությունն ու հետևողական կիրառումը:
7. Ստեղծել և հրապարակել մեխանիզմներ և չափանիշներ դասախոսական կազմի մասնագիտական կարողությունների և մանկավարժական հմտությունների գնահատման համար:
8. Մշակել կրթական ծրագրերի և ուսումնական գործընթացի արդյունավետ կառավարման համար պահանջվող ներքին տեղեկատվության լրակազմը:
9. Ապահովել որակի ներքին գնահատման չափանիշների և ինքնաուսումնասիրման գործընթացի ու համապատասխան զեկույցի թափանցիկությունը և հրապարակայնությունը Համալսարանի ներքին և արտաքին շահեկիցների համար, ուսանողների մասնակցությունը և հետադարձ կապը որակի գնահատման գործընթացներում:

Խնդիր I. դ) Ստեղծել նպաստավոր պայմաններ և խթանող մեխանիզմներ՝ ուսումնառության, դասավանդման և գնահատման գործընթացների էական բարելավման համար:

Ռազմավարական այս խնդրի իրագործման համար անհրաժեշտ է.

1. Ստեղծել դասավանդման և ուսումնառության (դասավանդման աջակցման) համահամալսարանական կենտրոն՝ դասավանդման և ուսումնառության առավել արդյունավետ մեթոդների վերաբերյալ մշտական գործող դասընթացների և աշխատաժողովների կից շարքով՝ համալսարանի դասախոսական կազմի դասավանդման որակի էական բարելավման նպատակով: Այդ կապակցությամբ մշակել համապատասխան նախագիծ և դիմել միջազգային հիմնադրամներին կենտրոնի ստեղծման հետ կապված աշխատանքները ֆինանսավորելու նպատակով:
2. Զարգացնել առաջավոր մանկավարժական փորձի խրախուսման և տարածման ներհամալսարանական մեխանիզմները, նպաստել ուսուցման ժամանակակից մեթոդների և տեխնոլոգիաների ներդրմանը, խթանել այս ուղղությամբ կրթափորձի նոր նախաձեռնությունները (հիմնել ներհամալսարանական դրամաշնորհային ծրագրեր՝ դասավանդման և ուսումնառության առաջավոր մեթոդների մշակման և տարածման

համար, սահմանել ամենամյա մրցանակներ դասավանդման նորարարական մեթոդները հաջողությամբ կիրառող դասախոսների խրախուսման համար և այլն):

3. Մշակել և իրականացնել դասավանդման որակի ամենամյա գնահատման գործընթաց՝ դասավանդման որակի շարունակական բարելավման նպատակով, որպես բաղկացուցիչ կառուցամասեր ուսանողական հարցումների հետ ներառելով նաև դասախոսի ինքնագնահատման «պորտֆոլիոներ», դասախոսի ամենամյա գնահատման վերաբերյալ ուսումնական ստորաբաժանման ղեկավարի (ամբիոնի վարիչի) և մասնագետ գործընկերների զեկույցները: Դասավանդման բարելավմանն ուղղված աշխատանքները խրախուսելու նպատակով ամենամյա գնահատման արդյունքները համակցել դասախոսական կազմի առաջնության և խրախուսման (պարգևատրման) գործող համակարգերին:
4. Վերանայել ուսանողների գնահատման/ատեստավորման առկա ձևերը՝ ներմուծելով ուսումնառության ելքային կրթական արդյունքներով պայմանավորված գնահատման նոր ձևեր՝ սահմանելով առանձին ավարտական պահանջներ ընդհանուր, մասնագիտական և մասնագիտացման կրթական փուլերի համար: Կազմակերպել և անցկացնել աշխատաժողովների շարք՝ ուսումնառության արդյունքներով պայմանավորված գնահատման ինովացիոն ռազմավարության իրականացման համար:
5. Ապահովել ուսումնական ենթակառուցվածքների հետագա բարելավումն ու արդիականացումը, որակյալ դասավանդման մեթոդական հենքի, տեխնոլոգիական ռեսուրսների, այդ թվում՝ տեխնոլոգիական կարողությամբ լսարանների ցանցի զարգացումը:

Խնդիր VI. ա) Բարձրացնել ուսանողների բավարարվածության մակարդակը ԵՊՀ-ում ուսումնառությունից և օժանդակ ուսանողական ծառայություններից:

Ռազմավարական այս խնդրի իրագործման համար անհրաժեշտ է.

1. Իրականացնել Համալսարանի շրջանավարտներից և կրթական ծրագրերից հիմնական գործատուների բավարարվածության վերաբերյալ համալիր ուսումնասիրություն՝ ծրագրերի արդիականացման և շրջանավարտների ծառայունակության բարձրացման երաշխավորությունների մշակման նպատակով:
2. Գնահատել ուսանողների բավարարվածությունը ԵՊՀ-ում ստացած իրենց կրթությունից: Մշակել ուսուցման տարբեր ասպեկտներից բավարարվածության գնահատման չափանիշներ և զարգացնել շրջանավարտների ամենամյա հարցումների՝ ԵՊՀ-ում մեկնարկած գործընթացը:
3. Հետևել միջազգային լավագույն փորձին ուսանողական օժանդակ ծառայությունների մատուցման ասպարեզում: Պլանավորել և իրականացնել տվյալների հավաքման համակարգ՝ շրջանավարտների զբաղվածության վերաբերյալ, շրջանավարտների և հիմնական գործատուների հետ ստեղծելով հետադարձ կապի մեխանիզմներ:
4. Բարելավել ԵՊՀ շրջանավարտների գործնական պատրաստականությունը, կատարելագործել և արդյունավետ դարձնել պրակտիկաները, ընդլայնել հիմնական գործատու կազմակերպություններում բարձր կուրսերի ուսանողների՝ ուսուցմանը

համատեղված պրակտիկ փորձառության հնարավորությունները: Ապահովել շրջանավարտների անհրաժեշտ գործնական հմտությունների զարգացումը բոլոր կրթական ծրագրերում:

5. Զարգացնել կրթական ծրագրերի պահանջներին համարժեք և մատչելի ուսումնառության օժանդակության ռեսուրսներ, ապահովել դրանց լիարժեք և արդյունավետ օգտագործումը:
6. Համակողմանիորեն զարգացնել ուսանողների տեղեկատվական խորհրդատվական, կարիերայի նախապատրաստման, աշխատատեղերի որոնման օժանդակության և մասնագիտական կողմնորոշման ծառայությունները:
7. Զարգացնել ուսանողների ֆինանսական օգնության և ուսումնական առաջադիմության նյութական խրախուսման ներհամալսարանական և արտահամալսարանական ձևերը և մեծացնել տրամադրվող ֆոնդերը՝ ապահովելով առաջադիմող բոլոր ուսանողների անընդմեջ ուսումնառությունն ու սահմանված ժամկետներում շրջանավարտությունը:
8. Մշակել քաղաքականություն և կոնկրետ միջոցառումներ՝ պետական կրթաթոշակների, ուսումնական նպաստների ու ուսանողական վարկերի համակարգերի հնարավորություններն առավել արդյունավետ օգտագործելու համար:
9. Ստեղծել ուսանողների իրավունքների պաշտպանի (ուսանողական օմբուդսմենի) ծառայություն:

Հավելված 2. Կրթական ծրագրերի որակի ստուգման/գնահատման ԵՊՀ չափանիշների լրակազմը

Կրթական գործընթաց

1. Ծրագրի (որակավորման) պրոֆիլը.

Ծրագիրն ունի հստակ սահմանված պրոֆիլ, որը հիմնված է ինչպես ակադեմիական որակավորման պահանջների, այնպես էլ սոցիալական կարիքների վրա, ինչը հաշվի է առնում ծրագրի շրջանավարտների ապագա աշխատանքի շուկայի բնութագրերը/պահանջները:

2. Ելքային կրթական արդյունքները և կոմպետենցիաները ծրագրի մակարդակում

Ծրագրի համար սահմանված են հստակ կրթական արդյունքներ, որոնք արտացոլում են ծրագրի պրոֆիլը: Կրթական արդյունքները նկարագրված են ուսանողների կողմից ձեռք բերվող կոմպետենցիաների տերմիններով (գիտելիք, ըմբռնում, կարողություն):

3. Ելքային կրթական արդյունքները և կոմպետենցիաները ծրագրի բաղադրիչների մակարդակում

Ծրագրի յուրաքանչյուր բաղադրիչի համար ձևակերպված են 5÷6 կրթական արդյունքներ, որոնք բխում են ծրագրի մակարդակում սահմանված կրթական արդյունքներից: Կրթական արդյունքները նկարագրված են ձեռք բերվող կոմպետենցիաների տերմիններով (գիտելիք, ըմբռնում, կարողություն):

4. Ծրագրի կառուցվածքը, ամբողջականությունը և նրա բաղադրիչների համակարգվածությունը,

Կրթական ծրագիրը մշակված է այնպես, որ ապահովվի ծրագրի և նրա առանձին բաղադրիչների ամբողջականությունը տարբեր փուլերում, ինչպես նաև ընդհանրական և բուն մասնագիտական կոմպետենցիաների երկարաժամկետ զարգացումը:

5. Ուսումնական բեռնվածության բաշխումը

Կրթական ծրագիրը մշակված է այնպես, որ ընդհանուր բեռնվածքն ամբողջ ծրագրի շրջանակներում բաշխված է հավասարակշռված՝ յուրաքանչյուր ուսումնական տարվա և կիսամյակի համար: Ծրագրի յուրաքանչյուր բաղադրիչի ընդհանուր բեռնվածությունը պետք է համապատասխանի այն ժամանակին, որն անհրաժեշտ է միջին ուսանողին պլանավորված կրթական արդյունքներին հասնելու համար:

6. Ծրագրի իրագործելիությունը

Ծրագիրը կազմակերպված է այնպես, որ այն կարող է սահմանված ժամկետում կատարվել միջին ուսանողի կողմից: Սա ենթադրում է դասավանդման, ուսուցման և գնահատման մեթոդների հաջող համակցում, ինչպես նաև դասախոսական կազմի կողմից համարժեք դեկավարում:

7. Դասավանդման, ուսուցման և գնահատման մեթոդները

Ծրագրում օգտագործվում են դասավանդման, ուսուցման և գնահատման զանազան մեթոդներ, որոնք ընտրված են այնպես, որ լավագույնս նպաստեն ծրագրից ակնկալվող կրթական արդյունքների և կոմպետենցիաների ձեռքբերմանը:

8. Ժառանգելիությունը նախորդող կրթական մակարդակի հետ

Ծրագիրը պետք է մշակված լինի այնպես, որ հաշվի առնի դիմորդների/ ուսանողների գիտելիքների նախնական մակարդակը: Առաջին շրջափուլի (բակալավրի) ծրագրերի դեպքում դա վերաբերվում է միջնակարգ կրթության հետ կապին, երկրորդ շրջափուլի (մագիստրոսի) ծրագրերի դեպքում՝ առաջին շրջափուլի ծրագրերի հետ կապին:

9. Միջազգային համագործակցությունը և ուսանողների շարժունությունը

Ծրագիրն իրականացնում է կանոնավոր համագործակցություն արտասահմանյան գործընկեր բուհերի հետ: Այդ համագործակցությունը կարող է լինել համատեղ աստիճանների/ծրագրերի և/կամ ուսանողների փոխանակման ծրագրերի տեսքով, որոնք ճանաչում են գործընկեր բուհում ուսանողների կրթական ձեռքբերումները:

Ելքային կրթական արդյունքներ

10. Ուսման առաջին և երկրորդ մակարդակները հաջողությամբ ավարտածների տոկոսը

Բուհի/ֆակուլտետի գործունեությունն ուղղված է հետևյալ նպատակների իրագործմանը. ուսման առաջին տարին հաջողությամբ ավարտածները՝ xx% (ծրագրի մեկնարկից առավելագույնը երկու տարի հետո), առաջին աստիճանի շրջանավարտությունը՝ հաշվարկված առաջին տարվա ավարտածներից՝ xx% (ծրագրի մեկնարկից չորս տարի հետո), երկրորդ աստիճանի շրջանավարտությունը՝ xx% (ծրագրի մեկնարկից երկու կամ երեք տարի հետո):

11. Զբաղվածության/աշխատանքի անցնելու հնարավորությունները

Ծրագիրը բավարարում է հասարակության պահանջմունքները, ինչը լայն իմաստով արտահայտվում է շրջանավարտների աշխատանքի անցնելու/տեղավորվելու հաջողություններով:

Պահանջվող ռեսուրսներ

12. Ենթակառուցվածք և տեխնիկական միջոցներ

Ծրագրի իրագործման համար անհրաժեշտ ենթակառուցվածքների և տեխնիկական միջոցների բավարար առկայություն:

13. Ուսումնամեթոդական և մարդկային ռեսուրսներ

Ծրագիրն ապահովված է դասավանդման և ուսանողների օժանդակության համար բավարար քանակությամբ և անհրաժեշտ որակի դասախոսական, վարչական և տեխնիկական կազմով: Ծրագրի յուրաքանչյուր բաղադրիչ ապահովված է ծրագրի հաջող իրականացման համար անհրաժեշտ բավարար քանակությամբ միջոցներով (գրականություն, ուսումնական նյութեր և այլն):

14. Ուսանողների օժանդակություն և խորհրդատվություն

Ուսանողների օժանդակության և խորհրդատվության համակարգը հաշվի է առնում ուսանողների կարիքները և հասանելի է նրանց:

ձԻՅԸ ԳՁՆԱԻՆՍՆ ՀՊՃՀ - ում. ձեռքբերումներ և կարիքներ
Ո.Մարտիրյան, Ռ.Աղաջյան, Հ. Բալաբանյան (ՃԳՕԾ)

Quality Assurance at SEUA: achievements and needs.

V.Marukhyan, R.Aghgashyan, H.Balabanyan (SEUA)

Summary

In recent years the State Engineering University of Armenia (SEUA) has created certain experience and prerequisites for combining the existing separate mechanisms of quality assurance (QA) within a complete internal QA system. It has become possible also due to active cooperation with some Armenian and European universities in this field, a best example of which is the TEMPUS-JEP “ARMQA” Project carried out during the passed 2 years in close cooperation with Yerevan State University and the Project European partners Middlesex University (London) and Genoa University (Italy).

The article presents the current state-of-the-art within internal QA at SEUA, evaluating and assessing policies and practices, analysing the achievements through the prism of the objectives of the above mentioned Project and picking out the needs and nearest tasks. It can be divided into 3 parts.

In the first part a general description of the existing elements of the SEUA internal QA system is presented in the frames of 7 components of the ENQA standards developed for the European Higher Education Area (EHEA), noting the procedures existing already at SEUA for their accomplishment.

The main analytical material that characterises the title of presentation is introduced in the second part. It consists of a general estimate obtained in result of the analysis carried out within the framework of the Project and outlines the existing results (achievements) and main needs. The nearest tasks of SEUA to finalise the establishment of its internal QA system consistent with the ENQA standards and to guarantee the continuous enhancement of educational quality are formulated here as well.

The third part of the article represents the basics of university self assessment as of an important element of internal QA system of HEI and a liaison between internal and external assessment systems. This part includes also some recommendations on administrative-organisational and information exchange structural schemes needed for self assessment processes.

- Øβ³Í»É " Ý»ñ¹Ý»É áðëáðòÙ³Ý áñ³ÍÇ ·Ý³Ñ³íÙ³Ý " ³á³ÑáíÙ³Ý Ý»ñÑ³Ù³Éë³ñ³Ý³Ý³Ý Ñ³Ù³Í³ñ·
µ³ñÓñ³·áðÙÝ ÌñÃáðÃÙ³Ý áñ³ÍÇ ³ñÃ·áñÙ³Ý °íñáá³Ý³Ý ÁÝÍ»ñ³ÍóáðÃÙ³Ý á³÷³ÝÇ³Ý»ñÇ ÑÇÙ³Ý Ìñ³
(Ùá³³Í 2, ËÝ¹Çñ 2.1).
- Ù³É³Ó»éÝ»É ÌñÃ³Í³Ý Ìñ³·ñ»ñÇ µáí³Ý¹³Í³ÙÇÝ " Ì³éáðó³Íñ³ÙÇÝ Ýáñ³óÙ³Ý ÷áðÉ³ÙÇÝ ·áñÍÁÝÃ³ó·
³ß³íáðÃÇ Ááð³ÍÙÇ ³ñ¹Ç á³Ñ³ÝÇÝ»ñÇÝ " »íñáá³Ý³Ý Ìñ³·ñ³ÙÇÝ á³÷³ÝÇ³Ý»ñÇÝ Ñ³Ù³ÑáðÝã (Ùá³³Í 2,
ËÝ¹Çñ 2.2).
- ëí»ÕÍ»É Ý³É³ñÙ³ÉÝ»ñ " Ýá³ëíáÕ Ù»É³ÝÇ½ÙÝ»ñ " ¹³ë³Ý³¹Ù³Ý " áðëáðòÙ³éáðÃÙ³Ý áñ³ÍÇ "·
³ñ¹ÙáðÝ³í»íáðÃÙ³Ý µ³ñÓñ³óÙ³Ý Ñ³Ù³ñ (Ùá³³Í 2, ËÝ¹Çñ 2.4).
- Ð³Ù³Éñ»É " µ³ñ»É³í»É áñáý»ëáñ³¹³ë³Éáë³Ý³Ý Ì³½ÙÃ ÌñÃ³Í³Ý Ìñ³·ñ»ñÇ ½²ñ·³óÙ³Ý " áñ³ÍÇ
³á³ÑáíÙ³Ý á³Ñ³ÝÇÝ»ñÇÝ Ñ³Ù³ÑáðÝã (Ùá³³Í 3, ËÝ¹Çñ 3.1).
- ³ñ»É³í»É áðëáðòÙ³Ý³Ý ·áñÍÁÝÃ³óÇ " ·Ç³³Ý Ñ»í³½áíáðÃÙáðÝÝ»ñÇ Çñ³Ý³óÙ³Ý
ÝÙáðÃ³í»ÉÝÇ³³Ý³Ý á³ÙÙ³ÝÝ»ñÃ ÐäÖÐ °ñ·³ÝÇ ÌñÃ³Ñ³Ù³ÉÇñáðÙ " Ù³ëÝ³×ÙáðÕ»ñáðÙ (Ùá³³Í 4,
ËÝ¹Çñ 4.1):

ÐäÖÐ é³½Ù³í³ñáðÃÙáðÝÁ áñ³ÍÇ ³á³ÑáíÙ³Ý Ñ³Ù³Í³ñ·Ç ½²ñ·³óÙ³Ý " ÌñÃáðÃÙ³Ý áñ³ÍÇ ß³ñáðÝ³Í³³Ý
µ³ñ»É³íÙ³Ý í»ñ³µ»ñÙ³É ÇÝí»·ñ³Í ÿ í»ñáÑÇßÙ³É ëíñ³í»·Ç³³Ý áÉ³ÝáðÙ: ëíñ³í»·Ç³³Ý áÉ³ÝÇ Çñ³Ý³óÙ³Ý
·áñÍÁÝÃ³óÝ áðÕÕáñ¹»Éáð Ýá³³Íáí 2006Ã Ñáíí»Ùµ»ñÇ 11-Ç ÃÇí 2 áñáßÙ³Ùµ ÐäÖÐ ·Ç³³Ý
ËáñÑñ¹áðÙ Ñ³ë³í»É ÿ ëíñ³í»·Ç³³Ý áÉ³ÝÇ Çñ³Ý³óÙ³Ý ÙÇçáð³éáðÙÝ»ñÇ Á³Ù³Ý³óáðÙóÁ "·
á³³ëÉ³ÝáðÝ»ñÇ Ì³½ÙÃ, áñÃ ÙÇçÁ³Ù³Ý³Í Ì³ë³Ù»É ÿ áñá»ë ÑÇÙñ Ñ³Ù³Éë³ñ³ÝÇ ëíáñ³µ³Á³ÝáðÙÝ»ñÇ
í³ñ»Í³Ý ³ß³íÝ³ñ³ÙÇÝ áÉ³ÝÝ»ñÇ Ì³½ÙÙ³Ý Ñ³Ù³ñ:

ø³ÝÇ áñ ³é³ÝÓÇÝ ëíáñ³µ³Á³ÝáðÙÝ»ñÇ ÇÝùÝ³í»ñÉáðÍáðÃÙáðÝÁ áñ³ÍÇ ³á³ÑáíÙ³Ý ÑÇÙÝ³Í³Ý
Ý³É³ñÙ³ÉÝ»ñÇó ÿ, ³á³ Ñ³Ù³Ó³ÙÝ §ÐäÖÐ-Ç áðëáðòÙ³Ý³Ý ëíáñ³µ³Á³ÝáðÙÝ»ñÇ ÇÝùÝ³í»ñÉáðÍáðÃÙ³Ý
" ·áñÍáðÝ»áðÃÙ³Ý ·Ý³Ñ³íÙ³Ý ÑÇÙÝ³Í³Ý Ù»Ãá¹³Ý·Í³½Ù³Í»ñá³³Ý ëí½µáðÝùÝ»ñÇ Ù³ëÇÝ! ¼Ç³³Ý
ËáñÑñ¹Ç 2006Ã. ÑáðÉÇëÇ 07-Ç ÃÇí 89 áñáßÙ³Ý, 2006-2007 áðë. Ì³ñ³ÝÇó Ñ³Ù³Éë³ñ³ÝáðÙ ëíëí»É "·
Ñ³çáðáðÃÙ³Ùµ Çñ³Ý³óí»É »Ý Ù³ëÝ³×ÙáðÕ»ñÇ " ¹»á³ñ³Ù»ÝíÝ»ñÇ ÇÝùÝ³í»ñÉáðÍáðÃÙ³Ý
·áñÍÁÝÃ³óÝ»ñÃ Ñ³Ù³Ó³ÙÝ ¹ñ³ó Çñ³Ý³óÙ³Ý Ý³É³á»ë Ùß³Í³Í áÉ³Ý·Á³Ù³Ý³óáðÙó»ñÇ:

Ø³ëÝ³×ÙáðÕ»ñÇ " ¹»á³ñ³Ù»ÝíÝ»ñÇ ÇÝùÝ³í»ñÉáðÍáðÃÙ³Ý ·áñÍÁÝÃ³óÝ»ñÃ Íááñ¹ÇÝ³óÝáðÙ ÿ
ÐäÖÐ ÌñÃáðÃÙ³Ý áñ³ÍÇ í»ñ³ÑëíÙ³Ý " Ì³ë³íñÙ³Ý µ³ÁÇÝÁ, áñÃ ëí»ÕÍ»É ÿ ÐäÖÐ ·Ç³³Ý ËáñÑñ¹Ç
2006Ã. Ñáíí»Ùµ»ñÇ 11-Ç ÃÇí 4 áñáßÙ³Ùµ:

Ìñ³·ñ»ñÇ " áñ³ÍíáðáðÙÝ»ñÇ Ñ³ë³íÙ³Ý, í»ñ³Ý³ÙÙ³Ý " ÙáÝÇÃáñÇÝ·Ç Ù»É³ÝÇ½ÙÝ»ñ

ÐäÖÐ-áðÙ Ù³ëÝ³·ÇíáðÃÙ³Ý áðëáðòÙ³Ý³Ý áÉ³ÝÇ " ³é³ñ³Ù³Í³Ý Ìñ³·ñÇ Ì³½ÙÙ³Ý " Ñ³ë³íñÙ³Ý Ñ³Ù³ñ
·áñÍáðÙ »Ý Ñ»í·Ù³É ÁÝÃ³ó³³ñ»ñÃ.

Ø³ëÝ³·ÇíáðÃÙ³Ý áðëáðòÙ³Ý³Ý áÉ³ÝÇ Ñ³ë³íñÙ³Ý Ñ³Ù³ñ ÑÇÙñ »Ý Ñ³Ý¹Çë³ÝáðÙ á»í³³Ý ÌñÃ³Í³Ý
á³÷áñáßÇãÝ»ñÃ: Ø³ëÝ³·Ç³³Ý ³ÙµÇáÝÝ»ñÃ áðëáðòÙ³ÝÙ»Ãá¹³Ý Ì³ñáðÃÙ³Ý (áðØí) Ñ³Í³óñ³Í
Á³Ù³ñ³Ý³ÍÝ»ñÇ ë³ÑÙ³ÝÝ»ñáðÙ Çñ³Ý³óÝáðÙ »Ý Ñ³Ù³á³³ëÉ³Ý Á³Ù³µßÉáðÙÝ Áëí ÁÝ¹Ñ³Ýáðñ
ÌñÃ³Í³Ý " Ù³ëÝ³·Ç³³Ý ÌñÃ³µÉáíÝ»ñÇ: Øß³Í³Í áÉ³ÝÝ»ñÃ Ý»ñ³Ù³óíáðÙ »Ý ¹»á³ñ³Ù»ÝíÝ ùÝÝ³ñíÙ³ÝÁ
" Ñ³ÝáðÃÙ³Ý ³ñÁ³Ý³ÝÉáðó Ñ»íá· áðØí: ²ÙÝáðÑ»í· áðëáðòÙ³Ý³Ý áÉ³ÝÝ áðÕ³ñÍíáðÙ ÿ ³ñ³ùÇÝ
÷áñÓ³ùÝÝáðÃÙ³Ý, ÇÝáÇ ÑÇÙ³Ý Ìñ³ ³ÙÝ Ù³Ýñ³Ù³ëÝáñ»Ý ùÝÝ³ñÍíáðÙ ÿ ·Ç³³Ý ËáñÑñ¹Ç
ÁÝ¹áðÝ»ÉáðÃÙ³Ý " Ù»Ãá¹³Ý Ñ³ñó»ñÇ Ùß³Í³Ý Ñ³ÝÓÝ³ÁáðáíáðÙ " ¹ñ³³Ý »½²ñ³Í³óáðÃÙ³Ý ¹»áðáðÙ·
Ý»ñ³Ù³óíáðÙ ·Ç³³Ý ËáñÑñ¹Ç Ñ³ë³íñÙ³ÝÁ:

²é³ñ³Ù³Í³Ý Ìñ³·ÇñÃ Ì³½ÙíáðÙ ÿ Ñ³Ù³á³³ëÉ³Ý ³ÙµÇáÝÝ»ñáðÙ ÌÙ³É ³é³ñ³Ù³Í³Ý ³éá³ñ»½Ç ³é³ç³íñ
¹³ë³ÉáëÝ»ñÇ ÍáðÙÇó " Ñ³ë³íñáðÙ ³ÙµÇáÝÇ ÝÇëÇ ÍáðÙÇó: ²ÙÝáðÑ»í· ³ÙÝ Ý»ñ³Ù³óíáðÙ ÿ
ùÝÝ³ñíÙ³Ý Ñ³Ù³á³³ëÉ³Ý ¹»á³ñ³Ù»Ýí " Ñ³ÝáðÃÙáðÝ ëíÝ³Éáðó Ñ»íá· Ý»ñ³Ù³óíáðÙ ÿ áðØí-Ç
¹Ç³ñíÙ³ÝÁ " ¹ñ³³Ý »½²ñ³Í³óáðÃÙ³Ý ¹»áðáðÙ Ñ³ë³íñáðÙ ÿ Ñ³Ù³Í³ñ-áð áñáé»ÍíáñÇ ÍáðÙÇó:

ĐaÖĐ-áoÙ Ýáñ ĨñÃ³İ³Ý Ĩñ³·ñÇ/Ù³ēÝ³·ÇĩáoÃÙ³Ý Ý»ñÙáoİÙ³Ý Ñ³Ù³ñ ÑÇÙù »Ý Ñ³Ý¹Çē³ÝáoÙ ³BĒ³³Báoİ³ÙáoÙ Ù³ēÝ³.»İÝ»ñÇ ³Ñ³ÝÇñİİ³İáoÃÙ³Ý í»ñµ»ñÙ³É Ù³ñù»ÃÇÝ·³ÙÇÝ áðēáoÙÝ³ēÇñáo-ÃÙáoÝÝ»ñÁ: ñ³Ýó ³ñ¹ÙáoÝùái í»ñÇÝ 3 İ³ñ³ ÁÝÃ³óúáoÙ ĐaÖĐ ÁÝ¹áoÝ»ÉáoÃÙ³Ý Ù³ēÝ³·ÇĩáoÃÙáoÝÝ»ñÇ ³ÝİÁ Ñ³Ù³Ēñİ»É ĺ 9 Ýáñ Ù³ēÝ³·ÇĩáoÃÙáoÝÝ»ñái, áñáÝù ³Ñ³ÝÇñİ »Ý İ³Ù»ÉáoÙ Ý³·¹ÇÙáñ¹Ý»ñÇ Bñç³ÝáoÙĒ

2.3 áðē³ÝáÖÝ»ñÇ ·Ý³Ñ³İÙ³Ý Ññ³á³ñ³İİ³İ á³÷³ÝÇßÝ»ñ ·ÁÝÃ³óİ³ñ»ñ

ĐaÖĐ-áoÙ, ēİēİ 1996/97 áðēİ³ñ³ ·ñÝ³Ý³ÙÇÝ ĨÇē³ÙÙ³İÇó, ĨÇñ³ēİ»É ĺ áðē³ÝáÖÝ»ñÇ ·Ù³·ÇēİñáēÝ»ñÇ ·Çİ»ÉÇùÝ»ñÇ ·Ý³Ñ³İÙ³Ý é»ÙÃÇÝ·³ÙÇÝ Ñ³Ù³İ³ñ· 100 ÙÇ³İáñ³Ýáo ē³Ý¹Ö³İái (·Çİ³İ³Ý ĒáñÑñ¹Ç 1996Á. Ñáİİ»Ùµ»ñÇ 2-Ç ÄÇİ 47 áñáBáoÙ):

Ù»ñİ³ÙáoÙē Ñ³Ù³Éē³ñ³ÝáoÙ ·áñİáoÙ ĺ ³ēç³¹ÇÙáoÃÙ³Ý ·Ý³Ñ³İÙ³Ý ÙÇ³ēÝ³İ³Ý é»ÙÃÇÝ·³ÙÇÝ Ñ³Ù³İ³ñ·Á: ĨÇē³ÙÙ³İÇ ÁÝÃ³óúáoÙ áðē³ÝáÖÝ»ñÇ ÁÝÃ³óÇİ ³ēç³¹ÇÙáoÃÙáoÝÁ ēİáo-íáoÙ ĺ ÙÇç³ÝİÙ³É ³İ»ēİİáñáoÙÝ»ñÇ ·ÁÝÃ³óÇİ ùÝÝáoÃÙáoÝÝ»ñÇ ÙÇç³áoái: ĨÇē³ÙÙ³İÙÇÝ ³ēñİ³Ù³İ³Ý ùÝÝáoÃÙ³Ý ³Ù÷á÷Çā ·Ý³Ñ³İ³ÝÁ ·áÙ³ÝáoÙ ĺ ÁÝÃ³óÇİ 2 ùÝÝáoÃÙáoÝÝ»ñÇ ·Ý³Ñ³İ³ÝÝ»ñÇ (ÙÇ³İáñÝ»ñ) ·É³µáñ³İáñ áð ·áñİÝ³İ³Ý ³ñ³áÙáoÝùÝ»ñÇ Ñ³Ù³ñ ēİ³óİ ÙÇ³İáñÝ»ñÇ ·áoÙ³ñái:

¶Çİ³İ³Ý ĒáñÑñ¹Ç 2008Á. ³ñÇÉÇ 12-Ç ÝÇēİáoÙ í»ñ³Ý³Ùİ»É »Ý Ĩñ»¹Çİ³ÙÇÝ Ñ³Ù³İ³ñ·ái ēáíáñáÖ áðē³ÝáÖÝ»ñÇ ·Çİ»ÉÇùÝ»ñÇ ·Ý³Ñ³İÙ³Ý áñáb İñáoÙÁÝ»ñ, áñáÝó ³ñ¹ÙáoÝùáoÙ áñábİ»É ĺ, 2008-2009ÁÁ áðē. İ³ñ³ ³ēçÇÝ ĨÇē³ÙÙ³İÇó ēİēİ ³ēñİ³Ý»ñÇ áñábİÇ ÈÙµÇ Ñ³Ù³ñ Ý»ñÙáoİ»É ·Çİ»ÉÇùÝ»ñÇ ·Ý³Ñ³İÙ³Ý ēİáo·ñù³ÙÇÝ İñµ»ñ³İÁ µ³óē»Éái é»ÙÃÇÝ·³ÙÇÝ ÙÇ³İáñÝ»ñÇ BÝáñÑáoÙÝ ³Ù¹ ³ēñİ³Ý»ñÇ Ñ³Ù³ñ (·Çİ³İ³Ý ĒáñÑñ¹Ç áñábáoÙ ÄÇİ 24): ²ÙēāÇēái, áðē³ÝáÖÇ ÙÇçÇÝ áñ³İ³İ³Ý ·Ý³Ñ³İ³ÝÇ (Øā¶) Ñ³BİñİáoÙ ³Ù¹ ³ēñİ³Ý»ñÇ ³¹²¹»óáoÃÙáoÝÁ Ñ³ēóİ»É ĺ Ýİ³¹²³·áoÙÝÇ:

2.4 ³ēÉáēİ³Ý İ³¹²ÙÇ ·Ý³Ñ³İÙ³Ý Ù»É³ÝÇ¹²ÙÝ»ñ ·á³÷³ÝÇßÝ»ñ

Ù»ñİ³ÙáoÙē áñáy»ēáñ³¹³ēÉáēİ³Ý İ³¹²ÙÇ Ó·İáñÙ³Ý ·áñİÁÝÃ³óÝ Çñ³İ³Ý³óíáoÙ ĺ µ³ó ÙñóáoÃ³ÙÇÝ »Ö³Ýİáİ Áēİ ē³ÑÙ³Ýİİ İ³ñ³İ³ñ·³ÙÇÝ áñ³İ³İáñÙ³Ý á³÷³ÝÇßÝ»ñÇ: ØñóáoÃ³ÙÇÝ ·áñİÁÝÃ³óÝ Çñ³İ³Ý³óíáoÙ ĺ Ñ»İ·Ù³É ÷áoÉ»ñái.

- Á³÷áoñ ³BİáÝ³İ»ÖÇ Ñ³Ù³ñ ÙñóáoÙÁÇ Ñ³Ùİ³ññáoÃÙáoÝ Ñ³Ýñ³ÙÇÝ Ù³ÙáoÉáoÙ,
- Á»İÝİáoÃÙ³Ý ùÝÝ³ñİáoÙ ·»ñ³BĒ³İáñáoÃÙáoÝ ³ÙµÇáÝÇ ÝÇēİ İáoÙÇó,
- ùÝÝ³ñİáoÙ ·³ēç³¹ñáoÙ ¹»³ñİ³Ù»ÝİÇ ÁáoáiÇ İáoÙÇó,
- ùÝÝ³ñİáoÙ ·Çİ³İ³Ý ĒáñÑñ¹Ç ÙñóáoÃ³ÙÇÝ Ñ³ñó»ñÇ ·· ·Çİ³İ³Ý İááoÙÝ»ñÇ ÙBİ³İ³Ý Ñ³ÝÓÝ³ÁáoáiáoÙ,
- ÷³İ-³ÖİÝÇ ùİ»³ñİáoÃÙ³Ùµ ÁÝİñáoÃÙáoÝ ·Çİ³İ³Ý ĒáñÑñ¹Ç ÝÇēİáoÙ,
- Ññ³Ù³Ý³·áoÙ ·³ÙÙ³Ý³·ñÇ İÝùáoÙ:

ĐaÖĐ-áoÙ Çñ³İ³Ý³óíáoÙ ĺ áñáy»ēáñ³¹³ēÉáēİ³Ý İ³¹²ÙÇ 5-³ÙÙ³ ³ñµ»ñáoÃÙ³Ùµ í»ñ³³İñ³ēİáoÙ Ñ³Ù³Éē³ñ³ÝÇ ³ēÉáēÝ»ñÇ İ³İ³ñ»É³·áñİÙ³Ý İ»ÝİñáÝáoÙ, ÇÝáÁ ³ñİ³Çñ Ý³É³³ÙÙ³Ý ĺ ³³ÙÙ³Ý³·ñÇ Á³Ùİ»İÇ »ñİ³ñ³óÙ³Ý Ñ³Ù³ñ (ĐaÖĐ İ³ÝáÝ³¹ñáoÃÙáoÝ İ»İ 106¹):

Đ³Ù³Éē³ñ³ÝáoÙ Ý»ñ¹ñİ ĺ ¹³ēÉáēÝ»ñÇ Ù³ēÝ³·Çİ³İ³Ý ·áñİáoÝ»áoÃÙ³Ý ·Ý³Ñ³İáoÙÁ áðē³ÝáÖÝ»ñÇ İáoÙÇó· éáoÇáÉá·Çİ³İ³Ý Ñ³ñóáoÙÝ»ñÇ ÙÇç³áoái: ØēÝ³·Çİ³İ³Ý ³ÙµÇáÝÝ»ñÇ İ³ñÇáÝ»ñÇ İáoÙÇó Çñ³İ³Ý³óÝáoÙ »Ý ³ñµ»ñ³İ³Ý ¹³ēÉáoÙÝ»ñ, áñáÝó ³ñ¹ÙáoÝùÝ»ñÁ ùÝÝ³ñİáoÙ »Ý ³ÙµÇáÝÇ ÝÇēİáoÙ:

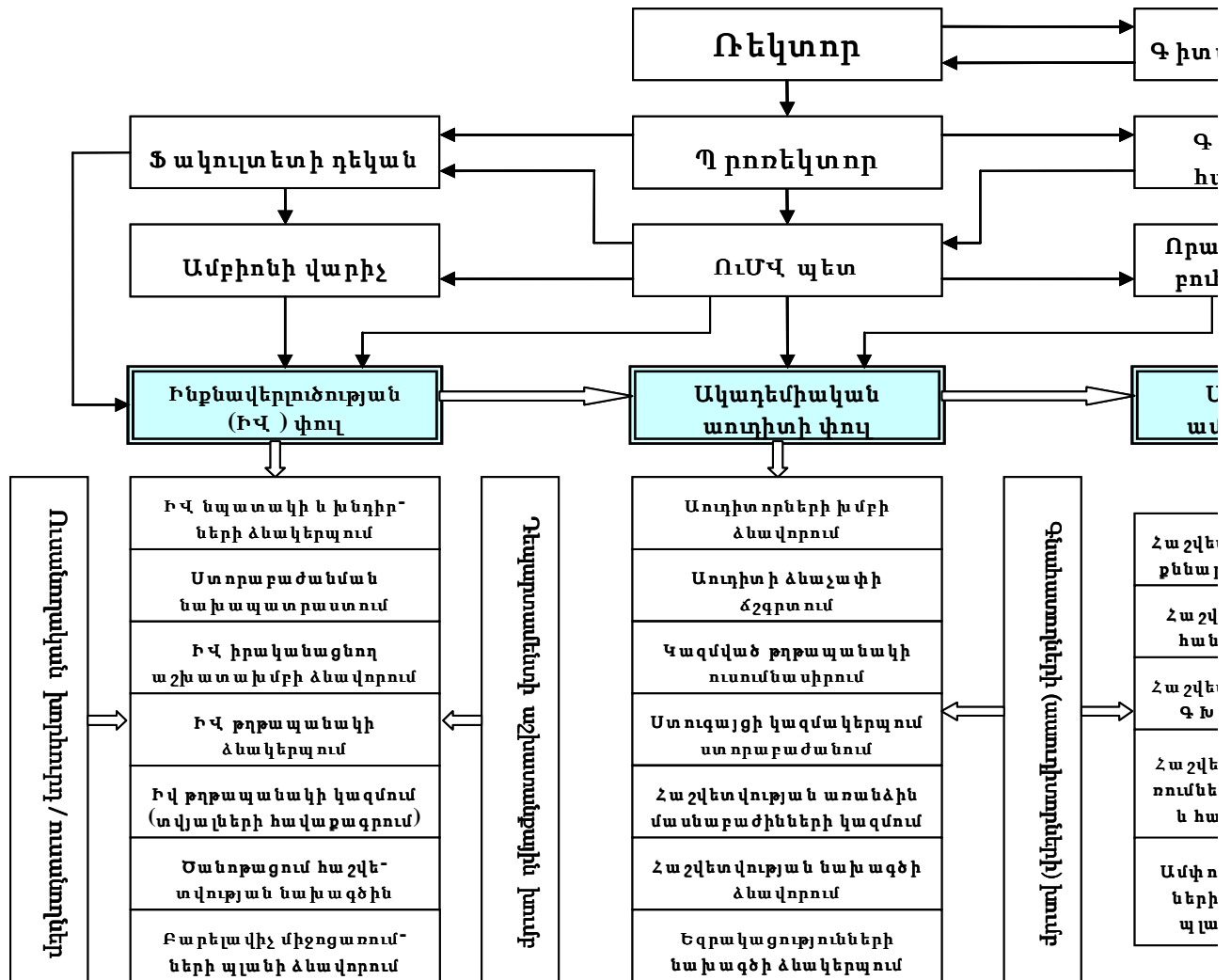
ĐaÖĐ-áoÙ ÙBİ³İ»É ·· í»ñÇ»ñē ÷áñÓ³ñİ»É ĺ, ³Ùēā»ē İááİİ, §¹ēÁÝÃ³óÇ ÁÖÁ³³Ý³İÁİ, ÇÝáÝ ĺ³á»ē İÝá³ēİÇ áñİÇ Ý»ñùÇÝ ³á³ÑáiÙ³Ý Ñ³Ù³İ³ñ· ¹²³ñ·³óÙ³ÝÁ: ²ÙÝ ÁÝ¹·ñİáoÙ ĺ Ñ»İ·Ù³É ÚáiáoÉÝ»ñÁ· ¹³ēÉáēİ³Ý ÷³Á»ÁÁ, ³ēñİ³Ù³İ³Ý ÷³Á»ÁÁ, ³ēñİ³ÙÇ ¹³ē³ÝİÙ³Ý ÑÇÙÝ³İáñáoÙÁ, ÇÝáá»ē Ý³· ³ēñİ³ÙÇ ÚáÝÇÁáñÇÝ·Á ·· ¹³ēÉáēÇ ·áñİáoÝ»áoÃÙ³Ý ·Ý³Ñ³İÙ³Ý Ñ³Ù³İ³ñ·»ñÁ· Áēİ ³ēñİ³ÙÇ ¹³ē³ÝİÙ³Ý ÑÇÙÝ³İ³Ý óáoóÇáÝ»ñÇ: ÙBİİ ÁÖÁ³³Ý³İáoÙ İ³ñ·áñİáoÙ ĺ ¹³ēÉáēÇ Ñ³Bİ»İáoÃÙáoÝÁ· ³ēñİ³ÙÇ ¹³ē³ÝİÙ³Ý ³ñ¹ÙáoÝùÝ»ñÇ í»ñ³µ»ñÙ³É:

2.5 $\hat{I}\hat{n}\tilde{A}^3\tilde{I}^3\hat{Y}\hat{I}\hat{n}^3\cdot\tilde{n}\rangle\tilde{n}\zeta\hat{a}^3\tilde{N}^3\hat{Y}\zeta\hat{Y}\rangle\tilde{n}\zeta\hat{Y}\tilde{N}^3\hat{U}^3\hat{N}\hat{A}\rangle\hat{u}\hat{a}\tilde{o}\tilde{e}\hat{a}\tilde{o}\hat{U}\hat{Y}^3\tilde{I}^3\hat{Y}\cdots{}^3\zeta\hat{I}\hat{o}\hat{a}\hat{O}\hat{e}\rangle\hat{e}\hat{a}\tilde{o}\tilde{n}\hat{e}\hat{Y}\rangle\tilde{n}$

2.6 àõëáoÙÝ³ÏÝ ·áñÍÁÝÃ³öÇ Ì³é³ñÙ³Ý ï»Õ»Ì³üáoÃÛ³Ý Ñ³³úáoÙ " û·³·áñÍáoÙ

2.7 $\hat{I}\hat{n}\hat{A}^3\hat{I}\hat{3}\hat{Y}\hat{I}\hat{n}^3\cdot\hat{n}\hat{n}\hat{C}\hat{i}\hat{n}^3\hat{\mu}\hat{n}\hat{U}^3\hat{E}\hat{u}\hat{\mu}\hat{U}\hat{i}\hat{i}\hat{C}\hat{i}\hat{i}\hat{o}\hat{I}\hat{3}\hat{u}\hat{a}\hat{o}\hat{A}\hat{U}^3\hat{Y}\hat{N}\hat{n}^3\hat{a}^3\hat{n}^3\hat{I}\hat{a}\hat{o}\hat{U}$

ՎճԱՐԱՆԻ ԽՈՐԺՆԹԱՅԻ ԱՊՄԻՆԻՍՏՐԱՏԻԿ ԿԱՌԱՎԱՐՄԱՆ
ՍԻՏԵՄԱ ՀԱՎԵԼՎԱԾ 1



Quality Management for Postgraduate Research Programmes

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Abstract

In this paper we consider the role of EU initiatives which impact on the quality management of research in universities. In particular we outline the principles of the Bologna process as well as the aspirations of the Lisbon Treaty and present the UK QAA Code of Practice for the assurance of academic quality and standards in Higher Education. We then illustrate the processes and lifecycle of research as practiced in Middlesex University and conclude with recommendations for possible inclusion in the Internal Quality Assurance Framework for Armenian Higher Education Institutions.

1. Introduction

1.1.1 Ensuring the academic quality and standards in Higher Education

The need for good quality and good practices of internal quality assurance and the role of external quality assurance agencies have been on the international agenda for several years. Organisations like the International Network for Quality Assurance Agencies in Higher Education (INQAAHE), the International Association of University Presidents (IAUP), the Council for Higher Education Accreditation in the United States (CHEA), OECD and UNESCO have been active in exchanging experiences and funding initiatives.

For example the Association of American Universities (AAU) believes it is vital for leaders of the academic community to ensure that research conducted on our campuses meets the highest standards of ethics and integrity, and promotes the public health. The AAU therefore established the Task Force on Research Accountability in March, 2000 (Ashton & Leslie, 1986).

In Europe this activity is encapsulated primarily by the Bologna declaration and ongoing process as well as the Lisbon Treaty. The European Network for Quality Assurance in Higher Education (ENQA) through its members, in cooperation with the EUA, EURASHE, and ESIBÖ, has developed an agreed set of standards, procedures and guidelines on quality assurance and to explore ways of ensuring an adequate peer review system for quality assurance and/or accreditation agencies or bodies, and to report back through the Bologna Follow-Up Group to Ministers in 2005.

1.2 The Bologna Declaration

The Bologna Declaration is the foundation for establishing a coherent and cohesive European Higher Education Area by 2010, and for promoting the European system of Higher Education worldwide (Bologna, 2008). The European ministers in charge of Higher Education agreed on objectives for implementing the European educational policy at national and institutional levels. They stressed the need to develop mutually shared criteria and methodologies and agreed that by May 2005, national quality assurance systems should include:

- a definition of the responsibilities of the bodies and institutions involved
- evaluation of programmes or institutions, including internal assessment,
- external review, participation of students and the publication of results
- a system of accreditation, certification or comparable procedures, international participation, co-operation and networking

1.3 The Lisbon treaty

The Lisbon strategy aimed to deal with future challenges to the economy. This requires structural changes in productivity, sustainability, demographic, learning and employment challenges. The Lisbon strategy focuses on substantial growth and development in the European region.

Culture impacts the strategies of marketers for different markets and consumer groups. There are various factors which impact culture for instance globalisation, internationalisation and development in the telecommunications sector. These have enabled the transfer of ideas and views of one culture to another impacting on peoples worldwide.

A proper set of objectives and goals will help in focusing resources and efforts in a proper direction. This will help in identifying appropriate information and knowledge sources and the best way to manage the same. Once the objectives are set the key knowledge can be acquired from various knowledge sources. This key knowledge can be categorised and critical knowledge functions can be identified from the key personnel. These can be transferred through various knowledge sharing programs like training and developments and many others.

The organisation and transfer of expert knowledge within an organisation is as important as acquiring the knowledge. The knowledge is reconfigured, deployed and exploited in the most effective way to support daily work.

1.4.1 Integrating the Bologna Process with the Lisbon Treaty

Ruth Keeling (2006) reports that “the European Commission has extended its involvement in the higher education sector by two additional routes: firstly, through its research policy and aspects of the EU’s Lisbon Strategy for growth and jobs and, secondly, by supporting institutional and structural reform of the tertiary education sector under the intergovernmental umbrella of the Bologna Process. These two broad policy ‘Processes’ have provided new opportunities for the Commission to assert and

insert itself in the higher education policy arena. Through financing a range of research initiatives and Bologna reform projects, it has become directly involved with numerous 'grass-roots' activities and practical interventions which has done much to increase the EU's visibility and significance for universities."

However, in spite of these significant developments, most of this effort has been directed toward the taught curriculum, with limited attention paid to research. Part of the reason for this is undoubtedly the nature of research which tends to be highly specialised and individual in nature.

1.4.2 The UK QAA and Research

The UK Quality Assurance Agency (QAA) was established in 1997 to oversee standards and quality in the UK higher education sector (QAA, 2001).

It is an independent body funded by subscriptions from universities and colleges and carries out external quality assurance by visiting universities and colleges on a six year cycle. Review teams are largely made up of senior, experienced staff from UK higher education institutions and use an evidence-based peer review processes. A report is published following a visit which is made freely available on the QAA website.

In addition to the six-yearly audits, the QAA also publish a number of benchmarks and guidelines to assist universities to maintain the highest quality standards. The most important of these for postgraduate research programmes is the QAA Code of Practice which embodies a set of 27 precepts covering: Institutional arrangements; The research environment; Selection, admission and induction of students; Supervision; Progress and review arrangements; Development of research and other skills; Feedback mechanisms; Assessment; Student representations (Complaints and Appeals). (See Appendix A).

The quality of research outputs is subject to five yearly review known as the Research Assessment Exercise (RAE), now renamed the Research Excellence Framework. This is also a peer review process but in contrast to the QAA, is a 'paper' exercise, i.e. no panel visit. Also, all UK higher education institutions are reviewed in a single process.

The UK Quality Assurance Agency (QAA) provides the following comprehensive definition of research and scholarly activity (QAA, 2001):

'Research for the purpose of the RAE (Research Assessment Exercise) is to be understood as original investigation undertaken in order to gain knowledge and understanding. It includes work of direct relevance to the needs of commerce and industry, as well as to the public and voluntary sectors; scholarship⁴; the invention and

⁴ Scholarship for the RAE is defined as the creation, development and maintenance of the intellectual infrastructure of subjects and disciplines, in forms such as dictionaries, scholarly editions, catalogues and contributions to major research databases.'

generation of ideas, images, performances and artefacts including design, where these lead to new or substantially improved insights; and the use of existing knowledge in experimental development to produce new or substantially improved materials, devices, products and processes, including design and construction. It excludes routine testing and analysis of materials, components and processes, e.g. for the maintenance of national standards, as distinct from the development of new analytical techniques. It also excludes the development of teaching materials that do not embody original research.

*Scholarship for the RAE is defined as the creation, development and maintenance of the intellectual infrastructure of subjects and disciplines, in forms such as dictionaries, scholarly editions, catalogues and contributions to major research databases.'

2. The Middlesex Processes

Middlesex University adheres closely to the QAA precepts and as such provides a good example of their practical implementation, highlighting their strengths and weaknesses.

2.1 Institutional Arrangements (Precepts 1 - 4)

At the highest level, a Pro-Vice Chancellor Research (PVC = Vice Rector) oversees all aspects of quality and standards of research degrees across the University. The PVC Research chairs a Research and Research Degrees Committee (RRDC) which is responsible for all matters relating to the Regulations, quality assurance, student progression, annual reports to the University Council, etc. The PVC Research is supported by four Associate Deans Research (ADRs), one in each of our four Schools (Faculties), who in turn chair various school based research committees.

2.2 The Research Environment (Precept 5)

Research is organised into a number of recognised centres and groups and students would normally only be recruited into these areas. The centres and groups comprise a number of active researchers and associated facilities (e.g. laboratories) plus other infrastructure support (e.g. library) and receive some funding from internal sources, but are expected to attract external significant external income.

2.3 Selection, Admission and Induction (Precepts 6 - 10)

All applicants complete a standard application form which is passed to the appropriate ADR for consideration. If an applicant satisfies the entry requirements, wants to work in a relevant area and supervisory capacity is available in that area, then they are invited for interview. The interview panel comprises three members of staff, the ADR, the potential Director of Studies and an independent member of research active staff. Successful candidates will then be sent a formal offer letter and, upon acceptance, undergo a brief induction to the University and the research Regulation.

Standard applications can be submitted at any time during the year. Periodically, the University will award research bursaries and these are advertised separately. A

shortlist will be drawn up based on the submitted applications and a panel will interview and make offers accordingly.

2.4 Supervision (Precepts 11 - 14)

All students are assigned a Director of Studies (DoS) and a Second Supervisor. The DoS would normally be experienced and will have supervised at least one student to completion. The Second Supervisor would be chosen to offer complementary expertise and may be less experienced. Occasionally a third supervisor may be included in the team (e.g. to support a student undertaking a multidisciplinary research project).

2.5 Progress and Review (Precepts 15 - 17)

These will vary depending upon the actual research degree for which the student is registered (e.g. MSc by Research, MPhil, PhD, etc.). Using the PhD as an example, all applicants first enrol for an MPhil. This is an intense period, when they begin work on their chosen research project in close consultation with their supervisory team. The student produces a report which defines the research question and a proposal as to how this question will be researched. If successful, the candidate proceeds to register for an MPhil. After a further period of study the candidate will submit a report and undergo a viva with a view to transferring to PhD status. An independent internal reviewer is appointed lead this review. If successful, the candidate proceeds to complete their PhD studies culminating in the submission of their final thesis. An external and independent internal examiner are appointed (subject to the approval of the PVC Research) to examine the thesis and conduct the viva. The ADR normally chairs the final viva and the supervisory team are normally present, subject to the agreement of the examiners.

2.6 Development of Research Skills (Precepts 18 - 20)

The subject specific research skills are developed throughout the execution of the research project. In addition, all students are required to attend a series of workshops to develop more generic skills (e.g. writing scientific papers, preparing bids for research funding, etc.). The EIS School at Middlesex, for example, currently runs 6 x 1 week workshops.

2.7 Feedback (Precept 21)

This precept is primarily concerned with feedback on practice and procedures rather than feedback to students, which is covered in precepts 15-17. Many formal and informal routes exist through the various committees (see 2.9), RRDC, annual reports, internal reviews, QAA audits, etc.

2.8 Assessment (Precepts 22 - 24)

The assessment criteria for research degrees is embodied in the Regulations with reference to the qualification descriptors for doctoral and master's degrees contained in the QAA 'Frameworks for Higher Education Qualifications'. This, together with the use of external assessors for the final viva, ensures equality and consistency across the entire higher education sector in the UK.

2.9 Student Representation (Precepts 25 - 27)

There are various forums for student representation, ranging from formal membership of RRDC and school committees, staff/student meetings, etc. Students also have the right to request a change to their supervisory team and to appeal against any decision concerning their progress. Such appeals would normally be considered by RRDC.

The complete student lifecycle at Middlesex University is shown in Figures 1a and 1b.

Figure 1a. The Research Student Lifecycle (year 1)

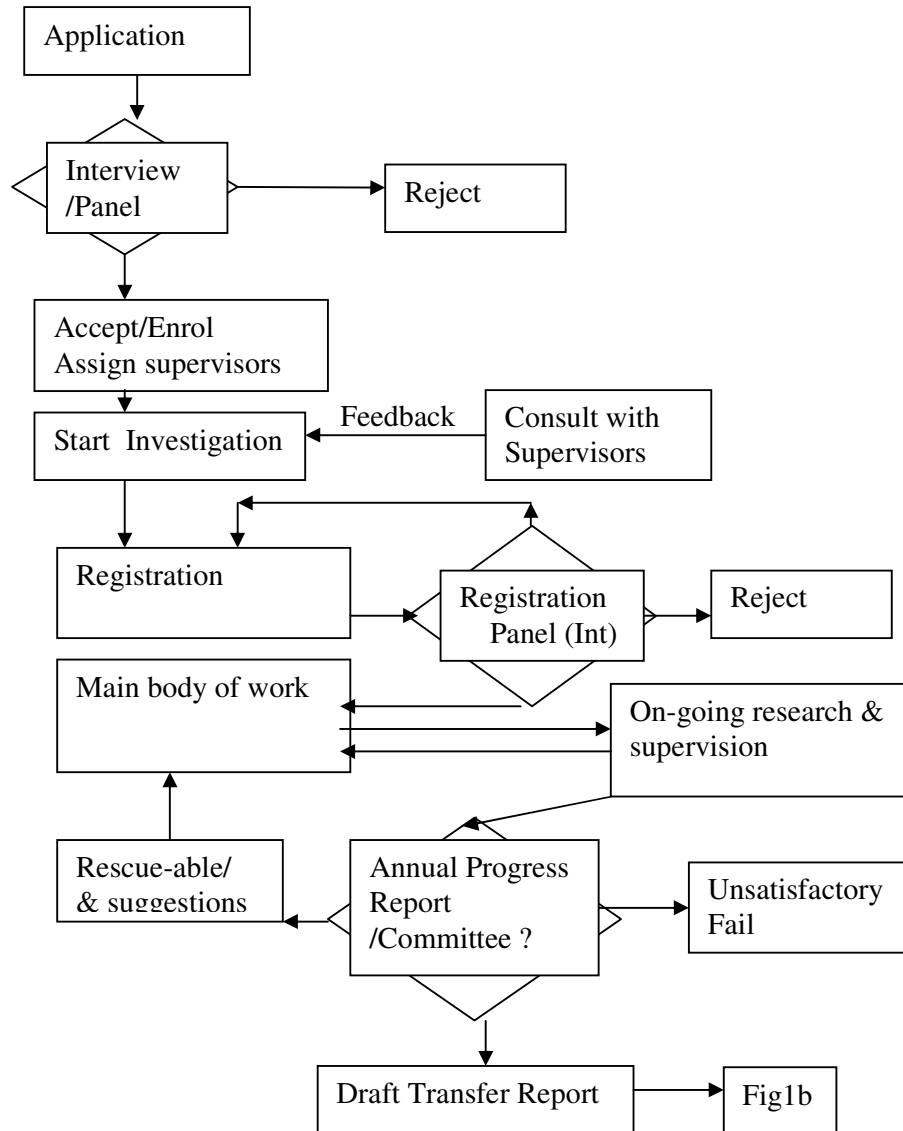
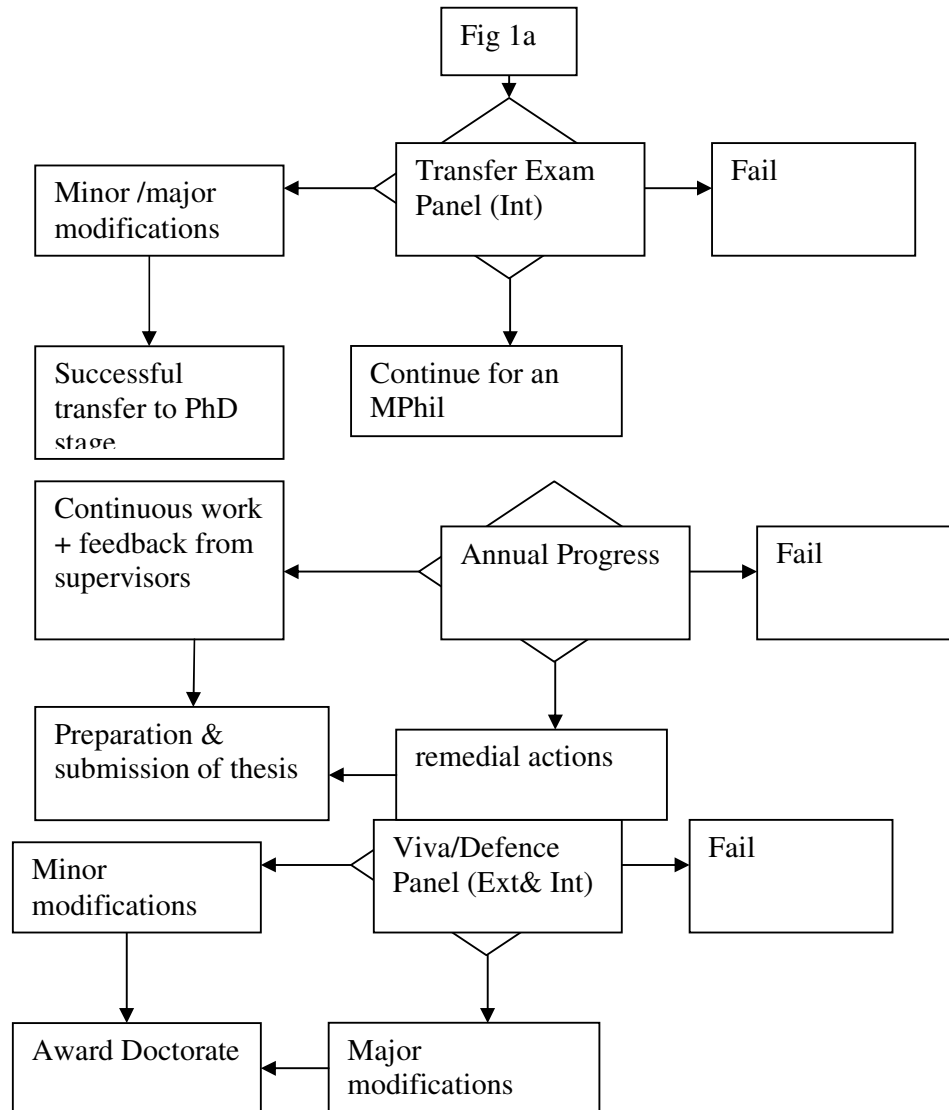


Figure 1b. The Research Student Lifecycle (years 2&3)



3. Recommendations

Recommendations for Internal Quality Assurance of the Research Function

1. *Commit resources (financial, human, infrastructural)*

Management commitment often translates into practical support through the allocation of infrastructure (rooms, laboratories, computer hardware and software), human resources (academic staff time, location for supervision, administrative personnel for support) and financial (mainly for attending conferences, travel, journal subscriptions, books etc).

2. ***Establish a review group with wide participation***
A review group needs to have wide participation of academic and administrative staff, senior management and student representatives.
3. ***Define roles and responsibilities***
A clear definition of roles and responsibilities provides clarity and accountability.
4. ***Identify, assess and publicise potential conflicts and associated risks***
Risk management and openness about problems helps minimise conflicts and maximise the potential of success.
5. ***Take action regarding institutional conflicts and risks***
Research requires a long term commitment. In the short term it is sometimes necessary to divert funding to other activities to the detriment of quality.
6. ***Develop and publicise clear policies***
Clear policies which are transparent and known to all involved ensure a smooth and effective operation.
7. ***Establish administrative processes***
Administrative processes need to develop a service/support culture. Set up mechanisms for collecting data
8. ***Develop a short term, medium term and long term plan***
Planning is fundamental for tackling day-to-day issues, dealing with the medium-term and with longer term. The plan is often expressed in an Annual Operating Statement. Set up mechanisms for collecting data
9. ***Establish periodic review and enhancement processes***
10. ***Ensure self evaluation takes place***
Reflection and self evaluation at all levels is by far the most important element of a continuous improvement process. The granularity goes from the individual, to groups, to departments, the School and the whole University.

4 Conclusion

Any program within an organisation will not be successful unless it gets commitment and support from the top management and key persons involved. A knowledge management program will utilise resources in terms of skill, knowledge, time, money and other infrastructure resources. If there is commitment from the top management and key personnel, the uninterrupted availability and supply of these resources can be ensured. This is one of the basic requirements for the success of a quality management programme. A key goal is to segregate the decision making about the financial activities and the research activities, so that they are separately and independently managed. By providing appropriate institutional policies, procedures, and incentives, universities should sustain a climate in which research, teaching, and public service are carried out responsibly, and in so doing foster an atmosphere of openness and integrity.

The quality framework and current practice for managing postgraduate research programmes employed by Middlesex University could be used to inform the development of an equivalent framework in other countries such as Armenia. It draws heavily on the QAA Precepts, which set a national framework and benchmarks but leave sufficient scope for individual universities to implement in a way that best suits

their respective environment and circumstances. The use of peer review process (QAA Audit and RAE) of monitoring and evaluating provision and standards is a powerful technique as it enables the HE sector to maintain its own standards without direct government involvement or intervention. At the same time, the peer review process gives the government reassurance that public funds are being use responsibly and effectively to meet the national need.

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Appendix A

Code of practice for the assurance of academic quality and standards in higher education

The *Code* assumes that, taking into account principles and practices agreed UK-wide, each institution has its own systems for independent verification both of its quality and standards and of the effectiveness of its quality assurance systems.

First published 1999, Second edition 2004

(extract from
<http://www.qaa.ac.uk/academicinfrastructure/codeOfPractice/section1/appendix.asp#append1>)

1 Institutions will put in place effective arrangements to maintain appropriate academic standards and enhance the quality of postgraduate research programmes.

2 Institutional regulations for postgraduate research degree programmes will be clear and readily available to students and staff. Where appropriate, regulations will be supplemented by similarly accessible, subject-specific guidance at the level of the faculty, school or department.

3 Institutions will develop, implement and keep under review a code or codes of practice applicable across the institution, which include(s) the areas covered by this document. The code(s) should be readily available to all students and staff involved in postgraduate research programmes.

4 Institutions will monitor the success of their postgraduate research programmes against appropriate internal and/or external indicators and targets.

5 Institutions will only accept research students into an environment that provides support for doing and learning about research and where high quality research is occurring.

6 Admissions procedures will be clear, consistently applied and will demonstrate equality of opportunity.

7 Only appropriately qualified and prepared students will be admitted to research programmes.

8 Admissions decisions will involve at least two members of the institution's staff who will have received instruction, advice and guidance in respect of selection and admissions procedures. The decision-making process will enable the institution to assure itself that balanced and independent admissions decisions have been made, that support its admissions policy.

9 The entitlements and responsibilities of a research student undertaking a postgraduate research programme will be defined and communicated clearly.

10 Institutions will provide research students with sufficient information to enable them to begin their studies with an understanding of the academic and social environment in which they will be working.

11 Institutions will appoint supervisors who have the appropriate skills and subject knowledge to support, encourage and monitor research students effectively.

12 Each research student will have a minimum of one main supervisor. He or she will normally be part of a supervisory team. There must always be one clearly identified point of contact for the student.

13 Institutions will ensure that the responsibilities of all research student supervisors are clearly communicated to supervisors and students through written guidance.

14 Institutions will ensure that the quality of supervision is not put at risk as a result of an excessive volume and range of responsibilities assigned to individual supervisors.

15 Institutions will put in place and bring to the attention of students and relevant staff clearly defined mechanisms for monitoring and supporting student progress.

16 Institutions will put in place and bring to the attention of students and relevant staff clearly defined mechanisms for formal reviews of student progress, including explicit review stages.

17 Institutions will provide guidance to students, supervisors and others involved in progress monitoring and review processes about the importance of keeping appropriate records of the outcomes of meetings and related activities.

18 Institutions will provide research students with appropriate opportunities for personal and professional development.

19 Each student's development needs will be identified and agreed jointly by the student and appropriate academic staff, initially during the student's induction period; they will be regularly reviewed during the research programme and amended as appropriate.

20 Institutions will provide opportunities for research students to maintain a record of personal progress, which includes reference to the development of research and other skills.

21 Institutions will put in place mechanisms to collect, review and, where appropriate, respond to feedback from all concerned with postgraduate research programmes. They will make arrangements for feedback to be considered openly and constructively and for the results to be communicated appropriately.

22 Institutions will use criteria for assessing research degrees that enable them to define the academic standards of different research programmes and the achievements of their graduates. The criteria used to assess research degrees must be clear and readily available to students, staff and external examiners.

23 Research degree assessment procedures must be clear; they must be operated rigorously, fairly, and consistently; include input from an external examiner; and carried out to a reasonable timescale.

24 Institutions will communicate their assessment procedures clearly to all the parties involved, i.e. the students, the supervisor(s) and the examiners.

25 Institutions will put in place and publicise procedures for dealing with student representations that are fair, clear to all concerned, robust and applied consistently. Such procedures will allow all students access to relevant information and an opportunity to present their case.

26 Independent and formal procedures will exist to resolve effectively complaints from research students about the quality of the institution's learning and support provision.

27 Institutions will put in place formal procedures to deal with any appeals made by research students. The acceptable grounds for appeals will be clearly defined.

CRUI Approach to Quality Assurance of Study Programmes

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Topic: QA Model and Framework

Abstract

The CRUI (Conference of the Rectors of Italian Universities) approach to quality assurance is the result of fifteen years of activity on assessment of university study programmes quality.

The paper both describes how the CRUI approach interprets the quality of a programme and presents the established “requirements for quality”, consistent with the European standard and guidelines for quality assurance. Then the processes are described that must be managed by a programme to assure its quality according to the CRUI approach:

- the management of the quality process, which adopts the process approach promoted by ISO 9000 rules;
- the documentation process which must make information and data necessary to document the programme quality available;
- the assessment process which must promote the improvement of the programme quality through the identification of its strengths and weaknesses.

Introduction

In Italy we have, by now, accumulated a great experience on quality assessment of university study programmes (programmes), mainly thanks to the activity of the Conference of the Rectors of Italian Universities.

For “quality” we intend the level of compliance with the requirements for quality, i.e. needs and expectations of all those who are interested in the education service provided (interested parties, IP), while for “quality assessment” (QA) we intend a process whose aim is the continual improvement of programme quality by identifying strong and weak points.

Since 1995 CRUI has attended to the assessment of programme quality, with the aim to promote continual improvement of their quality by pointing out strong and weak points.

Interest of CRUI in QA is more recent and was stimulated by the *Standard and Guidelines for Quality Assurance in the European Higher Education Area* ENQA document, adopted by the Ministries of Higher Education of 45 countries in the Bergen meeting (May 2005) in the context of the Bologna process.

For “Quality Assurance” we intend the activities (processes) in the framework of management for quality aimed at “ensuring trust” in meeting the requirements for quality to all IP.

Consequently, QA requires first of all the definition of the requirements for quality to be considered as characterising programme quality.

Today the definition of the requirements for quality can rely on the standards and guidelines for internal QA established in the ENQA document, which have found a generalised acceptance in the European context. The purpose of these standards and guidelines is to provide a source of assistance and guidance to higher education institutions in developing their own QA systems, as well as to contribute to a common frame of reference, which can be used by institutions. As a matter of fact, it is not the intention that these standards and guidelines should dictate practice or be interpreted as prescriptive or unchangeable.

Requirements for quality

On the basis of fifteen years’ activity on programme quality assessment, the CRUI approach assumes that a programme can be considered a “quality programme” when:

- it defines professional activities students are to be prepared for and programme learning outcomes “of value”, i.e. consistent with each other and with the needs of IP;
- it implements educational activities adequate to accomplish learning outcomes and assures a correct assessment of student learning;
- it systematically controls the development and monitors the results of the educational process;
- it adopts an adequate, effective, able to promote programme quality management system, and it offers to all IP full, updated, easily acquired information and data on the programme characteristics and results;
- human resources, facilities, cooperation agreements with businesses, research institutions and other Higher Education Institutions and student services are adequate to accomplish programme outcomes.
-

These principles must inspire design, development and control of a programme and constitute the “key aspects” to be considered in the QA of a programme and correspond to the five QA “areas” of the CRUI approach:

- Needs and Objectives;
- Educational Process;
- Resources;
- Monitoring;
- Management System.

For each area the CRUI system for QA defines what characterises the quality of a programme, i.e. the “requirements for quality”.

In the context of the Needs and Objectives Area, programmes must:

- identify the educational needs of IP;
- define the professional activities students are to be prepared for, consistent with the educational needs of IP;
- define programme learning outcomes consistent with the professional activities established.

In the context of the Educational Process Area, programmes must:

- define the pre-requisites needed for access to programme;
- design a curriculum consistent with the learning outcomes of the programme;
- plan its development in such a way that students are able to achieve them.

In the context of the Resource Area, the requirements for quality regard:

- adequacy of teaching staff;
- adequacy of facilities (rooms, libraries, laboratories);
- adequacy of relationships with national and international organisations to promote external education and student mobility;
- availability of effective orienteering, counselling and tutoring services relevant to the educational process.

In the context of the Monitoring Area, programmes must:

- check its results with regard to entrance students;
- keep under control the development of the educational process, monitor student perception of its effectiveness and tests for the assessment of student learning;
- check its results with regard to educational process (drop-outs and time taken to get the degree);
- check its results with regard to insertion into labour of graduates.

Finally, in the context of the Management System Area, programmes must:

- define the processes for programme management and the responsibilities for their management;
- commit to a management for quality of the programme;
- periodically re-examine the programme management system, so to guarantee its constant adequacy and effectiveness;
- offer full, updated, easily acquired information on programme objectives, educational process, resources and results to all IP.

Quality Assurance Processes

The CRUI approach to QA requires:

- the adoption of a management system for quality.

As a matter of fact, QA is part of the management for quality. Therefore, QA must be pursued in the context of a management system for quality.

- The management of a documentation process.

This is a necessary (not sufficient!) condition to provide evidence or, better, “to assure” programme quality.

- The management of an assessment process, articulated in two sub-processes: a self-assessment and an external assessment process.

To assure quality means also to assure that every effort will be made to promote continual improvement of quality, and “continual improvement of quality” is the main aim of quality assessment processes.

Management System for Quality

Because quality regards the “product” (the educational service offered by the programme) but also the “system” (the programme management system), the CRUI approach is oriented to both learning results and processes necessary to achieve them.

As a consequence, the CRUI system for QA adopts the process approach, already adopted by ISO 9000 rules, since it has been considered a suitable approach for identifying and managing improvement opportunities.

Any activity which transforms input into output can be considered a process. The identification and “controlled” management of the various processes characteristic of any organization, and therefore also of a programme, constitute the so-called “process approach”.

In this context, a management system for quality must indicate the processes to be managed and how they should be managed.

The CRUI Model (the operative instrument for the assessment of programme quality) presents, in an orderly way and in correspondence with each requirement for quality, all the activities, or better all the processes, which should be managed for correct operation of the programme according to the indications of the Model and relevant “behaviour” to be adopted to promote programme quality.

In such a way the CRUI Model may be also interpreted as a model for the “management for quality” of a programme.

Furthermore, to manage a specific process, the CRUI approach adopts the same **PDCA method** of the ISO rules and characterised by the following steps:

- ***Plan***: to establish the objectives and the processes necessary to obtain results in accord with the objectives;
- ***Do***: to implement the processes;
- ***Check***: to monitor and measure the processes and the results by comparing them with the objectives;
- ***Act***: to adopt actions for continual improvement of the process performance.

Documentation process

The purpose of the documentation process is to provide information and data to enable IP to formulate an informed judgement on programme training objectives, training activities, learning environment and results. The information and data contained in the informative documentation are also a reference required for self-assessment (and external assessment) of the programme quality.

For each requirement for quality, the CRUI Model specifies the documentation that shall be made available on the web site of the programme to provide documental evidence of the programme quality and establish the characteristics the informative documentation must fulfil.

- Documentation must be prepared according to drawing-up models (extension, language, reading format), which should be homogeneous, initially, at university level, but also at the national level, in perspective.
- In order to minimise the workload connected with the management of the documentation, it is also necessary that universities are provided with an information system able to ensure timely availability of reliable data on the programme results, for it is not possible that each programme is organised individually in this respect.
- The informative documentation must be provided to all those who are interested to know programme targets, methods and results, first of all the students. This requires that informative documentation be easily available on the net, have a simple structure, and be drawn up in a short and essential form.
- The purpose and public value of informative documentation suggest that it should be integrated and aligned with the presentation of university training offer already prepared by the Ministry of University. This aims at avoiding heavy duplications in information collection and inclusion processes by universities, which would inevitably lead to multiplication, fragmentation and potential source inconsistency.

Assessment processes

The main aim of the CRUI assessment of programme quality is to promote quality improvement through the identification of its strengths and weaknesses.

The CRUI approach adopts the methodology of self-assessment followed by external assessment, which is shared at European level.

Self-assessment is the periodic assessment of a programme carried out by the programme itself according to an assessment model (in this case the CRUI Model). The purpose of the self-assessment process is to ensure that programmes acquire full awareness of their strengths and areas to be improved, perform a critical analysis to promote quality improvement, and provide full and accurate information on the quality level achieved. The self-assessment process is a crucial monitoring tool of the programme operations and a required prerequisite to adopt appropriate and effective development and improvement actions.

The CRUI methodology provides that self-assessment be carried out by a specially established self-assessment team (SAT), appointed by the programme and made up by 4 members at least, who operate at different levels within the programme (and, therefore, in the first place professors, possibly representatives of technical-administrative staff and students, eventually a representative of external interested parties), with the following qualifications:

- knowledge of the programme management processes;
- knowledge of the assessment model and of the self-assessment process;
- recognised authoritativeness within the programme at least.

Self-assessment involves the writing of a self-assessment report (SAR). The SAR is the basic document through which the programme describes and evaluates its organization, its objectives, its activities and results obtained: in a word, its “quality”. As SAR is the result of a process of critical analysis of the programme, it is an essential element in view of the external assessment phase.

External assessment is the assessment of the programme carried out by an assessment team (AT), that is by a certain number of peer reviewers external to the programme to be assessed.

The external assessment submits processes managed, results achieved, “governance” transparency, choices made to independent objective examination and comparison with other programmes. It has the double aim to help the programme to identify and become aware of its strengths and weaknesses and to give account of the overall quality of the programme itself.

Also, the external assessment involves the drawing out of a report - the assessment report (AR) - by the AT about the results of the critical analysis of what has been described and highlighted in the SAR and about the related inspections run during the assessment visit.

The CRUI methodology provides that the AT be made up by two experts at least, an academician and an expert not belonging to university. The academician must have the following qualifications:

- ten-year or longer teaching career in programmes referable, as a rule, to the same group of scientific-disciplinary areas as the programme under assessment;
- knowledge of assessment methodologies and procedures in the universities.

In turn, the expert from the world external to university must have the following qualifications:

- knowledge of the university world;
- knowledge of assessment methodologies and procedures.

Finally, the assessment process requires the identification of indicators to be associated to each requirement for quality in order to assess the level of its fulfilment.

Indicators may be “measurable” or “observable”.

Measurable indicators are those for which it is possible to identify a unit of measurement (for example: number of papers of teaching staff published on international journals, number of work places in a laboratory, and so on).

On the other hand, observable indicators are those for which it is not possible to identify a unit of measurement (for example: coherence between syllabus and learning outcomes, and so on) and whose assessment can only be based on the assessor's skills and background.

The CRUI approach identifies two kinds of indicators:

- “adequacy” indicators;
- “coherence” indicators.

Indicators of adequacy (for example: adequacy of the teaching staff, adequacy of infrastructures, and so on) regards all the requirements for quality. They may be measurable or observable.

Indicators of coherence regard only:

- programme design, from the definition of the professional activities students are to be prepared for to the definition of the syllabus and of the characteristics of each educational activity;
- correspondence between plan and development of the educational process;
- programme behaviour with respect to expected behaviours (for example: procedure for syllabus approval, and so on).

They are only observable.

Indicators defined by the CRUI Model have to be considered as “base” indicators for any kind of programme. Other indicators can be defined, in correspondence of specific local requirements.

Conclusion

Of course, the requirements of the CRUI system for programme QA has been compared with the requirements of the *Standards and Guidelines for Quality Assurance in the European Higher Education Area* ENQA document.

The comparison has shown that the CRUI system fulfils all the requirements of the ENQA document.

It is therefore possible to state that the CRUI system can be considered a “European system” for the assessment of university study programmes.

Strategic Issues relating to the introduction and improvement of a Quality Management System in Universities

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Abstract

In this paper we discuss the main factors affecting the introduction and improvement of Quality Management Systems in universities and the way in which high level strategies are translated into objectives and plans for the achievement of the organisation's goals. We consider the complexity and challenges in the attempt to assure academic standards; and enhance academic quality across a University, and illustrate by examples primarily drawn from practices and experience within Middlesex University. Suggestions and guidelines for incorporation into the Internal Quality Assurance System under development as a deliverable of the Tempus project ARMQA complete the paper.

The key factors affecting the introduction of Quality Management Systems within universities and mechanisms assuring continuous improvement of such are identified are identified. The way in which institutional high-level strategies are translated into specific objectives and plans for realising the HEI's goals is reviewed critically. The complexity of assuring academic standards and enhancing academic quality is recognised and the intrinsic challenges are illustrated by practices and experience within Middlesex University. A set of recommendations and guidelines for the incorporation of internal quality assurance systems required as a deliverable of the Tempus ARMQA project completes this paper.

1 The Quality Function in Higher Education Institutions

It is usual for organisations to have a vision statement expressed in general, abstract and often idealistic terms which encapsulate their philosophy and aspirations for the future.

Mission statements state the purpose and main intended activities of educational value. Typically, Universities are large and complex organisations delivering education and engaging in research and scholarly activity. Educators are supported by administrative, learning support and technical staff. Other services relating to the physical infrastructure are also part of a University. Stakeholder requirements are also diverse, for example different clients have a range of specific interests that need to be expressly identified and managed

Quality - its assurance and its enhancement - need to form an integral part of a university's strategic ends. According to Johnson et al (2008) ""Strategy is the

direction and scope of an organisation over the long-term: which achieves advantage for the organisation through its configuration of resources within a challenging environment, to meet the needs of markets and to fulfil stakeholder expectations".

Strategies exist at several levels in any organisation - ranging from the corporate level through to individuals working in it. It is significant to note that most universities consider their Quality function strategic and hence they operate it through direct reporting to the Senior Management (Rector/Vice-Rector level).

Operational Strategy - is concerned with how each part of the business is organised to deliver the corporate and business-unit level strategic direction. Operational strategy therefore focuses on issues of resources, processes, people for example.

2 Strategic Management

The European Centre for Strategic Management of Universities (ESMU) was created in 1986 as a Brussels-based non-profit association to promote strategic management practices in European universities. Through European networks, projects, benchmarking exercises and training programmes ESMU offers a learning environment to assist European universities (administrators and academics) with their continuous improvements in a changing environment. ESMU offers a wide range of support activities to university decision-makers striving for further strategic developments (website 3).

Strategic management involves making decisions and setting up mechanisms for maintaining, supporting and improving quality (Jackson, 1997 & 2001 Johnson et al., 2008). Universities need to establish a quality management system which ensures efficiency, reliability and professionalism catering for the needs of students and other stakeholders. A university's quality management system needs to cover the entire range of education provided by the university, research, societal and regional interaction, and support services Davies et al., (2007).

Many Universities (such as Lappeenranta, Finland) adopt the Deming cycle. The Deming cycle is also known as PDCA (Plan, Do, Check, Act) which has been successfully applied in the Japanese industry since the Second World War. It is a continuous improvement cycle which incorporates reviews (checks/audits) and further actions.

"The key aim in the quality management and development at Lappeenranta University of Technology is to incorporate quality management into the normal activity of the university, with the underlying idea of continuous improvement in accordance with the PDCA (Plan, Do, Check, Act) Deming cycle." (Website 6).

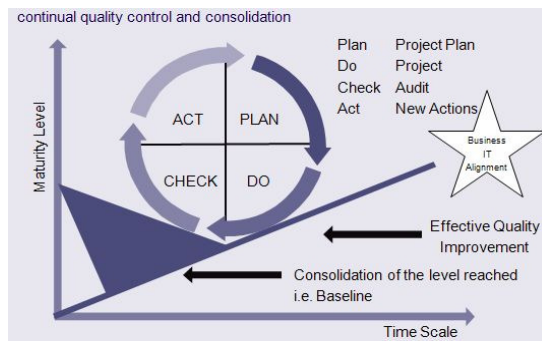


Fig. 1 – The Deming Quality Cycle (website 1)

The future success of a University depends on the timeliness, relevance, and effectiveness of the implementation of its strategies. Sustaining the quality of provision, learning and teaching, research and knowledge transfer and enhancing the student experience need to be the guiding principles and the mould for the expression of a University's vision which expresses the organisation wants to be in future, and which encapsulates those values considered worthwhile, aspirational and useful for society and the organisation and the individuals involved.

3 Quality assurance and enhancement – definitions and scope

Before discussion quality assurance and enhancement a common understanding of eth definitions and scope needs to be established. The following is the one adopted in Middlesex University and reflects the view of the QAA (website 9).

3.1 Academic standards

The safeguarding of academic standards is the process whereby the University ensures that all awards of University qualifications and/or credits are made on the basis of the achievement of appropriate academic standards.

Academic standards of taught programmes are concerned with the appropriateness of intended programme or unit of credit learning outcomes (in relation to programme or unit of credit aims, content and qualification level), the appropriateness of the syllabus (in relation to learning outcomes), and the effectiveness of assessment (in relation to the measurement of the attainment of learning outcomes).

Academic standards of research degree taught programmes are concerned with the appropriateness of research degree criteria, student achievement of these criteria, and the effectiveness of assessment (in relation to the measurement of the meeting of research criteria).

3.2 Academic standards

Academic quality assurance is the process whereby the University ensures that the quality of the learning opportunities offered to students is at an appropriate level.

Academic quality enhancement describes the explicit processes put in place to improve the student experience over time. A key element of the process of enhancement is the identification and adoption of good practice.

Academic quality comprises those activities that make a contribution to the nature of a student's academic experience including:

- learning, teaching, academic guidance and assessment practices;
- the deployment of learning resources; and
- other mechanisms that determine the quality of a student's engagement with the University, including:
 - student recruitment and admission;
 - progression advice and programme planning;
 - personal development planning;
 - careers advice and guidance;
 - pastoral support;
 - provision of information; and
 - student academic appeal, complaint and grievance procedures.

3.3 Scope

As noted above the scope of academic quality includes those factors that determine the quality of a student's engagement. Academic standards apply to both taught and research degrees

3.4 Quality Standards in HE

“We have to keep in mind that only by assuring the high quality of higher education can we hope to determine a better future for our peoples and countries. Thus, compromising the quality of higher education essentially means compromising our future.”⁵

ENQA requirements apply to all higher education institutions (HEIs). All HEI qualifications are expected should map onto the European Qualifications Framework. As part of the terms of membership of ENQA, all HEIs in signatory countries will be subject to periodic review by an external quality assurance agency (which must itself be periodically reviewed and approved) so as to determine the extent to which institutions meet the standards and guidelines for institutional quality assurance. The requirements and key implications are shown in Table 1.

⁵ Extract from the speech by Dr Jan Sadlak, Director of UNESCO-European Centre for Higher Education (UNESCO-CEPES), delivered at the Opening Ceremony of the UNESCO Chair on Governance and Management in Higher Education at the University of Zagreb, 17 November 2003

Table 1: Quality Requirements and key implications (source ENQA website (2))

Aspect	ENQA requirements:
Quality Culture	Institutions should commit themselves explicitly to the development of a culture and put in place a management system that recognises the importance of quality, and quality assurance, in their work. This system should be effective (e.g. would need to be understood by all participants), efficient (e.g. avoid 'gold plating'), fair (e.g. arrangements would militate against conflicts of interest), and allow for appropriate external input (e.g. through use of external subject experts in programme review).
Quality assurance policy	Institutions should have a policy for the assurance of the quality and standards of their programmes and awards.
Quality enhancement policy	Institutions should develop and implement a strategy for the continuous enhancement of quality.
Approval, periodic review and monitoring of programmes	Institutions should have formal mechanisms for the approval, periodic review and monitoring of their programmes and awards. This implies that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the curriculum will be well structured, with clear (and published) learning outcomes, there will be a clear process for curriculum development, there will be formal programme approval process, there will be some kind of quality monitoring, there will be a review of student progression and achievement, there will be a formal programme review process, there will be participation of students in quality assurance process (which would include a system for obtaining and responding to students' feedback), and there will be elicitation and response to feedback from other stakeholders (e.g. employers, funding bodies).
Assessment	Assessment must be designed to measure the achievement of programme learning outcomes in a fair and transparent manner. It would generally be expected that assessment regulations would be consistent across organisations (so as to mitigate potential impacts on parity and fairness).
Quality of teaching staff	Institutions should be able to satisfy themselves as to the competency and qualifications of staff. These processes should be explicit and effective in assuring competency.
Learning resources	Institutions should be able to satisfy themselves as to the appropriateness of learning resources for the programmes they support. These processes should be explicit and effective in assuring competency.
Data and information	Institutions should ensure that they collect, analyse and use relevant information for the effective management of their programmes of study and other activities.
Accountability	Institutions should regularly publish up to date, impartial and objective information, both quantitative and qualitative, about the programmes and awards they are offering.

4 Model adopted in Middlesex University

Academic standards and quality function deployment is the responsibility of institutional leaders, national and European quality bodies like the QAA in the UK and ENQA in Europe.

4.1 The University – thumbnail sketch

Middlesex University is one of the largest universities in the UK with origins dating back to the 19th century. Total student numbers are 35,028 (in 2007/8) - 23,588 students were located on all University campuses (789 of these were located on our overseas campus in Dubai). The profile of full-time/sandwich students attending in the UK shows that the University recruited 20% of its students from North London and 53% from London as a whole, 6% from Europe and 21% from other overseas countries (the remainder are recruited from the rest of the UK). Research student registrations are 489 in 2007/8. The University also has an extensive network of collaborative partners in the UK and overseas, delivering University programmes.

A range of subjects are taught at undergraduate and postgraduate (Masters) programmes in 4 Schools School of Arts and Education, The Business School, The School of Engineering and Information Sciences and The School of Health and Social Sciences) and an outstanding Institute of Work Based Learning(IWBL).

Teaching at Middlesex University has been recognised as outstanding by the Quality Assurance Agency (QAA). Innovation and serving the local, national and international community is reflected in both the teaching and research carried out at the University. A thriving research culture ensures that study programmes remain innovative and current.

Middlesex is recognised for its commitment to the success of its culturally and internationally diverse students, the quality of its teaching, the promotion of lifelong learning, the excellence of its research and the strength of its partnerships and international activity.

In fulfilling its vision the University will hold fast to the key values which are characteristic of Middlesex: striving for excellence; always placing the students' needs first; promoting diversity and inclusiveness; service to the community; freedom of academic enquiry; and professionalism.

4.2 A case study: Quality Enhancement at Middlesex University

Middlesex University is dedicated to being an excellent University committed to:

(i) inspiring its students to achieve ambitious goals through the delivery of outstanding innovative, career-focussed courses that result in highly valued qualifications to begin and develop successful professional careers

(ii) developing new knowledge and professional skills through scholarship and research for the benefit of our students, business and public sector organisations and the wider community.

5 Middlesex University's approach to the management of academic quality

The University's approach to managing academic quality can be seen a combination of several key elements:

- the management structure of the University;
- the deliberative structure of the University;
- the University's academic quality/regulatory processes and structures.

A description of each of these elements is presented in the following sections.

5.1 The University's management structure

The University Executive, led by the Vice-Chancellor, comprises the:

- Vice-Chancellor
- Deputy Vice-Chancellor (DVC) Academic
- DVC, Director of Corporate Services
- DVC Finance and External Relations
- DVC International and Marketing
- DVC Research and Enterprise

Overall management responsibility for the quality and standards of all taught Middlesex awards lies with the Vice-Chancellor; the fulfilment of this responsibility is a key responsibility of the DVC Academic. In the case of overseas collaborative provision, the DVC International and Marketing also plays a quality and standards management role. Senior management responsibility for the quality and standards of Middlesex research awards lies with the DVC Research and Enterprise. The DVCs are supported by schools, the Institute for Work Based Learning, and services.

5.2 Academic quality management within schools and the Institute for Work Based Learning

The University's academic structure is based upon four schools and one institute. Each school is headed by a dean who has responsibility for the academic leadership and management of the school. Deans report directly to the Deputy Vice-Chancellor Academic. Within each school, the dean leads a senior management team, comprising a number of associate deans – who assume responsibility for the following areas:

- learning development and quality assurance/enhancement;
- academic development;
- research activity;
- continuing professional development; knowledge transfer; consultancy; and other income generating activities.

5.3 Services role in academic quality management

In addition to the schools and the IWBL, a number of services play a role in the management of, and support for, academic quality management and enhancement. These are detailed in the following sections.

5.4 Academic Registry

Academic Registry manages and reports on processes related to assessment and the academic regulations; and is responsible for administration of academic misconduct cases and academic appeals. It provides student management information for the University, and also oversees careers advice, money and welfare advice, counselling and disability support services and international student support.

5.5 Centre for Learning and Quality Enhancement (CLQE)

CLQE, headed by the Director of CLQE who reports to the DVC Academic, manages and reports on University academic quality and standards processes. CLQE takes the University lead on development of pedagogical practices across the University.

5.6 Centre for International Education (CIE)

The CIE provides London-based support and co-ordination for global operations, including the Dubai campus.

5.7 Middlesex University Research and Business Office (RBO)

The RBO supports, coordinates and oversees all University research. It manages and reports on administrative processes related to research awards. It also plays a key role in the quality assurance and enhancement of these awards.

5.8 The University's academic quality deliberative structure

Deliberative consideration of academic standards and quality matters is undertaken at University level by **Academic Board** and its sub-committees which provide direction for quality assurance and enhancement, curriculum development, and the enhancement of pedagogical practice;

- develop and approve changes to relevant policies and strategies;
- approve amendments to the academic regulations, academic quality procedures, accreditation handbook and related documentation;
- receive and consider reports on outcomes from, and the effectiveness of, quality assurance and enhancement and curriculum development.

The Academic Board (AB) has a number of key sub-committees with roles in academic management.

Schools have committee structures developed in line with the terms of reference laid out by Academic Board. School committees consider issues related to academic planning, quality assurance and learning enhancement of taught programmes, and the quality assurance and enhancement of research degree provision. The precise structure and constitution of the committees vary from school to school in order to best meet local circumstances; nonetheless the overall committee structure and functions at school level must fulfil all Academic Board requirements.

5.9 Academic Regulations and Quality Policies and Procedure

The University has well established academic quality/regulatory processes and structures, explicitly defined within the Learning and Quality Enhancement Handbook (LQE), the University Regulations (website 8) and the Accreditation Handbook (website 7). The academic quality/regulatory policies and procedures are determined centrally in consultation with schools, and revised on a regular basis (annually in the case of the procedures and regulations) to reflect changing demands and to improve efficacy (website 8). Any such changes are approved at University level. Responsibility for fulfilling procedural requirements is devolved down to schools, and the IWBL. This devolution is coupled with associated central monitoring and evaluation by the University's deliberative structure.

The procedures for quality assurance and enhancement of taught programmes in outline are as follows:

To ensure effective and efficient use of resources, before any programme is validated the University seeks assurance, via school academic planning committees, that intended programmes will complement school provision and plans. Via the central approval committee it also seeks assurance that the programme will meet a market need, can be supported within the framework of University resources, and will fit into the University qualification structure.

Establishing that programme standards are appropriate is the principal concern of programme validation. Programme standards are re-considered during the six-yearly programme reviews. A key element of both the validation and review process is the externality provided by external assessors on the panel teams. The University encourages the involvement of professional bodies in the validation or review process, and where possible validation and review events encompass professional accreditation activities.

The security of assessment is assured by a clear assessment process supported centrally by Academic Registry and at a more local level by schools. Student achievement is monitored by means of the analysis of student progression and retention; such analysis is conducted by assessment boards as part of the quality monitoring process and by the progression and achievement committee, a sub-committee of Academic Board. Confirmation that programme standards are comparable to those of equivalent qualifications elsewhere in the HE sector is provided by the external examiner system, which is central to the way in which the University maintains central oversight of programme standards. CLQE appoints and monitors the performance of external examiners, receives and reviews their reports and reports to the university standards and quality committee on the system.

The University is committed to the quality of the student learning experience. This is monitored by a variety of means, including student feedback. All programmes hold boards of study (BoS) to elicit student feedback. The University also operates a student feedback system at programme level. Consideration of such feedback (and other external subject-based feedback such as the National Student Survey) is expected at programme level, with more generic themes identified as part of school and University reports on student feedback. The University frequently conducts University-wide surveys addressing such issues as student support, the results of which are similarly considered at University level. Teaching observations and staff development and training also serve to enhance the student learning experience.

A reflective view of programme quality and standards is provided by the annual quality monitoring process. Quality monitoring is one of the means by which different sources of quality data are viewed together, and the University identifies standards, quality issues or opportunities for enhancement at programme, school or University level. Quality monitoring also provides a vehicle for identifying good practice for University wide dissemination. A long-term view of standards and the achievement of students is provided by six-yearly reviews, which report on the continuing validity of the curriculum aims and outcomes, content, assessment, teaching and learning methods, as well as on student achievement.

5.10 Assuring the effectiveness of the University quality system

The University assures the effectiveness of its quality system through a variety of means including the annual review and revision of the quality procedures and academic regulations. Reports on local implementation of delegated procedures are considered by the central committees concerned with academic quality, with this oversight being provided in three ways. First, services provide overview reports on academic quality to the relevant committees on their areas of management responsibility. Second, CLQE conducts a number of quality audits each year. Third, reports from external quality agencies (e.g. the QAA) and Professional Statutory and/or Regulatory Bodies (PSRBs), alongside University responses to such reports, are considered by the relevant University level committee.

5.11 Do this structure and procedures work?

Some of the strongest evidence of success of the procedures comes from external evaluation of our quality system. The assurance of standards and quality of all UK HEI's is reviewed by the QAA (website 9) on a regular basis through the mechanisms of Institutional Audit (which focuses on provision directly delivered by the University), and Collaborative Provision Audit (which focuses on programmes delivered by the University's partners). Audit judgements are made as to the soundness of the University's management of the quality of its programmes, the soundness of the University's management of academic standards of its awards, and the level of confidence that can be placed in the capacity of the University to continue to secure and maintain quality and standards in the future.

All such audits of university provision placed *confidence* in the soundness of the University's management of the quality of its programmes and the academic

standards of its awards in the capacity of Middlesex University to continue to secure and maintain quality and standards in the future. These judgements represent the highest level of confidence that can be placed in an institution. Thus these system do appear to be successful, there are clearly areas of improvement and also observation that can made on the way in which the systems have matured over the years:

5.12 Lessons learned over the last decade in operating and improving the University academic quality system.

Based on the university's experience of operating and improving the academic quality system at middles University the follow recommendation can be made:

5.13 Scope of the quality system

Quality assurance and enhancement should have a wide and complete scope of and institutions provision and therefore would:

- be of the whole students experience, that is everything that make a contribution to the nature of a student's academic experience. This could embrace in addition to those items laid out in section ?, also such matters as medical support, accommodation etc.
- For those institutions with substantial research student activity - Quality assurance systems should be developed in tandem for both taught and research students (as many processes can be identical, and many recourses and services are identical (e.g. pastoral support)

6 Efficiency of procedures

In developing quality systems, institutions should guard against accretion to, and "gold plating" of the quality system. To avoid this learning and quality procedures, academic codes of practice and the academic regulations, should be regularly reviewed so as to ensure the system is efficient. It is important to be clear that procedures can be made simpler as well as being made more comprehensive. Our experience is that although initially new procedures often tend to take a "belt and braces" approach is coupled with by extensive institutional oversight, once the procedures have been internalised within an organisation, there are strong arguments for reducing and implying procedural requirements, particularly those related to audit and institutional confirmation that procedures have been followed.

6.1 Developing procedures

In developing procedures, a useful set of questions to consider with respect to the procedure (Siakas & Georgiadou, 2008) are the following:

- What are we trying to do? PURPOSES

- Why are we doing it? REASON
- How are we doing it? METHOD
- Why is that the best way to do it? OPTIMISATION
- How do we know it works? EFFECTIVENESS
- How can we improve it? ENHANCEMENT

Where possible, reports and other forms of oversight and evaluation should be based upon already existing data sets such as those derived from quality monitoring reports, student feedback, progression and achievement data etc;

6.2 Ensuring engagement with quality

Centralisation can be effective and deficient in larger organisations – avoiding different editions re-inventing the wheel, however with large organisation there is a danger of central procedures being remote from those who implement them leading to either a compliance or a defiance culture either of which militate against engagement with the quality agenda. To address this issue it is imperative that procedures are developed and reviewed in consultation with the deliverers of academic provision and with students.

6.3 Maintaining institution oversight

Those engaged in programme delivery and support are primarily responsible for assuring standards, and assuring and enhancing the student experience, however institutions must have institutional oversight of these processes, so as to ensure that these local responsibilities are met and to identify generic issues and opportunities that may arise.

6.4 Effective enhancement

For enhancement to be successful enhancement activities need to be embedded within the system, explicit and linked to assurance activities. Thus, there should be:

- there will be an explicit demonstration of improvement, and therefore measures of the quality of the student experience will be established and regularly monitored;
- actively planned at University level (e.g. by establishing annual enhancement priorities and themes);
- integrated into working practices (for example by being factored into work programmes, role requirements etc);
- encouraged by appropriate incentives (for example, by incorporating into promotion criteria, supported by internal grants etc); and underpinned by effective staff development.

It is vital that it is recognised that any changes made in the spirit of enhancement may themselves pose a risk to quality, and that this is not necessarily an issue provided that appropriate contingency plans are put in place to address any problems, should they arise.

To ensure enhancement at an institutional level there must be institutional view taken of quality – e.g. there should be a systematic approach to the generic identification of issues across an institution. Without an institutional view, responses will be purely local, with concomitant inefficiencies and the potential for issues

7 Centre for Learning and Quality Enhancement

The Quality Assurance and Enhancement function is overseen and facilitated by the Centre for Learning and Quality Enhancement (CLQE) which has the responsibility for the assurance of academic standards; and the enhancement of academic quality across the University. The main functions of CLQE (extracts from the Quality Handbook (website 4) are to :

- *lead the development, implementation and evaluation of strategies, policies and procedures related to academic standards, quality and learning development (including the use of learning technologies);*
- *enhance University practices with respect to quality assurance and enhancement; and to teaching, learning and assessment methods and technologies;*
- *ensure the University responds to external academic quality and learning development agendas;*
- *support academic managers and staff in implementing innovation and good practice in academic quality, and teaching, learning and assessment practices;*
- *provide guidance and training related to academic quality and learning development;*
- *assume overall responsibility for the provision of cross-University e-learning technologies, and support academic managers and staff in the use of these technologies;*
- *support schools and partners in their preparations for external reviews, inspections, audits, and accreditations; and*
- *prepare the University and partners for QAA audit and similar exercises.*

CLQE is led by the Director (of Pro Vice-Chancellor status) reporting directly to one of the Deputy Vice Chancellors (Deputy Rector) of the University. Institutional overview, staff development, devolution of responsibility to Schools and departments, liaising with QAA and ENQA (website 2) are some of the functions of CLQE which also resolves internal conflicts and ensures the systematic application of procedures as well as quality of documentation (Fig. 2)

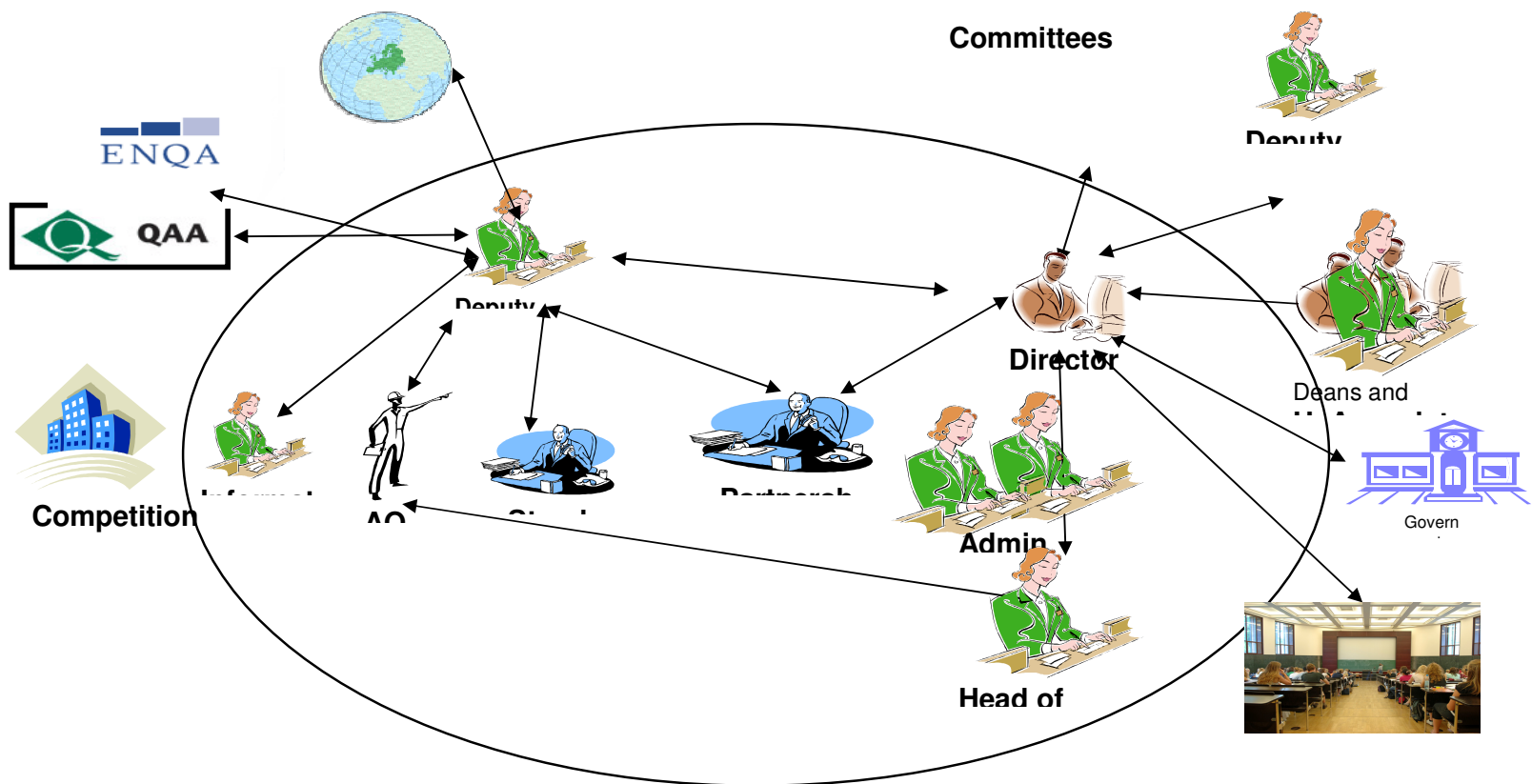


Fig. 2 – The CLQE at Middlesex University

The CLQE Rich Picture (Fig.2) which shows the main actors/stakeholders and communication lines both with internal bodies such as School Committees and external agencies.

In recent years the expansion of eLearning has resulted in the development of considerable activity in this field integrating the use of new ICTs and new pedagogic models. This forms an integral and major part of the CLQE structure and operation.

8 Corporate Plan

The University's goal is to produce a growing worldwide community of successful Middlesex graduates who make vital contributions to the economic, cultural and social wellbeing of the societies in which they live and work and to be the preferred university partner for business, public sector and other educational organisations [Middlesex University Corporate Plan 2007-12].

The University aims to:

- increase the number of students benefiting from excellent teaching and learning by extending and sharing good practice across the university
- provide excellent teaching and learning resources, including on-line resources for students and teachers
- lead innovation and scholarly practice in all Schools and in the IWBL curriculum in Higher Education; for example, by working with transdisciplinary knowledge and supporting knowledge creating partnerships
- recognise and reward staff for excellence in teaching and learning and stimulate good practice (e.g. Teaching fellow

Scheme in conjunction with the British Higher Education Academy <http://www.heacademy.ac.uk/>).

These aims can be achieved over time (some in the short term, some in the medium term and some in the longer term).

8.1 Key performance indicators

Quality enhancement can be achieved through monitoring in measurable terms. For example if we consider the strategic objective “Implement research, enterprise and endowment strategies” it can be seen from Fig. 3 that Key Performance Indicators number 3 and 8 provide measures which monitored over the 5 year period in question can demonstrate the effectiveness or otherwise of the process.

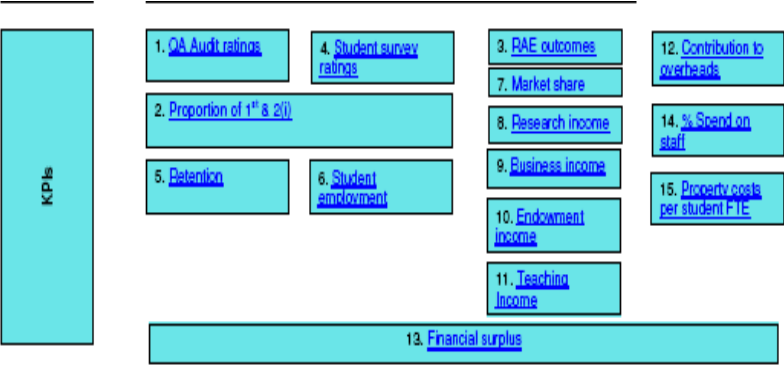


Fig. 3 – Key performance Indicators (source: Middlesex University Corporate Plan)

Fig 4. provides an overview of the strategy integration over the short, medium and long term covering a 5 year period.

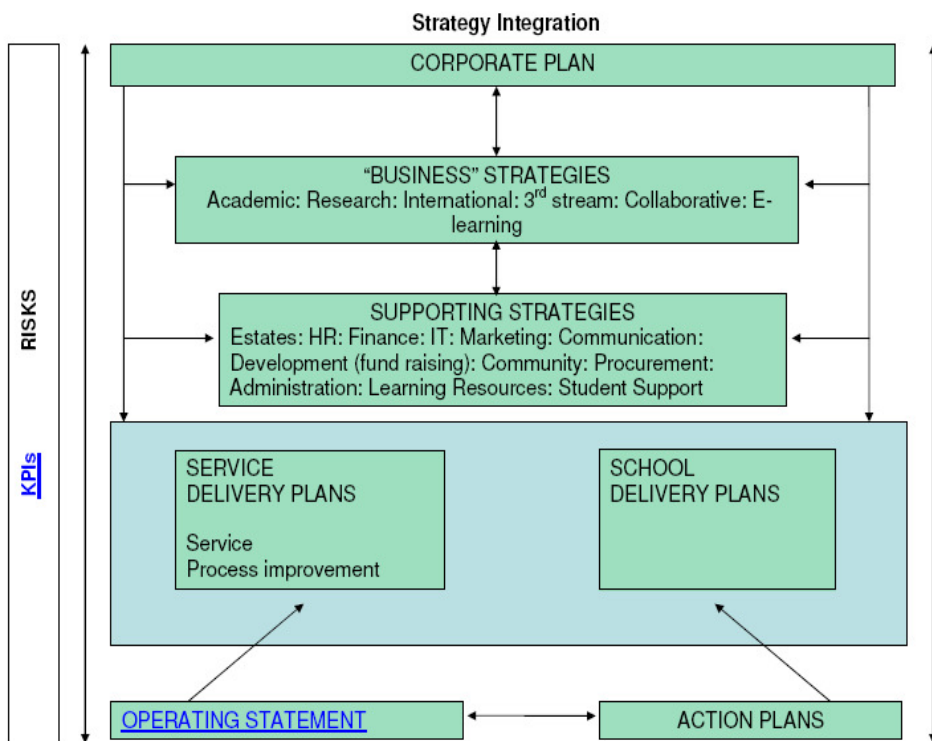


Fig. 3 – Strategy Integration (source: Middlesex University Corporate Plan)

9 Recommendations and Conclusion

In summary it is important to emphasise that strategic management of Higher Education Quality is very complex and has far reaching consequences for society, the institution, all the employees and all the students and their families.

When trying to develop, adopt or improve a Quality System many factors must be taken into consideration. The ARMQA Tempus project (JEP-27178-2006) is only the beginning in the Armenian effort to reform the educational infrastructure, methods and mechanisms of managing, ensuring and enhancing HE quality. The resulting framework is the fusion of many ideas and experiences gained over many years in the Armenian institutions, the European partner institutions, other European institutions and institutions from all over the world. The last two years provided the focus for the beginning of the development of the ARMQA framework which is the result of knowledge sharing among the participating institutions (Siakas & Georgiadou, 2006).

In conclusion we recognise that Universities need to:

- develop and maintain a quality management system which ensures that the university is able to operate in a reliable, ethical, efficient and quality-oriented way, taking the needs of students and other stakeholders into consideration.
- base their activities and management on continuous assessment and enhancement, and fulfil their mission in ways that promote the well-being of the staff and students

Education and education process, HEI institutions and their operation are very complex and difficult to manage. The contribution of HEIs to a country and to society at large are far reaching, often intangible yet when quality is compromised it is blatant for all to see. When matters get too complex (and they do) it is always advisable to go back to first principles and ask the fundamental questions posed in section 6.1. The answers to these questions provide a clear, dialectic statement of the purpose, reason, method, justification of method (optimisation) and enable the measurement of effectiveness for continuous enhancement

encapsulated in the following extract from Kipling's poem (1992) "I Keep Six Honest Serving Men ..." (website 5).

*I keep six honest serving-men
(They taught me all I knew);
Their names are **What** and **Why** and **When**
And **How** and **Where** and **Who**.
I send them over land and sea,
I send them east and west;
But after they have worked for me,
I give them all a rest.*

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**Շրջանավարտների բավարարվածության
հարցումները որպես ԵՊՀ-ում որակի
գնահատման միջոց**

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**Graduate Satisfaction Surveys as a Tool for Quality
Assessment at Yerevan State University**

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Abstract

Graduate satisfaction surveys are one of the effective tools for measuring and assessing quality in higher education. This is a trustful way to have external feedback and assessment of university education, which demonstrates graduates' satisfaction from their learning experience and how useful the knowledge and skills they have acquired are for their future career development. In this article the methodology and main issues of graduate satisfaction surveys are analysed and some results are presented

based on the case study of t recent surveys conducted in Yerevan State University.

Նախաբան

Ժամանակակից կրթությանը ներկայացվող պահանջներից ելնելով՝ յուրաքանչյուր բուհ պետք է կրթական գործընթացների իրականացմանը զուգահեռ մշտապես իրականացնի նաև կրթության որակի գնահատում՝ ապահովելու որակյալ և մրցունակ կրթություն, բարձրացնելու իր շրջանավարտների աշխատանքի անցնելու հնարավորությունները: Կրթության որակի ապահովման և գնահատման ներբուհական մեխանիզմների ստեղծումն ու կիրառումը բուհի ակադեմիական կառավարման կարևորագույն մասերից է, որն ապահովում է ներբուհական գործընթացների համապատասխանությունը մասնագիտական աշխատաշուկայի զարգացման արդի միտումներին և պահանջներին:

Երևանի պետական համալսարանի փորձը կրթության որակի ապահովման և գնահատման

բնագավառում բխում է համալսարանի ակտիվ ներգրավումից Բոլոնիայի գործընթացներին, որի արդյունքում համալսարանը ներդրել է ECTS կրեդիտային համակարգը, իսկ այժմ կառուցում է նաև կրթության որակի ներքին ապահովման իր համակարգը: Այդ համակարգը ներառում է ինչպես կրթության որակի գնահատման ներքին, այնպես էլ արտաքին մեխանիզմներ:

Որակի գնահատման ներբուհական մեխանիզմն ընդգրկում է համալսարանի համապատասխան ստորաբաժանումները, ինչպես նաև ուսանողներին, քանի որ որակի ապահովման արդի պահանջները ենթադրում են ուսանողների ակտիվ ներգրավվածություն ձեռք բերվող գիտելիքի բովանդակության, ուսուցման և դասավանդման ձևերի, մասնագիտական կարողությունների ռելեվանտության գնահատմանը:

Որակի գնահատման և ապահովման գործընթացներն ուղղված են համալսարանում մշակվող կրթական ծրագրերի բովանդակության, դասավանդման մեթոդների, պահանջվող ուսումնական և օժանդակ

ռեսուրսների, առաջարկվող ծրագրերի
պահանջարկվածության, համալսարանի
ենթակառուցվածքների և նյութատեխնիկական
ռեսուրսների համարժեքության և դասախոսական կազմի
պատրաստվածության գնահատմանը և այլն:

**Շրջանավարտների կրթական բավարարվածության
գնահատման ռազմավարությունը, հարցման
բովանդակային տարրերը**

Կրթության որակի գնահատման մեխանիզմներից է
ուսանողների և շրջանավարտների կարծիքի
պարբերական ուսումնասիրումը՝ կրթական գործ-
ընթացներից իրենց բավարարվածության գնահատման
միջոցով: Շրջանավարտները հանդիսանում են
համալսարանում կրթության որակի գնահատման
արտաքին սուբյեկտներ: Շրջանավարտների կողմից
ուսումնական գործընթացների և կրթության որակի
գնահատումը հանդիսանում է համալսարանական
կրթության որակի շարունակական բարձրացման
կարևորագույն և արժանահավատ գործիք (քանի որ

նրանք ավելի անկաշկանդ են իրենց գնահատականներում):

Շրջանավարտների կարծիքի ուսումնասիրության՝ ԵՊՀ-ի կողմից մշակված մեխանիզմը ներառում է հարցաթերթ, որը բաղկացած է հարցվողի վերաբերյալ անձնական տվյալների մասին ենթաձևից, ինչպես նաև բուն հարցման հինգ բաժիններից, որոնք ընդգրկում են հետևյալ թեմաները.

1. **Բուհի և մասնագիտության ընտրությանը նպաստող գործոններ:** Այս բաժնում զետեղված հարցերն ուղղված են պարզելու ուսանողների կողմից բուհի, ֆակուլտետի և մասնագիտության ընտրության դրդապատճառները, կողմնորոշող գործոնները:
2. **Ուսանողների բավարարվածությունը կրթական ծրագրերի բովանդակությունից, ուսուցման մեթոդաբանությունից և ուսումնական գործընթացի կազմակերպումից:** Այստեղ գնահատվում է ուսումնական ծրագրերի բովանդակության համապատասխանությունը շրջանավարտների մասնագիտական կարիքներին, դասավանդման մեթոդաբանության հասցեականությունը

(համապատասխանությունը մասնագիտության առանձնահատկություններին): Դասավանդման մեթոդաբանությանը վերաբերող հարցերն ընդգրկում են հարցադրումներ դասավանդման որակի և նյութի մատչելիության, ինչպես նաև ուսանողների նկատմամբ դասախոսների վերաբերմունքի մասին: Գնահատվում են նաև դասընթացների բովանդակային ասպեկտները:

3. **Ուսանողների բավարարվածությունը Համալսարանի սպասարկումից:** Այս բաժնում գնահատվում է համալսարանում կրթության գործընթացների կազմակերպման որակը՝ լաբորատոր պայմանները, գրադարանային ռեսուրսների մատչելիությունը, համակարգչային ծառայությունների արդյունավետությունը և այլն: Կրթական ռեսուրսների ապահովմանն ուղղված ներբուհական քաղաքականությունը պետք է միտված լինի ժամանակակից կրթության տեխնիկական հագեցվածության և բարձրորակ համակարգչային տեխնիկայով կահավորված լսարաններով և հարուստ գրադարանային ֆոնդով ապահովմանը:

4. Ուսանողների բավարարվածությունը Համալսարանի վարչակազմի, դասախոսների, աշխատակիցների և ուսանողների հետ փոխհարաբերություններից:

Կրթության որակի ապահովման գործում վարչական կառույցների գործունեության կարևորությունը պայմանավորված է ժամանակակից բուհական կրթության կազմակերպման բարդությամբ և աշխատատարությամբ, ինչպես նաև ուսանողների ընդգրկվածության ձևերի բազմազանությամբ: Այս բաժնում զետեղված հարցերը վերաբերում են նաև համալսարանում կոռուպցիոն ռիսկերի գնահատմանը՝ կրթության որակի վրա ազդեցության տեսանկյունից: Մասնավորապես, փորձ է արվում տեղեկատվություն ստանալ դասախոսների և վարչական մարմինների կողմից կոռուպցիոն վարքի դրսևորման մասին:

5. Ուսանողների բավարարվածությունը Համալսարանի կրթական ծրագրերի վերաբերյալ հանրությանը տրամադրվող տեղեկատվության արժանահավատությունից: Այստեղ ներկայացվող հարցերի նպատակն է պարզել համալսարանական կրթության

որակը՝ ըստ շրջանավարտների մասնագիտական սպասումների:

ԵՊՀ-ում ստացած կրթությունից շրջանավարտների բավարարվածության գնահատման վերլուծության արդյունքները կիրառվում են՝ շտկելու բացահայտված թերությունները, մշակելու կրթության որակի բարելավմանն ուղղված միջոցառումներ և ծրագրեր, ավելի արդյունավետ ուսուցում և դասավանդում կազմակերպելու և կրթական ծառայությունների որակը բարելավելու նպատակով: Որակի գնահատման այս մեխանիզմը բավականին արդյունավետ է՝ հաշվի առնելով դրա համատեղումն ուսանողների կողմից դասընթացների որակի գնահատման ամենամյա հարցումների հետ և հարցաթերթում գետեղված հարցերի պարբերական վերանայման պրակտիկան:

***Շրջանավարտների բավարարվածության
հարցումների որոշ արդյունքներ***

Որպես օրինակ՝ դիտարկենք 2008թ. ԵՊՀ շրջանավարտների շրջանում իրականացված հարցումների որոշ արդյունքներ: ԵՊՀ-ում ստացած

կրթությունից ուսանողների բավարարվածության գնահատմանն ուղղված հարցումներին մասնակցել են 1793 շրջանավարտներ, որոնցից 1106-ը՝ բակալավրիատի, իսկ 687-ը՝ մագիստրատուրայի շրջանավարտներ են: Հարցման արդյունքում ստացված տվյալները վերլուծվել են վիճակագրական վերլուծության SPSS 13.0 ծրագրով:

Հարցման արդյունքում ստացված տեղեկություններից է, մասնավորապես, այն, որ թե՞ բակալավրի, թե՞ մագիստրոսի կրթական ծրագրերում ընդգրկվելու համար որպես մասնագիտության ընտրությունը պայմանավորող առաջնային գործոն հանդես են գալիս *մասնագիտական նախասիրությունները*: Այս հանգամանքը վկայում է այն մասին, որ այս կամ այն մասնագիտությունը/ֆակուլտետն ընտրելիս դիմորդն առաջնորդվում է ոչ այնքան հասարակության մեջ և աշխատաշուկայում մասնագիտության պահանջվարկվածությամբ, որքան իր անձնական նախասիրություններով: Այսինքն, կարելի է ենթադրել, որ դիմորդն ընդունվում է բուհ՝ չկենտ-

րոնանալով աշխատաշուկայի պահանջարկի վրա (տե՛ս հավելվածում բերված աղյուսակները՝ 1 և 2):

Բուհ/ֆակուլտետ ընդունվելու՝ դիմորդի հայտը կարևորվում է այնքանով, որ այն արտահայտում է նրա կողմնորոշվածությունը դեպի այս կամ այն մասնագիտությունը՝ հաստատելով նրա նախասիրությունները: Հետազոտությանը մասնակցած բակալավրիատի շրջանավարտների 80%-ն ընդունվել է ԵՊՀ առաջին հայտով (տե՛ս աղյուսակ 3):

ԵՊՀ բակալավրիատի և մագիստրատուրայի շրջանավարտները իրենց հետագա կրթության վերաբերյալ տարբեր մտադրություններ ունեն: Բակալավրիատի դեպքում շրջանավարտներն իրենց ուսումը շարունակում են, մի կողմից, իներցիայով, մյուս կողմից՝ այն կարծրատիպի ազդեցության ներքո, ըստ որի բակալավրական կրթությունն այսօր մեր հասարակության մեջ համարվում է «թերի բարձրագույն կրթություն»: Այսպես, բակալավրիատի շրջանավարտների գերակշռող մեծամասնությունը՝ 78,2%-ը, ձգտում է շարունակել իր ուսումը

մագիստրատուրայում: Իսկ մագիստրատուրայի շրջանավարտների պարագայում, ուսումը շարունակելու ձգտումը բխում է առավել հեռահար կրթական նպատակներից: Այս իմաստով, դրական միտում կարելի է համարել այն, որ մագիստրատուրայի՝ ուսումը շարունակել ցանկացող շրջանավարտների տոկոսը նույնպես բավականին բարձր է՝ 57,7 % (աղյուսակ 4): Ընդ որում, հարկ է նշել, որ գրեթե բոլոր մագիստրոսների դեպքում բակալավրի կրթությամբ շրջանավարտների մեծամասնությունը ցանկանում է շարունակել ուսումը (տե՛ս աղյուսակ 5 և 6):

Հայաստանի բարձրագույն կրթության ոլորտում եռաստիճան կրթական համակարգի ներդրումն առավել արդիական է դարձնում բակալավրի և մագիստրոսի կրթություն ստացող ուսանողների աշխատանքի անցնելու հնարավորությունների ուսումնասիրության հարցը: Սակայն, մինչ «ԵՊՀ շրջանավարտ-աշխատաշուկա» փաստացի կապն ուսումնասիրելը, անդրադառնանք շրջանավարտների՝ աշխատանքի անցնելու ակնկալիքների հետազոտմանը:

Հետազոտության արդյունքների համաձայն՝ բակալավրական կրթություն ունեցող շրջանավարտների միայն 22%-ը պատկերացում ունի իր ապագա աշխատանքային վայրի (բնագավառի) մասին: Մինչդեռ, մագիստրոսների շրջանում այս տոկոսն անհամեմատ ավելի բաժր է՝ 49,8%: Այս համգամանքը կարելի է մեկնաբանել երկու դիտանկյունից. մի կողմից կարելի է խոսել բակալավրի որակավորման առավելապես ընդհանուր-տեսական բնույթի մասին, ինչը տվյալ կրթական ծրագիրն ավարտողների մոտ դեռևս լիարժեք պատկերացումներ չի ձևավորում հետագա մագիստրական գործունեության վերաբերյալ: Մյուս կողմից, վերոնշյալ 22%-ը վկայում է հասարակության մեջ բակալավրի որակավորման շուրջ ձևավորված «թերի բարձրագույն կրթության» կարծրատիպի դեռևս շարունակվող սխալ ընկալման մասին:

Պետք է նշել նաև, որ գրեթե բոլոր ֆակուլտետների պարագայում բակալավրի որակավորմամբ շրջանավարտների մեծամասնությունը պատկերացում չունի իր ապագա աշխատանքային գործունեության

բնագավառի մասին (տե՛ս աղյուսակ 7):

Մագիստրոսական կրթական ծրագրի դեպքում ապագա աշխատանքի բնագավառի վերաբերյալ տեղեկացված է շրջանավարտների գրեթե 50%-ը: Նմանօրինակ բաշխվածություն կարելի է նկատել նաև ըստ մասնագիտությունների: Այդուհանդերձ, հարկ է առանձնացնել «հիմնախնդրային դաշտում» գտնվող մի շարք ֆակուլտետներ, այդ թվում՝ միջազգային հարաբերությունների, պատմության, ռադիոֆիզիկայի և արևելագիտության: Այս ֆակուլտետների մագիստրոսների մեծամասնությունը պատկերացում չունի, թե որտեղ է ապագայում աշխատելու (տե՛ս աղյուսակ 8):

Քննարկելով աշխատաշուկայում շրջանավարտների փաստացի ներգրավման խնդիրը՝ նշենք, որ այս տեսանկյունից, մագիստրոսական կրթական աստիճանը ևս առավել լայն հնարավորություններ է ընձեռում: Այսպես, հետազոտության արդյունքները վկայում են, որ բակալավրիատի չաշխատող շրջանավարտները կազմում են 76%: Մագիստրոսական ծրագրի դեպքում այս

ցուցանիշը ևս բավականին բարձր է՝ 47%: Սակայն, եթե հարաբերակցում ենք այս երկու կրթական ծրագրերից աշխատանքի շուկայում ներգրավված շրջանավարտների թվերը, ապա «շահավետ» դիրքում տրամաբանորեն հայտնվում է մագիստրատուրան: Բակալավրիատի արդեն աշխատող շրջանավարտները կազմում են 24% (իրենց մասնագիտությամբ՝ 10%, իսկ այլ մասնագիտություններով՝ 14%), մինչդեռ մագիստրատուրայում նրանք կազմում են 53%:

Մագիստրոսի որակավորումը ոչ միայն մեծացնում է աշխատանքի անցնելու հնարավորությունները, այլև թույլ է տալիս աշխատել ԵՊՀ-ում՝ ստացած մասնագիտությանը համապատասխան: Այլ մասնագիտությամբ աշխատող շրջանավարտների թիվը երկու կրթական ծրագրերի դեպքում գրեթե նույնն է՝ բակալավրիատում այն կազմում է 14%, իսկ մագիստրատուրայում՝ 12%: Վերը նշվեց, որ ուսանողների մեծամասնության՝ մագիստրատուրա ընդունվելու դրդապատճառը ոչ այնքան երկրորդ որակավորման ձեռքբերումն է, որքան առավել հեռահար

և լուրջ կրթական նպատակների առկայությունը: Սակայն կրթական երկու ծրագրերի դեպքում էլ «ոչ մասնագիտությամբ» աշխատող շրջանավարտների նույնական տոկոսը կարող է վկայել այն մասին, որ կա ուսանողների որոշակի խումբ, որն ամեն դեպքում կարևորում է ոչ այնքան մասնագիտական գիտելիքները, որքան բարձրագույն կրթության վկայականի ձեռքբերումը:

Բուհերի շրջանավարտների շրջանում իբրև գործազրկության հիմնական պատճառ, որպես կանոն, շեշտադրվում է մատուցվող կրթության բովանդակության և աշխատաշուկայի պահանջների միջև անհամապատասխանությունը: Խոսքը, մասնավորապես, վերաբերում է մատուցվող գիտելիքի առավելապես տեսական բնույթին:

Ուսանողների շրջանում իրականացվող այս և նմանատիպ այլ պարբերական հարցումների արդյունքում ստացվում են տվյալներ նշված մի շարք հիմնախնդիրների վերաբերյալ, այդ թվում՝ ուսումնական ծրագրերից, դասավանդման մեթոդներից,

Ֆակուլտետների վարչական գործունեության մակարդակից ուսանողների բավարարածության մասին: Ցավոք, պետք է նշել, որ ուսանողների կողմից ուսումնական գործընթացների գնահատումը միշտ չէ, որ պատրաստակամությամբ է ընկալվում. այդ մասին է վկայում, մասնավորապես, ուսանողների մի մասի կողմից հարցումներին մասնակցելու շահագրգռվածության ցածր մակարդակն ու պասիվությունը, ինչն, իհարկե, առաջին հերթին վերաբերում է ցածր առաջադիմություն և դասերին պասիվ մասնակցություն ունեցող ուսանողներին: Սակայն, նման ուսանողները փոքրամասնություն են կազմում:

Վերջաբան

Այսպիսով, ուսանողների և շրջանավարտների կողմից ուսումնառության բովանդակության և կազմակերպման մակարդակի, հասցեականության և աշխատաշուկային համապատասխանության գնահատումը կարևոր գործիքամիջոց է բուհի կողմից մատուցվող կրթության որակի շարունակական բարձրացմանն ուղղված քաղաքականության

իրականացման գործում: Այն զուգակցելով կրթության որակի ապահովման և գնահատման այլ մեխանիզմների հետ՝ կարելի է էապես նպաստել դրված խնդիրների լուծմանը:

Հավելվածներ

Ֆակուլտետը	Ինչ գործոններ են նպաստել մասնագիտության ընտրությանը			
	մասնագիտական նախասիրությունները	մասնագիտության հեղինակությունը	ընտանիքի, ընկերների խորհուրդները	Ընդամենը
Մաթեմատիկա և մեխանիկա	93	19	10	122
Ինֆորմ. և կիրառ. մաթեմ.	25	2	8	35
Ֆիզիկա	38	2	16	56
Ռադիոֆիզիկա	59	13	12	84
Քիմիա	32	5	6	43
Կենսաբանություն	23	3	8	34
Աշխարհ. և երկրաբանություն	40	8	21	69
Տնտեսագիտություն	68	18	20	106
Միջազգային	98	9	7	114
Պատմություն	24	6	9	39

Փիլիսոփ. և հոգեբանություն	45	4	10	59
Սոցիոլոգիա	1	1	1	3
Հայ բանասիրություն	7	0	3	10
Լրագրություն	29	4	3	36
Ռուս բանասիրություն	15	2	5	22
Ռոմանագերմ.բանասիրություն	44	8	5	57
Արևելագիտություն	64	11	15	90
Իրավագիտություն	48	2	8	58
Աստվածաբանություն	3	17	4	24
Այլ	18	1	2	21
Ընդամենը	774	135	173	1082

Աղյուսակ 1. Ֆակուլտետի և մասնագիտության ընտրությունը պայմանավորող գործոնների միջև կապը (բակալավրիատի շրջանավարտներ)

Աղյուսակ 2. Ֆակուլտետը և մասնագիտության ընտրությունը պայմանավորող գործոնների միջև կապը (մագիստրատուրայի շրջանավարտներ)

Ֆակուլտետը	Ինչ գործոններ են նպաստել մասնագիտության ընտրությանը			
	մասնագիտական նախասիրությունները	մասնագիտության հեղինակությունը	ընտանիքի, ընկերների խորհուրդները	Ընկերությունները
Մաթեմ. և մեխանիկա	3	1	1	5
Ինֆորմ. և կիրառ.մաթեմ.	29	5	3	37
Ֆիզիկա	28	1	5	34
Ռադիոֆիզիկա	29	4	1	34

Քիմիա	16	7	7	30
Կենսաբանություն	26	1	4	31
Աշխարհ. և երկրաբ.	32	2	4	38
Տնտեսագիտություն	32	10	5	47
Միջազգ. հարաբ.	70	14	10	94
Պատմություն	17	4	0	21
Փիլիսոփ. և հոգեբ.	8	0	3	11
Սոցիոլոգիա	3	0	0	3
Հայ բանասիրություն	5	0	0	5
Լրագրություն	17	4	0	21
Ռուս բանասիրություն	2	3	0	5
Ռումանագերմ. բանասիրություն	6	0	3	9
Արևելագիտություն	29	4	10	43
Իրավագիտություն	8	0	1	9
Աստվածաբանություն	14	0	1	15
Այլ	3	1	0	4
Ընդամենը	377	61	58	496

Աղյուսակ 3. Մասնագիտության և բուհ/ֆակուլտետ ընդունվելու հայտը

Ֆակուլտետ	Առաջին հայտով եք ընդունվել Ձեր մասնագիտությամբ		
	Այո	Ոչ	Ընդամենը

Մաթեմ. և մեխանիկա	99	22	121
Ֆիզիկա	54	7	61
Ռադիոֆիզիկա	63	27	90
Քիմիա	31	14	45
Կենսաբանություն	25	10	35
Աշխարհ. և երկրաբ.	47	23	70
Տնտեսագիտություն	98	7	105
Միջազգ. հարաբ.	88	26	114
Պատմություն	33	7	40
Փիլիսոփ. և հոգեբ.	47	17	64
Սոցիոլոգիա	2	1	3
Հայ բանասիրություն	10	0	10
Լրագրություն	35	2	37
Ռուս բանասիրություն	20	2	22
Ռոմանագերմ. բանասիրություն	55	2	57
Արևելագիտություն	70	19	89
Իրավագիտություն	57	2	59
Աստվածաբանություն	6	24	30
Այլ	20	0	20
Ընդամենը	889	216	1105

Աղյուսակ 4. Կրթությունն ավելի բարձր մակարդակում շարունակելու միտումների բացահայտումը

Կրթության ո՞ր աստիճանն էք	Պատրաստվո՞ւմ եք շարունակել	Ընդամենը
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ավարտել		Ձեր ուսումը		
		Այո	Ոչ	
	բակալավրիատ	78,2%	21,8%	100,0%
	մագիստրատուրա	57,7%	42,3%	100,0%
Ընդամենը		71,8%	28,2%	100,0%

Աղյուսակ 5. Բակալավրիատի շրջանավարտի՝ ուսումը շարունակելու միտումների բացահայտումն ըստ ֆակուլտետների

Ֆակուլտետը	Պատրաստվո՞ւմ եք շարունակել Ձեր ուսումը		
	Այո	Ոչ	Ընդամենը
Մաթեմ. և մեխանիկա	86	32	118
Ինֆորմ. և կիրառ. մաթեմ.	26	9	35
Ֆիզիկա	54	8	62
Ռադիոֆիզիկա	67	17	84
Քիմիա	35	11	46
Կենսաբանություն	31	3	34
Աշխարհ. և երկրաբանություն	37	32	69
Տնտեսագիտություն	94	10	104
Միջազգ. հարաբ.	99	14	113
Պատմություն	24	14	38
Փիլիսոփ. և հոգեբ.	54	8	62
Սոցիոլոգիա	1	1	2
Հայ բանասիրություն	9	1	10
Լրագրություն	23	12	35
Ռուս բանասիրություն	15	7	22
Ռոմանագերմ. բանասիրութ.	44	10	54
Արևելագիտություն	68	21	89
Իրավագիտություն	48	8	56
Աստվածաբանություն	15	13	28
Այլ	15	5	20

<i>Ընդամենը</i>	<i>845</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>1081</i>
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Աղյուսակ 6. Մագիստրատուրայի շրջանավարտի՝ ուսումը շարունակելու միտումների բացահայտումն ըստ ֆակուլտետների

Ֆակուլտետը	Պատրաստվում եք շարունակել Ձեր ուսումը		
	Այո	Ոչ	Ընդամենը
Մաթեմ. և մեխանիկա	3	1	4
Ինֆորմ. և կիրառ. մաթեմ.	23	14	37
Ֆիզիկա	31	2	33
Ռադիոֆիզիկա	18	14	32
Քիմիա	18	14	32
Կենսաբանություն	28	3	31
Աշխարհ. և երկրաբ.	17	20	37
Տնտեսագիտություն	19	23	42
Միջազգ. հարաբ.	38	50	88
Պատմություն	10	10	20
Փիլիսոփ. և հոգեբ.	7	5	12
Սոցիոլոգիա	1	1	2
Հայ բանասիրություն	3	2	5
Լրագրություն	12	7	19
Ռուս բանասիրություն	3	2	5
Ռումանագերմանական բանասիրություն	3	5	8
Արևելագիտություն	25	15	40
Իրավագիտություն	5	4	9

Աստվածաբանություն	10	8	18
Այլ	1	3	4
Ընդամենը	275	203	478

Աղյուսակ 7. Բակլավերիատի շրջանավարտների պատկերացումներն իրենց ապագա աշխատանքի բնագավառի մասին

Ֆակուլտետը	Հայտնի՞ է արդյոք որտեղ եք աշխատելու		
	Այո	Ոչ	Ընդամենը
Մաթեմ. և մեխանիկա	31	87	118
Ինֆորմ. և կիրառ. մաթեմ.	9	26	35
Ֆիզիկա	13	45	58
Ռադիոֆիզիկա	15	70	85
Քիմիա	12	32	44
Կենսաբանություն	7	28	35
Աշխարհ. և երկրաբ.	15	47	62
Տնտեսագիտություն	26	74	100
Միջազգ. հարաբ.	22	92	114
Պատմություն	7	26	33
Փիլիսոփ. և հոգեբ.	10	55	65
Սոցիոլոգիա	0	3	3
Հայ բանասիրություն	3	5	8
Լրագրություն	17	18	35
Ռուս բանասիրություն	2	21	23

Ռումանագերմ. բանասիրություն	9	48	57
Արևելագիտություն	10	79	89
Իրավագիտություն	15	43	58
Աստվածաբանություն	7	21	28
Այլ	3	17	20
Ընդամենը	233	837	1070

Աղյուսակ 8. Մագիստրատուրայի շրջանավարտների պատկերացումներն իրենց ապագա աշխատանքի բնագավառի մասին

Ֆակուլտետը	Հայտնի՞ է արդյոք որտեղ եք աշխատելու		
	Այո	Ոչ	Ընդամենը
Մաթեմ. և մեխանիկա	2	3	5
Բնֆորմ. և կիրառ. մաթեմ.	29	7	36
Ֆիզիկա	26	10	36
Ռադիոֆիզիկա	14	20	34
Քիմիա	13	18	31
Կենսաբանություն	19	11	30
Աշխարհ. և երկրաբ.	20	16	36
Տնտեսագիտություն	28	15	43
Միջազգ. հարաբ.	34	57	91
Պատմություն	7	14	21
Փիլիսոփ. և հոգեբ.	9	4	13

Սոցիոլոգիա	2	0	2
Հայ բանասիրություն	1	4	5
Լրագրություն	11	11	22
Ռուս բանասիրություն	2	3	5
Ռոմանագերմ. բանասիրություն	1	8	9
Արևելագիտություն	11	32	43
Իրավագիտություն	3	7	10
Աստվածաբանություն	10	8	18
Այլ	2	1	3
Ընդամենը	244	249	493

**ԺձՕԺ àôêàôØÛŋ²Û êîàð²²Ä²ÛàôØÛºðÆ
ÆÛøÛŋºðÈàôîàôÂÚ²Û ²ð ÛàôÛøÛºðÀ**

ăñáy. à. Ø³ñáoĖÛ³Ý

ս.áo. è. Պ³ăñ·Û³Ý

ս.áo. ê. Ø³ÛÛ³Ý

Abstract

One of the most important goals of the state and society is to increase and improve the quality of education. The state policy in higher and post-graduate education is based on the principles defined in the Republic of Armenia Constitution, in the Law on Higher and Postgraduate Professional Education, as well as on the European standards of educational quality.

The quality of education is the main prerequisite for the competitiveness of the University and employability of its graduates. In this case development and implementation of a University system of quality assessment and assurance based on the standards of the European Network of Quality Assurance becomes especially important for SEUA.

In order to achieve this goal, the newly established Education Quality Control and Management division:

- developed the concept and organizational scheme for the SEUA system of quality assessment and assurance;
- prepared and conducted an internal multiphase process for the self-evaluation of the departments' activities;
- planned and implemented measures to enhance the quality of the departments' activities based on the results of internal quality assessment.;
- improved the processes and systems for final evaluation of the learning outputs and teaching efficiency.;
- provided transparency and publicity of the quality assessment results.

Self-assessment is designed to identify areas for improvement, to allow the University to develop strategies that will help departments enhance their education quality and prepare the University for external audit.

Đ³Ú³Ó³Ũ³Ý »íñáá³Ĭ³Ý ě³Ý¹³ñ³Ý»ñÇ á³Ñ³ÝÇÇ` áñ³ĬÇ
³á³Ñáí³Ũ³Ý Ñ³Ú³Ĭ³ñ·Ç ³ñ¹Ũáó³Ý³í»Ĭáó³Ũ³Ý ÑÇÚ³Ý³Ĭ³Ý
 »ñ³ΒĚÇÚ³Á áóě³Ý³Á³Ŏ³Ý»ñÇ, ΒñÇ³Ý³í³ñ³Ý»ñÇ " ·áñ³Ĭ³áó³Ý»ñÇ
³Ĭ³Çí Û³ě³Ý³Ĭ³ó³áó³Ũ³áó³ÝÝ ¿ áñ³ĬÇ ³á³Ñáí³Ũ³Ý Ý»ñ³μ³áó³Ñ³Ĭ³Ý
 ·áñ³Í³Á³Ũ³ó³Ý»ñ³áó³Ũ, áñ³Ý ³ñ³í³ó³Á³É³í³áó³Ũ ¿ Ñ³»³Ũ³É
 á³É³áñ³Ý»ñÇ áóě³áó³Ũ³ě³Çñ³áó³Ũ³áó³ÝÝ»ñ³áó³Ũ.

- Ĭñ³Ĭ³Ý Ĭñ³·ñ»ñÇó áóě³Ý³Á³Ŏ³Ý»ñÇ " ΒñÇ³Ý³í³ñ³Ý»ñÇ
 μ³í³ñ³ñ³í³áó³Ũ³áó³Ý,
- »É³Ũ³Ç³Ý ³ñ¹Ũáó³Ý³Ũ³Ý»ñÇó ·áñ³Ĭ³áó³Ý»ñÇ
 μ³í³ñ³ñ³í³áó³Ũ³áó³Ý,
- Ç³Ě³Ĭ³í³áó³ó³Ç³Á³É " Ĭ³»Ŏ³Ũ³Ç³Ý (ý³Ĭ³áó³É³»³Ũ³Ç³Ý,
¹»³á³ñ³Ũ³»³Ý³Ũ³Ç³Ý) ·áñ³Í³Á³Ũ³ó³Ý»ñÇ
 Ç³Ý³Ũ³Ý³í»ñ³É³áó³í³áó³Ũ³áó³Ý:

²Ĭ³Ñ³Ũ³Ĭ³ ¿, áñ Ç³Ý³Ũ³Ý³í»ñ³É³áó³í³áó³Ũ³Ý Β³Ý³áñ³Ñ³Ç³í Ĭ³ñ»ÉÇ ¿
 μ³ó³Ñ³Ũ³Ĭ³»É " ½³ñ³·ó³Ý»É μ³áó³ÑÇ ³Ũ³Ý Ý»ñ³áó³Á³, áñ³Á
 Ñ³Ý³ñ³í³áñ³áó³Ũ³áó³Ý Ĭ³ Ĭñ³Á³ó³Ũ³Ý á³É³áñ³í³áó³Ũ ³á³Ñáí³»É
 Ĭ³Ũ³áó³Ý Û³ñ³ó³áó³Ý³í³áó³Ũ³áó³Ý:

Ŏ³»Ĭ³í³ñ³í»É³áí ¶³Ç³Ĭ³Ý Ě³áñ³Ñ³ñ³·Ç 2006³Á. Ñ³áó³ÉÇěÇ 07-
 Ç Ĭ³Çí 89 áñ³á³Β³Ũ³Ũ³μ³ Đ³á³Ŏ³Đ³-áó³Ũ Ç³Ý³Ũ³Ý³í»ñ³É³áó³í³áó³Ũ³áó³ÝÝ
 Çñ³Ĭ³Ý³ó³í»É ¿ áóě³áó³Ũ³Ý³Ĭ³Ý ě³í³áñ³μ³Á³Ý³áó³Ũ³Ý»ñÇ Û³Ĭ³ñ³Ĭ³í³:

²Ýóĭ³óí»É »Ý Ý³Ĕ³ă³ĩ³ēĩ³ĩÝ ē»ÙÇÝ³ñÝ»ñ
 ¹»ă³ĩ³ĩ³Ù»ÝĩÝ»ñáoÙ " Ù³ēÝ³×ÙáoÕ»ñáoÙ ³Ů¹ ·áñÍÁÝÃ³óÝ
 Çñ³ĩ³Ý³óÝáo Ą³ĩ³ēĔ³Ý³íaōÝ»ñÇ Ñ»ĩ
 ÇÝùÝ³í»ñÉáoíaōÃŮ³Ý Çñ³ĩ³Ý³óÙ³Ý Ù»Ãá¹³µ³ÝáoÃŮ³Ý
 ă³ñ¹⁄²³µ³ÝÙ³Ý í»ñ³µ»ñŮ³É:

´áÉáñ ¹»ă³ĩ³ĩ³Ù»ÝĩÝ»ñÇ áōē³ÝáoŮÝ»ñÇ Ñ»ĩ ³Ýóĭ³óí»É
 »Ý ē»ÙÇÝ³ñ ùÝÝ³ñĩáoÙÝ»ñ ĩñÃáoÃŮ³Ý áñ³ĩÇ ă³Ñái³Ù³Ý
 ĔÝ¹ÇñÝ»ñÇ í»ñ³µ»ñŮ³É: ĩ³¹⁄²Ù³ĩ»ñăíí ē»ÙÇÝ³ñÝ»ñÇ
 ßÝáñÑÇí áōē³ÝáoŮÝ»ñÃ ÑÝ³ñ³íañáoÃŮáoÝ ēĩ³ó³Ý

– Í³ÝáÃ³Ý³É ĩñÃă³ĩ³Ý Ð³Ù³ĩ³ñ·áoÙ ĩ³ĩñíaŮ ³ŮÝ
 µ³ñ»÷áÉáoÙÝ»ñÇÝ, áñáÝù ÁÝÃ³ÝáoÙ »Ý ´³ñÓñ³·áoÙÝ
 ĩñÃáoÃŮ³Ý ²íñăă³ĩ³Ý ĩ³ñ³ÍùáoÙ,

– ĩ»Ō»ĪáoÃŮáoÝ ēĩ³Ý³É áñ³ĩÇ µ³ñ»É³íÙ³Ý
 áōŌŌáoÃŮ³Ùµ ÐăŌÐ–Ç é³¹⁄²Ù³ĩ³ñ³ĩ³Ý ăÉ³ÝáoÙ ³é³ç³¹ĩ³í
 Ýă³ĩ³ĩÝ»ñÇ ĩ ĔÝ¹ÇñÝ»ñÇ í»ñ³µ»ñŮ³É,

– ÁŮµéÝ»É áñ³ĩÇ ă³Ñái³Ù³Ý ·áñÍÁÝÃ³áoÙ
 áōē³ÝáoŮáoÃŮ³Ý Ù³ēÝ³ÍáoáoÃŮ³Ý ¹»ñÁ:

Øß³ĩí»É " Ññ³ĩ³ñ³ĩí»É ģ ÐăŌÐ áōēáoÙÝ³ĩ³Ý
 ēĩáñ³µ³Ă³ÝáoÙÝ»ñÇ ·áñíaōÝ»áoÃŮ³Ý ·Ý³Ñĩ³ĩ³Ù³Ý " ÇÝùÝ³í»ñÉáoíaōÃŮ³Ý ÁÝÃ³ó³ĩ³ñ·Ç í»ñ³µ»ñŮ³É Ù»Ãá¹³ĩ³Ý
 áōŌ»óáoŮó:

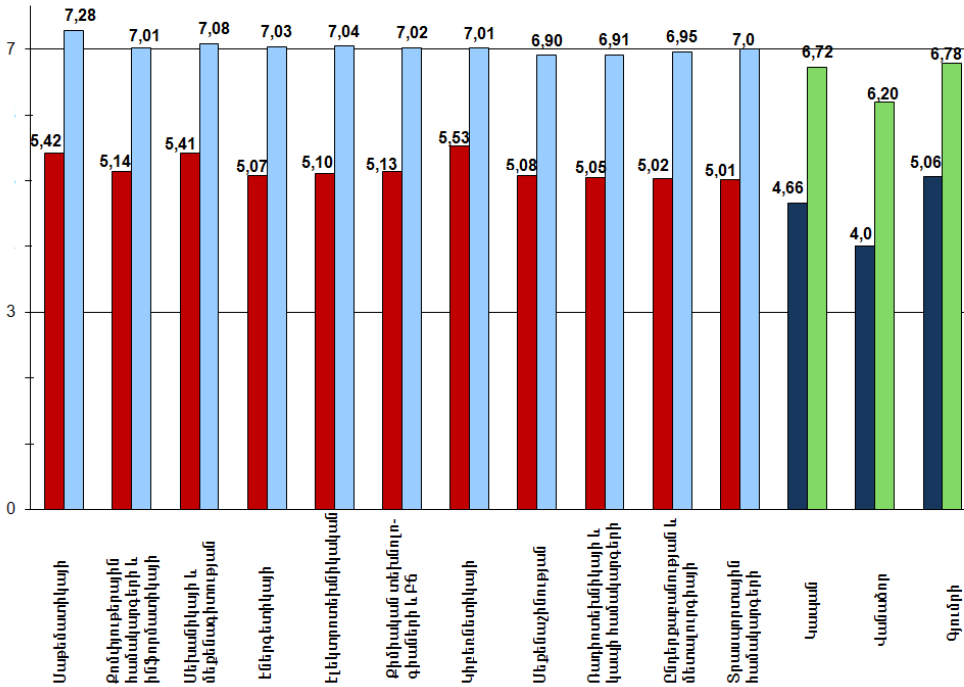
ÆÝùÝ³í»ñÉáoíaōÃŮáoÝ Çñ³ĩ³Ý³óí»É ģ
 ·áñÍŌáoÃŮáoÝÝ»ñÇ Ñ»ĩŮ³É Ñ³çăñ¹³ĩ³ÝáoÃŮ³Ùµ`

1. ÇÝùÝ³í»ñÉáóíáóÃÛ³Ý ·Ý³Ñ³ĩÛ³Ý ã³÷³ÝÇßÝ»ñÇ
Ùß³íáóÙ,
2. ÇÝùÝ³í»ñÉáóíáóÃÛ³Ý Çñ³ĩ³Ý³óÙ³Ý áÉ³Ý-Ã³Ù³Ý³-
ĩ³óáóÙóÇ Ùß³íáóÙ,
3. ÷áñÓ³»ĩÝ»ñÇ (Ý»ñ³éÛ³É` áõë³ÝáÕÝ»ñ, ·áñí³-
íáóÝ»ñ) ³éÇ³¹ñáóÙ ` Ýß³Ý³íáóÙ,
4. ÷áñÓ³»ĩÝ»ñÇ ËÙµÇ ·áñí³éáóÙÃÝ»ñÇ
Ñëĩ³ĩ»óáóÙ ` Ýñ³Ýó ÙÇÇ` ³ßË³ĩ³ÝùÇ µ³Å³ÝáóÙ,
5. ³Ûó»ñ ĩ»Õ»ñáóÙ` Ñ³ñó³Ã»ñÃÇĩÝ»ñÇ
³ñ¹ÛáóÝùÝ»ñÇ ³Ù÷á÷Ù³Ý, ¹³ë³ÉëáóÙÝ»ñÇ
³ñÓ³Ý³-ñáóÃÛáóÝÝ»ñÇ ĩ³½ÙÙ³Ý Ý³ĩ³íáí,
6. Ñ³ßí»ĩíáóÃÛ³Ý ĩ³½ÙáóÙ` Áëĩ Ý³Ë³ĩ»ëĩí Ó`Ç,
í³í³ÉÇ ` µáí³Ý¹³íáóÃÛ³Ý,
7. ³ñ¹ÛáóÝùÝ»ñÇ í»ñÉáóíáóÃÛáóÝ ` ½»íáóÙóÇ
Ý³Ë³ã³ĩñ³ëĩáóÙ,
8. ³ÝÙÇÇ³ã»ë Ñ³çáñ¹áÕ ·áñíÁÝÃ³óÝ»ñ` óáóó³ÝÇß-
Ý»ñÇ µ³ñ»É³íÙ³Ý Ý³ã³ĩ³íáí ÙÇÇáó³éáóÙÝ»ñÇ áÉ³ÝÇ
Ùß³íáóÙ,
9. óáóó³ÝÇßÝ»ñÇ µ³ñ»É³íÙ³Ý Ñ»ĩ³.³ ĩ³ĩ³Ý
·áñíÁÝÃ³óÝ»ñ:
ÆÝùÝ³í»ñÉáóíáóÃÛ³Ý ³ñ¹ÛáóÝùÝ»ñÇ ³Ù÷á÷Ù³Ý
Ý³ã³ĩ³íáí ĩ³ĩ³ñí»É ĸ ¹»ã³ñ³Û»ÝĩÇ áóÅ»Õ ` ÃáóÙÉ ĩáÕÙ»ñÇ
µ³ó³Ñ³ÛíáóÙ, ³é³í»É ĩ³ñ`áñ ã³÷áñáßÇãÝ»ñÇ ³é³ÝÓÝ³óáóÙ,
¹ñ³Ýó ³ñÅ»ùÇ ·Ý³Ñ³ĩÛ³Ý ÙÇÇëÝ³ĩ³Ý ë³Ý¹Õ³ĩÇ Ùß³íáóÙ áó

Ñ³Ù»Ù³ĩáõÙ ÐäÖÐ ëĩñ³ĩ»·Ç³ĩ³Ý åÉ³ÝáõÙ ³Ùñ³·ñĩ³ĩ
 ³é³çÁÝÃ³óÇ ·Ý³Ñ³ĩÙ³Ý ĩáÕÙÝáñáßÇã óáõó³ÝÇßÝ»ñÇ Ñ»ĩ,
 óáõó³ÝÇßÝ»ñÇ ĩßé³ÙÇÝ ³¹/₂¹»óáõÃÛ³Ý ³ëĩÇ×³ÝÇ ¨
 ÇÝùÝ³ĩ»ñÉáóĩáõÃÛ³Ý ã³÷³ÝÇßÇ ÙÇçÇÝ Ýß³Ý³ĩáõÃÛ³Ý
 áñáßáõÙ` Áëĩ ÙÇ³ĩáñÝ»ñÇ:

ÀÝ¹Ñ³Ýñ³óÝ»Éáĩ ĩ³ñ»ÉÇ ĸ ·³É Ñ»ĩ³Ù³É »¹/₂ñ³Ñ³Ý·Ù³ÝÁ.
 ĩ³ĩñĩ³ĩ Ñ³ßĩ³ñĩÝ»ñÇ Ñ³Ù³Ó³ÛÝ` ¹»å³ñ³Ù»ÝĩÝ»ñáõÙ ¨
 Ù³ëÝ³×ÛáõÕ»ñáõÙ Çñ³ĩ³Ý³óĩ³ĩ ÇÝùÝ³ĩ»ñÉáóĩáõÃÛ³Ý
 ã³÷³ÝÇßÇ ÙÇçÇÝ ÙÇ³ĩáñÁ Ñ³Ù³å³ĩ³ëË³ÝáõÙ ĸ ë³Ñ³Ù³Ý³ĩ
 ÝáñÙ»ñÇÝ Ù³ëÝ³ĩÇáñ»Ý:

Ինքնավերլուծության չափանիշի միջին նշանակությունը միավորներով



Ծածկ-Շ 1»ձճի՛Ս»Յի՛Յ»ճա՛Ս " ՍճԵՅ՝ՍՍա՛ՍՕ»ճա՛Ս
 Շճի՛Յճճճ ՇՅ՛ՍՅ՛ճ»ճԵա՛ճճա՛ՍՍՅ՛ 3ճ՛Սա՛ճՅ՛Ս»ճ ՆՇՍՅ՛
 իճ՛ իճճա՛Ս »Յ՛ 3ԵՅՅՅճճճ»Ե " 13Եճճճ»Ե ՍՇ Եա՛Ս
 ԵՅ՛Շճճճ»ճ, աճա՛Յ Ն»ի յճԵ՛»Ե չ մա՛ճճա՛ Ս՛ ճա՛ճա՛ճճճ
 Շճի՛Յճճճ»ԵՇԵ: իճճ»ԵՇ չ 3Ե»Ե, աճ ՇՅ՛ՍՅ՛ճ»ճԵա՛ճճա՛ՍՍՅ՛
 Շճի՛ՅճճՍՅ՛ ճա՛ճա՛ճճա՛ 1ճճճճճա՛Ս չ Ն»ի՛ՍճԵ
 ձճի՛ճԵ՛»ճա՛ճ.

2ճի՛ՍՅ՛ ճա՛ճա՛ճճ»ճ

- áñ³İÇ ³ă³ÑáíÙ³Ý Ñ³Ù³ă³İ³ëĚ³Ý Ù³İáõÔÃÇ Ýáñ Ó³íañíaÕ Ñ³Ù³İ³ñ,
- áñ³İÇ ³ă³ÑáíÙ³Ý μÝ³·İ³éáõ ÙÇçμáõÑ³İ³Ý Ýáñ Ó³íañíaÕ Ñ³Ù³·áñ³İóáõÃÔáõÝ,
- áñ³İÇ ³ă³ÑáíÙ³Ý Ñ³ñó»ñáõ Ù·áñ³İáõÝ»ñÇ ³Ýμ³İ³ñ Ù³ëÝ³İóáõÃÔáõÝ (ÃáõÔÉ Ñ³İ³İñÓ İ³ă),
- μñÓñ³·áõÔÝ İñÃáõÃÔ³Ý Ñ³Ù³ă³İ³ëĚ³Ý İ³éáõÔóÝ»ñÇ İáÕÙÇó ÇÝùÝ³İ»ñÉáõİáõÃÔ³Ý Çñ³İ³ÝóÔ³Ý ÁÝÃóóİ³ñ·Ç " ÙÇ³ëÝ³İ³Ý ã³÷áñáβÇăÝ»ñÇ Ñ³ëİ³İÙ³Ý μ³óİ³ÔáõÃÔáõÝ,
- βñÇ³Ý³İñİÝ»ñÇ Ñ³İ Ñ³İ³İñÓ İ³ăÇ ó³İñ ³ëİÇ×³Ý:
Ü»ñùÇÝ·áñíaÝÝ»ñ`
- μáõÑáõ ù áñ³İÇ ³ă³ÑáíÙ³Ý Ýáñ Ó³íañíaÕ Ý»ñùÇÝ Ù³İáõÔÃ,
- áñáy»ëáñ³İ³ëĚ³Éáë³İ³Ý İ³½ÙÇ " áõë³ÝáÕáõÃÔ³Ý áă μ³İ³ñ³ñ ³ëİÇ×³ÝÇ Ù³ëÝ³İóáõÃÔáõÝ,
- ³ÙμÇáÝÝ»ñÇ İáÕÙÇó á³ëÇí Ý³Ě³Ó»éÝáõÃÔáõÝ "·áñíaÕáõÃáõÝÝ»ñÇ Çñ³İ³ÝóÔ³Ý áă Ñ³Ù³ñÃ»ù ³ñÓ³·³Ýù,
- í»ñÉáõİáõÃÔ³Ý ÷áõÉáõ ÑÝ³ñ³íañ ¹Á³ñáõÃÔáõÝÝ»ñÇ ³Ýİ»ëáõ Ù:
ÆÝùÝ³İ»ñÉáõİáõÃÔ³Ý ³ñ¹ÔáõÝùÝ»ñÇ ³Ù÷á÷Ù³Ý ÑÇÙ³Ý İñ³ İ³ñáÕ »Ýù İ³İ³ñ»É ÙÇ β³ñ Ñ³İ³İáõÃÔáõÝÝ»ñ.

– ÇÝùÝ³í»ñÉáõíáõÃÛ³Ý ·áñÍÁÝÃ³Ç Õ»İ³İ³ñÛ³Ý
·áñíáõ Û»Í ç máõÑÇ Õ»İ³İ³ñáõÃÛ³Ý ¹»ñÁ, áñÁ á»iù ç
İááñ¹ÇÝ³óÝÇ ÇÝùÝ³í»ñÉáõíáõÃÛ³Ý Û³İÛ³Ý ¨ Çñ³İ³Ý³óÛ³Ý
³βĒ³İ³ÝùÝ»ñÁ,

– ÇÝùÝ³í»ñÉáõíáõÃÛ³Ý ÁÝÃ³òùáõ ì³ó³Ñ³Ûİ³Í
Ã»ñáõÃÛáõÝÝ»ñÇ í»ñ³óÛ³Ý Ýá³İ³Íáí Û³İ³Í
ÛÇÇáó³éáõÛ³Ý»ñÇ Çñ³İ³Ý³óÛ³Ý Ñ³ÇáÕáõÃÛ³Ý Ñ³Û³ñ
İ³ñ·áñíáõ Û»Ý ÛÇÇáó³éáõÛ³Ý»ñÇ Á³Ûİ»İÝ»ñÇ ¨
á³İ³Ē³Ý³Íáõ Û³ñÛÝÇ Ñ³Ē³İÛ³Ý, ì³ñ»É³íáõÛ³Ý»ñÇ
Çñ³İ³Ý³óÛ³Ý ÁÝÃ³òùÇ í»ñ³ÑĒİÛ³Ý, ³ñ¹ÛáõÝùÝ»ñÇ
á³ñμ»ñ³İ³Ý ½»İáõóÛ³Ý ·áñÍÁÝÃ³Ç»ñÁ,

– í»ñ³ÑĒİÛ³Ý ·áñÍÁÝÃ³Á á»iù ç ĒÇÝÇ ³ÝÁÝ¹Ñ³İ·
á³ñ³¹Çñ Ý»ñ³é»Éáí Ēİ³óÍÍ ³ñ¹ÛáõÝùÝ»ñÇ ·Ý³Ñ³ÍáõÛÁ:

– ·áñÍÝ³İ³Ýáõ ì³ó³İ³Ûáõ ÷ ×ñ³ñ³·Ç³İ³Ý İ³¹ñ»ñÇ
βáõİ³Ý, áñÇ Ñ»İ Ñ»İ³¹ñÓ İ³áÇ ÛÇÇáóáí İ³ñ»ĒÇ ĒÇÝ»ñ
á³ñ¹/₂»É á³İ³ñ³ĒİáÕ Û³Ē³Ý³·»İÝ»ñÇ áñ³İÝ áõ İñÃ³İ³Ý İñ³·ñ»ñÇ
³ñ¹Ç³İ³ÝáõÃÛáõÝÁ,

– ç³İ³Ý Ýβ³Ý³İáõÃÛáõÝ »Ý Ēİ³Ýáõ Û³ÛÝáÇĒÇ
·áñÍÁÝÝ»ñ, ÇÝāāÇĒÇ Û»Ý ¹»á³ñ³Û»ÝİÝ»ñÇ íñÇāÝ»ñÇ
Õ»İ³İ³ñÛ³Ý á×Á ¨ Ēİ·Õİ³·áñÍ³İ³Ý, Ý³· ÃÇÛ³ÛÇÝ ³βĒ³İ³Ýù
Çñ³İ³Ý³óÝ»Éáõ áóÝ³İáõÃÛáõÝÁ:

Đ³Û³Ē³ñ³Ýáõ ãõĒáõÛ³İ³Ý ·áñÍÁÝÃ³Ç
İ³¹/₂Û³İ»ñá³İ³Ý ì³ñ»É³íÛ³Ý ¨ áõĒáõóÛ³Ý áñ³İÇ áõ

³é³ç³¹ÇÙáõÃÛ³Ý óáõó³ÝÇΒÝ»ñÇ μ³ñÓñ³óÙ³Ý Ýá³ĩ³Íáí
³é³ç³ñÍíáõÙ ¿`

– ÇÝùÝ³í»ñÉáõÍáõÃÛ³Ý ÁÝÃ³óùáõÙ İ³ĩ³ñ»É Ý³`
μαõÑÇó ¹áõñë ÙÝ³óÍ áõë³ÝáÕÝ»ñÇ Ñ»é³óÙ³Ý
å³ĩ×³éÝ»ñÇ Í»ñÉáõÍáõÃÛáõÝ,

– ÙΒ³Í»É ·Çĩ»ÉÇùÝ»ñÇ ëİáõ·Ù³Ý Ñ³Ù³å³ĩ³ëË³Ý
Ñ³ñó³Β³ñ` áõë³ÝáÕÝ»ñÇ å³ĩñ³ë³ĩ³ÝáõÃÛ³Ý Ù³ĩ³ñ¹³ÍÁ
áñáΒ»Éáõ Ýá³ĩ³Íáí,

– Ñ³Ù³ĩ³ñ·å³ÙÇÝ å³ñİÇ ½³ñ·³óÙ³Ý ·Ý³Ñ³ĩ³Ù³Ý
İ»ë³ÝİÛáõÝÇó ³é³Í»É Ýá³ĩ³ĩ³Ñ³ñÙ³ñ ¿ Ñ³ΒÍÇ ³éÝ»É Ý³`
¹ñ³Ýó İ»ËÝÇİ³ĩ³Ý μÝáõÃ³·ñ»ñÁ,

– ³ç³Íó»É ¹³ëÁÝÃ³óÝ»ñÇ ¿É»İİñáÝ³ÙÇÝ
İ³ñμ»ñ³İÝ»ñÇ ÁÍÇ ³Í»É³óÙ³ÝÁ `` ÐäÕÐ İ³ÙùáõÙ ¹ñ³Ýó
İ»Õ³¹ñÙ³ÝÁ,

– åñáy»ëáñ³¹³ë³Ëáë³ĩ³Ý İ³½ÙÇ Í»ñ³å³ĩñ³ëİ³Ù³Ý
·áñÍÁÝÃ³óÝ Çñ³ĩ³Ý³óÝ»É áã ÙÇ³ÙÝ É»½áõÝ»ñÇ ``
Ñ³Ù³ĩ³ñ·å³ÙÇÝ ·Çĩ»ÉÇùÝ»ñÇ áõëáõóÙ³Ý áõÕÕáõÃÛ³Ùμ,
³ÙË` Ù³ëÝ³·Ç³ĩ³Ý áõÝ³ÍáõÃÛáõÝÝ»ñÇ İ³ĩ³ñ»É³·áñÍÙ³Ý
μÝ³·³ĩ³éáõÙ,

– ³Ùñ³áÝ¹»É ÑÇÝ `` ëİ»ÕÍ»É Ýáñ İ³å³ñ
İ³½Ù³Í»ñåáõÃÛáõÝÝ»ñÇ Ñ»İ` áõë³ÝáÕÝ»ñÇ åñ³İĩÇİ³Ý»ñÇ
³Ýóİ³óÙ³Ý Ýá³ĩ³Íáí,

- ĩ³¹/₂Ù»É Ñ³Ù³Éě³ñ³ÝáõÙ Çñ³ĩ³Ý³óíáÕ Ĩçñ³é³ĩ³Ý
Ý³ß³Ý³ĩáõÃûáõÝ áõÝ»óáÕ ·Çĩ³ĩ³Ý ĩñ³·ñ»ñÇ áõ Ã»Ù³Ý»ñÇ
ó³Ýĩ " ĩ³¹/₂Ù³ĩ»ñå»É ĩ»Õ»ĩ³ĩáõÃû³Ý ĩ³ñ³ĩ³Ù³Ý ·áníÁÝÃ³óÁ
ß³Ñ³·ñ·Çé ĩ³¹/₂Ù³ĩ»ñåáõÃûáõÝÝ»ñáõÙ,
- µ³ñÓñ³óÝ»É áõě³ÝáÕÝ»ñÇ
ĩ»Õ»ĩ³óí³ĩáõÃûáõÝÁ Ná¹ĩ³ĩÝ»ñÇ ĩå³·ñÙ³Ý
ÑÝ³ñ³ĩáñáõÃû³Ý Ù³ěÇÝ,
- Ý»ñ·ñ³ĩ»É Ù³·ÇěĩñáěÝ»ñÇÝ " ³ěåÇñ³ÝĩÝ»ñÇÝ
·Çĩ³ĩ³Ý ĩ³ñµ»ñ ³ßĚ³ĩ³ÝùÝ»ñáõÙ,
- Ù³ßĩ»É ¹³ě³ĩ³Ý¹Ù³Ý ·áníÁÝÃ³óáõÙ ³ěåÇñ³ÝĩÝ»ñÇ
Ý»ñ·ñ³ĩ³Ù³Ý Ù»Ě³ÝÇ¹/₂ÙÝ»ñ,
- Ù³ßĩ»É ÙÇç³áó³éáõÙÝ»ñÇ Çñ³ĩ³Ý³óÙ³Ý åÉ³Ý-
·ñ³ýÇĩ Ñ³Ù³ĩ³ñ·ã³ÙÇÝ Éě³ñ³ÝÝ»ñÇ ³ñ¹ûáõÝ³ĩ»ĩ û·ĩ³·áníÙ³Ý
Ýå³ĩ³ĩái,
- ěĩ»Õĩ»É Ě³ÁÝÇã Ù»Ě³ÝÇ¹/₂ÙÝ»ñ ·Çĩ³ĩ³Ý
³ßĚ³ĩ³ÝùÝ»ñáõÙ ¹³ě³Ě³áěÝ»ñÇ Ý»ñ·ñ³ĩ³ĩáõÃûáõÝÁ
µ³ñÓñ³óÝ»Éáõ Ñ³Ù³ñ,
- Ù³ßĩ»É ³é³Ç³¹ÇûáõÃû³Ý µ³ñÓñ³óÙ³Ý Ñ³Ù³ñ
³ÝÑñ³Å»ßĩ ÙÇç³áó³éáõÙÝ»ñÇ åÉ³Ý:
²Ù÷á÷»Éái Ñ³Ù³Éě³ñ³ÝáõÙ ÇÝùÝ³ĩ»ñÉáóĩáõÃû³Ý
³ñ¹ûáõÝùÝ»ñÁ` Ñ³ÝÓÝ³ñ³ĩ»É ħ ¹»å³ñĩ³Ù»ÝĩÝ»ñÇ "
Ù³ěÝ³×ûáõÕ»ñÇ Õ»ĩ³ĩáõÃû³ÝÁ Ù³ßĩ»É
ÙÇç³áó³éáõÙÝ»ñÇ Çñ³ĩ³Ý³óÙ³Ý åÉ³Ý` áõÕÕĩ³

áõëáõÙÝ³éáõÃÛ³Ý áñ³İÇ μ³ñ»É³íÙ³ÝÁ, Ó·İ»Éái
 ÇÝùÝ³í»ñÉáõíáõÃÛ³Ý ã³÷³ÝÇΒÇ ÛÇçÇÝ ÛÇ³íáñÁ Ñ³ë³İ³í
 Å³Ù³Ý³İ³Ñ³İ³íáõÙ ÉÇáíÇÝ Ñ³Ù³å³İ³ëË³Ý³óÝ»É ë³ÑÛ³Ý³í
 ÝáñÙ»ñÇÝ " í»ñ³Ñëİ»É ¹»å³ñ³İ³Ù»ÝİÝ»ñáõÙ "
 Û³ëÝ³×ÛáõÕ»ñáõÙ ÇÝùÝ³í»ñÉáõíáõÃÛ³Ý ÑÇÙÝ³İ³Ý
 óáõó³ÝÇΒÝ»ñÇ μ³ñ»É³íÙ³Ý Ýå³İ³íáí Ûβ³İ³í
 ÛÇçáó³éáõÙÝ»ñÇ Çñ³İ³Ý³óÙ³Ý ÁÝÃ³óùÁ` »ÉÝ»Éái
 Ñ³Ù³Éë³ñ³ÝÇ é»ëáõñëÝ»ñÇ ³ñ¹ÛáõÝ³í»İ û·İ³·áñíÙ³Ý "
 ¹ñ³Ýó ³ÝÑñ³Å»Βİ Ý»ñ·ñ³í³íáõÃÛ³Ý ³å³ÑáíÙ³Ý
 Ýİ³İ³éáõÙÝ»ñÇó:

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Quality and Evaluation in the Italian University system

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Genoa University, Italy

Foreword

The management of the quality is becoming more and more important within the Italian University system by means of the implementation of standard criteria and methods for all the national system. The progressive achievement of the decision-making autonomy of the universities goes hand in hand with strengthening the culture and the practice of evaluation in the Italian University. The duty of transparency towards the institutions and the public, demands to submit to check the planned objectives and the achieved results for all products and services.

To be considered as guideline is the commitment that the CRUI⁶ has developed by more than ten years in the spread of the processes of quality in universities, since the start of the Campus Project aimed at the application of innovative methodologies to Bachelors degrees and at verification activities of the study programmes participating in the trial.

⁶ "Conferenza dei Rettori delle Università italiane", Conference of Italian University Rectors. CRUI is the association of the state and private universities. Established in 1963 as a private association of Rectors, the CRUI has, over time acquired an acknowledged institutional and representative role, as well as a practical capacity to influence the development of the university system through its intense activity of study and experimentation. As representative body of university autonomies, it has developed large-scale evaluation experiences mainly in the "CampusOne" project.

After the trials phases, institutions are needed. The institution of an independent agency for the University evaluation is in progress; this institution should handle the monitoring, verification and certification of the activities (teaching, research and administration) carried out by universities. In such a way, the plot that twists autonomy, responsibility and evaluation will finally reach to maturation.

Within the current definition of the new structures of governance, that also affect services, administrative procedures, clarity of roles and management of resources, the assessment becomes milestone to base the governance of the University. The development of new organizational models based on the new needs of the University system and stimuli originating from the socio-economic context are effective if models are supported by a good quality evaluation system and by the constant use of good practices.

The contribution of Valentina Pollio and Luca Salviati is an extract from a wider overall report on the quality and evaluation in the Italian university system.

Authorities and schemes of evaluation. The Evaluation Board

As told in preface, the issues of quality assurance in education in Italy mainly concerns the evaluation meant as fundamental process by means a complex of monitoring / measuring / analysing needs is implemented to develop methodologies aimed at applying a quality system inside an organization, mainly oriented to getting information about resources.

The process of evaluation in higher education benefited at the end of the 90s of an important boost thanks to the establishment, in 1999 as central authority of the CNVSU (National Committee for the Evaluation of the University System) as institutional board of the Ministry, jointly with the CIVR (Committee of Policy for Evaluation of Research).

Main tasks of the CNVSU concern:

- *to fix general rules for the evaluation of the universities' activities;*
- *to set-up studies and documents for the implementation of the so-called "re-balance quota" of the universities FFO;*
- *to draw up reports on the state of HE, on the right to education and on the access to the courses;*
- *to define information and data to be collected by the local Evaluation Boards and to coordinate the activities of these Boards;*
- *to develop for the Minister advisory activities, of survey, of evaluation, of standards and indicators definition.*

Other relevant ministerial entity is the CIVR, board appointed by the Government, having as main task in the promotion of evaluation of the scientific research by supporting the quality and the best use of the national scientific and technological research. This Committee currently is developing towards the ANVUR (National Agency for the Evaluation of the University System and the Research). This new agency should be appointed with these tasks:

- a) external quality evaluation of university activities and of public and private research receiving public funding, on the basis of an annual programme approved by the Ministry of University and Research;

- b) addressing, coordinating and supervising the evaluation activities transferred to the internal evaluation boards of universities and research bodies;
- c) evaluating the efficiency and the efficacy of the public programmes of funding and promotion for the research and innovation activities.

At university level, the tasks of evaluation are appointed to the Evaluation Board, appointed by the Rector and having a mixed composition, external experts (four in University of Genoa) and internal teaching and manager staff (four). According to the University of Genoa Statute, tasks of the board are: "setting up an internal evaluation system of the administrative activities, of the didactical and research activities, of the actions for the right to education, by comparative analysis <costs – outputs>, the use of the resources, the productivity of the research and the didactics, and the impartiality of the administration".

The Board has organizational autonomy, has access to the data and the information needed, and provides for the publicity and dissemination of the documents. Main institutional tasks of the board concern:

- drawing-up of a report on the evaluation of didactics mainly based on the quality perceived by the students and sending of this annual report to the Ministry of University and Research and to the CNVSU;
- drawing-up of an overall annual year report to the Rector;
- checking of the requirements for the accreditation of the new study programmes;
- drawing-up of an annual report to be attached to the University "Statement of the account";

As far as the specific autonomous initiatives inside the University of Genoa concerns, the Evaluation Board:

- has created a Self-evaluation project of the BA courses started since 2006;
- has introduced self-evaluation of the doctorates courses, by questionnaires and by direct involvement of the coordinators of the

courses; the reports are made in first months of each year, in order to integrate the report “ex post” on the state of the doctorate courses, to deliver annually to the Ministry.

In addition to these initiatives, other interventions and documents made on behalf of the governance boards, with reference to the didactics, research and management of the University of Genoa.

Since 2009, in order to foster the qualitative improvement of the activities of public universities and to improve efficacy and efficiency in the use of the resources, the FFO system has been modified, so that a quota of at least 7% of FFO, with progressive increases in the following years, is shared among the universities according to these features:

- a) quality of the didactical offer and results of the study programmes;
- b) quality of scientific research;
- c) quality, efficacy and efficiency of the didactical seats.

The modalities of sharing of these resources are implemented according to the guidelines of the CNVSU, based on the specific annual reports of the decentralized Evaluation Boards.

- The Evaluation Board of the University of Genoa

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Assessment of the requirements of the teaching provision

The Evaluation Board gives compulsory but not binding advice on the updating of the databases regarding the educational offer, on the requests for the institution of new courses of studies or the changes to already existing courses.

The Evaluation Board examines the correct planning of these proposals, their adequacy and compatibility with the resources in terms of structures and professors the university can provide and their correspondence with the goals of rationalization and qualification of the educational offer set by the guidelines of the three-year university plan.

The Evaluation Board gives its advice according to the guidelines of a CUN ⁷ paper titled “Directions for the drawing up of didactic regulations”. The Evaluation Board carries out a preliminary analysis of the requests coming from the Faculties; then, it sends to each faculty a set of general directions and a set of specific suggestions for every single course, with the aim of giving the educational structures a preliminary feedback. The faculties can accept or refuse these suggestions. Finally, the Board analyzes again the regulations drawing up the final report to be sent to the Academic Senate, so that every university can send the CUN the request for updating by January 31 every year.

The main suggestions used during this phase are as follows:

- Name of the course consistent with the educational goals and with the name of the class.
- Name of the course in English and language the course is held in.
- Reasons for the institution of more than one course in the class. A valid justification must be provided.
- Summary of consultations with local professional associations.
- Educational goals specific for the course, description of the educational paths and granted credits.
- Expected educational results, expressed by the European qualification descriptors: knowledge and comprehension skills, knowledge and comprehension application skills, autonomy in judgement, communication and learning skills.
- Reasons for the institution of interclass courses.
- Knowledge requested for the access. For BA degrees, the indication of the requested knowledge and of the modalities of examination refers to the regulations of the course of study. The same regulations also indicate the additional educational duties in

⁷ National University Council (CUN) is the body charged with evaluating, for the Ministry, the regulations of the Universities, taking into consideration the Boards’ reports.

case the examination has a negative outcome.

Knowledge requested for the access. MA degrees indicate the curricular requirements the candidates must possess or refer to the regulations of the course of study. These requirements can be the possession of a degree in a definite class or number of university educational credits obtained in sets of scientific-disciplinary sectors, or can be of both types and must apply to graduates coming from any university.

- Features of the final examination and granted credits. The final examination is mandatory. The educational goals, the expected learning results, the educational meaning for the final examination and the number of university educational credits subsequently indicated for the examination itself must be consistent with each other. In particular, for MA degrees the student must present an original dissertation under the guidance of a supervisor”.
- Career opportunities for graduates, according to ISTAT (National Institute of Statistics) codes.
- Essential, basic, characterizing, similar and supplementary educational activities in terms of credits.
- Activities to be chosen by the students.
- University educational credits for knowledge of foreign languages, also taking into consideration the knowledge requested for the access.
- Further educational activities, further linguistic knowledge, ITC skills, orientation and internships, other knowledge useful for the career. University educational credits for internships must be adequate to the educational goals.

After this preliminary evaluation phase, the Evaluation Board, during May, gives assessment on the possession of the following requirements, necessary for activating a course of study: - Transparency requirements, Quality requirements, Teaching staff requirements, Structure requirements, Dimension rules regarding students.

With this phase, the procedure started in January with the evaluation of the regulations ends. The phase of evaluation of requirements is the

most burdensome because the whole educational offer the university wants to activate in the beginning academic year is involved (every year the so-called necessary requirements for every single course the university plans to activate must be checked). At operational level, the Evaluation Board starts in February by requiring from the Deans of the Faculties information about having the abovementioned requirements, together with two further questionnaires regarding the structures of the peripheral seats and a preliminary analysis on the chances for the courses of possessing the so-called qualifying requirements⁸. This request for information is fulfilled by the Faculties on-line. This procedure, with different deadlines for different courses, produces a set of data to be evaluated by the Board. This procedure ends with a short report, which is the database of the teaching offer and representing approval of the teaching offer.

Necessary Requirements	Evaluation Indicators
Transparency requirements	Information on study programmes, on teachings and on other educational activities. Further information about University and about the Faculties.
Quality requirements	Efficiency indicators (average yearly actual workload / professor and average yearly number of acquired university credits / student; number of enrolled students and attending the courses; regularity of didactical pathways (1st and 2nd year drop-out, average yearly number of acquired university credits / student and yearly rates of graduates in due time). Efficacy indicators (tools to check preparation for accessing the courses of study; level of satisfaction of the students for

⁸ Further requirements, not necessary for activating a course of study but being part of one of the indicators for the evaluation of the results of the three-year university plans.

Necessary Requirements	Evaluation Indicators
	single teachings; level of satisfaction of final year students for courses of study ; employment rates after graduation: after 1, 3 and 5 years).
Teaching staff requirements	Actually available permanent staff, working in a single course or availability of professor for every year of course to be activated. Self evaluation of the sustainability of the courses . Check by the Evaluation Board of the actual workload of the professors of the course, of the covering of the 90/60 university credits of the courses, of the further workload needed to cover all the teachings.
Structure requirements	Compatibility of the didactical offer with quantity and characteristics of the structures
Dimension rules regarding students	Evaluation of average number of enrolled students to the first two years, < than 20% referred to the class for the first level courses, or 10% referred to the class for the second level courses. University must always indicate the specificities and the strategic reasons justifying the activation of courses of study with a low number of enrolled students, or interventions to undertake to assure enrolments increase.

Ex-ante and ex-post evaluation procedures for doctorate degrees

The Evaluation Board checks the existence of the requirements of doctorate degrees based on punctual indications of ministry decrees, taking into consideration that the eligible persons cannot be less than three and that scientific issues must be wide enough and refer to the content of a scientific or to an ensemble of various sectors.

The suitability requirements for the seats are:

- a) Presence in the Faculty Council of an adequate number of teachers belonging to the scientific area of reference;
- b) Adequate funding and structures for the activities of the PhD students;
- c) The presence of a coordinator of the course, of a council and of a number of tutors suitable for the needs of the students;
- d) Possibility of internships for the students in public bodies and private firms, in Italy and abroad;
- e) Educational paths oriented to high level research in universities, public bodies, private firms;
- f) Evaluation systems for keeping of requirement, for consistence with educational goals with reference to the career opportunities, level of education of PhD students.

The Rectors send the Minister an annual report by the Evaluation Boards on the results of their activity together with the relating remarks by the Academic Senate.

Advice from the CNVSU

Part I

- In the last 2 years, have any activities been implemented to monitor the level of satisfaction of PhD students?
- Regarding which characteristics is satisfaction evaluated? (tutors - educational offer - research - doctorate degree organization - lecture rooms - equipment - services - other)
- Does the funding allow a high-level research?
- Have any activities been implemented to increase the appeal of the doctorate degrees for students coming from other universities and/or foreign students?
- Is the doctorate degree open to the participation by graduates?

Part II

- Is there a periodical evaluation system of the PhD students and

their scientific production? If so, does the system allow evaluating the qualification acquired by the PhD student at the end of the course?

- Any initiatives have been undertaken in order to monitor the employment outcomes of the PhD graduates?
- Do these activities allow evaluating the professional efficacy of the doctorate degree?
- Have the doctorate degree proper tools to establish international relations?
- Have any activities been implemented to assure the mobility of the PhD students?

The Evaluation Board, in order to answer to the abovementioned questions, has drawn up a self-evaluation form for the coordinators to fill in with reference to the doctorate degrees activated the previous year. Here are their macro-forms:

- List of PhD students (with relating scientific activity)
- Educational activity in the previous solar year
- Agreements and partnerships
- Ways of communication with external subjects
- Facilities for the PhD students
- Results monitoring
- Further questions (adequacy of funding, organization, ...).

The “Good Practice” Project oriented to benchmarking of support services in University

The Italian university system in last years has developed a high-level of decentralization and has reached an increased autonomy in managing and allocating resources. Therefore a need of performance measurement system has been claimed both by central government and university; this gave the initial input (in 2000) for undertaking the “Good Practice” project (GPP) for testing and favouring the diffusion of such systems, defining efficiency measures of university

administrative activities, comparing a group of Italian academic institutions.

First editions were promoted by the CNVSU while the following editions (overall seven) were organized by single universities ⁹ in an autonomous way.

Purpose

The good practice project arises from the importance recognized to the administrative activities for universities in today's new financial and institutional context. The project is aimed at comparing the performances of the administrative activities in a panel of universities, with reference to some activities typical of the university system, distinguished by a major influence on costs, and perceived quality.

The governance boards of the universities usually pay attention to the "teachers" human resources and to results of the institutional activities (research and teaching), putting in such a way into second place the activities of support and service to the achievement of these objectives. Having this framework, it should be easier to identify improvement opportunities.

Consistent with mentioned previously, the project aims at:

- to set-up a system for analysis and measurement of the performance of the administrative activities in the Universities based on the technique "for activities and processes";
- to compare the performance of administrative tasks in a panel of Universities with reference to a group of activities representing the characteristics of the University system and featured by a significant impact on costs and on the perceived quality;
- to identify one or more good practice for each activity.
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⁹ Twenty-six Universities, fifteen of them participated in more than one edition. University of Genoa participated in four editions (GPP, GPP II, GPP 2003 and GPP 2009).

Moreover, the aim of the project is devoted to universities managers and officers and to the development of their skills, so that they are able to operate independently once the support of the project group is finished.

The universities involved in the project have discovered the importance of benchmarking as a mean of improving their processes and systems.

The model of analysis and the planning stages

The analysis methodology on which the project is based refers to the most recent experiences of management in the Public Administration. These experiences use as a elementary unit of analysis the "activity", represented as a sort of "micro enterprise", to which can be associated: • resources (meant as staff, services, technologies, materials) used to accomplish the tasks; • customer (internal to the institution if the task is instrumental one, external to it if the task is final one); • suppliers, both internal and external ones.

If the activity is configured as a micro enterprise, to itself can be associated indicators of efficiency (in terms of quality of service and responsiveness to user' requests) and of efficiency (in terms of output volume for input unit).

In a similar way, the comparison between the results of the universities achieved with reference to a specific activity, allows to identify the good practice, or the best organizational solution that must be a point of reference for the other universities.

In other word, the administrative activities of the University are "mapped" by means of a model for activities and processes; for every macro activity / process (1. student support service; 2. accounting; 3. human resources management; 4. supplying; 5. support services to research) some elementary activities are identified, and their "performances" (cost, production volume, supplied quality) determined. The method of analysis integrates quantitative evaluations, aimed at identifying processes and procedures that are more likely to produce interesting results and qualitative in-depth analyses of these processes,

aimed at understanding the actual explanations of a positive result, in terms of organization, computerization of the processes, quality of the involved human resources, systems of incentives.

Universities are directly involved, during the stages of working out of the model of analysis, data and information survey and analysis of the quantitative results. The survey is articulated in five main steps:

1. Choosing the areas on which the comparison must be made;
2. Defining the forms of the comparison, that is the forms of the involvement of the participants;
3. Survey;
4. Determining ways to correct data, in order to refine results avoiding elements depending on specific features of each organization involved;
5. Comparison and identification of the good practices.

it has to be stressed that, in the comparison of the results in the various universities, the specific objective is not only to identify - for each activity - which are the good practices in the panel of Universities analysed, but also to understand the reasons the results obtained (different organisation of resources; better quality of work and different structural characteristics).

The first dimension of benchmarking: efficiency

The comparison has drawn on an activity-based approach, in which the main measure is the cost for driver. For each area has been determined an overall indicator (e.g. number of student for Student Support Service) and the hierarchical division in sub-activities. The result of the survey showed a heterogeneous situation among the universities involved were none of them was dominant in all areas.

The second dimension of benchmarking: effectiveness

The investigation tackled for each area the objective quality provided and the quality perceived by service users. The object of the research is the effectiveness, as it is perceived by the people. Objective

effectiveness data, i.e. qualitative and quantitative features of the services, are not taken into consideration.

In other words, the goal of the analysis is to carry out a customer satisfaction survey with indicators aimed at surveying the quality perceived by the users of the service (clients).

The integration of the efficiency and effectiveness results

The method adopted did not weight the single performances (costs and quality) but it mapped them on two axes identifying for each area a set of dominant universities, which became the good practices. This approach allow to present a varied group of case studies with different mix of efficiency and effectiveness

Conclusion

Benchmarking is a structured process, i.e. a series of actions, functions and activities, designed to compare services, activities, processes, products, results, etc. in order to identify and adopt best practices to improve university performance.

To support each university has continued efforts towards improvement through systematic comparisons of various key aspects among participating universities.

Benchmarking is very simply a means of comparing one's performance with one's peers. It is in essence the collection of information about an aspect of the university in a way that enables to make comparisons. The results of the comparison can then highlight where improvements are needed, where the university could learn from others and where problems have to be investigated.

Comparisons can obviously vary also; benchmarking can happen within a university by looking at how similar departments perform the same function.

Benchmarking can thus be described as a tool for helping universities to strengthen their management processes.

Whatever its scope or subject matter, benchmarking is an important element of the University's quality assurance cycle.

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³éÁÝÃ»ñ áòÕ»ÝÇßÝ»ñáí¹¹. ´áòÑ»ñÁ á»ìù ¿ áòÝ»Ý³Ý
ù³Õ³ù³Ì³ÝáòÃÙáòÝ · Ñ³Ù³ÌóíÍ ÁÝÃ³ó³Ì³ñ»ñ` Çñ»Ýó
Íñ³.ñ»ñÇ áò áñ³Ì³íáñáòÙÝ»ñÇ áñ³ÍÇ · ë³Ý¹³ñíÝ»ñÇÝ
Ñ³Ù³á³³ëË³ÝáòÃÙ³Ý ³á³ÑáíÙ³Ý Ñ³Ù³ñ: ´áòÑ»ñÁ á»ìù ¿
ë³ÝÓÝ»Ý Ý³· á³ñí³íáñáòÃÙáòÝ` áñ³ÍÇ Ò³ÌáòÃÙÁÇ
½³ñ.³óÙ³Ý í»ñ³µ»ñÙ³É, ÇÝáÝ ÁÝ¹.ÍáòÙ ¿ áñ³ÍÇ · áñ³ÍÇ
³á³ÑáíÙ³Ý Ì³ñ`áñáòÃÙáòÝÁ Ýñ³Ýó ³Ë³³ÝùáòÙ: ,ñ³Ý
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ø³Õ³ù³Ì³ÝáòÃÙáòÝÁ, é³½Ù³Ì³ñáòÃÙáòÝÁ ·
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Ó³Ì»ñáòÙÁ:
- àñ³ÍÇ ³á³ÑáíÙ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³Ì³ÝáòÃÙáòÝÁ, Ýñ³
ÁÝÃ³ó³Ì³ñ.³ÙÇÝ Ñ»ÝùÁ · áòëáòÙ³Ý án³ÍÇ
ß³ñáòÝ³Ì³Ý µ³ñ»É³ÌÙ³Ý é³½Ù³Ì³ñáòÃÙáòÝÁ µáòÑÇ
án³ÍÇ ³á³ÑáíÙ³Ý Ñ³Ù³Ì³ñ.Ç µ³ÕÌ³óáòóÇáÝ»ñÇó »Ý,

¹⁰ TEMPUS JEP - 27178-2006 “ARMQA” Ý³Ë³.ÇÍ. §àñ³ÍÇ Ý»ñùÇÝ
³á³ÑáíÙ³Ý Ñ³Ù³Ì³ñ.Á Ð³Ù³ë³ÝÇ µáòÑ»ñáòÙ:

¹¹ Standards and Guidelines for Quality Assurance in the European
Higher Education Area. ENQA, Part 1. Helsinki, 2007. (2nd edition).

ánáÝó ÛßİáoÙÇó ĸÉ ëİéíáoÙ ĸ Ñ³Ù³İ³ñ·Ç Ó³íánÙ³Ý
·ánÍÁÝÃ³Á:

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■ añ³İÇ ³ă³ÑáfÙ³Ý μáoÑ³İ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³İ³ÝáoÃÛáoÝÁ
»ñ³ßÈ³íáníáoÙ ĸ İ³éáoó»É ENQA ëİ³Ý¹³ñİÝ»ñáoÙ ·
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ëİ½μáoÝùÝ»ñÇÝ Ñ³Ù³ă³İ³ëÈ³Ý.

– μáoÑ»ñÝ »Ý İñáoÙ ³é³Ý³ÛÇÝ ă³İ³ëÈ³Ý³íáoÃÛáoÝ`
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– añ³İÇ ³ă³ÑáfÙ³Ý ·ánÍÁÝÃ³Á»ñáoÙ
Ã³÷³ÝóÇÍáoÃÛáoÝÝ áó ³ñİ³ùÇÝ ÷ánÓ³ùÝÝáoÃÛ³Ý
İ³½Ù³İ»ñăáoÙÁ ÑáoÛÁ İ³ñ·án Ý³È³ă³ÛÙ³ÝÝ»ñ »Ý,

– İñÃ³İ³Ý Íñ³·ñ»ñÁ ă»İù ĸ ëİ»ÕÍÍ»Ý, Ñ³ëİ³İ»Ý ·
Û³íáoóÍ»Ý ¹ñ³Ýó añ³İÝ ³ă³ÑáfáÕ ³ñ¹ÛáoÝ³İ»İ
İ³½Ù³İ»ñă³İ³Ý İ³éáoóÍÍùÝ»ñÇ · ÁÝÃ³óİ³ñ·»ñÇ
ßñÇ³Ý³İÝ»ñáoÙ,

– İñÃ³İ³Ý Íñ³·ñ»ñÇ añ³ÍÁ ă»İù ĸ ß³ñáoÝ³İ³μ³ñ μ³ñ»É³İÇ
áoë³ÝáoÝ»ñÇ, ³ßÈ³ßáoİ³ÛÇ · μ³ñÓñ³·áoÛÝ

¹² Standards and Guidelines for Quality Assurance in the European
Higher Education Area. ENQA, Introduction to Parts 1, 2. Helsinki,
2007. (2nd edition).

İñÃáoÃŰ³Ý ³ŰÉ ß³Ñ»İÇóÝ»ñÇ ³Ñ³ÝÇŰáoÝùÝ»ñÇÝ
Ñ³Ű³ÑáoÝã,

- áñ³İÇ Űß³İáoŰÃÁ µáoÑ»ñáoŰ å»iù ħ ß³ñáoÝ³İ³µ³ñ
½³ñ·³óİÇ · Ėñ³ĖáoēİÇ,
- µáoÑ»ñÁ å»iù ħ Ñ³ßÍ»İİ³İ³ÝáoÃŰ³Ý İáÝİñ»İ
·áñÍÁÝÃ³óÝ»ñ Ý³Ė³İ»ē»Ý áñ³İÇ ³ã³ÑáfŰ³Ý · Ñ³İēİŰ³Ý
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Ý»ñ¹ñáoŰÝ»ñÇ Ñ³Ű³ñ,
- µáoÑ»ñÁ å»iù ħ áoÝ³İ ÉÇÝ»Ý Ñ³İēİ»Éáo áóēáoóŰ³Ý
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- áñ³İÇ ³ã³ÑáfŰ³Ý ·áñÍÁÝÃ³óÝ»ñÁ ãå»iù ħ
ē³ÑŰ³Ý³÷³İ»Ý İñÃ³İ³Ý ³ŰÉÁÝİñ³ÝùÝ»ñÇ
µ³¹Ű³¹Ű³ÝáoÃŰáoÝÁ · Ýáñ³ñ³İ³Ý
Ý³Ė³Ó»éÝáoÃŰáoÝÝ»ñÁ:
- ØÇ³Á³Ű³Ý³İ, ŰÇÇ³¹·³ŰÇÝ ÷áñÓÇ í»ñÉáoİáoÃŰáoÝÁ
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ù³Ō³ù³İ³ÝáoÃŰáoÝÁ İ³éáoó»ÉÇē, µ³óÇ í»ñÁ µ»ñİİ
ÁÝ¹Ñ³Ýáoñ áóŌ»ÝÇßÝ»ñÇó, µáoÑ»ñÝ ³é³ÇÝáñ¹íáoŰ
»Ý Ý³· Ñ»İ³Ű³É ēİ¹µáoÝùÝ»ñáfí.
- áñ³İÇ ³ã³ÑáfŰ³Ý µáoÑ³İ³Ý ù³Ō³ù³İ³ÝáoÃŰáoÝÁ
»ÉÝáoŰ ħ µáoÑÇ ³é³ù»ÉáoÃŰáoÝÇó áó ēİñ³İ»·Ç³İ³Ý

- Ý^{â³ŕ³}İÝ»ñÇó, Çēİ áñ³İÇ ·Ý³Ñ³ŕİÜ³Ý ·áñÍÁÝÃ³óÝ»ñÁ
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- Ý»ñùÇÝ · ³ñŕ³ùÇÝ ÷áñÓ³ùÝÝáoÃÛ³Ý »Ý »ÝÃ³İ³
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 - áñ³İÇ ·Ý³Ñ³ŕİÜ³Ý ·áñÍÁÝÃ³óÝ»ñÁ ÑÇÜÝíáóÜ »Ý
 ÇÝùÝ³·Ý³Ñ³ŕİÜ³Ý · ³ñŕ³ùÇÝ ³Ýİ³È ÷áñÓ³ùÝÝáoÃÛ³Ý
 é³óÇáÝ³É ½áo·İóÜ³Ý íñ³,
 - áñ³İÇ ³â³ÑáiÜ³Ý ·áñÍÁÝÃ³óÝ»ñáoÜ Ý»ñ·ñ³íŕÍ »Ý
 μáoÑÇ Ý»ñùÇÝ · ³ñŕ³ùÇÝ μáÉáñ ÑÇÜÝ³İ³Ý
 ß³Ñ»İÇóÝ»ñÁ,
 - áñ³İÇ ·Ý³Ñ³ŕİÜ³Ý í»ñ³μ»ñÛ³É Ñ³ŕ³ēİÇ
 »½ñ³İ³óáoÃÛáoÝÝ»ñ · áñ³İÇ İ³é³ŕ³ñÜ³Ý í»ñ³μ»ñÛ³É
 ·áñÍáoÝ áñáßáoÜÝ»ñ İñ»ÉÇ ĸ ÁÝ¹áoÝ»É ÛÇ³ÛÝ
 ÷³ēİ³İ³Ý iiÛ³ÉÝ»ñÇ · i»Õ»İ³íáoÃÛ³Ý ÑÇÜ³Ý íñ³:
 ´áoÑÁ â»iù ĸ áóÝ»Ý³ Ñ³Û³ñÃ»ù i»Õ»İ³ŕ³İ³Ý Ñ³Û³İ³ñ. ·
 i»ÈÝáÉá·Ç³Ý»ñ` áñ³İÇ ·Ý³Ñ³ŕİÜ³Ý ³ÝÑñ³Ã»ßİ
 i»Õ»İ³ŕ³İ³Ý Ñáèù»ñÇ Ó·³íáñÜ³Ý · İ³é³ŕ³ñÜ³Ý Ñ³Û³ñ,
 - áñ³İÇ ³â³ÑáiÜ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³İ³ÝáoÃÛ³Ý ßñç³Ý³İÝ»ñáoÜ
 Ó·³İ»ñáiŕÍ ³é³ç³ñ³ÝùÝ»ñÁ · ¹ñ³Ýó Çñ³İ³Ý³óÜ³Ý
 ³İÝİ³ÉíáÕ ³ñ¹ÛáoÝùÝ»ñÁ â»iù ĸ ÉÇÝ»Ý ÍáÝİñ»i,
 ã³÷»ÉÇ, Ñ³ē³Ý»ÉÇ, Çñ³ŕ»ē³İ³Ý · Å³Û³Ý³Íái
 ē³ÑÜ³Ý³÷³İŕÍ,

- $\mu\acute{\alpha}\tilde{\omicron}\tilde{\mathfrak{N}}\acute{\mathfrak{A}} \mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{u} \mathfrak{z} \acute{\alpha}\tilde{\omicron}\mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{Y}^3 \acute{\alpha}\mathfrak{n}^3\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{C} \cdot \mathfrak{Y}^3\tilde{\mathfrak{N}}^3\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{U}^3\mathfrak{Y} \cdot \acute{\alpha}\mathfrak{n}\acute{\mathfrak{I}}\acute{\mathfrak{A}}\mathfrak{Y}\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}^3\tilde{\omicron}\mathfrak{Y}$
 $\acute{\alpha}\tilde{\omicron}\tilde{\mathfrak{O}}\tilde{\mathfrak{O}}\acute{\alpha}\mathfrak{n}^1\acute{\alpha}\tilde{\mathfrak{O}} \acute{\mathfrak{E}}\mathfrak{C}^3\mathfrak{n}^1\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{u} \div^3\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{i}^3\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}\tilde{\mathfrak{O}}\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}^3\mathfrak{U}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{Y} \div^3\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}\mathfrak{a}\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}, \acute{\alpha}\mathfrak{n}\acute{\mathfrak{A}}$
 $\frac{1}{2}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{u}\tilde{\mathfrak{O}}\acute{\alpha}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{u} \mathfrak{z} \mu\acute{\alpha}\tilde{\omicron}\tilde{\mathfrak{N}}\mathfrak{C} \mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{u}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{Y} \mathfrak{I}^3\mathfrak{U}\mathfrak{a}\tilde{\alpha}\mathfrak{u},$
- $\mu\acute{\alpha}\tilde{\omicron}\tilde{\mathfrak{N}}\acute{\mathfrak{A}} \mathfrak{Y}^3\tilde{\mathfrak{E}}^3\mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{Y}\acute{\alpha}\mathfrak{u} \cdot \acute{\alpha}\mathfrak{n}\acute{\mathfrak{I}}^3\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{u} \mathfrak{z} \acute{\alpha}\mathfrak{n}\acute{\alpha}\mathfrak{B}^3\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{C}$
 $\acute{\mathfrak{A}}\mathfrak{Y}\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}^3\tilde{\omicron}^3\mathfrak{I}^3\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{n} \cdot \acute{\alpha}\mathfrak{n}^3\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{C} \mathfrak{a}^3\mathfrak{N}\acute{\alpha}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{U}^3\mathfrak{Y} \mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{n} \mathfrak{u}^3\tilde{\mathfrak{O}}^3\mathfrak{u}^3\mathfrak{I}^3\mathfrak{Y}\acute{\alpha}\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}\mathfrak{U}^3\mathfrak{Y} \cdot$
 $^3\mathfrak{U}\mathfrak{Y} \mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{n}^3\mathfrak{I}^3\mathfrak{Y}^3\tilde{\omicron}\mathfrak{Y}\acute{\alpha}\tilde{\mathfrak{O}} \tilde{\mathfrak{N}}^3\mathfrak{U}^3\mathfrak{I}^3\mathfrak{n}\cdot\mathfrak{C} \mathfrak{a}^3\mathfrak{n}\mu\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{n}^3\mathfrak{I}^3\mathfrak{Y} \mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{n}^3\mathfrak{Y}^3\mathfrak{U}^3\mathfrak{Y}$
 $\acute{\alpha}\tilde{\omicron} \mathfrak{Y}\acute{\alpha}\mathfrak{n}^3\tilde{\omicron}\mathfrak{U}^3\mathfrak{Y} \tilde{\mathfrak{N}}^3\mathfrak{U}^3\mathfrak{n}:$

$^2\mathfrak{U}\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{U} \acute{\mathfrak{A}}\mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{i}\tilde{\mathfrak{N}}^3\mathfrak{Y}\acute{\alpha}\mathfrak{n} \cdot \mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{n}\acute{\alpha}\mathfrak{i} \mathfrak{O}^3\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{u} \acute{\alpha}\mathfrak{n}^3\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{C} \mathfrak{a}^3\mathfrak{N}\acute{\alpha}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{U}^3\mathfrak{Y}$
 $\mu\acute{\alpha}\tilde{\omicron}\tilde{\mathfrak{N}}^3\mathfrak{I}^3\mathfrak{Y} \mathfrak{u}^3\tilde{\mathfrak{O}}^3\mathfrak{u}^3\mathfrak{I}^3\mathfrak{Y}\acute{\alpha}\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}\mathfrak{U}^3\mathfrak{Y} \mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{a}^3\mathfrak{I}^3\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{Y} \acute{\alpha}\tilde{\omicron} \tilde{\mathfrak{E}}\mathfrak{Y}^1\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{A}$
 $\mu\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{I} \mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{i}\frac{1}{2}\mu\acute{\alpha}\tilde{\omicron}\mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{u}\mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{C} \tilde{\mathfrak{N}}^3\mathfrak{B}^3\mathfrak{e}\acute{\alpha}\mathfrak{u}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{i}:$

$\acute{\alpha}\mathfrak{n}^3\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{C} \mathfrak{a}^3\mathfrak{N}\acute{\alpha}\mathfrak{i}\acute{\alpha}\mathfrak{u}\mathfrak{A} \tilde{\mathfrak{N}}^3\mathfrak{U}^3\mathfrak{E}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{n} \tilde{\mathfrak{N}}^3\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{i}^3\mathfrak{a}\tilde{\alpha}\mathfrak{u}\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{U}\acute{\alpha}\mathfrak{u}\mathfrak{Y} \mathfrak{z} \cdot$
 $\mathfrak{Y}\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}^3\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{u} \mathfrak{z} \tilde{\mathfrak{N}}\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{i}^3\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{Y} \mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{n}^3\mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{C}^3\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{I} \mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{i}\frac{1}{2}\mathfrak{Y} \mathfrak{4} \cdot \acute{\alpha}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{i}^3\mathfrak{e}\acute{\alpha}\mathfrak{u}\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{n}$
 $(^3\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{n}).$

- $\tilde{\mathfrak{N}}^3\mathfrak{U}^3\mathfrak{a}^3\mathfrak{i}^3\mathfrak{e}\tilde{\mathfrak{E}}^3\mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{u} \acute{\alpha}\mathfrak{n}^3\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{C} \mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{i}^3\mathfrak{Y}^1\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{Y},$
- $\acute{\alpha}\mathfrak{n}^3\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{C} \mathfrak{I}^3\mathfrak{e}^3\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{u},$
- $\acute{\alpha}\mathfrak{n}^3\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{C} \mathfrak{B}^3\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{a}\tilde{\alpha}\mathfrak{Y}^3\mathfrak{I}^3\mathfrak{Y} \mu^3\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{n}^3\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{u},$
- $\acute{\alpha}\mathfrak{n}^3\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{C} \tilde{\mathfrak{N}}^3\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{u} \mu\acute{\alpha}\tilde{\omicron}\tilde{\mathfrak{N}}\mathfrak{C} \mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{u} \cdot \mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{u}:$

$\mathfrak{D}^3\mathfrak{U}^3\mathfrak{a}^3\mathfrak{i}^3\mathfrak{e}\tilde{\mathfrak{E}}^3\mathfrak{Y}^3\mu^3\mathfrak{n}, \mathfrak{I}^3\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{E}\mathfrak{C} \mathfrak{z} \mathfrak{O}^3\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{E} \acute{\alpha}\mathfrak{n}^3\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{C} \mathfrak{a}^3\mathfrak{N}\acute{\alpha}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{U}^3\mathfrak{Y}$
 $\mu\acute{\alpha}\tilde{\omicron}\tilde{\mathfrak{N}}^3\mathfrak{I}^3\mathfrak{Y} \mathfrak{u}^3\tilde{\mathfrak{O}}^3\mathfrak{u}^3\mathfrak{I}^3\mathfrak{Y}\acute{\alpha}\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}\mathfrak{U}^3\mathfrak{Y} \mathfrak{4} \tilde{\mathfrak{N}}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{U}\mathfrak{Y}^3\mathfrak{I}^3\mathfrak{Y} \mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{a}^3\mathfrak{i}^3\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{A}.$

1. $\tilde{\mathfrak{N}}^3\mathfrak{U}^3\mathfrak{a}^3\mathfrak{i}^3\mathfrak{e}\tilde{\mathfrak{E}}^3\mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{E} \mu\acute{\alpha}\tilde{\omicron}\tilde{\mathfrak{N}}\mathfrak{C} \mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{A}^3\mathfrak{I}^3\mathfrak{Y} \mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{n}^3\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{A}$
 $\acute{\alpha}\mathfrak{n}^3\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{C} \mathfrak{a}^3\mathfrak{N}\acute{\alpha}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{U}^3\mathfrak{Y} \mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{u}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{Y} \cdot \mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{i}^3\mathfrak{u}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{Y}$
 $\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{i}^3\mathfrak{Y}^1\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{Y},$

2. ${}^3\mathfrak{a}^3\mathfrak{N}\acute{\mathfrak{a}}\mathfrak{i}}\mathfrak{E} \quad \mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{A}\acute{\mathfrak{a}}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{U}^3\mathfrak{Y} \quad \mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{n}^3\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{C} \quad \mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{}}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{N}^3\mathfrak{I}^3\mathfrak{Y}$
 ${}^3\mathfrak{n}^1\mathfrak{U}\acute{\mathfrak{a}}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{Y}^3\mathfrak{i}}\mathfrak{i} \quad \mathfrak{I}^3\mathfrak{e}^3\mathfrak{i}^3\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{U}\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{`} \quad \mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{n}^3\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{C} \quad \mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{}}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{u}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{Y}$
 ${}^3\mathfrak{a}^3\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{U}^3\mathfrak{Y} \cdot \mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{Y} \mathfrak{N}^3\mathfrak{U}^3\mathfrak{I}^3\mathfrak{n} \cdot \mathfrak{C} \mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{i}}\mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{U}^3\mathfrak{Y} \mathfrak{U}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{i},$
3. $\mathfrak{B}^3\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{Y}^3\mathfrak{I}^3\mathfrak{m}^3\mathfrak{n} \mathfrak{m}^3\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{n}^3\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{Y}}\mathfrak{E} \mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{A}^3\mathfrak{I}^3\mathfrak{Y} \mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{n}^3 \cdot \mathfrak{n}}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{C} \mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{n}^3\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{`}$
 ${}^3\mathfrak{B}\mathfrak{E}^3\mathfrak{i}^3\mathfrak{B}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{I}^3\mathfrak{U}\mathfrak{C}, \quad \mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{e}^3\mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{Y}}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{C} \quad \cdot \quad \mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{C} \quad {}^3\mathfrak{U}\mathfrak{E}$
 $\mathfrak{B}^3\mathfrak{N}}\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{Y}}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{C} \mathfrak{a}^3\mathfrak{N}^3\mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{U}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{u}\mathfrak{Y}}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{Y} \mathfrak{N}^3\mathfrak{U}^3\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{a},$
4. $\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{i}^3\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{U}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{Y} \mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{i}}\mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{I}}\mathfrak{E} \mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{C} \mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{A}^3\mathfrak{I}^3\mathfrak{Y} \mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{n}^3 \cdot \mathfrak{n}}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{C}$
 $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{n}^3\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{C} \mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{I}^3\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{U}^3\mathfrak{U}\mathfrak{m} \mathfrak{A}^3\mathfrak{c}^3\mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{U}^3\mathfrak{Y} \cdot \mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{n}^3\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{C} \mathfrak{N}^3\mathfrak{U}^3\mathfrak{n}$
 $\mathfrak{N}^3\mathfrak{B}\mathfrak{i}}\mathfrak{i}^3\mathfrak{I}^3\mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{U}^3\mathfrak{Y} \mathfrak{U}}\mathfrak{E}^3\mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{1}\mathfrak{2}\mathfrak{U}\mathfrak{Y}}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{C} \quad \mathfrak{1}\mathfrak{2}^3\mathfrak{n} \cdot {}^3\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{U}^3\mathfrak{Y}$
 $\mathfrak{U}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{i}:$

${}^2\mathfrak{U}\mathfrak{e} \quad \mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{a}^3\mathfrak{i}^3\mathfrak{I}^3\mathfrak{Y}}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{o} \mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{E}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{U} \quad \mathfrak{Y}}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{n}^3\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{C} \quad {}^3\mathfrak{a}^3\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{U}^3\mathfrak{Y} \quad \mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{N}^3\mathfrak{I}^3\mathfrak{Y}$
 $\mathfrak{u}^3\mathfrak{O}^3\mathfrak{u}^3\mathfrak{I}^3\mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{U}^3\mathfrak{Y} \mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{U}\mathfrak{Y}^3\mathfrak{I}^3\mathfrak{Y} \mathfrak{E}\mathfrak{Y}^1\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{Y}}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{A}.$

- $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{n}^1}\mathfrak{E} \mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{A}^3\mathfrak{I}^3\mathfrak{Y} \mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{n}^3 \cdot \mathfrak{n}}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{C} \mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{i}^3\mathfrak{Y}^1\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{Y}}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{C} \quad (\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{A}^3\mathfrak{I}^3\mathfrak{Y},$
 ${}^3\mathfrak{i}^3\mathfrak{i}}\mathfrak{U}\mathfrak{C}^3\mathfrak{I}^3\mathfrak{Y}) \quad \cdot \quad \mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{n}^3\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{C} \quad {}^3\mathfrak{a}^3\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{U}^3\mathfrak{Y} \quad \mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{A}^3\mathfrak{o}^3\mathfrak{I}^3\mathfrak{n} \cdot \mathfrak{n}}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{C}$
 $\mathfrak{U}\mathfrak{B}^3\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{U}\mathfrak{Y} \mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o} \mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{n}^3\mathfrak{I}^3\mathfrak{Y}^3\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{U}\mathfrak{A},$
- ${}^3\mathfrak{a}^3\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{i}}\mathfrak{E} \mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{n}^3 \cdot \mathfrak{n}}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{C} \quad \mathfrak{1}^3\mathfrak{e}^3\mathfrak{i}^3\mathfrak{Y}^1\mathfrak{U}^3\mathfrak{Y} \quad \cdot \quad \mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{U}\mathfrak{Y}^3\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{U}^3\mathfrak{Y}$
 $\cdot \mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{A}^3\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{Y}}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{C}, \quad \mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{A}^3\mathfrak{I}^3\mathfrak{Y} \quad \mathfrak{e}}\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{Y}}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{C} \quad (\mathfrak{1}^3\mathfrak{e}^3\mathfrak{E}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{e}^3\mathfrak{I}^3\mathfrak{Y},$
 $\mathfrak{i}}\mathfrak{O}}\mathfrak{I}^3\mathfrak{i}^3\mathfrak{I}^3\mathfrak{Y}, \quad \mathfrak{y}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{1}\mathfrak{2}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{I}^3\mathfrak{I}^3\mathfrak{Y}) \quad \cdot \quad \mathfrak{u}\mathfrak{A}^3\mathfrak{Y}^1\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{I} \quad \mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{U}\mathfrak{Y}^3\mathfrak{I}^3\mathfrak{Y}$
 $\mathfrak{I}^3\mathfrak{e}^3\mathfrak{U}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{U}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{Y}}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{C} \quad \mathfrak{N}^3\mathfrak{U}^3\mathfrak{a}^3\mathfrak{i}^3\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{E}^3\mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{U}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{A} \quad \mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{n}^3\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{C}$
 $\mathfrak{e}^3\mathfrak{N}^3\mathfrak{U}^3\mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{i}^3\mathfrak{I} \mathfrak{Y}}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{u}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{Y} \quad \cdot \quad {}^3\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{i}^3\mathfrak{u}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{Y} \mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{i}^3\mathfrak{Y}^1\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{Y}}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{Y},$
- ${}^3\mathfrak{a}^3\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{i}}\mathfrak{E} \quad \mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{n}^3 \cdot \mathfrak{n}}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{C} \quad \mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{U}\mathfrak{Y}^3\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{U}^3\mathfrak{Y} \quad \mathfrak{c}^3\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{i}^3\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{C}$
 $\mathfrak{Y}}\mathfrak{E}\mathfrak{u}^3\mathfrak{U}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{Y} \quad {}^3\mathfrak{n}^1\mathfrak{U}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{u}\mathfrak{Y}}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{C} \quad \mathfrak{N}^3\mathfrak{U}^3\mathfrak{a}^3\mathfrak{i}^3\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{E}^3\mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{U}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{A}$
 ${}^3\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{i}^3\mathfrak{u}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{Y} \quad \mathfrak{a}^3\mathfrak{N}^3\mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{Y}}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{Y} \quad ({}^3\mathfrak{B}\mathfrak{E}^3\mathfrak{i}^3\mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{u}^3\mathfrak{U}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{Y} \quad \mathfrak{y}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{Y}}\mathfrak{n},$
 $\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{U}\mathfrak{a}}\mathfrak{i}}\mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{Y}}\mathfrak{n}) \quad \cdot \quad \mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{n}^3\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{O} \quad \cdot \mathfrak{Y}^3\mathfrak{N}^3\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{U}^3\mathfrak{Y} \quad \mathfrak{N}^3\mathfrak{U}^3\mathfrak{I}^3\mathfrak{n} \cdot \mathfrak{n}}\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{C}$

- İ³ñáÔáoÃÛáoÝÁ` Ñ³ı³ēı»Éáo »Éù³ÛÇÝ
 ³ñ¹ÛáoÝùÝ»ñÇ Ó»éùμ»ñÛ³Ý ³ÝÑñ³Ã»βı ³ēıÇ×³ÝÁ,
- μ³ó³Ñ³Ûı»É áñ³İÇ İ³é³ı³ñÛ³Ý Ñ³Û³ñ ³é³ÇÝ³ÛÇÝ
 ĖÝ¹ÇñÝ»ñÝ áõ ·ánÍáÝÝ»ñÁ, áÉ³Ý³íañ»É áñ³İÇ
 ³ã³ÑáiÛ³Ý ÑÇÛÝ³İ³Ý ·ánÍáÝÃ³óÝ»ñÁ,
 - áñáb»É μáoÑÇ áñ³İÇ ³ã³ÑáiÛ³Ý Ñ³Û³İ³ñ·Ç İ³éáoóı³İùÁ,
 â³ı³ēİ³Ýı³áoÃÛáoÝÝ»ñÇ μ³BÉáoÛÁ ³é³ÝÓÇÝ
 ûÕ³İÝ»ñÇ ÛÇç·, Ñ³Û³İ³ñ·Ç Ó·ı³íañÛ³Ý ÷áoÉ»ñÇ
 Ñ³Çáñ¹İ³ÝáoÃÛáoÝÁ,
 - Ñ³ı³ēı»É μáoÑÇ İñÃ³İ³Ý Íñ³·ñ»ñÇ · áñ³İÇ Ý»ñùÇÝ
 ³ã³ÑáiÛ³Ý Ñ³Û³İ³ñ·Ç ³ñ¹ÛáoÝı³ı³áoÃÛáoÝÝ áõ
 Ñ³Û³ã³ı³ēİ³ÝáoÃÛáoÝÁ áñ³İÇ ·Ý³Ñ³ıÛ³Ý Ý»ñùÇÝ ·
 ³ñı³ùÇÝ ēı³Ý¹³ñıÝ»ñÇÝ,
 - ē³ÑÛ³Ý»É áñ³İÇ ³ã³ÑáiÛ³Ý Ñ³Û³ñ μáoÑÇ
 (ēıáñ³μ³Ã³ÝáoÛÝ»ñÇ) Ñ³Bı»ıı³İ³ÝáoÃÛ³Ý Ó·»ñÝ áõ
 á³ñμ»ñ³İ³ÝáoÃÛáoÝÁ,
 - ³ã³Ñái»É áñ³İÇ ³ã³ÑáiÛ³Ý ·ánÍáÝÃ³óÝ»ñÇ
 Ã³÷³ÝóÇİáoÃÛáoÝÁ, μáoÑ³İ³Ý Ñ³Û³ÛÝùÇ
 ³é³ı»É³·áoÛÝ Ý»ñ·ñ³íaõÛÁ, Íñ³·ñ»ñÇ í»ñ³μ»ñÛÉ
 Ñ³Ýñ³ÛÇÝ ı»Õ»İ³ı³áoÃÛ³Ý ûμÛ»İıÇİáoÃÛáoÝÝ áõ
 ³ñ¹Ç³İ³ÝáoÃÛáoÝÁ,
 - μáoÑÇ ³é³ù»ÉáoÃÛ³ÝÝ áõ ēıñ³ı»·Ç³İ³Ý Ýã³ı³İÝ»ñÇÝ
 Ñ³Û³ÑáoÝá` Ýã³ı³İ³áoÕÕ»É áõēáoóÛ³Ý áñ³İÇ
 β³ñáoÝı³İ³Ý μ³ñÓñ³óÛ³Ý μáoÑ³İ³Ý é³ı²Û³ı³áoÃÛ³Ý

Ùß³ÍáõÙÝ áõ Çñ³·ánÍáõÙÁ, Ýª³ëï»É µáõÑáõÙ án³İÇ
 Ùß³ÍáõÛÁÇ ½³ñ·³õÙ³ÝÁ:

3. án³İÇ ³ª³ÑáíÙ³Ý µáõÑ³İ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³İ³ÝáõÃÛ³Ý ÑÇÙÝ³İ³Ý áõÕÕáõÃÛáõÝÝ»ñÁ/³ëª»İİÝ»ñÁ

- án³İÇ ³ª³ÑáíÙ³Ý í»ñÁ µ»ñíÍ ENQA ëï³Ý¹³ñİÇ
 áõÕ»ÝÇßÝ»ñÝ ÁÝ¹·ÍáõÙ »Ý áñáß³İÇ ÑÇÙÝ³Ñ³ñó»ñ,
 áñáÝù ª»iù ħ ³ÝÑñ³Ã»ßíáñ»Ý ßáß³÷í»Ý
 ù³Õ³ù³İ³ÝáõÃÛ³Ý Ó·³İ»ñªÙ³Ý Ù»ç: êíáñ· µ»ñíáõÙ ħ
 ¹ñ³Ýó ÍáÕÙÝÝáñáßÇă ó³ÝİÁ` Çñ³·ánÍÙ³Ý »ñ³ßË³íáñíáÕ
 ÙÇÇáóÝ»ñÇ Á³ñÍáõÙáí: ²Ûë »ñ³ßË³íáñáõÃÛáõÝÝ»ñÁ
 İ³ñáÕ »Ý ÑÇÙù Íë³Û»É ù³Õ³ù³İ³ÝáõÃÛ³Ý Ùß³İÙ³Ý
 ÁÝÃ³óáõÙ:

- 1) Ðñ³µ»ñ³İóáõÃÛáõÝÁ/÷áËİ³ª³İóáõÃÛáõÝÁ
 ¹ë³³³Ý¹Ù³Ý · Ñ»i³¹/²áí³İ³Ý ·ánÍÁÝÃ³óÝ»ñÇ ÙÇÇ·.
- ‘áÉáÝÇ³ÛÇ ·ánÍÁÝÃ³óÇ 3-ñ¹ ³ëİÇ×³ÝÇ İ³ÛñçáÕ
 ·Ç³İñÃ³İ³Ý Íñ³·ñÇ Ó·³íáñáõÙ · ½³ñ·³óáõÙ (»íñáª³İ³Ý
 i»ñÙÇÝÝ»ñái ¹áííáñ³İ³Ý, ÐÐ ûñ»Ýë¹ñáõÃÛ³Ûµ`
 Ñ»i³¹/²áíáÕÇ Íñ³·Çñ),
- ¹ë³Ëáë³İ³Ý İ³½ÙÇ ³×áÕ Ý»ñ·ñ³í³ÍáõÃÛáõÝ
 Ñ»i³¹/²áí³İ³Ý Ý³Ë³·Í»ñáõÙ · Ñ³ëİÇù³ÛÇÝ ·Ç³İ³Ý
 ³ßË³íáõÝ»ñÇ ÁÝ¹É³ÛÝíáÕ Ù³ë³Ý³İóáõÃÛáõÝ
 áõëáõÙÝ³İ³Ý ·ánÍÁÝÃ³óáõÙ,

- $\hat{U}^3 \cdot \zeta \ddot{e} i \tilde{n} \acute{a} \ddot{e} \zeta \quad \acute{I} \tilde{n}^3 \cdot \tilde{n} \zeta \quad \tilde{N} \gg i^{31/2} \acute{a} i^3 \ddot{I}^3 \acute{Y} \quad \acute{a} \ddot{o} \ddot{O} \ddot{r}^3 \acute{I} \acute{a} \ddot{o} \tilde{A} \hat{U}^3 \hat{U} \mu$
 $\acute{I} \acute{a} \ddot{O} \hat{U} \acute{Y} \acute{a} \tilde{n} \acute{a} \tilde{B} \acute{a} \ddot{o} \hat{U}, \quad {}^3 i \gg \acute{Y}^3 \ddot{E} \acute{a} \ddot{e} \acute{a} \ddot{o} \tilde{A} \hat{U} \acute{a} \ddot{o} \acute{Y} \acute{Y} \gg \tilde{n} \zeta \quad \tilde{A} \gg \hat{U} {}^3 i \zeta \hat{I}^3 \hat{U} \zeta$
 $\beta^3 \ddot{O} \ddot{I}^3 \acute{a} \ddot{o} \hat{U} \quad \mu \acute{a} \ddot{o} \tilde{N} \zeta \cdot \zeta i^3 \ddot{I}^3 \acute{Y} \quad \acute{Y}^3 \ddot{E}^3 \cdot \acute{I} \gg \tilde{n} \zeta \quad \tilde{N} \gg i,$
 - $\tilde{N} \gg i^{31/2} \acute{a} i^3 \ddot{I}^3 \acute{Y} \quad i^3 \tilde{n} \tilde{n} \gg \tilde{n} \zeta \quad \acute{Y} \gg \tilde{n} \hat{U} \acute{a} \ddot{o} \acute{I} \acute{a} \ddot{o} \hat{U} \quad \mu \ddot{I}^3 \ddot{E}^3 i \tilde{n} \zeta \quad \acute{I} \tilde{n} \tilde{A}^3 \ddot{I}^3 \acute{Y}$
 $\acute{I} \tilde{n}^3 \cdot \tilde{n} \gg \tilde{n} \acute{a} \ddot{o} \hat{U},$
 - $\ddot{e} \acute{a} \acute{I} \acute{a} \tilde{n} \acute{a} \ddot{O} \acute{Y} \gg \tilde{n} \zeta \quad (\acute{a} \ddot{o} \ddot{e}^3 \acute{Y} \acute{a} \ddot{O} \acute{Y} \gg \tilde{n} \zeta, \quad \hat{U}^3 \cdot \zeta \ddot{e} i \tilde{n}^3 \acute{Y} i \acute{Y} \gg \tilde{n} \zeta,$
 ${}^3 \ddot{e} \acute{a} \zeta \tilde{n}^3 \acute{Y} i \acute{Y} \gg \tilde{n} \zeta) \quad \acute{A} \acute{Y}^1 \acute{E}^3 \hat{U} \acute{Y} \acute{I} \acute{a} \ddot{O} \quad \acute{Y} \gg \tilde{n} \cdot \tilde{n}^3 \acute{I} \acute{a} \ddot{o} \hat{U} \quad \mu \acute{a} \ddot{o} \tilde{N} \zeta$
 $\tilde{N} \gg i^{31/2} \acute{a} i^3 \ddot{I}^3 \acute{Y} \quad \acute{Y}^3 \ddot{E}^3 \cdot \acute{I} \gg \tilde{n} \acute{a} \ddot{o} \hat{U} \quad \cdot \quad \tilde{N} \gg i^{31/2} \acute{a} i^3 \ddot{I}^3 \acute{Y} \quad \ddot{E} \hat{U} \mu \gg \tilde{n} \acute{a} \ddot{o} \hat{U},$
 - ${}^3 i \gg \acute{Y}^3 \ddot{E} \acute{a} \ddot{e}^3 \ddot{I}^3 \acute{Y} \quad \cdot \quad {}^3 \hat{U} \acute{E} \quad \tilde{N} \gg i^{31/2} \acute{a} i^3 \acute{a} \ddot{o} \tilde{A} \hat{U} \acute{a} \ddot{o} \acute{Y} \acute{Y} \gg \tilde{n} \zeta$
 ${}^3 \tilde{n}^1 \hat{U} \acute{a} \ddot{o} \acute{Y} \hat{U} \acute{Y} \gg \tilde{n} \zeta \quad \acute{I} \zeta \tilde{n}^3 \acute{e} \acute{a} \ddot{o} \hat{U} \quad \acute{a} \ddot{o} \ddot{e} \acute{a} \ddot{o} \hat{U} \acute{Y}^3 \ddot{I}^3 \acute{Y} \quad \cdot \acute{a} \tilde{n}^1 \acute{A} \acute{Y} \tilde{A}^3 \acute{o} \acute{a} \ddot{o} \hat{U}$
 $(\acute{Y} \acute{a} \tilde{n} \quad {}^{13} \ddot{e} \acute{A} \acute{Y} \tilde{A}^3 \acute{o} \acute{Y} \gg \tilde{n}, \quad \acute{E}^3 \mu \acute{a} \tilde{n}^3 i \acute{a} \tilde{n} \quad \div \acute{a} \tilde{n} \acute{O} \gg \tilde{n}, \quad \acute{a} \ddot{o} \ddot{e} \acute{a} \ddot{o} \hat{U} \acute{Y}^3 \ddot{I}^3 \acute{Y}$
 $\acute{Y}^3 \ddot{E}^3 \cdot \acute{I} \gg \tilde{n} \quad \cdot \quad {}^3 \hat{U} \acute{E} \acute{Y}),$
 - $\zeta \acute{Y} \acute{Y} \acute{a} i^3 \acute{o} \zeta \acute{a} \acute{Y} \quad \acute{I} \tilde{n} \tilde{A}^3 \ddot{I}^3 \acute{Y} \quad i \gg \ddot{E} \acute{Y} \acute{a} \acute{E} \acute{a} \cdot \zeta^3 \acute{Y} \gg \tilde{n} \zeta \quad {}^{1/2} {}^3 \tilde{n} \cdot {}^3 \acute{o} \acute{a} \ddot{o} \hat{U},$
 - $\cdot \zeta i^3 \hat{U} \gg \tilde{A} \acute{a}^1 \ddot{I}^3 \acute{Y} \quad \mu \acute{Y} \acute{a} \ddot{o} \hat{U} \tilde{A} \zeta \quad {}^3 \beta \ddot{E}^3 i^3 \acute{Y} \hat{U} \acute{Y} \gg \tilde{n} \zeta \quad {}^{1/2} {}^3 \tilde{n} \cdot {}^3 \acute{o} \acute{a} \ddot{o} \hat{U}:$
- 2) $\acute{a} \ddot{o} \tilde{N} \zeta \quad \acute{e}^{31/2} \hat{U}^3 i^3 \tilde{n} \acute{a} \ddot{o} \tilde{A} \hat{U}^3 \acute{Y} \quad \acute{O} \cdot {}^3 \acute{I} \acute{a} \tilde{n} \acute{a} \ddot{o} \hat{U} \quad \acute{a} \tilde{n}^3 \acute{I} \zeta \quad \cdot \quad \acute{a} \tilde{n}^3 \acute{I} \zeta$
 $\ddot{e} i^3 \acute{Y} {}^{13} \tilde{n} i \acute{Y} \gg \tilde{n} \zeta \quad \acute{I} \gg \tilde{n}^3 \mu \gg \tilde{n} \hat{U}^3 \acute{E}.$
- $\mu \acute{a} \ddot{o} \tilde{N} \zeta \quad {}^3 \acute{e}^3 \hat{U} \gg \acute{E} \acute{a} \ddot{o} \tilde{A} \hat{U}^3 \acute{Y} \quad \acute{O} \cdot {}^3 \acute{I} \gg \tilde{n} \acute{a} \hat{U}^3 \acute{Y} \quad \hat{U} \gg \zeta \quad \cdot \quad \ddot{e} i \tilde{n}^3 i \gg \cdot \zeta^3 \ddot{I}^3 \acute{Y}$
 $\acute{Y} \acute{a}^3 i^3 \ddot{I}^3 \gg \tilde{n} \acute{a} \ddot{o} \hat{U} / \ddot{E} \acute{Y}^1 \zeta \tilde{n} \acute{Y} \gg \tilde{n} \acute{a} \ddot{o} \hat{U} \quad \acute{a} \tilde{n}^3 \acute{I} \zeta \quad {}^3 \acute{a}^3 \tilde{N} \acute{a} i \hat{U}^3 \acute{Y} \quad \cdot$
 $\beta^3 \tilde{n} \acute{a} \ddot{o} \acute{Y}^3 \ddot{I}^3 \acute{Y} \quad \mu^3 \tilde{n} \gg \acute{E}^3 i \hat{U}^3 \acute{Y} \quad \acute{a} \ddot{o} \ddot{O} \gg \acute{Y} \zeta \beta \acute{Y} \gg \tilde{n} \zeta \quad {}^3 \hat{U} \tilde{n}^3 \cdot \tilde{n} \acute{a} \ddot{o} \hat{U},$
 - ${}^3 \ddot{I}^3 \gg \hat{U} \zeta^3 \ddot{I}^3 \acute{Y} \quad \cdot \quad \acute{I} \tilde{n} \tilde{A}^3 \ddot{I}^3 \acute{Y} \quad \ddot{e} i^3 \acute{Y} {}^{13} \tilde{n} i \acute{Y} \gg \tilde{n} \zeta \quad \hat{U} \beta^3 i \hat{U}^3 \acute{Y} \quad \gg \tilde{n}^1 \tilde{n}^3 \cdot$
 $\acute{A}^3 \hat{U} \ddot{I} \gg i \quad \acute{a} \acute{E}^3 \acute{Y}^3 \acute{I} \acute{a} \tilde{n} \acute{a} \ddot{o} \hat{U} \quad \mu \acute{a} \ddot{o} \tilde{N} \zeta \quad \acute{I} \tilde{n} \tilde{A}^3 \ddot{I}^3 \acute{Y}$
 $\acute{I} \tilde{n}^3 \cdot \tilde{n} \gg \tilde{n} \zeta / \hat{U}^3 \ddot{e} \acute{Y}^3 \cdot \zeta i \acute{a} \ddot{o} \tilde{A} \hat{U} \acute{a} \ddot{o} \acute{Y} \acute{Y} \gg \tilde{n} \zeta \quad \tilde{N}^3 \hat{U}^3 \tilde{n} \quad \mu^3 \tilde{n} \acute{O} \cdot$
 $\tilde{n}^3 \cdot \acute{a} \ddot{o} \hat{U} \acute{Y} \quad \acute{I} \tilde{n} \tilde{A} \acute{a} \ddot{o} \tilde{A} \hat{U}^3 \acute{Y} \quad \acute{a} \tilde{n}^3 i^3 \acute{I} \acute{a} \tilde{n} \acute{a} \ddot{o} \hat{U} \acute{Y} \gg \tilde{n} \zeta \quad {}^{31/2} \cdot {}^3 \hat{U} \zeta^3 \acute{Y}$
 $\tilde{N} \gg \acute{Y} \hat{U} \zeta \quad (\beta \tilde{n} \zeta^3 \acute{Y}^3 \acute{I} \zeta) \quad \tilde{N} \zeta \hat{U}^3 \acute{Y} \quad i \tilde{n}^3,$

– áóēáoóÙ³Ý áñ³İÇ ß³ñáoÝ³İ³Ý µ³ñ»É³İÙ³Ý µáoÑ³İ³Ý
 é³¹⁄₂Ù³İ³ñáoÃÛ³Ý Ùß³İáoÙ` µáoÑÇ ³é³ù»ÉáoÃÛ³ÝÝ áó
 é³¹⁄₂Ù³İ³ñ³İ³Ý Ý³³İ³İÝ»ñÇÝ Ñ³Ù³ÑáoÝã:

3) áñ³İÇ ³³³ÑáfÙ³Ý µáoÑ³İ³Ý Ñ³Ù³İ³ñ·Ç İ³¹⁄₂Ù³İ»ñáoÙ.

– áñ³İÇ ³³³ÑáfÙ³Ý Ùá¹»ÉÇ ÁÝñáoÃÛáoÝ/Ùß³İáoÙ,

– áñ³İÇ ³³³ÑáfÙ³Ý Ñ³Ù³İ³ñ·Ç İ³éáoóİ³İùÇ · İ³¹⁄₂Ù³İ»ñ³İ³Ý
 ëË»Ù³ÛÇ áñááoÙ` µáoÑÇ İ³é³İñÙ³Ý ·áñÍáÖ
 Ñ³Ù³İ³ñ·Ç ßñÇ³Ý³İÝ»ñáoÙ,

– Ù»Ë³ÝÇ¹⁄₂ÙÝ»ñÇ Ùß³İáoÙ` áñ³İÇ ³³³ÑáfÙ³Ý
 ·áñÍÁÝÃ³óÝ»ñÇ İ³é³İñÙ³Ý · í»ñ³ÑēÍáÖáoÃÛ³Ý
 Ñ³Ù³ñ,

– áñ³İÇ ³³³ÑáfÙ³Ý »ÝÃ³Ñ³Ù³İ³ñ·Ç Ó³íáñáoÙ µáoÑÇ
 Ûáoñ³ù³ÝÃÛáoñ ëíáñ³µ³Á³ÝáoÙáoÙ:

4) áñ³İÇ ³³³ÑáfÙ³Ý µáoÑ³İ³Ý Ñ³Ù³İ³ñ·áoÙ
 ëíáñ³µ³Á³ÝáoÙÝ»ñÇ, İ³éáoÙóÝ»ñÇ · á³İáÝ³İ³ñ
 ³ÝÓ³Ýó á³İëË³ÝíáoÃÛáoÝÝ»ñÇ ë³ÑÙ³ÝáoÙ.

– áñ³İÇ é³¹⁄₂Ù³İ³ñáoÃÛ³Ý Ùß³İáoÙ Ù³ëÝ³×ÛáoÖ³ÛÇÝ,
 ý³ÍáoÉİ»İ³ÛÇÝ (¹»á³ñİ³Ù»Ýİ³ÛÇÝ) Ù³İ³ñ¹³İÝ»ñáoÙ`
 áñ³İÇ ³³³ÑáfÙ³Ý µáoÑ³İ³Ý é³¹⁄₂Ù³İ³ñáoÃÛ³ÝÁ
 Ñ³Ù³ÑáoÝã,

– á³ñİ³íáñáoÃÛáoÝÝ»ñÇ · áñÍ³éáoÛÁÝ»ñÇ Ñēİİ
 İ³ñ³ÝÇ³íáoÙ µáoÑÇ · ëíáñ³µ³Á³ÝáoÙÝ»ñÇ, ÇÝää»ë
 Ý³· İ³é³İñÙ³Ý İ³ñµ»ñ Ù³İ³ñ¹³İÝ»ñÇ ÛÇÇ·,

– Íñ³·ñ³ÛÇÝ ÃÇÙ»ñÇÝ · ¹ñ³Ýó Õ»İ³³ñÝ»ñÇÝ Ý»ñİ³Û³óíáÕ ă³Ñ³ÝÇÝ»ñÇ ẽ³ÑÛ³ÝáoÙ` İñÃ³İ³Ý Íñ³·ñ»ñÇ ăñ³İÇ ẽ³Ý¹³ñ¹Ý»ñÇ ă³Ñă³ÝÙ³Ý · ăñ³İÇ µ³ñ»É³¹Ù³Ý Ñ³Ù³ñ:

5) àõẽ³ÝáÕÝ»ñÇ Ý»ñ·ñ³íáoÙÁ ăñ³İÇ ă³ÑăíÙ³Ý ·ăñÍÁÝÃ³óÝ»ñáoÙ.

– ăñ³İÇ ă³ÑăíÙ³Ý µáoÑ³İ³Ý Ñ³Ù³İ³ñ·áoÙ áõẽ³ÝáÕİ³Ý İ³½Ù³İ»ñăáoÃÛáoÝÝ»ñÇ (áõẽ³ÝáÕİ³Ý ĖăñÑáoñ¹Ý»ñÇ) ¹»ñÇ · ă³³ẽË³Ý³íáoÃÛ³Ý ẽ³ÑÛ³ÝáoÙ,

– ăñ³İÇ ă³ÑăíÙ³Ý µáoÑ³İ³Ý µáĖăñ ·ăñÍÁÝÃ³óÝ»ñáoÙ áõẽ³ÝáÕÝ»ñÇ Ñ³Ù³ñĀ»ù Û³ẽÝ³İáoáoÃÛ³Ý ă³ÑăíáoÙ,

– İñÃ³İ³Ý Íñ³·ñ»ñÇ · ¹ẽ³Ėăẽ³İ³Ý İ³½ÙÇ ·Ý³Ñ³¹Ù³Ý ·ăñÍÁÝÃ³óÝ»ñáoÙ áõẽ³ÝáÕÝ»ñÇ ¹»ñÇ Û»İ³áoÙ:

6) ø³Õ³ù³İ³ÝáoÃÛ³Ý Çñ³İ³Ý³óÙ³Ý, ÛáÝÇÃăñÇÝ·Ç · í»ñ³Ý³ÛÙ³Ý áõÕÇÝ»ñ.

– ù³Õ³ù³İ³ÝáoÃÛ³Ý Ó·³İ»ñăáoÙ ă³BíáÝ³İ³Ý ÷³ẽ³İÃÕÃÇ ĩ»èùái · Ñ³ẽ³³íáoÙ µáoÑÇ ·Ç³İ³Ý ĖăñÑăñ¹Ç İáÕÙÇó,

– ù³Õ³ù³İ³ÝáoÃÛ³Ý Ó·³íăñÙ³Ý · Çñ³İ³Ý³óÙ³Ý Ñ³Ù³ñ ă³³ẽË³Ý³íáo ă³BíáÝ³³ñ ³ÝÓÇ (é»İíăñ, ăñăé»İíăñ) ÁÝíăáoÙ · Ýñ³ ă³ñ³İ³ÝáoÃÛáoÝÝ»ñÇ ẽ³ÑÛ³ÝáoÙ,

– ù³Õ³ù³İ³ÝáoÃÛ³Ý ÛáÝÇÃăñÇÝ·Ç · í»ñ³Ý³ÛÙ³Ý Ñ³Ù³ñ ă³³ẽË³Ý³íáo ÛñÙÝÇ (·Ç³İ³Ý ĖăñÑăñ¹,

ēīñ³ᵀ»·Ç³Ĭ³Ý åÉ³Ý³íāñÛ³Ý Ñ³ÝÓÝ³ÅáÕái) ÁÝīñáoÙ,
 ÛáÝÇÃāñÇÝ·Ç ∙ í»ñ³Ý³Û³Ý ÁÝÃ³õĬ³ñ·»ñÇ
 ë³ÑÛ³ÝáoÙ:

**4. °ñ³BĚ³íāñáoÃÛáoÝÝ»ñ āñ³ĬÇ ß³ñáoÝ³Ĭ³Ý
 μ³ñÓñ³óÛ³Ý é³½Û³Ĭ³ñáoÃÛ³Ý í»ñ³μ»ñÛ³É**

- āñ³ĬÇ ß³ñáoÝ³Ĭ³Ý μ³ñÓñ³óÛ³Ý é³½Û³Ĭ³ñáoÃÛáoÝÁ
 μáoñÇ āñ³ĬÇ ³ā³ÑáiÛ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³Ĭ³ÝáoÃÛ³Ý
 Ĭ³ñ·āñ³.áoÛÝ μ³Õ³ñÇāÝ ĸ, āñÁ ĬāííÍ ĸ ³ā³Ñái»Éáo
 ¹ë³Ĭ³Ý¹Û³Ý, áõëáoÙÝ³éáoÃÛ³Ý ∙ .Ý³Ñ³Û³Ý
 ·āñÍÁÝÃ³Ý»ñÇ āñ³ĬÇ ß³ñáoÝ³Ĭ³Ý ∙ Ĭ³ÛáoÝ μ³ñ»É³-
 íáoÙÁ` áõë³ÝáÕÝ»ñÇ ∙ ³BĚ³³ßáoĬ³ÛÇ ÷á÷áĒíáo
 ā³Ñ³ÝÇÛáoÝùÝ»ñÇÝ ∙ Ĭ³ÇùÝ»ñÇÝ Ñ³Û³ÑáoÝá:
- è³½Û³Ĭ³ñáoÃÛáoÝÁ ēī»ÕÍíáoÙ ĸ μáoñÇ ēīñ³ᵀ»·Ç³Ĭ³Ý
 åÉ³ÝÇ ÁÝ¹Ñ³Ýáoñ Ñ³Û³ᵀ»ùēīáoÙ ∙ Ñ³Û³ā³Ĭ³ëĚ³Ý³μ³ñ
 ³ñĬ³óáÉáoÙ ĸ ēīñ³ᵀ»·Ç³Ĭ³Ý åÉ³ÝÇ ë³ÑÛ³ÝÍ
 ³é³ÇÝ³ÛÝáoÃÛáoÝÝ»ñÁ ∙ ³é³Ç³ñÍ ĒÝ¹ÇñÝ»ñÁ āñ³ĬÇ
 ³ā³ÑáiÛ³Ý ∙ μ³ñÓñ³óÛ³Ý í»ñ³μ»ñÛ³É: ²ÛÝ Û»ĬÝ ĸ
 Ĭ³ñ·āñ³.áoÛÝ ³ÛÝ ÛÇçáoÝ»ñÇó, āñáÝóái
 ÇñĬ³Ý³óíáoÙ ĸ ēīñ³ᵀ»·Ç³Ĭ³Ý åÉ³ÝÁ:
- è³½Û³Ĭ³ñáoÃÛ³Ý ÑÇÛÝ³Ĭ³Ý Ýā³ĬÝ ĸ ēī»ÕÍ»É ∙
 ĬÇñ³ñĬ»É ³Ç³ĬóáÕ ³ñ¹ÛáoÝ³ᵀ»Ĭ Û»Ē³ÝÇ½ÛÝ»ñ μáoñÇ
 μáÉāñ Û³Ĭ³ñ¹ĬÝ»ñáoÙ áõëÛ³Ý āñ³ĬÇ Ĭ³ÛáoÝ ∙
 ß³ñáoÝ³Ĭ³Ý μ³ñÓñ³óÛ³Ý Ñ³Û³ñ, ÇÝāā»ë ∙ ēī»ÕÍ»É

Ý³Ë³¹ñÛ³ÉÝ»ñ áñ³İÇ Ûß³İáoÛÃÇ ³Ýß»Õ ½³ñ·³óÛ³Ý Ñ³Û³ñ:

- ØÇçáoÝ»ñÁ, áñáÝóái µáoÑÁ Ó·íáoÛ ħ ³á³Ñái»É áñ³İÇ ß³ñáoÝ³İ³Ý · İ³ÛáoÝ µ³ñÓñ³óáoÛÁ, ħ³á»ë İ³ËíÍ »Ý Ýñ³ áñáyÇÉÇó, ³é³ù»ÉáoÃÛáoÝÇó, áñ³İÇ Ó·íáñíÍ Ûß³İáoÛÃÇó, ëñ³»·Ç³İÝ Ýá³³İÝ»ñÇó, áñ³İÇ ÁÝññíÍ ù³Õ³ù³İ³ÝáoÃÛáoÝÇó áó Ý»ñáoÝ³İáoÃÛáoÝÇó: Ð³Û³á³³ëË³Ý³µ³ñ, áóÝ»Ý³Éái ÁÝ¹Ñ³Ýáoñ Ýá³³İÝ»ñ áñ³İÇ ß³ñáoÝ³İ³Ý µ³ñÓñ³óÛ³Ý áóÕóáoÃÛ³Ûµ, µáoÑ»ñÁ İ³ñáÕ »Ý ÁÝññ»É İ³ñµ»ñ Ûái»óáoÛÝ»ñ ³Û¹ Ýá³³İÝ»ñÇÝ Ñ³éÝ»Éáo Ñ³Û³ñ:
- âÝ³Û³Í Ûái»óáoÛÝ»ñÇ İ³ñµ»ñáoÃÛáoÝÝ»ñÇÝ, áñ³İÇ ³á³ÑáiÛ³Ý ³ëá³ñ»½áoÛ »íñáá³İ³Ý µáoÑ»ñÇ é³½Û³³ñ³İ³Ý ÷³ë³ÃÕÃ»ñÇ Ñ³Û³ñ³İ³Ý í»ñÉáoÍáoÃÛáoÝÁ ÃáoÛÉ ħ İ³ÉÇë ³é³ÝÓÝ³óÝ»É áñáß³İÇ ÁÝ¹Ñ³Ýáoñ áóÕ»ÝÇßÝ»ñ, áñáÝó µáoÑ»ñÁ Ñ»í·áoÛ »Ý áñ³İÇ µ³ñÓñ³óÛ³Ý Çñ»Ýó é³½Û³³ñáoÃÛáoÝÁ İ³éáoó»ÉÇë.
- áóëáoÛÝ³éáoÃÛ³Ý ÑÝ³ñ³íáñáoÃÛáoÝÝ»ñÇ · ÷áñÓÇ µ³ñ»É³íáoÛ Ý³ËÝ³İ³Ý á³ñ³ë³İ³ÝáoÃÛ³Ûµ İ³ñµ»ñ³órÍ áóë³ÝáÕ³İ³Ý Ñ³Û³İ³½ÛÇ Ñ³Û³ñ· áóëáoóÛ³Ý Û»ÃáiÝ»ñÇ · İñÃ³İ³Ý í»ËÝáÉá·Ç³Ý»ñÇ µ³½Û³½³Ý»ó-Û³Ý ÛÇçáoái,
- µ³ñÓñ³İ³ñ· ÇÝÝáfóÇáÝ İñÃ³İ³Ý Íñ³·ñ»ñÇ Ûß³İáoÛ · Çñ³İ³Ý³óáoÛ, áñáÝù µáfÝ¹İáoÃÛ³Ûµ · Û³íáoóÛ³Ý

Ó»ñáí ·ñ³íÇã »Ý áõe³ÝáÕÝ»ñÇ Ñ³Ù³ñ,
Ñ³Ù³ã³³³ëË³ÝáoÙ »Ý ·ánÍ³íáoÝ»ñÇ ..
Ù³ëÝ³·ÇíáoÃÙáoÝÝ»ñÇ ³ñ¹Ç ã³Ñ³ÝçÝ»ñÇÝ ..
μ³ñÓñ³óÝáoÙ »Ý ßñç³Ý³í³ñíÝ»ñÇ Í³é³ÙáoÝ³-
İáoÃÙáoÝÁ,

- áõe³Ù³Ý ³é³ç³ÇÙáoÃÙ³Ý μ³ñÓñ³óáoÙ` áõe³ÝáÕÝ»ñÇ
İñÃ³İ³Ý ß³Ñ³·ñ·é³ÍáoÃÙ³Ý .. ÇÝùÝáoñáoÙÝ
³ßË³³ÝùÇ ËÃ³ÝÙ³Ý, áõeáoóÙ³Ý áË³Ý³íáñÙ³Ý Ù»ç
Ýñ³Ýó ¹»ñ³İ³³ñáoÃÙ³Ý Ù»Í³óÙ³Ý .. İñÃ³İ³Ý ×İáoÝ
³ÛÉÁÝİñ³Ýù³ÛÇÝ áõÕ»·Í»ñÇ Ý»ñÙáoÍÙ³Ý ÙÇÇáoái,
- ·Ý³Ñ³¹Ù³Ý Ñ³Ù³İ³ñ·»ñÇ İ³³ñ»É³·ánÍáoÙ`
³é³ç³ÇÙáoÃÙáoÝÁ ËÃ³Ýáo ÇÝÝár³óÇáÝ
Ù»Ãá¹Ý»ñÇ .. İ»ËÝáÉá·ÇÝ»ñÇ İÇñ³éÙ³Ùμ,
- İñÃ³İ³Ý ÙÇÇ³İ³ÛñÇ μ³ñ»É³íáoÙ` ýÇ¹²Çİ³İ³Ý .. íÇñíáo³É
áoëáoÙÝ³İ³Ý »ÝÃ³İ³éáoóí³İùÝ»ñÇÝ, ¹³ë³³Ý¹Ù³ÝÝ áó
áoëáoÙÝ³éáoÃÙ³ÝÁ ³ç³İóáÕ Ù»Ë³ÝÇ¹²ÙÝ»ñÇ
¹²ñ·³óÙ³Ý .. ¹³ë³ËáëÝ»ñÇ áó áõe³ÝáÕÝ»ñÇ
İñÇùÝ»ñÇÝ ¹ñ³Ýó Ñ³Ù³ã³³³ëË³Ý»óÙ³Ý ×³Ý³ã³ñÑái,
- áõeáoóÙ³Ý İ³¹²Ù³İ»ñàÙ³Ý ³ÛÉÁÝİñ³Ýù³ÛÇÝ ×İáoÝ
Ó»ñÇ Ý»ñÙáoÍáoÙ` áõeáoóÙ³Ý .. ³ñí³¹ñ³İ³Ý
÷ánÓ³éáoÃÙ³Ý ÷áoÉ»ñÇ ¹²áo·³İóÙ³Ý, áõeáoóÙ³Ý
İ³¹²Ù³İ»ñàÙ³ÝÁ áái»ÝóÇ³É ·ánÍ³íáoÝ»ñÇ Ý»ñ·ñ³¹Ù³Ý,
Ñ³×³ËáoÙÝ»ñÇ ×İáoÝ é»ÅÇÙÝ»ñÇ .. áõeáoóÙ³Ý
ûÝÉ³ÛÝ Ó»ñÇ İÇñ³éÙ³Ý ÙÇÇáoái,

– ${}^{13}\text{e}^3\text{f}^3\text{Y}^1\text{U}^3\text{Y}$ $\text{án}^3\text{İÇ}$, ${}^3\text{n}^1\text{U}^1\text{áo}^3\text{Y}^3\text{ı}^1\text{ıáo}^3\text{A}^1\text{U}^3\text{Y}$.. $\text{U}^3\text{e}^3\text{Y}^3.\text{Ç}^3\text{İ}^3\text{Y}$
 $\text{ē}^3\text{Y}^1\text{I}^3\text{n}^1\text{rY}^1\text{»nÇ}$ $\text{Ēē}^3\text{ı}^3\text{áo}^3\text{U}^1$ ${}^{13}\text{e}^3\text{Ē}^3\text{á}^3\text{ē}^3\text{İ}^3\text{Y}$ $\text{İ}^3\text{1/2UÇ}$ $\text{án}^3\text{İ}^3\text{İ}^3\text{Y}$
 $\text{ó}^3\text{áo}^3\text{ó}^3\text{YÇB}^3\text{Y}^1\text{»nÇ}$ $\mu^3\text{n}^3\text{Ó}^3\text{n}^3\text{ó}^3\text{U}^3\text{Y}$, $\text{U}^3\text{e}^3\text{Y}^3.\text{Ç}^3\text{İ}^3\text{Y}$
 $\text{İ}^3\text{İ}^3\text{n}^3\text{»É}^3.\text{án}^1\text{U}^3\text{Y}$ $\text{İ}^3\text{n}^3.\text{n}^3\text{»nÇ}$ $\text{1/2n}^3.\text{ó}^3\text{U}^3\text{Y}$, $\text{U}^3\text{Y}^1\text{İ}^3\text{İ}^3\text{n}^3\text{A}^3\text{İ}^3\text{Y}$
 $\text{Y}^1\text{án}$ $\text{U}^1\text{»A}^1\text{Y}^1\text{»nÇ}$.. $\text{ı}^1\text{»Ē}^3\text{Y}^1\text{á}^3\text{É}^3.\text{Ç}^3\text{Y}^1\text{»nÇ}$ $\text{Y}^1\text{»nU}^1\text{áo}^3\text{İ}^3\text{U}^3\text{Y}$
 $\times^3\text{Y}^3\text{â}^3\text{n}^3\text{N}^3\text{ái}$:

■ $\text{ē}^3\text{1/2U}^3\text{İ}^3\text{n}^3\text{áo}^3\text{A}^1\text{U}^1\text{áo}^3\text{Y}^1\text{A}$ $\text{U}^3\text{B}^3\text{İ}^3\text{áo}^3\text{U}$ ı $\mu^3\text{áo}^3\text{NÇ}$ $\text{ē}^3\text{n}^3\text{ı}^1\text{»}.\text{Ç}^3\text{İ}^3\text{Y}$
 $\text{á}^3\text{É}^3\text{Y}^3\text{ı}^1\text{án}^3\text{U}^3\text{Y}$ $\text{N}^3\text{Y}^3\text{Ó}^3\text{Y}^3\text{A}^3\text{O}^3\text{áiÇ}$ $\text{İ}^3\text{áo}^3\text{UÇó}$ $\text{án}^3\text{»ē}$ $\mu^3\text{áo}^3\text{NÇ}$
 $\text{án}^3\text{İÇ}$ ${}^3\text{â}^3\text{N}^3\text{áiU}^3\text{Y}$.. $\mu^3\text{n}^3\text{Ó}^3\text{n}^3\text{ó}^3\text{U}^3\text{Y}$ $\text{ı}^3\text{O}^3\text{ı}^3\text{İ}^3\text{Y}^1\text{áo}^3\text{A}^1\text{U}^3\text{Y}$
 $\div^3\text{ē}^3\text{ı}^3\text{A}^3\text{O}^3\text{AÇ}$ $\mu^3\text{O}^3\text{ı}^3\text{n}^3\text{U}^3\text{ē}$: ${}^2\text{U}^1\text{Y}$ $\text{İ}^3\text{n}^3\text{áo}$ ı $\text{U}^3\text{B}^3\text{İ}^3\text{ı}^1\text{»É}$ $\text{Y}^3\text{»}$
 $\mu^3\text{áo}^3\text{NÇ}$ $\text{ē}^3\text{n}^3\text{ı}^1\text{»}.\text{Ç}^3\text{İ}^3\text{Y}$ $\text{á}^3\text{É}^3\text{YÇ}$ $\text{B}^3\text{n}^3\text{ç}^3\text{Y}^3\text{İ}^3\text{Y}^1\text{»náo}^3\text{U}^1$ $\text{án}^3\text{»ē}$
 ${}^3\text{é}^3\text{Y}^3\text{ÓÇY}$ $\mu^3\text{AÇY}$: $\text{U}^3\text{U}^3\text{Y}$ $\text{U}^1\text{ái}^3\text{»ó}^3\text{U}^3\text{Y}$ $\text{ún}^3\text{ÇY}^3\text{İ}$ $\text{İ}^3\text{n}^3\text{áo}$ ı
 $\text{İ}^3\text{é}^3\text{U}^1\text{»É}$ ĐäÖĐ 2006-2010 $\text{A}^1.\text{A}^1$. $\text{ē}^3\text{n}^3\text{ı}^1\text{»}.\text{Ç}^3\text{İ}^3\text{Y}$ $\text{á}^3\text{É}^3\text{Y}^1\text{A}$:
 $\text{ē}^3\text{1/2U}^3\text{İ}^3\text{n}^3\text{áo}^3\text{A}^1\text{U}^1\text{áo}^3\text{Y}^1\text{A}$ $\text{N}^3\text{ē}^3\text{ı}^3\text{ı}^1\text{áo}^3\text{U}$ ı $\mu^3\text{áo}^3\text{NÇ}$ $\text{.Ç}^3\text{İ}^3\text{Y}$
 $\text{Ē}^3\text{án}^3\text{N}^3\text{n}^3\text{ı}^1\text{Ç}$ $\text{İ}^3\text{áo}^3\text{UÇó}$: $\text{U}^1\text{â}^3\text{ı}^3\text{İ}^3\text{N}^3\text{n}^3\text{U}^3\text{n}$ ı $\text{İ}^3\text{İ}^3\text{n}^3\text{»É}$ $\text{án}^3\text{İÇ}$
 $\text{é}^3\text{1/2U}^3\text{İ}^3\text{n}^3\text{áo}^3\text{A}^1\text{U}^3\text{Y}$ $\text{Ç}^3\text{n}^3\text{İ}^3\text{Y}^3\text{ó}^3\text{U}^3\text{Y}$ ${}^3\text{U}^1\text{»Y}^3\text{U}^3\text{U}^3$
 $\text{.Y}^3\text{N}^3\text{ı}^3\text{áo}^3\text{U}^3\text{Y}^1\text{»n}$ ${}^3\text{é}^3\text{ç}^3\text{A}^3\text{Y}^3\text{A}^3\text{óA}$ $\mu^3\text{Y}^1\text{áo}^3\text{A}^3.\text{n}^3\text{»É}^3\text{áo}$..
 ${}^3\text{Y}^1\text{N}^3\text{n}^3\text{A}^3\text{»B}^3\text{ı}$ $\div^3\text{á}^3\div^3\text{á}^3\text{Ē}^3\text{áo}^3\text{A}^1\text{U}^1\text{áo}^3\text{Y}^1\text{Y}^1\text{»n}$ $\text{Ç}^3\text{n}^3\text{İ}^3\text{Y}^3\text{óY}^1\text{»É}^3\text{áo}$
 $\text{Y}^1\text{â}^3\text{ı}^3\text{İ}^3\text{ái}$: ${}^2\text{U}^1\text{ē}$ ${}^3\text{é}^3\text{áo}^3\text{U}^1\text{ái}$ $\text{ó}^3\text{Y}^1\text{İ}^3\text{ÉÇ}$ ı $\text{U}^3\text{B}^3\text{İ}^3\text{ı}^1\text{»É}$ ${}^3\text{é}^3\text{ç}^3\text{A}^3\text{Y}^3\text{A}^3\text{óÇ}$
 $\text{.Y}^3\text{N}^3\text{ı}^3\text{U}^3\text{Y}$ $\text{İ}^3\text{áo}^3\text{U}^1\text{Y}^1\text{án}^3\text{A}^3\text{BÇā}$ $\text{ó}^3\text{áo}^3\text{ó}^3\text{ÇāY}^1\text{»n}$
 $(\text{ÇY}^1\text{Ç}^3\text{İ}^3\text{ı}^1\text{ánY}^1\text{»n})$ $\text{ı}^3\text{n}^3\text{»İ}^3\text{Y}$ $\text{İ}^3\text{U}$ $\text{N}^3\text{Y}^3\text{U}^3\text{U}^3$ $\text{İ}^3\text{n}^3\text{ı}^1\text{ı}^1\text{ái}$:

5. ${}^0\text{1/2n}^3\text{İ}^3\text{ó}^3\text{áo}^3\text{A}^1\text{U}^1\text{áo}^3\text{Y}$

■ $\text{án}^3\text{İÇ}$ ${}^3\text{â}^3\text{N}^3\text{áiU}^3\text{Y}$ $\text{ı}^3\text{O}^3\text{ı}^3\text{İ}^3\text{Y}^1\text{áo}^3\text{A}^1\text{U}^3\text{Y}$ $\text{U}^3\text{B}^3\text{İ}^3\text{áo}^3\text{U}^1\text{A}$ ${}^3\text{é}^3\text{ç}^3\text{Y}$..
 $\text{B}^3\text{ı}$ $\text{â}^3\text{ı}^3\text{ē}^3\text{Y}^3\text{ı}^1\text{áo}$ $\text{ı}^3\text{U}^1\text{ÉY}$ ı $\text{án}^3\text{İÇ}$ ${}^3\text{â}^3\text{N}^3\text{áiU}^3\text{Y}$ $\text{N}^3\text{áo}^3\text{ē}^3\text{ÉÇ}$..

${}^3\tilde{n}^1\hat{U}\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\acute{Y}^3\acute{I}\gg\acute{i}$ $\mu\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\tilde{N}^3\tilde{I}^3\acute{Y}$ $\tilde{N}^3\hat{U}^3\tilde{I}^3\tilde{n}\cdot\zeta$ $\acute{O}^{\cdot\cdot\cdot 3}\acute{\alpha}\tilde{n}\hat{U}^3\acute{Y}$
 $\times^3\acute{Y}^3\acute{\alpha}^3\tilde{n}\tilde{N}\zeta\acute{Y}$: ${}^2\hat{U}\acute{Y}$ $\acute{O}^{\cdot\cdot\cdot 3}\tilde{I}\gg\tilde{n}\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\hat{U}$ ζ $\tilde{N}^3\tilde{e}\tilde{r}^3\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\tilde{A}\hat{U}^3\acute{Y}$
 $\hat{U}\tilde{r}^3\tilde{n}\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\tilde{A}\hat{U}\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\acute{Y}\acute{Y}\gg\tilde{n}\acute{A}$ $\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\tilde{e}\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\hat{U}^3\acute{Y}$ $\acute{\alpha}\tilde{n}^3\tilde{I}\zeta$ ${}^3\acute{\alpha}^3\tilde{N}\acute{\alpha}\acute{I}\hat{U}^3\acute{Y}$ $\cdot\cdot$
 $\mu^3\tilde{n}\gg\acute{E}^3\hat{U}^3\acute{Y}$ $\acute{I}\gg\tilde{n}^3\mu\gg\tilde{n}\hat{U}^3\acute{E}$, $\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\tilde{n}\tilde{r}^3\cdot\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\hat{U}$ ${}^1\tilde{n}^3\acute{Y}\acute{o}$ $\zeta\tilde{n}^3\cdot\acute{\alpha}\tilde{n}\hat{U}^3\acute{Y}$
 $\tilde{e}\tilde{I}\frac{1}{2}\mu\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\acute{Y}\hat{U}^3\hat{U}\zeta\acute{Y}$ $\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\tilde{O}\zeta\acute{Y}\gg\tilde{n}\acute{A}$: $\emptyset^3\tilde{O}^3\hat{U}^3\tilde{I}^3\acute{Y}\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\tilde{A}\hat{U}^3\acute{Y}$
 $\zeta\tilde{n}^3\tilde{I}^3\acute{Y}^3\hat{U}^3\acute{Y}$ $\cdot\acute{\alpha}\tilde{n}\acute{\alpha}\acute{Y}\tilde{A}^3\acute{o}\acute{A}$, $\zeta\tilde{n}$ $\tilde{N}\gg\tilde{n}\tilde{A}\zeta\acute{Y}$, $\acute{\alpha}^3\tilde{N}^3\acute{Y}\zeta\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\hat{U}$ ζ
 $\acute{\alpha}\tilde{n}\acute{\alpha}\tilde{B}^3\tilde{I}\zeta$ $\acute{A}\acute{Y}\tilde{A}^3\acute{o}^3\tilde{I}^3\tilde{n}\cdot{}^3\hat{U}\zeta\acute{Y}$ $\tilde{N}\gg\acute{Y}\hat{U}\zeta$ $\acute{O}^{\cdot\cdot\cdot 3}\acute{\alpha}\tilde{n}\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\hat{U}$, $\acute{\alpha}\tilde{n}\acute{A}$ $\hat{U}\zeta$
 $\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\hat{U}\zeta\acute{o}$ $\hat{U}^3\acute{Y}\tilde{n}^3\hat{U}^3\tilde{e}\acute{Y}$ $\acute{Y}\tilde{I}^3\tilde{n}^3\cdot\tilde{n}\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\hat{U}$ ζ ${}^3\hat{U}\acute{Y}$ $\hat{U}\zeta\zeta\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\acute{Y}\gg\tilde{n}\acute{A}$,
 $\acute{\alpha}\tilde{n}\acute{\alpha}\acute{Y}\acute{o}\acute{\alpha}\acute{I}$ $\zeta\tilde{n}^3\cdot\acute{\alpha}\tilde{n}\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\hat{U}$ ζ $\hat{U}^3\tilde{O}^3\hat{U}^3\tilde{I}^3\acute{Y}\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\tilde{A}\hat{U}\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\acute{Y}\acute{A}$, $\zeta\tilde{e}\tilde{I}$
 $\hat{U}\hat{U}\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\tilde{e}$ $\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\hat{U}\zeta\acute{o}$ $\tilde{I}^3\tilde{n}\cdot{}^3\mu\gg\tilde{n}\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\hat{U}$ $\cdot\cdot$ $\acute{\alpha}\acute{Y}\tilde{I}\tilde{n}\gg\acute{i}$
 $\cdot\acute{\alpha}\tilde{n}\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\tilde{A}\acute{\alpha}\tilde{A}\hat{U}\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\acute{Y}\acute{Y}\gg\tilde{n}\zeta$ ζ $\acute{I}\gg\tilde{n}^3\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\hat{U}$ ${}^3\hat{U}^1$ $\hat{U}\zeta\zeta\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\acute{Y}\gg\tilde{n}\acute{A}$:

- $\tilde{n}^3\tilde{I}\zeta$ $\tilde{B}^3\tilde{n}\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\acute{Y}^3\tilde{I}^3\tilde{Y}$ $\mu^3\tilde{n}\acute{O}\tilde{n}^3\acute{o}\hat{U}^3\acute{Y}$ $\acute{e}^3\frac{1}{2}\hat{U}^3\tilde{r}^3\tilde{n}\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\tilde{A}\hat{U}\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\acute{Y}\acute{A}$
 $\acute{\alpha}\tilde{n}^3\tilde{I}\zeta$ ${}^3\acute{\alpha}^3\tilde{N}\acute{\alpha}\acute{I}\hat{U}^3\acute{Y}$ $\mu\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\tilde{N}^3\tilde{I}^3\acute{Y}$ $\hat{U}^3\tilde{O}^3\hat{U}^3\tilde{I}^3\acute{Y}\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\tilde{A}\hat{U}^3\acute{Y}$
 $\tilde{I}^3\tilde{n}\cdot\acute{\alpha}\tilde{n}^3\cdot\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\hat{U}\acute{Y}$ $\mu^3\tilde{O}^3\tilde{n}\zeta\acute{a}\acute{Y}$ ζ $\cdot\cdot$ $\mu\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\tilde{N}\zeta$ $\frac{1}{2}{}^3\tilde{n}\cdot{}^3\acute{o}\hat{U}^3\acute{Y}$
 $\acute{e}^3\frac{1}{2}\hat{U}^3\tilde{r}^3\tilde{n}\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\tilde{A}\hat{U}^3\acute{Y}$ $\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\tilde{O}\tilde{O}^3\tilde{I}\zeta$ $\tilde{B}^3\tilde{n}\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\acute{Y}^3\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\tilde{A}\hat{U}\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\acute{Y}\acute{A}$, $\acute{\alpha}\tilde{n}\acute{A}$
 $\acute{\alpha}\tilde{n}\tilde{r}^3\acute{I}$ ζ $\tilde{e}\tilde{I}\gg\tilde{O}\tilde{I}\gg\acute{E}\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}$ $\tilde{N}\gg\tilde{r}^3\tilde{n}^3\tilde{n}\acute{O}$ $\tilde{I}^3\acute{\alpha}$ $\tilde{I}\tilde{n}\tilde{A}^3\tilde{I}^3\acute{Y}$ $\acute{I}\tilde{n}^3\cdot\tilde{n}\gg\tilde{n}\zeta$ $\acute{\alpha}\tilde{n}^3\tilde{I}\zeta$
 $\mu\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\tilde{N}^3\tilde{I}^3\acute{Y}$ $\tilde{e}\tilde{r}^3\acute{Y}^3\tilde{n}\tilde{r}^3\acute{Y}\gg\tilde{n}\zeta$ $\cdot\cdot$ ${}^3\tilde{B}\tilde{E}^3\tilde{r}^3\tilde{B}\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\tilde{I}^3\hat{U}\zeta$ $\div\acute{a}\div\acute{a}\tilde{E}\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}$ $\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}$
 $\tilde{E}\tilde{e}\tilde{r}^3\acute{o}\acute{\alpha}\tilde{O}$ ${}^3\tilde{n}\tilde{r}^3\hat{U}\zeta\acute{Y}$ $\acute{\alpha}^3\tilde{N}^3\acute{Y}\zeta\acute{Y}\gg\tilde{n}\zeta$ $\cdot\cdot$ $\tilde{B}\tilde{n}\zeta^3\acute{Y}^3\tilde{n}\tilde{r}^3\acute{Y}\gg\tilde{n}\zeta$
 ${}^3\tilde{B}\tilde{E}^3\tilde{r}^3\acute{Y}\hat{U}^3\hat{U}\zeta\acute{Y}$ $\tilde{I}^3\tilde{n}\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\acute{\alpha}\tilde{A}\hat{U}\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\acute{Y}\acute{Y}\gg\tilde{n}\zeta$ $\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}$
 $\tilde{N}\hat{U}\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\tilde{A}\hat{U}\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\acute{Y}\acute{Y}\gg\tilde{n}\zeta$ $\acute{\alpha}^3\tilde{N}^3\acute{Y}\zeta\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}$ $\hat{U}^3\tilde{I}^3\tilde{n}^3\tilde{I}\zeta$ $\hat{U}\zeta\zeta\cdot\cdot$:
 $\acute{e}^3\frac{1}{2}\hat{U}^3\tilde{r}^3\tilde{n}\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\tilde{A}\hat{U}\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\acute{Y}\acute{Y}$ $\zeta\tilde{n}$ $\tilde{e}^3\tilde{N}\hat{U}^3\acute{Y}^3\hat{U}\zeta\acute{Y}$ $\acute{o}\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\acute{o}^3\acute{Y}\zeta\tilde{B}\acute{Y}\gg\tilde{n}\acute{\alpha}\acute{I}$
 $\hat{U}\zeta$ $\hat{U}\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\tilde{n}^3\tilde{N}^3\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\tilde{I}$ $\acute{\alpha}\tilde{n}^3\tilde{I}\zeta$ $\acute{Y}\tilde{B}^3\acute{O}\acute{\alpha}\tilde{O}$ ζ $\mu\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\tilde{N}\zeta$ $\tilde{N}^3\hat{U}^3\tilde{n}$, $\acute{\alpha}\tilde{n}\zeta\acute{Y}$
 $\tilde{I}^3\tilde{n}\gg\acute{E}\zeta$ ζ $\tilde{N}^3\tilde{e}\acute{Y}\gg\acute{E}$ $\hat{U}\zeta^3\hat{U}\acute{Y}$ $\acute{I}\tilde{n}^3\cdot\tilde{n}\gg\tilde{n}\zeta$ $\mu\acute{\alpha}\acute{r}^3\acute{Y}^3\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\tilde{A}\hat{U}^3\acute{Y}$,
 $\gg\acute{E}\hat{U}^3\hat{U}\zeta\acute{Y}$ ${}^3\tilde{n}^1\hat{U}\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\acute{Y}\hat{U}\acute{Y}\gg\tilde{n}\zeta$ $\cdot\cdot$ $\hat{U}^3\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\acute{o}\hat{U}^3\acute{Y}$ $\acute{\alpha}\tilde{n}^3\tilde{I}\zeta$ $\acute{\alpha}\acute{E}^3\acute{Y}^3\tilde{\alpha}^3\div$
 $\mu^3\tilde{n}\gg\acute{E}^3\hat{U}^3\acute{Y}$ $\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\tilde{O}\zeta\acute{\alpha}\acute{I}$:

2^UÂ^U áñáß »½ñ³÷³İÇã Ýİ³³éáôÙÝ»ñ` Ý³Ë³.ÍáôÙ Ùß³İrÍ
 »ñ³ËË³íáñáôÃÛáôÝÝ»ñÇ ` áôÕ»ÝÇß³ÛÇÝ óáôóáôÙÝ»ñÇ
 û·İ³.áñÍÛ³Ý Í»ñ³µ»ñÛ³É:

- áñ³İÇ ³á³ÑáíÛ³Ý µáôÑ³İ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³İ³ÝáôÃÛáôÝÁ ` áôëáôóÙ³Ý áñ³İÇ ß³ñáôÝ³İ³Ý µ³ñ»É³İÛ³Ý Ñ³ñ³İÇó é³½Û³İ³ñáôÃÛáôÝÁ İ³ñáÕ »Ý Ùß³İí»É ÛÇ³ÛÝ µáôÑÇ ³é³ù»ÉáôÃÛ³Ý Ó³İ»ñááôÙÇó ` ëİñ³İ»·Ç³İ³Ý Ýá³³İÝ»ñÇ ë³ÑÛ³ÝáôÙÇó, ³ÛëÇÝùÝ` µáôÑÇ ëİñ³İ»·Ç³İ³Ý áÉ³ÝÇ Ñ³ëİ³íáôÙÇó Ñ»íá:
- ÐÝ³ñ³íáñ ã¿ ` á»İù ã¿ áôÝ»Ý³É ÁÝ¹Ñ³Ýáôñ Ó³ã³÷ áñ³İÇ ³á³ÑáíÛ³Ý µáôÑ³İ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³İ³ÝáôÃÛ³Ý ` é³½Û³İ³ñáôÃÛ³Ý Ùß³İÛ³Ý Ñ³Û³ñ, »Ã» Ñ³ßİÇ ³éÝ»Ýù µáôÑ»ñÇ áñáýÇÉ³ÛÇÝ/İ³éáôóÍ³ù³ÛÇÝ µ³½Û³½³ÝáôÃÛáôÝÁ, ¿³İ³Ý İ³ñµ»ñáôÃÛáôÝÝ»ñÁ áñ³İÇ Ùß³ÍáôÛÃÇ ` ½³ñ·³óÙ³Ý é³½Û³İ³ñáôÃÛ³Ý Ù»ç:
- ´»ñrÍ »ñ³ËË³íáñáôÃÛáôÝÝ»ñÝ áô áôÕ»ÝÇßÝ»ñÁ ÛÇ³ÛÝ ÍáÕÙÝáñáßÇã µÝáôÛÃ áôÝ»Ý ` Í»ñ³µ»ñáôÙ »Ý µáôÑ»ñÇ ÁÝ¹Ñ³Ýáôñ ËÝ¹ÇñÝ»ñÇÝ áñ³İÇ Ý»ñùÇÝ ³á³ÑáíÛ³Ý ³éá³ñ»½áôÙ, Û³ëÝ³íáñ³á»ë, ENQA ëİ³Ý¹³ñİÝ»ñÇÝ Ñ³Û³á³İ³ëË³Ý»óÙ³Ý İ»ë³ÝÍÛáôÝÇó:
- Ûá³³İ³Ñ³ñÛ³ñ ¿, áñá»ë¹²Ç áñ³İÇ ³á³ÑáíÛ³Ý µáôÑ³İ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³İ³ÝáôÃÛ³Ý ÷³ëİ³ÃáôÕÃÁ Ùß³İİÇ µáôÑÇ ëİñ³İ»·Ç³İ³Ý áÉ³Ý³íáñÛ³Ý Ñ³ÝÓÝ³ÁáÕáíÇ ÍáÕÙÇó, ÇÝáÁ İÝá³ëİÇ áñ³İÇ ³á³ÑáíÛ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³İ³ÝáôÃÛ³Ý

$\tilde{N}^3\tilde{U}^3\mathfrak{a}^3\mathfrak{r}^3\mathfrak{e}^3\ddot{E}^3\acute{Y}\acute{a}\tilde{O}\tilde{A}\hat{U}^3\acute{Y}\acute{A}$ $\mu\acute{a}\tilde{o}\tilde{N}\zeta$ $\frac{1}{2}\mathfrak{h}^3\cdot^3\tilde{O}\tilde{U}^3\acute{Y}$
 $\acute{e}^3\frac{1}{2}\tilde{U}^3\mathfrak{r}^3\mathfrak{h}^3\mathfrak{i}^3\acute{Y}$ ·» $\mathfrak{h}^3\mathfrak{i}^3\hat{U}\acute{a}\tilde{O}\tilde{A}\hat{U}\acute{a}\tilde{o}\acute{Y}\acute{Y}$ » $\mathfrak{h}\zeta\acute{Y}$:

- $\hat{I}^3\mathfrak{h}^3\cdot\acute{a}\mathfrak{h}\acute{a}\tilde{o}\tilde{U}$ \mathfrak{c} $\div^3\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{i}^3\tilde{A}\tilde{O}\tilde{A}\zeta$ $\tilde{N}^3\tilde{U}^3\mu\acute{a}\tilde{o}\tilde{N}^3\mathfrak{i}^3\acute{Y}$ $\grave{u}\acute{Y}\acute{Y}^3\mathfrak{h}\acute{a}\tilde{o}\tilde{U}\acute{A}$ ·
 $\grave{u}^3\tilde{O}^3\grave{u}^3\mathfrak{i}^3\acute{Y}\acute{a}\tilde{O}\tilde{A}\hat{U}^3\acute{Y}$ $\tilde{N}\zeta\grave{U}\acute{Y}^3\mathfrak{h}\acute{a}\tilde{o}\hat{U}\tilde{A}\acute{Y}$ » $\mathfrak{h}\zeta$ $\acute{A}\acute{Y}^1\acute{a}\tilde{o}\acute{Y}\acute{a}\tilde{o}\tilde{U}\acute{A}$
 $\acute{a}\mathfrak{h}^3\mathfrak{i}\zeta$ $^3\mathfrak{a}^3\tilde{N}\acute{a}\mathfrak{i}\tilde{U}^3\acute{Y}$ $\tilde{N}^3\tilde{U}^3\mathfrak{i}^3\mathfrak{h}^3\cdot\zeta$ $\zeta\mathfrak{h}^3\mathfrak{i}^3\acute{Y}^3\tilde{O}\tilde{U}^3\acute{Y}\acute{Y}$ $^3\acute{e}\acute{Y}\tilde{a}\acute{a}\tilde{O}$
 $\mu\acute{a}\acute{E}\acute{a}\mathfrak{h}$ $\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{i}\acute{a}\mathfrak{h}^3\mu^3\acute{A}^3\acute{Y}\acute{a}\tilde{o}\tilde{U}\acute{Y}$ » $\mathfrak{h}\zeta$ $\acute{a}\tilde{o}$ $\mathfrak{i}^3\acute{e}\acute{a}\tilde{o}\hat{U}\acute{o}\acute{Y}$ » $\mathfrak{h}\zeta$ $\mathfrak{i}\acute{a}\tilde{O}\tilde{U}\zeta\acute{o}$
 $\acute{a}\mathfrak{h}\mathfrak{a}$ » \mathfrak{e} $\acute{Y}^3\ddot{E}^3\mathfrak{a}^3\hat{U}\tilde{U}^3\acute{Y}$ $\acute{a}\mathfrak{h}^3\mathfrak{i}\zeta$ $^3\mathfrak{a}^3\tilde{N}\acute{a}\mathfrak{i}\tilde{U}^3\acute{Y}$ $\grave{u}^3\tilde{O}^3\grave{u}^3\mathfrak{i}^3\acute{Y}\acute{a}\tilde{O}\tilde{A}\hat{U}^3\acute{Y}$
 $\cdot\cdot$ $\tilde{N}^3\tilde{U}^3\mathfrak{i}^3\mathfrak{h}^3\cdot\zeta$ \tilde{N} » $\mathfrak{i}^3\cdot^3$ $\zeta\mathfrak{h}^3\mathfrak{i}^3\acute{Y}^3\tilde{O}\tilde{U}^3\acute{Y}$ $\tilde{N}^3\tilde{U}^3\mathfrak{h}^3$:

TEQUAF: Technology and Engineering QUALification Frameworks

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Abstract

This paper presents TEQUAF (Technology and Engineering QUALification Frameworks), a project proposal that has been recently submitted under the framework of the European TEMPUS programme (TEMPUS IV second call for proposals).

Following the recommendations of the European Ministers of Education (see the Ministers' Communiqué of Leuven, 2009), this TEQUAF project intends to contribute and support the "implementation of national qualifications frameworks compatible with the overarching Framework for Qualifications of the EHEA ... [and] with the proposal from the European Commission on a European Qualifications Framework for Lifelong Learning". In fact, the specific goals of the project will be to develop and set up National Qualification Frameworks and standards for engineering and technology and its assessment tools

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in a number of Tempus partner countries in Russia and Central Asia.

Keywords: Technology, Engineering, Qualification Frameworks, TEMPUS.

1. INTRODUCTION

Higher Education plays a very important role in the development of human beings and societies and enhances cultural and economical development as well as expertise for educational growth. It includes teaching, research and social services activities of Universities and refers to education provided by all types of higher education structures awarding academic degrees or professional certifications.

Article 2 of the first Protocol to the European Convention on human Rights [4] obliges since 1950 all signatory parties to guarantee the right to education. World-wide, the United Nations' International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1966 guarantees this right under its Article 13, which states that «higher education shall be made equally accessible to all, on the basis of capacity, by every appropriate means, and in particular by the progressive introduction of free education».

The European Higher Education Area is the objective of the Bologna Process, devoted, since 1999, to create more comparable, compatible and coherent education systems throughout Europe, based, among others, on the European Credit Transfer System – ECTS. In order to achieve the above objectives and to encourage cooperation between countries, Higher Education institutions, may take part in a wide range of programmes, such as LLP (Lifelong Learning Programme),

ERASMUS MUNDUS and TEMPUS (Trans-European Mobility Scheme for University Studies).

Particularly the TEMPUS Programme is designed to support the “transition and modernisation processes” in higher education through a range of interventions and to create an area of co-operation in countries surrounding the EU. Established in 1990 after the fall of the Berlin Wall, the scheme now covers 27 partner countries in the Western Balkans, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, North Africa and the Middle East. Its added value lies in its promotion of international and national co-operation, which generates better communication and new networks of personal and professional contacts between the academic world of the EU and the partner countries.

2. THE TEQUAF PROJECT PROPOSAL

This TEQUAF (Technology and Engineering QUALification Frameworks) TEMPUS project proposal intends to contribute and support this line. In fact, the specific goals of the project will be to develop and set up National Qualification Frameworks and standards for engineering and technology and its assessment tools in a number of Tempus partner countries.

All project partners will together create an area of cooperation in order to identify and define the national frameworks and promote a reform and modernisation of the involved partner countries higher education systems in the field of engineering and technology according to the Bologna process. The partners of the project will always bear in mind the importance of international and institutional cooperation in reaching the envisaged outcome of enhancing the quality and the junction of the partner countries higher education with EU developments.

In order to put into practice a national qualification framework, the project will promote and implement the already existing

European system for accreditation of engineering programmes through the dissemination in the partner countries of the EUR-ACE Standards which in its turn will increase the impact of the attractiveness of Bologna principles among the Higher Engineering Institutions. The achievement of project objectives will thus give a further contribution to the implementation of the Bologna process in the partner countries and realization of national priorities in quality assurance for higher education. In order to carry out the recommendations contained in the assessment of the Final Report of the Tempus PRO-EAST project (CM_SCM- T076A06-2006 (RU)), the spreading of the EUR-ACE label will increase the impact of the attractiveness of Bologna principles among Higher Engineering Institutions. The above mentioned assessment report (transmitted by Mr. K. Haupt on April 7th 2008) states: “.. we are particularly pleased to note that extensive dissemination activities have been carried out and we recommend that you have further discussions (...) to follow up the PRO-EAST project as an example of best practice ..”. The strategy will therefore continue the practice followed within PRO-EAST, ensuring the maximum dissemination through the wide area of the countries.

3. PROJECT OBJECTIVES, OUTCOMES AND ACTIVITIES:

The wider objective of TEQUAF is to identify, develop and set up both national qualification frameworks and sectorial frameworks in the engineering and technology fields in the partner countries. The means of analyzing each aspect of the partner countries educational system and individual features will be performed conjointly during meetings where all partner countries are represented in order to distinguish both common and contrasted elements.

Once this important preliminary step has been accomplished and the common qualification frameworks have been defined and

mutually recognised by all partner countries the phase of creating Harmonisation Tools in the area of science and technology will begin. These will be essential for the frameworks to be widely accepted and adopted by all actors in higher education in the countries in question and to make national procedures of quality assurance in partner countries comparable to the higher education development in Europe. One tool is the implementation of the EUR-ACE Spread label to measure the accreditation system. All partners will meet several times during the lifetime of the project and workshops and accreditation visits will be organised.

4. PROBLEM ANALYSIS /RELEVANCE

The Bologna Process aims at assuring quality of higher education across the European Higher Education Area, and to make the national procedures comparable, resulting in an increased recognition of programmes and qualifications at European level (programme is used here for any engineering curriculum).

In this context it appears pertinent to remind that in the EUR-ACE Project, run from 2004 to 2006 under the SOCRATES and TEMPUS Programmes, a qualification framework consistent with the Dublin Descriptors was developed, through the definition of the Programme Outcomes that describe in general terms the capabilities required of graduates from First Cycle and Second Cycle engineering programmes.

The Framework Standards that have been developed, and the procedures for their assessment, are intended to be widely applicable and inclusive, in order to reflect the diversity of engineering degree programmes that provide the education necessary for entry to the engineering profession, and can be used in both the design and the evaluation of programmes in all branches of engineering and for different technological profiles.

The EUR-ACE Standards are being used in the gradual establishment of an European Accreditation System (the EUR-

ACE® system), that has begun to be implemented thanks to other EC-supported programmes, namely EUR-ACE IMPLEMENTATION (2006-2008), PRO-EAST (2006-2007) and EUR-ACE SPREAD (2008.2010).

In order to promote the recognition of qualifications and programmes at European level, the fulfilment of shared qualification standard must be assessed. This requires a periodic assessment of a study programme on the basis of a shared assessment procedure, consistent with the ENQA “Standards and Guidelines for Quality Assurance in EHEA” also adopted by educational ministers of all 46 ‘Bologna’ countries in Bergen, through both internal quality assurance and peer review processes.

In this context, the “criteria to be assessed” and the associated “requirements” in the form of questions, valid for both FC and SC programmes have been defined. This procedure has been already implemented and applied in the EUR-ACE IMPLEMENTATION Project, run since 2006 to 2008 again in the context of the SOCRATES Programme.

An accreditation system of engineering programmes (the EUR-ACE® system) is thus being implemented: in this (rather novel) system, the National Agencies accredit the programmes; the European Network for Accreditation of Engineering Education (ENAAEE) assesses the procedures applied by each Agency and, if satisfied, authorizes the Agency to add the EUR-ACE® label to the accredited programmes. by the national agencies. Six Agencies in six different countries (United Kingdom, Ireland, Portugal, France, Germany and Russia) have been authorized since 2006 and more than 250 programmes have been EUR-ACE-accredited already in 2007 and 2008. In January 2009, the Turkish Agency MUDEK became the seventh EUR-ACE-authorized Agency.

The RAEE (Russian Association for Engineering Education) has participated in the development of the common European standards for accreditation in engineering education and the establishing of the European Network for Accreditation of Engineering Education (ENAE) since 2004. The RAEE is a full member of the ENAE and its accreditation criteria are aligned with the EURACE Standards and in 2006 it was granted to award the European quality label (EUR-ACE® label) to the programmes of Russian universities accredited by the RAEE.

On the other hand, the countries of Central Asia - Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan - have declared their deep interest in the implementation in their Engineering and Technology programmes of the European qualification framework and of the related assessment procedure established in the EUR-ACE® project. This seems to be a great opportunity to extend the ENAE qualification frameworks and assessment procedure model also in these countries, in order to facilitate the recognition of programme qualifications and to extend the area of application of the European EUR-ACE® system.

It is believed that, the achievement of objectives for TEQUAF project will give a further contribution to the implementation of the Bologna process among the involved partner countries and regions.

5. MANAGEMENT OF THE PROJECT: ROLE OF THE PARTNERS

One of the aims of TEQUAF is to create a strong and well balanced partnership where all aspects of the academic management is widely allocated and all decisions taken collectively. The creation of a strong area of cooperation where all project partners contributes efficaciously is essential in order to achieve the objectives.

The European Partners (University of Florence, CRUI – Conferenza dei Rettori delle Università Italiane, ENAEE, SEFI, Ruhr University, Universidade do Porto) will participate in all stages and give assistance to the partner countries and provide know-how and share their experience whenever required .

The Russian partners of TEQUAF are; RAEE – Russian Association for Engineering Education, TPU – Tomsk Polytechnic University, MIREA – Moscow State Institute of Radiotechnics, Electronics and Automation and KSTU – Tupolev Kazan State Technical University. RAEE and TPU are the main Russian actors within TEQUAF thanks to the expertise developed in the framework of the PRO-EAST project. They will ensure support to the partner countries.

A part from the Russian partners the main beneficiaries of the TEQUAF project proposal will be the Central Asian Partners. In Uzbekistan there are TUIT – Tashkent University of Information Technologies, KSU – Karshi State University and STC – State Testing Center of Uzbekistan. In Kazakhstan there are KKST – Korkyt Ata Kyzylorda State University, WKATU – West Kazakhstan Agrarian Technical University and KazSEE – Kazakhstan Society of Engineering Education. In Kyrgyzstan there are KSUCTA – Kyrgyz State University of Construction, Transport and Architecture, KNU – Kyrgyz National University, KSTU – Kyrgyz State Technical University and KAU – Kyrgyz Agrarian University.

CONCLUSIONS

Let us conclude by underlining the importance of common events, such as the International Conference “Quality Enhancement: Experience, Challenges and Perspectives for Armenian Higher Education”. They will in fact give participants the possibility of exchanging experiences earned during former and present Tempus Projects. Throughout these activities of

Inter-project coaching we are allowed to meet and discuss with other Tempus projects with a similar subject area or objectives, share our ideas and exchange know-how and consequently augment the area of cooperation.

Let us hope that such cooperation will be maintained in the future, possibly within the TEQUAF project.

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Ирина Лякишева
Международное сотрудничество и развитие
качества образования в Ставропольском
государственном аграрном университете

Вопросами обеспечения устойчивого качества образования Ставропольский государственный аграрный университет занимается не первый год. В современных условиях рост конкурентных преимуществ университета на основе развития качественных характеристик образования – это актуальная проблема высшего образования всего

мира, решение которой невозможно без активного развития международного сотрудничества.

Развитие сотрудничества СтГАУ с другими университетами мира началось с реализации совместных европейских проектов Темпус «Академическая сеть по информационно-консультационной деятельности» и «Интернационализация экономического образования в СтГАУ», которые в 2004 году кафедра Мировой экономики СтГАУ начала совместно с Университетом Хойенхайм (Германия), Университетом Вагенинген (Нидерланды), Московской государственной сельскохозяйственной академией им К.А. Тимирязева.

Реализация мероприятий в рамках проекта уже в 2004 г. позволила ввести специализацию «Международные экономические отношения и агробизнес» для студентов специальности «Мировая экономика».

Более 70 иностранных преподавателей в 2004-2008 гг. провели в СтГАУ лекции, интенсивные семинары, мастер-классы. Ими были организованы семинары на английском и немецком языках: «Маркетинг и международные аграрные рынки: теория и методология применения», «Экономический анализ», «Международная торговля», «Совершенствование методики преподавания немецкого языка в высших учебных заведениях», «Оптимизация производства», «Сельскохозяйственные знания, информационные

системы и роль аграрного бизнеса в сельскохозяйственном развитии», «Предпринимательство в сельском хозяйстве», «Финансовый анализ», «Основные принципы и методы консультирования в АПК».

В целом, реализация двух проектов Темпус-Тасис «Интернационализация экономического образования в СтГАУ» и «Академическая сеть по информационно-консультационной деятельности в РФ» позволила пройти обучающие стажировки в российских и зарубежных вузах более чем 120 преподавателям и сотрудникам СтГАУ. А более 800 преподавателей и студентов приняли участие в обучающих семинарах по экономике на английском языке, которые были проведены в СтГАУ преподавателями из Германии и Голландии.

Летом 2008 г. СтГАУ стал членом Европейской Ассоциации Бизнеса, в которую сегодня входят более 650 крупнейших мировых компаний, предприятий и организаций.

В рамках Международного Дня Карьеры, проведенного в СтГАУ в октябре 2008 г. совместно с Ассоциацией Европейского Бизнеса, в СтГАУ прошли презентации ведущих европейских компаний, тестирования, собеседования и отбор студентов. В ходе проведения Международного Дня Карьеры состоялся круглый стол на тему «Успешная карьера – залог экономического процветания в глобальном мире. Соответствие качества образовательных услуг требованиям

работодателя», в котором приняли участие члены Правительства Ставропольского края, руководство Ассоциации Европейского Бизнеса в России, представители крупных западных компаний и ректоры ставропольских вузов.

В рамках Дня Европы, прошедшего в СтГАУ в октябре 2008 г., студенты СтГАУ и все жители г. Ставрополя смогли ближе познакомиться с европейской культурой и традициями, посетить мастер класс компании John Deere, скачки на Кубок ректора Ставропольского государственного аграрного университета и фестиваль европейской кухни.

В сентябре 2008 г. СтГАУ вступил в Великую Хартию Университетов, которая насчитывает более 570 ведущих вузов мира. Церемония подписания Великой Хартии Университетов состоялась в г. Болонья, Италия.

Великая Хартия Университетов обеспечивает интеграционный процесс в науке и образовании путем формирования содружества ведущих университетов мира и объединения национальных систем образования и науки в глобальное пространство с едиными требованиями, критериями и стандартами. Главная цель этого процесса — консолидация усилий научной и просвещенской общественности и правительств участвующих стран для существенного повышения конкурентоспособности системы науки и высшего образования в мировом измерении.

Вхождение Ставропольского государственного аграрного университета в состав Великой Хартии Университетов свидетельствует о том, что оказываемые университетом образовательные услуги и проводимые научные исследования соответствуют высочайшим мировым стандартам качества.

Ставропольский государственный аграрный университет является обладателем сертификатов соответствия системы менеджмента качества международным стандартам ISO 9000 – Eurocert, IQNet, OQS, Qulity Austria.

Осенью 2008 г. СтГАУ было присуждено звание Финалиста «Награды Совершенства EFQM-2008» Европейского фонда управления качеством (EFQM). Церемония награждения победителей «Награды Совершенства EFQM-2008» состоялась в г. Париж, Франция. Но к этой вершине университет шел очень долго. Так, в 2005 году Ставропольский государственный аграрный университет стал Лауреатом Премии Правительства Российской Федерации в области качества. Примечательно, что за десять лет существования данной премии в России этой престижной наградой удостаивались только три отечественных университета.

По итогам Всероссийского конкурса «Системы обеспечения качества подготовки специалистов», проведенного в 2005 году Министерством образования и науки РФ среди вузов страны, СтГАУ также был признан лауреатом,

что подтвердило высокий уровень оказания образовательных услуг и эффективность применения на практике подходов современного менеджмента.

Следующим шагом на пути к высокой международной награде стала победа ректора Ставропольского государственного аграрного университета в номинации «Лидеры высшего профессионального образования» Всероссийского конкурса «Лидер в образовании – 2005». Победа в столь престижном конкурсе – свидетельство большого личного вклада ректора в становление университета и развитие отечественного высшего профессионального образования.

Успехи Ставропольского государственного аграрного университета не остались незамеченными на международной арене. В 2007 году университет был награжден Кубком и дипломом победителя 3-го Международного турнира по качеству стран Центральной и Восточной Европы по модели совершенства Европейского фонда управления качеством – EFQM.

В декабре 2007 года в Румынии руководители компаний-призеров Международного турнира по качеству стран Центральной и Восточной Европы учредили Клуб Лидеров качества стран Центральной и Восточной Европы.

Также в 2007 году Ставропольский государственный аграрный университет заслужил Премию Содружества Независимых Государств в

области качества продукции и услуг за внедрение высокоэффективных методов менеджмента качества и значительные достижения в области образования, науки и воспитания. Среди 12 стран СНГ – участников конкурса университет стал единственным, получившим столь высокое признание.

Достижения Ставропольского государственного аграрного университета неоднократно отмечены наградами и на региональном уровне. Университет – трехкратный победитель конкурса Правительства Ставропольского края по выпуску высококачественной продукции (услуг) с вручением золотого и платинового орденов (2005-2008 гг.), дипломов «Лидер качества Ставрополя» и «Великий шелковый путь».

Важным направлением развития международного сотрудничества СтГАУ является работа с официальными делегациями и представительствами зарубежных государств.

В марте 2008 г. состоялся официальный визит в СтГАУ Полномочного Министра, Советника по вопросам сельского хозяйства Посольства США в РФ Аллана Мастарда. Цель визита – развитие международных отношений СтГАУ с ведущими университетами США, стипендиальными фондами, бизнес-школами и международными организациями в области образования.

В октябре 2008 г. состоялся официальный визит в СтГАУ делегации Посольства Федеративной Республики Германия в Российской Федерации во главе со Временным поверенным в делах Посла ФРГ в РФ господином Рудольфом Адамом.

В ноябре 2008 г. прошел официальный визит в СтГАУ делегации Посольства Дании в Российской Федерации во главе с Чрезвычайным и полномочным Послом Дании в РФ господином Пером Карлсеном.

В 2007 г. СтГАУ выиграл грант "Международная академическая сеть мобильности с Россией" программы "Эразмус Мундус внешнее окно сотрудничества". Это уникальная программа сотрудничества и развития мобильности в области высшего образования, представляющая ЕС как центр образования в мировом масштабе. Программа "Эразмус Мундус" обеспечивает европейский подход к высшему образованию, направлена на поднятие его качества и привлекательности. Это полностью отвечает идее Болонского процесса.

Ставропольский государственный аграрный университет стал участником данного проекта Эразмус Мундус, войдя в Консорциум из 20 ведущих университетов. Среди вузов ЕС – Университет Хойенхайм (Германия), Венский университет природных ресурсов и прикладных наук (Австрия), Университет Копенгаген (Дания), Университет Вагенинген (Нидерланды), Варшавский сельскохозяйственный университет

(Польша), Университет Удине (Италия), Университет Тюбинген (Германия), Чешский аграрный университет. В 2007-2008 гг. обучение по программам бакалавриата, магистратуры, аспирантуры, а также научные стажировки в вузах Европы прошли 83 студента, аспиранта и преподавателя СтГАУ.

СтГАУ реализует и программы международного культурного студенческого обмена «Work&Travel», «Camp America», «Hops» и другие. В 2005-2009 гг. 264 студента СтГАУ прошли летние производственные стажировки в компаниях Великобритании, США, Италии и Финляндии, что оказало определенно положительное влияние на их дальнейший профессиональный рост, позволило повысить уровень знания английского языка, приобрести бесценный жизненный опыт.

В СтГАУ заключены договоры с немецкими организациями АПОЛЛО и ЛОГО, с компаниями SWEP, «Spectrum» и «Агроинтерсервис» по прохождению производственной и сельскохозяйственной практики в Германии, Великобритании, США, Швейцарии. В период 2005-2009 гг. зарубежные сельскохозяйственные стажировки прошли 75 студентов СтГАУ.

Совместно с голландской компанией DIFCO реализуется проект по прохождению студентами факультета технологического менеджмента и агрономического факультета практики в Нидерландах в области «точного земледелия».

В рамках сотрудничества с одним из ведущих мировых производителей сельскохозяйственной техники – немецкой компанией CLAAS – студенты университета проходят стажировки на заводах компании в России и Германии, а в самом университете ведущими специалистами CLAAS организуются семинары и мастер-классы.

Наряду с проектом Эразмус Мундус «Академическая сеть мобильности с Россией» в СтГАУ реализуется ряд других крупных международных программ и проектов:

- Программа развития дистанционного образования в рамках Глобальной Сети Дистанционного Образования (GDLN) совместно с Институтом Всемирного Банка. На базе СтГАУ совместно с Институтом Всемирного Банка создан филиал Глобальной Сети Дистанционного Образования для организации и проведения мероприятий, направленных на наращивание потенциала, обмен знаниями, обучение и консультирование.

- Проект Немецкого общества научных исследований «Влияние европейских стандартов по содержанию афлатоксинов на развитие зернового сектора России» совместно с Университетом Хойенхайм (Германия). Это достойно особого внимания, прежде всего потому, что это первый совместный русско-германский научно-исследовательский проект в области сельского

хозяйства, финансируемый Немецким обществом научных исследований.

- Программа Агентства по международному развитию США «Фермер – фермеру» совместно с американской консалтинговой компанией ACDI/VOCA. В декабре 2007 г. заключено Соглашение о сотрудничестве с ведущей консалтинговой организацией США ACDI/VOCA., в рамках которого СтГАУ стал базовым центром по организации и проведению обучающих семинаров в области сельского хозяйства и агробизнеса в масштабах Ставропольского края. Весной и летом 2008 г. на базе СтГАУ американскими специалистами была проведена серия интенсивных семинаров и мастер-классов по экономике, агрономии, сельскохозяйственному производству, механизации.

- Проект «Применение дистанционного образования в обучении: развитие консорциума по региональному дистанционному образованию для специалистов в области высшего образования и агробизнеса на Юге России» Совместно с Университетом Мэриленд (США) в СтГАУ создан российско-американский центр дистанционного образования, в рамках которого организована переподготовка и повышение квалификации специалистов сельского хозяйства 13 субъектов ЮФО по направлениям ветеринарной медицины и агробизнеса.

- Научно-исследовательский проект «Устойчивость окружающей среды, общества и гражданства в РФ» совместно с Бизнес-школой Астон (Великобритания).

- Грант Фонда Боша (Германия) для развития академической мобильности преподавателей и студентов университета с вузами Германии.

В университете в рамках приоритетного национального проекта «Образование» создан инновационный образовательно-научно-производственный кластер.

В 2007 г. 63 сотрудника СтГАУ прошли повышение квалификации в ведущих аграрных вузах Германии, Чехии, Словакии, Польши в области аграрной экономики, агрономии, ветеринарной медицины, механизации, электрификации, защиты растений. В 2008 г. еще 52 сотрудника СтГАУ прошли зарубежные стажировки в Швеции, Нидерландах, Чехии, Словакии и Германии, Италии. Повышение квалификации в рамках приоритетного национального проекта «Образование» с участием иностранных партнеров организуется и на базе СтГАУ. В 2007 г. приняли участие в международных форумах, конференциях и семинарах 311 сотрудников университета. В 2008 году этот показатель составил 268 человек.

В 2009 году в Ставропольском государственном аграрном университете принята Программа развития университета до 2018 года.

Стратегическими направлениями развития международного сотрудничества Ставропольского государственного аграрного стали следующие:

1. Установление широкого взаимодействия с зарубежными образовательными и научными учреждениями, бизнес-сообществом в целях сотрудничества в подготовке высококвалифицированных кадров для работы в инновационных сферах деятельности (международная аккредитация, эквивалентизация и сертификация образовательных программ (не менее 20 %); создание системы оценки образовательной деятельности университета с учетом мировых требований; разработка образовательных программ для иностранных студентов на английском и других языках; участие университета в международных рейтингах лучших университетов мира по отдельным областям и другие).

2. Развитие международных и межрегиональных связей в образовательной, научной и инновационной сферах (создание международных образовательных центров; организация, проведение и участие в международных конференциях, форумах, конгрессах, симпозиумах, семинарах, ярмарках, выставках; создание центров и представительств зарубежных фондов и организаций, филиалов зарубежных университетов, обществ, компаний, ассоциаций и т.д. в университете; работа с

посольствами и консульствами; создание международных летних научных школ).

3. Развитие академической мобильности студентов, аспирантов, преподавателей с целью практической подготовки и проведения научных исследований, внедрение учебных программ межинституционального сотрудничества (повышение квалификации аспирантов и преподавателей в ведущих вузах и научных центрах за рубежом (организация, конкурсный отбор, проведение стажировок, повышение квалификации в ведущих университетах Европы, Америки, Азии; курсы, повышения квалификации в области языковой компетентности); участие в конкурсах и программах по развитию международной мобильности студентов, аспирантов, преподавателей).

4. Создание системы экспорта образовательных услуг, направленной на повышение эффективности и конкурентоспособности образовательных услуг университета: создание службы маркетинга; создание филиалов и представительств университета в дальнем и ближнем зарубежье; расширение сотрудничества с иностранными гражданами – выпускниками учреждений образования в интересах экспортоориентированных отраслей производства; расширение приема иностранных студентов; создание сайта

университета на иностранных языках (английский, французский, немецкий, испанский)).

5. Создание Международной Школы Бизнеса. Для подготовки управленческих кадров и ведения бизнеса с партнерами из стран Европы, Америки и Азиатско-Тихоокеанского региона будет создана Международная Школа Бизнеса. Выпускники школы будут иметь высокую лингвистическую подготовку по иностранным языкам (европейским, восточным), обладать знаниями особенностей экономики и ведения бизнеса, с учетом социокультурных традиций стран-партнеров. Фактически МШБ станет базовой площадкой для продвижения бизнеса ЮФО на международный рынок.

6. Создание Учебного центра международного образования с целью организации на высоком профессиональном уровне образовательных программ: департамент образования за рубежом и департамент повышения квалификации и делового туризма.

7. Создание Российско-Немецкого центра образования, науки и культуры (организация международной летней школы совместно с Университетом Хойенхайм (Германия); введение новых учебных программ совместно с Университетом Тюбинген при поддержке DAAD на немецком языке).

8. Создание Российско-Чешского инновационного центра экономики и менеджмента

(научно-исследовательские проекты; организация стажировок и трудоустройства в Чехии по таким направлениям как: финансирование экспорта и страхование экспортных кредитов, программирование и банковская инвестиционная деятельность и т.д.; создание совместных малых предприятий).

9. Создание Российско-Швейцарского центра природопользования, территориального планирования и агротуризма (реализация совместных проектов в области: мониторинга почвенного плодородия, биологического разнообразия агробиоценозов и оптимизации использования биомасс; разработка оптимального развития особо охраняемых территорий рекреационного назначения (на примере Кавказских Минеральных Вод и Ивердона – Швейцария), обеспечивающие наращивание экономического потенциала региона и рациональное природопользование в курортологии и агротуризме; разработка эффективных технологий территориального планирования с использованием средств дистанционного зондирования и ГИС-технологий на базе автоматизированных компьютерных комплексов; разработка геоинформационных систем землепользования сельскохозяйственных производителей на основе агроландшафтного земледелия; выполнение контрактов с зарубежными фирмами на научно-технические разработки).

10.Создание Центра Превосходства в области ветеринарии с целью поддержки и развития научных школ посредством организации подготовки на этой основе конкурентоспособных специалистов для инновационной экономики.

11.Создание Международного центра аудита и консалтинга. Сотрудничество с международными аудиторскими корпорациями Price Waterhouse Coopers, KPMG, фирмой «1С» обеспечит проведение широкого спектра фундаментальных и прикладных исследований российской экономики, разработку и внедрение на предприятиях различных отраслей оптимальных моделей финансово-хозяйственной деятельности на основе интегрированных компьютерных систем учета, анализа и прогнозирования финансово-хозяйственной деятельности предприятий, а так же оказание аудиторских услуг на мировом уровне.

12.Создание Центра Превосходства в области информационных технологи: совместно с корпорацией Microsoft обучение, проведение исследований, консультирование – «многопрофильный центр».

Реализация данных направлений позволяет формировать и развивать инновационную способность СтГАУ, региона, российского общества в целом с целью сохранения места России в ряду ведущих стран мира, ее международного престижа как страны, обладающей высоким культурным и научно-технологическим потенциалом.

В октябре 2009 года Комиссия по образованию Европейского Союза объявила результаты очередного конкурса международных грантовых программ ЕС Темпус-Тасис 2009 г. Из 608 заявок от консорциумов университетов всего мира в 2009 году выиграли 69 проектов. С участием российских вузов Европейская комиссия в 2009 году будет финансировать только 9 проектов, из них 2 гранта будет реализовывать Ставропольский государственный аграрный университет.

В рамках первого проекта «Сеть обучения по магистерской программе в области технологий управления водными ресурсами» с участием Ставропольского ГАУ создан консорциум 11 университетов, среди которых 6 российских вузов и 5 вузов стран ЕС (Италия, Испания, Великобритания, Чехия и Словакия). Главным координатором данного проекта выступает Университет Генуи. Следует отметить, что Ставропольский государственный аграрный университет – единственный аграрный вуз в этом консорциуме.

Второй проект носит название «Дополнительное образование в области сельскохозяйственного развития и экологии». Главным координатором данного проекта является Университет Хойенхайм (Германия), а в консорциум наряду со Ставропольским государственным аграрным университетом входят

еще 17 вузов из Германии, Франции, Италии, Польши, Словакии и России.

Сотрудничество с вузами Германии стратегически важно для Ставропольского государственного аграрного университета: совместно с Университетом Кобленца ведется работа в области экологии и сельскохозяйственного развития, а с Техническим Университетом Дрездена – в перспективной инновационной сфере нанотехнологий.

Очень важны для Ставропольского государственного аграрного университета программы, реализуемые совместно с Европейским Советом Бизнес-Образования (программы бизнес-образования, сотрудничество с ведущими университетами Европы в области сервиса и туризма).

Одним из важнейших направлений развития качества образования в Ставропольском государственном аграрном университете является международная аккредитация учебных программ. В настоящее время ведется процесс аккредитации 2 программ бакалавриата («Экономика» и «Менеджмент») и 4 программ магистратуры («Международная экономика», «Международный бизнес», «Управление развитием сельских территорий и сельский туризм» и «МВА») немецким фондом FIBAA. Фонд аккредитации международных программ бизнес-администрирования (FIBAA) сегодня входит в

состав 9 европейских международных аккредитационных агентств. Знак FIBAA – свидетельство высочайшего качества учебной программы, признаваемого ведущими университетами мира.

Учебные программы СтГАУ естественно-научного направления («Агрономия», «Экология и природопользование», «Ресурсосберегающие технологии в адаптивно ландшафтном земледелии» и «Агроэкологический мониторинг») проходят процедуру аккредитации на соответствие качества немецкого агентства ASIIN – признанного мирового лидера в данной области.

С 2008 года Ставропольский государственный аграрный университет является членом Европейского Фонда гарантии качества в области электронного обучения, что подчеркивает значение, уделяемое в университете вопросам качества в сфере новых образовательных технологий.

В настоящее время в университете разрабатывается проект Международной летней школы для иностранных студентов по русскому языку и верховой езде, а проект Школы выходного дня «Леди» уже запущен и успешно работает. В рамках обучения в Школе каждые выходные высококвалифицированные специалисты проводят занятия по иностранным языкам, сопровождаемые интересными «activities» («Компьютерный гений», «Экономика и политика», «Психологическая

мастерская», «Леди совершенство», «Кулинарное искусство» и другими).

Благодаря определенным достижениям последних нескольких лет процессы, происходящие в СтГАУ, стали более полно отвечать реалиям мирового образовательного пространства и требованиям Болонской Конвенции. И не случайно, так как основным направлением стратегии развития вуза является формирование благоприятного имиджа СтГАУ как инновационного вуза с высоким качеством подготовки специалистов с признанием через сертификацию системы менеджмента качества образовательных услуг.

С каждым днем развивается академическая и профессиональная мобильность преподавателей и студентов, активно разрабатываются самые различные образовательные программы, в том числе и на иностранных языках, растет качество и уникальность предоставляемого образования.

Quality Enhancement: Implementation of Electronic Document Management

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Topic: Enhancement methods

ABSTRACT

The presentation is devoted to discussion of some general aspects of quality enhancement in a higher education institution and usage of electronic document management system as a tool for improvement of the situation. Experience of Dnipropetrovsk National University, Ukraine, in the field of development of computer software for education document circulation support, is presented.

QUALITY ENHANCEMENT: IMPLEMENTATION OF ELECTRONIC DOCUMENT MANAGEMENT

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1. PROBLEMS OF QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN THE FORMER USSR STATES

For years the Soviet Union has been an autonomous system, isolated from the rest of the world. The fundamental and unified system operating within the new independent states has a number of disadvantages. All its imperfections have been inherited by partner countries, participating in project.

The main problem lies in complete incomparability of the new independent states (NIS) and European educational standards. After all partner countries have willingly joined the Bologna process in a framework of their European Integration, some of the most important problems, concerning diploma recognition, have been compromised.

According to the Bologna principles the educational process has been restructured and made more flexible as compared to the rigid and fundamental Soviet one.

This has caused the appearance of new problems, the most important of which is educational quality assurance and development of educational quality standards. Because of the absence of effective assessment tools and quality standards, it's impossible to evaluate the effectiveness of the educational process transformed according to Bologna principles. Due to this problem the level of education is not becoming higher, and even it goes down. There are some severe sequences.

First, low quality of education causes labour market's glut by noncompetitive specialists with knowledge estranged from real life and very often out-of-date. As a sequence young people are not much motivated to graduate from university. For example, during recent years in the Sumy Region of Ukraine the total number of university enrollment has diminished by about 40%. As a result, the number of teachers is diminished as well, staff of some chairs consists of less than five persons, and administrative staff is obliged to leave their working places. This type of problem applies to the Dnipropetrovsk Region of Ukraine as well.

Second, low quality of education makes state higher education institutions uncompetitive; they are obliged to close and able young people have less chance to get a degree. This may be illustrated by the example of the Armenian republic. Nowadays there function 16 state and 66 private universities, only 33 of which are accredited. Since 1991 the number of total enrollment in state higher education institutions has diminished by 28 %.

Moldova is familiar with both the above listed problems. One should also mention that the official language of education in Moldova has always been Russian. Nowadays the Moldova government wants to lead all levels educational process in

Romanian, which needs corresponding and methodical staff preparation.. This process would be more effective and rapid, when the quality of teaching corresponds to the Bologna standards.

Problems with education quality have not passed even the Moscow Region of the Russian Federation. They are mostly connected with abundance of private institutions offering poor knowledge and inadaptability of old institutions to adhere to the Bologna principles. According to data of a poll conducted in 2005, 50% think that the best way of increasing the educational quality is intensification of control over quality of educational services.

Absence of experience of quality assurance systems' development and educational quality control make educational quality problem one of the gravest in educational domain. We should turn to experience of the EU, where much attention is paid to this question. According to the Berlin Communiqué of 2003 higher education quality is a principal milestone in the European area of high education development:

“The quality of higher education has proven to be at the heart of the setting up of a European Higher Education Area. Ministers commit themselves to supporting further development of quality assurance at institutional, national and European level. They stress the need to develop mutually shared criteria and methodologies on quality assurance. They also stress that consistent with the principle of institutional autonomy, the primary responsibility for quality assurance in higher education lies with each institution itself and this provides the basis for real accountability of the academic system within the national quality framework.”

2. ELECTRONIC DOCUMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (EDMS)

One of the important aspects of guarantee of education quality is the development of modern information tools for the management of corresponding information. Naturally, the quality assurance system should be a part of the general document processing system of university educational departments. Let us consider some principal features of such systems and an experience of Dnipropetrovsk National University on the development of corresponding software.

Electronic document management system (EDMS) is aimed to managing both electronic and paper-based documents. It allows to store, search and retrieve digital versions of any university document. The main function of EDMS are the following:

- EDMS delivers corporate information quickly and cost effectively, securely and accurately over a web based platform.
- EDMS is proved to deliver the full functionality of electronic document management with a remarkably low cost of operation and ownership. Using the latest web technology this solution can be configured to satisfy the requirements of large blue chip multi-nationals but is still affordable for use in small/medium-sized organisations or even a single department/project
- EDMS is proactive and pushes information to the user with news items that use organisational structure, personal job function details and interests to tailor and promote information. The system can identify new information and alert users to changes that matter. This dramatically simplifies distribution.

- System administration, document configuration and versioning are all easily managed using a single web based application - making EDMS one of the most convenient and efficient systems to control and support. There are differing levels of permissions based upon an individual's role.
- EDMS uses an intelligent client/server web based application that allows multiple documents to be available across an entire organisation.

The main benefits of EDMS are: cost effective information retrieval; cost effective storage of information; Web based delivery of information; secure distribution and control of information; low maintenance, highly scalable application.

The history of EDMSs development:

- Beginning in the 1980s, a number of vendors began developing systems to manage paper-based documents. These systems managed paper documents, which included not only printed and published documents, but also photos, prints, etc.
- The earliest electronic document management (EDM) systems were either developed to manage proprietary file types, or a limited number of file formats. These systems enabled an organisation to capture faxes and forms, save copies of the documents as images, and store the image files in the repository for security and quick retrieval (retrieval was possible because the system handled the extraction of the text from the document as it was captured, and the text indexer provided text retrieval capabilities).
- EDM systems evolved to where the system was able to manage any type of file format that could be stored on the network. The applications grew to encompass electronic

documents, collaboration tools, security, and auditing capabilities.

- EDMS is a new generation of document management systems that provides a remarkably simple solution at a fraction of the usual cost. Using the latest web technology this electronic document management system can be configured to work for small companies, projects and departments up to large blue chip multi nationals. It can be tailored to meet specific needs of any type of company.

The main existing document management systems are outlined below:

- **Alfresco** is a free software / open source, open standards, enterprise scale content management system for Microsoft Windows and Unix-like operating systems. Its design is geared towards users who require a high degree of modularity and scalable performance. Alfresco includes a content repository, an out-of-the-box web portal framework for managing and using standard portal content, a CIFS interface. The Alfresco system is developed using Java technology.
- **FileNet**, a company now owned and assimilated by IBM, developed software to help enterprises manage their content and business processes. The FileNet P8 platform, their flagship system, is a framework for developing custom enterprise systems, offering much functionality out of the box and capable of being customized to manage a specific business process.
- **KnowledgeTree** is a commercial document management system. Its intended use is by corporations, government institutions and medium to small business. KnowledgeTree's open source architecture allows organizations to customize and integrate their document management system easily with

their existing infrastructure, providing a more flexible, cost-effective alternative to proprietary applications. KnowledgeTree is written in PHP and uses the Apache Web Server and MySQL database management system. A multi-platform installer provides end-users with a one-click install of both the underlying LAMP or WAMP stack and the application itself.

- **OpenKM** is a open source document management system that can be used by home users, corporations, government institutions and medium to small business. Its architecture allows better management of documents, providing a flexible, cost-effective alternative to systems. OpenKM is developed using Java technology based on J2EE standards and the JBoss application server.
- **Microsoft SharePoint** products and technologies sold by Microsoft includes browser-based collaboration and a document-management platform. It can be used to host web sites that access shared workspaces and documents, as well as specialized applications like wikis and blogs from a browser. SharePoint interface is through a web interface, such as a task list or discussion pane. SharePoint sites are actually ASP.NET 2.0 applications, which are served using IIS and use a SQL Server database as a data storage backend.

3. UNIVERSITY ELECTRONIC MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (UEMS): EXPERIENCE OF DNIPROPETROVSK NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

The University Electronic Management System (UEMS) – and, particularly, the system, developed at Dnipropetrovsk National University, – is a Web-based management solution. It provides sophisticated functionality about tracking and storing electronic documents and/or images of paper documents. The system (called “University”) is more functional than simple Document

Management, includes different developments for realisation of some specific university goals:

- Automation of the document management processes for the university.
- High system and database security with usage of up-to-date technologies for data storage, protection and support of application multitasking (repository, replication, locking db access, differentiation account security levels, data filtration, etc.)
- The “University” System is actually an ASP.NET 2.0 application, which is served using IIS and use an SQL Server as a data storage backend. These technologies allowed to lay the foundation for a high-performance system with the integration of the newest technologies and algorithms.
- Adoption of the special algorithms permitting the processing of necessary information for the shortest period of time and easily creating system entities demanding complex calculations.
- Completely independent administration doesn't require immediate access to DataBase and allows us to modify system features directly from administrator account.
- Demarcation of access levels for working inside system environment by reason of efficient inspection of the system functioning.
- Division into logically defined modules with own specific functionality and hierarchy.
- Simplified access to the most needed documents.

- Several kinds of numeric and graphic statistics.

The target of UEMS development is to solve such problems as: internal and external reporting delays; timely information provision for current; operational and strategic planning of university activity; structuring and range of information concerning syllabi, curricula, students' attendance at lectures and progress in studies, other individual data of students, postgraduates and teaching staff.

UEMS complies with the next main requirements: Web-interface and remote access possibility; distributed data storage; simple modernisation of the system; high level of system security

The following technologies were selected:

- ***MS NT-based OS (NT, XP, 200x)*** for different reasons, mainly reliability and ease for developers and for software that runs on it.
- ***MS IIS web server*** (supplies with OS) the choice is easy to explain – this web server is default for Microsoft platform.
- ***ADO.NET technology*** to organize the connections with databases. It is specially optimized for building up disconnected systems, where constant connection and interaction between client and server are not needed.
- ***ASP.NET technology***, which gives an opportunity to combine a lot of modules into one application.
- ***C#*** as server-side programming language
- ***JavaScript*** as client-side script language – recognized with all types of browsers.

- ***Microsoft Access databases*** data source and ***OleDb technology*** is an instrument for work with databases.

The main parts of UEMS are the systems:

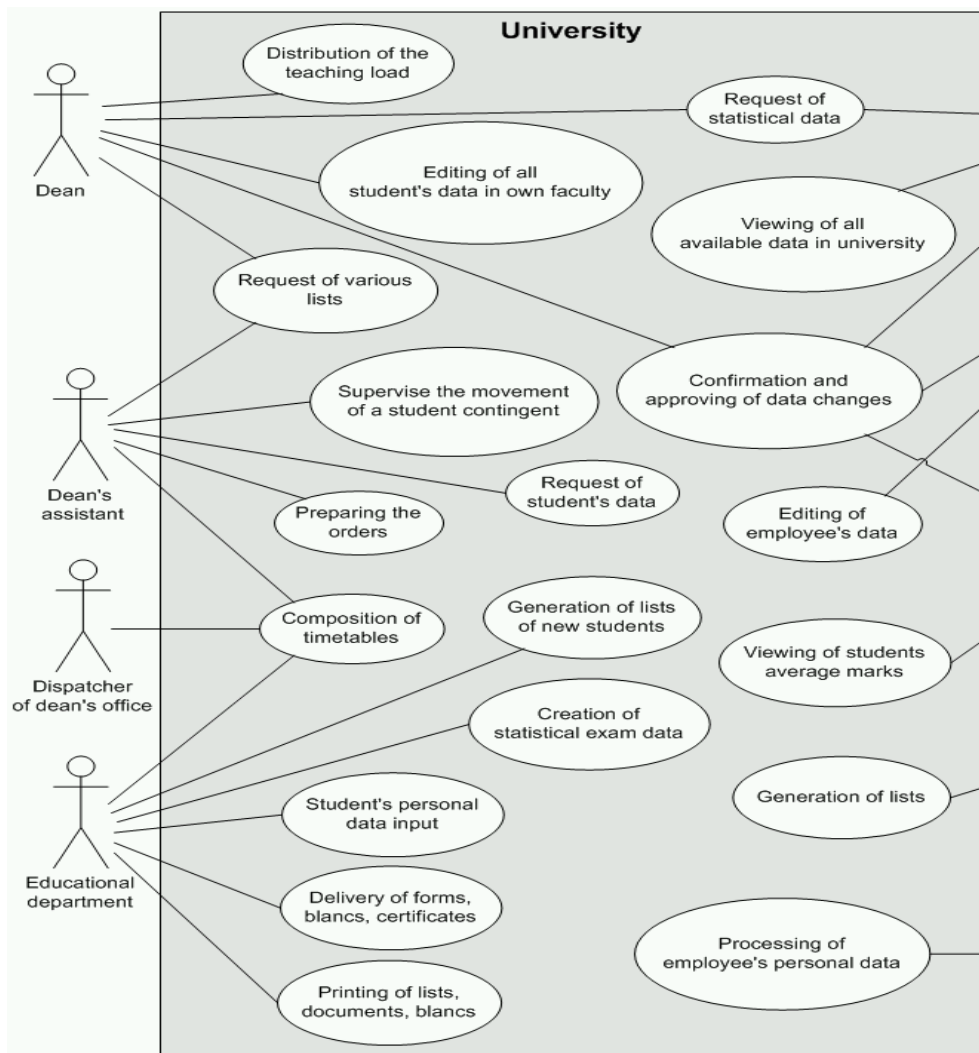
- “Students”: database and interfaces;
- “Staff”: database and interfaces;
- “Curricula”: database and interfaces;
- “Education quality control”: database and interfaces;
- System of database presentation at the university site;
- “Virtual University”: an interactive system of Internet presentation of teaching materials.

The Database of University consists of the seven parts: Administration; Employee; Education standards; Curricula; Structure of institution of higher education; Virtual university; Student;

Normalisation of the database is conducted to the third normal form which is fully sufficient for the creation of reliable chart of information.

The database consists of 130 tables, all names of the fields are concerted.

Information flows at Dnipropetrovsk National University can be represented by the UML diagram:



The features of the modern version of the UEMS are: strict menu hierarchy by functional modules; full independent interface administration; possibility of modification system design without direct database changing; optimized usage of web-page space; seasonal menu behaviour, it includes division of menu items by

attachment to the corresponding year period (it means season when current menu item is activated and uses actively).

As a perspective the following functions will be realised:

- Dynamic adjustment of menu hierarchy and menu rebuilding in the next cases: season activity; users preferences; resultant menu nesting as the outcome of expert evaluation; rearranging by totals of statistic analysis, using data about users clicks, etc.
- Application of the algorithms on graphs for menu editing
- All-around interface automation
- Specialised separated module for gathering information about web-interface controls usage and presentation it in the form of tables and diagrams
- Specified plugging for simplification of the document management and orientation in the system environment

Business Engagemnet and Quality Assurance Considerations

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Abstract

In common with other UK higher education institutions, Middlesex is embarking on activities that are centred around Business and Community Interaction (BCI). These collaborations are broadly focused on: Contract Research, Knowledge Transfer and Continuing Professional Development. This paper presents some of the broad concepts around this topic and outlines some of the challenges and activities being considered

Key considerations that link quality assurance concepts and BCI include: maintaining consistency of course information in a form that is consumable by target markets; managing the evolution and change of course specifications; managing the mechanism by which we can allow end-users to configure courses for their own specific needs and the recognition of the importance of lifelong learning where learners in the work place acquire new knowledge from multiple locations not necessarily all from higher education. These needs generate requirements for novel solutions. This presentation draws upon current projects (including research) at both a University and School level which are aiming to deliver novel solutions addressing these needs. Such projects include: the JISC funded project – PSPEX that aims to address the notion of consistent course information and use of business rules engines for managing evolutionary course information changes. The MUSKET project addresses issues of self-configured programmes and the role of CRM technology in communicating learner route maps. The presentation is contextualised in a discussion around quality assurance and enhancement.

ISO 9001: 2000 չափորոշիչները բարձրագույն ուսումնական հաստատությունների որակի կառավարման ոլորտում

Արևիկ Անափիոսյան, Մարինա Գալստյան
ISO 9001: 2000 չափորոշիչները բարձրագույն
ուսումնական հաստատությունների որակի
կառավարման ոլորտում

Ներածություն

Մասնագիտական կրթության ոլորտում տեղի
ունեցող բարեփոխումների տրամաբանությունը
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մեծ է ուսումնական հաստատությունների դերը.
մասնագիտական ուսումնական հաստատությունն է
պատասխանատու իր տրամադրած կրթության որակի

համար: Պատասխանատվությունը կրթության որակի համար ենթադրում է այդ կրթության կազմակերպման և իրականացման, ինչպես նաև շարունակական բարելավման գործընթացների կառավարում: Այս իմաստով որակի ներքին ապահովման համակարգի արդյունավետության երաշխիքը դառնում է կրթական ողջ գործընթացի կառավարումը: Եթե դիտարկենք ուսումնական հաստատությունը որպես կազմակերպություն, ապա հնարավոր է վերջինիս կառավարումը իրականացնել կազմակերպության կառավարման այն մեխանիզմներով, որ կիրառվում է կազմակերպություններում՝ իհարկե հաշվի առնելով ուսումնական հաստատության՝ որպես կրթական ծառայություն մատուցող կազմակերպության առանձնահատկությունները: Համաշխարհային պրակտիկայում կազմակերպությունների կառավարման, մասնավորապես որակի կառավարման ոլորտում հայտնի են և լայնորեն կիրառվում են ISO 9000:2000, 9001:2000 ստանդարտները, որոնց արդյունավետությունը պայմանավորեց դրանց կիրառումը բազմաթիվ և

բազմապիսի ոլորտներում, այդ թվում նաև կրթական ոլորտում:

Հոդվածը վերաբերում է որակի կառավարման ISO 9001: 2000 չափորոշիչներին և նրանց կիրառմանը բարձրագույն ուսումնական հաստատությունների կրթության որակի կառավարման գործընթացներում: Հոդվածի *նպատակն* է վերհանել այս չափորոշիչների կիրառման մեխանիզմները կրթության որակի կառավարման ոլորտում, որոնց ներդրումը բուհերում կարող է բարելավել կառավարման համակարգի գործունեությունը:

ISO 9000:2000, 9001:2000 որակի կառավարման ստանդարտները

Ժամանակակից պրակտիկան ցույց է տալիս, որ ցանկացած կազմակերպության հաջողության գրավականն իր գործունեությունը որակյալ իրականացնելու մեջ է: Սակայն ‘որակի’ համընդհանուր պատկերացման բացակայության պարագայում, ‘որակ’ եզրույթը կարող էր տարբեր դրսևորումներ ունենալ: Այսօր, ISO ստանդարտների գոյության և կիրառման արդյունքում ստեղծվել է որակի չափանիշ հանդիսացող

ընդհանուր մի համակարգ, որն ուղենիշ է հանդիսանում կազմակերպությունների համար իրենց գործունեությունը որակյալ իրականացնելու գործում: Ուսումնական հաստատությունները նույնպես կազմակերպություններ են, որոնք կարող են իրենց գործունեության որակը բարձրացնել՝ առաջնորդվելով ISO ստանդարտներով: Սակայն, կրթական հաստատությունները, ի տարբերություն արտադրական կազմակերպությունների, ունեն առանձնահատկություններ, որոնց կանդրադառնանք ավելի ուշ:

Մինչ անդրադառնալը ISO 9000:2000, 9001:2000 ստանդարտների կիրառմանը կրթական ոլորտում, նախ նշենք հիմնական դրույթները, սկզբունքները և տերմինները: ISO 9000:2000 ստանդարտներում

որակը սահմանված է որպես աստիճան, որով հատկանշական բնութագրերի ամբողջությունը բավարարում է պահանջները:

ISO 9000:2000-ում որակի կառավարումը սահմանված է որպես համակարգված գործունեություն կազմակերպության ղեկավարման վերահսկողության ուղղությամբ, որը կիրառելի է որակի նկատմամբ:

ISO 9000:2000-ում որակի ապահովումը սահմանված է որպես^a որակի կառավարման մաս, որը վստահություն է ստեղծում, որ որակին ներկայացվող պահանջները կկատարվեն:

ISO 9000:2000-ում որակի վերահսկողությունը սահմանված է որպես^a որակի կառավարման մաս, որն ուղղված է որակին ներկայացվող պահանջների կատարմանը:

ISO 9000:2000-ում որակի բարելավում^a որակի կառավարման մաս, որի նպատակն է որակին ներկայացվող պահանջների կատարման ունակության մեծացումը

ISO 9001:2000-ը իրենից ներկայացնում է որակի միջազգային ստանդարտների պահանջների վրա հիմնված մոտեցում: Այս ստանդարտը պահանջում է.

- նույնականացնել ·ործընթացը/վերհանել գործընթացի էությունը,
- իրականացնել դրանց կորելյացիոն վերլուծությունը,
- ·ործընթացների արդյունավետ իրականացման մեթոդներ և չափանիշներ սահմանել,

- մոնիտորինգի համար ապահովել ռեսուրսներ և տեղեկատվություն,
- իրականացնել որոշմնաքննության մոնիտորինգ,
- իրականացնել որոշմնաքննության կատարելաործում:

ISO 9001:2000 ստանդարտները կրթության համակարգում:

Համաձայն միջազգային ստանդարտների պահանջների^ա որակի համակարգը մեկնաբանվում է որպես որակի կառավարման համակարգ, որը բաղկացած է 3 ենթահամակարգերից՝ որակի կառավարման համակարգ, որակի ապահովման համակարգ, որակի հաստատման համակարգ:

Որակի կառավարումը հիմնվում է անհրաժեշտ փաստաթղթերի վրա, որոնց թվում են^ա որակի ոլորտում նպատակները և քաղաքականությունը, որակի կառավարման ինստրուկցիան, որոշմնաքննության նկարագրությունը, որոշմնաքննության միջև փոխազդեցության նկարագրությունը, որակի վերաբերյալ րանցված տվյալներ^ա քանակական ցուցանիշներ: Որակի կառավարման համակարգի նահատականը ձևավորվում է համաձայն հետևյալ չափանիշներին, որոնք կարելի

խմբավորել 2 խմբերում, որոնցից առաջինը բնութա․րում է ԲՈՒՀ-ի հնարավորությունները, իսկ երկրորդը^a արդյունքները:

Առաջին խումբ

- ղեկավարության^a լիզերի դերը,
- քաղաքականություն և ռազմավարություն,
- անձնակազմի կառավարում,
- ռեսուրսներ և շրջակայքներ,
- շրջակայքների կառավարում:

Երկրորդ խումբ

- սպառողների բավարարվածություն,
- անձնակազմի բավարարվածություն,
- ազդեցությունը հասարակության վրա,
- ԲՈՒՀ-ի աշխատանքների արդյունքները:

ISO 9001:2000 որակի կառավարման համակարգի 8 սկզբունքները

1.Կողմնորոշում դեպի սպառողը: Համաձայն ISO 9001:2000 կազմակերպության գործունեությունն ուղղված է սպառողների որոշակի կարիքների բավարարմանը: Կազմակերպության ղեկավարությունը պետք է

կարողանա որոշել սպառողների պահանջմունքները և սպասելիքները, այնուհետև սահմանի նրանց պահանջները, որոնց իրականացումը միայն կարող է բերել սահմանափակ շահեր: Մինչ ուսումնական հաստատությունների սպառողներին վերհանելը, պարզենք, թե որն է ուսումնական հաստատության ‘արտադրության’ արդյունքը:

Համաձայն ISO 9001 տերմինների համապատասխանեցմանը կրթության ոլորտի խնդիրներին, ուսումնական հաստատության ‘արտադրանք’ է հանդիսանում ուսանողի գիտելիքը, հմտություններն ու կարողությունները/ձեռնհասությունը մի կողմից, կրթական ծրագրերն ու դասընթացները մյուս կողմից, և ի վերջո, նոր գիտելիքը: Հետևաբար, բարձրագույն ուսումնական հաստատության սպառողներն են ուսանողներն ու դիմորդները, այլ կրթական հաստատությունները, ինչպես նաև գործատուները. ուստի, ղեկավարությունը պետք է մշակի համապատասխան մեխանիզմներ, որոնք ուղղված կլինեն դիմորդների, ուսանողների և գործատուների՝ կրթության բովանդակության և կազմակերպմանը վերաբերող

պահանջների բացահայտմանը: Այս տեսանկյունից ԲՈՒՀ-ը վեր է ածվում պահանջարկին համապատասխան առաջարկ ներկայացնողի:

2.Առաջնորդություն: Դեկավարությունը ապահովում է նպատակների, ուղղությունների միասնությունը, ստեղծում է միջավայր, որում անձնակազմը ամբողջությամբ ներգրավված է կազմակերպության նպատակներին հասնելու համար: Բուհի դեկավարությունը կառավարում, համակարգում է կրթական բոլոր գործընթացները: Բացի դա դեկավարությունը դեկավարում է ողջ գործընթացներում անհրաժեշտ փաստաթղթավորման գործընթացը: Այս իմաստով ISO ստանդարտներում կարևորվում է կազմակերպության, այս դեպքում, բուհի փաստաշրջանառության որակը, ինչը ԲՈՒՀ-ի ողջ գործունեության որակի ցուցանիշ և վկայական է: Փաստորեն, բուհի գործունեության որակի արտաքին գնահատումը հիմնվում է այդ փաստաթղթերում ամփոփված տեղեկատվության մասին վկայությունների հավաքման և վերլուծության գործընթացին: ԲՈՒՀ-ը պետք է ունենա ***Որակի ձեռնարկ***, որն ամփոփում է բուհի մասին

ամբողջական տեղեկություն և որը ծառայում է որպես ԲՈՒՀ-ի մասին տեղեկատվության ստացման հիմնական աղբյուր՝ շահագրգիռ բոլոր խմբերի համար: ***Որակի ձեռնարկը*** փաստաթուղթ է, որը որոշում է կազմակերպության որակի կառավարման համակարգը: Այս ձեռնարկի գործառույթը նախ և առաջ այն է, որ նա ապահովում է որակի կառավարման համակարգի ամբողջականությունը, ինչպես նաև այն կարող է հիմք հաղիսանալ արտաքին գնահատման համար:

3.Անձնակազմի ներգրավում: Անձնակազմը, լինելով կազմակերպության մարդկային ռեսուրս, հանդիսանում է նրա էությունը. նրա լրիվ ներգրավումը հնարավորություն է տալիս օգտագործել նրանց կարողությունները կազմակերպության նպատակների իրականացման համար: Այս իմաստով վարչական և դասախոսական կազմի պարտականությունների և իրավունքների ճիշտ ձևակերպումը կնպաստի ԲՈՒՀ-ի առաքելության և նպատակների իրականացմանը, ընդ որում ամբողջական և մասնագիտական մասնակցության միջոցով: Սա ենթադրում է կադրային համապատասխան քաղաքականություն, որը պետք է փաստաթղթավորվի և

ունենա կառավարման ու գնահատման համապատասխան ընթացակարգ:

4. Մոտեցում ·ործընթացի տեսանկյունից:

Արդյունավետության հասնելու համար միջոցները և ·ործունեությունը պետք է կառավարել որպես ·ործընթացներ: Եթե ԲՈւՀ-ը վերլուծենք որպես կրթական գործընթաց իրականացնող կազմակերպություն, ապա այն կարելի է դիտարկել որպես երկու մեծ ենթահամակարգերից բաղկացած ամբողջություն. կրթական գործընթաց և կրթության բովանդակություն. Երկրորդը առաջին գործընթացի իրականացման նպատակն է մատնանշում: Այս իմաստով ԲՈւՀ-ի ողջ գործունեությունը պետք է դիտարկել որպես գործընթաց, որի արդյունքում սպառողների՝ ուսանողների կողմից յուրացվում է կրթության այն բովանդակությունը, որը ներառված է կրթական այս կամ այն ծրագրում: Գործընթացային մոտեցումը հնարավորություն է տալիս վարել առավել ճկուն քաղաքականություն կառավարման, ինչպես նաև որակի բարելավման ուղղությամբ. ճկունությունն ապահովում է արտաքին միջավայրի

պահանջներին արձագանքելու և համապատասխան փոփոխություններ մտցնելու հնարավորություն:

5.Համակարգային մոտեցում: Փոխկապակցված գործընթացների համակարգի նույնականացումը, հասկացումը և կառավարումը նպաստում է կազմակերպության արդյունավետությանը: Յուրաքանչյուր կազմակերպություն, այդ թվում ԲՈՒՀ-ը, համակարգ է, որն ունի իրեն հատուկ տարրերը և այդ տարրերի միջև փոխկապվածության սկզբունքները: Այս իմաստով բուհի ղեկավարությունը պետք է մշակի համապատասխան մեխանիզմներ, որոնք միմյանց հետ ֆունկցիոնալ փոխկապվածություն կհաստատեն բուհի տարբեր կառույցների միջև:

6.Անընդհատ բարելավում (PDCA): Որակի կառավարման համակարգի անընդհատ բարելավման նպատակը սպառողների պահանջմունքների բարձրացման հնարավորությունների մեծացումն է: Այս սկզբունքն իրականացվում է PDCA մոդելով. պլանավորել (Plan), կատարել (Do), ստուգել (Check), գործել (Act): Համաձայն ISO-ի, անընդհատ բարելավումը հանդիսանում է կազմակերպության մշտական նպատակ:

Որդեգրելով գործընթացային մոտեցում, ԲՈւՀ-ը պետք է կարողանա արագ արձագանքել փոփոխություններին, ինչը կբերի անընդհատ բարելավել: Այս գործընթացը ներառում է հետևյալ անհրաժեշտ քայլերը.

- ▶ Իրավիճակի վերլուծություն և գնահատում
- ▶ Բարելավման նպատակների սահմանում
- ▶ Լուծումների որոնում
- ▶ Լուծումների գնահատում և ընտրություն
- ▶ Ընտրված լուծումների կատարում
- ▶ Կատարման արդյունքների չափում:

Այս տեսանկյունից ԲՈւՀ-ը կարող է արտաքին գնահատման արդյունքները կիրառել իր գործունեության որակի կատարելագործման նպատակով:

7. Փաստերի վրա հիմնված որոշումների ընդունում:

Արդյունավետ որոշումները հիմնված են տվյալների, տեղեկատվության տրամաբանական վերլուծության վրա: Որակի կառավարման համակարգը ենթադրում է որոշումների ընդունում, ինչը պետք է կատարվի հիմնավորված: ԲՈւՀ-ի ղեկավարությունը ևս ամենօրյա

իր գործունեության ընթացքում ստիպված է որոշումներ կայացնել, ինչի համար պետք է ունենալ անհրաժեշտ տվյալներ, որոնք կօգնեն իրավիճակում արագ կողմնորոշվել: Սա կնպաստի նաև կառավարման համակարգի թափանցիկությանը, քանի որ վկայում է որոշումների կայացման հիմքերի թափանցիկության և հիմնավորվածության մասին:

8.Փոխշահավետ համագործակցություն
մատակարարների հետ: Փոխշահավետ հարաբերությունները կազմակերպության և նրա մատակարարների հետ ավելացնում է կազմակերպությունների՝ արժեքներ ստեղծելու ունակությունը: ԲՈՒՀ-ի համար որպես մատակարար կարող է հանդիսանալ դպրոցը՝ որպես ապագա ուսանողներ կրթողներ, այլ ուսումնական հաստատությունները՝ որպես ապագա վարչական և դասախոսական անձնակազմ պատրաստողներ, պետությունը, որը տրամադրում է համապատասխան իրավական ակտեր, մասնագիտական պետական չափորոշիչներ, ինչպես նաև Որակի ապահովման ազգային կենտրոնը, որը հանդիսանում է արտաքին

գնահատողներ տրամադրող կառույց: Եթե ԲՈՒՀ-ը դիտարկենք վերոնշյալ կառույցների հետ համագործակցության համատեքստու, ապա պարզ է դառնու, որ ԲՈՒՀ-ի որակը պայմանավորված է նաև այդ համագործակցության որակից և արդյունավետությունից:

Եզրակացություն

ISO որակի կառավարման համակարգի վերոնշյալ 8 սկզբունքների կիրառումը ԲՈՒՀ-երում կարող է իրական նախադրյալ հանդիսանալ որակի ապահովման ներքին մեխանիզմների ներդրման և արդյունավետ գործառնման, արտաքին գնահատման գործընթացների հետ ներդաշնակեցման համար:

Որակի ապահովման ներքին մեխանիզմները ENQA ստանդարտների	Որակի կառավարման համակարգը ISO ստանդարտների
Որակի ապահովման քաղաքականություն և ընթացակարգ	Առաջնորդություն, Համակարգային մոտեցում
Կրթական ծրագրերի հաստատում, մոնիտորինգ և պարբերաբար վերանայում	Կողմնորոշում դեպի սպառողը, անընդհատ բարելավում
Ուսանողների ուսումնառության գնահատում	Անձնակազմի ներգրավում, Կողմնորոշում դեպի սպառողը,
Դասախոսական կազմի	Անձնակազմի ներգրավում,

որակի ապահովումը	
Ուսումնական ռեսուրսներ և ուսանողներին օժանդակություն	Կողմնորոշում դեպի սպառողը, Անձնակազմի ներգրավում
Տեղեկատվական համակարգ	Փաստերի վրա հիմնված որոշումների կայացում
Հասարարակայնության տեղեկացում	Փոխշահավետ համագործակցություն մատակարարների հետ, մոտեցում ործընթացի տեսանկյունից

Transforming Universities with Career Centers in transition

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Abstract

As an educational system expanded it became obvious that the schools and universities should not only focus on improving academic knowledge; to a certain extent, but also high-quality career services for students and graduates became one of the important factors identifying the success of educational institutions. As most of the universities in the developed countries have fully functioning career centers providing a wide range of services for students and graduates, the functioning of such departments in countries in transition is far from perfect. In this regard, this paper will focus on the issue of development of career service departments inside the universities as the main direction for expansion of higher education. The paper shares the recent experience of Westminster International University in Tashkent (WIUT) in this field.

First of all, the paper looks into the main tasks and challenges being faced during the creation and development of Career Service Departments inside the universities. It will take an example from the experience of recently established Career Development Centre (CDC) at WIUT which is a multi-service unit established to assist current and graduate students with job search and career development needs. After that, the author looks to the event called Career Day which is regularly organised by CDC and how this event is monitored and improved by the use of regular surveys and analysis.

Since, the control and monitoring of this department and providing its continual development are issues not less important than its functioning, as an example of such a monitoring process

the author provides description of and conclusions from the survey conducted with the purpose of identification of success and effectiveness of the organized events by CDC. The conclusion from the survey results if they are correspondingly implemented will not only bring the prosperity for WIUT CDC, but also can contribute in creating or enhancing the quality of such department in other universities inside the countries with transition economy.

Introduction

As an educational system expanded it became obvious that the schools and universities should not only focus on proving academic knowledge. Sport activities, social services and extracurricular activities became an ultimate part of educational system. In this regard, high-quality career services for students and graduates became one of the important factors identifying the success of educational institutions. As the main purpose of universities is preparing high quality specialists for labor market, such services allow the graduates to go to the jobs where they are really needed. On its turn, destinations of these former students determine the value of higher educational institution.

At the same time, the world of work had moved to the postindustrial era and the “knowledge revolution” had begun. With these changes came the recognition that the work of the career center was more than simply finding jobs for students; rather, career development was increasingly seen as a complex, lifelong process. In developed world modern-day career center is seen as large department providing complex array of career services to multiple constituent groups throughout the life span. Today it should at least contain the following elements: career counseling and planning, recruitment and employer relations (placement), career programming, outreach, and marketing, information technology support, career information management

and communications, training, research, assessment and evaluation.

As the most of the universities in developed countries has full functioning career centers providing wide range of services for students and graduates, the functioning of such departments in transition countries is far from the perfect. While the career services is more important in these countries, because these countries encounter acute problems related with youth unemployment and underemployment.

In this regard, this paper will focus on the issue of development of career service departments inside the universities as the main direction for expansion of higher education in transition countries and shares the recent experience of Westminster International University in Tashkent (WIUT) in this field.

WIUT Career Services Department

WIUT being established in 2003 set the employability of its graduates as the main objective and established Career Development Center (CDC) to assist students and graduates with their employment needs. Considering the peculiarities of local labor market and experience of leading foreign universities this center was launched under the TEMPUS project DABUBU in 2008. WIUT CDC became a multi-service unit main objectives of which consist from the followings:

- Provide comprehensive information resources on career development skills
- Provide counseling and advice services
- Enhance students employability
- Establish and maintain fruitful relationship between the University and employers
- Maintain good relationship with alumni

Exploring career options, labor market and related academic majors are information which is delivered to students through the

organized activities. This can be considered as a main part of the operation of CDC. Annual Career Day is one of the major events in University calendar directed towards the delivery of this information to students and alumni. Career Day is organized within the framework of cooperation between WIUT and local companies. WIUT CDC always tries to make this event different from usual Job Fair and create more opportunity for dialog between the employers and job-seekers.

Career Day 2009

So, in 2009 Career Day took place in WIUT facilities and consisted of two segments. The first segment was the presentations where students briefly discussed their final year projects; whereas the second segment included Job Fair.

The objective of the first part of an event was increasing the awareness of participating companies with the skills, knowledge and key competency areas possessed by potential employees from WIUT. It also served to enhance the employers' awareness of WIUT, its education system and its competitive advantage with regards to other institutions in Uzbekistan. So, the companies benefited from better selection process leading to superior professionals being employed in the future. At the same time, students benefited from the opportunity to show the result of their work which demonstrated their abilities to operate in the field of their specialization. On its turn, it can make them highly demanded in the labor market after graduation.

The main goal of the second part of an event (Job Fair) is to bring work placement into the university through direct interaction between the graduates and employers. In the Job Fair employers representing various industries had an opportunity to make short list of applicants among the WIUT graduates by running primary interviews and tests, display various equipment or other career related items for students. Additionally, if any of the students was of particular interest for the employer during the

presentation of project (first part) employer can talk with him/her and discuss further prospects at the company.

At the same time, WIUT CDC involved commercial companies and recruitment agencies as partners and sponsors of this event. This enhanced the scope of the event and lead to increased awareness of public about the university. Additionally, it solved the issues related with funding of the event and partially released university from the expenses related with this event. Some options for voluntary sponsoring of an event were suggested to selected companies. Nevertheless, the event was free for participation both for employers and students.

While the expected result from the event was the followings:

1. Strengthened cooperation between University and Business;
2. Increased awareness of students about participating companies;
3. Increased awareness of organizations about graduates of WIUT;
4. Better employability of WIUT students and graduates;
5. Enhanced cooperation with Mass Media;
6. Updated database of graduates and organizations.

Survey: Career Day 2009

Survey question and objectives

The results from the event are currently being analyzed but collecting feedback from the students has been finished. Immediately after the event WIUT organized a survey to identify in which extend was the Career Day 2009 effective from the perspective of students.

The main objectives of this survey were the followings:

1. Identify the popularity of Career Day among the WIUT students across the courses and levels
2. Determine in which extend was this event useful for students and the level of satisfaction from this event.

Survey instrument and sampling

Questionnaires performed a valuable function in obtaining a comprehensive amount of data that can be compared easily by level and faculty. The questionnaires were administered to 104 students of WIUT from different levels and faculties in order to get data for comparison among different student groups. Students were sampled on voluntary basis to increase credibility of their answers. You can view the statistics on survey sampling in Appendix 2. The survey tried to cover proportional amount of students from different courses and levels of the University.

The sample questionnaire is given in Appendix 1. These questionnaires were distributed among the university students by the Students' Union of WIUT. The survey results are provided in Appendix 2, whereas we will highlight the main aspects of the findings and provide conclusions.

Survey Results

The survey showed that 64 % of students had participated in this event. The main reasons for not participating were the improper prior information before the event given by the center and that the students had no time to attend the Job Fair on time. One of the reasons indicated by students but not mentioned in the questionnaire was that students considered they would not find the companies in which they are interested.

To the question regarding the usefulness of prior information and marketing of the event 45 % of respondents

answered that it was moderately useful. While the options “Very useful” and “Not useful” was checked by 22 % and 27 % of responded students respectively.

The next step in our analysis was identification of the reasons of students for attending the Job Fair. The research revealed that majority of students participated in this event with the purpose of finding the full-time or part-time job.

When it came to the usefulness of the event majority of respondents assessed it as very useful or moderately useful. The scores 1 and 2 were marked by 73 % of respondents (36 and 37 % respectively).

Survey also was directed to find divergences between faculties and levels. The survey revealed that as the level increased participation rate also increased. For example, if only half of CFS (first year) students (53 %) participated in the event, 95 % of final year students were involved in Career Day. While the Business Administration (BA) students were the most active participants; 89 % of them joined the event. Participation rate for other faculties varied from 50 % to 59 %.

Additionally, Level 5 considered the information and marketing provided before the event to be less useful than students from other levels. 50 % of them rated it very useful or moderately useful while this proportion for Level 3, Level 4 and Level 6 students varied from 70 to 90%. Breakdown by faculties showed that BA and Commercial Law students were more satisfied from the event than students of other courses.

Furthermore, students left their comments on the questionnaire. There were many positive comments regarding the event and its organization. Many wrote that they were able to see really promising vacancies and were invited to an interview. Students also liked the scope of the event but complained that it was crowded which created inconvenience. One of the comments to consider was that there were no job vacancies for Commercial Law students. Another remark was that the event was mainly directed for the needs of final year students and was suggested to

involve more internship opportunities for lower level students. Finally, some students suggested closely involving Students Union into the organization of this event for next year.

Conclusion

Creation of WIUT CDC was one of the main steps towards the closer interaction between business and education. Further expansion of this practice to other universities in the country should definitely bring efficiency into the labor market. But from the practice of our university we may draw valuable conclusions and recommendations.

First of all, practice has shown that not only post-event feedback is needed but also thorough prior investigation of the demands of students and employers is essential for proper functioning of Career Centers. Secondly, as the Career Day survey has shown the Career Services department should strive to equally serve the needs of all types of students. Conduct of preliminary analysis on the needs of students and other users of services is one of the best ways of ensuring that such departments provide services in a way which are really demanded. Finally, the monitoring process of the Center should be conducted by the use of regular surveys and analysis such as Graduate Destinations, Event Evaluation and Employer Satisfaction surveys. Since, the control and monitoring this department and providing its continual development are issues not less important than its functioning. CDC must always identify and respond appropriately to the attitudes, behaviors, feelings, and thoughts expressed by those seeking help in the area of career.

Appendix 1: Sample Questionnaire



STUDENT EVALUATION FORM – Career Day 2009

On May 15 at WIUT were held the Career Day. Please help us to evaluate its success by completing this form (please circle your answer where appropriate).

Please tell us a bit about yourself:

Course: CFS BA BC EC Law

Level: 3 4 5 6

1) Did you participate in this event?

Yes No

If you answered “Yes” proceed to question “3”, otherwise answer the question “2” and finish the questionnaire.

2) Please, provide the reason why you did not participate in this event.

- ☐ I was not given the proper information before the event
- ☐ I do not consider this event to be useful for me
- ☐ I had no time to attend this event
- ☐ Other _____

3) How useful was the information and marketing provided prior to the event?

1 2 3 4 (1 = Very useful; 4 = Not at all useful)

3) What were your reasons for attending the event? (You can choose several options)

- ☐ To find full-time job
- ☐ To find part-time job, summer internship
- ☐ To network with company representatives
- ☐ To collect information about industries & employment trends
- ☐ To collect some promotional materials of participants and organizers

4) Considering the above mentioned reasons, how useful was the event for you?

1 2 3 4 (1 = Very useful; 4 = Not at all useful)

5) If you have any further comments you can state them below?

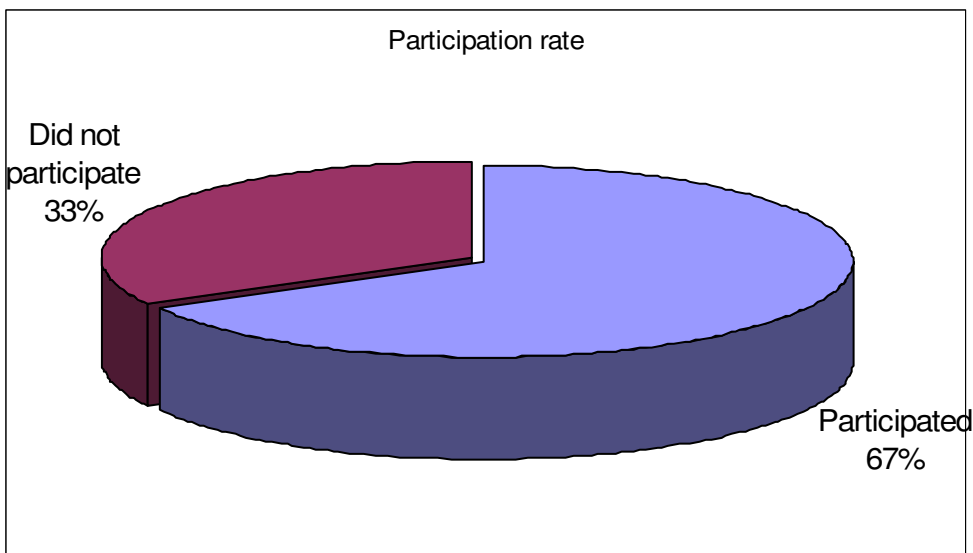
All information is treated as confidential and is used for the purpose of monitoring the uptake of WIUT CDC services and for implementing continuous quality improvement.

Appendix 2: Survey Results

Survey population

	EC	BA	BC	Law	CFS
#	27	28	14	18	17
%	26%	27%	13%	17%	16%

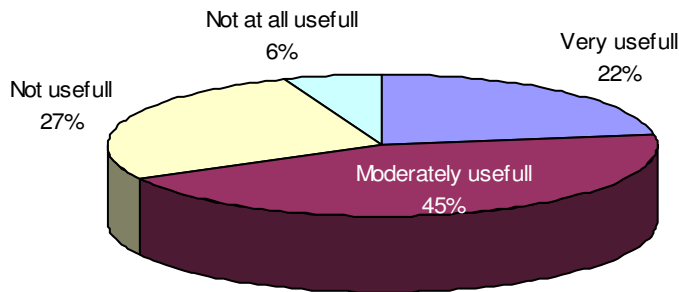
	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Level 6
#	17	35	35	17
%	16%	34%	34%	16%



Why you did not participate in this event?	
I was not given the proper information before the event	40%
I do not consider this event to be useful for me	20%
I had no time to attend this event	40%

How useful was the information and marketing provided prior to the event?		
	#	%
Very usefull	15	22%
Moderately usefull	30	45%
Not usefull	18	27%
Not at all usefull	4	6%

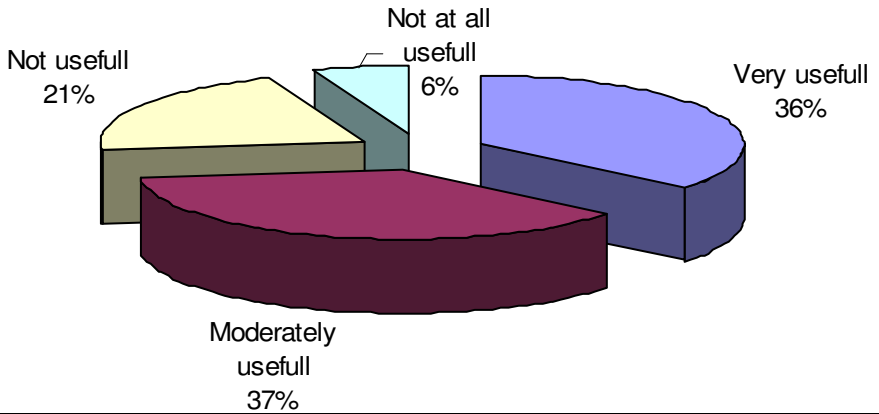
How usefull was the information and marketing provided prior the event



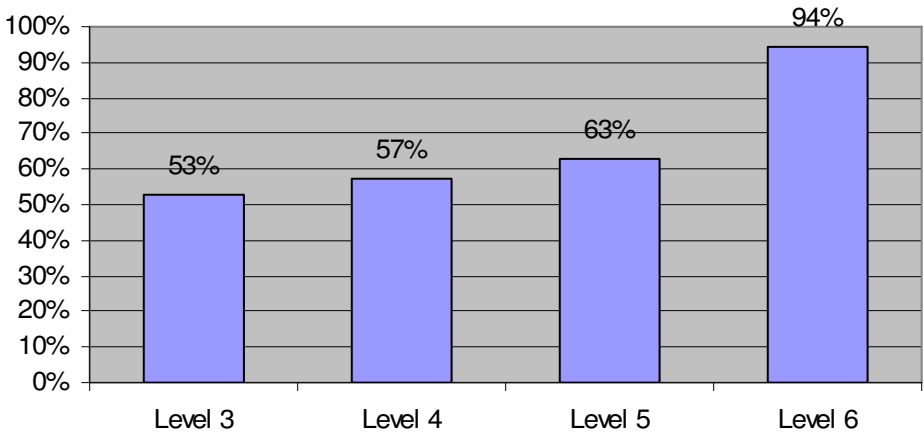
What were your reasons for attending the event?

	%
To find full-time job	45%
To find part-time job, summer internship	60%
To network with company representatives	30%
To collect information about industries & employment trends	37%
To collect some promotional materials of participants and organizers	13%

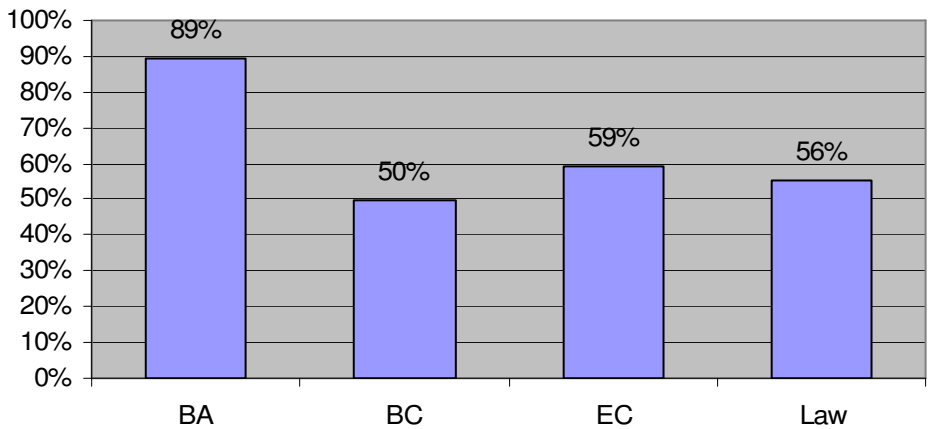
Considering the above mentioned reasons, how useful was the event for you?



Participation rate (Breakdown by levels)



Participation rate (Breakdown by courses)



BA- Business Administration

BC – Business Computing

EC – Economics

Law – Commercial Law

Ensuring the quality of academic programmes: the role of the Programme Leader

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Abstract

Within the national framework of quality assurance each institution has its own practices and mechanisms of quality assurance which reflects the institutional culture and structure. These are incorporated through the institution's teaching and learning policies and academic administration, student recruitment and admission procedures, student guidance and learner support mechanisms, assessment and feedback policies and practices amongst others. The quality measures of the institution are embedded in the academic programmes offered by that institution. These measures not only include quality assurance but also continuous improvement (quality enhancement) of the programmes offered. Taking Middlesex University as a case study, in this paper we discuss the role of the programme leader as the facilitator of programme quality. Quality assurance and enhancement is an iterative process. We discuss how academic programme quality is ensured and maintained from the inception of an academic programme, and emphasise the centrality of the programme leader in the whole process.

1. Introduction

Higher education institutions play a vital role in shaping society. Universities all over the world have lost their monopolistic status in higher education creating intense competition among higher educational institutions. The rapid growth in technology, and economic and sociopolitical demands have created immense change in the higher education arena. This change has influenced both the actual provision and the methods of this provision (Gemikonakli et al., 2008). Irrespective of their size and nature universities are constantly striving to remain competitive by being current and relevant. At the same time they need to maintain high standards of education. With this need arose the growing interest in quality in higher education.

Nicholas Burnett, assistant director-general for education at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, identifies four main dynamics which changes the face of higher education today (Redden, 2009): the accelerating demand for higher education; diversification; and the impacts of information and communications technologies on higher education, and globalization. According to Burnett there has been an increase of about 51 million postsecondary students from 2001-8; Private higher education has been by far the fastest-growing component since the first world conference in higher education in 1998.

Creation of new types of higher education institutions, internationalisation and distance education which spread higher education beyond national borders brought forth the need for further quality assurance in academic programmes. The fact that quality assurance as well as enhancement will play a major role in the 21st century was recognised more than a decade ago (El-Khawas et al., 1998). Creation of agencies such as the European Association for Quality Assurance in Higher Education (ENQA)

(<http://www.enqa.eu/history.lasso>) and the establishment of international qualification frameworks such as the European Qualification framework (EQF) (European Communities, 2008) helped in the process of launching global quality assurance initiatives.

Writing about the need for quality assurance in higher education, Andrea Bernhard (2009) states, “a *quality assurance system should be able to guarantee transparency and control of higher education programmes and that diplomas and degrees of students are approved*”. Almost every country today has its own national quality assurance agency. In the UK, this role is played by the Quality Assurance Agency (QAA) (An Introduction to QAA, 2009). Established in 1997 to replace the Higher Education Quality Council, the QAA is a semi-public body that among its many activities *safeguards educational standards and promotes the continual enhancement of the quality of teaching, and learning opportunities*.

Higher education is no longer a campus-based event pursued by career minded individuals. In most cases it constitutes a distributed community of students and teachers. UK universities have a history of expanding their academic provision to international communities. This is done not only by opening their gates to international communities but also through partnership links with institutions abroad. Whether delivered within UK or outside, each institution is responsible for adhering to the accepted quality standards of their programmes. One of the roles of the QAA is to review the partnership arrangements between overseas institutions and UK higher education institutions (QAA internationally). The School of EIS at Middlesex University (formerly known as The School of Computing Science) has a long history of following this tradition. Thus the quality assurance of programmes offered by the School has become complex. The quality assurance in the curriculum development

process has been already discusses at a precious workshop by Mitchell et al. (2008). In this paper the focus is the role of the Program Leader (PL) in that process.

2. Quality in Higher Education

"Quality is a complex concept that means different things to different individuals. It can be highly context dependent. This means that there can never be any simple measure of quality that will be accepted by everyone. If you are interested in assessing or improving quality in your organisation, you must ensure that you define what aspect of quality you are interested in and how you are going to measure it. In fact, if you define quality in a measurable way, it is usually easier for other people to understand your viewpoint .." (Kitchenham, 1996).

Any organisation that delivers either a product or service needs to ensure the highest of standards in order to be competitive. Although aspects of quality service in education are similar to those of interest in the service industry, it is extremely difficult if not impossible to identify the 'product' of education. Is it a well-educated future generation? Is it the number of first class degrees obtained? Or is it the number of graduates produced? Gillies (1992) defines five views of quality which may be in conflict with each other. These are:

- *The transcendent view:* The classical definition of quality meaning "elegance".
- *The product-based view:* The economist's view, higher quality = higher cost.

- *The user-based view:* It is meeting the users requirements and fitness for purpose.
- *The manufacturing view:* Measures quality in terms of conformance to requirements.
- *The value-based view:* Provide what the customer requires at a price they can afford.

Quality remains an elusive concept more recognisable by its absence. Education, the educational process and quality in education and of education are complex and as such difficult to define. The monitoring and improvement of quality are a constant challenge to all involved. We believe that all five views identified by Gillies apply in the case of education.

Quality standards and guidelines introduced by various national and international bodies have attempted to introduce boundaries and benchmarks within which institutions can implement their quality assurance policies and procedures while preserving institutional autonomy.

Higher educational institutions today are more proactive in developing a quality culture. Georgiadou and Siakas (2008) discuss issues involved in changing quality culture in organisations. They recommend that resistance to change can be managed through consultation, empowerment and training. Also that stakeholders need to understand the reasons for change and take ownership of problems through clearly defining roles and responsibilities. They further argue that accountability and transparency engender trust and hence go a long way towards the effective management of change.

Middlesex university has been very proactive in developing a quality culture across the institution. The Centre for Learning and Quality Enhancement (CLQE) at Middlesex University (CLQE, 2009) is responsible for the assurance of academic standards and

the enhancement of academic quality across the university. The CLQE provides guidelines to programme development teams on each step of the programme development process.

3. The lifecycle of academic programmes

The initiation for a new programme development can arise at any operational level in the School. Mainly this occurs due to proactive thinking by the management or academics who anticipate or recognise the need for various skills in the job market. In addition academics are sensitised to major technological developments and scientific paradigm shifts. Such recognition will initiate two parallel processes: programme development and quality assurance. The programme development process is shown in Figure 1. This process can be seen as a more detailed version of the curriculum development life cycle described by Mitchell et al. (2008:44). The quality assurance process will be discussed in detail in Section 4 below.

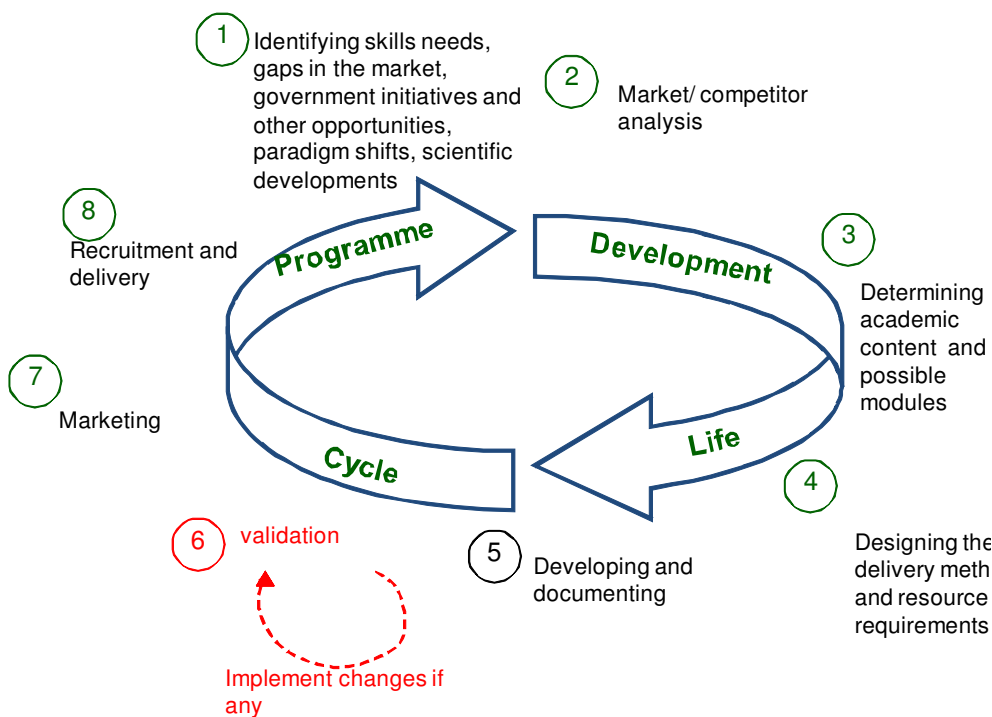


Figure 1: The programme development process

The programme development process begins with the identification of new skills needed in the job market. The identified/recognised need for new skills together with new knowledge are then converted to a programme specification. The programme specification outlines the aims and objectives of the programme and describes the intended knowledge, understanding, skills and other attributes a student will develop on successfully completing the programme of study. The programme specification also provides details of the teaching, learning and assessment methods and other core factual information about the programme of study.

The programme specification links the programme to the framework for HE qualifications (QAA, 2009) and institutional and national quality guidelines (such as the QAA subject benchmark statements).

The programme specification is accompanied by a Curriculum Map. The Curriculum Map links the modules to the learning outcomes. It provides both a design aid to help academic staff identify where the programme outcomes are being developed and assessed within the course and by making the learning outcomes transparent, it also helps students monitor their own learning, personal and professional development as they progress through their programme of study. Details and an example can be found in Mitchell et al.(2008).

Once appointed the programme leader is responsible for the successful completion of the programme development tasks (shown in Figure 1) and the subsequent delivery, gradual minor modifications, and continuous improvement of the programme which takes place. All activities except ‘validation’ (activity 6 in Figure 1) occur annually to some extent.

Validation occurs in two stages. In the first instance the programme specification is submitted to the Academic Planning, Quality and Learning Enhancement Committee (APQLE) where the PL presents the rationale for the programme. Before the programme can be validated, it also needs to be approved by the University’s Academic Programme Planning Group (APPG) (Middlesex University , 2008/09).

4. The lifecycle of a Module

The module development within each programme occurs at stage 5 of Figure 1, where each module also goes through a life cycle similar to that shown in Figure 1. One major distinction is the

frequency of each process step. We use Barry Boehm's Spiral model (for software development) (Boehm, 1988), to demonstrate the life cycle of a module.

The module specification is referred to as a Learning Unit Narrative (LUN)) at Middlesex. A LUN provides a functionality similar to that of a programme specification to stakeholders. Mitchell et al. (2008) describes both the terminology used at Middlesex University as well as the programme and module development process. In this paper the focus is the role of the Programme Leader (PL) as the facilitator of quality assurance of academic programmes.

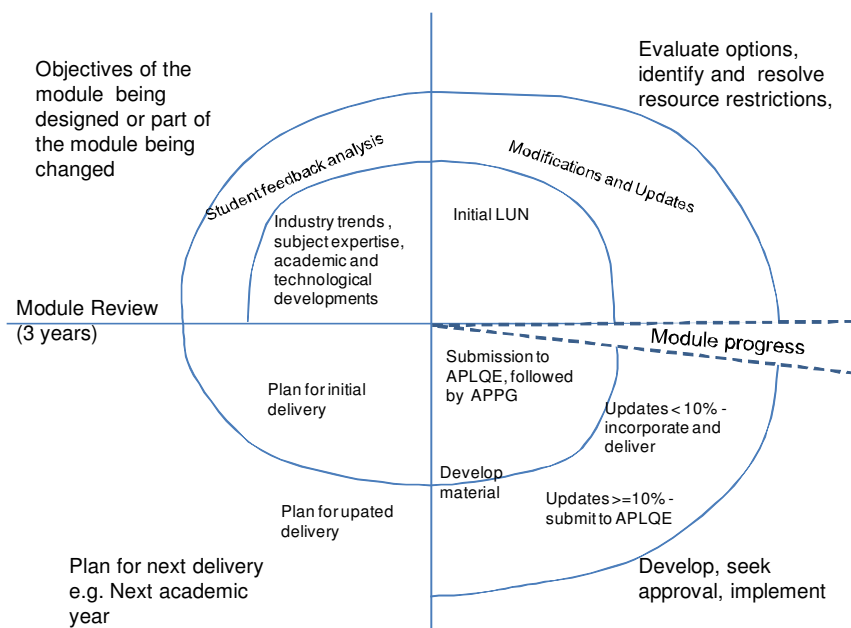


Figure 2: The life cycle of a module

Once the programme overview is developed Module Leaders (MLs) embark on the detailed module development. Modules need to ensure that the programme learning outcomes are translated into module learning outcomes (subject specific

knowledge and subject specific skills). Figure 2 shows the iterative cycle of the development and subsequent reviews, modifications (minor and major) and improvements undertaken during the life of a module. Modules can of course run in standalone mode (for Continuous Professional Development –CPD) but normally they are part of a coherent programme or programmes.

5. Quality Assurance and Enhancement of academic programmes

The Programme Leader (PL) facilitates the quality of the programme mainly via: the student body, the programme content and effectively managing other aspects of the programme (e.g. the programme team). From the time the PL resumes the role, s/he becomes both the ambassador and the gate keeper of the programme. The first step of the quality process is to ensure suitability of the applicants who enroll for the programme. As shown in Figure 3 the campus admission team and the marketing team assist the PL in successfully achieving this. At Middlesex, the admission and recruitment process includes the overseas partners.

The PL's experience in the admission process and an in-depth knowledge about the programme requirements play a huge part in the selection process especially when the applicant's profile differ from the normal. The UK Higher Education Academy (HEA) states, "*There is no generally accepted definition of so-called 'non-standard' or 'non-traditional' students*" (UKCLE, 2000-2009). The UK government's drive towards widening participation and internationalisation in higher education have created both political and competitive

pressure on organisations to increase the student numbers participating in their programmes. This increases the number of ‘non-standard’ applications which needs special attention. Unsuitability of the applicant can create demotivation and lead to poor retention rates in the programme. The quality of the programme is mostly evaluated or assessed by the quality of the graduates it produces. Therefore, ensuring the quality of the applicants is vital to the existence of the programme itself.

The effective management of a programme team is an important aspect of quality assurance. The PL needs to manage his/her programme team which consists of all the module leaders, the seminar and laboratory tutors and other administrative and technical staff involved in the delivery of the programme. The designation of PL, however, is not an indication of an academic rank, nor does it carry any institutional power to direct or command personnel or resources within the School. Programme Leadership is a responsibility that can be accepted (through negotiation or appointment) by any full-time academic employee (from Lecturer to Professor). The PL has no line management responsibility and members of his/her programme team are not directly accountable to him. A PL may be a module leader on another programme team, also a module leader on one programme team may be a PL for another programme. Therefore, in order to effectively manage a programme team, it is essential, that the PL commands the respect of his colleagues and is competent in the performance of his responsibilities.

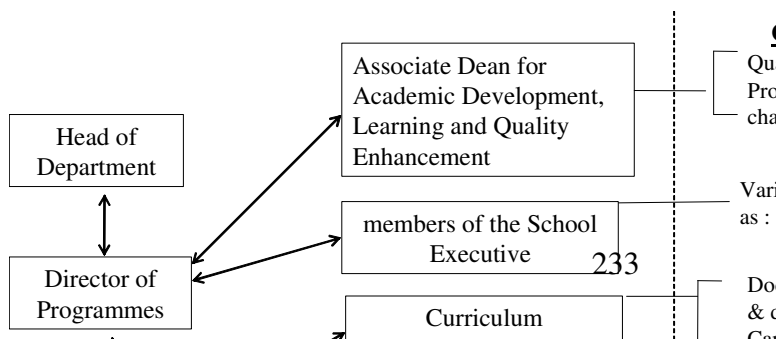


Figure 3: The Internal Collaborations involving the PL

Periodic programme team meetings as well as the Board of Studies (meetings held every term between academic staff and students representatives) provide feedback (by staff and students) on progress and problems, some of which are short term needing immediate action and others are longer term issues which may require review (major/minor) and changes. The PL also receives feedback from external examiners at Examination Board meetings held at the end of each assessment cycle. These feedback mechanisms help ensure that the quality of the programme is at a high standard and that the programme content is current, relevant and adequate.

Students have their module leaders as their first port of call but an open door policy exists whereby students can also approach their PL particularly on general issues affecting their progress such as health and family problems.

6. Recommendations and Conclusions

Ensuring quality should be considered by the PL as a way of life and not an addition to his/her role. The process of quality assurance should start from the perspective of staff, at the

inception of the programme, and from a student perspective from the inception of the decision to apply. Higher education has become a competitive industry today. In order to gain and sustain and competitiveness programme leaders should constantly be vigilant about all aspects of programme quality.

Quality frameworks, models, quality assurance systems, monitoring and generally strategic plans will not succeed unless the process is supported and implemented by a programme team lead by an able, knowledgeable and committed Programme Leader (PL). This position is crucial because the PL liaises with staff (programme team) and students and sometimes with senior School and University management. In essence a PL is a Project Manager often called upon to resolve conflicts, demand resources, facilitate transition, and ensure that the promised outputs are delivered. An effective PL who can maximise the probability of success will therefore need to be multi-skilled.

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The Institutionalisation of European HE Policy Arena. Quality Standards as Flexible Instruments of University Governance. The Role of ENQA.

Abstract

1. *About the institutionalisation of EU HE Policy.* The Bologna process is a growing policy arena in the European Union. This process (de facto) is becoming more and more institutionalised, and as acquired a relevant external dimension in its international application. In some case is a tool of EU external relations. The Bologna process case is one of institutionalisation of a European policy arena on the margins of the EU system and without legal existence. Initiated and developed outside the EU institutional framework, this non-binding voluntary process is considered as the major policy change process in the sector all over Europe for decades.

One of the striking features of this process is its absence of legal value. The Bologna process may have a sound of juridicity especially when participating countries misinterpret their commitments as requiring conformity to superior and binding European policies in order to legitimise national reforms.

2. *About quality as flexible instrument.* The University is currently involved in changes that have a potential for transforming its institutional identity. At stake are the University's purpose, work processes, organization, system of governance, quality processes and financial basis, as well as its role in the political system, the economy and society at large.

These processes link change in the University to change in the environment in which is embedded: in the role of democratic government, in public-private relations, and in the relationship between the local, national, European and international level.

3. *About quality enhancement strategy.* This paper responds to the recommendation that the Universities should develop a Quality Enhancement Strategy (QES). It seeks to distinguish between Quality Enhancement (QE) and Quality Assurance (QA), to indicate the implications of a shift in emphasis from QA to QE, to provide a working definition of QE, and to outline a constructively aligned model for a QES that is attuned to the needs of the University.

1. The Institutionalisation of the European HE Policy Arena and Its External Dimension.

The Bologna Process case is one of institutionalisation of a European policy arena on the margins of the EU system and without legal existence. This case is atypical, yet, it is relevant because it allows isolating non juridical mechanisms of institutionalisation that are getting common with the development of European soft modes of governance in the 2000s.

The Bologna process can be quickly defined as the European but non-EU process in which 29 and then more than 40 states engaged and committed to coordinate their national higher education policies mainly around the introduction of a common degree structure, in order to construct a Europe higher education area before 2010. Initiated and developed outside the Eu institutional framework, this non-binding voluntary process is considered as the major policy change process in the sector all

over Europe for decades. The Bologna process designates non only the policy change process, but also the European policy arena that has developed since 1999 to steer the coordination of national policies.

One of the striking features of this process is its absence of legal value. The Bologna process may have a sound of juridicity especially when participating countries misinterpret their commitments as requiring conformity to superior and binding European policies in order to legitimise national reforms. This misconception is further reinforced when Bologna declarations and communiqués that are signed each two years to assess the progress accomplished and the new actions lines are presented as texts of quasi-legal value, even though initially the Bologna process did not have any official legal status. These declarations are no EU text, nor a multilateral convention. The texts that make up the Bologna process are not in and of themselves binding in any way, officially speaking they are not nothing more than declarations of the intentions of the signatory states to coordinate their policies with certain common objectives in mind. The signatory states do not objectively risk being sanctioned, much less excluded, if they do not achieve the established goals. This case is, therefore, one of institutionalisation of a European policy arena on the margins of the EU system and without legal existence. We explore this non legal mechanism of institutionalisation of the European higher education space, defined as a complex of policy arenas. In this process, a dynamic of internal integration and an external dynamic of embeddedness in this environment are closely entangled. Each one of these dynamics covers a tension between two dimensions: institutionalisation as *internal dynamic* is the process by which the arena becomes both more complex and more cohesive; institutionalisation as *external dynamics* is the process by which the arena becomes both more autonomous and adaptable *vis-à-vis* its environment. With reference to internal dimension, the Bologna arena gets more integrated (from voluntary participation

to commitment), that is to say, both more complex and more cohesive. In sum, the internal dynamic of institutionalisation is interesting in the sense that it is paradoxical: the fragility of the initial engagement has had a facilitating effect for the stabilization and institutionalisation, letting room for the formalization of routines, and limiting motives for exit. But the arena does not institutionalise in a vacuum: it is also an external dynamic of inscription in the institutional environment, in this case the European policy space. From the external point of view, the Bologna arena has developed two important properties of the institutionalised organization: autonomy (autonomy as resistance and then as vigilant cooperation is also very important from an identity point of view) and adaptability (the question of the process of embeddedness of Bologna arena into European policy space).

That is, the launching of the Bologna process and then the stabilization and institutionalisation of the Bologna arena comes to fill in the empty space for higher education. Fitting in this empty space for higher education, the Bologna arena has indeed become the site where European objectives for the sector are defined and discussed, and where coordination of national policies takes place. It has been a process of progressive detachment from purposive action, until the arena exists by and for itself. Because it is a non-EU process, and because it has initially no legal status, the Bologna case might seem atypical. Yet, it is particularly relevant to isolate non-legal mechanisms of institutionalisation of Europe. There are many reasons to think that those mechanisms are at play in many more typical European processes, especially with the development of European soft modes of governance in 2000s.

There is also an European dimension within national education systems in general, e.g. the process of “europeanisation” of national policies. Now, the term external dimension of the Bologna process has also entered European higher education vocabularies.

Roots of the term external dimension of the Bologna process can be found already in the genuine Sorbonne and Bologna aims: the Sorbonne Declaration stressed “the international recognition and attractive potential of our system” while the Bologna Declaration looked “at the objective of increasing the international competitiveness of the European systems of higher education” and claimed to ensure “a world-wide degree of attraction. So, from the very beginning we found considerations of the international role and influence of European higher education.

Europe has sentiments about its “attractiveness” and attractiveness is measured most often, of course, in “external mirrors”. This is what produces certain paradoxes, whether the observation is made from outside or inside. In the early 1990s, external observers could come to the conclusion that higher education in Europe “europeanised” rather than “internationalised”. But, the Bologna Declaration would not have come about if there had not been a reconsideration of the European emphasis of internationalisation. This shift was a result of a much longer process: a systemic support to gradual internationalisation of higher education was appearing rather slowly and in different ways in different countries. In the mid-1980s, European “internal” internationalisation of higher education was strongly encouraged with action programmes for research and student mobility in a systemic way: it was important also for “external” internationalisation. The internationalisation has certainly become a component of planning and administration in higher education institutions in all participating countries. These trends were strengthened by the globalisation challenges starting to be discussed in the economy and in politics but later in higher education during the nineties worldwide. Here we are. We agreed to move the European process not only to Europe of the Euro, but also to Europe of knowledge. It is not only question of *competitiveness* (a term from the Bologna declaration, as contribution to the competitiveness of European economy and as improvement of research and teaching potentials), but also of

attractiveness (quality, transparency, accessibility, support, visibility and diversity), *openness* (European higher education should be open to students from all over the world), and *cooperation* (the Bologna countries should cooperate in an open way with regions and countries in other parts of the world by promoting the idea and practice of regional cooperation and through dissemination of experiences).

2. Quality Standards as Flexible Instruments of University Governance

The University is currently involved in changes that have a potential for transforming its institutional identity. At stake are the University's purpose, work processes, organization, system of governance, quality processes and financial basis, as well as its role in the political system, the economy and society at large.

These processes link change in the University to change in the environment in which is embedded: in the role of democratic government, in public-private relations, and in the relationship between the local, national, European and international level. The current dynamics raise questions about the University's long-term pact with society.

As often before, a period with a potential for radical change also invites speculations about what kind of organized system the University is and how it works, how the University ought to be organized and governed, what consequences different arrangements are likely to have, and how external demands for radical reform may depend on the University's capacity for self-governance and adaptation.

Institutional change is often seen as driven by perceived failure – the institution fail to meet expected functional performance or there is an erosion of its normative basis and legitimacy.

The University has in many ways been a success. It has developed into a key institution that impact most aspects of democratic societies. The University has never before been asked to fulfill more roles, take on more tasks and solve more problems.

Yet, the success has also created problems. Success has made aspiration levels raise rapidly, creating what may turn out to be unrealistic expectations. A result has been work overload and institutional confusion. The vision of the University as an enterprise embedded in global economic competition has gained strength, but other visions also have their more or less resourceful spokespersons. There are many and inconsistent purposes, expectations and success criteria and it is unclear who has legitimacy to talk on behalf of “society” and define what social needs are. Governments are often unable or unwilling to formulate clear priorities; societal groups have different expectations and demands and only few of them are likely to be accommodated through market competition and price systems. Universities are uncertain about their identity – what they are, what they want to become, and in what direction to go. Institutional confusion, in turn, generates disappointment, criticism and sometimes an atmosphere of crisis.

Developments will, as before, depend upon many factors the University can not control. What the University can do is critically to re-examine its self-understanding as an academic institution: its purposes, core values and principles, its organization and governance systems, its resources and friends, and its social obligations. A possible starting point is to focus upon the University’s work processes (and not solely its processes of governance) and its participation in a global intellectual competition among ideas (and not solely its role in economic competition). The diversity of European higher education as a major cultural heritage and strength of the emerging European Higher Education Area (EHEA), together with the diversity of quality assurance and enhancement approaches and measures, is of paramount importance and must be maintained. It is of crucial importance that differing national contexts be taken into account, both as far as higher education in general, and quality assurance and enhancement in particular are concerned. The diversity of the EHEA makes a single monolithic

and prescriptive approach to quality, standards and quality assurance in higher education inappropriate and impracticable. National quality assurance systems, while embedded in the national context, should be organised and operated with special regard to the European and international contexts, developments and best practice. ENQA does not promote the creation of a unified, pan-European quality assurance regime. However, while respecting diversity, it does promote the harmonisation and convergence of quality assurance processes, based on common principles. The purpose of the European dimension to quality assurance is to promote mutual trust, improve transparency and provide reliable information.

A second major lesson has been that different national legislations may require diverse approaches to the set-up of national quality assurance systems.

Furthermore, we agree that studying the impact of quality assurance on higher education and measuring its influence on learning and teaching is important. Such impact studies should assess the

value of both external and internal quality assurance measures, since the final goal of all quality assurance is to further develop and enhance the quality of teaching and research. Consequently, no quality assurance procedure should be an end in itself.

We are completely in line with the principle of recognising diversity in the approaches to quality assurance as one of the main shared principles of the European Standards and Guidelines. However, we have ascertained that there are more similarities than differences in the practical work of quality assurance and accreditation agencies. The convergence of quality assurance methodologies based on common principles will also be the key for future constructive international cooperation and mutual recognition.

There is a clear triangular link between recognition decisions, information on quality and the qualifications frameworks.

The term 'quality' in higher education is often ambiguous. It is commonly used as a kind of short hand, to represent different understandings of what the essential components of quality are, and what the best methods of creating or guaranteeing their existence might be. Different strategies and various actors, working at different levels of the process certainly must be involved in the process of guaranteeing that quality in this general sense is achieved. However we believe that in final analysis the responsibility for developing, maintaining and increasing quality in higher education lies with Universities and their staff, with the contribution of students and other stakeholders. Other actors and levels have important roles in stimulating and in checking achievement, but if academic staff and students are not deeply, sincerely and intelligently involved in developing and enhancing quality, outside agents will be able register the existence of problems, but they will not be able themselves to create and implement quality programmes.

Among the various criteria used in judging quality, we find the terms '*fitness for purpose*' and '*fitness of purpose*'. The former, often used in quality assurance activities, means determining whether the academic strategies are suitable for achieving the declared aims of a programme. The latter means determining whether the aims of the programme are suitable or not. In the Tuning view, to develop true quality, 'fitness for purpose' has meaning only when the fitness of purpose itself is thoroughly established and demonstrated.

In other words, quality is not a unitary concept, it is open to multiple perspectives, and no authoritative definition of quality in higher education is possible, reflecting a lack of theory in higher education literature. Quality may be viewed as a process or mechanism referred to the process of assessment, accreditation, audit and external examination. Quality assurance involves checking the quality of a process or outcomes; audit, refers to an external or internal check on internal processes; quality assessment involves an external or internal judgement of

performance against criteria; accreditation is a process resulting in a decision that “warrants” an institution or a programme; while external examination checks academic, competence, or service standards. Quality as a mechanism was been categorized in five points: 1) quality as excellence is associated with distinctiveness or standards. It has various connotations, such as league tables, benchmarks, standards-checking; 2) quality as perfection, or consistency: there is a shift from measurement to outcomes standards to measurement of process standards; 3) quality as fitness for purpose: the focus is on whether the product or service fits the stated purpose, e.g. the university’s mission; 4) quality as value for money, i.e. quality judged against monetary cost and is seen by stakeholders in term of return on investment; 5) quality as transformation, refers to the development or empowerment of the student through the learning process, or to institutional changes which might transform student learning.

So, the preponderant approach to defining quality is a pragmatic one and, secondly, the preponderant approach to external quality evaluation is also pragmatic. In practical terms, the most constructive way forward is to adopt an approach which acknowledges the relative nature of quality.

The development of a “quality culture” requires: an open and active commitment to quality at all levels; a willingness to engage in self-evaluation; a firm regulatory framework; explicit responsibilities for quality control and quality assurance; an emphasis on obtaining feedback; a clear commitment to identifying and disseminating good practices; prompt and appropriate managerial action to redress problems, supported by adequate information.

Clearly, quality enhancement is the sum of many methods of institutional development, ranging from competitive hiring procedures, crating appropriate funding opportunities, to facilitating communication between disciplines and supporting innovative initiatives through institutional incentives. The Bologna reforms could improve quality in multiple ways: through

the opportunities they offer to reflect and review curricula, to reform teaching methods (student-centred learning, continuous assessment, flexible learning paths) and even through strengthening horizontal communication and institutional transparency.

Beyond the issues of quality assurance in the more narrow sense of institutional processes, quality enhancement can be said to be at the heart of all Bologna reform aims. A first assumption was that the international readability of curricular structures and the underlying quality assurance systems would increase cooperation and competition, mobility and institutional good practices. A second assumption seemed to be that increased mutual trust in each others' quality assurance systems would result in increased trust in the quality of higher education provision in those systems, thereby resulting in cross-border movement. Most importantly, in addition to new curricular structures, Bologna was supposed to bring quality enhancement in teaching: many higher education representatives believed Bologna would accelerate or even trigger the move to outcome-based and/or student-centred teaching in the countries in which traditional less inter-active approaches to teaching were still dominant. Quality assurance processes were supposed to support an increased institutional attention to the hitherto often neglected quality of teaching.

The Bologna reforms were also supposed to enhance quality in the response of higher education to labour market needs. Graduates were supposed to become more "employable", even though agreement on what such sustainable employability would mean in terms of student competences and desirable learning outcomes remains a heated and largely unresolved topic of discussion.

Quality evaluation at institutional level can be an excellent way to sharpen strategic reflection, addressing such questions as, for instance:

How to help the development of beneficial institutional perspectives in de-centralised institutions?

How best to combine disciplinary with interdisciplinary developments and institutional structures?

How to develop fair processes of rewarding performance in a non-mechanistic manner, and still grant enough autonomy to decentral units?

How to combine bottom-up development drive with institutional quality standards?

How to identify and support institutional priority areas?

Institutional quality assurance will be facing many challenges in the coming years. Improvement-orientated QA will have to defend itself against the rising gusto for labels, branding and the resurgence of control orientation. The contribution of QA to self-improvement is clearly predicated on the trust which the evaluated place in the evaluators. Even the most sophisticated quantitative and bibliometric data cannot replace the value of interpersonal qualitative dialogue between peers who respect one another's judgement. Another challenge will consist in developing a system of differentiated and flexible quality assurance, in which external QA becomes lighter as internal QA systems become more robust and reliable.

Quality standards are of undisputed importance within all types of QA systems in higher education. They can be found on hundreds of higher education institution homepages worldwide; they can be read about in various QA guidelines; and they are a regular component of political statements concerning the EHEA. Any set of general formal standards is able to constitute a framework for quality assurance systems by establishing points of reference for measurement procedures and comparative purposes. Standards can be defined in multiple ways and for various purposes. In addition, they are often embedded in complex processes of definition, interpretation and implementation, which have a lasting impact on the institutional quality development.

As a concept, standards area rather difficult to grasp, and often get lumped together with similar concepts such as indicators, benchmarks, measures and norms. In principle, all standards have

a normative function, whether they provide consistent scales and measures, regulate actions, set limits or facilitate comparisons. On the one hand, standards can be addressed a fixed parameters, on the other hand, they can be used as adaptable concepts which react sensitively to changes of their base of reference. Apart from their normative purpose, standard can be functionalised in various ways: easing manageability (it aims at verifying whether quality goals have been achieved. It provides orientation and establishes a basis for action routines); permitting comparability and assessments (standards can be used for comparative purposes as well as for assessments within various contexts); meeting accountability demands (Universities that want to claim that they conform to the requirements for high-quality education and research, can support such claims by formulating and implementing quality standards, thus making their quality efforts visible to the outside); raising quality awareness and empowering quality promoters.

In order to gain a better understanding of how quality standards can fulfil these functions, we propose a classification of standards depending on their contribution to an institution's quality assurance improvement: *standards as minimum thresholds* (some kind of minimum level as a basis for further actions: they are usually intended to reduce uncertainties and induce trusts); *standards as broad objectives* (this is more output oriented, defining certain outcome- or performance-oriented objectives that should be achieved); *standards as description of good practices* (they emerge from broadly accepted routines and gain most of its legitimacy from them; they are also more procedure-oriented).

So, there was a scissors effect in which state was withdrawing and tightening its belt with respect to the funding of education, even as the human capital and labour market demands of the knowledge economy increased the requirements for investments in education.

The most important problem arising from funding pressure is the challenge to quality. There are also challenges to autonomy, to

accountability and to good governance in this history of transformation. Managing quality in the face of declining funding is very difficult but I believe that this is the moment to run the challenge of quality, as we have done together in the quality chart. Accountability on the academic side requires good universities to embed in policy and practice very strong systems of peer review for teaching and research. These policies should be complemented by a system-wide process audit which can ensure the university governance that every programme is on a regular evaluation cycle that involve external arm's length reviews that produce public documents. Good accountability internal to the university also requires strong systems of monitoring satisfaction and performances by students. A strong accountability system should have a strategic focus on planning in an institution. The Quality Chart is one of the first steps in that direction.

One of the central questions in quality process is related to audit. In recent times the universities had to respond to the advent of external quality auditing in many countries. It begins exploring the genesis of changes that are occurring and explores the implications of these changes in terms of an emerging tension between two aspects of any quality assurance system: measurement and enhancement

For over a decade in Europe the governments have had a 'de-facto' quality management system based on the collection and publication of national performance indicator data derived from student responses to the Course Experience Questionnaire used as a post-program exit survey. During this time an increasingly robust critique and vigorous debate were engaged in and around this instrument and its uses for quality measurement. In more recent times, the universities have funded further development and refinement of this instrument, resulting in the addition of scales rather than the improvement of existing measures. Throughout, the debate has focused on the instrumentation and interpretation of results. This debate has privileged measurement

ad benchmarking over and above other aspects of any quality assurance system, in particular quality enhancement.

That is, the core business has always been more focused on development than on measurement, on enhancement rather than on assessment.

It is the university's quality assessment and enhancement procedures that the external agency will audit, not the quality of the teaching and learning itself. Consequently, our response focuses on the quality of our quality assessment and enhancement procedures.

This focus on Quality Management has resulted in an expected, almost fetishist, obsession with benchmarking. This is expected because measurements without a context can be very hard to interpret and benchmarking gives one interpretive framework for the measurements set up in any QM system. Related to benchmarking is the idea of standardisation, for without standardisation benchmarking is meaningless. But two distinct types of standardisation can be observed to be enjoying pre-eminence in response to the quality access "moment". The first is the type related to benchmarking. It is the need to establish reliable and unchanging measures of the qualities one wants to measure, so one can benchmark over time (thus, these measures are standardised over time). The second type of standardisation that is emerging is standardisation of the "product" that is being produced by the university. This sense of standardisation is related in our opinion to the adoption (or imposition in the current political economy of the sector) of a business model of the work of universities and of the services and products they are increasingly seen as providing. One central issue appears to be the degree to which 'quality' is implemented as part of university governance, in contrast with the degree to which it is implemented in the old self-help model of self-selecting staff development. In the governance model, discrepancies between templates and realities, between benchmarks and local values or scores on some or other measures, or between standards set for

things and the things actually produced, form the justificatory basis for top down managerial interventions. How has this shift occurred?

One of the ways quality chart seems to be addressing this tension between governance and the sui generis self-selected development interventions is the adoption of school based intervention where the goal is to help the staff in a school address issues identified by the measurement system, rather than being intimately involved in the production of the data used to identify the problems and create the stimulus for change in situ. This raises the idea that the distance a unit maintains from the collection and interpretation of quality data, that is, the distance it maintains from the measurement system, is one dimension that might be used to distinguish one unit from another. Indeed, this distance is explicitly created and maintained in the approach adopted to structuring the governance model in some places.

3. Common Principles for Quality Assurance in Higher Education in the context of the European Qualifications Framework. The Role of ENQA

The aim of the Bologna framework is to provide common understanding of the learning outcomes represented by qualifications, to promote mutual recognition of qualifications, to further linkage between education and working life and to provide common concepts for discussion.

The ministerial meeting in Bergen agreed that all participating countries would create their own *National Qualifications Frameworks* (NQF) by 2010. Resulting from a national need, some European countries - namely Denmark, EWNI (England, Wales and Northern Ireland), Scotland and Ireland have already had NQFs in place for some time. Drawing from these experiences, and also reacting to the Bologna process, the formulation of NQFs is underway in most other EHEA countries. The NQFs reflect different national structures and policy priorities. In February 2008, the European Parliament and subsequently the Council of the European Union adopted the

Recommendation on the establishment of the *European Qualifications Framework* for lifelong learning, or European Qualifications Framework (EQF). It has eight reference levels describing learning outcomes, of which the top three levels describe higher education. The EQF differs from the Bologna Framework, insofar as it encompasses a framework for lifelong learning, vocational education and training (VET) and informal learning (for example at work), as well as higher education.

In addition, there are several national or international *Subject Specific Frameworks*. The aim of these is somewhat similar to the *EU-funded Tuning Project* that seeks to identify points of reference for generic and subject-specific competencies of first and second cycle graduates in a series of subject areas. Other programmes related to this are Socrates-Erasmus *Thematic Networks*.

The alignment of the national frameworks of the EHEA countries to the overarching Bologna frameworks has to be verified by 2010. This verification is to be self-certified nationally according to a set of criteria adopted in Bergen. One of the seven criteria is that the national quality assurance system for higher education refers to the national framework for higher education qualifications and is consistent with the Berlin Communiqué and any subsequent Ministerial Communiqués in the Bologna Process. Moreover, the procedures for self-certification require that the self-certification process shall include the stated agreement of the quality assurance bodies of the country in question, recognised through the Bologna Process.

When implementing the European Qualifications Framework, quality assurance should be carried out in accordance with the following principles:

- Quality assurance policies and procedures should underpin all levels of the E Q F.
- Quality assurance should be an integral part of the internal management of education and training institutions.

- Quality assurance should include regular evaluation of institutions, their programmes or their quality assurance systems by external monitoring bodies or agencies.
- External monitoring bodies or agencies carrying out quality assurance should be subject to regular review.
- Quality assurance should include context, input, process and output dimensions, while giving emphasis to outputs and learning outcomes.
- Quality assurance systems should include the following elements:
 - clear and measurable objectives and standards;
 - guidelines for implementation, including stakeholder involvement;
 - appropriate resources;
 - consistent evaluation methods, associating self-assessment and external review;
 - feedback mechanisms and procedures for improvement;
 - widely accessible evaluation results.
- Quality assurance initiatives at international, national and regional level should be coordinated in order to ensure overview, coherence, synergy and system-wide analysis.
- Quality assurance should be a cooperative process across education and training levels and systems, involving all relevant stakeholders, within Member States and across the Community.
- Quality assurance orientations at Community level may provide reference points for evaluations and peer learning.

This paper seeks to distinguish between Quality Enhancement (QE) and Quality Assurance (QA), to indicate the implications of a shift in emphasis from QA to QE, to provide a working definition of QE.

While QA provides a *retrospective* check on educational quality focused on accountability and value for money, QE represents a *prospective* approach to the continuous improvement of learning and teaching rooted in a model of self-actualising, reflective professionals situated organically in a dynamic learning organisation.

Quality Enhancement in learning and teaching involves a deliberate and systemic process of scholarly reflection that operates strategically to: improve student learning and the student learning experience; support professional development in understanding student learning; foster a scholarly community of university teachers that engages collegially in the development and promotion of excellent practice.

Accordingly, the strategy has the following objectives:

- to consider processes for identifying good practice in learning and teaching, programme delivery and innovation which result in improved quality
- to identify existing opportunities for collegial reflection on good practice that support dissemination and establish other approaches as necessary
- to close the loop by ensuring that the introduction of any changes to programmes or learning and teaching approaches achieve the desired outcome of enhancing quality by developing effective processes for evaluating their effects
- to build on existing good practice at the Armenian Universities.

An effective implementation of the quality assurance cycle system requires that the persons, boards, etc. responsible are clearly identified. The overall responsibility lies with the director of studies and/or the faculty executive board (depending on the situation). In this framework, the paper discusses the changes in ENQA's role in the implementation of the Bologna process, or the process aiming at creating a European Higher Education Area

(EHEA). The Bologna process is not directly a European Union process, but an intergovernmental development.

One of the key policy measures in the development of the EHEA is the development of comparable and transparent quality assurance systems. ENQA has gradually, over the course of more than a decade, grown into a focal actor in the Quality assurance aspects of the Bologna process. ENQA was officially created in 1999 following a 1998 Council recommendation (98/561/EC), although part of its birth is due to the unofficial meetings of national QA agencies since the early 1990s. ENQA changed its status into an association in 2004.

The new role of ENQA has been stated in the communiqués of Prague (2001) and Berlin (2003). The Prague communiqué mentioned ENQA as one of potential contributors in developing the system of quality assurance, whereas the Berlin Communiqué gave ENQA the task of coordinating the creation of European Standards and Guidelines for Quality Assurance in cooperation with the European University Association (EUA), European Association of Institutions in Higher Education (EURASHE) and European Student Information Bureau (ESIB). Later, the Bergen communiqué gave ENQA and the other members of the 4E's a mandate of planning the implementation of a European Registry of Quality Assurance Agencies.

The most difficult policy issue for ENQA has been the question of a registry of quality assurance agencies and their strongest opponent in this topic has been the European University Association. The tensions between ENQA and EUA become visible already in early 2000's when ENQA stressed the importance of independent quality assurance organisations whereas EUA emphasised the role of a European forum, consisting of various stakeholders, especially universities.

On the other hand, ENQA shared the idea of having some kind of exclusive system of credible quality assurance agencies. ENQA stated, that it already functioned as a kind on gatekeeper, but admitted that other stakeholders should not be excluded from this

process. As a first step, ENQA proposed a mutual recognition of quality assurance systems. This reflects the ENQA's view that quality assurance should be based on strong independent quality assurance agencies and that mutual peer reviews should guarantee their credibility.

In its statement to the Berlin Conference, ENQA accepted the idea of registry, but proposed that ENQA should build this registry, and that ENQA and the registry should have membership criteria as identical as possible. (ENQA, Statement of the European Network of Quality Assurance in Higher Education (ENQA) to the conference of European Ministers of Education in Berlin (2003).

The European Standards and Guidelines for Quality Assurance (2005) presented a compromise which included both ENQA's and EUA's policy goals. According to it there would be a peer review system for quality assurance agencies, and a register of external quality assurance agencies operating in Europe including European register committee.

In this framework, is welcomed the fact that the Executive Board of the European Association for Quality Assurance in Higher Education (ENQA) granted a candidate member status to the Armenian National Centre for Professional Education Quality Assurance Foundation (ANQA). ANQA has, so, an associate status, as a “bona fide” organisation or agency with demonstrable interest in the quality assurance of higher education.

In 2005, Armenia acceded to the Bologna Declaration; on November 2, 2006, the Armenian Government approved a schedule of exercising the principles of the Bologna process.

During a meeting was discussed ANQA's strategic programs and mission, as well as the relevant statutory acts. The sides reached an agreement to expand cooperation.

Quality Assurance – An Endeavour in enhancing teaching and learning experience through collaborative and assistive technologies

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Enhancing learning and teaching through the use of technology (e-learning) was brought to the forefront just over a decade ago with the Dearing report (1997). Since then, institutional e-learning policies and strategies have had many iterations and have changed their focus significantly. On the whole, the first e-learning strategies focused on buildings and facilities - institutions undertook building works to make physical centres of technology which were visible and accessible by staff and students as beacons of excellence and support. The second generation of strategies focused on infrastructure and the upgrading of connectivity networks so as to put in place virtual learning environments and other such tools. Only recently, during the third generation of strategies have institutions started focusing on the learner experience and how this can be enhanced. This has resulted in institutions putting on paper bold, broad sweeping statements such as: ***“E-learning will be integrated appropriately into the learning experience of all students.”***

The definition of ‘e - learning’ adopted in these type of strategies is sufficiently broad to encompass the many uses of information and communication technologies that are used within the institutions aimed at enhancing learning and teaching practices. However, the word “appropriate” can be read by many as a get-out clause, the word on which they can base inactivity or basic offerings of static material on the internet. Although the benefits of these contributions are acknowledged by students, primarily for offering ease of access to materials, there are concerns with regard to how through such broad sweeping, but cautious statements institutions can enhance the student learning experience. Is e-learning being reduced to accessing static content online?

The paper discusses how the University’s strategy is implemented through a series of initiatives at School level including the award of Teaching

Fellowships and the support of the Learning Strategist role. The paper also focuses on how collaborative and assistive technologies have been used to enhance the student experience in teaching, learning and assessment. Emphasis is given on formative assessment, activity based learning, self paced study and customisation of teaching environments. Such technologies are discussed in terms of designing pilot studies, assessing their impact to the student experience and progression results as well as the dissemination of good practice and the deployment of success stories.

Nonna Khachatryan

Quality Assurance Economic Tools in Higher Education

Is presented economical issues in higher education quality assurance process. Particularly, basis on internal quality assurance standards, is mentioned the priorities of economic management in universities, such as marketing, financial control, strategic management, pricing.

Cost structural analyzing in Armenian universities is performing, that resources for organizing education process is making low influence on quality assurance. The most expenses is going to keeping university staff and overhead, making unsatisfied financing in computer purchasing fields, internet access, exchange programs for students and professors.

The ineffective financing quality assurance process is depends also from low level education fees in Armenian universities. The students loans system in Armenia is developing very slowly because of short term borrowing, higher percentages of offering loans, mortgages guarantees. From another hand, for Armenian students is very difficult to pay high education fees only by personal sources.

Continently, in sequence for promoting economic ways for quality assurance in Armenian universities, it is necessary to make realistic educational fees, which will be collect sufficient financial sources in order to keep standards of quality in offering education service process.

ÜáÝÝ³ Ê³ã³ñÜ³Ý

Ð³Üê³ÝÇ å»³İ³Ý ³·ñ³ñ³ÜÇÝ Ñ³Ý³Éë³ñ³Ý

ÎðÂ²Î²Ü Ì²è²ÚàðÂÚàðÜÜ°ðÆ àð²ÎÆ ²ä²ÐàìØ²Ü

îÜîè²Î²Ü ¶àðÌ²èàðÚÂÜ°ðÀ

Ø³èÝ³·Ç³İ³Ý ÌñÃáðÃÂÜ³Ý áñ³ÎÁ ¹ñë³·áñíáðÜ ÿ
³BÊ³íááðÃÇ Báðİ³ÚáðÜ, áñÝ ÿÉ ³ÝÑñ³Ã»Bî ÿ ¹³ñÓÝáðÜ
µáðÑ»ñÇ ÍáÕÜÇó Ü³íáðóíáÕ ÌñÃ³İ³Ý Í³é³ÚáðÃÂÜáðÝÝ»ñÇ
Ü³íáðóÜ³Ý áñ³İÇ ³ñ¹ÚáðÝ³ı»î İ³é³İ³ñáðÜÁ: Ðáðİ³Ü³İ³Ý
ıÝı»ëáðÃÂÜ³Ý á³ÜÜ³ÝÝ»ñáðÜ áñ³İÇ İ³é³İ³ñÜ³Ý ÑÇÜÝ³İ³Ý
Ýâ³İ³İÝ»ñÇó ÿ İ³½Ü³İ»ñááðÃÂÜ³Ý Ñ³Ü³ñ B³Ñ³ı»î, »ñİ³ñ³Ã³Üİ»ı ·
İ³ÚáðÝ ÷áËÑ³ñ³µ»ñáðÃÂÜáðÝÝ»ñÇ áð ıÝı»ë³İ³Ý İ³â»ñÇ
ëî»ÕÍÜ³Ý ÜÇçáóáí ëâ³éáÕÝ»ñÇ á³Ñ³ÝÇÜáðÝùÝ»ñÇ
µ³İ³ñ³ñáðÜÁ: ²Üë ³éáðÜáí, ÌñÃ³İ³Ý Í³é³ÚáðÃÂÜáðÝÝ»ñÇ áÉáñİÁ
µ³ó³éáðÃÂÜáðÝ ãÇ İ³½ÜáðÜ, ë³İ³ÜÝ ı»ñÇÇÝÇë İ³é³İ³ñÜ³Ý
Ñ³Ü³ÉÇñÇ ·áñÍáðÝ»áðÃÂÜáðÝÁ ÑÇÜÝİ³Í ÿ ÜÇ B³ñù
³é³ÝÓÝ³Ñ³íáðİ ëİ³/²µáðÝùÝ»ñÇ íñ³:

Ü³Ê, ÌñÃ³İ³Ý Í³é³ÚáðÃÂÜáðÝÝ»ñÇ áÉáñİÁ ÑÇÜÝ³İ³ÝáðÜ
Ó·íáðÜ ÿ Çñ³óÜ³Ý ³×Ç, áñáí ³â³ÑáííáðÜ ÿ İ³ÚáðÝ ÌñÃáðÃÂÜ³Ý
İ³½Ü³İ»ñááðÜ, Ñáðë³ÉÇ ýÇÝ³Ýë³İ³Ý ³ÕµÚáðñÝ»ñÇ ó³Ýó, Í³é³-
ÚáðÃÂÜáðÝÝ»ñÝ ³â³ÑáííáÕ ³ÝÑñ³Ã»Bî áã ÁÝÃ³óÇİ ³İÇİÝ»ñÇ
(Éë³ñ³Ý³ÜÇÝ · ·ñ³İ³ñ³Ý³ÜÇÝ ýáÝ¹, Ñ³Ü³İ³ñ·ã³ÜÇÝ á³ñİ,

ĩ»Õ»İ³ıİ³İ³Ý Ñ³Ù³İ³ñ»ñ · ³ÙÉÝ) ³ı»É³óáõÙ, áñÝ Ç í»ñçá
Ñ³Ý»óÝáõÙ ħ İñÃáõÃÛ³Ý áñ³İÇ ³ă³ÑáíÛ³Ý ÛÇçáóái
Ûñó³İó³ÛÇÝ ¹Çñ»ñÇ ³Ûñ³ăÝ¹Û³ÝÁ Í³é³ÛáõÃÛáõÝÝ»ñÇ
Çñ³óÛ³Ý Ááõİ³ÛáõÙ:¹⁶

*İñÃ³İ³Ý Í³é³ÛáõÃÛáõÝÝ»ñÇ áñ³İÇ ³ă³ÑáíÛ³Ý ıÝı»ë³İ³Ý
·áñİ³éáõÛÁÝ»ñÇ Ýă³İÁ:*

´áÉáÝÛ³Ý ·áñÍÁÝÃ³Á ³ñ¹»Ý Çēİ Ý»ñİ³Û³óÝáõÙ ħ
Û³ëÝ³·Çİ³İ³Ý İñÃáõÃÛ³Ý áñ³İÇ ³ă³ÑáíÛ³Ý ā³÷áñáßÇăÝ»ñ:
ê³İ³ÛÝ, Û»ñ İ³ñÍÇúái, áñ³İÇ ³ă³ÑáíÛ³Ý Ñ³Ù³ñ İ³ñ·áñÝ ħ Ý³·
Ñ³Ù³ă³İ³ëÉ³Ý ıÝı»ë³İ³Ý ·áñİ³éáõÛÁÝ»ñÇ Çñ³İ³Ý³óáõÛÁ, áñÝ
Çñ Û»ç Ý»ñéáÛ ħ Û³ñ»ÃÇÝ·Á, ýÇÝ³Ýë³İ³Ý
ı»ñ³ÑēİáÕáõÃÛáõÝÁ, ÑÇÛÝ³íñ İñÃ³ı×ñÝ»ñÇ ë³ÑÛ³ÝáõÛÁ
(·Ý³·áÛ³óáõÛÁ), é³½Û³İ³ñ³İ³Ý İ³é³İ³ñáõÛÁ:

Û»ñµáõÑ³İ³Ý İ³é³İ³ñáõÛÁ İñÃ³İ³Ý Í³é³ÛáõÃÛáõÝÝ»ñÇ
áÉáñıáõÙ ÈÝ¹Çñ áõÝÇ ³ă³Ñáí»Éáõ áã ÛÇ³ÛÝ İñÃáõÃÛ³Ý
ýÇÝ³Ýë³íñÛ³Ý ³ÝÁÝ¹Ñ³ıáõÃÛáõÝÝ áõ ÉÇ³ñĀ»ùáõÃÛáõÝÁ,
³ÙÉ· Û³ıáõóıáÕ İñÃáõÃÛ³Ý §Ñ»é³Ýİ³ñ³ÛÇÝ áñ³İÁ!: ³ñÓñ³-
·áõÛÝ İñÃáõÃÛ³Ûµ Û³ëÝ³·»İÇ â³İñ³ëıáõÛÁ »ñİ³ñ³Ā³Ûİ»ı
µÝáõÛÁ áõÝÇ, áõēİÇ §ÑÝ³óáÕ! ·Çı»ÉÇùÝ»ñÇ Û³ıáõõÛ³Ý İ³Û
³ßÈ³İ³ÝùÇ Ááõİ³ÛáõÙ â³Ñ³ÝÇ³ñİ áı³Û»ÉáÕ

¹⁶ Ñăăăăăēēēē Ä.Ä., Òēōīīī Ä.Í. Ðàçàèèèà óéäâðñèðâðîâ â óñēīâēÿō
ðūñ÷ñē ýēīīēēēē. -İ.: Èçä.-âİ İĂÓ. 1994.-56 ñ.

Û³ëÝ³·ÇĩáoÃÛáoÝÝ»ñÇ Ãáo³ñİÛ³Ý μ³ó³éáoÙÁ Ûβĩ³ã»ë
 Û³ñù»ÃÇÝ·³ÛÇÝ Ñ»ĩ³¹/²áĩáoÃÛ³Ý ³é³ñİ³ ¿: ³óÇ ³Û¹,
 Û³ñù»ÃÇÝ·Á ÈÝ¹Çñ áoÝÇ İñÃ³İ³Ý Í³é³ÛáoÃÛáoÝÝ»ñÇ
 áÉáñĩáoÙ ³é³ç³ÝóÇİ »¹/²ñ³İ³áoÃÛáoÝÝ»ñ İ³³ñ»Éáo Ñ»é³Ýİ³-
 ñ³ÛÇÝ Û³ëÝ³·ÇĩáoÃÛáoÝÝ»ñÇ Ãáo³ñİÛ³Ý, İ³Ù ·ánÍáo
 İñÃ³İ³Ý Í³é³ÛáoÃÛáoÝÝ»ñÁ ĩ»é³Ý»ÉÇ ³ã³·³ÛáoÙ
 ³ñ¹Ç³İ³Ý³óÛ³Ý áoÕóáoÃÛ³Ùμ ÇÝãÝ áoë³ÝáoÇ İñÃáoÃÛ³Ý
 »ñİ³ñ³Á³Ûİ»ĩáoÃÛáoÝái ¿ á³ÛÛ³Ý³ĩáĩáoÙ:¹⁷

añã»ë¹/²Ç ¹áoÐ¬»ñÁ ¹ÇÛ³İ³Û»Ý ëñÍáo Ûñó³İó³ÛÇÝ
 á³Ûù³ñÇÝ, Ýñ³Ýù á»ĩù ¿ áñáß»Ý, Ã» ÇÝã ³ÝÑ³İ³Ý İñ³·ñ»ñ İ³Ù
 ·ánÍÁÝİ»ñ³İ³Ý ó³Ýó»ñ »Ý á³ĩñ³ëĩ ³é³ç³ñİ³»É ßáoİ³ÛáoÙ£
 ²ñĩ³ë³ÑÛ³ÝÛ³Ý μáoÑ – ·ánÍÁÝİ»ñÝ»ñÇ ó³ÝóÇ ëĩ»ÕÍáoÙÁ ·
 ³ñ¹ÛáoÝ³ĩ»ĩ İÇñ³éáoÙÁ ÁáoÙÉ ¿ İ³ÉÇë μ³İ³ñ³ñ»É Ýá³İ³ÛÇÝ
 ëá³éáoÕÝ»ñÇ Ñ»ĩ¹/²Ñ»ĩ» ³×áo á³Ñ³ÝçÛáoÝùÝ»ñÁ` ·Çİ»ÉÇùÝ»ñ
 · ÑÛĩáoÃÛáoÝÝ»ñ ëĩ³Ý³Éáo ³éáoÙái, áñáÝù İÇñ³é³İ³Ý »Ý
 μÇ¹/²Ý»ëÇ · ĩÝİ»ëáoÃÛ³Ý ÛÇç³¹/²·³ÛÝ³óÛ³Ý á³ÛÛ³ÝÝ»ñáoÙ£

İñÃáoÃÛ³Ý áñ³ÍÁ í»ñ³ó³İ³Ý ã¿ · ³ÛÝ ³é³ĩ»É³·áoÙÝë Ñ³-
 Û³ã³³ëË³ÝáoÙ ¿ ³ÛÝ Ýá³İ³İÇÝ, áñÁ á»ĩù ¿ Çñ³İ³Ý³óİÇ ĩÛ³É
 Û³İ³ñ¹³İÇ Û³ëÝ³·»ĩ á³ĩñ³ëĩ»Éáo ÁÝÃ³óùáoÙ: Æñ³İ³ÝáoÙ Ñ»Ýó
 Ñ³Û³ã³³ëË³Ý ³é³ç³¹ñ³ÝùÇ Éáoë³μ³ÝáoÙái á»ĩù ¿ ëİë»É ³Ûë İ³Ù

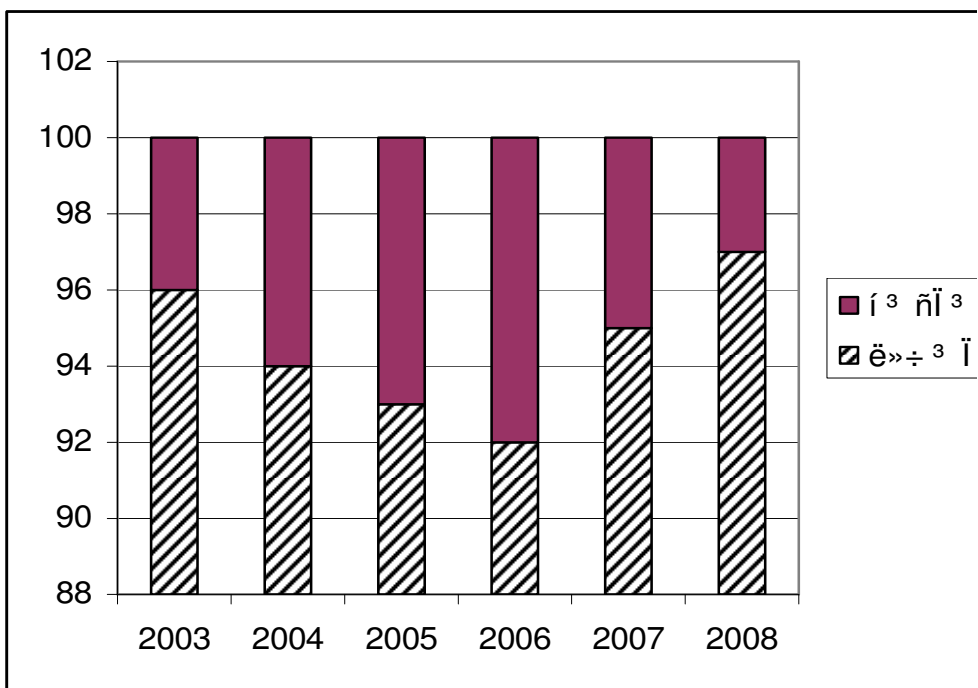
¹⁷ Ñĩñòĩyìèà, İðíáèàìù è òáíááíöèè èçìáíáíèé â ýêĩĩìèèà
 íáðàçíáàíèy /İä ðää. Â.Ñ. Èàçàðääà. Ðĩññèèñèày Àèääàíèy
 íáðàçíáàíèy.- İ.: ÈÓÍ ÐÂÍ. 1996.

³ŮÝ ³İ³¹»ŮÇ³İ³Ý ³ëİÇ×³ÝÇÝ Ñ³Ů³ā³İ³ëË³ÝáŌ áðëáðŮÝ³İ³Ý
 İñ³·ñÇ áÉ³Ý³íáñáðŮÁ /Ý³Ë³·ÍáðŮÁ/. ³ÝÑñ³Ā»ßİ ĸ
 ÑÝ³ñ³íáñáðŮĀŮ³Ý ¹»àúáðŮ ¥Ů³ëÝ³·»İÝ»ñÇ ũ·ÝáðŮĀŮ³Ůµ,
 áái»ÝóÇÉ ·añÍ³íáðÇ İ³Ů ³ŮÉ ß³Ñ³·ñ·érÍ ³ÝÓ³Ýó
 Ů³ëÝ³ÍóáðŮĀŮ³Ůµ áñáß»É ·Çİ»ÉÇŮÝ»ñÇ, İ³ñáŌáðŮĀŮáðÝÝ»ñÇ
 · ÑŮíáðŮĀŮáðÝÝ»ñÇ ÁÝ¹Ñ³Ýáðñ Ů³İ³ñ¹³ÍÁ, áñÇÝ á»iù ĸ
 İÇñ³ā»İÇ İñ³·ÇñÁ Ůáðñ³ón³Í ßñÇ³Ý³İñíÁ: ²ŮÝáðŮÑ»İ³ ³ÝÑñ³Ā»ßİ
 ĸ áñáß»É, Ā» ÇÝāÇëÇ ā³ñ³āŮáðÝŮÝ»ñÝ »Ý
 ¥¹³ë³ËäéáðŮĀŮáðÝÝ»ñ, ë»ŮÇÝ³ñÝ»ñ, ·añÍÝ³İ³Ý ³Ë³İ³ÝŮÝ»ñ ·
³ŮÉÝꝞ ³ā³ÑáíáðŮ ³ÝÑñ³Ā»ßİ ·Çİ»ÉÇŮÝ»ñÇ,
 İ³ñáŌáðŮĀŮáðÝÝ»ñÇ · ÑŮíáðŮĀŮáðÝÝ»ñÇ Ó»éùµ»ñáðŮÁ:

áðëáðŮÝ³ëÇñáðŮĀŮáðÝÝ»ñÁ óáðŮŮ »Ý İ³ËÇë, áñ ĐĐ-áðŮ
 µ³ñÓñ³·áðŮÝ Ů³ëÝ³·Çİ³İ³Ý İñĀáðŮĀŮ³Ý Í³Ëë»ñÇ ·»ñ³İßÇë Ů³ëÁ
 āñáy»ëāñ³¹³ë³Ëäé³İ³Ý Ñ³Ů³İ³¹ŮÇ ³Ë³İ³İ³ñÓÝ ĸ, ĸ³İ³Ý ĸ Ý³·
 İ³ñā³İ³Ý Í³Ëë»ñÇ İ»ë³İ³ññ İßÇéÁ ŮŮ³Ý Çñ³İÇ×³ÍáðŮ ÷³ëíāñ»Ý
 ĐĐ Ů³ëÝ³íāñ · ³Ý·³Ů á»İ³İ³Ý µáðŮÑ»ñÁ, ½áðİ İ³ŮáðÝ
 ·añÍáðÝ»áðŮĀŮ³Ý ýÇÝ³Ýë³íāñŮ³Ý áðŮáð íñ³ »Ý, ùÇā
 áðß³¹ñáðŮĀŮáðÝ ¹³ñÓÝ»Éáí İñĀ³İ³Ý Í³é³ŮáðŮĀŮáðÝÝ»ñÇ
 Ů³íáðŮŮ³Ý áñ³İÇ ³×ÇÝ: Đ³Ů»Ů³íáðŮĀŮ³Ý İñ·áí Ýß»Ýù, áñ
 ½³ñ·³óÍ ³ñ·ŮİŮ³Ý »ñİñÝ»ñáðŮ İñĀ³İ³Ý Í³é³ŮáðŮĀŮáðÝÝ»ñÇ
 Ů³íáðŮŮ³Ý Í³Ëë»ñÇ İ³¹ŮáðŮ ŮÇ³ŮÝ İ»Ō»İ³İ³İ³Ý
 İ»ËÝáÉÁ·ÇÝ»ñÇ İÇñ³éŮ³ÝÁ ³éÝāíáŌ Ñá¹ÍÍÝ»ñÁ
 ·»ñ³¹Ů³ÝóáðŮ »Ý 26% ß»ŮÁ, áñÁ Ñ³Ůñ»Ý³İ³Ý µáðŮÑ»ñáðŮ
 İ³¹ŮáðŮ ĸ ÁÝ¹³Ů»ÝÁ 4%;

³ñÓñ³·áoÙÝ Ò³éÝ³·Ç³İ³Ý İñÃáoÃÙ³Ý Í³é³ÙáoÃáoÝÝ»ñÇ
 Ò³íáoóÙ³Ý áñ³İÇ µ³ñ»É³İÙ³Ý ³é³çÝ³Ñ»ñÃ ·áñÍáÝÝ»ñÇó ¿
 ³ÚÉÁÝİñ³Ýù³ÙÇÝ ýÇÝ³Ýé³íáñáoÙÁ, áñÇ ³é³í»É İ³ñ³Í³Í
 İ³ññ³i»é³ÍÁ İñÃÁ³Ý İ³ñİ»ñÝ »Ý: °Ã» ÒÇç³¹/²·³ÙÇÝ áñ³İÇİ³ÙáoÙ
 İñÃ³í×³ñÇ Òáí 80%-Á İ³ñİ³ÙÇÝ é»éáoñéÝ»ñÇó »Ý Ó³íáñíáoÙ,
 ³â³ ÐÐ-áoÙ ×Çİ İ³İ³é³İ â³İ»ñÝ ¿ ³ñÓ³Ý³·ñíáoÙ (i»ë ·Íâ³İ»ñ
 1):

áoëÙ³Ý Í³Èë»ñÇ İ³ñİ³íáñÙ³Ý ÃáoÙÉ ½³ñ·³óÍááoÃÙáoÝÁ
 ÐÐ-áoÙ ÑÇÙÝ³İ³ÝáoÙ â³ÙÙ³Ý³íáñİ³Í ¿ Ñ»İ³Ù³É ·áñÍáÝÝ»ñáí:
 Ò³È, İ³ñİ³ÙÇÝ íáÍáë³¹ñáoÙùÝ»ñÁ (ÒÇçÇÝÁ 21%) µ³İ³İ³ÝÇÝ
 µ³ñÓñ »Ý · áã Ò³ã»ÉÇ ³¹/²·µÝ³İáoÃÃÙ³Ý Ñ³Ù³ñ: ³óÇ ³Ù¹,
 ³é³İñ³ÙÇÝ µ³Ýİ»ñÁ áóë³ÝáÕÝ»ñÇÝ, áñã»ë İ³ÝáÝ, İñ³Ù³¹ñáoÙ
 »Ý İ³ñ×³Á³Ùİ»İ İ³ñİ»ñ (áã ³í»É Ò»İ İ³ñáoó): °Í Í»ñç³â»ë,
 ³é³İñ³ÙÇÝ µ³Ýİ»ñÁ ³é³Ýó ·ñ³íÝ»ñÇ ¹Á³ñáoÃÃÙ³Ùµ »Ý
 İñ³Ù³¹ñáoÙ áóëáoÙÝ³éáoÃÃÙ³Ý İ³ñİ»ñ: áóëİÇ ³ÝÑñ³Á»İ »Ýù
 Ñ³Ù³ñáoÙ â»íáoÃÃÙ³Ý ÍáÕÙÇó µ³Ýİ»ñÇÝ İñ³Ù³¹ñ»É İñÃ³İ³Ý
 İ³ñİ»ñÇ ·áñÍ³éáoÙÁÝ»ñÇ ·Íáí Ñ³ñİ³ÙÇÝ ³ñíáÝáoÃÃÙáoÝÝ»ñ,
 İñÃáoÃÃÙ³Ý İ³ñİ³íáñÙ³Ý ·áñÍáÝÃ³óÁ ÈÃ³Ý»Éáo Ñ³Ù³ñ:



¶ĭ³ā¶ĭ»ñ 1

ÐÐ-áoÙ ĩñÃ³í×³ñÝ»ñÇ ĩ³éáoóíùÁ Áēī áōē³ÝáÕÇ ýÇÝ³Ýē³ĭ³Ý
ÙÇçáoÝ»ñÇ · ĩñĭ³ÙÇÝ ·áoÙ³ñÝ»ñÇ ĩññ³íùÇ¹⁸

ēĭ³óíáoÙ ħ ³ÙÝā»ē, áñ ĩñÃáoÃŰ³Ý áñ³ĭÇ μ³ñÓñ³óÙ³Ý
Ýā³³ĭáí ·ánĭáÕ ĩñÃ³í×³ñÝ»ñÇ μ³½Ù³ā³ĭĭ μ³ñÓñ³óáoÙÝ»ñÁ
³éũñŰ³ ýÇÝ³Ýē³ĭ³Ý ÍÝñ Çñ³ĭÇ×³íáoÙ ÁÝ¹Ñ³Ýñ³ā»ē
μ³ñÓñ³.áoÙÝ Ù³ēÝ³.Çĭ³Ý ĩñÃáoÃŰáoÝÁ ĩ³ñÓÝ»Ý
³ÝÑ³ē³Ý»ÉÇ ³½.³μ Ý³ĭāáoÃŰ³Ý É³ŰÝ ½³Ý.ĭ³ÍÝ»ñÇ Ñ³Ű³ñ, »Ã»

¹⁸ ĭ³½Ùĭ³ ħ Áēī ÐÐ ĭ¶ Ý³Ē³ñ³ñáoÃŰ³Ý 2007-2008 ĀĀ.
ĭĭŰ³ÉÝ»ñái

â»iãõÃû³Ý İãÕÙÇó ãÓ»éÝ³ñİ»Ý ù³ûÉ»ñ ³ûÉÁÝİñ³Ýù³ûÇÝ
ýÇÝ³Ýë³iããõÙÁ ÈÃ³Ý»Éãõ Ñ³Ù³ñ:

İñÃãõÃû³Ý İ³ñİ³iãñÙ³Ý ÈÃ³ÝãõÙÁ â»İ³İ³Ý Ñá.³İãõ-
Ãû³Ý ÈÝ¹Çñ â»iù ĸ Ñ³Ù³ñİÇ: ²ûë ³éãõÙái, ³ë...İñ³ûÇÝ µ³Ýİ»ñÇ
Ñ³Ù³ñ ³ÝÑñ³Ã»ßİ ĸ â»İ³İ³Ýãñ»Ý ³ûñ³.ñ»É áõë³ÝáÕ³İ³Ý İ³ñİ»ñÇ
Ñ³ñİ³ûÇÝ · İë³İ³ñÙ³Ý ³½³İ³İ³Ý³õÙ³Ý ³ñiáÝãõÃûãõÝÝ»ñ:
Øûãõë İãÕÙÇó, ³ë...İñ³ûÇÝ µ³Ýİ»ñÁ áõë³ÝáÕ³İ³Ý İ³ñİ»ñÇ ·İái
Çñ»Ýó Ñ»ñÃÇÝ â»iù ĸ ë³ÑÙ³Ý»Ý §İáİäë³ûÇÝ! · §.ñ³İ³ñÙ³Ý!
½ÇçãõÙÝ»ñ, áñã»ë½Ç İñÃãõÃû³Ý İ³ñİ³iãñÙ³Ý Ù»È³ÝÇ½ÙÁ
³ÈãõÃ³Ý³ · İñ³Ýái ÈÃ³ÝİÇ áõëãõÙÝ³İ³Ý İë³ûãõÃûãõÝÝ»ñÇ
Ù³İãõõÙ³Ý áñ³İÁ:

Đ»İ³µ³ñ, İñÃãõÃû³Ý ýÇÝ³Ýë³iãñÙ³Ý â³ñ³.³ûãõÙ ýÇ-
Ý³Ýë³İ³Ý · .ñ³İ³ñÙ³Ý â³ñ³İ³ÝãõÃûãõÝÝ»ñÇ µ»éÁ ³ûµáÕ-
çãõÃû³Ùµ äã»iù ĸ ÁÝİÝÇ áõë³ÝáÕÇ İñ³, ³ûÉ â»iù ĸ İ»ñ³µ³ÈİÇ
â»iãõÃû³Ý, İ³ñİ³iãõÇ · İ³ñİ³éãõÇ ÙÇç· ³ûÝâ»ë, áñ ³û¹ »ñ»ù
İãÕÙ»ñÝ ĸÉ ß³Ñ³.ñ·éİİ ÉÇÝ»Ý áõë³ÝáÕ³İ³Ý İ³ñİ»ñÇ İñ³-
Ù³İñÙ³Ý Ñ³ñóãõÙ:

¾ñ³İ³óãõÃûãõÝ.

²ûëãÇëái, µ³ñÓñ³.ãõÙÝ Ù³ëÝ³.Çİ³İ³Ý İñÃãõÃû³Ý
áñ³İÇ ÈÃ³ÝÙ³Ý ýÇÝ³Ýë³İ³Ý»ë³İ³Ý ·áñİáÝÝ»ñÇó »Ý
Ñ³Ù³ñiãõÙ.

²éçÇÝ, ĐĐ µáõÑ»ñÇ İë³İ³ñÙ³Ý Ñ³Ù³İ³ñ.ãõÙ
Ù³ñù»ÃÇÝ.³ûÇÝ İë³ûãõÃûãõÝÝ»ñÇ ÑÇÙÝãõÙÁ, áñáÝó
·áñİ³éãõÃûãõÝ»ñÁ áã ÙÇçûÝ ¹ÇÙáñ¹Ý»ñÇ Ñ³İ³ù³.ñÙ³Ý

³ā³ÑáíÙ³Ý, ³ÛÉ·· §µáoÑ--·áñÍ³íáo! Í³ā»ñÇ ³ā³ÑáíáoÙÝ ¿:
 Ð»í³µ³ñ, Û³ñù»ÃÇÝ·³ÛÇÝ Í³é³ÛáoÃÛ³Ý ËÝ¹ÇñÝ ¿
 Ñ³Ý¹Çë³Ý³Éáo ³BË³³ÝùÇ BáoÍ³ÛáoÙ Bñç³Ý³ññÝ»ñÇ áñ³İÇÝ
 ³éÝáíáÕ á³Ñ³ÝÇÝ»ñÇ áóëáoÙÝ³ëÇñ»ÉÁ · ·· ·áñÍ³íáoÝ»ñÇ
 á³Ñ³ÝÇÝ»ñÇ µ³³ñ³Ù³ÝÁ Ýá³ëï»ÉÁ:

°ñİñáñ¹, áñ³İÛ³É İñÃ³İ³Ý Í³é³ÛáoÃÛáoÝÝ»ñÇ
 Û³íáoóáoÙÁ á³ÛÙ³Ý³íáñíáoÙ ¿ Ý³· ÑÇÙÝ³íáñ İñÃ³í×³ñÝ»ñÇ
 ë³ÑÙ³ÝáoÙái: ë³İ³ÛÝ, Û»ñ İ³ñİÇùái, Ñ³Ýñ³ā»íáoÃÛ³Ý
 İñÃ³í×³ñÝ»ñÇ Ý»ñİ³ÛÇë ó³İñ Û³İ³ñ¹³İÁ ³é³í»É³ā»ë Í³é³ÛáoÙ ¿
 µáoÑ»ñÇ ·áñíáoÝ»áoÃÛ³Ý §·áÛ³··Ù³ÝÁ!, áñáí · · ·ýÇÝ³Ýë³İ³Ý
 ÛÇçáoÝ»ñ ā»Ý ïñ³Ù³¹ñíáoÙ á³İ³× áñ³íái İñÃ³İ³Ý
 Í³é³ÛáoÃÛáoÝÝ»ñÇ Û³íáoóÙ³ÝÁ: ²Ûë ³éáoÙái, áñ³İÇ
 µ³ñ»É³İÙ³ÝÁ Û»Í ËÃ³Ý İÑ³Ý¹Çë³Ý³ Ñ³Ýñ³ā»íáoÃÛáoÝáoÙ
 áóë³ÝáÕ³İ³Ý í³ñİ³íáñÙ³Ý É³ÛÝ³Í³É ·áñÍ³éáoÛÁÝ»ñÇ Ý»ñ-
 ¹íáoÙÁ:

°ññáñ¹, İñÃáoÃÛ³Ý áñ³İÇ µ³ñ»É³İÙ³ÝÁ ùÇā ¿ Ýá³ëíáoÙ
 Ý³· µáoÑ»ñáoÙ áóëáoÙÝ³İ³Ý Í³Ëë»ñÇ áā é³óÇáÝ³É Í³éáoóí³ùÁ,
 »ñµ í³ñā³İ³Ý Í³Ëë»ñÇ · · ·áñáy»éáñ³¹³ë³Ëäë³İ³Ý ³ÝÓÝ³İ³¹²ÛÇ
 ³BË³³³ñÓÇ ¿³İ³Ý ï»ë³İ³ñ İ³ëÇÝ ½áo·³Ñ»é Ýİ³íáoÙ ¿
 Ñ³Ù³İ³ñ·ā³ÛÇÝ ï»ÉÝÇİ³ÛÇ, ¹³ë³·ñù»ñÇ Ó»éùµ»ñÙ³Ý, ÇÝİ»éÝ»ï
 ëā³ëñİÙ³Ý ÛÇçáoÝ»ñÇ ýÇÝ³Ýë³íáñÙ³Ý ÷áùñ µ³ÁÝ»Ù³ë:

INTERNAL QUALITY ASSURANCE MECHANISMS FOR PROGRAMME CLUSTERS IN HEI IN UK.

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ABSTRACT

A framework for internal quality assurance of a cluster of programmes in Higher Education Institutions (HEI) in UK is presented. In particular the framework describes the processes and mechanisms used at Middlesex University to monitor the quality of the academic provision: it includes 9 sections, which are as follows: Recruitment and Profiles; Progression and Achievement; First Destination; Curriculum Development; New Programmes; Learning, Teaching and Assessment; Learning Resources; Quality Management Process; and Collaborative Links. The case study, included in the appendix, illustrates the concepts of quality monitoring for programme

clusters and includes an example of a Programme Quality Monitoring Report, PQMR. Guidelines are given on how the sequence of events in an Academic Year that inform the PQMR.

KEY WORDS

Academic Quality Assurance, Quality frameworks, Internal Quality Mechanisms, Quality Monitoring.

1. Introduction

The quality of academic provision in the UK Higher Education, and in Middlesex University in particular, is overseen by the Centre for Learning and Quality Enhancement (CLQE) The procedures, academic regulations, academic policies and plans as well as the functions associated with ongoing quality assurance, curriculum and academic (i.e. portfolio development) are defined by CLQE and form the roadmap and QA framework within which all curriculum developments take place (Middlesex University Quality Handbook, 2009).

In the academic year 2006/07 Middlesex University undertook total re-development of its academic provision. This provided a challenge and an opportunity to reflect on current practices and to instigate new ways to interpret and apply current quality guidelines (Mitchell et. al, 2008) The following sections are the work undertaken for the development of a framework which helped academic and administrative staff to understand the procedures for the development and maintenance of the Quality Monitoring Report. The framework was based on experiential knowledge of the authors, who have successfully authored and implemented in excess of twelve undergraduate

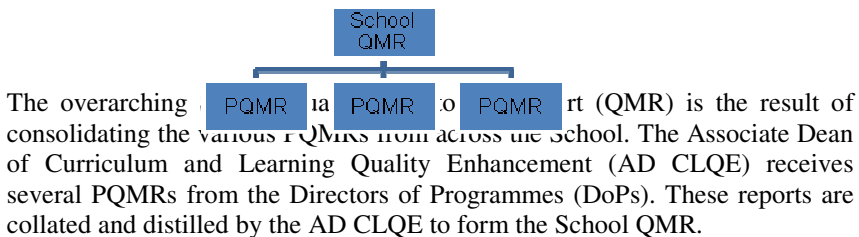
and postgraduate Quality Monitoring Reports (including overseas provision) between them.

2. Programme Quality Monitoring Report, PQMR.

2.1 Purpose of PQMR

The purpose of the PQMR is to provide an annual snapshot of the cluster of programmes and records the following: any problems that have been encountered in the delivery of these programmes; any resolutions brought to actions raised in previous PQMRs; strengths of the delivery of the programmes; any notable improvements needed or implemented; any notable successes; and finally, any good practice by members of staff. Figure 1 illustrates how the PQMR fits within a School composed of several Departments, each managing many programmes.

Figure 1. PQMR Operation



Programmes (academic provision) are divided into clusters, e.g. postgraduate and undergraduate, and each cluster is the responsibility of the Director of Programmes (DoP). Before examining the PQMR in detail the roles of staff and students involved in the development of the PQMR are as follows:

- Associate Dean for Curriculum, Learning and Quality Enhancement, AD CLQE: author of School QMR.
- Director of Programmes, DoP: author of PQMR and liaises with AD CLQE. Responsible for a programme cluster.
- Programme Leader: contributes to PQMR and liaises with DoP. Responsible for individual programme.
- Module Leader: contributes to PQMR and liaises with DoP(s) and Programme Leader(s) and is responsible for individual module that may run on several programmes and several clusters..

- Student Representative, SR: Reports to Board of Studies. Responsibilities include, but are not exclusive to, representing the cohort's view of an individual module and programme.

2.2 Necessary Terminology.

All Universities refer to their own terminology. Middlesex University is not unusual in having such a list of terms. To disambiguate terms a list of in-house definitions are provided:

- Programme – an undergraduate or postgraduate course made up of components (modules)
- Modules – the components that make up a programme
- School – Most Universities have a hierarchical structure with a University composed of Schools/Faculties. Faculties composed of Departments. Academic provision is the responsibility of Departments and ultimately the School/Faculty.
- Programme Progression Committees, PPC – are committees that meet at the end of each assessment period to decide if a student should progress to the next level, e.g. if an undergraduate should progress from level 2 to level 3.
- Module Narrative: Explanation of the Module. Such information should include: Module Aims; Module Learning Outcomes; Assessment Weightings; Syllabus; Learning, Teaching and Assessment Strategy; Learning Materials; and Administration details, e.g. the Module Title and Codes
- Subject Boards of Assessment – a board that considers and confirms the assessment of each of the Modules. Membership includes all Module Leaders, Programme Leaders, DoP, External Examiner and Chaired usually by one of the School Executives.
- Finalist Boards of Assessment – a board that considers and confirms the classification of degree or exit award for each eligible student.
- Board of Studies – A Board which each module and programme is represented by at least one student. The board allows feedback from both students and staff for each programme and module. Membership includes Module Leaders, Programme Leaders, Student Representatives and chaired by Director of Programmes.
- School Executive – The School Executive is made up of the Dean, various Associate Deans and the Heads of Departments, HoD.

2.1 Basic Structure of PQMR.

Figure 2 illustrates the basic structure of the PQMR for programme clusters.



Figure 2. Hierarchical Structure of Section 2 of PQMR. Section 2 is the Action Table of the PQMR.

Section 2 has nine sub-sections and each section can have many entries. The entries can either be actions or points raised from previous academic years, or new actions or points raised from the current academic year. The remaining sections are composed differently to the tabular entries in section 2, and are as follows:

- Section 3 - **Reflections**: where necessary provide some narrative on each of the nine sections and put some of the actions and points raised into context.
- Section 4 - **Strengths and Success**: where appropriate highlight notable Successes and Strengths, that otherwise may go overlooked, e.g. an increase in progression rates.
- Section 5 - **Good Practice**: Identify and Report on Good Practice to be disseminated to the rest of staff.

Thus the PQMR report consists of five sections as follows:

1. Indicative sources of evidence and events to be considered.
This is a list of items reminding the author.
2. Action Table.
3. Reflective Comments underpinning actions.
4. Notable Success and Strengths
5. Good Practice identified as suitable for dissemination

2.2 Action Table Entries.

The Action Table is responsible for raising new actions and to ensure these actions are completed. A typical Action Table has the following format, whereby each entry for the nine sub-sections must have the following:

1. Points for Action and Consideration, including source (pro-active or reactive).
2. Action No.
3. Proposed action and/or Comments.
4. Success Criteria and Indication of Evidence
5. To be Achieved by:
 - a. Whom (position, e.g. DoP)
 - b. When (date)
6. Report back Via
 - a. Whom (position, e.g. HoD)
 - b. When (date)
7. Progress made citing date and evidence as appropriate.

Table 1 illustrates an example of an action table entry. Note there is no use of Names, since the position and role remains constant however, the person responsible for them roles can change.

5. Programme Development	
Points for Action and Consideration.	Undergraduate BSc IT Management is under development
Action No.	5
Proposed action and Comments	08.5.1 Propose initial programme outline to Academic Planning Committee in February 2008/09
Success Criteria and Indication of Evidence	Form submitted to Academic Planning

	Committee
To be achieved by 1. Whom 2. When	1. DoP 2. February 2008/09
Report Back 1. Via 2. When	1. DoP to report back in 2008/09 QMR 2. February 2008/09
Progress Made citing date and evidence as appropriate	Presented at Academic Planning Committee on 1 st February 2008. The Academic Planning Committee did not approve the programme proposal. Completed June 2008.

Table 1. Action Table Entry for section 2 in PQMR.

Table 1 shows some interesting features with the formatting of each Action Table Entry that are listed below:

1. In Proposed action and Comments column there is a number in Bold. This number has significance and is necessary to track each Action Table Entry over the years. The format is simple and composed of three components: the year the entry was made; the sub-section the Action belongs to; and a sequential number indicating the action, e.g. the next action table entry would be 08.5.2, or 09.5.1, or 08.6.1.
2. The chronological order shows that the Action was initiated in February and finally completed in June 2008. The PQMR is a live document and should be updated on a regular basis, say once every month. This is an important feature of the PQMR keeps it current with the students and Programme Portfolio.

The following sections explain in detail each of the sections and sub-sections in the PQMR.

2.4 Indicative Source of Evidence

Table 2 shows a list of sources of evidence. Whilst serving as an explanation here of further terminology, its primary objective is to provide a reminder for the author of the PQMR. Table 2 is not exclusive and is there as a guide to the author. Sometimes sources can exist outside this list.

Item	<i>Definition</i>
External Examiner Reports	For both Subject and Finalist boards (and any response made to Examiners)
Admission Data	Enrolment profiles (Entry qualifications, age, gender, ethnicity and disability)
Articulation Agreements	Any changes made to AA, where applicable
Induction	Research emphasizes that a good induction experience reduces drop out rates at levels 0-1.
Programme Reviews	Informal meeting with programme leaders, DoPs and student cohort.
Boards of Study, BoS.	Minutes and responses made to Boards of Study
Module Feedback	Analysis on Module Feedback Forms, MFF.
Assessment Boards	Minutes from appropriate Assessment Boards and responses.
Progression and Achievement	Analysis of the progression and achievement made of students.
Student Surveys	There are many student surveys conducted. For undergraduates in the UK this data will be drawn primarily from National Student Survey, NSS.
Programme Feedback	Feedback from Programme Leaders and Programme Team Meetings.
Employer feedback	Analysis of Employer feedback and former students.
Minutes of Validation Events and Reviews	Reviews and Validations of Programmes will have terms and conditions that can be noted and included.
Professional Statutory and/or Regulatory Body, PRSB.(such as British Computer Society and IEEE)	Accreditation by PRSB.
Staff	Changes in staffing (for new members of staff brief CV details, and a list of staff who have left)
Link Tutor Reports	Visit reports by University Link Tutor or other staff.

Table 2. List of Indicative Source of Evidence.

This list is by no means exclusive, e.g. in table 1 the minutes of the Academic Planning Committee are used as an additional source.

4. Action Table.

The action table is the key feature of the PQMR and has nine sub-sections, see Figure 2. Each section has an Action Table Entry and the outcome can either be completed, in which case it is deleted from next year's QMR, or ongoing, in which case it is included in subsequent years until the action is completed.

Key Performance Indicators, KPI, and relevant data sets are circulated to DoP's throughout the year. Where KPI's have not been then actions must be raised. This results in an Action Table Entry under one of the following sections, e.g. if a recruitment target had not been met then an Action Table Entry would be made under Recruitment and Profiles. Action Table Entries can raise several actions, can be informed by several indicative sources and rely on several pieces of evidence. As long as the Action Table Entry satisfies the format outline in Table 1 there is no problem with the content as long as it is agreed with the DoP, HoD and ADCQLE.

It is important to ensure that when adding an Action Table Entry that it can be measured or demonstrated by suitable success criteria and an indication of evidence. Adding nefarious and subjective actions results in PQMR's with Action Table Entries many years old since they have no closure due to the lack of an objective success criteria.

Actions fall under 9 categories as shown in Table 2 .

1	Recruitment and profiles
2	Progression and achievement
3	First Destination
4	Curriculum development
5	New programmes
6	Learning, teaching and assessment
7	Learning resources and other support services
8	Quality management process
9	Operation and management of

Table 2: Key – Action categories

The following sub-sections look at each sub-section in the Action Table in the PQMR.

4.1 Recruitment and Profiles

Areas that should be considered in this section are as follows:

- **Enrolment:** was recruitment targets met? This is a KPI and thus, if not met, will raise an action table entry. The Admissions data is usually available some 6-8 weeks after enrolment. Recruitment and targets can raise many questions such as:
 - Levels of applications comparable at a National level and previous years’ levels.
 - Are there any trends in applications?
 - If over-subscribed are there any implications in adequate learning resources
- **Profiles:** The profiles below should be analysed and the DoP should consider implications for a particular profile on Learning, Teaching and Assessment and any implications for the support offered to students, e.g. if there is an increase in students with disabilities, does the University have sufficient resources.
- **Open Days:** Are Open Days effective? If KPI’s have not been met for recruitment then there is a need to look at organising Open Days and making them more effective.
- **Applicant Days:** If a particular programme is not succeeding in meeting its recruitment target then specific applicant days can be arranged.
- **HE Fairs:** Many colleges have HE Fairs. Again if recruitment is failing then find out how many staff go to such events.

The Action Table Entry in appendix 1 looks at introducing “Applicant Open Days” with the intention of raising the awareness of certain programmes and increase the recruitment of students. The over-riding factor in this section is the Admissions Data, very little can be done until the DoP receives such data. Recruitment and Profiles requires quantitative admissions data and applying

qualitative marketing principles to improve or sustain the market share of students on the programme cluster in question.

4.2 Progression and Achievement

Progression of students through their courses can be monitored via the results generated from the PPC. Analysing these results will reveal trends and patterns, e.g. students failing to progress in a particular programme, to be reported in the PQMR. Achievement of students' main source is from Subject Assessment Boards and Finalist Assessment Boards. The former generates data that upon analysis will reveal trends on a subject level e.g. a high proportion of failure rates in one module. The latter generates data that upon analysis will reveal trends on a programme level, e.g. a programme with a high proportion of first class honours. In both cases this analysis is to be included in the PQMR. Other sources of information the DoP should consider are:

- **Induction (retention):** Induction and Retention are positively correlated [2]. After Programme Progression Committees data should be made available to analyse the progression of students. If progression is low in levels 0-1 then perhaps points could be raised to the Induction Committee.
- **External Examiner Reports/Response:** All EE reports require a response written by the HoD. The response may require some action to be taken that is to be included in the PQMR. Any comment the External Examiner's report is to be taken into consideration and raised with the Module Leader and a corresponding Action Table Entry made in the PQMR.
- **Boards of Study:** Can raise many issues from students and staff. The minutes from each meeting are to be considered and where appropriate an Action Table Entry made in the PQMR.
- **Progression and Achievement Committee:** Meets on a regular basis and discusses any issues that can improve the Progression and Achievement of students. Any actions from the minutes from each meeting are to be considered and where appropriate an Action Table Entry made in the PQMR.
- **Programme Review:** could be part of a School's six yearly cycle review or can be specially convened. Minutes from such reviews can be used to generate new or resolve existing Action Table Entries in the PQMR.
- **Programme or Module Feedback Forms:** Completed by students in the last few weeks of every module, or in the case of programme reviews the last few weeks of the programme. The analysis may

reveal urgent action is needed and result in an Action Table Entry in the PQMR, or provide evidence and support that an existing Action Table Entry has been completed or requires further work.

- **Module Review Forms:** Reports written by the Module Leader giving an historical account of the performance of the module by comparing different cohorts. It provides the EE an overview of the module and how it compared to previous years. This also provides DoPs the opportunity to see if any implementations in previous PQMR's have been executed with any success. Such reports will contain the evidence needed to attempt to find closure to any outstanding Action Table Entries.
- **KPI:** may include targets, e.g. maximum failure rate, not to be exceeded, of all modules. If these targets are not met then this can lead to the generation of an Action Table Entry in the PQMR.

In the example in Appendix 1 the Action Table Entry relates to Induction and highlights the need for this to be a success and get all staff on board. In later sections, under Notable Strengths and Successes, the retention rate of students at level 1 is mentioned as a success of the Department. The focus of this section is on the progression and achievement of students. Much of this cannot be commented on until the final statistics are received at the end of the Academic Year.

4.3 First Destination

Graduates from all programmes are tracked by Careers Services or Alumni Associations. Ex-Students should be able to inform the University of their whereabouts. First Destination focuses on positions of employment ex-students have succeeded in. Such sources should include:

- **Careers Service:** The Careers Service at Middlesex University monitors the first destination of all graduates. These reports are collated and are made available to DoPs.
- **Alumni Association:** The Alumni Association can also be a means to track students beyond their first destination.
- **Leavers Surveys:** Where possible Leavers surveys should be conducted and results collated and stored and made available to DoPs.

The example in Appendix 1 mentions that 14% of graduates are still seeking employment. This statistic was from previous PQMR, notice the numbering **07.3.1**, indicating it was from 2007/08. Making students aware of the Career Services available seems a logical action, however the evidence could have

been to see how many students from the Department use the Careers service and see if by raising awareness results in an increase in usage.

First Destination focuses on the student and how to get them on their career path. This can include how to make graduates in their final year aware of the Careers Service available to them. Primarily the Action Table Entries in this section relate to the career path of students. This can be broken down to progression to Postgraduate degrees, or a list of First Destinations of graduates.

4.4 Curriculum Development

Curriculum Development focuses on the development and updating of the existing curriculum. Therefore the PQMR should record any changes in a Module Narrative that include:

- Module Aims.
- Module Learning Outcomes.
- Syllabus.
- Learning, Teaching and Assessment Strategy.
- Assessment Scheme.
- Learning Materials.

Before the start of each Academic Year each Module Leader is asked to review their Module Narratives. The Module Leader should communicate any such updates with the appropriate DoP, who should then record such modifications in the PQMR to keep a history of any development.

Middlesex University allows 10% of a module's content to be updated or altered over an academic year without formal approval from any committee. This provides Module Leaders with some freedom and allows curriculum development to happen in small increments without requiring lengthy administration procedures. For example, if a book goes out of print, the Module Leader can simply replace that book when updating their Module Narratives without unnecessary bureaucracy. As mentioned above, such changes should be communicated with the DoP.

Changes of More than 10% to a module's content should initially start with meetings between the Module Leader and DoP. These talks are necessary to see if such changes have an impact on the programme learning outcomes, i.e. are the programme learning outcomes still covered by the changes and alterations made to the module. If the rationale for change is sound then the Module Leader will apply for formal approval from the APQLE. All outcomes should be recorded in the PQMR.

Deviation of Assessment for a module requires formal approval from the APQLE committee. The Module Leader is to discuss any proposals with the appropriate DoP and with their approval apply for such an assessment deviation via the APQLE. Assessment Deviation could include changing a module from 60% examination to, say, 40% examination. Such changes should be recorded in the PQMR.

Curriculum Development focuses on developments of a module's content, particularly in disciplines that require regular updating e.g. Computer Science, and the following should be considered:

- DoPs meetings: DoPs will be involved in many meetings where they may receive information that either requires a module to be updated, e.g. a PRSB may require some alteration to a module in order for a forthcoming accreditation event, or receive information where a module has been updated. In both instances the DoP will record the update in the PQMR.
- APQLE: will minute the outcome of any formal applications for changes made to Module Narratives. These outcomes are to be included in the PQMR.
- Departmental Meetings: Various pedagogical discussions may take place concerning the delivery of modules. Any actions as a result of the meeting should be recorded in the minutes. The minutes should form the basis of the entry in the PQMR.
- Programme Validations: Validation of new programmes may require updates to existing module as part of the terms and conditions. Therefore, any updates due to the introduction of new programmes should be recorded in the PQMR.

In the example in Appendix 1 the source is from another School (Business School) and notes their intention to withdraw a module that is currently running on programme. The natural response to this is to find an alternate module that covers the necessary programme learning outcomes and is available. The important point in this example is that the source was from another School and therefore required the DoP's to communicate across Schools. Inter and Intra-school communication between DoP's is extremely important for the smooth running of programmes that rely on a wide range of subject areas.

It can be seen from the various sources that the PQMR is a live document and requires constant updating throughout the academic year. It is important that the DoP looks at the PQMR at least once every month and make corresponding

updates. To manage such a task does require some organisation and the authors mainly rely on email to keep track and remind themselves of any updates to the PQMR.

4.5. New Programme Development

New Programme Development is closely linked to Curriculum Development. The aims, however, could not be further apart. The aim of Programme Development is to introduce new and innovative programmes that may, or may not include, existing modules, whereas Curriculum Development considers the improvement of existing modules. A detailed approach of the Curriculum Development Life-Cycle is provided in (Mitchell, 2008), in this paper it is the output that provides material for the PQMR. The areas that the development of new programmes informs the PQMR are as follows:

- Validation: The validation event will come with terms and conditions that will have to be met. Some of these terms and conditions may inform the PQMR e.g. acquisition of adequate books to support student learning.
- APQLE: Is an internal preliminary meeting for the School Executive to approve any new programmes. The approval may come with some provisos that can inform the PQMR.
- Market Intelligence Reports: Annual Market Intelligence Reports will inform the School Executive of opportunities and threats from competitors. This information will filter down to appropriate DoP's and will eventually inform the PQMR, e.g. a competitor may have deleted a programme from their provision that may give an opportunity to create a similar programme.
- QAA Benchmarks [6] provide guidance to UK HEI the appropriateness of various programmes. These are reviewed on a 6-8 yearly cycle and therefore any updates can inform curriculum or programme changes. All of which will inform the PQMR.
- Professional, Regulatory and/or Statutory Body (PRSB). Many programmes require or desire PRSB accreditation, e.g. ACM Benchmark [1]. Such regulations are likely to be updated and such updates will inform the PQMR.

In the example in Appendix 1 the Action Table Entry is for a new programme "BSc IT and Management". This programme proposal was made at the APQLE and was not approved and thus, completes the Action. Any initial programme developments should result in an Action Table Entry and their development followed over the academic year. Such entries will provide records for the Department and prevent mistakes re-occurring.

4.6. Learning, Teaching and Assessment

This section is concerned with monitoring the success of module and programme delivery. This is a very subjective measure, however the combination of using failure rates from assessment boards, and various surveys and meetings with students it is possible to find out if the introduction of a new strategy is a success. The following points are where these criteria are measured.

- Teaching and Learning Committee (TLC)
- Programme Reviews: These are informal meetings with cohorts of students in weeks 6-8 to receive student feedback on a programme basis.
- Assessment Boards: Provides diagnosis of success of the introduction of Learning, Teaching and Assessment Strategies. This diagnosis should be reported in the PQMR.
- Board of Studies: These are formal meetings with a student representative of a cohort. The minutes of such a meeting will inform the PQMR of the success or failure on the introduction of a new teaching, learning or assessment strategy.
- Internal & External Moderation of Coursework and Exam papers. Each year coursework and exam papers are internally moderated. The Module Leader will respond to any feedback from the Internal Moderator and make changes appropriately. When all the Internal Moderation is completed the Courseworks and Examination Papers are sent for External Moderation. The comments from the Externals are made available to the appropriate DoP's. Such information should come with supportive statements, that can be included as evidence in the PQMR, or criticism that may raise another Action Table Entry in the PQMR.
- Internal & External Moderation of Sample Coursework and Exam scripts. Before each of the assessment boards a sample of both courseworks and exam scripts are selected for the internal moderator. The sample includes all failures and one example from each classification. The internal moderator discusses with the Module Leader any discrepancies and documents how an agreement of a grade is reached. Finally, once all grades are agreed between Internal Moderator and Module Leader the samples are provided for further scrutiny of the External Examiner. It is these processes and the conduct of the Boards of Assessment that the External basis his report.

- External Examiners' reports: Any comments should be responded to and included in the PQMR. The EE report may include some recommendations that are relevant to the teaching, learning and assessment strategies and thus inform Good Practice or Strengths and Successes sections.

From the example in Appendix 1, there is an issue with the consistency delivered across all seminars. This resulted in one action that could well result in plenty of different approaches to be reported on throughout the year.

This section focuses on the delivery of the modules and not the resources supporting the modules. The two are closely linked and an Action Table Entry in this section could see a related entry in the next section e.g. from programme review not enough books are available in the library.

4.7 Learning Resources and other support services

Areas that should be considered in this section are as follows:

- Board of Studies: Student representatives collate opinions from other students in the same cohort. These opinions are then presented at the Board. The opinions should appraise the module and give an overview of how it met the students expectations and how it compares to other modules. The actions raised from this meeting will inform the PQMR and thus improve the student experience.
- Programme Reviews: These are more informal meetings with the programme cohort and programme leader. This provides an overview of how the programme is running and is able to look at other areas that would improve the student experience e.g. access to more PC's.

The entry in the example from Appendix 1, shows that there was a problem with queues that would have a detrimental effect on the student experience. As can be seen from the comments in the final column, this event was caused by an accident and did not occur again in the following induction.

The focus here is on the student experience whilst studying at the University. If there is overwhelming evidence that adding a resource can improve the student experience then it should be added in the PQMR to inform the School QMR.

4.8. Quality Management Process

This section reports on the Management of the processes and the introduction of ways to improve these business processes.

- DoP's meetings are with AD. This allows any problems reported to the AD of Academic Operations who can then liaise with HoD's to resolve any problems. Once the problem has been raised it will be added to the minutes of the meeting, which will inform the PQMR.
- APQLE: May raise issues of problems of Management of such processes. The minutes will inform the School QMR and PQMR.
- QAA will have audits and give feedback. If the feedback identifies any problems then it will form the basis of School QMR and PQMR.

The example from Appendix 1 indicates that there was a problem with scripts arriving from collaborative partners overseas. Initially, this would go in the next section, however, it was included here to highlight to management that some reactive process was required. As can be seen from the progress of it is still an ongoing problem after two years.

This section investigates ways of improving the management of the programmes. For example, in appendix 1, the sample PQMR has an Action Table Entry noting that Exam Scripts from overseas are arriving too late for Module Leaders to mark before the Assessment Boards.

4.9. Operation and Management of Collaborative Links

Each collaborative link has a representative from the University known as a Link Tutor. The Link Tutor prepares PQMR's and in this section any serious issues can be raised as an Action Table Entry. The key issues here are the following reports that take place at Collaborative Links.

- PQMR's from collaborative links: this will provide any serious Action Table Entries and simply integrate with the Department's PQMR.
- Board of studies at collaborative links inform the PQMR.
- Assessment Boards at collaborative links inform the PQMR.

In the example in Appendix 1, there is mention of new Collaborative links being formed for next year. These are noted in the PQMR and the subsequent validation events will be reported on in next year's PQMR.

This section focuses on the any collaborative links the Department is involved with and any problems that such links may raise from time to time.

4.10 National Student Survey, NSS.

The NSS [5] asks every finalist undergraduate student in UK HEI. These are collated and tabulated and used as a contributing factor to form league tables. This information can also be useful to the University, since it is a reflection of staff, the environment and the teaching and learning students receive.

Where NSS statistics are available they should form a contribution to the PQMR appropriately. For example, there is one question in the survey that asks students if they have received adequate feedback. If the answers to this question are no, then in the section on Learning, Teaching and Assessment an Action Table Entry would be generated asking why students were not receiving adequate feedback.

4.11 Overview of Action Table.

Action Table Entries need closure. Upon the generation of an Action Table Entry ensure that it has a clear and well defined success metric. In a nutshell the PQMR has four objectives:

1. Generation of Action Table Entries.
2. Completion of Action Table Entries.
3. Report Notable Successes and Strengths
4. Report on Good Practice

Points 1 & 2 are concerned with this and the next section of the PQMR. This section is responsible for generating new entries, whereas the next section provides evidence for the completion of existing Action Table Entries, or the justification of the generation of new Action Table Entries. Reflective Comments, in the PQMR provides much of the data and evidence to find closure and complete an Action Table Entry.

5. Reflective Comments.

This section provides the author the opportunity to include evidence, any progress made or other justifications and argumentation to support any ongoing or completed Action Table Entries. The following list is to be considered and is by no means exclusive:

- **Recruitment and Profiles:** Profiles should include Ethnicity, Disability, Gender, Qualifications, Age, or any other appropriate statistic available from Admissions to support the appropriate Action Table Entry. Evidence can be provided to meet KPI's, e.g. targets for enrolled students. The example includes the gender profiles and associated percentages for an Action Table Entry made (not included in example) to increase the percentage of women enrolling at

undergraduate level. From the statistics it is possible to see that the overall mean of the BIS Department is 24% that is 10% higher than the overall mean for the School. This can also be compared with previous statistics in PQMR's.

- **Progression and Achievement:** Statistics on Progression and Achievement should be included for all programmes and thus provide support for Teaching and Learning Strategies. Other statistics should include the Achievement of students, e.g. the percentages of First class honours awarded. In the example statistics for the progression of level 1 students has been provided. The retention of students is above the mean for the School and the University with 75%, on average, progressing from the first year with full credit.
- **First Destination:** Provides a summary of the report provided by the Careers Service. Due to the timing of the PQMR and the Careers Service report (DLHE) there is a latency of two years, e.g. in the 2008/09 PQMR the DLHE report from the Careers Service is based on Graduates from 2007 who have been in employment for one year. The example, in appendix 1, indicates that 11% of 2007 graduates are seeking employment.
- **Curriculum Development:** Evidence of any new development of modules or teaching and learning strategies are to be included here. The example, in appendix 1, shows that the focus for the Department was on PG programmes.
- **New Programmes:** Evidence of any new development of programmes. The example shows that ten proposals of new programmes were put forward to the School Executive for consideration and that some of these are being pursued over the next Academic Year.
- **Learning, Teaching and Assessment:** New developments in the delivery of any modules, including pedagogical techniques and assessment strategies. The example shows that the monitoring of attendance was a contributing factor to the increase in the retention of students at level 1.
- **Learning Resources and other support services:** Evidence of any new resources made available should be included in this section. The example shows that new software has been made available to undergraduates via the development of postgraduate programmes.
- **Quality Management Process:** Evidence of any new management processes, including the changing of regulations and procedures. The example shows that some regulations have changed.

- **Operation and Management of Collaborative Links:** Includes any actions raised in PQMR's or BoS from collaborative links. The example gives two BoS and a PQMR from an overseas partner.

From the above this list is divided into the 9 sections associated with the Action Table Entries. Each section has a narrative providing justification and indicative evidence of completed and ongoing Action Table Entries. Often as Action Table Entries are made the data is not available until a later date. It is important to support any Action Table Entries made with indicative evidence in these sections.

6. Notable Strengths and Success.

This section should reflect on observations of any strengths and success the cluster of programmes have achieved. The evidence for this can rely on quantitative and qualitative sources. The following provides an example of both:

- **Assessment Boards:** Assessment Boards will generate statistics that are quantitative. This should match up with any Action Table Entries. The example, in Appendix 1, shows that the retention of level 1 students has improved by approximately 30% from the previous year. This is reported as a Success.
- **Module Review Forms:** There are sections in Module Review Forms that provide students the opportunity to comment on what they like about a particular module. This opportunity also occurs in various other forms, e.g. Boards of Study, and provides the author with qualitative data. Analysis of such comments may lead to a particular strength or success for a particular module.

The Strengths and Success of a Programme cluster can be drawn from several sources and summarised in this section.

7. Good Practice.

Good practice relates to the delivery of the programme cohort. The following provide examples of sources of Good Practice:

- **Teaching Fellows:** Middlesex University has Teaching Fellows that are provided to staff who have contributed in some way to enhance the student learning and understanding of a subject. Any awards, whether they are international, national or internal, are documented and recorded.
- **Research:** Any grants awarded for research in teaching and learning to staff working on the programme cluster are documented. Any

academic qualifications, e.g. PhD, relating to research in teaching and learning are documented.

- **Innovation in Pedagogy:** Any new resources used or innovations in the delivery of the module should be documented and recorded.
- **Publications:** Any publications as a result of the above research can be documented and recorded in the dissemination section provided with the Good Practice section.
- **Peer Observations:** Not all staff report their innovations and therefore a comprehensive peer observations can provide some examples that may have been overlooked. These examples of good practice can be documented and recorded and thus encourage this good practice to be taken on by other members involved in the delivery of the programmes.
- **Student Feedback:** Feedback from students is important and good practice can be reported here from the various sources available, e.g. Module Feedback Forms.

Each entry is to include the following:

- Name of the originator.
- Brief outline of good practice.
- Method of dissemination.

The example, in appendix 1, shows the following Good Practices were reported:

- 1 teaching fellowship was awarded.
- 2 other academic awards were achieved e.g. PhD and PGCertHe (Postgraduate Certificate in Higher Education).
- Innovation of delivery of a seminar to encourage interaction between staff and students.

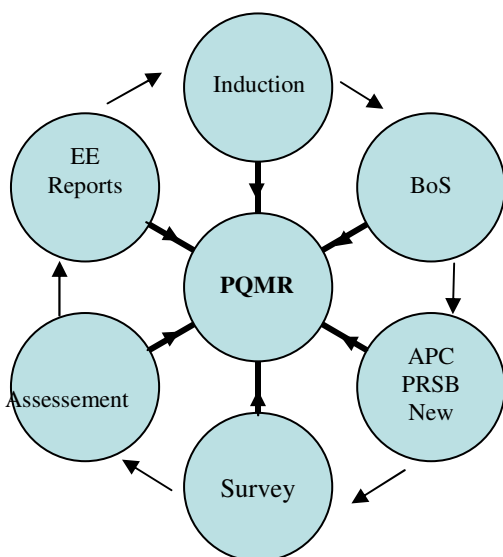


Figure 3. Sequence of events that inform PQMR

8. Conclusions.

The framework presented here provides a roadmap for the for internal quality mechanisms of programme clusters in HEI in the UK. The timescale has not been mentioned and Figure 3 illustrates important contributions throughout an Academic Year. The PQMR that forms the central hub and collates the minutes and information from various meetings and events held throughout the year. The academic year of teaching is composed of: an Autumn term, running from October to January; a Winter Term, running from January to April; a Spring term, running from April to July; and a Summer Term, running from July to September. Teaching is usually delivered over 2 of these terms above. The PQMR is a live document and is to be updated after each stage in preparation of submission between the Autumn Term and the Winter Term. Due to the PQMR'S organic nature other dates can be considered, however some deadline has to be set to ensure a completed version is submitted to the appropriate member of the School Executive responsible for the School QMR.

Therefore the School QMR submission date usually dictates the deadline for the PQMR.

Figure 3 illustrates the lifecycle of the PQMR and how various minutes and reports inform the PQMR and how it is updated at the various stages given below:

1. Induction (week 0): recruitment statistics and whether or not KPI's are met should be included in the PQMR at this stage. Student Representatives are to be selected across the programme cohort in preparation for the Boards of Study.
2. Boards of Study (weeks 6-8): DoP will arrange meeting with staff and students and record: problems; good practices; and notable strengths and successes. Programme Reviews also take place in weeks 6-8 giving an overview of how the programme is running in each year.
3. Academic Planning Committees: Usually occur at the beginning and end of the Academic Terms. The APC will consider any changes to various guidelines, e.g. PRSB, that will have an impact on the programme delivery or syllabus. New programmes are proposed at the APC.
4. Surveys: Module and Programme Feedback Forms occurs towards the end of the Term in Weeks 11-12. Data from such forms should be prepared and analysed for the PQMR.
5. Boards of Assessment: Subject Boards occur at the end of a term after exams, say weeks 14-15. Programme Progression Committees and Finalist Boards occur shortly after the Subject Boards. All generate various statistics for the PQMR.
6. External Examiner Reports: After each Board of Assessment an External Examiner's Report is produced to which there is a response from the relevant Head of Department.

As can be seen this cycle can be executed many times, at least twice, for one PQMR over an Academic Year. This timescale is based on the experience of the authors who have between them developed in excess of twelve PQMR's.

The paper has described the stages involved in the completion of a PQMR and has additionally identified the personnel involved, their respective roles and the quality assurance mechanisms and activities used at each stage.

The presented framework could be suitably adapted to form part of the framework under development by the ARMQA project for use by Armenian Higher Education Institutions.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank all Middlesex staff who helped and contributed to this paper.

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Appendix 1 Template Quality Monitoring Report

Abridge Quality Monitoring Report

Business Information Systems

Feb 2008 – Feb 2009

Programmes reported on

Programme Title and award level	Type
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BSc Business Information Systems	BSc
BSc Business Information Systems and Management	BSc
BSc Business Information Technology	BSc
BSc Information Technology and Business Information Systems	BSc
BSc Business Information Management	BSc
BSc Forensic Computing	BSc

Please note:

Where the HoD has been actioned the DoP is reporting on his behalf. This was due to the HoD’s departure in January 2009. There are some references to School of Computing Science, SCS and School of Engineering and Information Sciences, SEIS. This is due to the School changing its name in September 2008.

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1. Indicative sources of evidence / events to be considered.....
2. Action table.....
3. Reflective comment(s) underpinning actions (Required for enhanced reporting only).....
4. Notable Success or Strengths
5. Good Practice identified as suitable for dissemination.....

1. Indicative sources of evidence / events to be considered

Considered	
✓	External Examiner reports – For both 1st and 2 nd tier boards (and any response made to Examiners)
✓	Admissions data enrolment profiles (Entry qualifications, age, gender, ethnicity and disability)
✓	Articulation agreement data (where applicable)
✓	Induction process
✓	Boards of Study minutes (and responses made to Boards of Study) (1)
✓	Boards of Study minutes (and responses made to Boards of Study) (2)
✓	Module feedback forms analysis
✓	Assessment Board minutes and assessment process
✓	Progression & achievement data
✓	Student Satisfaction Survey
✓	Leavers survey
✓	National student survey
✓	Employer / former student feedback
✓	Validation and Review reports
✓	Professional Statutory and/or Regulatory Body (PSRB) accreditation

	OfSTED inspections
✓	Collaborative Provision (franchised and joint only)
✓	Changes in staffing (for new members of staff brief CV details, and a list of staff who have left)
✓	Visit reports (University Link Tutor or other staff)

2. Action table

Points for action and consideration including source (Reactive or proactive)	Action No.	Proposed action and or comments	Success criteria and indication of evidence	To be achieved by (i) Whom and (ii) by (date)	Report back (i) via and (ii) by (date)	Progress made citing date and evidence as appropriate
1 Recruitment and Profiles						
Recruitment and Profiles: Actions from previous QMR's, showing progress made at end of period in italics						
2 Progression and Achievement						
Progression and Achievement: Actions from previous QMR's, showing progress made at end of period in italics						
Progression and Achievement: New Actions for 2008-09						

3 First Destination						
First Destination: Actions from previous QMR's, showing progress made at end of period in italics						
4 Curriculum Development						
Curriculum Development: Actions from previous QMR's, showing progress made at end of period in italics						
5 New Programme						
New Programme: Actions from previous QMR's, showing progress made at end of period in italics						
New Programme: New Actions for 2008-09						
6 Learning Teaching and Assessment						
Learning, Teaching and Assessment: Actions from previous QMR's, showing progress made at end of period in italics						
7 Learning Resources and other support services						
Learning Resources and other support services: Actions from previous QMR's, showing progress made at end of period in italics						
8 Quality Management Process						
Quality Management Process: Actions from previous QMR's, showing progress made at end of period in italics						
9 Operation and Management of Collaborative Links						
Operation and Management of Collaborative Links: New Actions in 2008-09						

3. Reflective comment(s) underpinning actions (Required for enhanced reporting only)

3.1 Recruitment and profiles

3.2 Progression and achievement

Programme Cluster Based Progression and Achievement Data 2007/08

3.3 First Destination

3.4 Curriculum development

3.5 New programmes

3.6 Learning, teaching and assessment

3.7 Learning resources and other support services

3.8 Quality management process

3.9 Operation and management of Collaborative Links

4. Notable Success or Strengths

Programme	

5. Good Practice identified as suitable for dissemination

Good Practice	Originator	Proposed method of dissemination

Author and role: Dr Ian Mitchell, BIS Director of Programmes for Undergraduates.

Date: 13th February 2009

THE FRAMEWORK FOR QUALITY CONTROL SYSTEM OF TOURISM EDUCATION IN ARMENIAN HIGH INSTITUTIONS

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Introduction: the relevance of the issue

Tourism industry is one of the most profitable and front running area soft world economies. Over 250 billion people are employed in sphere of tourism which means each tenth employee. Tourism folds around 7 percent of world total investments, 11 percent of world consumer expenses, and 5 percent of whole tax incomes and one third of world service trade. In terms of export tourism holds the third place after oil and petroleum products and cars. The influence of tourism is enormously big in sphere of transport and communications, commerce, construction, agriculture, consumer goods production, etc. Hence tourism is like an accelerator of social and economical development. Its diversified character and well known multiplicative function which affect on economy, world trade employment, and development of the infrastructures of tourist regions and centers, designate the precedence of future plans and prospects of development for many countries.

Meanwhile tourism, as a serious mean for international economical and cultural field formation, is quite important from the point of view of education, ecology, cultural and historical heritage, and its role in building a certain public conscience and human behavior. At the present time the professional education in sphere of tourism is in fast growing process as an impact of demands of the tourist market and labor market in general. However, nowadays this aspect of education is represented with a narrow range of profiles, directions, disciplines, and insufficiently framed arena of professional and eligibility structure. This phenomenon is stipulating the necessity for developing of permanent system of education in sphere of tourism taking into account the national, European and world trends of growing, structural changes and social policy of a state. The main features of this process refer to providing each individual with a right of choosing the educational path in compliance with personal inquiries and job placement in labor market; demand of the tourist market and vendors, i.e. professional tourist employees (mobile and oriented onto market relations); free activities of professional educational establishments to form original and diverse educational programs.

Tourism education in Armenian high institutions

In August 2009 the government of Republic of Armenia has mentioned on four main aspects of the Armenian national competitiveness activities: tourism, public health, education and supporting infrastructures. In addition, tourism is pronounced as a major direction of the economical development. Hence, the preparation of the professional employees for tourism, control over the inner quality and offer attributes challenges and revelation of progress trends, and finally the transmission of the experience of the European higher educational institutions towards Armenia is the main aspect of the activities of the Armenian Institute of Tourism (AIT). Our research shows that it's possible to apply successfully at AIT the experience of the German universities. The German higher educational institutes and universities experience now the period of changes. Germany is one of the first European states accepting the Bolognese Declaration of forming an all-European integrated educational space. At this stage two parallel systems of education coexist at German universities: a new bimodal system of bachelor-magister as well as the traditional system providing a magister diploma. The same approach is processing now at AIT with a significant difference. The German educational systems is concentrating on the deep and reach in content efforts and manipulations to retrieve new challenges and development trends which will work out the inner quality control and securing systems. In comparison to these activities, this process in Armenia mainly shows symbolic and formal substances.

Our own research has revealed methodologically the framework for quality control system of tourism education in Armenian higher institutions. We have planned the following actions to work it out:

- Conformation of the Armenian educational programs in sphere of tourism to those operating in European universities;
- Development of an integrated Intranet as well as a database of scientific literature and faculty staff;
- Research and examine the experience of the Chair of tourism economics and management of the Dresden University of Technology in this area;
- Form a permanent and common board of experts of the Ministries of Education and science and Economy providing it with necessary administrative and pecuniary resources;
- Set up a special consortium of the Armenian higher educational establishments in sphere of tourism with Dresden University of Technology to participate the research tenders of the European Union;

The developed system is based on the resources of the scheme provided by the Chair of tourism economics and management of the Dresden University of Technology (see figure 1).



Fig.1 The resources of the developed system

It's obvious that the procedure of the system development (see figure 2) is not limited to above described notions. The resources of the Chair of Economics and Management of the AIT are not enough to complete the mentioned criteria. We are intending to cooperate closely with all tourist-oriented higher educational institutions of Armenia, as well as to use the provided opportunities of the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) on the basis on submitted application forms.

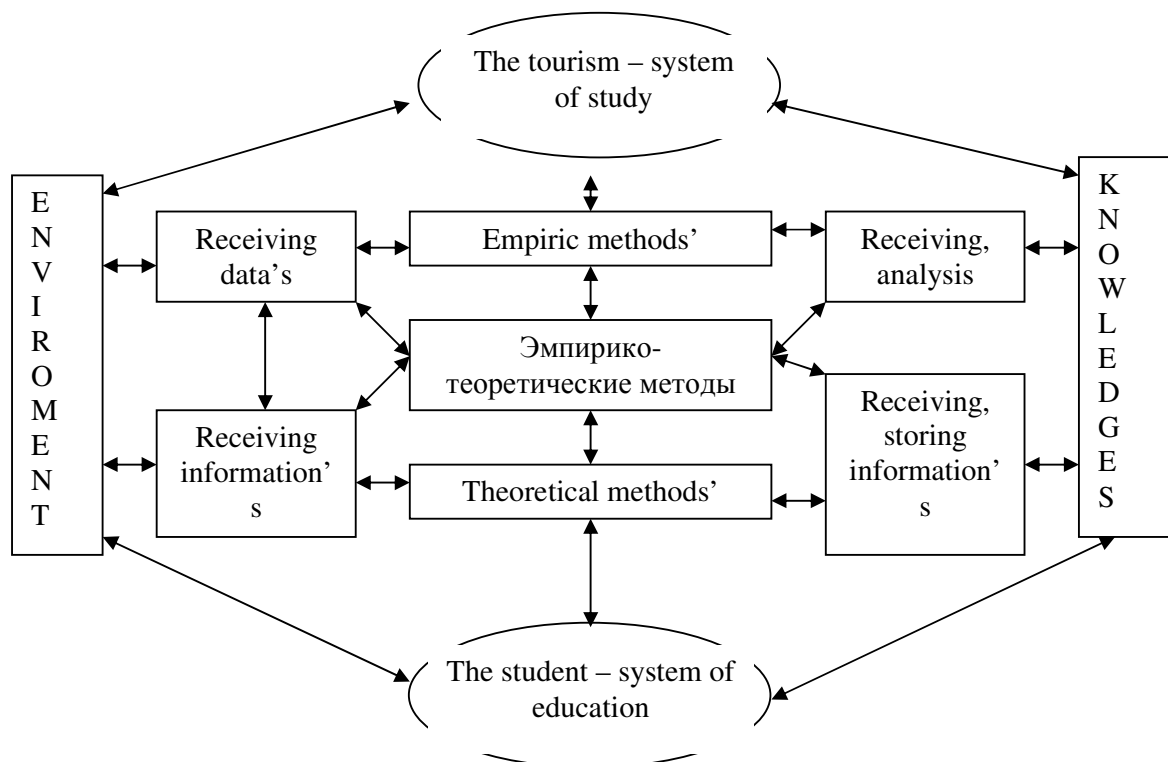


Fig.2 The quality control system for education process

Armenian Institute of Tourism (License No 000811, 24.02.2009 provided by the Ministry of Education and Science; License No 110, 07.01.2002 provided by the Federal Educational Control Bureau of the Ministry of Education and Science of Russian Federation) is preparing now specialists with guaranteed employment after graduation on basis of the chair “Management and Economy of Tourist Business” as follows: International Tourism Management and Business Translation; International Tourism Management; Hospitality Management (hotel and restaurant service); Tour Management; Animation Management in Tourism. AIT, the only tourism-oriented higher educational institution of the region is able to work out the development and implementation of the framework for quality control system of tourism education in Armenian higher education institutions.

Conclusion

The purpose of the paper was design the framework for quality control system of tourism education in Armenian high institutions. As shown, a resources analysis proves useful for that task and indicates that quality control can be realized of conformation of the Armenian educational programs in sphere of tourism to those operating in European universities.

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Cultural code-switching as a main challenge for quality enhancement

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Two levels of consideration can be distinguished while discussing core issues of Quality Assurance. The first one could be defined as Quality Control and measured with tools such as assessment, self-assessment, external evaluation etc. On the other hand, this level is based on an underlying level which used to be called Quality Culture and is usually interpreted as “awareness of importance quality enhancement mechanisms by the all participants of educational process”. Is it possible to measure “awareness of importance”? As far as “the process participants” is known (administrative and teaching staff, students), it is understandable that their relations are regulated with a definite cultural code. It is an organized system of values which can be represented as “cultural genes clusters”. It is evident that the information recorded, saved and translating on these genes can be scanned and transcribed. Conventionally we can distinguish two types of clusters – normal (including the genes of *transparency* and *accountability*), which provides a proper cultural environment for changes and defective (excluding the genes of *transparency* and *accountability*), which produces the changes resisting antigens. On the administrative level an external cultural influence (frequent contacts with European partners in the framework of joint projects) balances antigens’ activity, but on the teaching level where the external cultural influence is minimal (because of low level of involvement in reform processes) antigens’ activity cannot be neutralized. As a result, it forms a “double standards” environment in which the *modus loquendi* and *modus operandi* are diametrically opposite. In these conditions mutation processes in the cultural genes go on, and *commitment* transforms into *personal devotion*, *formal regulations* are replaced by *oral prescriptions* and *academic honesty* by *servility*. Cultural genes’ direct transplantation is a complicated operation, however, some “cultural engineering” tools can be applied in order to improve the situation, for instance, setting up direct channels to the teaching staff and students and focusing on real implementation could be very effective. Otherwise, instead of real quality in our educational system we shall have a Quality Assurance Museum with an excellent exhibition of not working tools.

Մշակութային կոդի փոփոխությունը որպես կրթության որակի բարելավման հիմնական մարտահրավեր

ՅՍՍՀՊ»Է ԹԹՊՄ»ՆՍՅՄ

Կրթության որակի ապահովման հետ կապված խնդիրների քննարկման ընթացքում շրջանառության մեջ են հայտնվում մի շարք տարամակարդակ հասկացություններ, որոնց բովանդակային ծավալները տարբեր աստիճանի կոնկրետություն են պարունակում: Դրանցից որոշ մասն ունի գրեթե հստակ ընկալում, մյուսները միշտ չէ որ ենթարկվում են միանշանակ մեկնաբանության, ինչը երբեմն հանգեցնում է ոչ միայն թյուրըմբռնումների, այլ նաև կարող է էապես խեղել դրանց էությունական արժեքը: Առաջիններն ունեն, ըստ էության, կազմակերպական-ընթացակարգային բնույթ և որոշակի կերպով չափելի են ֆորմալ գործիքների քիչ թե շատ հայտնի հավաքակազմով՝ *գնահատում*, *ինքն-*

նագնահատում, արտաքին գնահատում, ծրագրի ներկայացման ձևաչափ և այլն: Ընդհանուր առմամբ, որակի ապահովման համակարգի այդ արտաքին՝ տեսանելի մակարդակը կարելի է բնորոշել իբրև *որակի վերահսկում* (Quality Control): Միննույն ժամանակ, գրեթե անվիճելի է, որ որակի ապահովման համակարգը հենվում է մի խորքային մակարդակի վրա, որն ընդունված է անվանել *որակի մշակույթ* (Quality Culture): Եվ եթե առաջին՝ տեսանելի մակարդակի գործիքակազմի շուրջ քննարկումների հիմնական նյութն այն է, թե որքանո՞վ այս կամ այն գործիքի կիրառումը արդյունավետ է այս կամ այն խնդիրը լուծելու համար, ապա երկրորդ դեպքում նախ և առաջ առաջանում է հետևյալ հարցը. արդյո՞ք տեղին է խոսել այս մակարդակում կիրառելի գործիքակազմի առկայության մասին և եթե այո՞, արդյո՞ք հնարավոր է սահմանել վերջիններիս ցանկը և գործադրման նպատակակետերը, և վերջապես՝ արդյո՞ք առհասարակ չափելի է այն միջավայրը, որն անվանվում է «որակի մշակույթ»:

Որակի մշակույթի սահմանումը կարելի է բխեցնել կրթության որակի ապահովման այն բնորոշումից, որը ձևակերպվել է *Tuning* նախագծի շրջանակներում՝ «կրթության որակի ապահովումը ենթադրում է շարունակական գործընթացի առկայություն, որը հենվում է որակի բարձրացման ներդրված մեխանիզմների (*վերը նշված արտաքին մակարդակ – Մ.Գ.*) և այդ պրոցեսի կարևորությունը բոլոր մասնակիցների կողմից ընդունվելու վրա, ինչն էլ անվանվում է «որակի մշակույթ» (*վերը նշված խորքային մակարդակ – Մ.Գ.*)»:

Առաջին հայացքից, թվում է, թե «պրոցեսի կարևորությունն ընդունելու» գաղափարը (notion) վերին աստիճանի հեղհեղուկ և առաձգական է, սակայն քանի որ «պրոցեսի մասնակիցների շրջանակը» հայտնի է՝ *վարչական կազմ, դասավանդող կազմ և ուսանող կազմ*, հասկանալի է, որ դրանց հարաբերությունները կարգավորվում են որոշակի *մշակութային կողմի*, որի բաղադրատարրերի հաջորդական շղթան ի վերջո ձևավորում է թե՛ համապատասխան *ակադեմիական տարածության* սահմանները և թե՛ այդտեղ իրականացվող կամ ծրագրվող բոլոր գործողությունների էությունական բովանդակությունը: Ըստ էության, հենց այդ շղթայի այս կամ այն հատվածում գրանցված, պահպանված և փոխանցվող ինֆորմացիան ենթակա է տեսաձրման և վերծանման՝ մշակելու համար հենց այն յուրահատուկ միջոցները, որոնք և կազմում են *մշակութային կողմ փոփոխելու* գործիքակազմը:

Այդ ուղղությամբ առաջանում է երկու հիմնական հարցադրում. (ա) ինչպե՞ս նույնացնել *մշակութային կոդը* և (բ) որո՞նք են այդ կոդի հիմնական հատույթները, որոնցում ծրագրված է մշակութային այս կամ այն միջավայրի վերարտադրումը:

Ըստ էության, մշակութային կոդը կարելի է դիտարկել որպես համապատասխան մշակութային միջավայրում լռելյայն ընդունված վարքականոն, որը նորմավորում է մակերեսում կատարվող այս կամ այն գործողությունների թույլատրելիությունը և որոշում դրանց այս կամ այն հաջորդականությունը: Հասկանալի է, որ կոդի թելադրած ծրագրից է մեծապես կախված, արդյո՞ք ձեռնարկվող այս կամ այն գործողությունը, որն ուղղված է մակերեսային պրոցեսում կատարվելիք փոփոխություններին, արդյունավետ կլինի՞, թե ո՛չ, քանի որ անկախ նպատակադրությունից, նման գործողությունը, ներդրվելով կոդով պահպանվող համատեքստ, կարող է ընդունվել միջավայրի կողմից, կամ օտարվել: Ուստի մշակութային կոդի վերծանումը դառնում է համակարգային ամեն մի փոփոխության, առավել ևս՝ համակարգերի ադապտացման կարևորագույն նախապայման: Եվ հակառակը՝ այդ խնդրի անտեսումը կարող է լուրջ և անվերահսկելի ցնցումների պատճառ դառնալ փոփոխվող համակարգում, քանի որ վերջինիս փոփոխությունը չի կարող իրականացվել առանց մշակութային կոդի փոփոխության:

Նկատենք նաև, որ մշակութային կոդի փոփոխության խնդիրն անխուսափելիորեն ուղեկցում է վերափոխման ցանկացած պրոցես, հատկապես, եթե վերջինս ներառում է տարբեր համակարգերի (մեր դեպքում՝ կրթական) մերձեցում և ինտեգրում, քանի որ դա ենթադրում է տեղական ավանդույթով պայմանավորված որոշակի առանձնահատկությունների կորուստ: Այդ իմաստով կոդի փոփոխության խնդրի բարդությունը կարող է կախված լինել միայն բաղադրիչների կազմից և իմաստային բեռնվածքից: Եվ եթե մոտ համակարգերի պարագայում այդ փոփոխությունը պահանջում է սակավաթիվ գործիքներ և ազդեցության սակավ ուժգնություն, ապա միմյանցից բավականին տարբերվող համակարգերի մերձեցումը պահանջում է ադապտացվող համակարգի մշակութային կոդի փոփոխության բավական բարդ թե՛ գործիքակազմ, թե՛ գորառնական միջոցառումներ:

Այս տեսանկյունից փորձենք դառնալ մշակութային կոդի կառուցվածքի վերծանմանը, վերջինիս բաղադրիչների հատվածատմանը և վերակոդավորման (recodification) հնարավորություններն ապահովող գործիքակազմի մշակման խնդրին:

Դասավանդման, ուսումնառության և հետազոտական գործունեության առկա միջավայրը և որակի չափելիության աստիճանն ապահովող մշակութային կողը սկզբունքորեն կարելի է պատկերել իբրև մշակութային ինֆորմացիա պարունակող գեների քլաստերների (փնջերի) մի համակարգ: Կարելի խոսել մշակութային կողերի որոշակի բազմազանության մասին, որոնք դասակարգվում են երկու հիմնական բևեռների շուրջ. *մշակութային կող*, որի **ցողունային բջիջներում** գրառված հենքային ինֆորմացիան են կազմում *թափանցիկությունն ու հաշվետվողականությունը* (այն կողը, որի վրա է հենված որակի ապահովման ժամանակակից համակարգը) և *մշակութային կող*, որը բնորոշվում է այդ երկու հասկացությունների բացակայությամբ (այն կողը, որը կարգավորում է ակադեմիական հարաբերությունները Հայաստանի բարձրագույն կրթության այսօրվա համակարգում): Հենքային հասկացությունների բացակայությունը ձևավորում է թերի քլաստերներ, որոնցում և ակտիվորեն արտադրվում են փոփոխություններին դիմադրող հակագեներ: Քլաստերի մակերեսում, որտեղ արտաքին մշակութային ազդեցությունն առավել ուժեղ է (համալսարանական կառավարման բարձրագույն մակարդակ), այն մասամբ հավասարակշռում է հակագենների գործունեությունը, սակայն արդյունքում կազմավորվում է երկակի ստանդարտների մի միջավայր, որում արտաքուստ պահպանվում է արդիական ակադեմիական չափանիշների արտաքին կողմը, իսկ իրականում գերիշխում է ոչինչ չփոխելու ցանկությունը և այսօրվա աշխարհին համապատասխան եղանակներով կրթական պրոցեսը կազմակերպելու ցանկության բացակայությունը: Այս մակարդակն առավել հաճախակի է լինում պատված սպեկուլատիվ, դեմագոգիկ բառակազմով, որն առավել բարդ է ենթարկվում գործիքային ազդեցության:

Միևնույն ժամանակ, ներքին՝ դասավանդման և ուսումնառության միջավայրը ձևավորող մակարդակում, արտաքին ազդեցության թուլացման և վարչական մակարդակից միանշանակ տրվող մշակութային ազդանշաններն ընկալելու պայմաններում, դիմադրությունը փոփոխություններին արտահայտվում է ավելի ակնհայտ և անթաքույց:

Դա բացատրվում է մի քանի փոխկապակցված գործոններով.

1. Իմիտացիոն բնույթ կրող բարեփոխումային պրոցեսը՝ ի տարբերություն լիարժեք պրոցեսի, չի ենթադրում դասավանդող կազմի իրական ընդգրկվածություն, սակայն չի կարող խուսափել դասախոսների առջև թեկուզև ֆորմալ կերպով լրացուցիչ պահանջներ դնելուց (հիմնականում՝ լոկ թղթաշրջանառության ընդլայնման ո-

ւղղությամբ), իսկ դա ավելի շատ աշխատանք է նախատեսում, քան դա սովորաբար կատարվում էր անցյալում: Եվ եթե չի փոխվում բովանդակությունը, բայց աճում է ֆորմալ վերահսկումը, դա չի կարող չառաջացնել դասավանդող կազմի հիմնավորված դժգոհությունը:

2. Այդ ֆոնի վրա մշակութային կողմի այս հատվածում արագորեն ընթանում են մուտացիոն պրոցեսներ. նենգափոխվում են կադրերի ընտրության չափանիշները՝ առարկայական ոլորտում մասնագիտական որակավորումից ու ակադեմիական ակնությունն նորմերին համապատասխանությունից դեպի անձնական նվիրվածություն, հնազանդություն, ծառայամտություն, կառավարելիություն: Բանավոր հրահանգներով միջամտություններ են կատարվում ժամաբաշխման պրոցեսի բովանդակային հատվածում, իսկ ժամեր և հաստիքներ տրամադրելու կամ չտրամադրելու որոշումների հիմքում ընկած են ոչ թե մասնագիտական, այլ հենց վերը նշված նկատառումները: Մասնակցային համագործակցությունը փոխարինվում է մասնագիտական արժեքների զիջմամբ ուղեկցվող հաշտվողականությամբ և համաձայնվողականությամբ: Վերևից ներքև իջնող լրատվության ու թափանցիկ տեղեկատվության բացակայության պայմաններում ինֆորմացիոն դաշտը լրացվում է ներքևից վերև բարձրացող լրտվությամբ և ասեկոսեների տարածմամբ:

Այս ամենը կողմնորոշում է դասախոսներին հարմարվել այդ վիճակին, բթացնում կուտակված խնդիրները զգալու սրությունը՝ առաջացնելով որևէ կերպ այն փոփոխելու անկարողության «կեղծ իրատեսական» համոզումը: Արդյունքում՝ դասախոսների համար դասավանդման պրոցեսը արժեվորվում է այնքանով, որքանով այն նրանց աշխատատեղ և գոյության միջոցներ է ապահովում: Հանուն դրա նրանք որոշ ժամանակ կարող են հանդուրժել հաստատության ոչ բարենպաստ, չխթանող կլիման, դեմ գնալ սեփական կարծիքին, սակայն հասկանալի է, որ որակի բարելավման խնդիր այս պայմաններում նրանք իրենց առջև չեն դնում, իսկ որակի ապահովման տեխնոլոգիաների անգամ առանձին տարրերի ներդրման հարկադրված քայլերը խուլ ընդվզում են առաջացնում:

Առավել քան ակնհայտ է, որ այսպիսի մշակութային խճապատկերում առնվազն պրոբլեմատիկ է դառնում կրթական նոր տեխնոլոգիաների՝ ուսանողակենտրոն մոտեցման կամ կրթական արդյունքների վրա հենվող ուսումնական ծրագրերի անցնելու հարցը դնելը: Վերջինս սակայն անմիջականորեն կապված է այն ուշադրության հետ, որը բարձ-

րագույն կրթության բարեփոխումների այս փուլում հատկացվում է ուսումնառության եղանակներին, սովորողների կողմից ուսումնառության ընթացքում ձեռք բերվող և զարգացվող կոմպետենցիաներին՝ բարձրագույն կրթության ծառայունակության (employability) բարձրացման խնդրի շրջանակներում:

Եվ այսպես, կարելի՞ է արդյոք սահմանել մշակութային կողի նկատմամբ կիրառելի գործողությունները և համապատասխան գործիքները:

Վերը նկարագրված պատկերը թույլ է տալիս ենթադրել, որ դա դուրսին խնդիր չէ: Նախ, նկատենք, որ այս տիպի մշակութային կողում բացակայող *թափանցիկություն* և *հաշվետվողականություն* հասկացությունները կրում են ընդհանրական բնույթ, և դրանց կազմակերպող ուժը վերաբերում է ոչ միայն համալսարանական միջավայրին, այլ առհասարակ արտահայտում է հասարակական կազմակերպման այն մոդելը, որն անվանվում է *դեմոկրատական*: Իսկ այդ սահմանումից բխում է, որ որակ ձևավորող մշակույթը պետք է հենված լինի առհասարակ դեմոկրատական մշակույթի վրա: Ըստ էության, հասկացությունների այս շերտը, որը թափանցում է համալսարանական օրգանիզմ հասարակությունից, կամ այնքանով, որքանով համալսարանական հանրույթը կազմում է հասարակության մի մասը, գրանցված է մշակութային կողի ամենադժվար հայտնաբերելի և ամենախորքային, որում ծրագրված են շրջապատող աշխարհի, մարդու և հասարակության բնույթի մասին պատկերացումները: Ուստի այդ կարգի մշակութային գեների ուղիղ փոխպատվաստումը (transplantation) բարդ և, ինչպես փորձն է ցույց տալիս, ծացր արդյունավետություն ունեցող ընթացակարգ է: Ավելի արդյունավետ են թվում միջամտության հնարավորությունները, այսպես ասած, «մշակութային ճարտարագիտության» մեթոդների միջոցով: Դրանց հիմնական նպատակը պետք է լինի այն խողովակների բացումը, որոնցով կապահովվի գաղափարների ուղիղ և ազատ փոխանակումը հենց դասավանդող և ուսանող կազմերի մակարդակներում: Այն հնարավորությունները, որոնք այսօր առկա են, մի կողմից, չափազանց նեղ են և խիստ անբավարար (Էրազմուս Մունդուս և այլն), մյուս կողմից, հենված են մշակութային կողերի անհամապատասխանության փաստն անտեսելու վրա, քանի որ նախատեսում են ծրագրերում ընդգրկվելու հարցում համալսարանների ղեկավարության չափազանց մեծ լիազորությունների առկայություն: Այդ ընթացակարգերի ազատականացումը (օրինակ այդ լիազորությունների իջեցումը ֆակուլտետների կամ բաժինների մակարդակ, կամ առհասարակ խառը կազմով (ակադեմիա-

կան կազմի հավասարաչափ մասնակցությամբ) հանձնաժողովներին վերագրելը) անշուշտ կնպաստեր ընդհանուր մշակութային միջավայրում բարեբեր փոփոխությունների իրականացմանը (մասնավորապես, հովանավորչական մոտեցումների ռիսկերի նվազեցմանը), ինչպես նաև լրացուցիչ հնարավորություններ կառաջացնելու դասախոսական և ուսանողական կազմը ինտեգրացիոն պրոցեսներում ներգրավելու համար: Միևնույն ժամանակ, կատարվող համատեղ նախագծերում առաջնահերթություններ մշակելիս պետք է նկատի ունենալ հենց այն տեսակի կառուցվածքային փոփոխությունները, որոնք անմիջական ազդեցություն ունեն ինստիտուցիոնալ կլիմայի փոփոխության և ակադեմիական մշակույթի զարգացման համար, ինչպես, օրինակ, ուսումնական գործընթացի կառավարման բարելավման, ուսումնական ծրագրերի և դասընթացների պլանավորման և գնահատման տեղայնացված պրոցեսների մշակման և ներդրման):

Եթե այդ տեսանկյունից դիտարկելու լինենք կրթության որակի ապահովմանն ուղղված համատեղ նախագծերին, ապա, ըստ իս, անհրաժեշտություն է դրանց իմպլեմենտացիոն արդյունավետության շեշտակի բարձրացումը:

Այլապես, ներդրված ջանքերի արդյունքում մենք կունենանք բազմազան գործիքների նմուշների հարուստ հավաքածու ունեցող որակի ապահովման յուրահատուկ մի թանգարան, որի պատերից այն կողմ շարունակելու է ընթանալ ավանդական մշակույթով պայմանավորված և թանգարային արժեքների հետ ամեննին չառնչվող իրական համասարանական կյանքը:

STUDY OF THE PERSPECTIVES OF INNOVATION POTENTIAL OF SHIRAK REGION UNIVERSITIES

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At the present period of society's development, educational technologies based on modern telecommunications and multimedia systems have created an objective basis for radical innovations in higher education. The most recent computer and telecommunication technologies promote expansion of the educational space and its openness and flexibility.

Researchers consider that the key directions in modernizing education are the introduction of credit-modular training systems, application of new information technologies, computerization of educational institutions and innovation in activities of the university faculty [1, 2].

Analyzing scientific, methodical and special literature one can see that developing functional mechanisms of an educational structure are preconditions for raising the level of competitiveness of regional universities and subsequent formation of scientific-educational environments, economic development, attracting investments and, in particular, growing the employment level in the Shirak region.

Innovative educational processes are evolved from public needs and include complex processes of creation and change in the educational environment. One important consequence of managing modern education is that applying innovative technologies is accompanied by radical changes in scientific and pedagogical methods in the organization and activities of faculty and students in economic mechanisms, the theory and methodology of modern education.

In modern times, higher educational institutions, especially regional ones, have a dual nature. On one hand, Shirak region universities are specific institutions making a powerful contribution to development of Gyumri and northern region of Armenia. They have the highest total intellectual level of employees. Main functions of universities are as follows: preservation of cultural-educational potential of nation, enhancement of the education level of population and scientific and technical development of the country and reproduction of the knowledge and experience of generations. At the same time, higher educational institutions are subject to a market economy, producing an intellectual product and educational services. Such duality means that the university, being a component of economic system, is subject to influence of market changes.

Today in both the Gyumri Branch of the State Engineering University of Armenia (GB SEUA) and the Gyumri State Pedagogical Institute, some active innovative developments are taking place, including establishment of separate innovative-technological units closely connected with federal

and regional structures. Innovative activities of these universities are directed on the exploitation and commercialization of the results of scientific research for expansion and revision of the nomenclature and improvement of quality of products and services, with the subsequent introduction and effective realization of these items in domestic and foreign markets. In particular, at the GB SEUA a Scientific-Innovative Centre is aimed at fulfillment of above mentioned purposes. Employees of the Center developed a concept that included the strategic goals of an innovative university and documented methods of their decisions.

The following strategic problems were identified:

- Improvement of university management mechanisms based on modern economic methods
- Advancement of tools and ways of quality assurance of education
- Developments of personnel potential
- Ensuring innovative approaches to educational technologies in the local economy and the foreign market
- Development of special scientific directions and the educational programs necessary for Gyumri Technopark activities.

To ensure the deliberation of the specified problems in the university system, the following is required:

- Introducing an innovative management system
- Developing information technologies
- Creating necessary infrastructure
- Improving methods of personnel administration.

New mechanisms of higher education management in Gyumri focus on the use of computer and telecommunication technologies in field of education. The top priorities in the development of technological innovations are:

- Boosting the number of consumers of educational products and services;
- Increasing the offer of products and services in the field of education along with development of new forms of training;
- Extending competition between various educational institutions.

Successful management of a modern educational structure, assuring its profitability and competitiveness, includes innovative processes corresponding to the model illustrated in Fig.1.

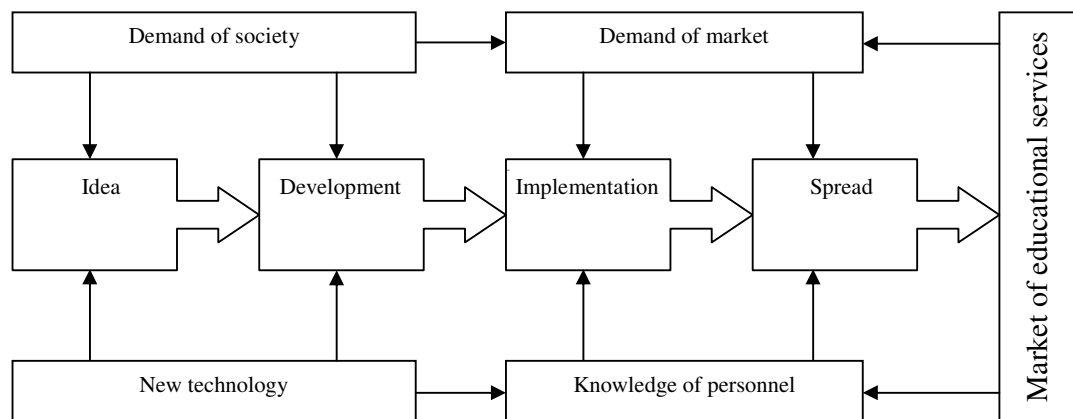


Fig.1 Model of innovative process

Consequently the process of innovative creation goes through several phases, beginning from fundamental scientific research, through promotion of ideas, development, introduction into teaching processes, and subsequent distribution and sales. A complex of organizational, methodical and resource conditions are necessary to provide:

- 1) Generation of ideas, conducting functional and basic research, securing patents;
- 2) Organizational maintenance of applied research, sample development, creation of prototypes and pre-production models;
- 3) Distribution of innovative products, conducting market research, transfer of completed goods to the market, delivery of innovations.

A modern university should not be only a research and educational centre. It will naturally transform to a special university complex: an educational and research system generating developing innovative activity, supporting infrastructure, establishing close connections between educational, scientific and innovative segments.

Financial resources are necessary for creation of such an innovative university. Unfortunately the Armenian government and subjects of its economic activities do not have the necessary fiscal resources to support scientific research in universities, although they have the expertise and requirement to perform this research.

To strengthen their positions whenever possible, universities are using grant funds and resource sharing. Cooperation in the use of research goes beyond limits of not only sectors of a science (university, industrial, etc.), but also the limits of regions or even countries. Hence, in 2000 the European Scientific Fund put forward the initiative for a “more interconnected approach to the European research infrastructure” for joint exploitation and sharing of material and virtual resources. This sharing included equipment and databases “which should serve more likely as partnership means, rather than a competition” [3].

At present universities consider opportunities of cooperation with businesses, but in current conditions of economic crisis these efforts have difficulty attracting new funds. Nevertheless, the university today pays strict attention to new mechanisms of mutually advantageous cooperation with industry.

Universities and industry are two various spheres of a society, with rather different values, motivations, development factors and principles of activity. Interaction of universities and the industry is realized through various forms and mechanisms, both formal and informal. The most developed formal mechanisms are as follows: employing faculty and research personnel of universities within industry; donating research equipment to universities from industry; sponsoring the research of faculty and students by industry; preparing of undergraduate and graduate students' coursework within enterprises; participating with industry in advisory and trustee boards of universities. Also some other forms of cooperation are possible: transferring knowledge and technologies to small and medium enterprises through specially established companies; developing university centers of cooperation with industry; establishing joint venture enterprises of universities with other higher educational institutions regardless of geography; promoting business centers for newly established enterprises; performing works under contract through industries connected with a university; establishing post-graduate projects; running organizations under auspices of universities for providing technological services addressed to small and medium enterprises. Interaction of universities and industry takes place also via participation of universities in research and innovative projects and programs at international, national and regional levels. This builds sets of informal contacts with representatives and the organizations of industry on its own and also in other regions and countries.

Innovative activity in universities is planned on integrating science and education. The economic basis of such integration is the association of resources and mechanisms of scientific and educational complexes aimed at generating economic and commercial effects. Such innovation provides integration of in science and education with a purpose of boosting the innovative activity in a regional economy. Consequently in an innovative economy, science and education become national priorities in a strategy of development for the Shirak region. Innovative activities of universities will create a novel resource: innovative knowledge, achievements and technologies of the future.

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On modeling of knowledge monitoring system
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Abstract

Dynamics of market economy has led to the situation in which control of an organization and counteraction to competition are based on management methods. As it is demonstrated in [1] the activities of higher education establishments (HEE) are also bounded with economic appearances and vice versa. The analysis of such interaction is an urgent problem since it creates conditions for HEE work and through that contributes to forming the economy of the country on the whole. An effective functioning of education system is always conditioned by economy needs. Over the course of the last decade, the issue of human capital has risen dramatically in public policy importance globally. Policy makers now accept that investing wisely in knowledge, skills and innovation is one of the best means available to ensure long-term prosperity, leading to both overall economic growth and to better education and work opportunities. Around the world, governments must respond by increasing their policy focus in all areas of education, particularly higher education.

Today the dynamics of development of the education system is experiencing serious changes. Firstly, today economics is developing with high rate and reorganization of the education system does not comply with it. Secondly, traditional methods of education do not meet today's requirements. All the mentioned does not mean that the traditional methods should be rejected on the whole. They need to be supplemented with new ones. The question is: How should be the stated problems solved? It is recognized that investigation of natural laws on mathematical level is fundamental and always has significance. Is it possible to solve the above mentioned problems on mathematical level? There exist a number of modeled mathematical tasks in economics in literature. There has been even developed a united mathematical apparatus for several directions. However there are not any models related to educational process organization or analyses of relations between HEE- economics. Several branches of science that are at junction of different or even far from each other directions have been developing recently. One of ways of educational establishments' assessment is the system of Balanced Scorecard [2]. Mathematical modeling of the system of balanced indicators is an urgent problem. A mathematical system of balanced indicators (MMBSC) will allow characterizing activities of higher education establishments with mathematical precision, analyzing the impact of one indicator to other. To design MMBSC first of all it is necessary to define the degree of the system freedom. In general MMBSC should incorporate indicators connected with scientific-technical potential of HEE and academic institutions, indicators of economic dynamics, indicators of self-organization HEE-Economics system, knowledge management efficiency, crisis situations, etc. Each of introduced indicators should be measurable or brought to dimensionless variable with some known way. MMBSC are well analyzed using Boolean algebra. It should be noted creation of MMBSC with Boolean structure has an important role, since with construction of logical functions in the frame of Boolean algebra the identification of any indicator will be evident with mathematical precision. As a result it will become possible to analyze activities of some HEE on the whole. A number a questions arises when we speak about mathematical modeling, including for example the type of the model, which could be discrete, continuous, piecewise-continuous, stochastic or deterministic. The educational process can be modeled as a continuous process, while individual sub tasks can be modeled in the scope of discrete mathematics. It is known that the subject of investigation with respect to educational process is defined mainly in terms of random factors, while deterministic cases should be treated for formulation and solution of stochastic processes. Thus mathematical modeling of educational process is rather complex and requires a comprehensive investigation both in attributes of educational process and definition of corresponding mathematical apparatus.

As it was mentioned above the economics changes with high speed while educational system does not match in time with it. The evidence is that the impact of higher education on economics is insignificant while logically it should be tightly connected to economic appearances and HEE should form and plan economics and vice versa. The problem that has risen recently is that graduates of HEE look for work and employers search workers, while qualifications of employees and qualification requirements of employers do not meet. Many firms spend great resources on increasing their employees' qualifications but sometimes they avoid institutes. This means that economics and HEE are not sufficiently integrated. The experience of former USSR as well as the experience of developed countries demonstrates that the educational process must be integrated or should in touch with the industry. But what directions are urgent and how can HEE adapt to requirements? The problem itself presents evidence that industry should start from HEE while realization must be performed by powerful manufacturers who need to be in permanent contact with HEE. Using the scientific technical potential of academic institutions is one of the most important factors. The system of knowledge management (SKM) today is totally capable to provide such contact. However, lack of uniquely determined mathematical tools of SKM designing makes it difficult to some extent. One of the tools for HEE- economic dynamics relationship modeling is the theory of control of stochastic and deterministic processes.

It is reasonable to assume that evaluation of educational process is confined in Balanced Scorecard approach. The input and output economic indicators for mathematical system of balanced scorecard must be identified by using the theory of prognoses. The process of MSBS functioning is determined in experimental way and described by stochastic differential equations or through discrete transformation of the same equations. The system of knowledge management along with the system of distant learning makes one of the main parts of MSBS. From mathematical point of view it is necessary also to define the influence of SKM onto economic dynamics. The problem of SKM is a separate task. Proceeding from input and output data of MSBS, an effective designing of SKM should be regarded as a special mathematical task of information dataflow control. The graph theory can be successfully used as a tool for SKM designing.

One of the most important problems of SKM design is studying of individual processes of education. Observing different quality indicators will allow determining essential educational indicator. Statistical investigations have shown that changing of mentioned indicators is oscillatory. It is known that the theory of oscillations is well developed. It is worth to mention that applying of a powerful mathematical apparatus in problems under investigation has not been studied yet. It is conditioned by the point that the direction is rather new. But the results that can be obtained on this way are important, cardinal in analogy with results derived in the sphere of several problems of physics, mechanics, etc. It is necessary to apply methods of non-linear wave dynamics which are rather developed for that goal. Nonlinearity is taken into account considering the fact that a number of phenomena in nature can be characterized when nonlinearity of the system is taken into account. Thus air-blast waves occur only in nonlinear systems. Studying oscillatory behavior of educational indicators in the frame nonlinear wave problems can lead to detection of crisis situation effects in educational establishments. These results are interesting since the well-known results of the theory of big bang will find counterparts in the problems of education.

The effects of natural phenomena self-organization are thoroughly studied as a branch in physics. These models are developed; non-linear models are applied to explain essential processes of self-organization. A number of philosophy researches have been devoted to self-organization issues in synergetics. There are works devoted to investigation of economic systems as self-organizational structures. Interpretation of educational system as a self-organizational one can lead to qualitative results. Эти модели довольно хорошо разработаны. Созданы нелинейные модели для объяснения существенных процессов самоорганизации. In the framework of non-linear self-organization the whole educational process can be modeled with stress on parameters that contribute the HEE development. In summary the expected results are: building a system of balanced indicators with mathematical exactness; description of HEE with some internal structure with external environment using mathematical apparatus that is normally applied in tasks of physics, mechanics

etc. The model of educational establishment is supposed to build in analogy with nonlinear self-organization structures in physics. It is supposed to organize the management of HEE based on results of modeling investigation.

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A Flexible Adaptable Internal Quality Assurance Framework for Higher Education: Designing Key Performance Indicators

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Abstract

The challenge of a united Europe has reached and affected education which is the foundation of European society. European countries have entered the process of aligning their economies, their legal and institutional systems, but also of creating an open European Higher Education Area. This comprises a framework that is expected to enable closer cooperation between higher education institutions and to facilitate student and staff mobility. An increase in both the competitiveness of Europeans in the international labour market and the attractiveness of European higher education in the world is anticipated. An important objective of the Bologna Process is to move higher education in Europe towards a more transparent and mutually recognised system and furthermore to place the diversified national systems into a common frame. One of the objectives of the Bologna Process is the establishment of quality assurance including evaluation of programmes and institutions in the form of internal assessment together with external reviews, with the participation of students and the publication of relevant results.

In this paper we discuss how Higher Educations can capitalise from using a flexible adaptable Internal Quality Assurance Framework in their institutional change strategies relating to the development of Internal Quality Assurance processes, mechanisms and instruments. The framework facilitates comprehensive reforms and adaptations to the European educational policy. We draw on experiences from an extensive literature review and from longitudinal experiences of Quality Assurance (QA) Programmes in two Higher Educational (HE) Institutions in Greece and the UK.

Keywords: *Quality Assurance, the Bologna Process, Change Management, Change Strategy, Process Re-engineering, Higher Education, Key Performance Indicators*

1. Introduction: Objectives of the Bologna Process

The Bologna Declaration is the foundation for establishing a coherent and cohesive European Higher Education Area by 2010 and for promoting the European system of higher education worldwide (Kettunen, 2002a; Reichert and Tauch, 2005). The ministers in charge of higher education of 33 European countries agreed on joined objectives for implementing the European educational policy at national and institutional levels. They stressed the need to develop mutually shared criteria and methodologies and agreed that by May 2005, national quality assurance systems should include:

- A definition of the responsibilities of the bodies and institutions involved;
- Evaluation of programmes or institutions, including internal assessment, external review, participation of students and the publication of results;

- A system of accreditation, certification or comparable procedures, international participation, co-operation and networking.

In order to meet the challenges regarding the European Higher Education Area educational institutions are in the process of trying to adapt their strategies to the educational policy. The national policy can be interpreted and analysed by using terms of strategic planning at institutional level (Kettunen, 2002b, Sybille and Tauch, 2005). Educational institutions need to have a clear mission, comprehensive vision and graspable objectives. They need to be flexible and adapt to the environment (Heje, 2009) Both internal and external stakeholders are given the opportunity to understand what the objectives are and how well those objectives are achieved by linking them to a specific strategy followed up the performance through communicated and understandable Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). A broader societal view is required. The question is not whether students are ready for the educational institutions and processes but whether the institutions and the processes are ready for the students. Targets for success clearly quantifying the desired level of performance necessary for current and future stakeholder satisfaction need to be developed.

Subsequently, educational institutions need to assess activities other than finance, in order to provide a balance of tangible and intangible assets, and to measure future capability as well as past performance. Such measures are among others, stakeholder satisfaction, institutional, leadership and teaching effectiveness. A holistic consideration of learner, learning and learning context together with a broader societal reality that forms the backgrounds and perspectives of each learner are required as well as build-in quality assurance criteria and procedures during the whole process.

Educational assessment or evaluation can be considered as a systematic process of collecting, processing, analysing and interpreting data regarding certain entities and certain criteria used aiming to give information useful for future improvements (Calder, 1995; Lakasa, 2005).

The educational assessment is established around four questions (Deming, 1986), namely: What are the objectives of the educational institution? How does it try to achieve them? How does it know that it has succeeded in the achievement of the objectives? What are the changes for success?

2. Meeting the Challenge of the Bologna Process

The main aims and objectives of a quality assurance system in higher education is to create a ground for visibility into the processes that support the study programme and into measurements of learning outcome, capabilities and competences (what the graduate is able to do). Also the quality assurance system needs to support a system of continuous improvement.

The main challenges faced by higher education institutions pursuing a reform agenda relate to quality enhancement and the scope of autonomy i.e. the extent to which institutions can decide and plan their own future (Crosier et al., 2007). The progress of the improvements in the European higher education is closely followed by the European University Association – EUA through the Trend programmes (Valkanos et al., 2005a). In Trend IV it is argued that there is a close relationship between autonomy of higher educational institutions and succeeding with the challenges of the Bologna Process, which prompts for convergence between European universities regarding technologies and the related pedagogical and organisational approaches themselves. However, this convergence does not aim to change the mission and strategies of the institutions, but to support them. Investments with regard to technology, knowledge domain development, course development/adaptation and marketing are very high (Valkanos et al., 2005b, Chinapah and Miron, 1990). Higher educational institutions need financial support and autonomy in their internal decisions order to achieve the Bologna objectives.

3. Changing the Quality Culture

We assume that there is an acceptance at least at high level (eager or reluctant) to work towards European and (ultimately) global integration and harmonisation. Commitment to Quality from Senior Management is imperative if procedures, tools, and databases are to be developed, supported and financed. For successful implementation, the right team, work-group and task force must be appointed and supported. People in an institution's Quality groups (process improvement team, process review team, knowledge improvement team, knowledge transfer team, quality assurance team (also undertaking audits)) are required to be highly mature and capable in terms of understanding Quality so that they can champion quality, plan and execute the plan successfully. The roles and responsibilities of each team and of the individuals in each team must be unambiguous. It is these teams that will raise the motivation, basic knowledge, understanding, and maturity for each and every member of the organisation. For this purpose, organisation-wide training should be arranged. The experienced trainer should impart training in order to minimise resistance and to motivate staff to embrace quality initiatives. This will ensure that, people in the organisation are on the same wavelength when they are dealing with Quality. Training, group discussions, sharing of knowledge are essential to bring the change. Also motivation, exchange of ideas, and quality awareness are the cornerstones of a quality culture and critical to 'institutionalise' the change.

Automated tools, management information systems and decision support systems can help ease the burden of implementing quality processes and standards. Culture change requires <http://www.projectperfect.com.au/pa.htm> Knowledge Management (KM) and knowledge sharing. The main advantage of using a QA system is that all activities are brought together around the objective of continuous quality improvement. The development and adoption of a new QA system will inevitably bring changes to the organisational structure and changes to the processes. Knowledge Management has its origin in a number of related business improvement areas, such as Total Quality Management (TQM) and Human Resource Management (HRM) (Metaxiotis et al., 2005). TQM is a management philosophy and a methodology that enables an organisation to focus on employee participation through empowerment, teamwork, leadership and recognition of each employee's contribution for achieving the goal of the organisation and maximising customer satisfaction (Deming, 1986).

According to Siakas and Georgiadou (2008) the new knowledge-based global economy places great importance on creation, use and distribution of information and knowledge. Organisations are focusing on maintaining and enhancing their knowledge capital in order to be innovative and competitive. The ability of the organisations to learn, adapt and change becomes a core competency for their survival and successful organisations are those that create new knowledge, disseminate it throughout the organisation and swiftly embody it into new products and services". The European Higher Education mission embodied by initiatives such that of Bologna translates into the primary objectives of KM through the identification and leveraging of the collective knowledge not only in individual HE institutions but also throughout the European Union and further afield.

The journey from objectives to actions is influenced by experience, beliefs, values, attitudes (Georgiadou and Siakas, 2008). Indeed it is influenced by the environment and the culture. It is invariably necessary to review the results of the actions in order to improve the process and its outcomes. TQM empowers all stakeholders to express their opinions throughout the journey/project, and particularly at the review stage. Cultural attitudes at organisational and national levels affect the degree to which management and workforce interact. Cultural sensitivity to criticism may be misconstrued as rudeness. Openness to criticism and empowerment to participate in the decision and review processes result in effective improvements.

4. Successful Introduction and Implementation of a QA system

A quality assurance system needs to incorporate technical, organisational and human issues and presupposes management commitment either through own/internal initiative or through obligation (legal, governmental, European). Openness, consultation and involvement of the workforce in an organisation encourage trust and knowledge sharing (Georgiadou et al., 2006). For example trust in quality is the fundamental prerequisite of mobility and of systems of credit transfer and accumulation. ECTS, the Diploma Supplement, national and since 2005 the overarching European qualifications framework have provided the building blocks towards such mutual trust, but there is still much to do to ensure that academics, administrators, employers and governments fully understand these instruments and will encourage their rapid adoption in practice.

The development and implementation of a QA system is a complex and time-consuming process (Georgiadou and Siakas, 2008; Siakas, 2007). Good planning and management are required. The local context of the QA system and the different QA components need to be identified analysed designed and implemented. Actions and practical steps must be planned and executed with stakeholder involvement. Suitable groups and individuals need to be identified and trained either in-house or through external expertise.

The main issue seemed to be on reaching agreement of objectives and their achievements. After having collected data the assessment system used a SWOT analysis, aiming to uncover the Strengths - Weaknesses-Opportunities-Threats involved in the entity being assessed. This is important in order to understand what has to be improved and in order to take action for improvements. The Deming P-D-C-A (Plan-Do-Check-Act) principle can be used to follow up that the action plan is accomplished and also for answering question related to measurement of the achievement of objectives (Deming, 1986).

5. Experiences from A.T.E.I. of Thessaloniki, Department of Informatics

Assessment of institutions and HE programmes is a new practice in most of the European countries. From October 2003 to June 2006 the department of Informatics at the Alexander Technological Educational Institution (A.T.E.I) of Thessaloniki in Greece received funding from the European Programme EPEAEK II (Operational Programme "Education and Primary Vocational Training") to carry out an assessment of the study programme and to create a QA system in the department of Informatics. In order to understand the different dynamics influencing a HE quality system and the actions necessary to be taken into consideration a prototype was created. The aims of using a prototype were to obtain information about different educational issues important for QA in the department and for getting experience for the creation of a more permanent assessment process. Despite the fact that the requirements of the programme only included the assessment of the study programme the appointed work-group considered that a more complete departmental assessment would be preferable in order to prepare for the accomplishment of the Bologna process. A complete assessment was believed to improve experience in assessment and to improve understanding of indicators required for the quality assurance system and to improve appreciation of necessary changes. The disadvantages that were experienced were increased workload and lack of understanding and commitment from management and colleagues.

The creation of the prototype was only a first step. Consistent with the principle of institutional autonomy, the primary responsibility for quality assurance in higher education lies with each institution itself (Kettunen, 2002a). However, since the autumn semester 2007-2008 the Greek Ministry of Education created a nation wide compulsory assessment model, in the sense that funding is dependent on participation in the new assessments structure.

5.1 Creation of the assessment prototype

Figure 1 below is a graphical representation of the assessment process.

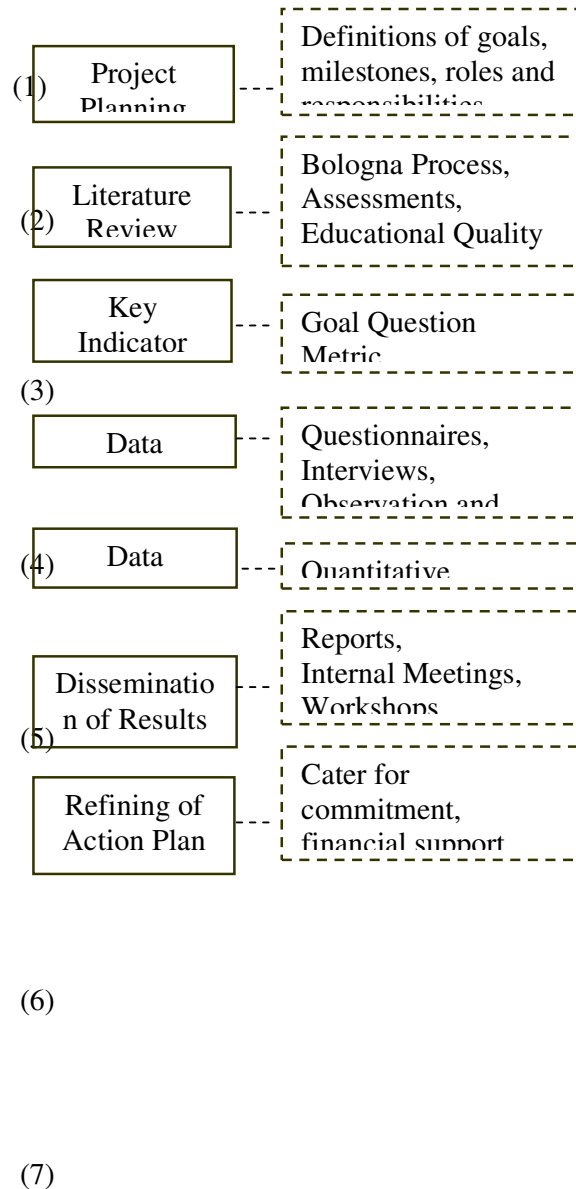


Figure 1: The Assessment Process

In order to illustrate the process in more details the different key process areas are analysed emphasising the activities involved.

1. *Project planning*, consisted of the following activities:
 - a. Decision about goals and objectives of the assessment (why to measure);
 - b. Team building, roles and responsibilities (who will do what - assignments);
 - c. Setting up time-table and milestones (integration of tasks);
 - d. Ensuring that educational processes and procedures are understood (agreement on vocabulary and meaning of different educational issues);
 - e. Selection of research instrument (how to collect data);
 - f. Selection of research population (where to find information, whom to ask);
 - g. Design of KPIs (what to measure);

- h. Design of targets for comparison (what is the meaning of measures).
2. *The literature review*, concentrated on assessment in general, both internationally and in Greece. Existing laws and regulations were also examined. The Bologna Process was studied with particular attention. Different quality systems were investigated in order to prepare the team accordingly.
 3. For *the establishment of KPIs* the Goal-Question-Metric (GQM) methodology (Basili, 1992; 1995) was used in order to understand which factors were important and how to measure them. In the GQM methodology the goals are determined and subsequently questions emerge to clarify the goals. These questions lead to the measures used in both the quantitative and the qualitative investigation of the assessment. These measures were later tested in the assessment and those that were not found appropriate were improved.
 4. For *the data collection* questionnaires, interviews, observations and data bases were used. Five different questionnaires depending on the target were created. The team found enormous difficulties in collecting the data, both students and staff showed a lack of interest in completing the questionnaire. After many reminders finally the questionnaires were completed as follows: 205 students, 7 Erasmus students, 51 graduates, 6 academic staff and 33 employers from companies, where students do their industrial placements. In addition 13 in-depth interviews and observations were undertaken with secretarial and technical staff in order to capture additional difficulties and challenges. The quantitative investigation was analysed by the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS, version 12). Database analyses were used mainly for student profiles from the student register and the industrial placement databases respectively.
 5. *Analysis of results*. The questionnaires aimed to analyse the following KPIs:
 - a. Study Programme (Curriculum)
 - Theory – tutorials – labs
 - Knowledge Coverage of the discipline of Informatics
 - Workload
 - Quality of study material
 - Assessment methodology
 - Industrial placement and final year project
 - Suitability to study programme
 - Workload
 - Scientific level
 - Assessment methodology
 - Accomplishment of market requirements
 - Accomplishment of requirements for postgraduate studies
 - b. Academic Staff
 - Availability of academic staff
 - Level of knowledge in the discipline of informatics
 - Teaching ability
 - Motivation ability
 - Research potential
 - Use of technical support material
 - c. Infrastructure
 - Building
 - Technological

- d. Student Support
 - Secretarial
 - Information
 - Organisation of seminars, workshops etc.
 - Socrates – Leonardo da Vinci
 - Careers office
 - Library

In addition there were questions related to demographic issues of the respondents.

6. *Dissemination of results.* The results of the prototype concerning the process, the innovative features, the challenges and lessons learnt were disseminated within the department, the university and also in different national workshops and international conferences (Siakas et al., 2005a; 2005b; Prigkou et al., 2005; Siakas, 2007; Georgiadou and Siakas, 2008)).
7. *Refining the action plan* was expected to be much more difficult to achieve than all the other stages in the process. And, indeed, this was also the case. The objective was to continue the assessments continuously. However, to achieve commitment from colleagues, students and management was a huge challenge. Comments as “*Will there be any change if you find a need for change*” were not unusual. After the final report of 600 pages was handed in to the EU programme no more assessment were carried out. The work-group felt disappointed. All energy put in to create a good assessment tool was wasted. It became clear that without management support it is impossible to sustain change strategies such as HE assessments.

Management commitment and leadership are the driving factors for motivating employees to strive for continuous process improvement (Mauro, 1999; Mauro and Mauro, 1999; Siakas and Georgiadou, 2003). Deming, the father of the Total Quality Management (TQM) movement considers that achieving control is within the capability of the process operator and that management is responsible for 85% of the problems (Deming, 1986). The implementation of a quality assurance system can only be successful if there is adequate management commitment. Quality can only be created when the people who create products and services are fully aware of the need for quality and are given the means to create quality by their management (Kettunen, 2002a, Chinapah and Miron, 1990). When implementing a QA system a corporate culture change is required and management commitment is necessary for transformation from bad practices to survival and competitive success (Kettunen, 2002a, Calder, 1995).

5.2 Design of the Quality Assurance System

Quality is never unintended. It always takes a lot of effort to design quality into final products and services (Kettunen, 2002a; Lakasa, 2005).

In order to understand the educational process, the strengths and the weaknesses of the department and its educational processes it is important that an assessment is undertaken before a quality assurance system is designed. By doing so, a greater understanding of problems takes place and a QA system that designs quality into the final services can be created instead of constructing a system that allows problems to continue.

The objectives of the system, as well as the requirements, had to be clear before the design of the QA system. In order to investigate the requirements of a potential system the Bologna Process (Kettunen, 2002a), the Quality System ISO9000:2000 (20, 21, 22), the Total Quality Management (TQM)

(Deming, 1986) and the Balanced ScoreCard system (Kaplan, 1994; Kaplan and Norton, 1996a; 1996b) were investigated.

For the design process the ISO9000:2000 steps were studied, proposing the two following stages:

1. Preparation and design
 - Understanding of the requirements
 - Assessment of the situation
 - Proposals
 - Assurance of commitment
 - Action plan
2. Application
 - Policy and management assurance
 - Selection and training of management representative and application leader
 - Internal review
 - Improvements of documentations
 - Selection of accreditation body
 - Preliminary visit
 - Preliminary assessment and preparation stage
 - Assessment
 - Accreditation
 - Maintenance

We understood that by starting with the assessment we had already completed the first two steps of the first stage, namely the understanding of the requirements and assessment of the situation. However, the commitment step, that follows, is not in the control of the assessment team. In order to overcome the difficulties we looked into the Balanced Scorecard (BSC) Methodology (Kaplan, 1994; Kaplan and Norton, 1993; 1996a; 1996b).

The application of a BSC system presupposes a thorough analysis of the processes and procedures used by the organisation. Each organisation, according to BSC, is divided into four perspectives:

1. Financial;
2. Customer (students);
3. Internal procedures (the internal procedures of the organisation);
4. Learning and improvement (ability of constant training aiming at continuous improvement and competitiveness).

These parts are transformed by the BSC to four performance indicators (Financial, Customer, Internal Processes, Education and development). Thus, the organisation sets targets for each of these perspectives, collects the evidences of interest in order to verify the performance and quality level by using questionnaires, databases etc.

In BCS it is important to design KPIs. Principally these had already been designed in the assessment stage by using the Goal-Question-Metric (GQM) methodology (Basili, 1992; 1995). This methodology was utilised and the KPIs were designed by also taking the BSC requirements into consideration. The reason was to find the critical success factors for achieving the strategic goals for the department in order to be able in the future to assess the actual performance against the measures. We have reported on the KPIs we intended to use in the BSC system (Siakas et al., 2005a; 2005b; Prigkou et al., 2005; Siakas, 2007).

As an example of GQM in the light of BSC we present here an example from the learning and improvement perspective:

Goal:	Continuous briefing on new products / technologies
Question:	How many presentations / informative seminars are realised?
Metrics:	Seminars organised by companies, department, academic staff, students
Question:	What is the participation rate in research?
Metrics:	Number of publications, number of research programmes per year; participation of academic staff and participation of students

The aims were to concentrate on applying our metrics to the principles and concepts of the BSC. A pilot study was programmed to be implemented by using a BSC software tool. The results of this procedure aimed to continuous quantification of the situation in the department, in order to focus on the weaknesses and to act accordingly. However, the department never managed to get the funding for the tool and during these attempts the nation wide assessment was introduced.

5.3 A Nation Wide Assessment System

In 2008 a nation-wide (in Greece) work-group and task force were appointed to support educational institutions in their internal assessments and to carry out external institutional assessments. Similarly every institution was required to create work-groups both on institutional level and on departmental level. For the Greek culture, which according to Hofstede's work related values scores high on the Power Distance Index (60), the Uncertainty Avoidance Index (112) and the Masculinity / Femininity Index (57) and low on the Individualism/Collectivism Index (35) (Hofstede, 2001, Siakas and Mitalas, 2004) this kind of top down approach was the only possibility to gain commitment and respect. The roadmap to higher maturity goes through adaptation to the environment like the chameleons (Heje, 2009). The nation wide work-group created rules to be followed and a sample questionnaire which the different institutions were allowed to extend as long as the main body was kept intact. This time there was high management commitment and also the colleagues in the department accepted the assessment as a command that had to be followed. Since the autumn semester 2008-2009 the students have completed assessment questionnaires every semester, in the beginning on paper, later through an on-line tool that was created in-house in the department. The teaching staff questionnaire is completed once a year in paper format. Feed-back is given to every teaching staff separately regarding the student assessment of his/her course. One general dissemination workshop was held in the spring semester 2008-2009, where the results were demonstrated and discussions took place. However, despite the commitment to the assessment there are not many signs of changes for the moment. One reason for this is lack of resources, but also lack of change strategy. Eventually, this will change after the first external assessment.

6. Experiences from Middlesex University Institutional Audits

In recent years the University has consistently been awarded high ratings for all areas of its teaching, from the Quality Assurance Agency, OFSTED, and a wide range of professional bodies. This is an important recognition of performance and is also a very valuable marketing message. The University has well organised and effective systems for teaching quality assurance and enhancement.

The Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education's (QAA) mission is to safeguard the public interest in sound standards of higher education qualifications and to inform and encourage continuous improvement in the management of the quality of higher education. To this end, QAA carries out Institutional audits of higher education institutions.

The audit reports (publicly available on the QAA website) assess the infrastructure and comments on the Institutional approach to quality enhancement, identify Features of good practice and provide Recommendations for action.

Middlesex University's 2003 Institutional audit expressed broad confidence (authors' note: the highest possible outcome of an audit) in the soundness of present and likely future management of quality of programmes and the academic standards of awards. As well as identifying features of good practice, the audit team made several recommendations, all of which the University was found to have conscientiously addressed.

In 2005 the University has received another excellent outcome (broad confidence) in the maintenance of both academic standards and quality from the Quality Assurance Agency (QAA) Collaborative Provision Audit of all Middlesex University Partnerships. QAA auditors spent 8 days in a variety of meetings with University and Partner staff and students and conducted 5 partner visits to Barnet College, the SAE Institute, Inter-College (Cyprus), Oak Hill Theological College and the British Film Institute. Four key areas of good practice are highlighted in the report:

- The widespread commitment and support given to partners in the design, development and delivery of programmes;
- The contribution that collaborative provision makes to the University's strategy for widening participation;
- The establishment of the University's regional offices and the way in which they are used to support collaborative provision;
- The section of the Procedures Handbook on collaborative provision, that helps to engender a shared understanding of the University's requirements.

The University had no recommendations, which the QAA regards as "essential", and there are only two "advisable" and three "desirable" recommendations designed to further strengthen quality procedures.

In 2006 the University's provision in China underwent a QAA audit which again resulted in the highest possible result.

The most recent Institutional audit by the QAA took place from 30 March to 3 April 2009. The purpose of the audit was to provide public information on the quality of the learning opportunities available to students and on the academic standards of the awards that the University offer.

As a result of its investigations, the audit team's view of the University is that Confidence can reasonably be placed in the soundness of the University's current and likely future management of i) the academic standards of its provision ii) the quality of the learning opportunities available to students.

The University has adopted a systematic approach to the appraisal and enhancement of the quality of students' learning opportunities across all levels of the institution. The University has, for the most part, put in place procedures for the management of its research programmes, which meet the expectations of the Code of practice, Section 1: Postgraduate research students. The University provides helpful information for staff and for current and potential students, and has in place procedures for ensuring its accuracy and completeness.

The audit team identified the following areas as being good practice:

- the meticulous attention given to the establishment;
- development and integration of the University's Dubai Campus;
- the Centre for Learning and Quality Enhancement's successful implementation of its dual role of audit and support;

- the University's initiatives to improve student progression and achievement;
- the comprehensive analysis of data contained in the annual report on assessment,
- the distinctive contribution of the Institute for Work-Based Learning to the University's portfolio of educational provision;
- the contribution made by learning and teaching strategy leaders to implementing a wide range of institutional initiatives.

Recommendations for action:

It would be advisable for the University to ensure that:

- all research students who teach and/or assess are adequately prepared for these roles;
- the academic review process gives explicit consideration to statistical data;
- all external examiners' reports are discussed by programme boards of study, including student representatives;
- the evaluation of staff development and its future direction are increasingly guided by relevant statistical data.

6.1 Measurable Quality Enhancement

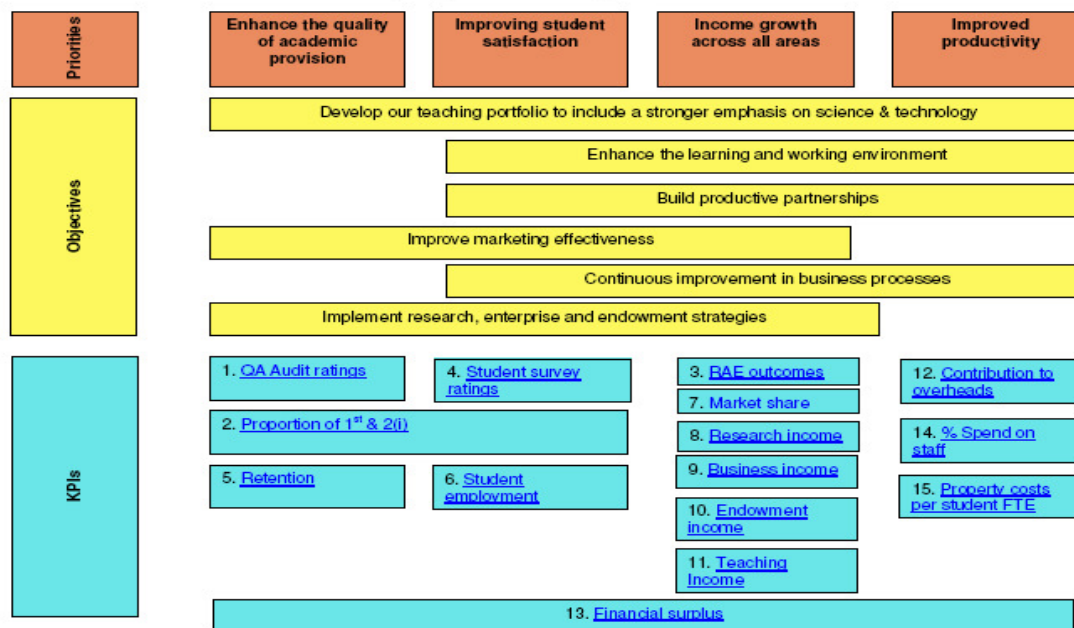
The future success of the University is likely to depend to a very considerable extent upon the speed and effectiveness of strategies to achieve these mutually reinforcing priorities. All Corporate Plans are made up of business strategies for the main revenue generating areas of activity and strategies for the resource (financial and human) and other support activities, such as marketing. All plans aim to improve performance in the core functions of organisations. In addition to the usual component and sub-strategies of the Corporate Plan there are several issues on which the University will need to place considerable emphasis and which are likely to have the greatest impact on the success of the University:

- Sustaining the quality of our teaching, research and knowledge transfer;
- Enhancing the student experience;
- Growing income in all areas;
- Increasing productivity and efficiency.

Performance can be measured through the systematic formulation of priorities, objectives and performance indicators.

Key Performance Indicators (extract from the Middlesex University Corporate Plan for 2008-2013) are:

Priorities, Objectives & Key Performance Indicators



Key Performance Indicators, Measures and Targets Update at May 31 2008

		Targets	Current Performance Indicator
1.	Ratings of all QA audits	Maintain current position of all ratings. Enhance those not indicating maximum rating	Institutional Audit 2003 – highest possible award Collaborative Provision Audit 2005 – highest possible award Overseas Provision China 2006 – highest possible award

7. Conclusive Remarks and Future Challenges

The aims of this work were to present how two HE institutions prepared for achieving the objectives of the Bologna process.

Experiences from the assessment of the current situation in the department of Informatics at the Alexander Technological Educational Institute of Thessaloniki, Greece and the investigation of the possibilities to establish a measurement-based management tool for the assessment were described. The different stages in the assessment process were analysed with particular emphasis on the design of the KPIs for future use in continuous improvement. Transparency and competitiveness are requirements in particular taken into consideration. An investigation of the possibilities of introducing a measurement-based management tool, such as the Balanced ScoreCard, which aligns goals, strategies and measurements of performance, was explored. The outcome from the assessment, as well as the experiences gained in the assessment process, formed the base for the design of the QA system, which in turn aimed to design quality into the final services. The lack of continuation and sustainability of the QA system was discussed and lack of management commitment was considered as the weakest point in the prototype developed. The introduction of the nation wide assessment surpassed all aspirations. Lessons learnt show that the most important thing is to take the national culture and the institutional maturity into consideration in order to avoid cultural blunders.

For the Caucasus region Hofstede's work-related values are similar to the Greek values for three of the four dimensions namely:

High Power Distance = 70 (60 in Greece) indicates that hierarchy and respect for authorities are emphasised.

Masculinity / Femininity Index = 50 (57 in Greece). Masculinity indicates respect for teacher and rewards of good students opposed to femininity that nurture for social adaption and encourage weak students.

High Uncertainty Avoidance = 60 (112 in Greece) requires structured learning situations and clear instructions.

Individualism/Collectivism = 20 (35 in Greece) indicates that purpose of education is learning how to do in opposite to learning how to learn. Students' individual initiatives are discouraged and students associate according to pre-existing in-group.

The stereotypes presented above present cultural values created and sustained from generation to generation in a certain culture. They are relatively stable and policy makers who are aware of cultural influences certainly can gain a competitive advantage. However, the impact of globalisation is creating new cultural dynamics with influences that need to be further investigated. Adaptability to the environment and flexibility are core issues for change through self-organisation.

Secondly, experiences from Middlesex University Institutional Audits were further described. The success of the system lies mainly in the management commitment and the organisational maturity to follow the standards of the Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education's (QAA) which carries out Institutional audits of higher education institutions.

The complex process of European harmonisation and particularly the on-going Bologna process of reforms and harmonisation of HE have gained momentum the results of which will bring unprecedented changes. The societal impact of these changes is currently perceived as desirable despite the implementation difficulties. Collecting, analysing and disseminating the volume and extent of the data and information generated by this process pose many challenges in many contexts (political, technical,

economic, socio-cultural and legal). The involvement of industry and other stakeholders (such as parents of students) needs to be planned and monitored so that structural and curricular reforms can be achieved for the greater benefit of society.

As the degree of autonomy in Universities affects their agility and ability to manage change we must guard against autocratic, costly and unworkable systems. Converting aspiration to reality is still a long way away but HE institutions have started developing their strategies working in collaboration with governments and other institutions (national, European and international).

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àñ³İÇ ³à³ÑáíáõÙÁ Ñ³Û³ë³ÝÛ³Ý µáoÑ»ñáoÙ.
 ÛÇíáõÙÝ»ñ, ÈääÁÝ¹áíÝ»ñ · ³é³çÇİ³ ÈÝ¹ÇñÝ»ñ

Ð»i´áoÃÚáoÝÝ»ñ · »ñ³βĒ³íáñáoÃÚáoÝÝ»ñ` ÁÝ¹áoÝİİ
 Ñáİi»Ùµ»ñÇ 5-6 ºäÐ-áoÙ Ĩ³¹/₂Û³İ»ñáİÍ ÛÇç³¹/₂³ÛÇÝ
 ·Ç³ÁÁÓáİÇ ßñç³Ý³İÝ»ñáoÙ ³Ýóİ³óİİ ÍÉáñ è»Õ³ÝÇ/á³Ý»ÉÇ
 ùÝÝ³ñİÛ³Ý ³ñ¹ÚáoÝúáoÙ

¹/₄³ñ·³óÛ³Ý ÛÇíáõÙÝ»ñ · ³é³çÁÝÃ³óÇ óáoóÇãÝ»ñ

- àñ³İÇ ³à³ÑáíÛ³Ý · ß³ñáoÝ³İ³İ³Ý µ³ñ»É³İÛ³Ý
 é³¹/₂Û³İ³ñáoÃÛ³Ý Ûß³ÍáoÙ` µáoÑ»ñÇ ëñ³İ»·Ç³İ³Ý
 áÉ³ÝÝ»ñÇ ßñç³Ý³İÝ»ñáoÙ:
- ´áoÑ»ñÇ áñ³İÇ Ý»ñùÇÝ ³à³ÑáíÛ³Ý (àÛ²)
 ÇÝĒİÇíáoóÇáÝÉ Ĩ³éáoóİ³ÍúÝ»ñÇ ëİ»ÕÍáoÙ` áñ³İÇ
 ³à³ÑáíÛ³Ý Ĩ»ÝİñáÝÝ»ñ, µ³ÁÇÝÝ»ñ,
 Ñ³ÝÓÓÝ³ÁÁÕáİÝ»ñ:
- ´áoÑ»ñÇ áõëáoÙÝ³İ³Ý ëİáñ³µ³Á³ÝáoÙÝ»ñÇ
 (¹»â³ñİ³Û»ÝİÝ»ñ, ý³ÍáoÉİ»iÝ»ñ)
 ÇÝùÝ³i»ñÉáoÍáoÃÚáoÝ` ·ánÍáoÝ»áoÃÛ³Ý
 ³ñ¹ÚáoÝ³i»íáoÃÛ³Ý ·Ý³Ñ³İÛ³Ý óáoó³ÝÇßÝ»ñÇ ÑÇÛ³Ý
 íñ³:
- àõë³ÝáÕÝ»ñÇ ·· ·ánÍ³íáoÝ»ñÇ ĨñÃ³İ³Ý Íñ³·ñ»ñÇ áñ³İÇó
 µ³İ³ñ³ñİ³ÍáoÃÛ³Ý áõëáoÙÝ³ëÇñáoÃÚáoÝ`
 éáoÇáÉá·Ç³İ³Ý Ñ³ñáoÙÝ»ñÇ ÛÇçáóái:

- „³ē³Ēāē³ĭ³Ý ĭ³_{1/2}ÙÇ áñ³ĭÇ ·Ý³Ñ³íáōÙ` áōē³ÝáŌ³ĭ³Ý Ñ³ñóáōÙÝ»ñÇ ÙÇçáóái:
- ÀÝ¹É³ŮÝíáŌ Ñ³Ýñ³ŮÇÝ ĭ»Ō»ĭ³ííáōÃŮáōÝ μáōÑ»ñÇ ĭñ³·ñ»ñÇ í»ñ³μ»ñŮ³É` ĭ³āĭ³Í ¹ÇŮáñ¹Ý»ñÇ ĭáŌŮÝáñáßŮ³Ý, ÁÝ¹áōÝ»ÉáōÃŮ³Ý · ³ŮÉ ĒÝ¹ÇñÝ»ñÇ Ñ»ĭ:
- „ñ³ĭ³Ý ĭ»Ō³ßñ³Ā»ñ μáōÑ»ñáōÙ áñ³ĭÇ Ùß³ĭáōŮĀÇ Ó·³íáñŮ³Ý áōŌŌáōÃŮ³Ùμ:
- àñ³ĭÇ ³ā³ÑáĭŮ³Ý ¹/₂³ñ·³óáōÙÝ»ñÇ Ē³ÝáŌ ³_{1/2}»óáōÃŮáōÝ Ð³Ů³ēĭ³ÝáōōÙ `áÉáÝÇ³ŮÇ ·áñ¹ÁÝ¹Á³óÇ ĭñ³:

ÐÇŮÝ³ĒÝ¹ÇñÝ»ñ · ĒāāÁÝ¹áĭÝ»ñ

- àñ³ĭÇ ³ā³ÑáĭŮ³ÝÝ ³éÝáíáŌ ũñ»Ýē¹ñ³ĭ³Ý Ñ»ÝùÇ ³ÝÑ³Ů³ā³ē³ĒÝáōÃŮáōÝ ENQA ēĭ³Ý¹³ñĭÝ»ñÇ ā³Ñ³ÝçÝ»ñÇÝ, áñ³ĭ³íáñáōÙÝ»ñÇ ³_{1/2}·ŮÇÝ Ñ»ÝùÇ μ³ó³ĭ³ŮáōÃŮáōÝ:
- üÇÝ³Ýē³ĭ³Ý é»ēáōñēÝ»ñÇ ā³ĭ³ē:
- `áōÑ»ñÁ āáōÝ»Ý ā³ßíáÝ³ā»ē Ñ³ēĭ³ĭ³Í áñ³ĭÇ ù³Ō³ù³ĭ³ÝáōÃŮáōÝ · ÁÝ¹Á³ó³ĭ³ñ»ñ` ĭñ³·ñ»ñÇ āÉ³Ý³íáñŮ³Ý, Ñ³ēĭ³Ů³Ý, ÙáÝÇÃáñÇÝ·Ç · ³ŮμáŌç³ĭ³Ý ĭ»ñ³Ý³ŮŮ³Ý Ñ³Ů³ñ:
- `áōÑ»ñÁ āáōÝ»Ý ³ĭ³»ŮÇ³ĭ³Ý/ĭñ³ĭ³Ý ēĭ³Ý¹³ñĭÝ»ñ · ē³ÑŮ³Ý³Í ĭñ³ĭ³Ý »Éù³ŮÇÝ ³ñ¹ŮáōÝùÝ»ñ Çñ»Ýó ĭñ³ĭ³Ý ĭñ³·ñ»ñÇ Ñ³Ů³ñ³ÝÑñ³Ā»ßĭ áñ³ĭÇ ·Ý³Ñ³Ů³Ý Ñ³Ů³ñ:

- 'áoÑ³İ³Ý İ»Õ»İ³İ³İ³Ý Ñ³Ù³İ³ñ.»ñÁ ā»Ý Ñ³Ù³ă³³³ēĖ³ÝáoÙ àÛ² ·.ánÍÁÝĂ³óÝ»ñÇ İ»Õ»İ³İ³İ³Ý ă³ÑáíÙ³Ýă³Ñ³ÝÇÝ»ñÇÝ:
- 'áoÑ»ñÇ İ³ñă³İ³½ÙÁ · ¹³ē³Ėăē³İ³Ý İ³½ÙÁ μ³İ³ñ³ñ Çñ³½»İ³Í · ă³İ³ñ³ēİ³Í ā»Ý án³İÇ ă³ÑáíÙ³Ý ·.ánÍÁÝĂ³óÝ»ñÇ Çñ³İ³Ý³óÙ³ÝÁ:
- ÎñĂ³İ³Ý Íñ³.ñ»ñÁ āáoÝ»Ý án³İÇ ·Ý³Ñ³İÙ³Ý Ñ³Ù³ñ ³ÝÑñ³Ă»ßİ ÷³ēİ³ĂŌĂ³íáñáoÙ:
- ÂáoÛĖ ÷ăĖ³½¹»óáoĂÛáoÝ μáoÑ»ñÇ ÎñĂ³İ³Ý ³éç³ñİÇ · ³ĖĖ³³ăáoİ³ÛÇă³Ñ³ÝÇ³ñİÇ ÛÇç:

²éçÇİ³ ĖÝ¹ÇñÝ»ñ ·.ánÍáŌáoĂÛ³Ý áóŌ»ÝÇßÝ»ñ Ü³Ė³.ÍÇ ³İñİÇó Ñ»íá

- añ³İÇ ă³ÑáíÙ³Ý · ß³ñáoÝ³İ³İ³Ý μ³ñŌñ³óÙ³Ý μáoÑ³İ³Ý ù³Ō³ù³İ³ÝáoĂÛ³Ý · é³½Ù³İ³ñáoĂÛ³Ý Ó³íáñáoÙ · Ñ³ēİ³íáoÙ:
- Îñ³.ñ³ÛÇÝ é»ýáñÙ. Íñ³.ñ»ñÇ · ¹³ēÁÝĂ³óÝ»ñÇ Í»ñ³İ³éáoóáoÙ · Ý»ñİ³Û³óáoÙ »Ėù³ÛÇÝ ³ñ¹ÛáoÝùÝ»ñÇ · ÍáÙă»İ»ÝóÇ³Ý»ñÇ İ»ñÛÇÝÝ»ñáí:
- ²İ³¹»ÛÇ³İ³Ý/ÎñĂ³İ³Ý ēİ³Ý¹³ñİÝ»ñÇ Ûß³ÍáoÙ` μáĖáñ ÎñĂ³İ³Ý Íñ³.ñ»ñÇ Ñ³Ù³ñ:
- ÎñĂ³İ³Ý Íñ³.ñ»ñÇăĖ³Ý³íáñÙ³Ý, Ñ³ēİ³İÙ³Ý, ÛáÝÇĂáñÇÝ·Ç · ³ÛμáŌç³İ³Ý Í»ñ³Ý³ÛÙ³Ý Û»Ė³ÝÇ½ÙÝ»ñÇ · ÁÝĂ³ó³İ³ñ.»ñÇ Ûß³ÍáoÙ · Ñ³ēİ³íáoÙ:
- añ³İÇ ă³ÑáíÙ³Ý μáoÑ³İ³Ý Ñ³Ù³İ³ñ.»ñÇ ³ÝÑñ³Ă»ßİ ÷³ēİ³ĂŌĂ³ÛÇÝ μ³½²ÛÇ ēİ»ŌÍáoÙ · İ»Ō³ñáoÙ μáoÑ»ñÇ

Ñ³Ù³ó³Ý³ÛÇÝ Ì³Ùù»ñáðÙ (àñ³İÇ ³³Ñ³ÍáíÙ³Ý
 áðÕ»óáðÙó, ì»Õ»İ³.Çñù, Ññ³Ñ³Ý.³ß³ñù):

- àñ³İÇ ³³Ñ³ÍáíÙ³Ý µáðÑ³İ³Ý Ñ³Ù³İ³ñ.»ñÇ Ì³½Ù³İ»ñ³İ³Ý
 Ó³ÍáñáðÙ ``.áñÍÝ³İ³Ý Çñ³İ³Ý³óáðÙ` Û³Ë³.ÍáðÙ Ûß³İ³Í
 áðÕ»ÝÇß³ÛÇÝ óáðóáðÙÝ»ñÇÝ Ñ³Ù³³³ëË³Ý:
- ´áðÑ³İ³Ý ì»Õ»İ³İ³İ³Ý Ñ³Ù³İ³ñ.»ñÇ í»ñ³İ³½Ù³İ»ñ³áðÙ`
 àÙ² Ñ³Ù³İ³ñ.»ñÇ ì»Õ»İ³İ³İ³Ý ³³Ñ³ÝÇÝ»ñÇÝ
 Ñ³Ù³ÑáðÝã:
- Û³Ë³.İÇ ³ñ¹ÙáðÝùÝ»ñÇ `` Ó»éùµ»ñáðÙÝ»ñÇ Ñ»İ³.³
 İ³İ³ÍáðÙ ÐÐ µáðÑ³İ³Ý Ñ³Ù³İ³ñ.áðÙ:
- Ð³Ù³.áñÍ³İóáðÃÙ³Ý ½³ñ.³óáðÙ ÍáÝéáñóÇáðÙÇ ³Ý¹³Ù
 µáðÑ»ñÇ ÛÇÇ³³ àñ³İÇ ³³Ñ³ÍáíÙ³Ý `` ³ÙÉ ³ëã³ñ»½Ý»ñáðÙ:
- àñ³İÇ ³ñİ³ùÇÝ ³³Ñ³ÍáíÙ³Ý ëİ³Ý¹³ñİ³Ý»ñÇ Ûß³ÍáðÙ ``
 Ý»ñÙáðÍáðÙ` Ð³Ù³ëİ³ÝÇ àñ³İÇ ³³Ñ³ÍáíÙ³Ý ³½.³ÛÇÝ
 İ»ÝİñáÝÇ ÍáðÙÇó:
- üÇÝ³Ýë³İ³Ý İ³ñµ»ñ ³ÕµÙáðñÝ»ñÇ û.İ³.áñÍáðÙ àñ³İÇ
 ³³Ñ³ÍáíÙ³Ý Ñ³Ù³İ³ñ.»ñÇ Ó³ÍáñÙ³ÝÝ ³Ç³İó»Éáð Ñ³Ù³ñ
 (Ð´, İ°Øäðê, ...):

Quality Assurance at Armenian HEIs: Problems, Trends and Tasks Ahead

Panel : Conclusions and Recommendations

By Yuri Sargsyan (convenor)

*Round Table/Panel Discussion, International Conference,
Yerevan State University , 5-6 October, 2009*

Identified Trends and Progress Indicators

- Development of Quality Assurance (QA) strategies in frames of HEIs strategic plans.
- Creating IQA institutional structures at HEIs: QA Centers, Committees.
- Self-evaluation of Faculties, Departments based on performance evaluation indicators.
- Surveys of student and employer satisfaction from quality of study programmes and their provision.
- Faculty evaluation by students.
- Broader public information on HEIs' programmes related to student/applicant orientation and admission and other issues.
- Positive changes in quality culture of HEIs.
- Catalytic influence of QA developments on the Bologna Process in Armenia.

Problems and Obstacles

- Incompleteness and inconsistency of existing legislative framework with ENQA standards, absence of National Qualifications Framework.
- Lack of financial resources.
- HEIs do not have established policies, procedures for the approval, monitoring and review of their study programmes
- HEIs do not have academic/educational standards and defined learning outcomes necessary for the quality assessment of their programmes.
- Information systems of HEIs do not comply with the information retrieval/collection requirements for IQA activities.
- Academic staff and administration are not prepared/trained sufficiently for the implementation of QA activities.
- Study Programmes do not have necessary documentation for QA.
- Weak interaction between HEIs' educational offer and employment market demand.

Objectives and Points of Action Beyond the Project

- Development of policy and strategy for assurance and continuous improvement of educational quality.
- Curricular reform/restructuring and presentation of programmes in terms of learning outcomes and competencies, modulation.

- Development of academic/ educational standards for study programmes.
- Preparation and adoption of policies and procedures for approval, monitoring and periodical review of programmes.
- Preparation of the necessary documentary base for the QA system (QA Handbook, QA Guide, instructions) and installation in HEIs' web-sites.
- Organization and implementation of QA systems based on the recommendations and guidelines of the Project.
- Reorganization of HEIs' information systems to fit the requirements for IQA.
- Further dissemination of Project results and findings in Armenian HE system.
- Continuation of collaboration between the Consortium member Universities in QA and other areas.
- Adoption of external quality assurance standards by Armenian National QA Centre.
- Reaching diverse financial sources to support the formation of QA systems in HEIs(WB, TEMPUS,..)