&

RECOGNITION

SURIT BHATTARAI

13 Years of Study Abroad











RECOGNITION



RECOGNITION



ACCREDITATION

/əˌkrɛdɪˈteɪ∫n/

Formal, independent verification that a program or institution meets established quality standards and is competent to carry out specific Conformity Assessment Tasks.

International Accreditation Service

ACCREDITATION

/əˌkrɛdɪˈteɪ∫n/

CAT may include testing, inspection or certification

International Accreditation Service

ACCREDITATION

/əˌkrɛdɪˈteɪ∫n/

Example:



ACCREDITATION

/əˌkrɛdɪˈteɪ∫n/

Is a review process to determine if education all programs meet defined standards of quality.

ACCREDITATION

/əˌkrɛdɪˈteɪ∫n/

Once achieved, accreditation is not permanent. It must be renewed periodically to ensure the quality of program is maintained.

ABET(Accreditor of STEM in US)

ACCREDITATION

/əˌkrɛdɪˈteɪ∫n/

Involves assessment of the competence and impartiality of an organization And the compliance of their work to nationally and internationally recognized Standards or schemes.



UK Accreditation Service (UKAS)

ACCREDITATION

/əˌkrɛdɪˈteɪ∫n/

- Independent verification
- Specific or broad
- Testing, inspection or certification
- Non-permanent; must be renewed
- Competent and Impartial
- National and International



RECOGNITION

/ˌrɛkəgˈnɪ∫n/

Recognition, on the other hand, refers to the acceptance and validation of educational qualifications, degrees, and credentials earned from one country or institution in another.

/ˌrɛkəgˈnɪ∫n/

In Nepal, MoEST is responsible for recognizing foreign degrees which is allowed to Curriculum Development Center (CDC)

SURIT BHATTARAI



नेपाल सरकार शिक्षा, विज्ञान तथा प्रविधि मन्त्रात्म

तेन नं. ६६३०४८ ६६३४११



Tribhuvan University Office of the Rector

CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal

Ref. No.: 84129



Date: 2079.08.08

Aishwarya Baniya Kathmandu, Bagmati Province Nepal.

racpai.

Subject: Equivalence.

According to the decision of 2066 Shrawan 32 B.S. degree of Higher Diploma in Hotel and Restaurant Management of Swiss Hotel Association, Switzerland. (Global Academy of Tourism and Hospitality Education, Kathmandu.) is Equivalent to the degree of Bachelor's Degree in Relevant Subject of Tribhuvan University is decided and this Equivalence Certificate has been issued as per the decision of Equivalence Determination Committee of Tribhuvan University.

Prepared by Surendra Krishna Joshi Section Officer Verified by Purusottam Khakurel Section Officer Sushil Dahal Chief

Equivalence Section

Note

The authenticity of the Mark sheets and Certificate of the respective student can be obtained from the respective Board.
The academic equivalence is given only to the above mentioned institution.

 Relevant Subject refers to the subject mentioned on the degree certificate. Except Institute of Science & Technology and Institute of Engineering's Degree for open and distance education only.

निज विचार्यीको लकाकुकपन तथा प्रमाणपत्रको अधिकारिकताको प्रमाणिकरण सरोकारवाला निकासले सम्बन्धित बोर्डबाट नै वर्षुपर्नेछ । माथ उल्लेखित संस्थाको प्राप्तिक तहलाई मात्र मान्यता तथा समकक्षता प्रदान गरिएको हो । साथै मान्यता तथा समकक्षता निर्धारणका लागि ऐस गरेका कागजात गलत ठहरिए यो प्रमाणपत्र जनसकै समय रह हुने छ ।

RECOGNITION

/ˌrɛkəgˈnɪ∫n/

Recognition involves acknowledging the equivalence or comparability of educational qualifications across borders.

RECOGNITION

/ˌrɛkəgˈnɪ∫n/

Recognition ensures the degree obtained in one country is accepted and valued in another making it easier for individuals to pursue further studies or work internationally.

RECOGNITION

/ˌrɛkəgˈnɪ∫n/

Example:

National Office for Overseas Skills Recognition (NOOSR)



RECOGNITION

/ˌrɛkəgˈnɪ∫n/

Bodies to recognize education/degree:

National Office for Overseas Skills Recognition (NOOSR)

European National Information Center (ENIC)

European Qualification Framework (EQF)

World Education Services (WES)



Needs for ACCREDITATION

- Quality Assurance / Minimum Industry Standards
- Source of Improvement/ Institution and Specific
- Ease in Transfer
- Recognition
- Employer's confidence
- Consumer Protection





What does it mean for Students?

It means assurance of quality of education.



What does it mean for Graduates?

It means a healthy network of alumni and other graduates



What does it mean for Employers?

It means they can identify qualified job candidates.



What does it mean for the government?

It means they can be ensured that the country has well educated Workforce.

Types of ACCREDITATION

Institutional

Example:

AACSB Accredited Business Schools

Accreditation Council for Business Schools and Programs

UGC accredited universities in India/Nepal



Types of ACCREDITATION

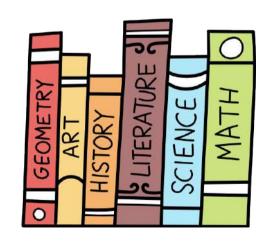
Specialized or Program Specific

Example:

Bar Council ACS

EA / NEC AMC/ NMC

NMBA/ NNC CAANZ/CPA/ ICAN



LET'S DISCUSS

If you could start a new course specific accrediting body in Nepal, What would you start?

Include things like what could be the requirements for accreditation, What are the process, what type of institutions would you choose, etc.

Try to think of something that isn't already available.

GLOBAL ACCREDITATION

Australian Computer Society (ACS)

Chartered Information Technology Professional (CITP)



GLOBAL ACCREDITATION

Australian Medical Council

Nepal Medical Council

General Medical Council - UK

Liaison Committee on Medical Education - USA



GLOBAL ACCREDITATION

Nursing and Midwifery Board of Australia

Nepal Nursing Council

Commission on collegiate Nursing Education - USA

Nursing and Midwifery Council - UK



GLOBAL ACCREDITATION

Accreditation Council for Business Schools and Programs (**ACBSP**)
Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business International (**AACSB**)
International Assembly for Collegiate Business Education (**IACBE**)
Planning Accreditation Board (**PAB**)



GLOBAL ACCREDITATION

Nepal Engineering Council

Engineers Australia

Washington Accord

Engineering Council



ACCREDITATION

IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

Tertiary Education quality and standards agency (**TEQSA**)

Australian Skills Quality Authority (ASQA)



ACCREDITATION

IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

United States Department of Education and

The Council for Higher Education Accreditation (CHEA)



ACCREDITATION

IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

Prior to 2020, there were regional and national accrediting agencies, both of which were accountable to the Department of Education. Regional bodies historically accredited institutions in a particular region of the country. National bodies were established to accredit institutions across the country, and sometimes beyond it. Within American higher education, regional bodies were considered more prestigious.

ACCREDITATION

IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

The U.S. Department of Education recognizes the following organizations as institutional accreditors:

Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics, Accreditation Council for Education in Nutrition and Dietetics

Accrediting Bureau of Health Education Schools

Accreditation Commission for Acupuncture and Herbal Medicine

Accreditation Commission for Education in Nursing

Accrediting Commission of Career Schools and Colleges

Accrediting Council for Continuing Education and Training

American Bar Association

American Board of Funeral Service Education

American Osteopathic Association

American Podiatric Medical Association



SURIT BHATTARAI

and 27 more

ACCREDITATION

IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

Each Canadian province has its own established system of higher education quality assurance. These systems may be managed by an organization representing universities, an agency, a provincial government, or a combination of actors. While the approaches differ, provincial quality assurance systems generally review programs to ensure the quality of degrees offered, monitor the frequency and efficacy of institutional reviews, and/or set guidelines to audit existing programs.



RECOGNITION

IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

Alberta - Ministry of Innovation and Advanced Education

British Columbia - Ministry of Advanced Education

Manitoba - Ministry of Advanced Education

New Brunswick- Ministry of Post Secondary Education, Training and Labour

Newfoundland and Labrador - Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills

Nova Scotia- Ministry of Labour and Advanced Education

Ontario - Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities

Prince Edward Island - Department of Workforce and Advanced Learning

Quebec - Ministry of Education, Higher Education and Research

Saskatchewan - Ministry of Advanced Education



ACCREDITATION

IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

Japan University Accreditation Association (JUAA) are the first certified evaluation and accreditation agency for universities certified by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT).



ACCREDITATION

IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

Japan Institution for Higher Education Evaluation (JIHEE) is the national accreditation authority in Japan. JIHEE is responsible for accreditation and evaluation for universities, junior colleges, and fashion business professional graduate schools.



ACCREDITATION

IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

National Institution for academic degrees and Quality Enhancement of Higher Education (NIAD-QE) works to support quality assurance at Japanese universities and colleges and to promote wide-ranging International understanding of Japanese higher education and confidence in Japanese quality assurance.

Source : Accreditation policy of Higher Education : A Case study of Japan 2013



ACCREDITATION

IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

The Korean Council for University Education (KCUE), a consultative body comprised of 4-year universities for the development of higher education, is responsible for the accreditation of 4-year universities. Korean University Accreditation Institute (KUAI) annexed to the KCUE is designated as the accreditation agency in charge of evaluation and accreditation for universities.



ACCREDITATION

IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

The Korean Council for College Education (KCCE) is a consultative body comprised of junior colleges and responsible for their institutional accreditation. The Korea Accreditation Board for Vocational Higher Education (KAVE), an affiliate of KCCE, is designated as an approved institution for the accreditation of junior colleges.



ACCREDITATION

IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

Designated Institution	subject	Accreditation Period
Korean University Accreditation Institute (KUAI), Korean Council for University Education (KCUE)	college/university	5 years
Korea Accreditation Board for Vocational Higher Education (KAVE), Korean Council for College Education (KCCE)	junior college	5 years

(Source: Ministry of Education)



IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

RECOGNITION

Curricula	Designated Institution	Accreditation Period
Medicine	Korean Institute of Medical Education and Evaluation (KIMEE)	6 years
Dentistry	Korean Institute of Dental Education and Evaluation (KIDEE)	5 years
Oriental Medicine	Institute of Korean Medicine Education and Evaluation (IKMEE)	6 years
Nursing	Korean Accreditation Board of Nursing Education (KABONE)	5 years
Architecture	Korea Architectural Accrediting Board (KAAB) ☐	5 years
Business	Korean Association of Business Education Accreditation (KABEA)	5 years
Engineering	Accreditation Board for Engineering Education of Korea (ABEEK)	6 years
Health and Medical Information Management	Korean Accreditation Board for Health and Medical Information Management Education (KAHIME)	5 years

(Source: Ministry of Education)



ACCREDITATION

IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

University Grants Commission in Nepal (UGC Act 1993)

Formulate policies for allocating government grants to universities and higher education institutions;

Disburse grants to universities and colleges, and make recommendations to the government for revising the provision of grants;

Award grants for research, scholarships, and fellowships;

Take necessary measures to maintain the standards of higher education



ADVANTAGES OF ACCREDITATION

ONE BY ONE!

RECOGNITION

Thank you!

SURIT BHATTARAI

surit@gyconepal.com

+977-9802071376

