

Pemeringkatan perguruan tinggi: memperluas atau mempersempit wawasan?

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Beberapa catatan

- Salindia ini (termasuk gambar-gambar yang ada di dalamnya) didistribusikan dengan lisensi CC-BY. Anda boleh menggunakannya untuk berbagai keperluan (yang tidak melanggar hukum) tanpa izin, tapi WAJIB menyebutkan sumbernya.
- Motivasi saya adalah memperluas wawasan, di tengah kehidupan akademik yang sarat kebutuhan administratif.
- Anda boleh memberikan komentar, kritik, atau dukungan dengan mengirimkan pesan ke dasaptaerwin3 at gmail dot com.

Beberapa argumentasi yang biasa digunakan

Benchmarking dengan perguruan tinggi bertaraf internasional

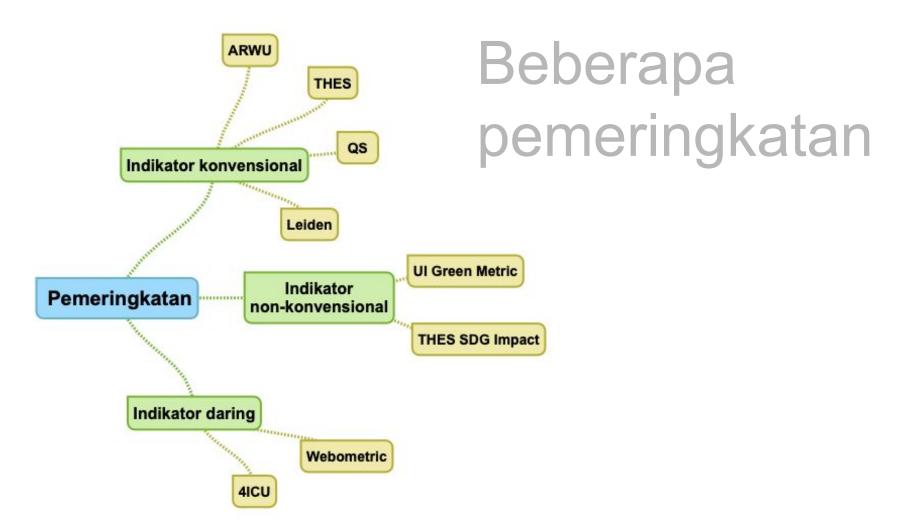
Evaluasi diri dan perbaikan berkelanjutan

Simbol reputasi sehingga meningkatkan posisi tawar dalam kerjasama yang sedang berjalan atau membina kerjasama baru

Simbol kinerja yang baik

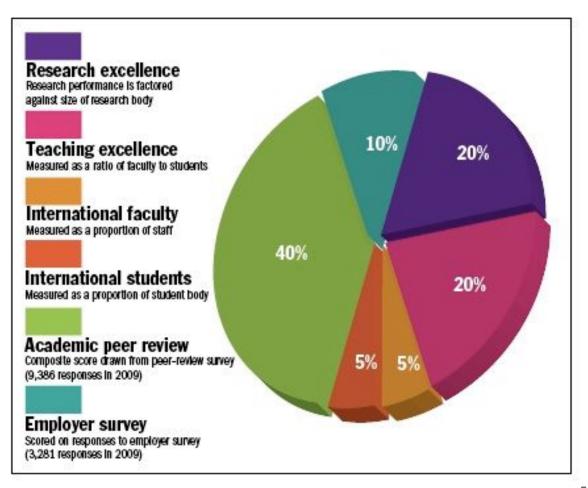
Menuju internasionalisasi perguruan tinggi

Meningkatkan daya saing



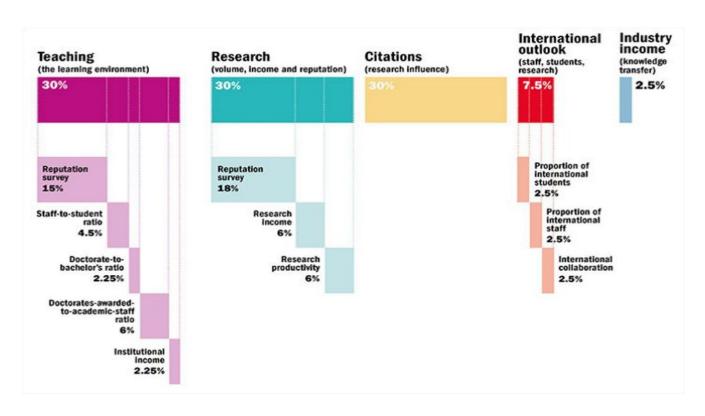
QS

https://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings/world-university-rankings/2021



THES

https://www.timeshighereducation.com/



ARWU

http://www.shanghairanking.com/

Criteria	Indicator	Code	Weight
Quality of Education	Alumni of an institution winning Nobel Prizes and Fields Medals	Alumni	10%
Quality of Faculty	Staff of an institution winning Nobel Prizes and Fields Medals	Award	20%
	Highly cited researchers in 21 broad subject categories	HiCi	20%
Research Output	Papers published in Nature and Science*	N&S*	20%
	Papers indexed in Science Citation Index- expanded and Social Science Citation Index	PUB	20%
Per Capita Performance	Per capita academic performance of an institution	PCP	10%

^{*:} For institutions specialized in humanities and social sciences such as London School of Economics, N&S is not considered and the weight of N&S is relocated to other indicators



Evaluasi diri -> bagus

Perbaikan berkelanjutan -> bagus

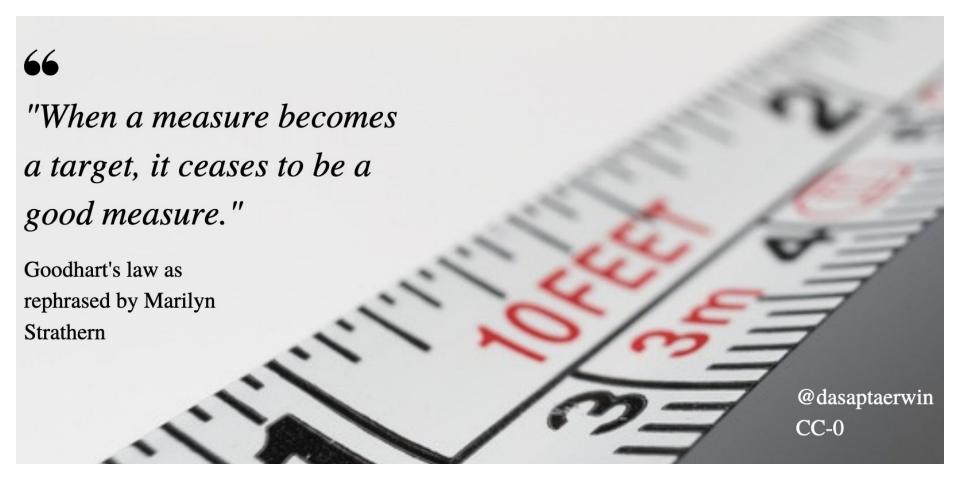
Benchmarking -> bagus

Tapi apakah semua indikator pemeringkatan bersifat organik?

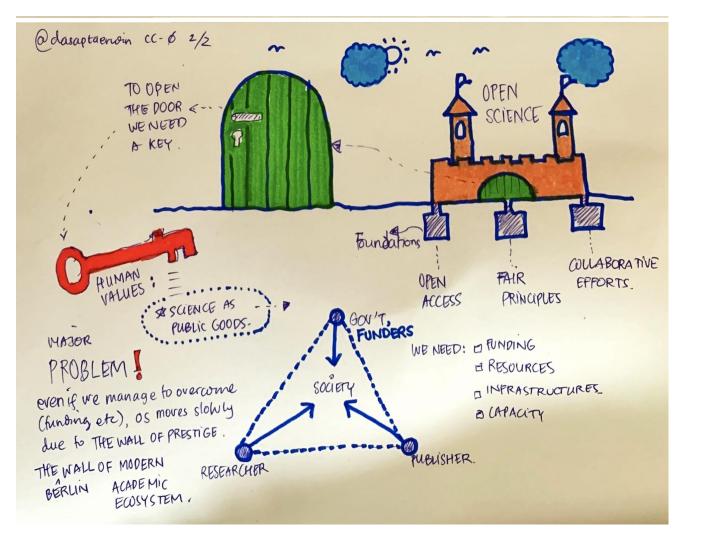
Apakah semua indikator ada dalam wilayah yang dapat ditangani oleh perguruan tinggi sendiri dan tidak dipengaruhi oleh faktor lainnya (misal: ekonomi, sosial, dll)

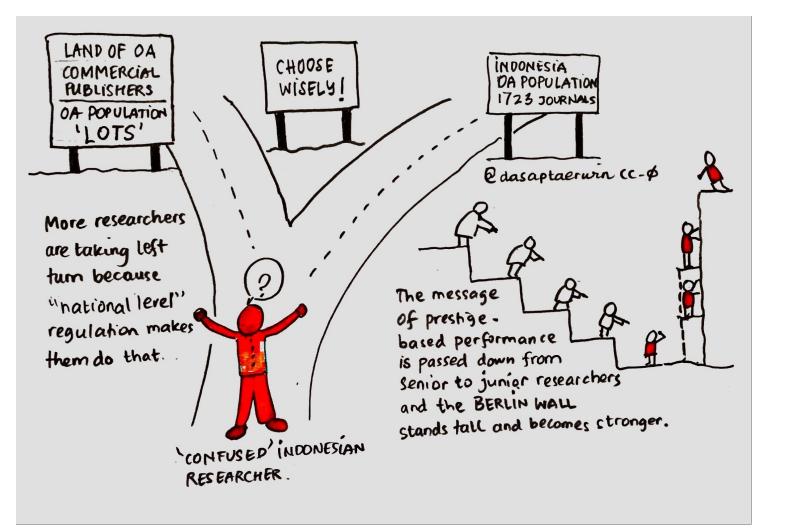
Berkaitan dengan komponen internasionalisasi, bagaimana faktor internal suatu negara menghambatnya untuk merekrut dosen dan/atau mahasiswa asing?





THE ROAD TO OPEN SCIENCE Presented in Asia-Parific Regional OS consultation 15 Sept 2020 (12.00-15.00 (frawing by Edasaptaerwin | ITB | RINARXIV) Page 1/2 START P... This is license CC- of us the launch ? OA movement -WWW 1400'S Printing 2000'5 Press DISPARITIES. GLOBAL NORTH COVID, Z 80014 BERLIN NALL wall o prestige wcu rank, Index H, journal impact factor.







Changing How We Evaluate Research Is Difficult – but Not Impossible

25/08/2020



https://science.thewire.in/the-sciences/dora-c hanging-how-we-evaluate-research-is-diffic ult-but-not-impossible/



GLOBAL

World-class systems rather than world-class universities

Rajani Naidoo 20 April 2018

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Equality in higher education is a global issue, particularly in relation to the current fetish for global competition. There is a blind faith that competition in all areas of higher education will automatically lead to positive outcomes, including greater equality. However, in general different types of competition interact to create major barriers to enhancing equality.

https://www.universityworldnews.com/post.php?story=20180417162622337

The sociologist Pierre Bourdieu has remarked that it is not individual universities that contribute to inequality in any given society, but the combined workings of the higher education system as a whole.

The direct contribution of world class universities to national innovation is also not clear, particularly since these universities are often linked to multinational corporations contributing to global innovation. It may thus be important to understand how higher education, as a system with diverse institutions, can contribute as a whole to national innovation.