

The Effect of International Exchange Programs on Improving The Accreditation of Higher Education (Study Analysis on Institute of Informatics and Business Darmajaya)

Rusdee Chemoh¹

Faculty of Economic and Business, Institute of Informatics and Business Darmajaya

Z.A. Pagar Alam St., No.93 Bandar Lampung-Indonesia 35142

Telp. (0721)787214 Fax.(0721)700261

e-mail : rusdee.chemoh@gmail.com

Abstract: Study abroad at one of the partner universities of the educational institution is important. A student exchange program is a program in which students can study in other countries include not only study abroad, but also various international trips, language courses, and summer camps. They are aimed at gaining new knowledge in any field, as well as the practice of a foreign language. The methodology in this study was qualitative research using the descriptive-analytic method. The method was not only limited to data collection, but it also included data analysis and interpretation. Darmajaya as a private Institute provided some international programs for students and staff who wanted to go abroad. And by these programs, the institute had increased accreditation B in 2020 and it was able to achieve campus quality.

Keywords: Exchange Programs, International Programs, Descriptive Analytic Method, Accreditation, High Education, IIB Darmajaya.

1. INTRODUCTION

Higher education is noticeably changing every year, as we know to live with happiness and prosperity in this globalization era now should improve our skills. and an important part of our life is education. Early Childhood and Higher Education is so much important for success in life. Higher Education is important for the personal, social, and economic development of the nation. Life gives various survival challenges for humans. But education guide human to fight with failure and get success in life.

A student exchange program is a program in which university students (sometimes middle and high school students) go to study abroad at one of the partner universities of their educational institution. But a student exchange program may include not only study abroad but also various international trips, language courses, and summer camps, which are aimed at gaining new knowledge in any field, as well as the practice of a foreign language

International exchange programs are becoming more and more popular and accessible these days compared to past decades. Their effectiveness is confirmed by history. From the 12th century the practice of international student pilgrimage begins to take shape, the practice of scientific and student exchange is being formed. Student migrations in Europe have become common. And in the period from the 12th to the 14th centuries, international academic mobility emerged and formed in the first medieval universities.

Today, the mobility of students and staff is a growing phenomenon in higher education activity around the world. Study in another cultural, geographic, and linguistic context offers a tremendous wealth of potential areas for research. However, while this activity in international education expands, surprisingly research on education abroad, student and staff mobility, and international student exchange still appears relatively infrequently in the leading comparative education journals. (Streitwieser, Le, & Rust, 2008)

Institute Informatics and Business Darmajaya are one of Informatics and Business higher education in Indonesia. It was built in 1995 in Bandar Lampung City, nowadays which is the first level of the private college in Bandar Lampung in the 2019-2020 academic year. And this college also provides some programs for international programs for students and staff who want to find experience from other countries in another word we can say who wanna get experience to go abroad, such as student mobility, international student exchange, joint research, academic visit, international degree, international internship, and etc.

The aim of this article is to briefly look at the publication activity in international education, and thereby hopefully encourage in the future more active inclusion of research and studies on international education—specifically on education abroad, student and staff mobility, and student exchange—in the future dissemination of the comparative education scholarship. To advance this development, this paper offers a discussion that is organized into two sections.

1. To find out the effect of International exchange programs on Institute's accreditation.
2. To find out the effect of International exchange programs have on faculty's accreditation.

From these objectives we will focus on the effect of international student exchange programs to increasing on Institute Informatics and Business Darmajaya accreditation.

The Value of Embracing International Students

To begin with, among different students, international students are extremely crucial to US higher education for both academic prestige and financial benefits. (Wu, Garza, & Guzman, 2015). found that American students can have advantages if they attend a school enrolling substantial numbers of international students. For example, international students enhance the academic excellence of the colleges and universities they attend because they are academically well prepared academically. Many international students are high ranked in their home countries; however, they have to also meet requirements in academic and language aspects. Namely, these students bring new divergent ways of thinking and catalyze academic competition.

Secondly, international students constitute an increasingly relevant and important source of diversity on college campuses. They enrich the cultural diversity of campuses with their home culture and ethnic experiences. In addition, international students help the faculty and students to develop their cultural sensitivities and skills in working with people from different backgrounds. International students can provide opportunities for American faculty, students, and US society to experience different languages, cultures, and traditions. Hammer et al discovered that “as one experience of cultural differences become more complex and sophisticated, one's potential competence in intercultural relationship increases” (page 423). Moreover, as an individual exposed to diverse cultures, he or she has multiple opportunities to compare and construct a more diverse worldview.

Thirdly, international students also represent a large economic and international relations investment for American universities through their expenditures on tutoring and living expenses. Most international student funding comes from personal and family sources or other sources outside of the United States. These students help universities generate higher revenue in terms of tuition and other fees. Therefore, from an economic standpoint, international students contribute significant financially to American universities, and their needs are met, they can be the best bridge for future international students that will continue this contributory process. (Wu, Garza, & Guzman, 2015).

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Starting from the intention and sincerity and full support of his beloved wife, a son from Lampung, Hi. Alfian Husin, S.H wants to serve in his native area to improve the quality of human

resources, especially the younger generation, so that they can take part and compete with other regional human resources and with other nations in order to face the era of universalism.

on January 5, 1995, Alfian Husin Education Foundation was established through Notary Cahaya Hairani Djausal Zubaidi, SH deed Number 4. Through this foundation, the Tanjung Karang Educational Institution was established for the first time with a principle and an operational permit from the Department of Education and Culture of Lampung Province to organize courses computer and one year education program. With the development of this institution and the rapid demands of the Lampung community, on June 5, 1997, the DARMAJAYA College of Informatics management and Computer was established. July 6, 2000, stood again Darmajaya College of Economics. Darmajaya continues to improve to become better in positioning itself as a college that is concerned with the development of Informatics and Business. On August 20, 2008 Darmajaya changed to Informatics and Business Institute (IBI) Darmajaya.

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3. METHOD

The methodology in this study was a qualitative research that uses the descriptive-analytic method. It was not only limited to data collection but includes data analysis and interpretation. The descriptive analytic method looked for the collect data as it was then analyzed and interpreted according to research needs.

Qualitative research according to Sugiyono (2011: 21) was the following characteristics: (a). Conducted in natural conditions (the opposite is experimental), directly to the data source and the researcher is a key instrument; (b). Qualitative research is more descriptive in nature, the data

collected is in the form of words or images, so it does not emphasize numbers; (c). Qualitative research places more emphasis on process rather than product or outcome; (d). Qualitative research conducts data analysis inductively; and (e). Qualitative research emphasizes more meaning. (Andriani, 2013).

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The 2011 Higher Education Institution Accreditation Instrument (IAPT 2.0), which had been in force since 2011, must be adjusted for the following reasons: Number (2) There is a shift in the orientation of Higher Education towards the improvement of external efficiency. As an impact of the quality development of Higher Education that has been implemented, at this time there has been a shift in the orientation of Higher Education from increasing internal efficiency to increasing external efficiency. High external efficiency is characterized by the quality and relevance of Higher Education outcomes with user needs. Furthermore, the high quality of Higher Education outcomes can be measured by the high satisfaction of University users. (Sasongko, 2019)

The rules for Appraising and Forming Accreditation Instruments The rules used in developing assessments and accreditation instruments in accordance with Regulation Number 2 of 2017 are as follows: Number (1) Accreditation assessment is directed at the achievement of Tridharma Higher Education performance (outcome-based accreditation), enhancement of competitiveness, and international outlook (international outlook) on Study Programs and Higher Education institutions. (Sasongko, 2019)

Outcome-based accreditation referred to in Higher Education (APT) accreditation is the achievement of Higher Education's vision, mission, and objectives. Outcome-based accreditation is not interpreted as an assessment of the outcomes and outcomes of the Study Program or Higher Education but also assesses the fulfillment of the SN-Dikti regarding input and process. Therefore accreditation assessment must include Input - Process - Output - Outcome from the implementation of Study Programs and Higher Education. Assessment weights are set with the highest priority (highest weight) in the aspects of outputs and outcomes (outputs and outcomes) followed by the process and input aspects. (Sasongko, 2019)

Given the recent demand for internationalization and globalization of our world, cross-border student mobility around the world had ensued (Altbach,&Knight, 2007).and in Indonesian law is also listed

Studying abroad was a valuable program for international students because it is aimed at increasing the level of knowledge and understanding by students of other cultures. Get acquainted with the local mentality, study the culture of the country, its customs, economic and political system. International education not only helps students with their language and communication skills but also encourages students to develop a different perspective and intercultural understanding of their studies that will contribute to their education and benefit their career.

More specifically, this study investigated the relationship between student mobility as a strategic goal and exchange program participation rates. It is hypothesized that institutions that have an explicit objective of student mobility will have a greater proportion of outgoing exchange students.

As we know for international programs in Institute Informatics and Darmajaya were under the ranks of the Vice Rektor 4 in the division of international relations or international office, also organizing international programs such as Student Mobility, International Student Exchange, Joint Research, Academic Visits, International Degrees, International Internship, and etc. in connection with the program that runs with partner campuses from various countries namely (Malaysia, India, Vietnam, Philipines, China, Thailand, Taiwan, Russia) and also many students who take part in the program and study at Darmajaya.

Table 1: International Programs in Institute Infrmatcs and Businee Darmajaya

Academic year	INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS							
	Students Mblity Inbund	Students Mblity Outbund	Internationa l Internship	Internationa l Master Degree	Internationa l Degree	Darmasiswa	Academic visit	Total
2013	5	7						12
2014		2						2
2015		4						4
2016	2	4						6
2017		6	4					10
2018	7	18	5					30
2019	8	18	2	2		1		31
2020	7	23		2	3		62	97

From the table above, it can be seen as an increase in the number of students participating in Darmajaya international programs, each year the number of students will increase up. By these programs, the change in status proves that IIB Darmajaya from the beginning of build Darmajaya in the 1997 year status was accredited, next by improving step by step in the 2015 year Darmajaya status was C and improve more till now 2020 year Darmajaya status is B. It is recognized as having excellence in the field of Informatics & business and is a form of central government trust in IIB Darmajaya which is proven in BAN-PT Decision No.278 / SK / BAN-PT / Akred / PT / IV / 2020 states that the Darmajaya Institute of Informatics and Business, Bandar Lampung City is accredited with an Accredited B.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The conclusion of the article, after review and read the literature about this topic, found that the international programs were important to the students and also important for the university because it will get scores from the ministry of education and ranks which effect on rating of all university. That meant the universities which had and provided the programs to the students and also can receive them from another country to increase their level of accreditation of the university. As the Indonesian government says that education should not stay in one place, must involve and such a program can help reach the government's point.

IIB Darmajaya in the 1997 year status was accredited, next by improving step by step in the 2015 year Darmajaya status was C and improve more till now 2020 year Darmajaya status is B. It is the second place of the private university in Sumatra and as the first-rate private university in Bandar Lampung.

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