

Research as Key Element for Benchmarking World Class Universities

By

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On the 11th February , 2016.

INTRODUCTION

- ❖ Ranking is an integral part of the higher education landscape.
- ❖ It was introduced in 2003 by the Academic Ranking of World Universities (ARWU).
- ❖ Some bodies have also emerged, based on global, regional and national interest, after the Shanghai innovation, introducing new kind of innovation and using new ranking techniques.

GLOBAL UNIVERSITY RANKING BODIES

- Some of these bodies are
- The Centre for World University Rankings (2012);
- Global Universities Ranking;
- HEEACT Ranking of Scientific Papers (2012);
- High Impact Universities:
- Research Performance Index;
- Leiden Ranking; Newsweek (2006);
- Professional Ranking of World Universities (2007);
- Quacquarelli Symonds World University Ranking (2004);
- SCImago Institutions Rankings (2009);
- G-factor;
- Webometrics Ranking;
- Times Higher Education World University Rankings (2004);
- U-Multirank (2011) etc.
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Evaluating Bodies	Evaluation Criteria							
	Academic Ranking of World Universities	CWTS Leiden Ranking	Global University Ranking	Performance Ranking of Scientific Papers for World Universities	QS World University Rankings	University Ranking by Academic Performance	Times Higher Education World University Rankings	Webometrics Ranking of World Universities
Volume of Publications	●		●	●		●		
Citations		●		●	●	●	●	
Number of Nobel Price Winners	●		●					
Field Medallists	●		●					
Quality of Educations		●						
Alumni Employment		●						
Quality of Faculties		●						
Faculty:Student Ratio					●			
Number of Patents		●						
Research		●		●				
Student Enrolment			●		●		●	
Student:Staff Ratio			●				●	
International Student Enrolment			●		●		●	
International Staff					●			
Male:Female Student Ratio			●				●	
International Activities/ Collaborations			●			●		
Volume of Web Contents			●					●
Visibility and Impact of Web Publications			●					●
Resource Availability			●					
Socially Significant Activities of Graduates			●					
International Opinions			●					
International Staff			●					

Criteria	Indicator	Weight
Quality of Education	Alumni winning Nobel Prizes and Fields Medals	10%
Quality of Faculty	Staff Nobel Prizes and Fields Medals	20%
	Highly cited researchers in different areas	20%
Research Output	Papers in Nature and Science	20%
	Papers indexed in Science Citation, Index-expanded and Social Science Citation Index	20%
Per Capita Performance	Per capita academic performance of an Institution	10%

Coverage of the research mission of universities

Indicators:

- Rankings and the teaching Indicators:
- Alumni who have been awarded a Nobel Prize
- Staff/Student ratio
- Reputation surveys (academics, students, employers)
- Teaching income
- Dropout rate
- Time to degree
- PhD/ undergraduate ratio

Types of research

- Based on the Characteristics, Research could be **Basic** or **Applied**
- There are **FOUR** main types
 - **Historical research** - describes what was-mostly non-obtrusive
 - **Descriptive Research**- Describes what is mostly non-obtrusive
 - **Correlation research**- Make comparison, looking for trends or tendencies
 - **Experimental Research**- Describe what will be mostly obtrusive

Why are there Universities?

- Discoveries first, and then the accurate dissemination of the discovered facts to future generations are the most fundamental purpose of a university.
- The teaching of newest available knowledge - i.e., discoveries - is what separates university learning from learning within other systems like apprenticeship, and discoveries only come from **research**.
- So do we want to measure the importance of universities unarguably?
- We should be talking, first and foremost, about researches which give birth to discoveries and inventions.

Research for University Bench-marking

- The idea of measuring the performance of one University against another is undoubtedly a great idea.
- comparative measurement of performance or quality among universities is bound to spur effective competition that will engender dedication to academics and quality delivery.
- The idea of what factors could or should form the basis for the rating of institutions of higher learning have remained inconclusive owing to varied perspectives of the various evaluating bodies.
- This explains why different bodies have different criteria for ranking.

Why Research?

- *Innovation and Development.*
- *University-Industry collaboration.*
- *Knowledge development Capacity.*
- *Fast Changing Workforce.*
- Engagement and Excellence.
- Enhanced Community building.
- Home-grown Solution for Home-grown Problems.
- Provision of Ideological Leadership.

Vision of the University

- To be a world-class University of Technology and a Centre of Excellence in training, research and service delivery.

Mission of the University

- To promote technological advancement by providing conducive environment for research, teaching and learning which engenders development of products that are technologically oriented, self reliant and relevant to society.

Core Values of FUTA

- University's Core Value with the acronym "ICARE" standing for:
- *Integrity* – Commitment to the promotion of ethical values such as credibility, honesty, hard work and dignity.
- *Creativity and Innovativeness* - Commitment to encouraging creative thinking, innovation and dynamism in the achievement of Institutional objectives.
- *Accountability* - Ensuring that the values of accountability are imbibed and practiced by every member of the community.
- *Rationality* - Over-arching commitment to always seek the best solution to issues, ensuring the satisfaction of the wider proportion of patriotic interest and efficient resources mobilization.
- Pursuit of outstanding performance, abhorring mediocrity and promoting excellence in research, teaching and service through a merit-based recruitment and nurturing of staff and students.

Trainings

- Training will enhance research capabilities of Staff which is of great importance in ranking of Universities
 - A total of 106 staff of the University are currently on various types of training outside the country
 - On fellowships, a total of 15 Academic staff are on different fellowship programmes outside the country

Linkages and collaboration

- FUTA is currently in collaboration with 19 different categories of Establishments (Universities, Research Institutes and Agencies) for research and training both within and outside the country.

Conclusion

- The place of research(quality) in benchmarking Universities across the globe cannot be underestimated. The University of Medical Sciences, Ondo cannot overlook qualitative research so as to be a force to reckon with among Universities of the world.

Recommendations

- **Funding for training** : There should be adequate provision for training in budgets
- **Collaboration**: There should be local and international collaborative research works among staff and students.
- **Self assessment**: Staff should cultivate the habit of constantly appraising themselves.
- **Motivation**: Staff should be well motivated
- **Enabling environment**: Management should provide enabling environment for research and development
- **Dissemination of Information**: Prompt dissemination of information about available opportunities and research findings in reputable outlets

Thanks for your attention

