

**INTERNATIONALISATION STRATEGY OF THE VELLORE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,  
VELLORE, INDIA  
FOR THE PERIOD 2023-2027**

Co-funded by the  
Erasmus+ Programme  
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## CONTENT:

### INTRODUCTION

Higher education internationalization is a concept is the need of the hour. The internationalization of higher education becomes stronger in view of economic globalization. Economic globalization encourages higher education to become more global and its expanding. The present state of globalization in education is also influenced by the nature of higher education. Higher education is meant to develop skills and quality teaching and learning outcomes.

#### I. CURRENT SITUATION, IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS AND GENERAL TRENDS

- Internationalization in terms of student mobility

Student mobility may not be linked only joint programmes,. Student mobility, comprises more than travelling to another country to earn degree. However it includes internship and industry oriented research and learning. Students will get an opportunity to do semester abroad but still measured with short-term cultural courses, trips, and activities.

##### **Activities:**

1. Semester Abroad Programme
  2. Semester Abroad Programme with credit transfer mode
- Internationalization in terms of academic and staff mobility
    1. Exchange of Staff and Faculty members for research and academic partnership.
    2. Short term visits for research collaboration
  - Internationalization in terms of Educational Programs
    1. International summer school for inbound and outbound students
    2. International Winter school for inbound and outbound students
    3. Tailor made thematic students internship programme for partners
  - Internationalization in terms of research, projects and events
    1. Research workshops and conferences
    2. International Research visits with partner institutions.
  - SWOT analysis of internationalization

International office will periodically analyze the international strategies and implementation, make appropriate changes based feedback from the campus academic community.

#### II. GENERAL AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- ♣ To increase international visibility and branding of the institution in general
- ♣ Leveraging through through International strategic partnerships
- ♣ Benchmarking the activities of academic community in the campus
- ♣ Mobilizing the internal resources for internationalization of the institution

- ♣ Bringing paradigm shift of contemporary learning outcomes to student experience;
- ♣ Development of strong international research partnerships

### III. MEASURES / ACTIVITIES NECESSARY TO ACHIEVE THE EXPECTED OBJECTIVES AND RESULTS

1. Periodic academic audit to ensure the implementation of internationalization strategies with micro and macro analysis group supported by the schools and centers of VIT

### IV. ESTIMATING THE IMPACT AND FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL COSTS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Funding is essential to the internationalization of higher education and needs to be aligned with the possible funding resources to ensure smooth functioning. Research and academic Investment is needed to bring more international collaboration for joint research and teaching and learning

### V. EXPECTED RESULTS AND PROGRESS INDICATORS

- ♣ Bringing more student preparedness to join with global institutions for higher education and research
- ♣ University Curriculum Internationalization
- ♣ To enhance the international profile of the University
- ♣ To strengthen research and knowledge platforms
- ♣ Diversity of Faculty and students in the campus

### VI. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE STRATEGY

A variety of stakeholders were considered in the evaluation process, including alumni students, employers, international students who were working in their host or native countries, regional authorities and innovation hubs, and local communities that would gain from the campus' internationalization.

### VII. RISKS IN THE STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

Institutions regularly recruit international faculty and students have been slow-moving to embrace the benefits of dual and joint degree programmes.

They inconsistently regard themselves while collaborating with fewer international institutions will deteriorate their brand. Requirement from students may be quite unbalanced, particularly depending on the International partners. The mobility movements in a collaboration between two institutions in very different nations could be quite unbalanced.

The focal concern for faculty is to determine how much internationalization dual and dual degrees actually bring to the university.

### ANNEX:

ANNEX I: IaH action plan