



NEED OF RESEARCH IN THE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION

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Introduction:

Research on the internationalization of higher education is high on the agenda of universities. Since the COVID-19 pandemic, the sense that research can be preventive for health issues and binding for development in the face of common problems of major social, economic and technological impact has been recovered (Li et al., 2024). Research and practice in recent two decades have trends in institutional decision making and curriculum development. Thus, the internationalization of research is encouraged to disengage us from colonial approaches and rather open the opportunity to elaborate our own contextualized research stance for diverse forms of research across nations (Tran et al., 2023).

Research as a necessary product of the university commits us to society in order to fulfill the common good, be it from the Napoleonic model of the university, the Humboldt model of the university or the business university. The theme is to join efforts so that those who have gone before us can collect their contributions; we can collaborate with our part in our earthly life and those who will come before us, whom we will never meet, will have tools so that research can be useful to them in the new challenges of the future.

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International Identification:

The research analyzes international trends in education, the educational systems of other countries, the needs of the international labor market. Always from scientific research, development and technological innovation for economic growth and technological progress. It considers the generation of new ideas and knowledge until their practical application in products, services or improved processes.

The procedure is diverse, but we focus on two ideas. The first is the Identification of strategic partners: whereby the research identifies international institutions and organizations by establishing collaborations of various kinds such as student and faculty exchanges, joint research, etc. The second is the evaluation of effectiveness whereby the research monitors and evaluates the impact of internationalization initiatives by establishing effective strategies according to multiple and common contexts.

The Mobility of Students and Academic Staff is relevant in this first numeral because it determines indicators such as: A) Percentage of outgoing (outgoing) and incoming (incoming) students. B) Length of stay. C) Geographic diversity in both students and academics. D). Student and staff exchange agreements. E) Administrative staff participation in programs (Marginson, 2023; Chyrva et al., 2023; Teichler, 2017).

Quality Improvement:

Three ideas have been identified. The first is International Benchmarking: by combining international standards with best practices of international universities. The second, Pedagogical innovation: by determining teaching and learning methodologies in accordance with the international and multicultural educational environment. The third, Curriculum development with an international perspective can formulate the design of curricula which induce students to interact in a multi-interconnected real time. Both from scientific research, development and technological innovation for the benefit of the possible services generated from the university for the community. Quality improvement is elaborated in a research curriculum which are: A) Percentage of curricula with international or cross-cultural content. B) Integration of perspectives in learning outcomes. C) Teaching and assessment methods in cross-cultural. D) Collaboration between international institutions for applied or theoretical research purposes (Clifford, 2009; Leask, 2022).

Knowledge Exchange:

this item includes two ideas. The first is the identification of joint research areas, areas of common interest are determined between institutions from different countries, thus promoting collaborative research projects for the benefit of asynchronous and synchronous communities. The second is academic mobility, thus promoting the benefits of international mobility with possible exchange programs between students and professors. Both from scientific research, development and technological innovation in implicit knowledge to tacit knowledge for the benefit of research areas and future application.

The indicators are: A). Percentage of joint publications with inter-institutional authors. B) Participation in international research networks and consortiums. C). Funded research projects with international partners. D). international visiting researchers (Beelen & Jones, 2015; Lafont et al., 2023).

Contribution to Institutionalility:

Two ideas are identified. The first is the strengthening of international identity, i.e., research on one's own institution in the context and dissemination of achievements at the international level contribute to a strong identity and reputation in higher education. The second is attracting international talent, i.e. the internationalization of research can attract students, professors and researchers from all over the world. Both, from scientific research, development and technological innovation for the exploitation of research potential in individuals or strategic alliances.

The indicators are: a) Collaboration agreements with foreign institutions B) Participation in international development initiatives and projects. C) Strategic alliances with international organizations D) Outreach and community service activities with an international dimension (Brandenburg et al.,2020).

Conclusions:

The international identification from the need for internationalization of research promotes a multicomponent approach where each of the subjects is a protagonist for a human good whether local or foreign from scientific research, development and technological innovation.



The improvement of quality from the need for internationalization of research promotes study programs to prepare students to function in intercultural environments from scientific research, development and technological innovation.

The exchange of knowledge from the need for internationalization of research promotes alliances from strategic partners around the world to enrich their programs, generate new knowledge and improve their international reputation from scientific research, development and technological innovation.

The contribution to institutionalism from the need for internationalization of research from skills such as intercultural communication, adaptability and critical thinking from scientific research, development and technological innovation.

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