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EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN QUALITY ASSURANCE, TRAINING NEEDS AND CHOICE OF STUDY DESTINATION AMONGS NIGERIAN STUDENTS IN UUM

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GHAZALIE SHAFIE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT
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2015
EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN QUALITY ASSURANCE, TRAINING NEEDS AND CHOICE OF STUDY DESTINATION AMONGS NIGERIAN STUDENTS IN UUM

BY

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A PROJECT PAPER SUBMITTED TO GHAZALIE SHAFIE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF LAW, GOVERNMENT AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES UUM IN FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF MASTER OF PUBLIC MANAGEMENT
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ABSTRACT

Several studies identified quality of education as a major criteria influencing international students’ choice of study destination. But only recently has it seems to have gain a huge momentum by emerging as a theme which involves empirical studies. However, despite such momentum previous studies do not provide sufficient evidence linking quality assurance and international student’s choice of study destination. This research work therefore presents a study of international student’s perception of higher education quality assurance practices, as well as how it affects their choice of study destination. The work examined how training needs play a role in influencing such choice also it extensively reviewed previous studies a well as model in the area of quality assurance, training needs and university choice. The work therefore, identified six dimensions of quality assurance in education: “tangibles” “competence” “attitude’ contends”; “delivery”; “and “reliability” as well as three dimensions of training needs such “occupational” “organizational” and “individual” needs hence it developed nine hypotheses to explain the relationship between quality assurance, training needs and choice of study destination using the above dimensions; the work generate the data for the study through a cross-sectional survey, the data was collected from Nigerian students in university utara Malaysia through the distribution of questionnaires, the data was analysed and interpreted through Partial Least Squares (PLS), to determine the relationship involved. In the context of this study, researcher using simple Random Sampling to identify and select the respondents Based on Krejcie and Morgan (1970), a total of 150 respondents were selected. The result supported only three of the nine hypotheses .it therefore concludes with Implications and recommendations to stimulate further studies on study destination choice by the international students from other countries.
Abstrak

Beberapa kajian telah dikenal pasti bahawa kualiti pendidikan merupakan kriteria utama yang akan mempengaruhi pilihan pelajar antarabangsa ke destinasi pengajian. Tetapi baru-baru ini ia seolah-olah memperolehi momentum yang besar berdasarkan kemunculan tema yang melibatkan kajian empirikal. Walau bagaimanapun, kajian momentum kajian sebelum ini tidak memberikan keterangan yang mencukupi yang menghubungkan jaminan kualiti dan pilihan pelajar antarabangsa ke destinasi pengajian. Oleh itu, penyelidikan ini membincangkan tentang persepsi pelajar antarabangsa terhadap amalan jaminan kualiti pendidikan yang tinggi serta bagaimana ia member kesan kepada pilihan destinasi pengajian mereka. Ia juga mengkaji bagaimana keperluan latihan memainkan peranan dalam mempengaruhi pilihan seperti yang dikaji secara meluas dalam kajian sebelum ini yang juga sebagai model dalam bidang jaminan kualiti, keperluan latihan dan pilihan universiti. Kajian ini telah mengenal pasti enam dimensi jaminan kualiti dalam pendidikan: "ketara" "kecekapan" "sikap berpendapat" "penghantaran" dan "kebolehpercayaan" serta tiga dimensi keperluan latihan seperti "pekerjaan" "organisasi" dan "individu" dan keperluan itu berkembang dalam Sembilan hipotesis untuk menerangkan tujuan penggunaan dimensi tersebut: kerja menghasilkan data untuk kajian melalui kajian rentas, data telah dikumpulkan daripada pelajar Nigeria di Universiti Utara Malaysia melalui pengedaran boring soal selidik, data telah dianalisis dan ditafsirkan melalui Partial Least Squares (PLS) untuk menentukan hubungan yang terlibat. Dalam konteks kajian ini, penyelidik menggunakan persampelan rawak mudah untuk mengenal pasti dan memilih responden berdasarkan Krejcie dan Morgan (1970), sebanyak 150 responden telah dipilih. Hasil kajian hanya disokong tiga daripada Sembilan hipotesis. Oleh itu, dapat disimpulkan bahawa implikasi dan cadangan adalah untuk merangsang kajian selanjutnya mengenai destinasi pilihan oleh pelajar-pelajar dari negara yang lain.
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All praise and adoration is due to Allah the creator of the Universe, WHOM alone all help and forgiveness are sought from. We seek refuge in HIM from the evil concealed by our souls and the repercussion of our misdeeds. For whomever HE guides shall never be ledastray, and whoever Allah leads astray will never find guidance. I bear witness there is no God but Allah, alone without any partners, and I bear witness that Muhammad is His servant and His Messenger.

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<tr>
<td>APRF</td>
<td>Accreditation Penal Report Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVE</td>
<td>Average Variance Extracted</td>
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<tr>
<td>BMAS</td>
<td>Benchmark Minimum Academic Standard</td>
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<tr>
<td>DQA</td>
<td>Department of Quality Assurance</td>
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<td>EFQM</td>
<td>European Foundation of Quality Management</td>
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<td>F2</td>
<td>Effect size</td>
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<td>FGN</td>
<td>Federal Government of Nigeria</td>
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<td>GOF</td>
<td>Goodness of Fit</td>
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<td>ISO</td>
<td>International Standard Organization</td>
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<td>MAP</td>
<td>Manual of Accreditation Procedure</td>
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<td>MLA</td>
<td>Monitoring of Learning Achievement</td>
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<td>Malaysia Qualification Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>NUC</td>
<td>National University Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>NUS</td>
<td>Nigerian University System</td>
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<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>PEF</td>
<td>Program Evaluation Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAPA</td>
<td>Situation and Policy Analysis</td>
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<td>SERPERF</td>
<td>Service Performances</td>
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<td>SERVQUAL</td>
<td>Service Quality</td>
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<td>SSF</td>
<td>Self Study Form</td>
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<td>UM</td>
<td>University Malaya</td>
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<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nation International Children Emergency Fund</td>
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CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.0: BACKGROUND OF STUDY

It is believed generally that higher education is a fundamental and vital ingredient for the establishment of a enlightensociety and the advancement of manpower all over the world (Onasanya, 2005), the above conception is informed by the fact that skills and expertise constitute the most significant tools for economic development which can be acquire through training, learning and knowledge accumulation, hence educational institution stand out as the most effective instrument for human capital development in the contemporary time (Nwagwu, 2002).

To this end, the importance of education in human resources development cannot be over-emphasize, because as rightly observed by Okebukola (2008), training plays a significant role both at the organizational and at individual levels, this is because, the general consensus among human resource experts is that both organization and individuals should develop simultaneously for their survival and attainment of the collective goals (Onasanya, 2005). Similarly, Okebukola (2012), assert that the most important factor in determining the rate of development in a given state is the proportion of eligible population who have access to quality education as well as the vibrancy and effectiveness of the training institutions available. Against the above background, one of the major components of good training institution is its capacity of meeting client prerequisites and fulfillments. As per Berry and Parasuraman (1992), the key achievement of an administration
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