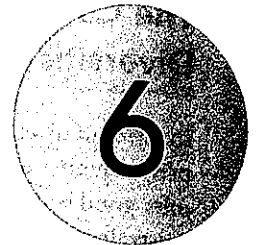


International Experience in Higher Education Management



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Introduction

This chapter will discuss the various factors leading to the coexistence of the public and private HEIs in countries regionally. In many of these countries, the emergence of private HEIs was mainly due to the increased demand for higher education much faster than the public HEI system could cope with. The reduction of funds and other resources in some of these countries resulted in the great shortage of the required infrastructures, and financial and human resources to match the rapidly increasing demand, thus furthering the expansion of the private higher education in the region. To fill the gap between supply and demand for higher education private entrepreneurs, philanthropists and social enterprises found new opportunities to set up private higher education institutions for profit as well as not for profit.

Takechiko (2012) in summarizing the volatility of public and private higher education sector has perceptively described it as a trilemma – a situation where three irreconcilable factors coexist. It may be possible, he says, to balance two out of three but the third refuses to fit. In higher education the three factors are as follows: (1) Maintaining standards; (2) Equalizing opportunities; (3) Keeping the fiscal burden on the state to a sustainable level.

Bearing these three factors in mind, the higher education systems in the selected 5 countries were analyzed in terms of (1) The current mix of public and private HEIs; (2) Maintaining standards (Quality Assurance); (3) Equalizing opportunities (Equity and Access); and (4) Managing the fiscal burden on the state (Funding). The five selected countries are: Japan, South Korea, Philippines, Indonesia and Australia.