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| Nota di contenuto | Contents; Foreword; Part I: Discussion Paper: The Evolving Regulatory Context for Private Education in Emerging Economies; TABLE 2.1 Private and Public Universities in Africa, Various Countries; BOX 3.1 Registering a Private School; BOX 3.2 Curriculum Controls in Vietnam; BOX 4.1 Examples of University Establishment Processes in Three African Countries; BOX 4.2 Pakistan: A Supportive Framework for Private Tertiary Education Institutions; BOX 5.1 Micro-Credit Facilities for Education; Part II: Country Case Studies; TABLE 11.2 Student Intake, Enrollment, and Output TABLE 11.1 Number of Universities, University Colleges, Foreign Branch Campuses, and Colleges TABLE 11.4 Faculty; TABLE 11.5 International Students; TABLE 11.3 Student Intake, Enrollment, and Output, By Level of Studies |
| Sommario/riassunto | Governments around the world, and particularly those in developing countries, face significant educational challenges. Despite progress in raising education enrollments at the basic education level, much remains to be done. Today, about 77 million children in developing countries are not in school, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. Higher education participation rates remain low in many |

developing countries, and public higher education institutions (HEIs) struggle to absorb growing numbers of secondary school graduates. Public universities face ongoing challenges, including a
