

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910782865803321
Titolo	The evolving regulatory context for private education in emerging economies : : discussion paper and case studies / / International Colloquium on Private Education
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : World Bank, , c2009
ISBN	1-281-95978-2 9786611959784 0-8213-7779-5
Descrizione fisica	vi, 65 pages ; ; 26 cm
Collana	Africa human development series World Bank working paper ; ; no. 154
Classificazione	81.12
Disciplina	379.2
Soggetti	Privatization in education - Developing countries Private schools - Government policy - Developing countries
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 25).
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

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