Institute of Leadership
Quality Management (iLQAM)
Universiti Teknologi MARA

“Challenges to Higher
Education Globally”

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✍ For every person who wants to
   teach there are approximately
   thirty people who don’t want to
   learn -- much

W. C. Sellar & R. J. Yeatman
1. Introduction
2. Trends in Higher Education
3. Challenges
4. The Next Step
5. Strategic Capabilities
6. Closing Remarks
1.1 RAPIDLY CHANGING WORLD

- Our world is changing rapidly due to the changes in technology, values, culture, world view as well as in the way we compete and use our resources
- Massification of University Education from being elitist due to increasing demand and societal expectations
- Need to react with greater speed than others, and more importantly, need to possess a proactive attitude in all our endeavours
- Getting out of obsolete paradigms and become complacent and oblivious to these changes

1.2 MISSION OF THE UNIVERSITY

1) To educate highly relevant graduates to meet national developmental needs
2) To provide opportunities for higher learning and for learning throughout life or “lifelong learning”;
3) To advance, create and disseminate knowledge through research and publication;
4) To help understand, interpret, preserve, enhance, promote and disseminate national cultures; and
1) To help protect and enhance positive societal values.

1.3 GLOBALISATION AND DEMAND FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

• Globalisation refers to the flow of people, culture, ideas, values, knowledge, technology, and trade across borders facilitating a more interconnected and interdependent world.

• Thus, current trends indicate the beginning of an unprecedented demand for and a great diversification in higher education, and increased awareness of its importance for socio-economic development.

2.0 TRENDS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

[Images of different institutions]
2.1 ALTERNATIVE AND COMPLEMENTARY DELIVERY SYSTEMS

- Campus Universities: Single or dual mode
- Open and Distance Learning: Blended Approach
- Virtual Universities
- Technology-mediated delivery: e-learning & mobile learning
- Offshore campuses

2.2 INCREASINGLY COMPETITIVE ENVIRONMENT

- Growing role of private sector providers
- Increasing number of off-shore campuses with higher education becoming borderless
- Consumers are becoming more informed and value-conscious; moving towards “learner centredness”
- Declared intentions of some countries to be educational hubs in attracting international students
2.3 ACCREDITATION AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

- Demand for accreditation and quality assurance has increased globally
- Need to develop quality assurance systems & accreditation
- Focus attention on academic standards and improvement on the roles of universities in society and in the global academic world

2.4 INCREASING EMPHASIS ON LIFELONG LEARNING

- An important agenda in the human capital development of all nations for global competition and trade
- Continue enhancing awareness of open learning
- Promoting a culture of lifelong learning and e-learning
- Leveraging on ICT
3.0 CHALLENGES

3.1 FUNDING

- Lessening of public spending in higher education with relatively scarce resources
- Increasing importance of private education provides; issues of profit and quality education
3.2 ACCESSIBILITY

- Inadequate places in higher education institutions and affordability
- Need to bridge the gap between the have and have not: Digital, knowledge, wealth etc

3.3 NEED FOR QUALITY EDUCATION

- Quality of teaching giving greater emphasis on student’s needs
- Quality of research/publication
- Quality of support services
3.4 LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

• Professionalism within the university at all levels
• Greater autonomy for ensuring efficiency and flexibility
• Greater accountability for public sector universities as the public is the most important stakeholder

Leadership and learning are indispensable to each other
J. F. Kennedy

3.5 MEETING THE NEEDS OF LEARNERS

• Relevance of programmes: Updating of academic programmes to meet industry needs
• Employability of graduates has become crucial
4.0 THE NEXT STEP FOR MALAYSIAN UNIVERSITIES

4.1 HOW DO WE RESPOND TO THESE CHALLENGES?

1. Faculty development: Capacity building in teaching and research must be given top priority
2. Local and international collaborations and networking
3. Organisational and managerial capability: Open institutions with strong performance culture, autonomy and academic freedom
4.1 HOW DO WE RESPOND TO THESE CHALLENGES? (Contd.)

4. Cultural capability: A global engagement based on self-identity, curiosity about others, imagination, initiatives and opportunism
5. Curriculum development: How can curriculum be more relevant?
6. Communications capability: ICT and languages
7. Soft skills development: Employability of graduates

4.2 STRATEGIC CAPABILITY

1. Selecting of “academic and university leaders”: very critical
2. Role models and leading by example
3. Strong and visionary leadership
4. Inculcating “Shared Values” amongst university staff
5. Branding and managing public perceptions
4.3 DRIVE TOWARDS WORLD-CLASS UNIVERSITIES

- University ranking is perceived to be important
- Quest for world-class university and education becomes an important priority in the Government Policy initiative
- Benchmark of excellence
  - Excellence in research
  - Academic freedom
  - Governance of institution
  - Adequate funding to support research and teaching

5.0 CLOSING REMARKS
Institutional Mission: What is our role?

Good teaching is one-fourth preparation and three-fourth theater

Gail Godwin

IN WHATEVER WE CHOOSE TO DO...

• Stay focused
• Give our best
• Continue to learn and improve
• Culture of excellence
The mediocre teacher tells. The good teacher explains. The superior teacher demonstrates. The great teacher inspires

William A. Ward

THANK YOU