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Public-Private university development Partnership of Higher Education in Bangladesh

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Abstract

The main goal of these study Public-Private university development Partnership of Higher Education in Bangladesh And Public private partnerships (PPPs) and university industry linkages (UILs) in greater education offer manageable for overcoming some of the indispensable challenges and for developing the higher schooling subsector in Bangladesh. Given the government's restricted finances allocation to the greater education subsector, promoting PPPs and UILs are crucial to amplify get entry to of greater education, improve higher education programs in responding to the country's needs, and enhance effectiveness of management and administration. The public universities currently have few links with the labor market, and as a result path offerings and contents are poor in supplying graduates with information and expertise sought via the labor market. The private universities tend to meet temporary training demands, even though they are extra responsive to labor market indicators also in this article we study the problem facing the higher education and Research Objectives Literature Review, Theoretical and the end of this article we given some recommendation and summarize the conclusion

Keywords: Development, University, Higher Education, Public-Private and Partnership

1.0 Introduction

Public-Private Partnerships this chapter is primarily based on international ride with PPPs and the present day PPP ride of Bangladesh. It describes what a PPP is and how they should be applicable for higher education and the Public-Private Partnership. A PPP is generally described as a public birthday party (ministry, government agency, etc.) getting into into a long-term performance-based contract with a private party concerning the transport of a unique agreed-upon service. A PPP is characterized as being a way of

organizing a project, e.g., allocating risk in a most useful way between the public and private companions to achieve efficiency and/or pleasant improvement. Definitions of PPPs vary, however they normally share several features. It is a formal relationship between partners, most regularly in the structure of contracts, with defined effects for a specific period of time. It does not count whether the non-state partner is profit-oriented, philanthropic, faith-based, or community-based, but all PPPs incorporate an issue of risk sharing between the public and non-state sectors. The public area accomplice defines the scope of business, targets, and outputs, and the non-state companion gives you them, based on built-in incentives. PPPs can be distinguished from privatization, with the latter involving a everlasting switch of control from the public sector to the personal sector, whilst the foremost intention of PPPs is to promote improvements in the financing and provision of services without altering the balance of manipulate of one over the other. In Bangladesh, PPPs have been used seeing that the 1990s as a capability to finance large infrastructure projects. Since the adoption of the PPP coverage in 1996, about 50 initiatives in telecommunication, energy plants, land ports, and different bodily infrastructure initiatives have been correctly carried out to date. Surprisingly, one of the very first PPP tasks was in the data and conversation technology sector the Railway Reservation and Ticketing System, which used to be initiated in FY1993–1994 First developed by Techno haven and later managed with the aid of Daffodil, the task was once a principal success, increasing revenues by extra than 130% in eight years, cutting staff by half, and increasing productiveness via 200% (Bangladesh Enterprise Institute, July 2010). After the success of this project, telecom operators developed utility bill fee systems in 2008. The most sizable current success has been the Custom House Automation Project in Chittagong in 2008. The Custom House Automation Project in Dhaka has also been undertaken by using DCCI and DataSoft. It promises to double income in two years; reduce price of doing business through at least 70%; retailer customs processing time via 80%; enable precise monitoring of worldwide and domestic prices; and ensure accountability, transparency, auditability, etc. In addition to support from the personal sector, public cash like the Equity and Entrepreneurship Fund operated by using Bangladesh Bank are reachable to nurture and increase investments in two promising sectors: software program and food processing and agro based industry.

1.1 Problem statement

Bangladesh has 34 public universities, 60 private universities, over 2,000 degree colleges and institutes affiliated to National University, 2 international universities, and many other technical and professional HEIs. In accordance with the increased numbers of private universities, enrolment in the private universities has grown significantly. Despite the recent expansion, higher education enrolment rates remain very low as a whole. About 7% of the eligible age cohort continues to higher education, far lower than India's 12%. There is also a tremendous regional imbalance. Most of the 90 universities are concentrated in a few locations: 53 (59%) are in the capital Dhaka and 10 (11%) are in Chittagong, with the remaining 27 (30%) spread over 15 of the 64 districts. The rapid quantitative expansion reportedly has come with deteriorating quality and lack of relevance of higher education as the result, which is causing a growing concern. Young public and private universities, regional universities, and particularly the vast number of colleges under National University

There is an increasing demand for admission to HEIs, particularly in public universities. The public universities cannot cope with such demand, as they cannot expand at the required rate due to financial constraints and lack of faculty, space, laboratories, libraries, and other essential facilities. Private universities are interested, rather too eager, to expand, but generally at the cost of quality. National University colleges provide another option for admission seekers, but most of them are of low quality

1.2 Research Objectives

- To improve quality and relevance of higher education for the Public–Private
- To determine Public–Private Partnerships to Challenges in Higher Education
- To identify the amount spent on higher education for Public-Private universities by Government of Bangladesh

2.0 Literature Review

2.1 The Role of Higher Education as a Driver for Development

Public–private partnership in schooling provision: a review Education provision is vital in any country's development. This being a fact, its provision has been going through quite a few challenges, both in creating and developed countries. In late 2000s and early 2010s developed countries' training institutions commenced struggling to address the task of authority's price range cuts for education. Education finances cuts are now universal: governments throughout the world have been doing this for quite some time now (Awidi 2014). For example, due to the latest Global Economic and Financial In the world understanding economy, higher training has a vital function in nurturing human capital. It promotes financial growth, leads social transformation, and finds solutions to national development challenges. Major challenges for greater training development are: (i) constrained get right of entry to despite the current expansion, (ii) regional imbalance, (iii) questionable best and relevance to the job market and country wide development priorities, and (iv) insufficient financing and governance arrangements

2.2 Public–Private Partnerships in Higher Education in Bangladesh

PPPs are a vital tool for training development, exceptional improvement, and efficiency (value for money). Further, a PPP can be a promotional device for reform, and can assist reform a area like greater education, however not be used for reform itself. In a PPP contract and tender, the personal celebration will ask the public party how matters are executed and how they may want to be achieved in a greater modern and efficient way. Because a PPP is structured as an organizational model, it requires the public celebration to define the way things are completed today, rethink, and be open toward how it can be completed differently in the future. It also requires the public sector to outline its wants and expected service requirements for the personal party. Typical expectations of a profitable PPP include (i) better quality of higher training (to compete better in a world pushed through knowledge); (ii) government certification of higher education; (iii) greater environment friendly use of resources; (iv) development of competencies; (v) utilization of information of both public and non-public sectors to boost higher education; (vi) budget safety

2.3 Considerations in the Case of Bangladesh

One criticism of UBIs from worldwide lessons realized is a one-sided understanding transfer from university to business. It shall be saved in thinking that the success of UBIs strongly relies upon on mutual exchange and cooperation between government, universities, and the private sector. 165. Bangladesh's public universities (which this chapter mostly relates to) have considerably much less lookup activity. They face challenges in regards to teachers' technical capacity. Current public universities want to overcome these challenges to be capable to contribute to the information switch to the incubates. It is a quintessential precondition for making the UBI fulfils its purpose. It represents challenges in designing the incubator, no longer only to make the incubator serve the purpose, however additionally to make it contribute to addressing these challenges in the course of its operations. 166. The authorities has a fundamental role to play in usually strengthening HEIs, mainly in respect to the strengthening of faculty capacities and putting pleasant assurance systems in place, such as the counselled linkages to and cooperation with fairly credible international universities.

2.4 Incubators in Bangladesh Public Universities

A UBI's stakeholders make contributions to its improvement in a variety of ways: (i) University: infrastructure (as section of the public-private partnership), and interdisciplinary assist group of school and researchers. (ii) Incubates innovative wondering and innovation, and remarks of classes realized to university school and researchers on applying research results in practice. (iii) Well-established agencies (outside the university): Financial assist (sponsorships, research assignments to university); publicity and perception into the industry; internships for students; and mentoring of incubates. (iv) Government: development of the HEIs as recommended in the present report, and development of a coverage and criminal framework securing a conducive commercial enterprise environment (v) Public sector: make contributions brazenly to public-private innovation processes, and share expertise and challenges the public area faces so the personal quarter can better contribute to development solutions.

Table 1: Number of Students Enrolled in First Year of Public and Private Universities

Year	No. Students Passed HSC Exam	No. Students Enrolled in Public Universities	No. Students Enrolled in Private Universities	Total No. Students enrolled in Public and Private Universities	% of HSC Passed Students Enrolled in First Year of University
2011	344,485	29,565	52,161	81,726	23.7
2018	416,987	31,598	62,826	94,424 (+15%)	22.6
2019	450,254	40,807	69,535	11, 0342 (+17%)	24.5
2020	567,940	35,783	81,430	11, 7213 (+6%)	20.6

2.5 Current Higher Education Financing

Less than 10% of public university sources are self-generated. Public universities spend around 95% for recurrent costs (staff salaries, sponsored dormitories and food, etc.) and much less than 5% on research activities. The public universities in Bangladesh are almost absolutely funded by using the nation and the annual allocation for revenue assembly habitual expenditure in FY2013 is BDT12, 480,000,000. This is far

quick of meeting the minimum requirement. Unfortunately, there is every now and then misuse even of these inadequate funds. The government is encouraging public universities to generate their very own income thru enhancement of pupil fees or other innovative means. The effects are no longer encouraging and The authorities additionally give development dollars to the public universities, but the quantity is small. For example, the complete development finances allocation to all public universities used to be BDT5, 261,300,000 in FY2012. Allocation to greater education in the national price range is inadequate and still very low. This subsector constitutes only about 0.17% of GDP, whilst for education as a whole the share is a meagre 2.03% (compared with 4.00% in India). The authorities have no obligation to finance private universities. These are initially run with funds from sponsors and later are wholly structured on student charges and different charges. Many sponsors are reluctant to invest in creating their campuses and improving laboratory and library facilities. There is very little money for research, and many universities have minimal or no allocation for lookup at all.

3.0 Theoretical framework

The paper develops a theoretical framework for the empirical analysis of PPP in strategic research. It explores three theoretical perspectives, namely transaction cost economics, innovation economics and economic geography. Transaction cost economics deal with coordination, control, governance, and regulation, with hierarchy in cooperation relations, with trust, opportunistic behaviour, and the absorptive capacities of the partners. Innovation economics can be applied for analysing the kind of innovation processes, the openness of innovation, knowledge generation and exploitation processes, the role of human resources, and market orientation. Economic geography, finally, brings in the perspective of spatial and cultural proximity in exchange processes, the role of embeddedness, and the kind of knowledge which is relevant for face-to-face contacts.

4.0 Recommendation

It is recommended that Bangladesh governments ought to maintain up with the tempo of partnerships with the non-public area in a variety of sectors of the economy. It is hoped that as soon as solid infrastructure for power, public transportation and water is in place, the economic environment would be appealing for traders in tertiary education

Also, it is recommended that public and private universities start to forge linkages and collaborative efforts. This is in line with the current directive with the aid of the National Universities Commission (NUC) setting newly licensed private universities underneath mentorship of older installed public universities. When universities, irrespective of status, commence to relate as equals and collaborate on mutual areas such as research, school improvement and technology transfer, among others.

5.0 Conclusion

This paper aimed at examining the of public private partnership in Bangladesh higher Education institutions on access to and quality of education provided. It gathered data from published secondary academic sources as well as from primary documents from TCU and some private higher learning institutions Higher education establishments are more and more struggling to grant a first-class training while keeping up with the challenges of deferred maintenance. This is hard towards the backdrop of mark downs in nation funding

and limited urge for food for in addition tuition increases which have an effect on the scholar wallet. Campus real estate operations, renovation (particularly of complex structures and non-core facilities) and improvement wants can distract campus management from these fundamental challenges. Now, establishments have the possibility to decrease their direct role in these non-core features via partnership. It has more significantly helped reduce gender gap in student enrolment as private higher learning institutions enrol a higher proportion of female student than the public institutions.

6.0 Future Scope

The area of this scope in Bangladesh The government can give to increase incentives to the investors. Incentives for UILs and incubators or innovation labs should also be included.

The following preparations are needed for future scope

- Clarify scope within which MOE is prepared to work with PPP and university industry linkages
- Clarify current conditions:

Identify which tasks are currently assigned to the government, and which tasks could be handled by the private sector. And Identify the amount spent on higher education by the Government of Bangladesh. Measure the price per student for expenses benefiting quality of education (quality of program, learning environment, and teachers Also Clarify the current amount spent on university buildings and the quality standard of the buildings.

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