



*Measuring the Challenges of Quality Education in Private Universities
Case study in AL-Hadbaa University\Mosul*

Mudher H. Saleh

modhar_hamed@uomosul.edu.iq

Mosul University –MIS Dep.

Ali J. Shlash

ali_jasim@uomosul.edu.iq

Mosul University –MIS Dep.

Ali S. Ali

ali_samir@uomosul.edu.iq

Yazen N. Mahmood

yazen.nafi@gmail.com

Knowledge University– Administration Dep.

Abstract

In the recent years, education in Iraq was heading to the private education, so many colleges and universities were established in different cities. According to that, the students started to prefer the best university that has facility in procedure and that effects on education in Iraq.

This study aims to find the quality of education in private universities, and how the private universities effect on the education.

The information has been gathered using questionnaire survey among the employees and teaching staffs of (AL-Hadbaa University), 40 questionnaires have been obtained out of 45 respondents, and data have been collected and analyzed. After data analyzing, significant results of both dependent and independent variables have been gotten. Thus, we can find out the idea of the effecting of challenge of educational quality in private universities.

1. Introduction:

1.1 Research Problem:

The problem of the research is to identify how the university deals with the challenge of quality education. Therefore, the research problem is: how the challenge of quality education affects in private universities?

1.2 Objectives and Procedure:

- 1- To examine the relationship between the quality education in private university and the challenge.
- 2-To answer research's questions, test the hypothesis, show the value of the relationship between quality and educational outcomes.
- 3- To present a theoretical background of the quality education.

1.3 Research Hypotheses:

According to the research problem and importance, this study specified the basic hypothesis as below:



1: The Equality of education opportunities is affecting on Quality Education.

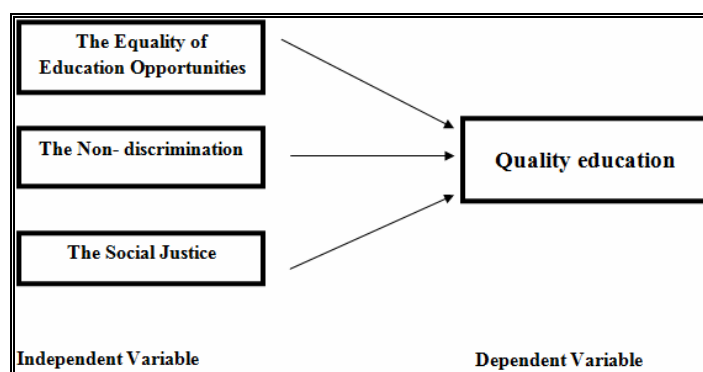
2: The Non- discrimination is affecting on Quality Education.

3: The Social justice is affecting on Quality Education.

1.4 Research Methods:

This research uses qualitative approaches on both primary and secondary data by using (SPSS) program. The primary data were questionnaires obtained from employees and lecturers of the Universities, while the secondary data were collected from books, journals, and websites.

1.5 Conceptual Framework:



2. Theoretical Background:

2.1 The Importance of Education

Many researchers wrote about investment in education, like (the World Bank, 1994) which focused on supporting this orientation to increase the quality of high education in the country. Psacharopoulos & Patrinos(2002), indicated that this sort of investment is small to be investing the capital, with a gap that there is no Migration between the micro and macro in education return. In 2015, UK Universities increased the investment in education to achieve high quality education and to compete with other foreign universities. While Hamalian & Sfeir (2017), mentioned that the government should involve the entrepreneurs in this kind of investment to achieve and increase support, continue, and benefit for all. Winthrop & other(2013) agreed with this kind of investment, because it helps for corporation between the stakeholders to improve the education in efficient and active way. Dolkart (2015) clarified that investment market in education provides many opportunities and in the same time improves the skills of people who looking for job.

According to Psacharopoulos (1995), the investment in education can be defined as a spending money during academic year while students still



in school, and use the benefits to improve the graduates lives. So, the World Bank (2012, 1) made a strategy for 2020 to improve learning in all countries; and to achieve that propose, the bank suggested three core objects:

- 1- Investing early : learning basic skill at a young age helps to keep these skills and information in life-time.
- 2- Investing smartly: it focuses on skills, learning, developing, and that why its results are more effective and useful than other investments.
- 3- Investing for all: this point focuses on girls and people who haven't educated in their childhood.

The reason behind the big interesting of education and learning in previous study and the World Bank study is the benefit of education and its impact for graduates to find jobs and works, and on their lives.

London Economics(2005,3) listed these benefits and divided them into five points:

1-The benefit accruing to individual: three benefits can be attained by the individual; First, people like to practice in markets to show their skills and to acquire a new skill; Second, people find more opportunities in life; Third, people who have high skills can make higher salary than others.

2-Benefits for firms: The firms can take moral benefits, they are called spillover effect which means that worker who don't have high skills can learn by imitation and developing himself from the other workers in firm.

3-Benefits for the macro economy: The effect of primary, secondary, and high level education on macro economy is very important, especially in developing countries, because it makes their student more skillful and helps to develop the country.

4-Other externalities: Sometimes, education makes an external effect that affected on people more than internal effect, one of these effects is called social cohesion, which means stable political situation and safely/secure environment for investment.

5-Quality of education: Quality is affecting on the education, Global Education Monitoring Report(2005,1), argued that quality has an impact on non-cognitive skills ,which means the managers not only depend on their skills in their work, but they also need honesty, reliability, determination and personal activity.

2.2 Investment in Education

Investment in education takes marketplace in business, because it is great opportunities and raised the growth of domestic economic, so there



are factors which make investors interested to this sector, some of these factors are (Nishith Desai Associates,2016,1):

1- Expected Growth in the Market's Size: many investors are interested in the education marketplace because the profits rise every year, and the main reason behind this interesting is increased turnout of the foreign investor on this kind of investment and the high profits achieved.

2- Scalable Investment: the limited ability of government for developing and modernizing education sector makes parents choosing private colleges and universities to provide good education for their children for what these places offering of modern models, tools, and services comparing with public sector.

3- **Migration to Quality:** the private sector focuses on the quality in education, thus the students prefer high quality private education sector.

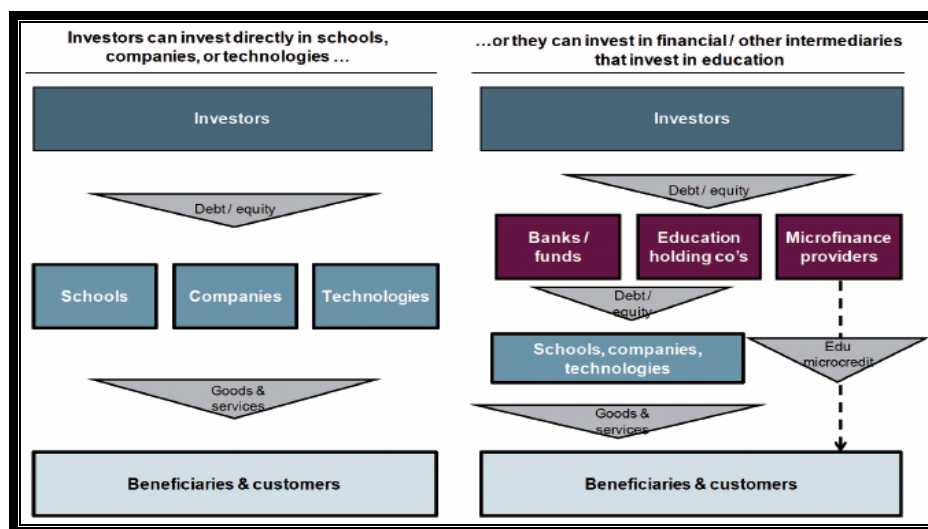
So, investment in education takes many shapes, it includes thus technology, people, service, and infrastructure. According to(D. Capital partner company,2013,15) there are four types of investment in education:

1-**School infrastructure investments:** this kind of investment is the most famous kind, because it is easy in building, an improvement, and measuring the results. It needs some programs and supporting from humanitarian organizations.

2-**Investments in people:** this investment focuses on student loan programs, training programs for teachers, and career training. All investments in these subjects are helping the developing countries.

3-**Investments in technology and services models:** it includes education program, e-learning like YouTube, this leads to reduce the cost of education and lets everyone studying from far place with less cost.

4-**Educational ecosystem:** the goal of this kind of investment is to make sure providing support for educational sector through rating program and support broader ecosystem to improve public education. And about how to use these kinds of investment in a useful way, (D. Capital partner company) mentioned two types of channels as shown in the figure:



Figure(1) : investment channels in the educational sector

Source: D. Capital partner company,2013,Impact Investing in Education: An Overview of the Current Landscape, p16.

According to the figure(1) above, the investors can take two ways for investment depending on how much the profit they want, and to which level of risk they can take. First channel is taken when the investor decides direct investment with any partners in the investment project, but the risks are high. Second channel is taken when the investor decides to not take high risk and accepts partners to reduce the impact on the quality education.

2.3 The Challenge Factors

According to Moumné&Saudemont (2015), there are challenge effects of private education which impact on the teaching process:

1- **Equality of education opportunities:** the private universities put high fees with no control or order or rule from the government decides how much the fee is, and that makes many students can't go to this university, or buy the books from different and unsupported sources.

2- **Non- discrimination:**

The private university creates differentiation between the students in terms of material and social levels, and this leads to appear different levels of students in university.

3- **Social justice:**

The privatization affects badly in the education, there is clear distinction is made by the administration of private universities for the students who don't have any relationship with anyone inside the university.



3. Data collection and Analysis

3.1 Data collection:

The research was undertaken among random sample of staff in private university. The primary data were collected from questionnaires which distributed on employees and lecturers. 45 questionnaires have been distributed, 40 were obtained only. An examination of the relationship between education Quality and private university were based on three factors, and five items were used (strong agree, agree, disagree, natural disagree, strong disagree).

Convenience sampling had been applied with various analytical tools such as regression analysis is applied to test the proposed hypotheses using SPSS and Excel.

3.2 Data Analysis:

Findings of respondents profiles are illustrated in table(1)below which shows the Demographical Data.

Table (1) Demographical Data

Factors	Factors	Percentage
Gender	Male	88%
	Female	12%
Age	Below 25	2%
	26 – 35	26%
	36-46	45%
	Above 46	27%
Education	Bachelor Degree	22%
	Master Degree	56%
	Doctorate Degree	22%

Source: by researcher

3.3 Multiple Regressions:

These research studies summarize the regression analysis results in table (4) below:

Table (2) Regression Analysis Result

R Square	0.583
Significant value	0.041

Source: by Researchers

In order to check dependency of quality education on perception, multiple regression analysis was done. ($R^2 = 0.583$), this suggests that 58% of the variance factors can be explained. The significant value is (0.041), so the first hypothesis is supported. It means 59% change occurring in dependent variable due to independent variable.

**Table (3) Correlation Analysis Result**

In depended Variable	Measuring Factors
Dependent	
Customer Satisfaction	0.567*

*p < (0.05)

n=100

In order to check dependency of customer satisfaction on perception, multiple regression analysis was done. ($R^s=0.567$), this suggests that of the variance of factors can be explained.

Table (4) Coefficients (a)

Standardized coefficient	Beta	P
The Equality of education opportunities	0.254	.039*
The Non- discrimination	0.017	.058 ^{N.S}
The Social justice	0.188	.041*

Source: created by Researchers

*P<0.05

N.S= Not Significant

Dependent Variable:

Coefficient values indicate if independent variable is increased by one unit dependent variable shall change by reported value.

Beta indicates that when (Beta = 0.254) of the equality of education opportunities is significant and positive, it supports hypothesis 1, when (Beta = 0.017) of the non- discrimination is not significant and negative, it does not support hypothesis 2, and when (Beta = 0.188) of the social justice is significant and positive, it supports hypothesis 3.

4.Conclusion

- 1- The private education has many advantages in students' teaching, because it offers many choices for them.
- 2- The private education reduces the pressure of high number of students in the state universities.
- 3- The quality education in private university offers opportunities for students to learn from lecturers of different countries.
- 4- It offers many opportunities for the master degree graduates to teach and get experience.
- 5- In the equality of education opportunities in private university, the fees are programmed to be paid in three or four premiums in the study year, so there is no problem with the students in this matter.



- 6- In the non- discrimination, the university has problem with dealing the students, because some students affect in the community as reflection of his father, relevant job, or function. Therefore, the lecturers and the board of university treat them in better way differ from other students in marks, exams or absence in lectures.
- 7- In the social justice, according to the result, the universities have strict laws in this subject, there is no different dealings between normal students and the students having relationship with lecturers or with any person in the university board, they are all equal in the exams and absence in lectures .

References:

1. D. Capital partner company,2013, Impact Investing in Education: An Overview of the CurrentLandscape, www.opensocietyfoundations.org.
2. Dolkart, Caitlin, 2015, The Impact of Private Investment in Education in Sub-Saharan Africa ,www.dalberg.com.
3. EFAGlobal Education Monitoring Report,2005,<http://unesdoc.unesco.org>.
4. Hamalian, Marc-Albert, Sfeir, Ramy, 2017,Investment opportunities in the GCC education sector: Four plays for private equity and strategic investors, www.strategyand.pwc.com.
5. Londoneconomics,2005,the returns to various types of investment in education and training, www.londoneconomics.co.uk.
6. Moumné , Rolla &Saudemont, charlotto, 2015, overview of the role of private providers in education in light of the existing international legal framework , <http://unesdoc.unesco.org>.
7. Nishith Desai Associates, 2016, Investment in Education Sector, <http://www.nishithdesai.com>.
8. Psacharopoulos ,George ,Patrinos, Harry Anthony ,2002 , Returns to Investment in Education: A Further Update, <http://documents.worldbank.org>.
9. Psacharopoulos, George, 1995, the profitability of investment in education concepts and methods, www.commddev.org .
10. The world bank,1994, higher education–the lessons of experience,<http://siteresources.worldbank.org>.
11. The world bank,2012, World Bank Education Sector Strategy 2020: learning for all,<http://siteresources.worldbank.org>.
12. Universities UK,2015, Why invest in universities, www.universitiesuk.ac.uk.
13. Winthrop,Rebecca& Others, 2013, investment in global education: a strategic imperative for business,www.brookings.edu.