

Governance in Private (Foundation) Universities in Turkey

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Short Resume:

Professor of Mechanical Engineering

Former vice rector of Boğaziçi Univ- a public univ.

Former member of YÖK (CHE)

Member of EUA Inst Eval Prog...

Private HE in general :

access provision (absorbing extra demand; low infrastructure costs, little investment, attract as many as possible; low level of selectivity)

elite provision (high level of selectivity)

in Turkey:

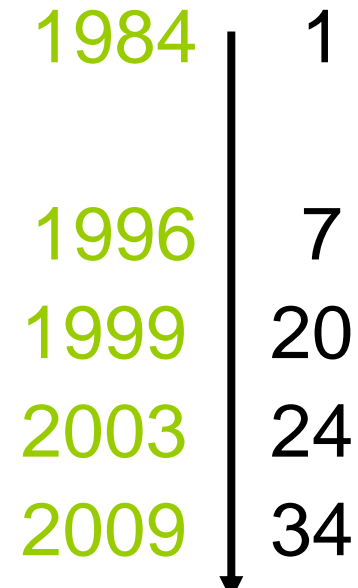
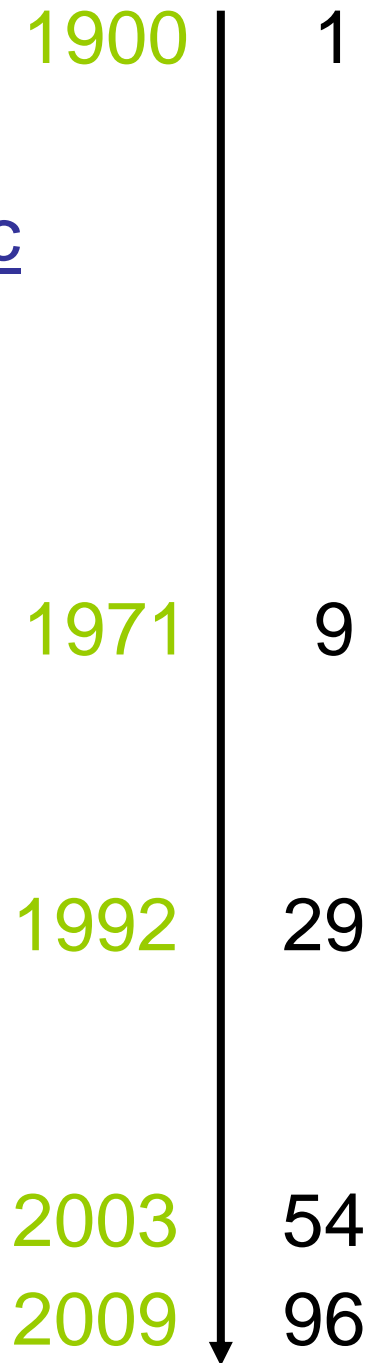
Although some admit students who are denied entry into public univ's, considering students with full scholarships,

more elite than access... (?)

Number of universities

public

private



General contrasts (3) state, private

Capacity/ competition low, high

Survival problem unreal, very real

Management responsibilities below*, above

Governance collegial*, managerial

Executive Board of the Foundation

Board of Trustees



Rector



Senate – Univ Exec. Board

Faculty Boards

Departments

Institutional Autonomy:

radically more on paper... salaries, tuition, budget...
but remember the defn: “absence of dependence
upon a single or narrow base of support !!”

to have it or to be able to use it?: selection/dismissal
of staff; deciding on R. priorities; borrowing funds...

Accountability – Transparency

to public nearly zero.. annual inspections
inconsequential...transparency avoided not to expose
shortcomings... advertisements

Quality

an issue as long as it helps institutions to promote
themselves immediately...

Conclusion:

Private (Foundation) Universities
are more stable, flexible, autonomous
but

suffer from micro-management and
are preoccupied with systemic surprises!

2006: cut-off score 185,

2008: sudden capacity increases,

2009: changes in the rules of placement

It is a pity to waste this opportunity.