

## The Study for the Situation of Higher Education in Today's World and in Other Countries to Help a Good Knowledge Management in Our Country

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**Abstract:**-No doubt the higher education system plays a crucial role in the development of the society. Therefore considering the important role of these institutions in various aspects, to ensure a well quality performance in any of its functions, in order to avoid wasting human and material assets are undeniable necessity. The most important in realization of the solution, is the study and awareness of the situation of higher education in today's world and the use of statistics and experiences of other countries in this course and interpretation of this information. The aim of this study is to investigate the situation of higher education in the today's world in order to help to manage a well knowledge and also to eliminate the challenges associated with the higher education is important. The data which is needed; is collected with library research, and methodology of the study is cross-sectional in nature:

**Keywords:** *knowledge management, the higher education in other countries, the challenges of higher education, forecasting higher education situation.*

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### Introduction

Universities and higher education institutions always continue as the highest center of thinking and the community's scientific production and with the presence of thoughtful thinkers, researchers, scholars and students in scientific advancement and giving direction to the movement of thought, belief, cultural and political have an important presentation. Universities were created by complex processes which human and cultures were combined. Contemporary universities are considered as one of the important institutions that culture and knowledge transmitted by them. Higher education has always closely related to the life and progress of human societies. Now, all the universities of the world engage in learning, tens of millions of students for meet the needs of the people and countries of the world. Many developing countries have placed expansion of higher education in the early of their policy for meet and adapt to the social demands. The first university as the official body and organized was founded in the Middle Ages, it returns to the spread of Islamic culture and civilization in Europe. In this university were being used the titles such as: President of the university, faculty, curriculums, qualification and training rules. After the establishment of university of Bologna, the university was created and developed with sophisticated processes. Now they have been became important body which has been provided the nature of their mission and culture for the development of human societies.

With check the developments in eight of the last century, higher education in the world insist to the importance of the mission of education, research and community service of universities and the creation of a balance between these elements to received innovation and human resource development for solving social problems implies. Universities in order to accomplish critical tasks and dynamics and their promotion needs models and appropriate tools to assess and ensure the quality of the programs and processes and the effectiveness and efficiency of their graduates in the jobs market. Although in different regions of the world, including Asian and European countries and

America are seen more or less different, but it is the major concern of those responsible for them constantly, because they play an important role in people's social identity and sustainable development. This is one of the traditional and current problems of many countries (Especially developing and least-developed countries), with many reasons includes: the coordination of training programs and curricula of higher education with changes and demands of the world of work and the lack of forecasts for the required human future. However one of the major purposes of higher education is to preparing students for playing an effective role in working life. In this context, B.J.Holowe" pointed the relationship between higher education and the world of work increasingly, he said: "Higher education is not perfect respectively without regard to professional results and debate about the role of graduates in the labor market. Higher education system should be carefully planning in education, research and training of human resources, to increase productivity and optimal use of existing investment effort in the country. University needs to maintain its dynamic development and strategic planning, improve processes and procedures and the coordination control. Perform and fulfill is need careful planning with the real, careful relevant and up-to-date data, in each of the processes. One of the most important tools is knowledge and forecasting of the state of higher education in the coming years.

How we can achieve effective solutions and be hopeful that they will be effective, without a true and accurate data and scientific forecasts?

So it is better to study and evaluate and interpret the views and statistics, and take advantage properly for planning the higher education system.

### Research purposes

In this study it is tried that first a minor review on important definitions such as: knowledge management and education and their history and also evaluation the situation of higher education in today's world and in other countries. The research question in this study includes:

- 1) How many volunteer universities are there in different countries?
- 2) Can we see an increase in volunteer universities, in all countries, in the past few years? In which countries we have reduce the number of volunteers?
- 3) Can we observe an increase of volunteers' number, in all academic disciplines? In which courses is less and in which courses is more?
- 4) Can we see an increase of students in both sexes?
- 5) In which courses we observe increasing females?

### Methodology

The data which is needed; is collected with library research, and methodology of the study is cross-sectional in nature

### Findings

As a result of this study showed that the rates of university graduates in the coming years in most countries and in most courses of academics. In recent years a number of courses to increase their volunteers and others have declined. The number of students by gender has in some areas more and some less. Student population has multiplied in the course of human and social sciences in the past three decades. The number of students around the world was more than 100 million people in the year, in the last two decades. Paramedical courses are faced with an increasing number of students each year. But we can see in other courses, stagnation in the number of students at least. Stagnation is seen in the number of technical students between 2004 and 2006, but the number of students has gradually increased in subsequent years. We can observe an increase in all courses. Overall, we can observe an increase regardless of industry sector in the course of medical sciences and human sciences from 2004 to 2010 in students. There is no change in the students of Bahrain (one of the country members of Cooperation and Economic Development) from 2000 to 2010, but the students of Spain roused from 0 to 12.6%. In most countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the number of students has increased, but this increase is significant in Finland. In some countries such as Syria, Jordan, Colombia, Turkey and Denmark are more or less decline in student's numbers. The number of students by gender almost was equal in 2004, but the number of female increased slowly. The number of female students in the greater Persian Gulf Cooperation Council countries increases, between all countries in the world, in 2007. Second place and third place was for Western countries, the Middle East and North Africa. Iran and Eastern countries were fourth. In 2007, Yemen and Djibouti had attracted lowest female students in universities, compared with the rest of the world. In 2011, most of the male students were seen in technical disciplines, but the increase of women in the same course was a surprise. Instead, the female students were dedicated to the highest in foreign languages course. Economics science was seen the only course with nearly equal amount of male and female students. The number of women was more in Undergraduate / postgraduate and PhD degree, but this was clear in the PhD.

### History of higher education

Word "University" means the some of the people who work with specific goals and careers. University is an organization including: faculty members of colleges, universities, exams, boards of trustees, graduation party, laboratories, library and academic qualifications. In the twelfth century occurred a great scientific development. Educational centers were trying to develop the previous traditional knowledge of the past, this trying was depended on churches that discovering the truth can be down by those, who have super natural powers and who could claim such a connection? But Muslim scholars changed this way of thinking, in order to discover the truth and earning new knowledge acquired by them from Spain to Italy and Sicily; thus it entered to Western Europe. The biggest and most obvious developments was creating experimental spirit in the Middle Ages that was blown by Muslims to the body of the twelfth century, and the dark ages of Europe (the fall of Rome in 476 AD until the tenth century) yielded awakening surprising. Spirit of research developed among scientists and science and this was caused the emergence of new professions and attract young people. For the first time, Scientists introduced the university as a scholar's community with the establishment of Bologna, Paris and oxford. Many scholars recognized University of Bologna the first university. Ernenieus, the most famous Professor of Law in the middle Ages, was the founder of the University of Bologna. He was able to attract hundreds Italian and foreign students who interested, with the support of Frederick Barbarossa (Italy Emperor) in 1158 AD. He established Bologna as a law school. One of the centers that have a significant impact on the establishment of new universities, was the University of Paris, the date of its establishment goes back to the year 1200 AD. Abelard, that has closely relation with the Holy Church Monte Geneva, is the founder of this place. The university has faculties of law, arts, medicine and theology, each were under a head of manager. There was created centers with the aim of accommodation and help young scholars founded and then became centers as high schools. The establishment of such schools in the early twelfth century AD dates. Examples of such schools were established after Oxford and Cambridge, which was patterned after Paris, realize the characteristics of a university in the late 12th century. In 1386 AD, in Germany, the University of Headley leaves inspired by the structure of the University of Paris and it was established with four faculties. By the fifteenth century, were established over 80 universities in Europe, among which the Universities of Bologna, Paris, Oxford, Cambridge, Vienna, Leipzig, Salamanca , Vivienne still are active .They have played an important role in establishing new structures for education institutions of world. Universities such as Berlin, Strasbourg, Edinburgh, Manchester and London were established through the experiences of these universities. So it became the heart and the main instrument of social progress.

### Knowledge management

The major source of economy is "knowledge" and value on the efficiency and innovation that is a result of the

application of knowledge in today's world. Employees of this society should be having this important tool. Knowledge is as a good economic in the present century, therefore the production and consumption of knowledge determines power of various countries in various course of political and economic. Knowledge management is a complex concept, multi-layered, and it has multiple aspects. Most experts agree that knowledge management has concerned to utilize more systematic application of knowledge. According to Parvaiz and etc. : "Knowledge Management is integration of business processes, information processing technologies, strategies and organizational culture to enhance the quality of management and the spread of knowledge and learning in the interests of the organization". Armstrong (2005) argues that knowledge management is organizational activity with goal of creating a social environment where we could produce the knowledge and technology and it divided with the others. Prussic (2006) knows knowledge management is the attempt to reveal the hidden assets in the minds of members and transform these assets into an organizational asset, that all employees have access to these assets. Ingo (2008) believes that a knowledge management is the creation of the value of hidden assets; we can received to do this when we value for people, and we increase their ability for generate and collecting and exchange of knowledge. Davenport and others say: "Knowledge management is concerned utilization and increased assets of an organization in order to advance the mission of the organization ". Role believes to have a correct and clear understanding of knowledge management; we must be answered these questions clearly.

- What is the main purpose of knowledge management in an organization?
- In what level, and which level should the scientific management be implemented?
- What kind of techniques and technologies is planned to be used in this process?
- What parts of the organization is necessary to support the knowledge management, and what capabilities should the organization staff obtain?

### Knowledge Management in Higher Education

Universities should manage processes related to knowledge production clearly. Universities should understand the value of the intellectual capital that related to continuing its role in society, and recognized in the global market of higher education. Here university is a place included: faculty, students and staff. According to Davenport, knowledge management should pursue at universities four objectives:

1. The creation and maintenance of knowledge think-tank.
2. Enhancing access to knowledge.
3. Re-enforce the knowledge environment
4. To evaluate the knowledge.

The application of knowledge management techniques in higher education is critical as well as their application in any organization. Today, public universities, private and non-profit organizations are facing in the world with a phenomenon such as: e-learning, distance learning and virtual universities and etc. That is necessary to fit their applied knowledge management. We can attract more

students and to maintain existing students, less manpower needed to get things done , more web-based services offered, using cost-effective technology, existing data into information and then provide them to manage, and ultimately to compete, retention, with proper application of knowledge management and we will provide development knowledge management if applied effective, it can help to increase the power of decision-making, reduce production cycle time (for example: curriculum development and research), improving the quality of administrative services and education, and result reduce costs. For this purpose, we don't only rely to the institutional knowledge of the man who is in their minds, widespread we should try to be access this information for professors and the other university employees. A fundamental factor in preparing higher education institutions is the implementation of knowledge management culture, beliefs, values, norms and practices governing the behavior of organizations. According to Hecht, "The Unwritten Rules with usual way of doing things are even more important of laws passed."

### Key points for the implementation of knowledge management

1. The strategic goals of applying knowledge must define before doing any work.
2. Human resources organizational infrastructure, assess the success, financial, and information technology are factors that should support knowledge management.
3. Choose qualified and competent person to direct the management of knowledge
4. Choose a pilot scheme for knowledge management low cost and large effectiveness.
5. Run the pilot project after careful assessment. Petridis says, "Many millions of dollars spend from higher education institutions, in the course of information technology regardless of how the application of technology in planning and decision-making processes and improve organizational performance collective."

### Quality in higher education

Quality in higher education is a multifaceted concept that depends on the context of the university system and standards in the course, it is defined; the degree of adaptation and adjustment of each of the indicators and the main features of teaching standards and desirable characteristics and the transcendent, in teaching course. Izlar (2000) suggests that teaching quality is a significant factor that must consider as part of the academic goals that high quality learning outcomes, and in higher education institutions is defined to promote effective learning opportunities for students of ( Widowich , 2000, according to Shabani and H.qolyzadeh, 2006).The definition provided by the international network of quality assurance in higher education institutions for the quality is accorded with the most of the activities took place on the evaluation of the quality, at the international level, including in Iran .this organization is defined the quality: "this is correspondence of the current situation of higher education with pre-determined standards and mission, goals, and expectation.(Bazargan, 1997)

### Satisfactions of higher education in other countries

A research was conducted on the number of students in higher education (HE<sup>1</sup>) and schools architecture (ISA<sup>2</sup>) and the schools of Arts (ESA<sup>3</sup>), by the French authorities (CReF<sup>4</sup>) in 2010. There are several charts that was drawn changes related to higher education in various subjects from 1994 to 2010. The present research investigated two charts of the most important figures in below. First chart indicated the number of students in agricultural, social, economic, engineering, and paramedical and translation between these years. You can see paramedical course was faced to increase the number of students, each year (Fig.1).

But we can see stagnation in the number of students in other disciplines at least. Also we can observe severe stagnation between 2004 and 2006, in the number of students in engineering. However, the number of students has increased gradually in subsequent years and was compensated the decrease occurred in the number of students. Of course we should not forget an increase between 2008 and 2010 in all disciplines. The second chart was studied to the number of students in medical sciences and human sciences (without excluding branches of the sciences). The results showed the number of students was added from 2004 to 2010, in medicine and in the humanitarian course each day. (Figure 2)

But other charts were published by Zofran by Sunnite in 2011. These showed the number of students in the countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development between 2000 and 2010. As you can see in Bahrain no changes occurred in the students at this time. But the number of students was increased from 0 to 12, 6% in Spain. In most countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the number of students was increased, but this increase was significant in Finland. In some countries, such as Syria, Jordan, Colombia, Turkey and Denmark were more or less decline in student numbers. (Figure.3)

Some research was measured parameter of the gender. For example, a chart was exhibited in the number of students in higher education between 2004 and 2010 with a gender breakdown, in the research of the French authorities (CRef). Although in the early years almost number of men and women is equal, but the number of female students were had risen gradually. We not forget that the number of students of both sexes have increased in recent years. (figure.4)

UNESCO was no exception in this investigation and it published another chart that showed the students on the basis of gender in various countries in 2006 and 2007 (Figure 5). It was found that among all the countries, the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council countries were higher in female students. Second and third place was for Western countries, countries of the Middle East and North Africa. In same research, Iran with Eastern countries could account for the fourth position. Yemen and Djibouti in comparison with

the rest of the world's lowest rates of female students in universities had attracted.

French Ministry of Higher Education and Research (MESR<sup>5</sup>) published a research in which compared the male and female students in various disciplines with each other in 2011 (Figure6). Most of the male students were in technical course respectively, but the increase of women was a surprise in the same course. Instead, as everyone had expected, the highest number of female students was assigned in foreign languages. We can say the only course that was roughly equal amount of male and female students was the science of economics

In this research, the number of students in different degree ( bachelor's / master's degree, and PHD) with contributing to the gender parameter was carried out and the results published in 2011 (Figure 7). In bachelors / master's degree and PhD, the number of female students was equal with number of male students, but we can say, this difference was subtle in the PhD.

### Conclusion

Today, the position of universities is some aspects like economic organizations and industry in many countries, including in Iran. This means that it have been updated and manage knowledge in order to enhance power reliability and competitiveness (Everyday global education market and universities around the world trying to improve the quality of education and training programs to international students, irrespective of their geographical location, they attract from around the world more and more. Higher education institutions are forced to adapt to the rapid developments in the course of technology in the world, otherwise they have little chance for survival and it may be compromised their existence. It is necessary to have a detailed plan in education, research and training of human resources, for increase productivity and optimal use of existing investment effort in the country. University needs development and strategic planning improves processes and procedures and the coordination control for maintain it's dynamic. They need real data with careful planning, accurate, relevant and up-to- date information for perform and fulfill each of the processes. One of the most important tools is knowledge and forecasting of the state of higher education in the coming years. How we can achieve effective solutions and be hopeful that they will be effective, without a true and accurate data and scientific forecasts?

So it is better to study and evaluate and interpret the views and statistics, and take advantage properly for planning the higher education system.

### Suggestions and Solutions

Components that can be effective to achieve, includes:

- 1) Authorities and officers of educational planning.
- 2) Researchers.

### Presentation solution

- 1) Understanding the statistics of higher education in the world and in other countries, by the authorities and

those who are involved in planning and educational process, with goals for decision-making and right policy and earning the new ideas in this field.

- 2) formed an expert team to assess and evaluate and interpret the statistics of higher learning by other countries in the process of teaching and learning to predict future activities

**Acknowledgements**

A lot of thanks for the God who owns whatever I have and thanks to my honorable parents

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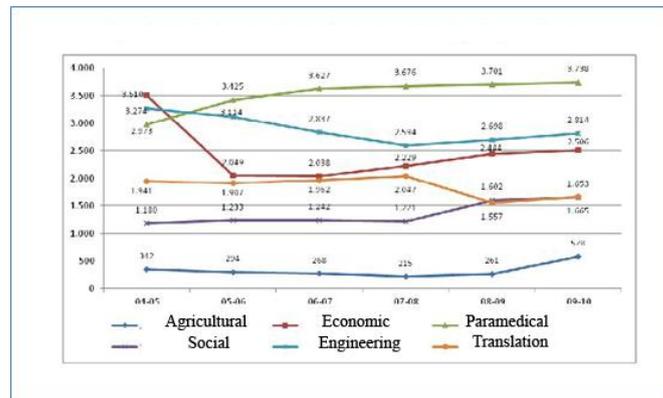


Figure 1 – evaluation of students from 1994 to 2010 in different courses

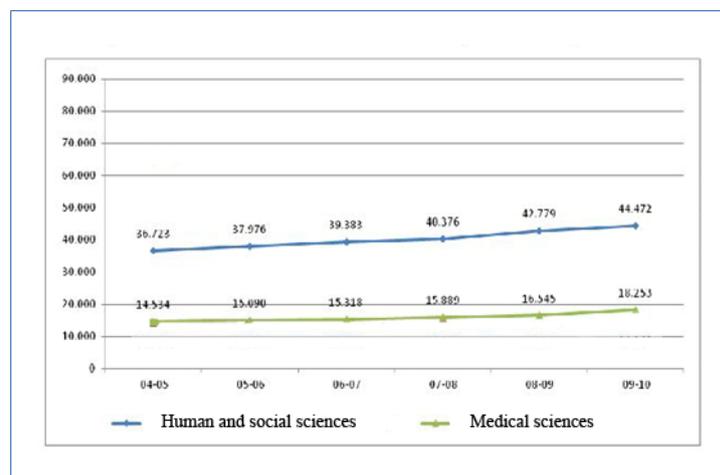


Figure 2: The students of medical sciences and the Human and social sciences from 1994 to 2010

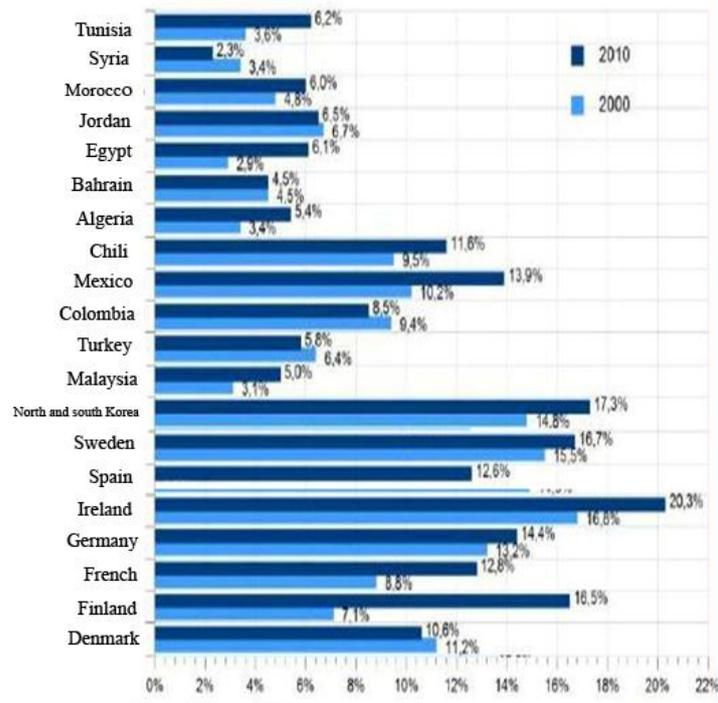


Figure 3 - The member states of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development students in 2000 and 2010

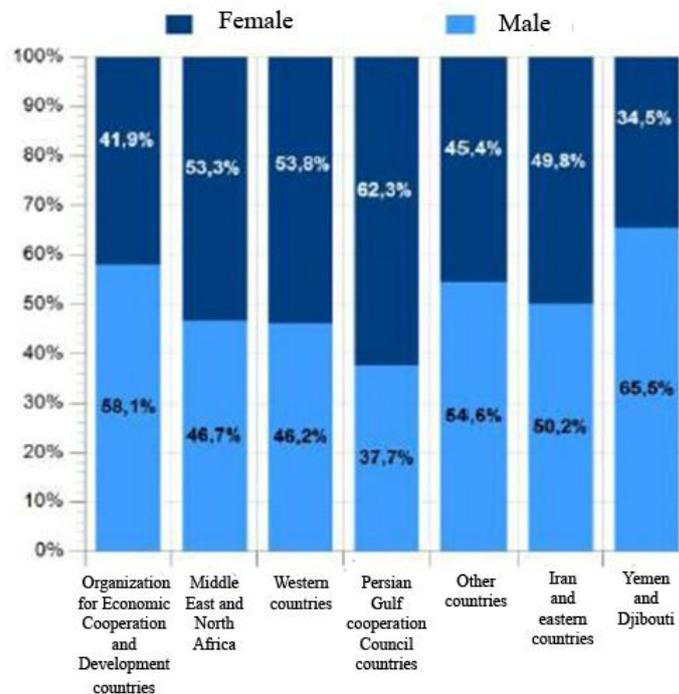


Figure 5 - The number of male and female students in different countries in 2007-2006

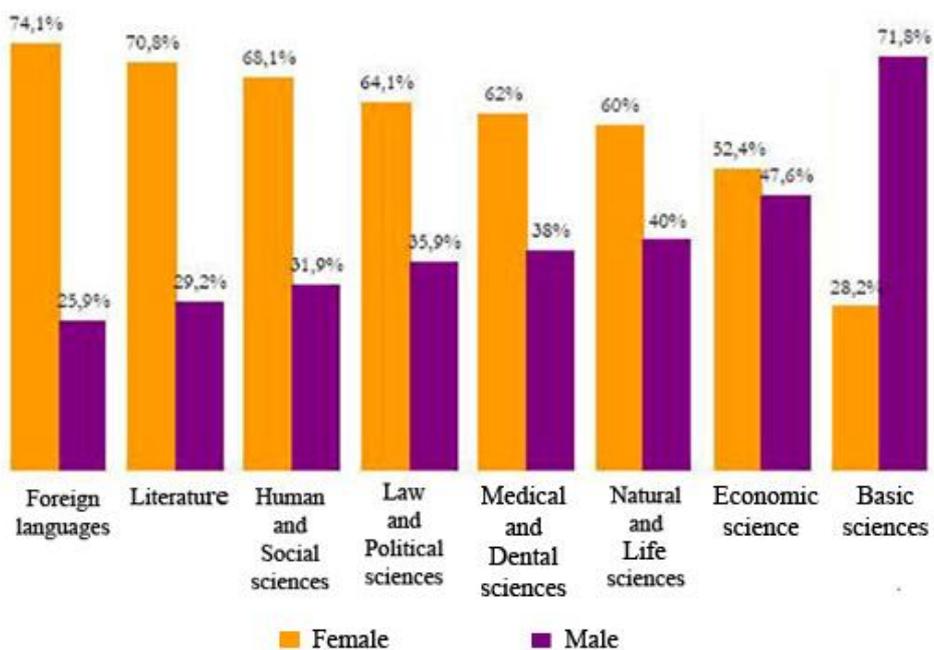


Figure 6 - The number of male and female students in various disciplines in 2011

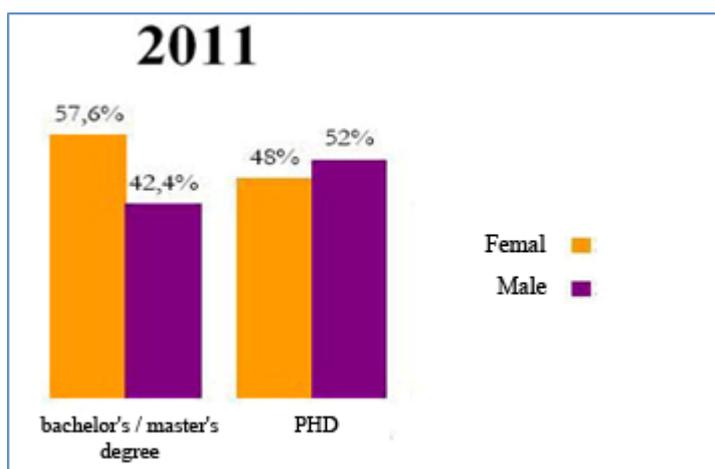


Figure 7 - The number of male and female students in higher education