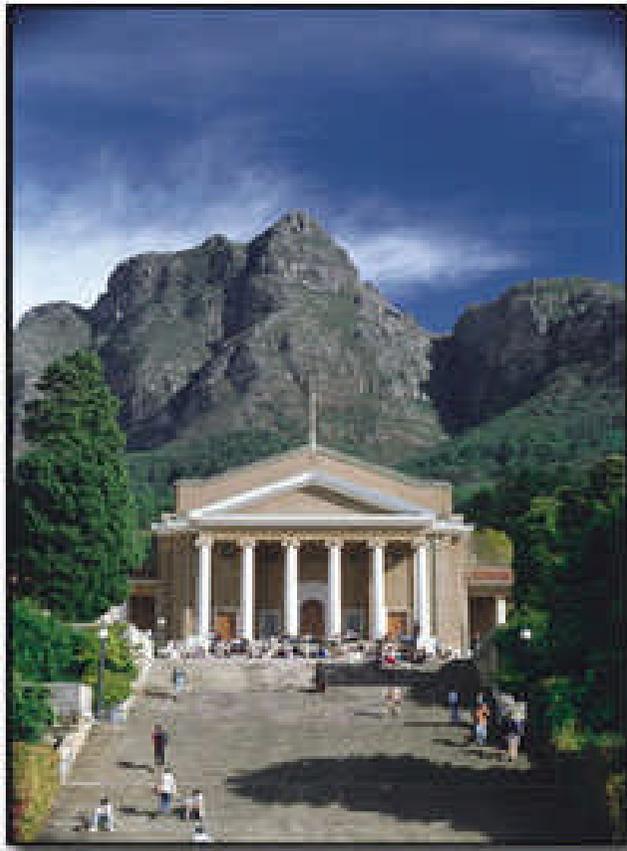


Higher education in post-apartheid South Africa



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Outline

Future shock (global features)

Mass education • public-private provision • corporate character • from education to training.

Heritage of apartheid

Black schooling • regional spread • apartheid universities • language issues

Picture in 1994

Provision by race and quality • but note University of South Africa (distance), Fort Hare and University of Western Cape

Responses by post-apartheid ministers/educationalists

Reorganization and consolidation • Making universities more socially diverse • Increasing access and equity • Changing the curriculum and sometimes the language • Sustaining the science base

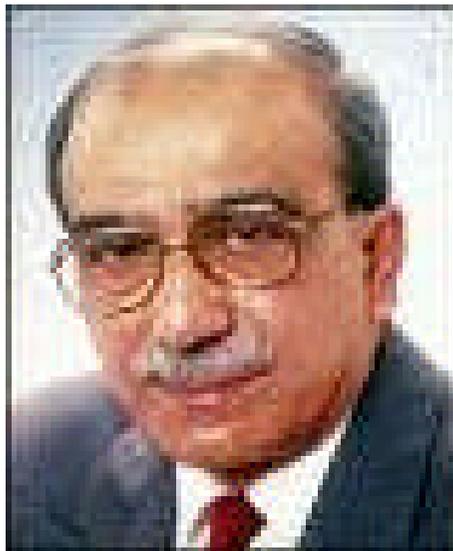
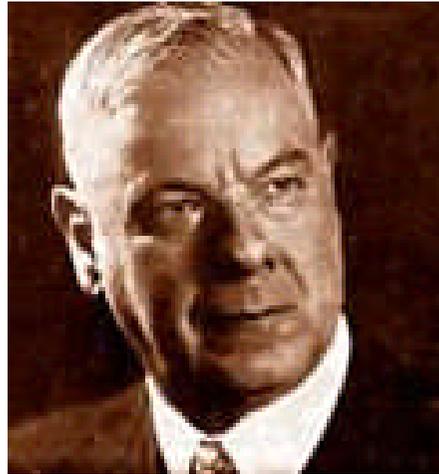
Case study of the University of Cape Town

A tale of admissions • I want to speak to the Dean • A tale of the opera

New provinces and main cities



Key ministers, Verwoerd, Asmal, Pandor



Quick guide

- After 1963 the universities were separated or established to serve different population groups – whites, Asians, Coloureds and Africans
- Hendrik Verwoerd, explained the purpose of Bantu education:
There is no place for [the Bantu] in the European community above the level of certain forms of labor. . . . For that reason it is of no avail for him to receive a training which has as its aim absorption in the European community. . . . What is the use of teaching a Bantu child mathematics when it [sic] cannot use it in practice?
- In 1978 South Africa's segregated institutions enrolled 150,000 students, only 9 percent of whom were black Africans,
- In 2003 the proportion of African students had grown to 60 percent and their numbers had soared from 191,000 in 1993 to 404,000. The white student population shrank, from 47 percent (223,000) in 1993 to 27 percent (182,000) in 2002. The proportion of Coloured and Indian students has been static. Women, who were 43 percent of all students in 1993, comprised 54 percent of students by 2002.
- The growing number of black students did not occur entirely at the expense of whites, as there was a huge overall increase in the student population. Student numbers soared from 473,000 in 1993 to 718,000 in 2003, pushing up the higher education participation rate to nearly 20 percent of South Africans aged 18 to 24 years.

Selected institutions (12 public unlisted)

<i>Higher Education Institution</i>	<i>Type</i>
University of Cape Town	University
University of the Witwatersrand*	University
University of KwaZulu-Natal	University
University of Pretoria	University
Stellenbosch University	University
Rhodes University	University
University of South Africa	Open (Distance)
University of Limpopo	University
University of Fort Hare	University
University of the Western Cape	University
University of Johannesburg*	Comprehensive
Monash South Africa*	Australian Foreign (Eg)
CIDA (Community and Individual Development Association) City Campus*	Private, for social purposes

Conclusions: failures and successes

- More access and equity
- Breaking the old binary divide
- Quality issues and international recognition
- Reforming old class/race structures
- Reinvigorating certain institutions