APPENDIX II TRADITIONAL AND NON-TRADITIONAL UNIVERSITY LEVEL PROVIDERS

Traditional Characteristics	Non-traditional Characteristics
The university exists for the personal development and professional preparation of students; conservation, dissemination and extension of the discipline; and for social and intellectual critique	The university exists as a business for the profession vocational education and training of its customers
'Full service organisation'; single	Disaggreagated service/support functions; distributed
campus, residential or commuter	small multiple campuses or electronically
Autonomous faculties	Managed functions
Selective	Mass
Comprehensive curriculum	Specialised curriculum
Accreditation	Accreditation
Student issues Students as apprentices, though increasingly learner earners, mostly school leavers, with large public subsidy	Students as customers, earner-learners, mostly matu paying full fees
Staff issues	
Academic staff are full-time teacher- researchers, career academics	Staff are practitioner-teachers, part-time, career professionals in other fields
General staff are specialist administrators or librarians	General staff are administrators, marketers, advisors involved in the teaching/learning process, including o designers and librarians (if employed at all under disaggregated model)
Integration of teaching process – teacher is curriculum developer, teacher, advisor, assessor	Disaggregation of the teaching process- separate cen curriculum developers, teachers, advisors, markers

Learning	
Just-in-case; just because	Just-in-time
Set-time course	Exemptions for prior learning, including work experie
Large scale teaching at undergraduate level	Intensive small class teaching
Theoretical	Practical
Vocational preparation	Lifelong learning

Note: Contemporary universities may be anywhere along a continuum between these poles, and the same university may be at different points in any field.

Source: Higher Education Series, 2000