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# Call for Papers

## Volume XVI, Issue 2(20)

### Journal of Research in Educational Sciences

The Journal is designed to promote scholars' thought in the field of education with the clear mission to provide an interdisciplinary forum for discussion and debate about education's most vital issues. We intend to publish papers that contribute to the expanding boundaries of knowledge in education and focus on research, theory, current issues and applied practice in this area.

The Editor in Chief would like to invite submissions for the **Volume XVI, Issue 2(20), Winter 2025** of the **Journal of Research in Educational Sciences** (JRES).

The primary aim of the Journal has been and remains the provision of a forum for the dissemination of a variety of international issues, empirical research and other matters of interest to researchers and practitioners in a diversity of subject areas linked to the broad theme of educational sciences.

The aims and scope of the Journal includes, but is not limited to; the following major topics as they relate to the Educational Sciences:

- Educational Psychology;
- Engagement and Community;
- Leadership in Education;
- School Improvement;
- Human Resources in Education;
- Education and Information Science;
- Global strategies in Higher Education;
- Learner's Needs in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century;
- The Role of Education in The Globalization World;
- Technology-Based Learning.

All papers will first be considered by the Editors for general relevance, originality and significance. If accepted for review, papers will then be subject to double blind peer review.

<b>Deadline for Submission:</b>	25 <sup>th</sup> November 2025
<b>Expected Publication Date:</b>	December 2025
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## Enhancing Academic Mobility and Innovation in Sierra Leone's Higher Education: A National Policy Proposal for Diversified Tuition Waivers across Universities

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**Abstract:** This article critically examines the current practice of tuition waivers for academic staff pursuing higher degrees within their home institutions in Sierra Leone's universities. While commendable efforts by university leadership, such as the University of Sierra Leone's Vice Chancellor's call for staff to seek postgraduate and doctoral studies beyond their institutions, aim to foster academic diversity and innovation, the existing tuition waiver policies remain institution-bound. This paper argues for a transformative policy reform to diversify and extend tuition waivers across universities nationally, enabling academic staff to study at any accredited institution within Sierra Leone with financial support. Such a policy would mitigate academic inbreeding, promote cross-institutional collaboration, and enhance the overall quality and global competitiveness of Sierra Leone's higher education system. Drawing on theoretical frameworks of academic mobility and institutional innovation, this policy article outlines the rationale, potential benefits, implementation challenges, and strategic recommendations for stakeholders in Sierra Leone's higher education sector.

**Keywords:** academic mobility; tuition waiver; academic inbreeding; higher education policy; staff development; postgraduate studies; Sierra Leone universities; academic innovation; cross-institutional collaboration.

**JEL Classification:** I23; I28; I22; H52; O15; J24.

### Introduction

This study contributes a novel policy perspective on enhancing academic mobility through diversified tuition waivers in Sierra Leone's higher education system—a topic largely underexplored in national education policy discourse. By integrating global theoretical models with context-specific policy challenges, the article offers a strategic, locally grounded solution to mitigate academic inbreeding and foster institutional innovation. It is the first national-level proposal to advocate for a system-wide tuition waiver reciprocity mechanism, thereby setting a precedent for sustainable reforms aligned with both the Universities Act No. 5 (2021) and the broader goals of equity and excellence in African higher education.

Globally, higher education systems recognize academic mobility and cross-institutional collaboration as critical drivers of innovation, research excellence, and institutional growth (Altbach & Knight, 2007; Teichler, 2015). Many countries have implemented policies that facilitate academic staff pursuing advanced degrees across institutions, often supported by inter-university tuition waiver agreements or national scholarship schemes, to mitigate academic inbreeding and foster diverse intellectual environments (Marginson, 2016; Horta & Santos, 2016). For example, consortium models in the United States and Europe enable faculty and students to access courses and degrees beyond their home institutions, enhancing knowledge exchange and institutional competitiveness (Teichler, 2015).

In contrast, Sierra Leone's higher education sector grapples with chronic underfunding and structural challenges that constrain its capacity to deliver quality education and foster academic innovation. Historically, education expenditure in Sierra Leone has been insufficient to provide quality education to all school-age children, with higher education institutions facing severe financial constraints due to delayed government subsidies and

students' inability to pay fees on time (World Bank, 2023; Duramany-Lakkoh, 2015). The University of Sierra Leone (USL) Vice Chancellor, Professor Aiah R. Lebbie, recently urged academic staff to pursue advanced degrees beyond their home institutions to mitigate academic inbreeding and stimulate innovation, as emphasized in an official notice reported by SierraLoaded on April 15, 2025. This notice highlights concerns that relying solely on internal academic training could affect future growth and innovation at USL.

While this vision is laudable, it confronts practical barriers, notably the institution-bound nature of tuition waiver policies that limit staff's financial access to external universities. This policy limitation restricts academic mobility and cross-institutional collaboration, which are critical for enhancing research quality and teaching innovation (Jalloh, 2024). This article argues for a transformative policy reform: diversifying and extending tuition waivers across Sierra Leone's universities to enable academic staff to study at any accredited national institution with financial support. Such a policy aligns with national development goals, addresses systemic funding challenges, and promotes academic excellence through cross-institutional mobility (Duramany-Lakkoh, 2015; Jalloh, 2024).

## 1. Theoretical Framework

Academic mobility is widely recognized as a cornerstone of institutional innovation, knowledge exchange, and global competitiveness in higher education (Altbach & Knight, 2007; Teichler, 2015). The theoretical foundation for this policy proposal draws on several key models and concepts:

Academic mobility is widely recognized as a cornerstone of institutional innovation, knowledge exchange, and global competitiveness in higher education (Altbach & Knight, 2007; Teichler, 2015). The theoretical foundation for this policy proposal draws on several key models and concepts:

### Marginson's Model of Academic Capital Mobility

Simon Marginson's (2016) model of "academic capital mobility" posits that the movement of academic staff and students across institutional and national boundaries is fundamental to the creation, circulation, and enhancement of knowledge. According to Marginson, academic mobility not only enriches individual capabilities but also strengthens institutional networks and the overall research ecosystem. Marginson argues that systems encouraging mobility-through mechanisms such as tuition waivers, scholarships, and inter-institutional agreements-enable universities to access diverse intellectual resources, promote innovation, and avoid the pitfalls of academic inbreeding.

### Theories of Academic Inbreeding and Innovation

Horta and Santos (2016) highlight the risks of academic inbreeding, a phenomenon where staff obtain all their qualifications from a single institution, leading to intellectual stagnation and reduced research productivity. Their work demonstrates that academic inbreeding limits exposure to new ideas, methodologies, and collaborative opportunities, ultimately undermining institutional growth and innovation. This is particularly relevant in contexts like Sierra Leone, where limited mobility options exacerbate these risks.

### Internationalization and Cross-Institutional Collaboration

Altbach and Knight (2007) and Teichler (2015) emphasize the importance of internationalization and cross-institutional collaboration in higher education. They argue that policies facilitating academic mobility-such as tuition waiver reciprocity and collaborative degree programs-are essential for fostering diverse academic environments, enhancing research quality, and building robust institutional partnerships. These frameworks are evident in higher education consortia in the United States and Europe, where faculty and students routinely benefit from inter-institutional agreements that support mobility and knowledge sharing.

### Application to the Sierra Leone Context

Applying these theoretical perspectives to Sierra Leone, the current institution-bound tuition waiver policies restrict the flow of academic capital and limit the potential for innovation and collaboration. By diversifying and extending tuition waivers across universities, Sierra Leone can operationalize these global best practices, promote academic mobility, and build a more dynamic and innovative higher education system.

## 2. The Funding Context of Higher Education in Sierra Leone

Sierra Leone's public universities operate under significant financial constraints. As public entities, they are mandated by law to generate revenue through research, consultancies, and tuition fees; however, government



subsidies are often delayed and insufficient to meet operational costs (International Journal of Education, Learning and Development, 2015). The University of Sierra Leone alone serves nearly 20,000 students, many reliant on government support, yet government funding falls short of covering the real costs of higher education (Guerrero & Urbano, 2014). This funding gap affects the universities' ability to offer comprehensive staff development programs, including tuition waivers for postgraduate studies.

The economic realities of Sierra Leone-characterized by low per capita income and high unemployment-render it difficult for students and staff to afford tuition fees without subsidies or financial aid (Kamara & Momoh, 2023). Consequently, the sustainability of higher education financing requires innovative approaches that balance cost-sharing with equitable access to learning opportunities.

#### Academic Mobility and Tuition Waivers: Theoretical and Practical Imperatives

Academic mobility is a well-established driver of institutional innovation and knowledge exchange. Exposure to diverse academic environments enhances research quality, pedagogical approaches, and institutional networks (Altbach & Knight, 2007). Conversely, academic inbreeding-where staff obtains all qualifications internally-has been linked to intellectual stagnation and diminished research productivity (Horta & Santos, 2016).

Tuition waiver policies are critical enablers of academic mobility. In many higher education systems, inter-institutional tuition waiver reciprocity facilitates staff development across institutions, promoting collaboration and innovation (Marginson, 2016). Sierra Leone's current practice, however, restricts tuition waivers to staff studying within their employing university, limiting the potential for cross-institutional learning and innovation.

#### Policy Rationale: Why Diversify and Extend Tuition Waivers?

##### Mitigating Academic Inbreeding

Restricting tuition waivers to internal study perpetuates academic inbreeding, which undermines institutional growth and innovation. Diversified tuition waivers would encourage staff to pursue degrees at other universities, exposing them to varied curricula, research cultures, and academic networks (Teichler, 2015).

##### Promoting Inter-University Collaboration

Cross-institutional tuition waivers incentivize partnerships and resource sharing among universities, fostering a collaborative national academic ecosystem. This aligns with Sierra Leone's Universities Act No. 5 (2021), which mandates university leadership to promote academic excellence and innovation.

##### Enhancing Research Quality and Innovation

Diverse academic experiences broaden scholarly perspectives, leading to innovative research outputs and improved teaching practices. This is crucial for Sierra Leone, where research output remains low despite increasing undergraduate enrollment (Guerrero & Urbano, 2014).

##### Addressing Equity and Staff Development

A national tuition waiver policy would ensure equitable access to professional development opportunities across all universities, regardless of institutional affiliation or geographic location. This is essential in a country where economic constraints limit staff's ability to self-finance advanced studies (Kamara & Momoh, 2023).

### 3.Methodology for Policy Implementation

This policy article recommends a multi-phase approach:

**Stakeholder Engagement:** Convene representatives from universities, the Ministry of Technical and Higher Education, and staff unions to co-design the tuition waiver framework.

**Policy Design:** Develop standardized criteria for eligibility, waiver amounts, and administrative procedures to ensure transparency and accountability.

**Inter-Institutional Agreements:** Formalize memoranda of understanding among universities to recognize and honor tuition waivers reciprocally.

**Pilot Program:** Implement a pilot involving select universities to refine processes and assess impact.

**Monitoring and Evaluation:** Establish metrics to evaluate academic mobility rates, research outputs, and staff satisfaction.

#### 4. Implementation Challenges and Strategic Recommendations

##### Funding Constraints

Given Sierra Leone's limited higher education funding-exacerbated by delayed government subsidies and insufficient tuition revenue (International Journal of Education, Learning and Development, 2015)-expanding tuition waivers requires sustainable financing models. Cost-sharing mechanisms, such as income-contingent loans adapted to the local context, could complement tuition waivers (Kamara & Momoh, 2023).

##### Administrative Coordination

Effective implementation demands coordination among universities and the Ministry of Technical and Higher Education to establish standardized eligibility criteria, waiver amounts, and administrative procedures. Formal inter-institutional agreements would ensure mutual recognition and accountability.

##### Monitoring and Evaluation

Robust monitoring systems should track academic mobility, research outputs, and staff satisfaction to assess the policy's impact and inform iterative improvements.

#### Conclusion

Diversifying and extending tuition waivers across Sierra Leone's universities represents a strategic policy innovation with the potential to transform the country's higher education landscape. By enabling academic staff to access financial support for study at any accredited national institution, Sierra Leone can mitigate academic inbreeding, foster inter-university collaboration, and enhance research quality and innovation. This policy aligns with the Universities Act No. 5 (2021) and addresses the pressing financial and developmental challenges confronting the sector. To realize this vision, stakeholders must collaborate to design sustainable funding mechanisms, harmonize administrative processes, and commit to continuous evaluation. Such a reform would not only empower academic staff but also position Sierra Leone's universities for greater national and global competitiveness.

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#### Declaration of Competing Interest:

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper

#### Declaration of Use of Generative AI and AI-Assisted Technologies:

The author declares that he has not used generative AI (a type of artificial intelligence technology that can produce various types of content including text, imagery, audio and synthetic data. Examples include ChatGPT, NovelAI, Jasper AI, Rytr AI, DALL-E, etc) and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process before submission, but only to improve the language and readability of their paper and with the appropriate disclosure.

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