

Exploring Various Sources of Funding Higher Education

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ABSTRACT

Higher education holds the key to “inclusive growth” and to lead in the world of information production. The mode of funding higher education is crucial for understanding however higher education is provided to society and at what worth. Despite recent will increase in fund allocation for higher education, the importance of exploring various sources of funding higher education remains. This paper reviews literature on government intervention in education and discusses the execs and cons of some various sources of funding higher education from the purpose of read of social justice and potency in allocation of resources. It argues that keeping in mind India’s imperatives; the govt must still play a leading role in the pro- vision of higher education. Among the measures prompt, fee improvement and education loans are of restricted significance in an exceedingly country like India.

Economic Value of Education

Education has been formed of in varied ways that in many strands of economic theories. Every characterization implies different emphases. The characterizations is also summarized as follows [Gradstein et al 2005]: (I) Education as somebody’s capital approach, that emphasizes on learning skills to lift productivity; (ii) Education as a screening device, that identifies ability; (iii) Education fosters the increase of social capital by inculcating socially acceptable norms of behaviour, and; (IV) Education is worth for its intrinsic value, that is synonymous with viewing it as consumption smart. The human capital approach views expenditure on education primarily as- associate in Nursing investment, that earns a web positive rate of come back for the capitalist (who happens to be a student during this context) in terms of a future stream of upper earnings than what would be otherwise potential Olympian prices of education comprising specific additionally as implicit prices. This approach [Schultz 1961; Becker 1993] underlies a lot of the literature on theoretical and empirical proof on convergence and endogenous growth theory. Supported this, it’s argued that higher education ought to be primarily funded by the capitalist because the personal rate of comeback exceeds the social rate of comeback narrowly defined [Psacharopoulos and Patrinos 2004]. However, there’s a principle for public support for teaching if the social rate of come back is generally outlined with the inclusion of positive externalities that eventually exceeds personal returns. during this approach, the speed of come back is employed for guiding the allocation of resources at intervals the education sector additionally as at the macro level. Endogenous growth models [Romer 1986; film maker 1988] assume increasing returns to scale, that imply a positive rate of growth

within the steady state. In such models, the factors behind growth square measure determined at intervals the system, I e, endogenously as compared to Solow's model, that assumes constant returns to scale and views growth because the results of exogenous technological progress, that is set residually. Human capital options conspicuously in endogenous growth models primarily to over- come back the decreasing marginal productivity of capital exhibited below the constant returns to scale production perform a la So- low's model of growth. Studies indicate that teaching has substantial potential for fostering technological development and it's crucial for building a data society to achieve a competitive near the planet economy. Education as a screening device acts as a symbol to employers concerning the potential productivity of their prospective workers. It calls into question the effectiveness of public support to education as personal returns tend to be larger than social returns thanks to the choices of less ready people to pursue education generate negative spillovers for others by creating them seem less productive. The social returns or positive externalities arising out of upper education square measure typically non-economic blessings, that accrues to society as an entire.

Rationale for Public Support towards teaching

Economic theory tells United States that investment in teaching is probably going to be suboptimal thanks to positive externalities, and market failure conjointly on account of long gestation periods, risk and uncertainty and knowledge spatial property. Markets is also "missing" or they're afflicted with info spatial property failing thereby to assign true values to teaching additional typically than not as education brings concerning transformation in human life. Olssen (1996) has mentioned a number of the inherent issues with market solutions for social sector activities like education. Of these involves public support for teaching as a market, in general, fail. Whereas the planet over, teaching is supported by the govt, the problem thus is one in every off, ascertaining the extent of subsidization. The imperfect nature of the credit marketplace for education loans is another excuse for not having the ability to completely impose the burden of funding teaching on the social unit sector Public support for teaching is presumably the foremost dignified thanks to deliver the goods socio-economic equity as teaching promotes social quality by creating the acquisition of skills and coaching accessible to the economically challenged section of society. This is, however, oppose as a result of students from well-off sections conjointly stand to achieve presumably quite the poor ones.

Financing Higher Education: Cri- piquing Neoliberal Ideology

In the dominant neoliberal ideology, teaching is viewed as basically a personal, personalized artifact, that is in synchronize with the planet Bank approach additionally [Jones 1997]. The Bank as a promoter of Associate in Nursing integrated world economy outlines its approach as follows: (i) to recover the general public value of upper education and reallocating government expenditure towards primary level with higher social returns; (ii) to market education loans through the event of a credit market with selective scholarships, particularly in higher education; and (iii) to decentralize the management of public education and encourage the

growth of non-government and community supported colleges. The overall thrust is thus, to recover the general public value of upper education through exploration of other sources of funding as well as development of a credit marketplace for education and increased stress on higher governance of establishments of upper learning. This can be expected to unharness resources for the aim of reallocation towards lower levels with higher social returns and at constant time explore various sources of funding teaching. To support their arguments, they emphasize the regressive nature of public support to teaching as edges square measure argued to be confiscate chiefly by the privileged section of society, inequitable participation patterns, phantasmagorical program orientation and moralist functions (ibid). George Psacharopoulos (1973) showed that the come back to primary education is quite that of upper education, controversy in favor of reducing the extent of subsidization collectively climbs up the education ladder. however in an exceedingly data driven society, it's being complete that teaching is crucial for decisive the competitive fringe of Associate in Nursing economy within the world market because it fosters innovation and development and dissemination of technology. Within the method, it sets the stage for increase a data society. within the evolution of the construct of human capital, over the decades, the strain was additional on productivity gain within the initial wave of human capital theory [Margin son 1997]. More-over, counter-posing primary education with teaching is fallacious [Kumar 2004; Majumdar 1997]. Teaching provides inputs to primary and higher education in terms of academics and directors. On the opposite hand, with the autumn within the drop-out rate and increase within the entering quantitative relation, the entry to teaching is anticipated to extend. Further, one shouldn't ignore the adverse implications that funding of upper education would wear employment prospects within the education sector [Khadria 2004]. Therefore, investment in different stages of education is serial in nature and wish not be viewed in isolation. Exploitation the speed of come back to work out investment selections in education has been extensively critiqued by Majumdar (1983) from a social selection perspective. Further, the speculation of human capital ignores any understanding of the educational processes and historical and social specificity of a rustic. The methodology, that is applied to assess the long run stream of prices and edges of education might even be applied to the other issue with economic effects, thereby denying the particular characteristics education as an entire is related to [Fine and Rose 2001].

Public Support for Higher Education:

proof Though, on paper there's a robust case for public support to teaching and this can be so verified by statistics from the developed world,9 the problem of the extent of subsidization has become debatable because it is a vital policy question in sight of a policy trade-off between enhancing entering and making certain equity and equal access within the context of business enterprise constraints. a number of the choices that square measure being explored the planet over square measure liberalization of fees, education vouchers, education loans, financial gain contingent loans (ICL), graduate tax, and own resource generation [Greenaway and Haynes 2004; Tilak 2004]. In the past, there are tries by the govt to lead off changes

within the teaching system towards a system wherever the government's role is considerably restrained and area is made for the personal sector to occupy and operate. The National Democratic Alliance government tried to revive the Private Universities (Establishment and Regulation) Bill, which was introduced within the Rajya Sabha in August 1995. The bill created it clear that non-public universities are going to be self-financing while not being addicted to the govt for support. To facilitate this, the colleges are going to be providing courses in rising areas of science and technology. The bill continues to be unfinished within the Parliament as a result of a number of the clauses attached thereto [Sharma 2005] like a permanent endowment of Rs ten large integer, thirty per cent full free ships and government management and observation could have created it unappetizing for the personal sector. The University Grants Commission (UGC) issued an idea paper in Oct 2003 declaring one in every of its major objectives be to the mobilization of monetary resources to become self-sustaining. The paper conjointly advocated nurturing industrial and company culture for higher and economical governance of universities.

Extent of Public Support to Higher Education:

International expertise The share of the general public sector in education is predominant the planet over. Among the industrial countries that comprise the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the common share of public funding in primary, secondary, and post-secondary non-tertiary education was around ninety per cent in 1998. For developing countries, the share is lower however substantial [Gradstein et al 2005]. In terms of gross domestic product, OCED countries pay around half-dozen per cent and thirteen per cent of presidency ex pedicure. The share of public funding in total tertiary sector education expenditure is around seventy nine per cent for OECD countries. However, the share of personal sector defrayal is rising. Despite this, sure as shooting countries, the share of public fund in didn't decline. In an exceedingly range of OECD countries, personal defrayal soared by quite thirty per cent between 1995 and 1999.

Exploring choices for funding teaching

The professionals and cons of other sources of funding teaching square measure to be assessed keeping in mind the socio-economic context and monetary compulsions the state is confronted with. Because of a chronic inadequate infusion of funds within the higher education system, that in an exceedingly manner reflects the government's apathy towards teaching, the whole tutorial community looks demoralized. There's a visible lack of dynamism in schools and universities [Kumar 2004]. It's time that the system is revitalized with active support from the govt. The constitution of the data Commission- [Government of Asian country 2007] is also thought-about a step within the right direction. However, the agenda of the commission and also the recommendations of the report referring to funding square measure restrained solely briefly. We have a tendency to discuss a number of the choices that square measure being tried move into some developed countries and examine their feasibility within the Indian context.

Deregulation of Fees

The idea is to exempt the fee structure in order that it tends to mirror the per capita value of education to the extent potential as students move up the ladder of education. The fundamental fee structure has remained nearly stagnant in Indian universities over the last many decades. The Punnaya Committee (1993) steered in- creasing fees thus on part recover the price of education.¹¹ The National data Commission steered Associate in Nursing upward revision within the fee structure thus on re- cover twenty per cent of the expenditure of universities. A draft legislation entitled ‘The personal skilled instructional establishments – Regulation and Fixation of Fee Act 2005’ is into consideration by the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) government. It states that the determination of the fees would be supported location of the institute, nature of the course and value of land and also the building. A provision of an afford- able surplus has conjointly been accommodated.¹² correct accounting procedures ought to be followed like valuation of revenues forgone because of discharge of fees to the scholars of socially and economically backward sections, expenditure on administration and maintenance. There has been an effort to link fee structure to the price of education albeit to a restricted extent within the recent past. In an exceedingly tiny sample of thirty-nine universities, Tilak (2004) argues that quite 0.5 a dozen universities raised fees in such the way that {they might they may} recover quite fifty per cent of their revenue financial gain and another thirteen universities could generate quite twenty per cent. In several developed countries, revenues from fees would represent just 15-20 per cent of the prices of upper education [Tilak 2004]. However generally speaking, this try has remained mostly unsuccessful for majority of the colleges. The scholar protest has deterred the government from doing this. it’s con- jointly argued that the colleges square measure reluctant to lift resources because the gift system of providing grants-in-aid deduct the extent of own resource generation [Government of Asian country 2007].How- ever, there’s Associate in Nursing rising trend of practicing differential fee structures for various courses as new market-oriented course- Es square measure being offered at higher fees to beat monetary crunch- Es and to become financially viable within the long- term. This tends to worsen inequity within the society as solely students from the privileged section of society will afford these courses that presume - aptly promise higher stream of future financial gain for college students. To safeguard equal access to teaching and also the role it plays in equalizing opportunities for college students returning from totally different strata of society, there’s so a desire for additional scholarships and assistance to students. There was a proposal mooted by the ex-vice chancellor of Delhi University that the last fee paid by students within the previous category ought to be treated as a benchmark for decisive the school and university fee to be paid. whereas this resolves the mat tar of sorting out the affordability of the scholar, albeit part,¹³ the matter with this approach is that it distorts the selection of the oldsters at the college level as government colleges charge lower fees than in camera funded colleges. Overcoming this drawback entails mitigating differential quality at the college level between government and personal colleges. There is, in fact, a scope for raising fees solely to a restricted extent as even a semblance of value recovery can cause Associate in Nursing astronomical jump within the fee

structure.¹⁴ Allowance for creating an affordable surplus would mean that colleges and universities could perform additional like profit maximizing entities. This might have serious implications for quality. As Majumdar (1983) explains, the construct of input, output Associate in nursing and an input-output relationship square measure fuzzy for tutorial establishments. Inputs square measure students United Nations agency themselves square measure, in fact, decision-makers.¹⁵ Valuation of output could be a tough business with teaching and re- search being dole out along. However do you assign market values to the quantity of scholars passing out of the institutions? If truth be told, there's no input-output relation- ship, which may be subject to Associate in nursing improvement exercise. It is often argued that cutting prices or maximization of output could involve compromise with quality and equity unless adequate safeguard measures are adopted. The fee structure at the Indian Institute of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institute of Management (IIMs) is at a way higher level that is nearer to the price of provision, comparatively speaking. There's very little protest over it as these courses job-oriented. The safeguard that exists for college students returning from the under- privileged sections of society isn't a difficulty as a result of, one, there square measure few takers from that section of the society; and 2, these courses square measure job-oriented and, therefore, even industrial banks step to the fore to produce loans to necessitous students. Direct subsidies will have a valuable redistributive role. However this notion is challenged as a result of students United Nations agency pursue teaching and succeed square measure typically from well-off sections. A cut in tuition fees across the board is equal to giving a grant to students United Nations agency don't want it, at the taxpayers' expense. This might truly cause distribution from the poor to the wealthy, only if there's a robust correlation between financial gain earning ability and also the ability to profit from teaching [Creedy 1995]. However, there's a case for a rise in fees whereas taking adequate measures to make sure equal access through the supply of scholarships, regardless of discipline. The scholarship quantity matters because it determines whether or not the scholar ought to pursue higher studies or take the work market. So as to draw in the most effective talent, scholarship amounts ought to be as shut as potential to entry level salaries of teaching at the graduate and postgraduate levels. The thirsty capability of the market varies for analysis students. The recent initiative by the govt to administer scholar- ship to the rank holders and M.Phil/PhD students in central universities is worthy. However the bulk of the scholar community from different universities not coated below this theme ought to even is brought below its compass over time.

Education Loans

Since student's square measure argued to be the first beneficiaries of upper education, they're inspired to take loans to finance their education. The capital marketplace for such loans is inherently imperfect [Hillman 2003; Liras 2005]. The imperfections could arise out of data spatial property and adverse choice among different factors as mentioned higher than. As mentioned higher than, human capital isn't collateralisable. In India, the got is attempting to market education loans and this has gained acceptance among a choose cluster of scholars. this can be evident within the union allow 2007-08 as a modification has been mooted to permit

deductions of interest payments on loans taken for teaching for assessing subject financial gain. still recent policy initiatives by banks to beat imperfections of the education loan market, cases of discrimination with reference to courses to be pursued (with market-oriented courses being given a favorable treatment), and in-built discrimination with reference to socio-economic back- ground and region square measure returning to the fore. Assessing a student's monetary standing in an exceedingly giant country like Asian country with a considerable informal economy would be troublesome as Srivastava (2007) points out. Recently, it's been reported in newspapers that there has been a rise within the in- stances of defaulters. Sadly a majority of these have gone abroad .On account of the inherent imperfections of the market and discrimination experienced by banks (overtly or covertly); education loans cannot be an answer for college students willing to pursue teaching. The unsure nature of the work market complicates this by subjecting each student additionally as lenders to uncertainty. There's Associate in Nursing rising agreement that the govt must notice ways that to form education loans softer and ad- additional student- friendly.¹⁶

Human Capital Contract

Human capital contracts (HCC) entail students to commit a section of their future financial gain for a preset amount of your time instead of capital to finance their education [Lleras 2005].¹⁷ It was originally Friedman's proposal [Friedman 1962] to make a monetary instrument that may change the capitalist to assert a stake in an exceedingly a part of a student's future financial gain. Investment in professional or occupation schooling could be a kind of in- vestment analogous to investment in physical capital. However, it came to be accomplished in an exceedingly manner wherever it became love loans instead of shopping for equities what was noted as financial gain contingent reimbursement schemes (ICRS).HCCs square measure argued to own blessings over the ICRS. The pricing of the HCCs once they measure listed can indicate a stream-wise valuation of education, and market expectation from the invest ment. Within the method, info with reference to the rankings of universities and courses would become clear. These might- cause competitions among universities, which can encourage adoption of quality, improve mint measures. it's conjointly argued that a number of the courses in arts and philosophy have to be compelled to be subsidized as markets could fail to assign true values to those disciplines [Lleras 2004]. There's con- jointly a clear stage of distribution of in- comes as winning candidates find your- self paying quite the less winning ones United Nations agency would pay smaller payments. The opposite ad- vantage is dodging of the illiquidity drawback as students square measure allowed to sell a section of their investment. The capitalist is argued to own a sustained interest in investment in continuous re- coaching in order that the worth of human capital doesn't depreciate. Within the absence of debt, students may have the inclination to undertake entrepreneurial risks and use their data. The argument that HCCs provide equal access to education regardless of their background could sound encouraging however in an exceedingly developing country with the prevailing uncertainty of obtaining employment associated with acute inequality, social satisfactoriness of such a theme is very unlikely. Since the market

involves play a distinguished role in influencing a student's call to pursue a career in an exceedingly university of her selection, sure vital streams (or courses), that aren't extremely valued within the market, would face extinction. This may cause the social selection drawback [Majumdar 1983] wherever small and macro aspects wouldn't be in consonance with each other. The individual preference for a selected career path would, at the macro level, build it unattractive if provide exceeds demand within the job market. However, the feasibility of such a theme is extremely a lot of doubtful for a rustic like Asian country. Financial market development and every one the disadvantages of education loans square measure equally valid for this theme. The countries where ever this theme has been winning square measure terribly totally different from our system.

Income Contingent Loans

Income contingent loans (ICLs) have clothed to be successful in some developed countries [Greenaway and Haynes 2004] since job market uncertainty, the foremost deterrent for choosing loans is considerably reduced as loans square measure needed to be paid provided that financial gain exceeds an explicit threshold limit. However, this needs a proactive role to be complete by the govt rather than industrial banks. the opposite advantage is that this theme doesn't need any direct payment. coming up with ICLs poses many tough problems like (i) the financial gain level on that contingent payments would be primarily based and proportion to be paid out of it; (ii) the amount over that re- imbursement is to be made; (iii) inter- EST rate; and (iv) assortment methodology and "buyout" options. Barr and Crawford (1998) have mentioned how ever this might be implemented while not symptom access and avoiding revenue leakages.

Graduate Tax

Graduate tax could be a tax additionally to the final revenue enhancement that is obligatory on graduates. Like every different tax it has to be paid provided that financial gain exceeds an explicit threshes- old limit. It achieves constant objective of delinking loans with job prospect. However, it's several demerits. It distorts the tax structure and should boost the prices of tax administration and tax compliance mitigating the advantages of tax reforms. This theme isn't versatile and doesn't encourage competition. The payment to be created by the scholar remains free- lance of prices of education [Greenaway and Haynes 2004]. Creedy (1995) shows in an exceedingly model that recognize the budget constraint of the govt, Associate in nursing unconditional grant to any or all- could entail an increase within the rate in future. Grants are measure argued to be rather like delayed fees. This but might not be sensible if we have a tendency to dispense with the notion of honoring the budget constraint of the govt in Associate in nursing inter-temporal framework. As gross domestic product grows, the budget allocation can even grow, even in real terms. It is, after all, an issue of prioritization. just in case graduates obtained their degrees from privately-aided establishments with very little or no support from the govt, justification of imposing such a tax would be weaker on these graduates

Education Vouchers

The objective of popularizing education vouchers by giving entitlements on to students rather than to establishments is argued to foster competition among establishments to attain efficiency (or X-efficiency) as students exercise a larger freedom of selection [Glennester 1991]. The worth of the entitlements is also allowed to vary with reference to the price of the course, socio- economic background, and encourage participation specially courses. This can be expected to encourage competition not solely at intervals publicly-funded education however between public and privately-funded education additionally. This theme ensures targeting and transparency. Students square measure allowed to high up their entitlements if required and this can be the sole thanks to generate additional revenues out of this technique [Greenaway and Haynes 2004]. Within the presence of quality variations between government-funded and private-funded establishments, the one with inferior quality can step by step be eliminated from the market. This can be usually tried for varsity level education and should not work well for higher education as prices of upper education square measure usually a lot of above that of college education. Also, there square measure prospects of leakages and administration prices.

Self-financing Market Determined Courses

It has already been noted that there has been an exact commit to encourage schools and universities to supply courses, that square measure mostly self- financing, gap thereby the likelihood of cross- subsidization. This may be enforced if the courses square measure in high demand within the market. For instance Guru Govind Singh Indraprastha University provide courses, that square measure in demand and also the university will provide affiliations to self-financing personal schools. This generates additional resources for universities however at constant time, step motherly treatment of different disciplines could undermine tutorial atmosphere .Own resource generation through industrial funding of re- search comes by universities could cause the domination of the market over analysis agenda. However, this may be overcome through government funding of basic analysis facilities.

Better Governance: Reducing value Per Student

It is argued that running schools and universities ought to guarantee economical functioning, kind of like that of a firm attempting to maximize profit. It's argued that the prices are often attenuated considerably if the remuneration structure of the academics is delinked from that of government official's workers. category size is also increased where possible with increasing the quantity of shifts of the employees. It's maintained that these steps would unharnessed resources for primary education. As mentioned higher than, the appliance of the potency principle could ultimately be achieved at the expense of quality and equity, sooner or later. What is, however, simple is to boost governance, higher exercise of funds, democratic decision-making and making certain compliance with the norms through participation of the stakeholders like students. Solely this could make sure the delivery of quality services and best exercise of existing facilities. Personal schools with the target of generating cheap surplus, rent academics on a contract basis with substantially lower salaries. As a result,

quality suffers. One major focus of business enterprise reform is currently on governance. The establishments of upper education within the public sector square measure afflicted with issues kind of like that of the govt. to make sure higher delivery of services, the time has come back to consider reforming the management of public sector establishments.

Tax rate

The imposition of a further access within the budget would guarantee a considerable increase within the al- location for secondary and better education. Asking the taxpayers to foot `the bill to an outsized extent may be a decent plan keeping in mind that they got must continue its support for primary education and compliance with the FRBM Act. However, it is often argued that tinkering with the rate isn't a decent plan because it raises the distortionary result of a better rate. Imposing a tax is what the govt will possibly consider below the compelling circumstances. the bulk of the colleges square measure funded, to an outsized extent, by the states and also the resource crunch at the state level would hinder the increase within the allow teaching.

Concluding Remarks:

problems in funding This paper takes a vital check out a number of the sources being planned and enforced to lift funding for teaching. The paper argued that the govt must play a vital role within the teaching system in sight of India's growing want for skilful workforce, to consolidate India's competitive near data generation in an exceedingly world economy and specifically to attain social cohesion. Since technology is that the causal agency of growth, strengthening the upper education system is of utmost importance these days. Raising expenditure on teaching to one per cent of gross domestic product would persuade be scant. However, in sight of this want for growth in teaching, the government must explore perforce the feasibility of attempting totally different sources of funding teaching. Not solely has the expenditure on teaching been sub- optimum, the composition of its suppressed quality growth. At present, the composition of expenditure is inclined heavily in favor of maintenance expenditure with nearly seventy five per cent being dedicated for wages and salaries, fifteen per cent for different pre-emptive expenditures and solely ten per cent being meant for development which too with issue [Government of Asian country2007]. Since, prices of upper education square measure on the upper aspect, deregulation of fees or raising them to hide twenty per cent of total value would persuade be of restricted effectiveness. However, a restricted enhancement within the fee structure with adequate safeguards for making certain equal access for all is also tried with freedom being given to universities to retain the extra revenue mobilized. There's a larger want for Associate in Nursing increased allocation for scholar- ships supported benefit additionally as different socio-economic criteria. The equity concern ought to be utmost importance as a result of in the end, any new live that we have a tendency to might imagine of ought to adjust to the 2 acceptable norms of the economy- efficiency and equity. Public sup- port to education ought to primarily be to institutions for the sake of body convenience and education vouchers wouldn't be a de- cent plan at this higher

level of education. The argument that the govt isn't in an exceedingly position to pay additional on teaching thanks to a business enterprise constraint which there's a larger want for defrayal additional on educational activity aren't sensible. The sturdy growth of the economy, an increase within the assets as a share in gross domestic product and growing financial gain inequity indicates that the govt might do higher on tax reforms.¹⁸ Recent measures still, the dimensions of the sector is around forty per cent of gross domestic product [Kumar 1999]. Education loans thanks to inherent weaknesses of the credit market could cater to solely a slender section of the scholar community reckoning on their selection of courses and socio-economic back- ground. The likelihood of introducing a graduate tax or financial gain contingent loans is also explored. However, within the presence of various inter linkages between potency and equity within the Indian education system, it's doubtless that the education system could suffer on each counts [Majumdar 2005a]. The suggestion mooted by the National data Commission to use natural resources of universities won't solely be ready to garner sufficient resources for fixing new universities; it's going to vitiate the quality of educational atmosphere of establishments of upper learning. The opposite suggestion to explore the likelihood of philanthropic contributions may also persuade be inadequate. regardless of the suggests that of funding teaching the govt seeks to explore within the context of historical and socio-economic specificity, fund support for teaching must in- crease. Other- wise, achieving equity and provision of quality education would be seriously compromised.

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