

Perception Of Higher Education Loans Board Financing Higher Education University Of Nairobi Students

Until recently, Eurocentrist history professors taught that it was the Europeans who brought higher education to the African continent. While the Europeans have indeed influenced African education in recent times, there is some vital information that most history books leave out: for centuries before the arrival of the Europeans, the vast and advanced native African civilizations already had sophisticated universities and other institutions of higher education to boast about. This book is an attempt to fill the chasm in today's literature regarding this topic. It will be of interest to those researching the accurate, non-Euro-biased history of Africa. This book surveys the history of higher education—principally universities—in Africa. Its geographical coverage encompasses the entire continent, from Afro-Arab Islamic Africa in the north to the former apartheid South Africa in the south, and the historical time span ranges from the Egyptian civilization to the present. Since little has been written on this topic, particularly its historical component, the work fills an important gap in the literature. The book delineates the broad contours of the history of higher education in Africa in exceptional historical breadth, voluminously documenting its subject in the text, detailed footnotes, and lengthy appendices. Its methodological approach is that of critical historiography in which the location of the African continent in world history, prior to the advent of European colonization, is an important dimension. In addition, the book incorporates a historical survey of foreign assistance to the development of higher education in Africa in the post-independence era, with a substantive focus on the role of the World Bank. It has been written with the following readership in mind: those pursuing courses or doing research in African studies, studies of the African Diaspora, and comparative/international education. It should also be of interest to those concerned with developing policies on African higher education inside and outside Africa, as well as those interested in African Islamic history, the development of higher education in medieval Europe, the contributions of African Americans to African higher education, and such controversial approaches to the reading of African history as Eurocentrism and Afrocentrism.

*This book uses survey data to examine public sentiment regarding higher education, focusing on such critical issues as how universities spend taxpayer money, the pursuit of national rankings, student financial aid, and the interplay of international activities versus efforts to create "closer to home" impact. Building on their previous book Land-Grant Universities for the Future, the coauthors unflinchingly present a no-holds-barred exploration of what citizens really think about their public universities" -

"Innovative Management Practices—An Interdisciplinary Approach" is a collection of innovative research work that improves understanding and collaboration in business, management, and technology in Asia in the 21st century. This edited book is ideal for managers, executives, academicians, researchers, decision-makers, policymakers, industry practitioners and students. The edited volume highlights topics such as capital markets, financial management, marketing strategy, consumer behavior, leadership and change management, corporate culture, teamwork and technology innovation in business and e-commerce. This volume is also intended to serve as a breeding ground for future researchers addressing the new normal for business.

Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education of the Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives, Ninety-eighth Congress, First Session, Hearing Held in Washington, D.C., on May 24, 1983

Resources in Education

Hard Questions on Global Educational Change

What's Public about Public Higher Ed?

Federal Assistance for Postsecondary Education

The Economics of Where to Go, When to Go, and How to Pay for It

Higher Education

This title consists of 19 essays dealing with the medical knowledge and beliefs of cultures outside of the United States and Europe. In addition to articles surveying Islamic, Chinese, Native American, Aboriginal Australian, Indian, Egyptian, and Tibetan medicine, the book includes essays on comparing Chinese and western medicine and religion, the medical practices to the cultures which produced them. Each essay is well illustrated and contains an extensive bibliography. Because the geographic range is global, the book should fill a gap in both the history of medicine and in cultural studies. It should find a place on the bookshelves of advanced undergraduate students, graduate students, and scholars, as well as in libraries serving those groups.

One of Book Riot's " The Best Books We Read in October 2018 " " To say this collection is transgressive, provocative, and brilliant is simply to tell you the truth. " —Roxane Gay, author of Hunger and Bad Feminist Smart, humorous, and strikingly original essays by one of " America ' s most bracing thinkers on race, gender, and capitalism of our time " (Rebecca Traister) In these eight piercing explorations on beauty, media, money, and more, Tressie McMillan Cottom—award-winning professor and acclaimed author of Lower Ed—embraces her venerated role as a purveyor of wit, wisdom, and Black Twitter snark about all that is right and much that is wrong with this thing we call society. Ideas and identity fuse effortlessly in this vibrant collection that on bookshelves is just as at home alongside Rebecca Solnit and bell hooks as it is beside Jeff Chang and Janet Mock. It also fills an important void on those very shelves: a modern black American feminist voice waxing poetic on self and society, serving up a healthy portion of clever prose and southern aphorisms as she covers everything from Saturday Night Live, LinkedIn, and BBO Becky to sexual violence, infant mortality, and Trump rallies. Thick speaks fearlessly to a range of topics and is far more genre-bending than a typical contemporary nonfiction work. " A must-read for anyone who cares about the future of Black women in America. " —Rebecca Traister, author of " On the Border " " A must-read for anyone who cares about the future of Black women in America. " —Rebecca Traister, author of " On the Border " " This stunning debut collection—in all its intersectional glory—mines for meaning in places many of us miss, and reveals precisely how the political, the social, and the personal are almost always one and the same.

Aspiring college students and their families have many options. A student can attend an in-state or an out-of-state school, a public or private college, a two-year community college program or a four-year university program. Students can attend full-time and have a bachelor of arts degree by the age of twenty-three or mix college and work, progressing toward a degree more slowly. To make matters more complicated, the array of financial aid available is more complex than ever. Students and their families must weigh federal grants, state merit scholarships, college tax credits, and college savings accounts, just to name a few. In College Choices, Caroline Hoxby and a distinguished group of economists show how students and their families really make college decisions—how they respond to financial aid options, how peer relationships figure in the decision-making process, and even whether they need mentoring to get through the admissions process. Students of all sorts are considered—from poor students, who may struggle with applications and whether to continue on to college, to high aptitude students who are offered "free rides" at elite schools. College Choices utilizes the best methods and latest data to analyze the college decision-making process, while explaining how changes in aid and admissions practices inform those decisions as well.

The Government-Citizen Disconnect

How Invisible Government Policies Undermine American Democracy

Reauthorization of the Higher Education Act

Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education of the Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives, Ninety-sixth Congress, First Session ...

Cost-sharing and Accessibility in Higher Education: A Fairer Deal?

Higher Education: Handbook of Theory and Research 18

Oversight Hearing on the Reauthorization of the Higher Education Act of 1965

This hearing on the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act, sought public comment in Maine on the cost of higher education and on Title IV of the Higher Education Act. Specifically, these hearings were intended to address the continuing low level of participation in higher education by Maine high school graduates, which was ascribed mainly to the fact that federal aid programs cover a smaller percentage of cost than they did 15 years ago. The hearing, chaired by Senator Susan M. Collins of Maine, heard statements from: Senator James M. Jeffords of Vermont; Senator Olympia J. Snowe of Maine, who planned to introduce a "Go to College" tax incentive act; Melissa Chase, a student who gave examples of the various federal student aid programs that had enabled her to attend college; James Peacock, certified school counselor; Mid-Maine Technical Center; Andrea Cross, director of financial aid, St. Joseph's College; institutional administrators and counselors from Maine colleges, who all noted repayment burdens faced by students; and education policymakers for the state of Maine, who noted the importance of federal student aid programs to students in the state. Walter Moulton, director of student aid at Bowdoin College, presented a prepared statement suggesting three changes to the bill which would: (1) provide an alternative to the Perkins Loan Program; (2) consolidate the Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students (PLUS) program; and (3) allow use of retirement assets to help meet educational expenses. (CH)

The financial crisis of 2008 and the resultant global economic recession has resulted in a more challenging job market and lower real incomes for many Americans. These conditions are bringing to the forefront a broad-based national discussion about higher education. Students, future students, as well as parents, educators, recent college graduates, and public officials are asking more questions about the value of higher education relative to its costs and its outcomes. Some of these questions include: Why has the cost of higher education increased much more than inflation over the past several decades? Are future higher education costs expected to continue to rise at the same rate? What are the long-term social and economic effects of the increasing student loan debt, which is now approaching \$1.2 trillion? Why are so many recent college graduates having difficulty finding good paying jobs? Why is the U.S. falling behind other countries in higher educational achievement while spending much more per student? Is a college education necessary to earn a good living and lead a fulfilling life? Are there some alternatives to going to college? What is the primary purpose of higher education? What college should I attend? Does it matter? Are online courses and programs a good way to earn a college degree? Can I go to college without incurring student loan debt? These and other questions are being asked more often and by a broader range of people as our global economy continues to make the transition from one of decades of high-growth to likely decades of more moderate growth.

Focuses on some of the most controversial issues in contemporary education reform around the world. Each educational change question sheds much-needed light on today's large-scale education policies and related reforms around the world. The authors focus on what makes each question globally significant, what we know from international research, and what can be inferred from benchmark evidence.

The Submerged State

The Student Loan Scam

Student Debt

Imagining the Academy

Can Student Loans Improve Accessibility to Higher Education and Student Performance? an Impact Study of the Case of Soles, Mexico

Challenges In Higher Education

American Higher Education in Crisis?

In The Economics of Higher Education in the United States, editors Thomas Adam and A. Buray Barmur have assembled five essays, adapted from the fifty-second annual Walter Prescott Webb Memorial Lecture Series, that focus on the increasing cost of college—a topic that causes great anxiety among students, parents, faculty, administrators, legislators, and taxpayers. Essays focus on the funding of colleges, the funding of professional schools, and the provision of scholarships and student loans for undergraduate students to reveal the impact of money on the structure of institutions of higher education and the organization of colleges. The cost of higher education has risen dramatically as both states and the federal government have significantly lowered their contributions to offset that cost. With rising tuition and cost of living—on top of a growing student population—too many graduates find themselves in financial trouble after earning their undergraduate degree. Mounting student debt prevents an increasing number of young professionals from embarking on the very life for which their education was supposed to prepare them. How have we come from a political environment in which higher education was perceived as a public good, normally free to the user, to an environment in which higher education is seen as a privilege subject primarily to market forces? The Economics of Higher Education in the United States offers a desperately needed analysis in an attempt to understand and tackle this looming problem.

With unprecedented student debt keeping an entire generation from realizing the "American Dream," this book sounds a warning about how that debt may undermine both higher education—and our democracy. • Examines both the causes of student debt and its implications for our democracy • Offers a 360-degree view of student debt from the perspective of students, graduates, policymakers, political activists, journalists, administrators, and college/university faculty • Provides a context for how student debt was created as a phenomenon much more complex than generational culture • Shows there is new hope in the form of a significant, multifaceted movement advocating for student debtors; and that government and banks are responding with new actions and programs

The demand and the costs for higher education have risen steeply in recent years. The most common response worldwide has been some form of cost sharing: shifting per-student costs from governments and taxpayers to parents and students. This timely book provides a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and consequences of cost-sharing in higher education. It offers a comparative approach based on several national case-studies, and proposes alternatives to prevalent approaches.

H.R. 4283, College Access and Opportunity Act

Power and Politics

Hearing of the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, United States Senate, One Hundred Fifth Congress, First Session, on Examining the Relationship Between Cost and Access to Postsecondary Education, May 5, 1997 (Bangor, ME).

Higher Education Financing in East and Southern Africa

International Tax Administration

Proceedings of the 1st ICIBACC 2014

Quality and Management

American higher education is at a crossroads. Technological innovations and disruptive market forces are buffeting colleges and universities at the very time their financial structure grows increasingly fragile. Disinvestment by states has driven up tuition prices at public colleges, and student debt has reached a startling record-high of one trillion dollars. Cost-minded students and their families—and the public at large—are questioning the worth of a college education, even as study after study shows how important it is to economic and social mobility. And as elite institutions trim financial aid and change other business practices in search of more sustainable business models, racial and economic stratification in American higher education is only growing. In American Higher Education in Crisis?: What Everyone Needs to Know, Goldie Blumenstyk, who has been reporting on higher education trends for 25 years, guides readers through the forces and trends that have brought the education system to this point, and highlights some of the ways they will reshape America's colleges in the years to come. Blumenstyk hones in on debates over the value of post-secondary education, problems of affordability, and concerns about the growing economic divide. Fewer and fewer people can afford the constantly increasing tuition price of college, Blumenstyk shows, and yet college graduates in the United States now earn on average twice as much as those with only a high-school education. She also discusses faculty tenure and growing administrative bureaucracies on campuses; considers new demands for accountability such as those reflected in the U.S. Department of Education's College Scorecard; and questions how the money chase in big-time college athletics, revelations about colleges falsifying rankings data, and corporate-style presidential salaries have soured public perception. Higher education is facing a serious set of challenges, but solutions have also begun to emerge. Blumenstyk highlights how institutions are responding to the rise of alternative-educational opportunities and the new academic and business models that are appearing, and considers how the Obama administration and public organizations are working to address questions of affordability, diversity, and academic integrity. She addresses some of the advances in technology colleges are employing to attract and retain students; outlines emerging competency-based programs that are reshaping conceptions of a college degree, and offers readers a look at promising innovations that could alter the higher education landscape in the near future. An extremely timely and focused look at this embattled and evolving arena, this primer emphasizes how open-ended the conversation about higher education's future remains, and illuminates how big the stakes are for students, colleges, and the nation.

In recent decades, federal policymakers have increasingly shunned the outright disbursing of benefits to individuals and families and favored instead less visible and more indirect incentives and subsidies, from tax breaks to payments for services to private companies. These submerged policies obscure the role of government and exaggerate that of the market. As a result, citizens are unaware not only of the benefits they receive, but of the massive advantages given to powerful interests, such as insurance companies and the financial industry. Neither do they realize that the policies of the submerged state shower their largest benefits on the most affluent Americans, exacerbating inequality. The author analyzes three Obama reforms: student aid, tax relief, and health care; to reveal the submerged state and its consequences, demonstrating how structurally difficult it is to enact policy reforms and even to obtain public recognition for achieving them. She concludes with recommendations for reform to help make hidden policies more visible and governance more comprehensible to all Americans.

This timely book explores how the Malays and Muslims in general are faced with challenges in the fields of business, economy and politics, in the modern era of globalisation. These research findings can help the Muslim community to enhance international integration, particularly in Malaysia and Southeast Asia. In this work, scholarly and expert authors explore Islamic perspectives on communication, art and culture, business, and law and policy. They respond to the need to uphold and strengthen the culture, arts and heritage of the Malays. Readers are invited to explore the challenges for the Malay and Muslim world and to evolve strategies to ensure competitiveness, dynamism and sustainability. Topics such as Islamophobia, drug trafficking, savings behaviours and the role of social media are addressed.

These reviewed papers were presented at the International Conference on Islamic Business, Art, Culture & Communication 2014, held in Melaka, Malaysia. They have the potential to strengthen aspects of Islamic economy and leadership, if translated into action plans. This book represents essential reading for scholars of Islamic studies and will be of interest to those examining Southeast Asia and the Malay world.

A comparative perspective

What Everyone Needs to Know®

Student Financing of Higher Education

Oversight Hearing on Student Loan Marketing Associations

The Economics of Higher Education in the United States

Policies, Practices, and the Future of Education

Building Bridges

The essays in this book examine various forms of popular culture and the ways in which they represent, shape, and are constrained by notions about and issues within higher education. From an exploration of rap music to an analysis of how the academy presents and markets itself on the World Wide Web, the essays focus attention on higher education issues that are bound up in the workings and effects of popular culture. "The biennial tax administration conference held by ATAX ... ninth conference was held in Sydney in April 2010 ... This edited volume of papers from the conference is organized into the three key themes of the conference. ..."—Back cover.

Provides the most intimate view of federal higher education policymaking since Congress and the Colleges. Reveals that, despite the lack of power as measured by conventional standards, higher education associations have succeeded in convincing Congress to dramatically expand the scope of federal student aid programs under the 1992 Higher Education Act.

Options for Fiscal Year 1979

Hearings] Before the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education of the Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives, Ninety-ninth Congress, First Session

Federal Higher Education Policymaking in the 1990s

College Choices

Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education of the Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives, Ninety-ninth Congress, First Session, Hearing Held in Portland, ME, September 24, 1985

Hearing Before the Committee on Education and the Workforce, U.S. House of Representatives, One Hundred Eighth Congress, Second Session, May 12, 2004

Innovative Management Practices—An Interdisciplinary Approach with special reference to the New Normal

In January 2005, Germany's Federal Constitutional Court ruled that the general prohibition of tuition fees is not conformable with the country's constitution. Since then, financing of higher education has become the focus of attention: not only for students who have to cope with constantly rising costs of living but also the governmental policy-makers, who recognised that higher education proved to be of existential importance for a nation's economical wealth. What instruments of private higher education financing are adequate from the perspective of economical theorists? Which instruments have already been introduced to the German market of private higher education financing? And, furthermore, which of these instruments do students choose as their favourite means of private higher education financing? Michael H. Strickfaden provides a first comprehensive answer to these questions. He concentrates on the demand side of the market ("the view of the students") and gives practicable recommendations with regard to the appropriate design of products of private higher education financing.

This book analyzes reliable evidence to tell the true story of student debt in America. One of the nation's foremost experts on college finance, Sandy Baum exposes how misleading the widely accepted narrative on student debt is. Baum combines data, research, and analysis to show how the current discourse obscures serious problems, risks misdirecting taxpayer dollars, and could deprive too many Americans of the educational opportunities they deserve. This book and its policy recommendations provide the basis for a new and more constructive national agenda to make paying for college more manageable.

It is very common for young people to have educational loans in order to obtain certification or degrees. This guidebook investigates student loans, how increasing loan debt has gotten out of hand, and what students should do about it. Government and private loans, repayment solutions, and the economic impact of the student loan bubble are discussed.

And Other Essays

Higher Education and Popular Culture

A Current View of Higher Education

Small College Endowment Act of 1983

Student Loans

Reauthorization of the Higher Education Act and the Costs of Higher Education

Are the Existing Products Suitable to Satisfy Students' Needs?

This nine-country study of higher education financing in Africa includes three East African states (Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda), five countries in southern Africa (Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia and South Africa), and an Indian Ocean island state (Mauritius). Higher Education Financing in East and Southern Africa explores trends in financing policies, paying particular attention to the nature and extent of public sector funding of higher education, the growth of private financing (including both household financing and the growth of private higher education institutions) and the changing mix of financing instruments that these countries are developing in response to public sector financial constraints. This unique collection of African-country case studies draws attention to the remaining challenges around the financing of higher education in Africa, but also identifies good practices, lessons and common themes.

Education is as old as the evolution of the human race. Right from the time of its progression, education began from gaining knowledge and skills related to the fulfillment of basic human needs. These were passed on to the next generations in an informal manner. With the growth of civilization, the need of formal education for the development of the individual as well as the society was realized and gradually education got institutionalized. Ever since, education has not remained stagnant but it has undergone wider transformation through the course of time. Expansion of education has helped in the intensification in the ability of our educational system. This includes the increasing number of aspirants, expansion of physical facilities for imparting education, and diverse forms and types of education taking place due to rapidly expanding knowledge base, resulting in new specialized areas of knowledge. This growth is in response to the rapidly changing socio-economic changes in the present world.

Americans' relationship to the federal government is paradoxical. Polls show that public opinion regarding the government has plummeted to all-time lows, with only one in five saying they trust the government or believe that it operates in their interest. Yet, at the same time, more Americans than ever benefit from some form of government social provision. Political scientist Suzanne Mettler calls this growing gulf between people's perceptions of government and the actual role it plays in their lives the "government-citizen disconnect." In The Government-Citizen Disconnect, she explores the rise of this phenomenon and its implications for policymaking and politics. Drawing from original survey data which probed Americans' experiences of 21 federal social policies -- such as food stamps, Social Security, Medicaid, and the home mortgage interest deduction -- Mettler shows that 96 percent of adults have received benefits from at least one of them, and that the average person has utilized five. Overall usage rates transcend social, economic, and political divisions, and most Americans report positive experiences of their policy experiences. However, the fact that they have benefited from these policies has little positive effect on people's attitudes toward government. Mettler finds that shared identities and group affiliations, as well as ideological forces, are more powerful and consistent influences. In particular, those who oppose welfare tend to extrapolate their unfavorable views of it to government in general. Deep antipathy toward the government has emerged as the result of a conservative movement that has waged a war on social welfare policies for over forty years, even as economic inequality and benefit use have increased. Mettler finds that voting patterns exacerbate the government-citizen disconnect, as those holding positive views of federal programs and supporting expanded benefits have lower rates of political participation than those holding more hostile views of the government. As a result, the loudest political voice belongs to those who have benefited from policies but who give government little credit for their economic well-being, seeing their success more as a matter of their own deservingness. This contributes to the election of politicians who advocate cutting federal social programs. According to Mettler, the government-citizen disconnect frays the bonds of representative government and democracy. The Government-Citizen Disconnect illuminates a paradox that increasingly shapes American politics. Mettler's examination of hostility toward government at a time when most Americans will at some point rely on the social benefits it provides helps us better understand the roots of today's fractious political climate.

Reauthorization of the Higher Education Act and Related Measures

Halting Higher Education's Decline in the Court of Public Opinion

The History of College Affordability in the United States from Colonial Times to the Cold War

The German Market of Private Higher Education Financing

A Critical Synthesis

The Most Oppressive Debt in U.S. History, and how We Can Fight Back

Sold My Soul for a Student Loan: Higher Education and the Political Economy of the Future

This book examines how tuition and student loans became an accepted part of college costs in the first half of the twentieth century. The author argues that college was largely free to nineteenth-century college students since local and religious communities, donors, and the state agreed to pay the tuition bill with the expectation that the students would serve society upon graduation. College education was essentially considered a public good. This arrangement ended after 1900. The increasing secularization and professionalization of college education as well as changes in the socio-economic composition of the student body—which included more and more students from well-off families—caused educators, college administrators, and donors to argue that students pursued a college degree for their own advancement and therefore should be made to pay for it. Students were expected to pay tuition themselves and to take out student loans in order to fund their education.

The financing of higher education is undergoing great change in many countries around the world. In recent years many countries are moving from a system where the costs of funding higher education are shouldered primarily by taxpayers, through government subsidies, to one where students pay a larger share of the costs. There are a number of factors driving these trends, including: A push for massification of higher education, in the recognition that additional revenue streams are required above and beyond those funds available from governments in order to achieve higher participation rates Macroeconomic factors, which lead to constraints on overall government revenues Political factors, which manifest in demands for funding of over services, thus restricting the funding available for higher (tertiary) education A concern that the returns to higher education accrue primarily to the individual, rather than to society, and thus students should bear more of the burden of paying for it This volume will help to contribute to an understanding of how these trends occur in various countries and regions around the world, and the impact they have on higher education institutions, students, and society as a whole. With contributions for the UK, USA, South Africa and China this vital new book gives a truly global picture of the rapidly changing situation

The founder of StudentLoanJustice.org examines the student loan industry, exposing the predatory tactics used by lenders, the lack of protection for borrowers, and the need for progressive changes in the industry.

Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education of the Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives, Ninety-eighth Congress, First Session, on H.R. 2144 ... Hearing Held in Washington, D.C., March 24, 1983

A History of African Higher Education from Antiquity to the Present: A Critical Synthesis

The Journal of Student Financial Aid

Rhetoric and Realities of Higher Education Financing

Islamic perspectives relating to business, arts, culture and communication

Thick