



EFFICIENCY IN FINANCING THE COST OF HIGH EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

This study examined the efficiency in financing the cost of high education by investigating the high education in sepanggar area which being conducted in UITM Sabah that consists of 100 respondents. The surveyed conducted through a questionnaire consisting of 30 questions related to efficiency in financing the cost of high education and involved 4 independent variables which are income-contingent loan, government revenue collection system, free education and cost sharing. Using correlation analysis, the results of the study indicated that there was a significant relationship between cost sharing and free education with effieciency in financing the cost of high education.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Malaysian higher education sector expanded rapidly during the past decade with the increasing number of students enrolling in both of public and private universities and colleges. Financial sustainability of universities and other higher education has become an important issue for policy makers, as well as for those who govern and manage these institutions while for question of how learners are to be financed is an issue that directly or indirectly will affects every citizen.

Nowadays, economy is increasingly that needed the expanding of higher education is critical on improving the lives of the working poor, as jobs in today's economy increasingly require some higher education. Carnegie Commission, like the Robbins Committee ten years earlier, believed that financing of higher education should be change and improve. The changing public attitudes and understanding of education as an investment increased will shifted high costs to students and their families. (Woodhall, M, 2007).

Education is expensive meanwhile the poor group society has limited resources to cover the cost of college enrolment. (McSwain C. and Davis, R, 2007). As the nation has challenging on facing higher education system, it is important to consider for those whom remains largely elusive, such as student from poor families. The poor group who's unable to provide the needs of one's family presents a departure from one of the nation's most valued promises that of the social and economic rewards accompanied by hard and earnest work (Waldron, roberts, and reamer 2004). First, when the problem of economy exists, it will increase the cost of the parents and