

CHAPTER FIVE

HIGHER EDUCATION EXPENDITURE

5.1 Introduction

The Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE) was established on April 1985, together with the Council of Higher Education, it has the mandate to implement the government's educational, cultural, and scientific policies governing the institutions of higher education in Jordan.

By higher education, we mean the post secondary education which comprises of education at the university and community college levels. The community college education is for a period of two years, except for some subjects which are for three years. The education in these institutions leads to a middle diploma - while education at the university level is for four years for the first university degree (B.A., B.Sc.) and six years for the Master's degree (M.A., M.Sc.).

In 1992, there were 62 institutions of higher education in Jordan, out of which four public universities fourteen community colleges were managed by the Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE), other government ministries sponsored another twenty community colleges. Private sector had twenty two colleges and UNRWA with two vocational and training colleges.

5.2 Trends in Higher Education Expenditure

Table No.5.1 gives information with regard to the growth of total expenditure incurred on higher education during the period 1971 to 1992 at current price.

In 1971 the total expenditure incurred on higher education institutions was of the order of JDs 2.852 million, which went up to JDs 39.025 million in 1982 and JDs 138.201 million in 1992. This gives an increase of forty seven times (or 4745.7 percent) which is much higher than the growth rate of 31.7 times obtained by the total recorded expenditure on education (expenditure incurred at all levels of education). This means that the proportion of expenditure devoted to higher education has increased over the above period i.e. it increased to 37.7 percent in 1992 from 25.41 percent in 1971.

The public expenditure incurred on higher education was 95.9 percent to the total expenditure on higher education in 1971, but it had declined to 81.11 percent in 1982 and 75.97 percent in 1992. The absolute amount in 1971 was JDs 2.735 million, then it has gone up to JDs 87.768 million in 1989 and lastly in 1992 it has reached to JDs 104.994 million. This gives an increase of 37.39 times (or 3738.9 percent) over the 1971 figures.

Private expenditure of JDs 0.117 in 1971 went up to JDs 7.087 million in 1982 and JDs 32.211 million in 1992 showing an increase of 274.31 times (or 27431 percent) while its percentage to the total expenditure on higher education in 1971 was 4.10 percent, then it went up to 18.16 percent and 23.31 percent in 1982 and 1992 respectively.

UNRWA and the other foundation's contributions to the expenditure of higher education were not certain, and their share of the total expenditure has been less than one percent of the total during the period under review (see Table No.5.1).

TABLE No. 5.1
Higher Education Expenditures
(At Current Prices)

(in million JDs)

Years	Total	Public	Private	Others
1971	2.852 (100)	2.735 (95.9)	0.117* (4.10)	NA
1975	8.759 (100)	7.076 (80.791)	1.638 (19.21)	NA
1980	30.159 (100)	22.408 (74.30)	6.414 (21.27)	1.337 (4.43)
1982	39.025 (100)	31.652 (81.11)	7.087 (18.16)	0.286 (0.73)
1986	65.915 (100)	50.481 (76.59)	15.434 (23.42)	NA
1988	96.576 (100)	74.876 (77.53)	21.350 (22.11)	0.350 (0.63)
1989	120.552 (100)	87.768 (72.81)	30.744 (25.50)	2.040 (1.69)
1990	97.565 (100)	74.404 (76.17)	22.590 (23.13)	0.682 (0.70)
1991	127.020 (100)	97.873 (77.05)	27.950 (22.01)	1.197 (0.94)
1992	138.201 (100)	104.94 (75.97)	32.211 (23.31)	0.996 (0.72)
The Overall Growth Rate				
1971-92	4745.75%	3738.9%	27430.77%	-

Figures in parenthesis are the percentage.

NA - Information not available.

* This does not include private institutions expenditures.

Sources :

1. Najati Al Bukhari, Education in Jordan Ministry of Information, Govt. of Jordan, 1973
2. NCERD, Educational and Training in Jordan, A Descriptive and Financial Survey, NCERD, Publications Series No 30, , Dec 1993
3. Table No 3 1.

Thus the total recorded expenditure incurred on the level of higher education (i.e. Public Universities and Community Colleges) in terms of current prices has increased by 47.45 times between 1971 and 1992, as well as its proportion to the total recorded expenditure (expenditure at all levels of education) has increased by 12.29 percentage points i.e from 22.41 percent in 1971 to 37.7 percent in 1992. As a result the proportion of the total recorded educational expenditures devoted to school education has fallen from 77.59 percent in 1971 to 62.3 percent in 1992 which indicates the expansion of higher education in Jordan was at the cost of school education .

The increase in expenditure referred to above is in terms of current prices. In Table No.5.2 we give the expenditure on higher education expressed in terms of constant prices.

The total educational expenditure in terms of constant prices (Prices of 1986) increased by 5.5 times (or by 549.6 percent) over the period of our study. As is has moved up from JDs 15.416 million in 1971 to JDs 55.354 million, JDs 100.415 million in 1980 and 1992 respectively.

The public expenditure of JDs 14.784 in 1971 went upto JDs 38.502 million in 1980 and JDs 76.083 million in 1992, showing an increase of 4.14 times (or 414.6 percent)over 1971 figures. The increase of private expenditure at constant prices worked out be 35.92 times (or 3592 percent) i.e. 1971 it was JDs 0.632 and then increased to JDs 11.021 million, JDs 19.641 million and JDs 23.341 million in 1980, 1988, and 1992 respectively.

The growth rate of expenditure in higher education in real term was 5.5 times (or 549.6 percent) over the period between 1971 and 1992, which is higher than the rate of growth 2.66 times (or by 266.46 percent) obtained by the expenditure incurred at school level of education (i.e. Basic + Secondary) at constant prices by 2.83 times

TABLE No. 5.2**Growth of Expenditure on Higher Education
At Constant Prices****(in million JDs)**

Years	Total	Public	Private	Others
1971	15 416	14.784	0.632	NA
1975	31.282	25.271	6.011	NA
1980	51 820	38.502	11 021	2.297
1982	55.354	44.896	10.052	0.406
1986	65.915	50 481	15.434	NA
1988	88 846	68 883	19.641	0.322
1989	100 796	73.385	25.706	1.705
1990	78.898	60 100	18.247	0.551
1991	96 814	75 599	21.203	0.912
1992	100 145	76.083	23 341	0.721
The Overall Growth Rate				
1971-92	549.6%	414.6%	3593.2%	-

(Expenditure expressed in terms of Consumer Price Index (CPI) taking 1986 as the base year).

(or by 283.14 percentage points). This indicates that the expenditures on higher education (or professional education) in Jordan has expanded faster than school education or non-professional education. This is to say that the expansion of education at the higher level has taken place in constant manner with the manpower requirements for the development of Jordan.

5.3 Higher Education Enrolment

Educational expansion at the basic and secondary levels have meant an increase in the demand for higher education. The total number of students enrolled in higher education institutions has moved up from 5138 in 1970 to 35618 in 1980, 76601 in 1990 and 80691 in 1992. This gives an increase of 147 times (or by 1470.5 percent) over the whole period of our study (1971-92). Which exceeds the growth rate of 194.7 percent and 209.86 percent obtained by basic and secondary education enrolment over the same period respectively (see Table No.5.3).

The increase of enrolment at the higher level of education was largely due to the increase in public university enrolment during the it period (1982-1992 years) which shows an increase of 121.77 percent compared to 60.95 percent increase in the total enrolment of higher education over the same period (1982-1992). Overall the public universities enrolment have increase by 15.07 times (or by 1507.7 percent) i.e. in 1970 it was 3030 and went up to 16155 in 1980, 35827 in 1990, and 48715 in 1992, in percentage terms the public universities enrolment in 1971 accounted for 58.97 percent of the higher education enrolment, then it has fallen to 45.37 percent in 1982, while in 1992 it rose to 60.37 percent of the total.

The government community colleges enrolment has increased from 1407 in 1971 to 6279 in 1980, 13908 in 1990 and 13739 in 1992 indicating an increase of 8.76 times (or 876.5).

The enrolment of private community colleges which was 225 in 1971 went up to 12463 in 1980 and 25985 in 1990, while in 1992 it has declined to 17371 giving an overall increase of 76.2 times (or 7620.4 percent) while the UNRWA's training centers enrolment increased from 476 in 1971 to 704 in 1980 and 866 in 1992 respectively. Overall the total enrolment of community colleges (public, private and UNRWA) has increased from 2108 in 1971 to 19446 in 1980 and 40774 in 1992., while

in 1991 and 1992 it has fallen to 38158 and 31976 respectively. While its proportion of the total higher education enrolment in 1971 was 41.03 percent and went upto 54.63 percent in 1980, then it has fallen to 39.63 percent in 1992.

However, the decline in the community colleges enrolment in 1992 was largely due to the government policies of opening more university and increasing the enrolment capacity of the existed ones.

Thus, enrolments went up substantially in recent years as we have mentioned above. This is largely due to the increase in public universities enrolment. Although all the area showed increase in enrolment, which means that there has been an increase in the demand for higher education during the period of our study in general and during the recent years in particular which was largely due to the following reasons :-

1. Obligatory military services (for the male only) was abolished, so men, who previously would have delayed university entrance were available for immediate entrance.
2. As a result of the Gulf crisis (Iraq- Kuwait Conflict) around 350,000 persons returned from Kuwait to Jordan, so those returnees sought entrance to higher education institution in Jordan.
3. The devaluation of the Jordanian Dinar in 1989 meant that educational expenses for overseas study increased substantially for Jordanian students and their families who may have opted to seek entrance to Jordanian institutions.
4. The government policy was to increase the number of higher education institutions at home and reduce the number of recognised institutions abroad.

TABLE No. 5. 3

Higher Education Enrolment by Controlling Authority

Year	Grand Total	Public Institutions				Private		UNRWA	
		Total	%	Universities	Comm. Colleges	Total	%	Total	%
1971	5138	4437	86.36	3030	1407	225	4.38	476	9.26
1975	10411	-	-	5307	-	-	-	-	-
1980	35610	22434	63.00	16155	6279	12463	35.00	704	2.00
1982	50133	31060	61.96	21996	9094	18053	36.00	1020	2.04
1983	55642	34119	61.32	23251	10686	20436	36.73	1087	1.95
1984	51767	35188	67.97	24616	10572	15600	30.13	979	1.90
1986	59616	40014	67.11	27502	12512	18555	31.12	1047	1.77
1988	61113	41931	68.61	29887	12044	18273	29.90	909	1.49
1989	67175	42244	62.9	29543	12701	24065	35.8	866	1.30
1990	76601	49735	64.93	35827	13908	25985	33.92	881	1.15
1991	78958	56197	71.17	40800	15397	21849	27.67	912	1.16
1992	80691	62454	77.40	48715	13739	17371	21.53	866	1.07
The Overall Growth Rate									
1971-92	1470.5%	1307.6%	-	1507.7%	876.5%	7620.4%	-	81.93%	-

Sources :

1. MoE, The Educational Statistics Yearbook, 1970/71 - 1984/85.
2. MoHE, The Annual Report in Higher Education Statistics, 1992/93.
3. NCERD, Educational and Training in Jordan, A Descriptive and Financial Survey, Publications Series No, 30, Dec, 1993

At the community colleges the Female/Male Ratio was 0.46 in 1971 (i.e. as against 100 male students enrolled at the community colleges, there were 46 female students enrolled). However, this ratio had gone up to 0.63 in 1976 and 0.96 in 1980 whereas in 1986 and 1992 this ratio has crossed one to reach 1.26 and 1.61 respectively. While at the public universities this ratio was 0.46 in 1971 and went up to 0.64 in 1980 and 0.80 in 1992. This shows that enrolment distance between both the genders (Male and Female) has narrowed or reduced with improvement in favour of females (see Table No. 5.4 and 5.5).

However, the improvement in female male ratio at the community colleges was due to social reasons as parents would not like to send their daughters to study outside, their locality, since these colleges are available in different part of the country. Another important factor was the government policy of deriving more skilled females into the labour market during the 1980s.

The distribution of higher education students over public and private institutions is given in Table No.5.3 showing that in 1971 public institutions enrolment accounted for 86.36 percent of the total students enrolled in higher education institutions. However, this proportion had fallen to 63.0 percent in 1980 and 61.96 percent in 1982. Then it started rising to reach 68.61 percent in 1988 and 77.4 percent in 1992.

Private community colleges enrolment in proportion to the total was 4.38 percent in 1971 and went up to 36.0 percent in 1982. Then, it decreased to 30.13 percent in 1984, 29.9 percent in 1988 and 21.53 percent in 1992. While UNRWA enrolled less than 2.0 percent of the total students of higher education in its two vocational training centres.

The above observation with regards to distribution of higher education students over public private and UNRWA institutions shows that the provision of higher education during the recent years is increasingly and becoming a major function of the government of Jordan. When the government's institutions enrolment as proportion of the higher education enrolment went up from 61.96 percent in 1982 to 77.4 percent in 1992.

TABLE No. 5.4**Public Universities Enrolment By Gender in Jordan**

Year	Grand Total	Male		Female		Female /Male Ratio
		Total	%	Total	%	
1971	3030	2076	68.5	954	31.5	0.46
1972	3589	2501	69.7	1088	30.07	0.43
1973	4343	3090	71.1	1253	28.9	0.40
1974	4805	3400	70.70	1405	29.30	0.41
1975	5307	3741	70.5	1565	29.5	0.42
1980	16155	9877	61.10	6278	38.9	0.63
1981	19272	11720	60.80	7552	39.20	0.64
1982	21966	13362	60.80	8604	39.20	0.64
1983	23251	14099	60.60	9152	39.40	0.65
1984	24616	14974	60.80	9642	39.20	0.64
1985	25863	15728	60.80	10135	39.20	0.64
1986	27502	16831	61.20	10671	38.80	0.63
1987	30191	18436	61.00	11758	39.00	0.64
1988	28997	17297	57.90	12590	42.10	0.73
1989	29543	16212	54.90	13331	45.10	0.82
1990	35827	20445	57.00	15382	43.00	0.75
1991	40800	22389	54.90	18411	45.11	0.82
1992	48715	27113	55.60	21602	44.40	0.80
The Overall Growth Rate						
1971-92	1507.75%	1206.2%	-	2164.36%	-	-

Sources :

1. MoE, The Educational Statistics Yearbook, 1970/71 - 1984/85.
2. MoHE, The Annual Report in higher education statistics, 1992/93.
3. NCERD, Educational and Training in Jordan, A Descriptive and Financial Survey, Publications Series No, 30, Dec, 1993.

TABLE No. 5.5

Community Colleges Enrolment By Gender in Jordan

Year	Grand Total	Male		Female		Female /Male Ratio
		Total	%	Total	%	
1971	2108	1438	68.2	670	31.8	0.46
1972	3015	2006	66.53	1009	33.47	0.50
1973	2893	1873	64.76	1020	35.24	0.54
1974	3314	2050	61.86	1264	38.14	0.61
1975	5104	3234	63.36	1870	36.64	0.58
1976	7006	4283	61.13	2723	38.87	0.63
1977	6543	3523	52.84	3020	46.16	0.86
1980	19446	9921	51.00	9525	49.0	0.96
1981	25303	14733	58.23	10570	41.77	0.96
1982	28167	16114	57.21	12053	42.79	0.75
1983	32391	17700	54.64	14691	45.36	0.83
1984	27151	14029	51.67	13122	48.33	0.93
1985	26187	13160	50.25	13027	49.75	0.99
1986	32114	14189	44.18	17925	55.82	1.26
1987	28998	12019	41.45	16979	58.55	1.41
1988	31226	11241	36.00	19985	64.00	1.78
1989	37632	16210	43.08	21422	56.92	1.32
1990	40774	18465	45.29	22309	54.71	1.21
1991	38158	17147	44.94	21011	55.06	1.22
1992	31976	12235	38.26	19741	61.74	1.61
The Overall Growth Rate						
1971-92	1416.9%	750.8%	-	2846.4%	-	-

Sources .

1. MoE, The Educational Statistics Yearbook 1974-75, 1982-83, 1983-84, & 1984-85
2. MoHE , The Annual Statistical Report on Higher Education in Jordan 1992-93.
3. NCERD, Educational and Training in Jordan, A Descriptive and Financial Survey, Publications Series No, 30, Dec, 1993.

5.4 Per- Pupil Expenditure

Table No. 5.6 gives information with regards to per pupil expenditure on higher education over the period 1971-92.

Per pupil average expenditure of higher education in 1971 was JDs 555.08 and rose to JDs 778.4 in 1982 and JDs 1974.6 in 1989 giving a growth rate of 223.3 percent , while in 1990 expenditure per pupil had fallen to JDs 1273.7 times (or by 29 percent). Then it rose to JDs 1608.7 and JDs 1712.7 in 1991 and 1992 respectively. This gives an increase of 208.5 percent over the whole period of 1971-92. The decline in per pupil expenditure in 1990 was due to the failure of higher education expenditure to keep pace with the enrolment increase at this level of education in that year.

Public expenditure per pupil of the government community colleges and universities of JDs 616.4 in 1971 had gone up to JDs 1019.1 in 1982 and JDs 1681.14 in 1992 giving an increase of 175.7 percent in terms of current prices. While private expenditure per pupil at current prices increased by 256.57 percent, as it rose from JDs 520.0 in 1971 to JDs 1854.2 in 1992.

It is clear that it is unlike private expenditure per pupil at the school education which was the highest. At the higher education , public expenditure per pupil is much higher than the private one. However, this might be due to public universities expenditure which is normally higher than community colleges as it might be because the staff cost and investment in libraries and learning environments would be much lower in private community colleges. The overall trend is one of increasing expenditure per pupil at current prices over the period under review. Though the picture in terms of constant prices is completely different.

In terms of constant prices, the total expenditure incurred in higher education institutions has increased by 5.49 times (or 549.6 percent) while the total enrolment

has gone up by 14.7 times (or by 1470.5 percent). It is clear that in real terms the higher education expenditure has not kept pace with the enrolment, whereas the result was a deterioration in real expenditure per pupil.

The average expenditure per pupil of JDs 3000.4 in 1971 declined to JDs 1455.71 in 1980 and JDs 1241.1 in 1992 showing a decrease of 58.63 percent from 1971 figures in terms of constant prices. Per pupil public expenditure has declined by 63.43 percent as it has fallen from JDs 3331.98 in 1971 to JDs 1716.23, JDs 1445.46 and JDs 1218.22 in 1980, 1982 and 1992 respectively. Per pupil expenditure in private community colleges was JDs 2808.9 in 1971 and decreased to JDs 884.3 in 1980 and JDs 556.8 in 1982 indicating a decrease of 80.17 percent from 1971 expenditure, then it rose to JDs 1074.86 in 1988 and JDs 1343.67 in 1992 giving an increase of 141.32 percent from 1982 figures. But overall private community colleges expenditure per pupil has declined by 52.16 percent in terms of constant prices.

Thus, per pupil expenditure at the higher education was JDs 3000.4 in 1971 and decline to JDs 1241.1 in 1992 giving a decline of 58.63 percent in real terms. Over the same period 1971-92 expenditure per pupil of school education of JDs 120.57 in 1971 has gone up to JDs 146.84 in 1982 showing an increase of 21.8 percent at constant prices. This shows that per pupil expenditure at the higher education was around 26 times of per pupil expenditure of school education. It is clear that higher education institutions are expensive to run though their per pupil expenditure in real terms has decreased substantially.

However, from the decline in per pupil expenditure at the higher education in real terms it is clear that in comparison to the school education the quality of higher education in Jordan has deteriorated over the period.

TABLE No. 5.6**Per-pupil Expenditure at the Higher Education Institutions**

(in JDs)

Year	At Current Prices			At Constant Prices		
	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private
1971	550.8	616.4	520	3000.4	3331.98	2808.9
1975	814.3	-	-	3004.7	-	-
1980	846.9	998.9	514.6	1455.71	1716.23	844.3
1982	778.4	1019.1	392.6	1104.15	1445.46	556.8
1986	1105.5	1261.58	831.8	1105.5	1261.58	831.9
1988	1580.5	1785.7	1168.4	1453.8	1642.77	1074.86
1989	1794.6	2075.5	1277.5	1500.5	1737.17	1068.19
1990	1273.7	1497.00	869.34	1030.0	1208.40	702.21
1991	1608.7	1741.6	1279.2	1226.15	1345.25	970.43
1992	1712.7	1681.14	1854.2	1241.1	1218.22	1343.67
The Overall Growth Rate						
1971-92	208.55%	175.73%	256.57%	-58.63%	-63.43%	-52.16%

5.6 Teacher -Pupil Ratio

From Table No.5.7 it can be seen that the number of students enrolled at the community colleges has increased at a faster rate than the number of teachers i.e. while the total enrolment of the community colleges increased by 14.16 times (or 1416.9 percent) during the period 1971-92, the number of teachers increased by 13.2 times (or by 1328.4 percent). This means that in 1992 there were more students per community college teacher than in 1971.

As it is shown in the above table that the teacher-pupil ratio in 1971 was 1:19.3 and rose to 1:20.5 in 1974, and 1:34.2 in 1980, then it fell to 1:26.6 in 1984 and 1:20.53 in 1992, over the whole period from 1971 to 1992, the figures of teacher-pupil ratio (the number of students per teacher) at the community colleges increase by 6.37 percent.

At the public universities of Jordan the teacher pupil ratio was 1:24.8 in 1971 and decreased to 1:19.8 in 1974 and 1:18.1 in 1982 and remained around this figure during the 1980s, while in 1992 it has gone up to 1:19.8 showing an increase of 9.39 percent but over the whole period 1971-92, the teacher pupil ratio had fallen by 20.16 percent.

However, the increase in teacher pupil ratio (increase in the number of students taken care by one teacher) accords with the earlier observations that per pupil expenditure registered a decline, when expenditure figures are stated in terms of constant consumer price index. Therefore, our observation above conclusively shows that the quality of higher education has not improved only, but it might be deteriorated specially at the community colleges over the period under review.

TABLE No. 5.7**Teacher Per-pupil Ratio at Higher Education Institutions**

(in JDs)

Year	Public Universities			Community Colleges		
	Students	Teachers	Ratio	Students	Teachers	Ratio
1971	3030	122	24.8	2108	109	19.3
1972	3589	145	24.7	3015	164	18.4
1974	4805	243	19.8	3314	162	20.5
1976	NA	NA	NA	7006	308	22.8
1980	16155	865	18.67	19446	566	34.3
1982	21966	1214	18.1	28167	1155	24.4
1983	23251	1239	18.76	32391	1203	26.9
1984	24616	1305	18.86	27151	1021	26.6
1986	27502	1449	18.98	32114	1167	27.51
1988	29887	1588	18.8	31226	1105	28.2
1990	35827	1875	19.10	40774	NA	NA
1992	48715	2457	19.8	31976	1557	20.53
The Overall Growth Rate						
1971-92	1507.75%	1913.9%	-20.16%	1416.9%	1328.4%	6.37%

Sources :

1. MoE, The Educational Statistics Yearbook, 1970/71 - 1984/85.
2. MoHE, The Annual Report in higher education statistics, 1992/93

5.6 Conclusion

1. The proportion of the total recorded expenditure devoted to higher education has increased from 25.41 percent in 1971 to 37.7 percent in 1992, which shows that the expansion of higher education was at the cost of other levels of education.
2. Over the period under review that total recorded expenditure of higher education has gone up by more than 47 times at current prices and 5.5 times in real terms. The proportion of expenditures provided by the government has fallen over the period from 95.9 percent in 1971 to 75.97 percent in 1992. As a result, the percentage of private expenditure increased from 4.1 percent in 1971 to 24.03 percent in 1992.
3. The total number of students enrolled at the higher education institutions increased by 14.7 times over the period between 1971 and 1992 which is much faster than the increase of enrolment at the basic and secondary schools. Public institutions enrolments accounted for 86.36 percent of the total enrolment at the higher level of education in 1970. However, this proportion has fallen to 61.96 percent in 1982. Then it rose to 77.4 percent in 1992. The proportion of higher education students served by private institutions was 4.38 percent in 1971 and went up to 36.00 percent in 1982. While in 1992 it has reached to 21.53 percent of the total, and the UNRWA vocational training colleges enrolment was less than 2 percent of the total.

4. The average expenditure per pupil of the higher education at current prices increased by 208.55 percent over the period of our study. But it has declined by 58.63 percent in terms of constant consumer price index. Public and private expenditure per pupil at current prices increased by 175.73 percent and 256.57 percent, while in real terms it decreased by 63.43 percent and 52.16 percent respectively. This shows that the expansion of higher education was in terms of quantity rather than quality.
5. The teacher pupil ratio at the community colleges has gone up by 6.37 percent, while that of the universities had fallen by 20.16 percent over the period 1971-92 which confirms to our earlier observations with regards to the decline in per pupil expenditure in real terms i.e there has been a decline in the quantity of education provided.

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7. Prof. K.R. Shah, Outlay in Education and its Financing in India - 1950/51 -1960/61 unpublished Ph.D thesis, Dept. of Economics, Faculty of Arts, M.S.U. of Baroda, Baroda.