

The uses of the university

[Education](#)



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In carrying out this research the researchers used purposive sampling and questionnaires in data collection so as to increase the chances of conducting perfect research.

This article specifically discusses results from two cities; St. Louis and Cincinnati wherein both cases magnet school were successful. There are costs associated with magnet school which include transport. The benefits achieved from this program were found to outweigh the cost as valued by parents and teachers.

The Uses of the University

Clark in his article outlines the hard choices that the university fraternity has to make so as to remain competitive in terms of quality and the autonomy that the institution deserves. Public research university faces challenges; the ever-increasing number of student and the limited availability of resources. This offers a private university a comparative advantage. In order to bridge this gap he offers short- term solution which includes; privatizing tuition and federalizing the universities, this increases their competitiveness. In addition, universities should concentrate on increasing public support, increasing efficiency in the use of resources, pluralistic leadership, enhancing long-term path to be followed by the movement. There are uncertainties whether research University fosters productivity and sustainability. In conclusion, the author appreciates the benefits derived from the development of human capital generated from universities. (Kerr 187)

The College Movement

The author introduces this article by outlining the difficulties that the founders of colleges faced while trying to establish a college. He points out that, colleges established lacked buildings, students or professors, thus making colleges incomplete. In addition, the founders used crude ways of establishing colleges like other economic activities. From this article, the author also outlines that the college founders were mainly missionaries or settlers. It was also established that colleges were started on the basis of denomination e. g. in the case where different colleges were established by Methodist and Baptist denomination. The society also viewed colleges as a social investment, where they expected the graduate to promote the welfare of society. This has also been extensively discussed where the society was grasping for college diplomas since those who went to college were elites in the society thus having more power. In conclusion, the American aim was to establish an institution that was democratic for a democratic community.