

# Descriptive Analysis of Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education in India

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## ABSTRACT

Higher Education is a necessary factor of the economic development of a nation. An educated person has to bear a getting to know technique that ensures the empathetic environment and social justice in society. Higher Education empowers human beings with skills, knowledge, and awareness. There has been a rising fashion in Gross Enrolment Ratio in education sector of India in the past times. Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education involves a variation in extraordinary courses. It has been increasing at primary, secondary and tertiary ranges of educational attainment. Gender disparity in diverse courses points out the discrepancies in the inclusive growth of women. The existing learn about ambitions at explaining the vogue of Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education Sector of India from the one year 2008-09 to the year 2020-21. It tends to take a look at the tendencies of Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education System of India in case of both boys and ladies who are enrolled in higher education in India for the duration of the time duration of the study. The fundamental intention of learn about is to recognize the dissimilarity in male and female Gross Enrolment Ratio and gender inequality in one-of-a-kind courses. The study is exploratory in nature and based on primary and secondary data. The main findings of the study indicate that the Recognition of Prior Learning in higher education is one of the recommended drivers that can help India to achieve its target of 50% GER by 2035. The research has found that by recognizing the experience of the individuals and systematically mapping it with the outcomes of various National Skill Qualification

Framework (NSQF) Levels will have a positive impact on productivity, innovation and entrepreneurship.

## Keywords

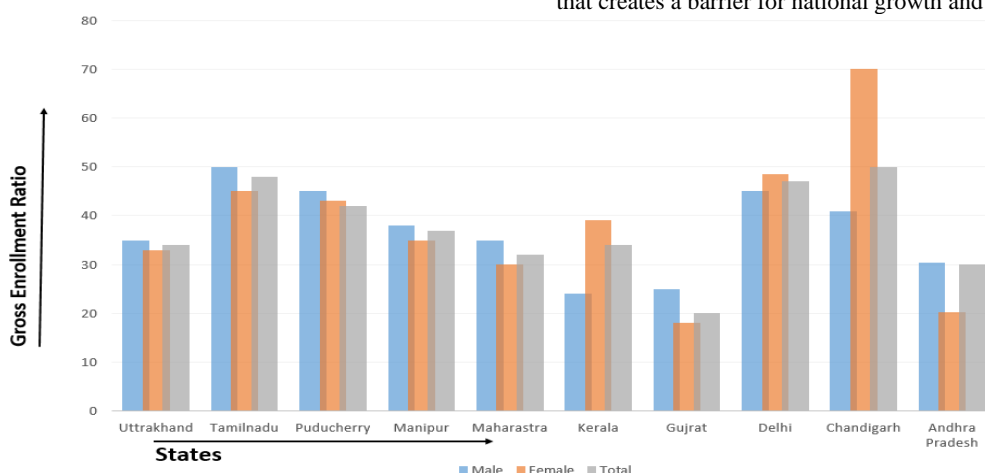
Gross Enrollment Ratio, Higher Education, Higher Education Institution, Indian Education System, National Development.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This paper objective is that the significance of Higher Education can be viewed in the communal and financial progress of a nation. It brings many opportunities for the benefits of persons and groups. Because of Higher Education[1], people can enhance their self-assurance and build their personality. Overall it can be said that Higher Education improves the exceptional of life.

Higher Education encompasses several courses to enable an individual to develop self-reliance, emerge as resourcefulness, and to be a perfect human being. There are numerous guides in which students can register and pursue Higher Education. India is confronting more than a few critical issues out of which gender disparity is one. Gender disparity[2] is a considerable problem in India which impacts the sex ratio, education, economic and social development.

Higher Education in India also includes gender disparity. Gender inequality in courses impacts the intellectual level, health, economic condition, and social status. Which is totally effect on Indian economy i.e. in Indian economy there is women contribution only 17% to 18% and it is huge gap between men and women as comparison to contribution in Indian economy. It is a multidimensional count number in India that creates a barrier for national growth and development.



**Figure 1: Gross Enrolment ratio in higher education (18-23 years) in various states of India**

In above Figure 1 indicates the Gross Enrolment ratio of some famous states in India. It is found that the highest GER for adult

males and ladies take place in the nation Chandigarh. The lowest GER takes place in the country Gujrat. Males as

properly as girls are involved to go for higher education. And Figure 2 represented the GER suggests that most of the younger

college students are pursuing their admission in greater education.

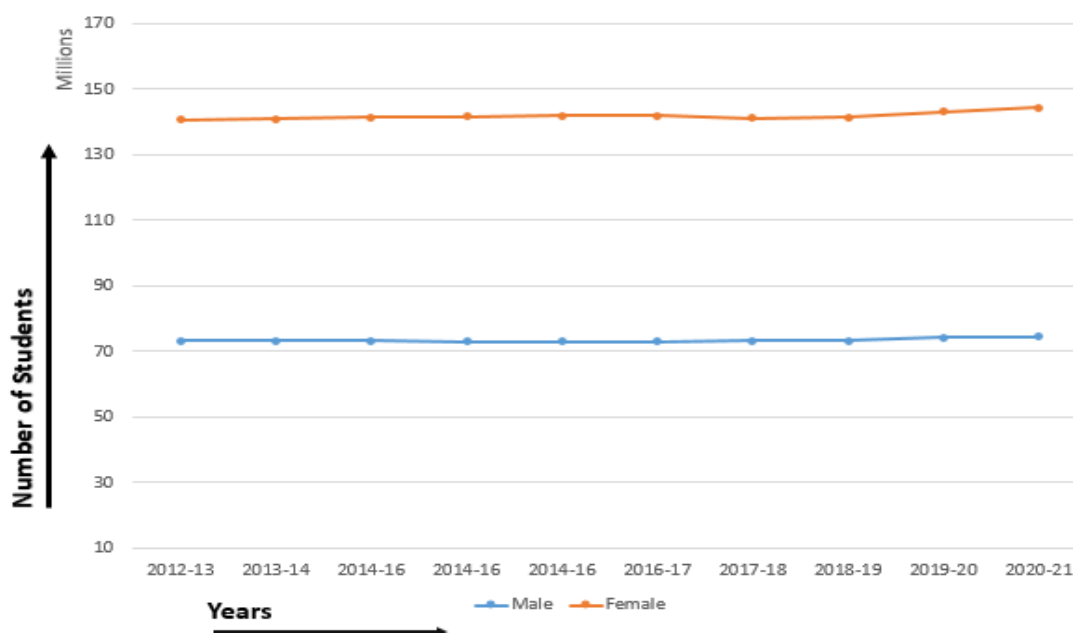


Figure 2: This Graph Shows the Number of students enrol in Higher Education in years

The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)[3] in Higher Education is consistently increasing in different states in India. However at a slower pace which needed to upward shove high to compete globally. Gender inequality can also be an obstacle to the average development of women. Every nation need to educated male and female ratio for developed a country. And for girl’s education there is the Indian government started various programmes and schemes. Which is most responsible for enrolment of girls in education system.

### 1.1. The programmes and schemas

#### 1.1.1. Government of India prominent scholarships for women and girls

- Kalpana Chawala Memorial Award
- Kiran Girls Scholarship Award
- Women Scientist Scheme
- Postdoctoral Fellowship for women
- Swami Vivekanand Single Girl Child Scholarship Scheme
- AICTE Pragati Scholarship Scheme[4].

#### 1.1.2. Overseas Women Scholarships

- Grace Hopper scholarship
- Google Anita Borg Scholarship
- Adobe India Women in Technology Scholarship
- Women Scholarship for Peace – Global South

#### 1.1.3. Famous Private Scholarships for Women

- Santoor scholarship
- Tata Housing Scholarship for meritorious girls
- Fair and Lovely Foundation for Higher Education for Women scholarship
- Prabha Dutt Fellowship
- L’Oreal Scholarship for Young Women in Science

Above schemas are helps student but everyone must be see the other side also and there might be several reasons of minimum girl enrolment in higher education in diverse courses. Some of them are discourses below:

- Urbanization
- The trend of Girls’ Higher Education
- Nature of courses
- High Cost of Education

### 1.2. Urbanization

There is a lack of strong academic institutions in small towns and rural locations, which hinders modernization. Due to rapid urbanization, many parents don’t allow their childrens to go out for study and then for this reason education is not reach to the girl student and other students.

### 1.3. The trend of Girl’s Higher Education

In India, maximum parents are more likely to boy education toward than girls to pursue higher education. It is thought in their mind is that educating boys will enhance the family’s income-earning sources, and that after marriage, girls will move to another location. This notion is evolving now.

### 1.4. Nature of courses

There seem to be a number of curriculum with varied aspects. Male workers are preferred instead of women candidates in specific circumstances, such as employment concerns. Outdoor employment, military jobs, jobs in remote areas, working overtime, isolated jobs, and other difficult types of work where family members do not encourage women to take such courses are examples.

### 1.5. High Cost of education

The cost of a college education continues to increase. Student’s parent are unable to pay the high expense of education. Higher education for girls, particularly in India, is not as popular as it is in other nations. Indians are hesitant to invest large sums of money on girl’s higher education.

These above reason are make the huge gap in boys and girl ratio in higher education, without inculcating quintessential abilities and competence for accomplishing both personal and social goals, is also a capacity to generate larger personal and social wealth. In the existing global context, the magnitude of higher

education has accelerated manifold and it is strongly believed that the first-rate of higher training ensures the pace of financial and social development of a country. Though it is well recognized by way of planners and policy makers that higher education is an ability of strengthening the human resource base of an economy, but unluckily a low stage of educational achievement in a large range of economies in the world acts as a drag in fostering economic development and social alternate

in such economies. The turbulent past of the use has included many transitions which have implications for a number of factors of the economy together with its education. However, the political stability of the use for more than a decade and the increasing interest given to the development of higher education by using both the government and private sector has brought dazzling changes in terms of size, enrolment and expenditure of higher education.

**Table 1: GER in HES in India from 2008-09 to 2020-21**

Level	Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education System in India (17 to 23 age)		
	Boys	Girls	Total
Year			
2008-09	10.3	7.7	9.1
2009-10	10.6	7.5	9.0
2010-11	11.6	8.7	10.2
2011-12	13.5	9.2	11.6
2012-13	14.5	10.4	12.6
2013-14	15.2	10.0	12.4
2014-15	15.8	11.7	13.1
2015-16	17.1	12.4	13.7
2016-17	20.8	16.8	15.0
2017-18	20.1	18.9	19.4
2018-19	22.3	19.7	20.8
2019-20	23.2	19.9	21.1
2020-21	23.4	20.2	21.5

Thus for the duration of the last one decade, higher education in the USA has witnessed out of the ordinary expansion. However, it is noticed that the expansion of higher education in the usa has now not been taken region evenly and as a result this leads to versions in the inter-province development of greater education. Table 1 shows the Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education System in India from 2008 to 2020. It is in opposition to this backdrop, a modest attempt is made in this paper to analyse the increase of Higher Education System (HES) in the country over the final few years along with the inter-province variants in the development of higher education. In addition, the existing paper examines the relationship between GER in higher education and the per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of India over the duration 2009 to 2020 along with the have an effect on of per capita GDP on the complete enrolment in greater education in the country.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The researcher finds out in his learn about that the GER in HES in India for the duration of 2009-20year and it used to be 17.9 which have been raised from 12.3 in the commencing of the sketch period. But nevertheless the GER in HES in India has been quite low than the world GER in HES. There is a dire need to similarly elevate the GER in HES in India. Researcher concludes that the position of more expenditure on HES, acceptable planning and efficient regulatory bodies can help a lot in raising the GER in HES in India[5]. India has witnessed a top notch upward push in GER in HES in India in the recent years. The President of India in his speech at convocation ceremony of Indian Maritime University, Chennai said that the GER in HES in India has been rising. The variety of universities and colleges has been accelerated to 735 and 37000 respectively in the existing times.

This paper has determined out that India has made way sustainable and extraordinary remarks with appreciate to

enrolment in higher education in India in the past years. But nonetheless there is need to carry uniformity in GER in HES across gender and communities like Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST)[6]. Now in India there is introduce some alluring schemes such as Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship are an extraordinary source of further raising the enrolment ratio in higher education in India. Which is magnificent scheme for students whose deserve this fellowship[7]. Former HRD Minister Mr. Mallipudi Mangapati Pallam Raju, in his speech at Maulana Azad National Urdu University, said that India seeks to increase its GER in HES to 30% with the aid of the yr 2020. India has exceptionally improved it GER in HES, but nonetheless it's at the back of the international GER in HES. Indian Government of India strive to problematic that the more than a few commissions and programmed to increase the enrolment ration in higher study in India. But there is a want to in addition elevate the well-known of well education in India if it wishes to achieve the goal GER in HES. The GER of female and the backward instructions needs to be raised so as to convey an ordinary amplify in the GER in HES in India in coming years.

A previous study investigated at India's enrolment rates percentage for university education. The data used for the study originated from either the Nationally-Representative-Survey[8] and then was examined using hierarchical clustering. Because mass migration to Uttar Pradesh from some of the other states seems to be the least accessible province, this investigation suggests that one state in India had the maximum connectivity. The enrolment rates ratio in Uttar Pradesh has increased tremendously from 13.64 percent in 2011 to 17.66 percent in 2015. In other words this paper's researchers used different techniques to know about the reason of minimum enrolment in higher education and also its find the conclusion about it. The researcher take review from women and girls. And their output represented there original reason. But due to survey the some

reason is genuine. The other truth is that this all scenario is totally effected a women carrier and life. The main object of this paper is to find the impact of education on a women and girl’s life. This paper also helps to understand the actual reasons which affect the Indian GDP also.

The other researcher’s study which related to Haryana; was acquired from the many ministry official websites[9] along with planning committee reports. Haryana's gross enrolment ratio in the age group of 6 to 11 years is 90.10 percent, which is lower than the overall and all of the study's surrounding states. Despite government of Haryana's numerous plans to bring free and compulsory education, the purpose has not been accomplished. More attempts are needed in order to increase people's awareness of government-sponsored education programmes and the quality of teaching in everyone else's life.

**Research Question**

- What are the main reasons behind minimum girl’s enrolment in Higher Education?
- How can government education schemes and fellowship help them?

**3. METHODOLOGY**

**3.1. Research Design**

This cross-sectional study was created through an online survey amongst the people (student’s parents and female students) of India from the different junior schools to higher colleges in rural and urban district and also from other district colleges and private colleges. For this serve the design style of research deals with the issues that affected the girl’s student and his parents who’s not involved and support for enrolment the girls into the higher education which is create impact on Indian GDP.

**3.2. Data-Sample**

The data collecting process is done through the help of putting some survey questions. And these questions are totally related to why the Indian parents are not involve and give favor into the girl’s higher education. Some data has been collected from door to door survey and some data are collected and analysed through the google online form. This questionnaires survey asked to the different college’s student’s parents with the help of google form and try to know about why they are not involved into the girl education.

**3.3. Instruments**

In this segment researcher gather the data and also collect the main reasons behind minimum girl’s enrolment in higher education. This information collected from different door to door Indian parents who has any one girl’s child and boy through the questionnaire and also there is collected their opinion towards the girl’s education. There is putting some questions which is plot the report and main reasons. This paper has been created through these questions which are provided in below:

- What is your opinion in girl education; is the education necessary for her?  
(A). Yes (B). No (C). Neutral
- Does your “Income” is responsible for girl education?  
(A). Yes (B). No (C). Neutral
- “Safety concern for girl child” is it the responsible for this?  
(A). Yes (B). No (C). Neutral
- “Bad condition of school and colleges” is it the responsible for this?  
(A). Yes (B). No (C). Neutral
- “Media, Television and Society” is it responsible for this?  
(A). Yes (B). No (C). Neutral
- Boy education create the other resource of income?  
(A). Yes (B). No (C). Neutral
- “Medical Issues” is it the responsible for this?  
(A). Yes (B). No (C). Neutral
- “After marriage a girl settle in another house” is it the responsible for this?  
(A). Yes (B). No (C). Neutral
- “Girl have to go outside for job” is it the responsible for this?  
(A). Yes (B). No (C). Neutral
- “Girl can’t handle tough work” is it the responsible for this?  
(A). Yes (B). No (C). Neutral

**3.4. Data Collection**

The data group shown in table in which the data shows in different parts. The data composed form the student’s parents of different colonies and sectors and also taken their opinion about the girl education. The verbalized data has been given below in different tables.

**Table 2: Above Table Shows the Impact of Parent’s Review About Girl’s Education The Outputs in Three Stage i) Yes, ii) No, iii) Neutral**

S.NO	QUESTION ASKED ABOUT GIRL’S EDUCATION	YES	NO	NEUTRAL
1	What is your opinion in girl education; is the education necessary for a girl?	72%	26%	2%
2	Does your “Income” is responsible for girl education?	76%	23%	1%
3	“Safety concern for girl child” is it the responsible for this?	67%	30%	3%
4	“Bad condition of school and colleges” is it the responsible for this?	90%	9%	1%
5	“Media, Television and Society” is it responsible for this?	89%	10%	1%
6	Boy education create the other resource of income?	82%	15%	3%

7	“Medical Issues” is it the responsible for this?	91%	8%	1%
8	“After marriage a girl settle in another house” is it the responsible for this?	52%	46%	2%
9	“Girl have to go outside for job” is it the responsible for this?	80%	15%	5%
10	“Girl can’t handle tough work” is it the responsible for this?	75%	22%	3%

### 3.5. Data Analysis

The objective of this table show that the review about parents thinking and this survey was directed with the help of google form and door to door meeting with 5000 parents. According to

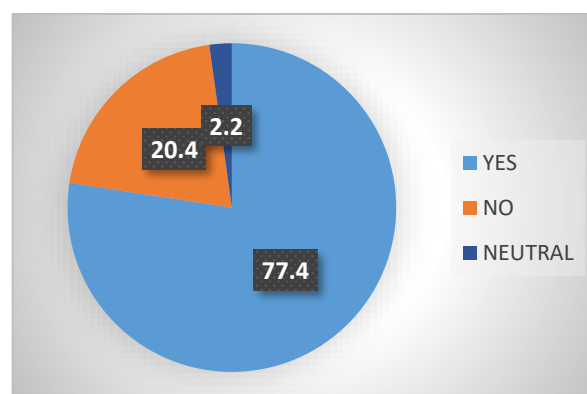
Table 2 the taking review in 3 stages output which is (A). Yes, (B). NO, (C). NETURAL. Maximum parents have some concern which is show as a question and Table 3 shows that the result in exact numbers.

**Table 3: This Table Shows That the Result about People Review in numbers**

S.NO	QUESTION ASKED ABOUT GIRL'S EDUCATION	YES	NO	NEUTRAL
1	What is your opinion in girl education; is the education necessary for a girl?	3600	1300	100
2	Does your “Income” is responsible for girl education?	3800	1150	50
3	“Safety concern for girl child” is it the responsible for this?	3350	1500	150
4	“Bad condition of school and colleges” is it the responsible for this?	4500	450	50
5	“Media, Television and Society” is it responsible for this?	4450	500	50
6	Boy education create the other resource of income?	4100	750	150
7	“Medical Issues” is it the responsible for this?	4550	400	50
8	“After marriage a girl settle in another house” is it the responsible for this?	2600	2300	100
9	“Girl have to go outside for job” is it the responsible for this?	4000	750	250
10	“Girl can’t handle tough work” is it the responsible for this?	3750	1100	150

## 4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Educational achievements of the populace show up progressively in a developing country. For the general knowledge everyone should be known about collaboration of female in Indian GDP. Only 15% to 17% female are working in corporate world and if this percent increase till 22% to 24%. Then the Indian GDP reach till the maximum percent. In this survey there is taking opinion on 5000 parents through the google form and door to door meeting with three Stage of answer (A). Yes, (B). No, (C). Neutral. And due to this the researcher find approximately correct reason of minimum enrolment in higher education. In this paper Table 2 shows that the results in percent over 5000 people and the other Table 3 shows that the total numbers of those whose totally agree, not agree and Neutral. Now with both table the conclusion as per shown in Figure 3.



**Figure 3: Above Graph Represented the Total Percent of Survey Result**

This graph shows that approx. 77.4% parents have reason for not support for girl education. In other hand there is 20.4% parents are support the girl’s education and they don’t have any hesitate to girl higher education. And the third one is 2.2%.



These persons are not able to afford child education. But Indian govt. and other private organization launch some schemes and fellowships for girls and women. It starts with the goal to convert excessive literacy rate into high literacy rate. It will help in extends to hundred per cent enrolment in most important starting education to young people and subsequently to a hundred per cent enrolment in secondary education. And changing of education system started from 2020. The new education structure 2020[10], has stated that harmonization of more than a few training streams together with Vocational Education Training and higher training is on the pinnacle agenda of the policy. Given that the greater education system in India is fraught with excessive stage of segmentation and specialization, which restricts the college students to increase a holistic understanding of extraordinary concepts. Recognition of Prior-Learning can furnish a high quality pathway closer to integration. In reality 70% respondents agreed that Recognition of Prior Learning[11] in higher education can enhance the integration of Vocational Education with Higher Education[12]. Introducing Recognition of Prior Learning in higher education will additionally assist in the horizontal mobility from one circulation to any other and additionally inspire in vertical mobility based totally on the location of understanding or interest.

## 5. CONCLUSION

The structure of higher education leads to the increase of a nation. It is observed that more than a few strategies are used in the one-of-a-kind group for the student's engagement. In this era of the all-male and female community, it is very essential to introduce technological academic reforms in higher education and thereby introduce new thoughts in instructing and gaining knowledge of method. In India there is gender disparity are separated like a virus. It must be important to destroy this gender disparity. In other word University education is aimed at boosting the region's technology development abilities, along with its rate of economic growth. Deep power relationships in India contribute to inequities in opportunities for education focused on gender, region, tribe, and religion. Any revolutionary educating and studying approach is no longer a speedy restoration or accepted remedy. Strict and high-quality Education device is very essential in increasing the excellent and improvement of the nation. Effective utilization of computer systems and apps will amplify the standard productivity. It can't substitute a traditional educating methodology in education, however, as an alternative helps it. Innovative strategies should be utilized with the aid of Teachers so that students of institute can make bigger their self-esteem. This paper gives the overview about upward thrust to free flowing pupil getting to know process. However, giving these systems to college students commonly require techno-savvy teachers. [13]is any other approach which can be used on a massive scale for growing the exceptional of technical education. It does no longer require intervention with the aid of the human teacher. Though Artificial Intelligence can assist the establishments to grow, however there need to be stability so that it ought to no longer lead to unemployment due to the discount of educating workforce in Institution. More Research Projects need to be taken by using Institutions and college students must be worried in these initiatives so that college students can get realistic know-how of the ideas they are making use of at some stage in their principle lectures. This will enlarge the student's enrolment share in greater schooling and additionally lead to amplify in Gross Enrolment Ratio.

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