
“Gross Enrollment in Higher Education”

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ABSTRACT

This Paper includes reports on various parameters under the title Enrollment in higher education. These parameters contribute Area wise analysis for higher education in India, gender-wise percentage of students enrolled in higher education, subject-wise distribution of students enrollment in higher education.

INTRODUCTION

For centuries, India has been a major center for learning and many popular universities subsisted here. Up till now, the country has had some of the best Universities in the world. Aside from this, it is also facing many dares in its primary education while aiming to reach 100% literacy. Through Universal Compulsory Primary Education, maintaining the quality of education in rural areas has been difficult and Kerala is the only Indian state to achieve this goal. All education levels from primary to higher education are overseen by the Department of Higher Education and the Department of School Education and Literacy.

Well before the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, the government of India through the University Grants Commission and the Department of Higher Education, Ministry of HRD/ Education settled to achieve a GER (Gross Enrollment Ratio) of 30% at the higher education level by the year 2020. Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan of the Ministry of Education also has a GER target of 32% at the higher education level by the year 2022. With the exception of 50% GER at the higher education level by the year 2035, the following are some of the other important policy resolutions as specified in the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 which was approved by the Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 29th July 2020 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister of India.

- Multi-disciplinary holistic education at the underground level
- Under Graduate degree to be of either 2 or 4 years, with a provision to issue certification after completion of each year
- Aim to achieve 100% youth and adult literacy by 2030
- Higher Education Body Commission of India to be a single umbrella for higher education
- Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities are to be set up in each district
- Education sector is to reach 6% of GDP at the earliest (from its present 4.6%)
- Expansion of Open and distance learning across the country
- Students from underprivileged classes to be incentivized per merit
- To promote the use of technology, National Educational Technology Forum to be formed
- Comprehensive National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education to be formulated
- Graded accreditation and autonomy to achieve excellence in the next 15 years

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Gross enrollment ratio in Indian higher education system has an enormous improvement. Former MHRD (ministry of human resource development) Minister Smriti Irani (2015) had demonstrated confidence that the target of 30 per cent GER by 2020, as predicted in the 12th plan, would be achieved. The number of institutions of higher education (listed on the All India Survey on Higher Education portal) during the same period has also increased significantly. At present, there are 760 universities, as in the case of 757 in 2015, and 38498 colleges against 38056 in the year 2014-15. It is verification for increasing of higher education institutions in India. Indian higher education GER also improved to 24.3% in 2015-16 from 23.6 % in 2015 and 22.5% in 2014 respectively. Overall enrollment in higher education was 34.2 million in 2015-16 contrasted to 33.3 million in 2014-15 (MHRD 2016).

Educational development

Punjab state ranked 15th in 2001 with 69.95 percent of the alphabet's population and Kerala ranked first with 90.90 percent of the alphabet's population. However, the state's literacy rate is relatively high compared to the national average of 65.38 per century. The educational participation rate of the Punjab population aged 6 to 11 is 79.05%, while in the 11 to 14-year-old group, it is 64.53%. Combined, it is 73.75% compared to 81.58% for India as a whole. The number of students enrolled in tertiary education per 100,000 population (2000-2001) in Punjab is 1047, higher than the average of 812 per 100,000 population in India as a whole.

Educational development in higher education is good, but participation in primary and secondary education needs to improve significantly. Higher education participation rates are comparable in some states. However, considering Punjab's socio-economic infrastructure and its GDP, participation in higher education should be higher. In the vision of developing national competitiveness in the age of knowledge society, if a nation aims for first or second place in education, especially in higher education, its development must be accelerated and advanced.

Area-wise analysis for higher education

The total area of Punjab is 53,600 sq km, it accounts for 2% of India's total land area. The average Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is 18,568.33 rupees which is the third highest among the states and its GDP per capita is 25,075.67 rupees; the second largest is Maharashtra with 19,098.00 rupees per person. The Socio-Economic Infrastructure Development Index is 187.57, the second highest among the states, Goa is 1st with 200.57 and Kerala is 3rd with 178.67. The Human Development Index (HDI, 2001) assigned Punjab a score of 0.537, representing a few percentage points increase from 0.475 in 1991. The state comes second, followed by Kerala with a value of 0.638. Therefore, in terms of infrastructure and the human development index, Punjab is well equipped to meet future challenges.

States	Area (in 1000 sq. km)
Punjab	50.36
Haryana	44.21
Himachal Pradesh	55.67
Rajasthan	342.24
Tamil Nadu	130.06
Maharashtra	307.71
Goa	3.70
Kerala	38.88

Year	Percentage
2018-19	26.3
2019-20	27.1
Source: Statistical report of NEP 2020	

The Punjab and Chandigarh Federal Territories have 5 universities and 320 colleges. It has a college of technology (Punjab Institute of Technology, Jalandhar) and a government-funded College of Health Sciences (Baba Farid College of Health Sciences). It also has Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology and one Agricultural University (Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana), which are supported by UGC and ICAR respectively, with higher enrollment per university than all levels in India. Although relatively high, the number of students per college will increase from 795 to 900 and then to 1000. Haryana has 910 students and Himachal Pradesh has 824 students per university.

Enrollment growth is also relatively low in Punjab compared to Haryana and Rajasthan and higher than in Himachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Female participation rates are relatively higher in Punjab and Chandigarh than in other states. Out of the total number of students studying in Punjab, her SC/ST students at Punjab University in Chandigarh and Guru Nanak Dev University in Amritsar have a higher proportion than Patiala at Punjab University.

Gender	Number of students (in millions)
Male	19.6
Female	18.9
Total	38.5
Source: Statistical report of NEP 2020	

Looking at the distribution of the number of students by subject, in Punjab most of the students graduated from the art department (63.03%), followed by the science department (12.13%) and commerce department (11.26%). This does not compare to the trend across India. India's average for all figures is just 42.7% in the arts and 19.7% and 20.7% in science and commerce, respectively. In terms of level, Punjab has a large proportion of undergraduates at 90%. Only a small percentage of students are enrolled in graduate school (7.79%) and research (0.16%). It is very poor when compared to states like Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

A student's level, that is, an undergraduate, a graduate, or a researcher, reflects the level of human capacity development. An analysis of enrollment data by level and by subject showed that a relatively higher proportion of undergraduates in Punjab (67.63%) were enrolled in arts subjects than in neighbouring states, and more than in Tamil Nadu (16.74%). shown to be much higher.

The position is almost the same as a graduate student. However, compared to other states, Punjab has a relatively small number of people who are also pursuing art studies. Tamil Nadu has the highest number. There are relatively few research students. This is not surprising, as a significant proportion of students undertake agricultural studies, increasing the scope of studies in this field. However, a significant percentage of students take science diploma and certificate courses. The number of people pursuing Diploma/Certificate courses is also higher in this State Vision 2020 - Higher Education Vision, Development and Future Challenges in Punjab.

Table 4: Subject-wise students percentage enrolled in higher education		
Subject	Punjab	India
Arts	63.03	42.7
Science	12.13	19.7
Commerce	11.26	20.7
Source: Statistical report of NEP 2020		

From the perspective of future development strategies, it will be necessary to restructure courses and promote student selection.

Looking at the 2002 annual exam pass rate data, both Patiala of Punjabi University and Amritsar of Guru Nanak Dev University have generally high pass rates. However, his grades in B.Com at the University of Punjab, Chandigarh are relatively low (68.36% compared to 100% at the University of Punjab in 2002 and 92.92% at Guru Nanak Dev University). It can be seen that the pass rate at the master's level is generally high. However, the success rate at Punjab University is only around 50% at the master's level.

CONCLUSION

This Chapter determines that enrollment percentage raised in the year 2019-20 as compared to 2018-19. While the female and male percentages in 2019-20 were 18.9% and 19.6%, respectively. In the subject-wise report evaluated of India, a maximum number of students were enrolled in Arts i.e. 42.7% followed by Science i.e. 19.7% and Commerce i.e. 20.7%. Simultaneously, the report of Punjab determines the maximum percentage of students enrolled in Arts i.e. 63.03% followed by Science i.e. 12.13% and Commerce i.e. 11.26%.

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