

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 2097
TO BE ANSWERED ON 02.12.2019**

GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO

2097. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the current Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of higher education in India;
- (b) whether it is higher or lower in comparison to neighbouring countries like China and if so, the reasons therefore; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve upon the Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education and details thereof?

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK')**

(a): As per All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE), 2018-19 the current Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of Higher Education in India is 26.3.

(b): The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of higher education in India in comparison to neighbouring countries like China and others, is as follows:-

Countries	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)	Year
China	50.6	2018
India	28.06	2018
Afghanistan	9.68	2018
Bangladesh	20.5	2018
Bhutan	15.5	2018
Nepal	12.41	2018
Sri Lanka	19.63	2018
Pakistan	9.08	2018

Source: Unesco Institute for Statistics (UIS)

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of higher education is calculated by Unesco Institute for Statistics (UIS) for the age group of 18-22 years whereas AISHE calculates GER for the

age group 18-23 years due to which there is difference in Gross Enrolment Ratio of higher education in India as calculated by UIS & AISHE.

Main reason for low GER as compared to China and other Developed Countries is low transition rate of students from senior secondary to higher education system, in addition to issues of geographical and socio-economic disparities.

(c): The Government has taken following steps to increase Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education :

- (i) Issuing of new UGC regulation for Open and Distance Learning that allows entry of reputed institutions to offer education on the distance mode.
- (ii) Use of ICT technology- SWAYAM portal to take the best teaching resources to all, including the most disadvantaged
- (iii) Opening of more centrally funded institutions.
- (iv) Encouraging opening of institutions by State Governments through the Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) which aims to achieve equity, access and excellence in higher education. The scheme supports components such as upgrading autonomous colleges to universities, clustering colleges to establish a university, setting up of new professional colleges in un-served and underserved areas as well as providing infrastructure grants to universities and colleges to scale up capacity.
- (v) More scholarship programmes to supplement the cost of education.
