Study Of Impact Of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (Rusa) On Gross Enrolment Ratio (Ger) In Higher Educational Institutions Of Rural And Urban Areas Of Jammu & Kashmir

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Abstract

Education is the most powerful tool for the progress of a society. Especially, the higher education plays a major and significant role in this respect. In the 12th Five Year Plan, Ministry of Human Resource Development Govt. of India launched its one of the ambitious programs to revamp the higher education sector in the country called asRashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) – National Higher Education Mission. The need of the RUSA was to improve the access, equity and excellence in the higher education system and to compete with fast global changes. The intent of this study is to find out the impact of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) on the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher educational institutions of rural and urban areas of Jammu & Kashmir. The data was collected through a self-developed enrolment data blank as well as obtained from various published papers and reports published by MHRD and UGC. The survey method which comes under the type of descriptive research was used forthe study.The findings of the study revealed the positive impact of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) on Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher educational institutions of rural and urban areas of Jammu & Kashmir.

Keywords: Access, equality, excellence Gross Enrolment Rati (GER), Higher Education.

Introduction

Higher education is the most powerful tool to build a knowledge-based society. National Knowledge Commission (2006) recommended that there is a need to focus on quantity and quality of higher education. New reforms in the education system help to maintain creativity, adaptability and quality of education. There is a felt need

for reforms in education due to sociological, political, economic and technological changes. In this context higher education in India is undergoing a big transformation in terms of structural, institutional, transactional and evaluation reforms. To improve the overall system of higher education in India a centrally sponsored scheme known as Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) was proposed by the Ministry of Human Resources Development Govt. of India in2013. The scheme would bespread over the two plan periods (i.e. 12th and 13th) and would be an overarching scheme for funding the state universities and colleges in order to achieve the aims of equity, access and excellence.

RUSA is an umbrella scheme to be implemented in mission mode project that would subsume other existing schemes in the sector. The central funding would flow from MHRD to institutions, through the State budget. The funding to states would be made on the basis of critical appraisal of State Plans for Higher Education Plans (SHEPs). The plans would describe each state's strategy to address issues of equity, access and excellence in higher education. All funding under the RUSA would be norm based and future grants would be outcome dependent. Commitment to certain academic, administrative and governance reforms will be a precondition for receiving funding under RUSA. Centre-state funding for the scheme will be in the ratio of 90:10 for North-Eastern States, Sikkim, J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand and 65:35 for other States and UTs. Funding will be available to even private-aided institutions,subject to their duration of existence, for permitted activities (not all) based on certain norms and parameters, in a ratio of 50:50. The primary objective of RUSA would be to achieve the target of GER of 32% by the end of XIII Plan, which the central Government has set for itself. Government of India aims to improve the quality of State Universities and colleges and enhance their existing capacities so that they become dynamic, demand-driven, quality conscious, efficient and forward looking and responsive to rapid economic and technological developments occurring at the local, state, national and international levels.

Objective of the study

01. To study the impact of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) on Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher educational institutions of rural and urban areas of Jammu & Kashmir.

Research Methodology

The present study is the part of a research work, the purpose of which is to find out the impact of RUSA in higher educational institutions of rural and urban areas of Jammu & Kashmir. To achieve the objective of the studysurvey method of research was used which come under the descriptive type of research.

Sample of the Study

Thepopulation of the present study consists of all Govt degree colleges of the 22 districts of Jammu & Kashmir. The sample of study was selected under two stages. In the first stage, 22 districts were divided into two strata on the basis of literacy rate (above average literacy rate and below average literacy rate). After that two districts namely district Anantnag and Pulwama were selected from the upper strata (above average literacy rate) and two districts namely Kulgam and Shopian were selected from lower strata (below average literacy rate) by the method of simple random sampling technique. In the second stage, 15 Govt degree colleges of the sampled districts were selected by keeping in mind the year of establishment of the institution and also the streams running in these higher educational institutions. Those institutions were selected which were established before 2010-11 and which were running all the three streams viz arts , science and commerce at undergraduate level.

Tools Used

In this study a self-developed enrolment data blank was used for the collection of data. The data was also obtained from various published papers, journals, websites and reports by UGC, AICTE, and MHRD etc.

Findings of the Study:

01.   Impact of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) on Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher Educational Institutions of Rural and Urban Areas of Jammu & Kashmir:
The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) represents the statistical measure used in educational sector and by UN in its education index to determine the number of students enrolled in a specific level of education.

To find out the rise/fall in the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of rural and urban area higher educational institutions before and after the implementation of Rastriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), four districts namely Anantnag, Kulgam, Shopian and Pulwama were selected. The district wise findings are presented here as under:
A. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher Educational Institutions of Rural And Urban Areasof District Anantnag:
According tocensus - 2011 data, the population of rural and urban areas of district Anantnag for 18-23 years age group was 67674 and 23777 respectively. Further, 74% of population was living in rural areas while as 26% in urban area. The literacy rate in rural areas was 59.25% and 71.97% in urban areas(census-2011).

A total of seven Govt. degree colleges were established in the district till session 2018-19, out of which two colleges were located in the urban area and five were in rural area. On the basis of this particular age group population i.e.18-23 years in rural and urban areas and the enrolment data collected from the higher
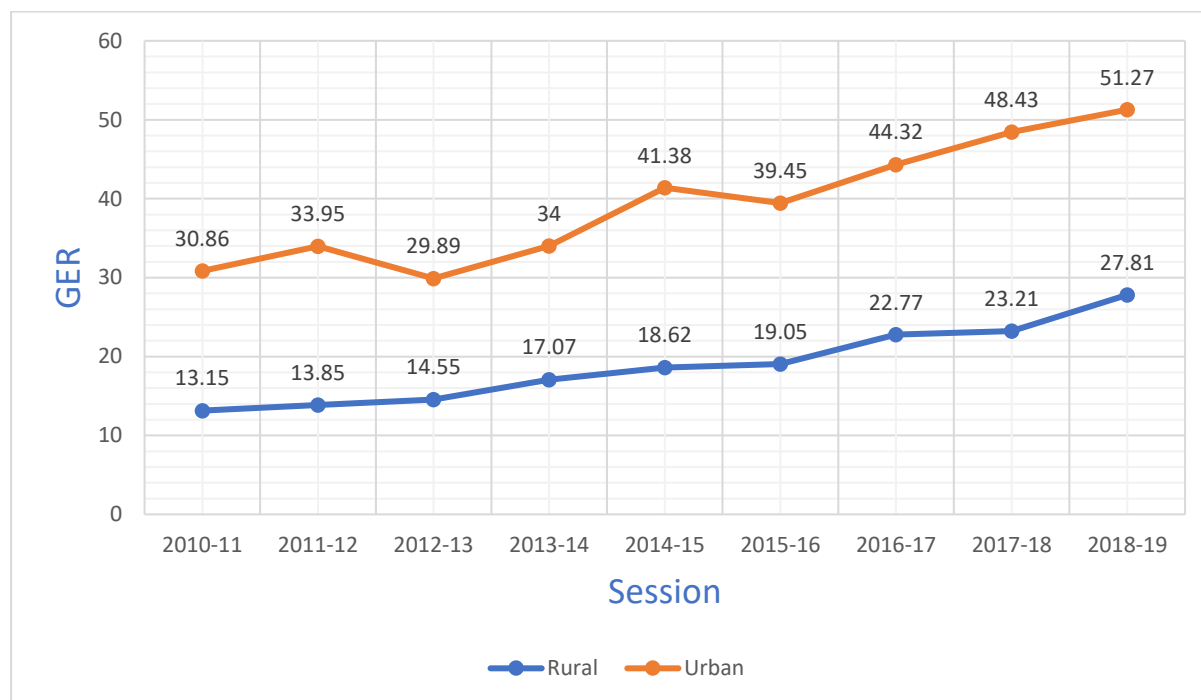
educational institutions of these areas, the GER in higher educational institutions of rural and urban areas were calculated and is given in table 1 and depicted in figure1.

Table 1: Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of rural and urban area higher educational institutions before and after implementation of RUSA in District Anantnag

S.No	Name of Institution	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) before Implementation of RUSA						Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) after Implementation of RUSA											
		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015		2015-2016		2016-2017		2017-2018		2018-2019	
		R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U
1.	GDC Anantnag (Boys) **(U)**	-	16.79	-	19.46		14.81	-	17.16		22.08		22.29	-	23.63	-	27.42	-	29.03
2.	GDC AnantnagWomens**(U)**	-	14.07	-	14.49	-	15.08	-	16.84	-	19.30	-	17.16	-	20.69	-	21.01	-	22.24
3.	GDC Dooru**(R)**	4.07	-	4.03	-	3.50	-	4.11	-	5.04	-	5.18	-	6.19	-	6.05	-	6.92	-
4.	GDC Bijbehara **(R)**	3.94	-	3.63	-	4.14	-	4.48	-	4.11	-	4.64	-	5.00	-	5.21	-	5.94	-
5.	GDCKokernag**(R)**	3.11	-	3.00	-	2.42	-	2.81	-	3.98	-	3.47	-	4.73	-	4.86	-	5.82	-
6.	GDC Utterasoo**(R)**	1.40	-	1.47	-	1.79	-	2.90	-	2.56	-	2.90	-	3.38	-	3.27	-	4.27	-
7.	GDCVailoo-Larnoo**(R)**	1.40	-	1.72	-	2.70	-	2.77	-	2.93	-	2.86	-	3.47	-	3.82	-	4.86	-
	Total	13.15	30.86	13.85	33.95	14.55	29.89	17.07	34.00	18.62	41.38	19.05	39.45	22.77	44.32	23.21	48.43	27.81	51.27

Source: Enrolment records of respective institutions.

Figure 2: Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in rural and urban area higher educational institutions before and after implementation of RUSA in District Anantnag.

From Table 1 and figure 1, it can be observed that GER of rural higher educational institutions before implementation of RUSA in district Anantnag was 13.15%, 13.85% and 14.55% during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 sessions respectively.It can be seen that there was minor increase in GER of rural area higher educational institutions before implementation of RUSA. However, it was found that GER of rural higher educational institutions has increased significantly institutions after implementation of RUSA. The GER was 17.07% in 2013-14, 18.62% in 2014-15, 19.05% in 2015-16, 22.77% in 2016-17, 23.21% in 2017-18 and 27.81% in 2018-19. Hence, it can be interpreted that there was minor increase in GER of rural higher educational institutions before implementation of RUSA, however, there was remarkable increase in GER in rural area higher educational institution after implementation of RUSA.

Similarly, from table 1 and figure 1, it can also be observed that GER of urban area higher educational institutions in district anantnag was 30.86 in 2010-11, 33.95 in 2011-12 and 29.89 in 2012-13 before implementation of RUSA. It can be seen that there was both increase and decrease in GER of urban area higher educational institutions in district Anantnag before the implementation of RUSA. The decrease in urban area before RUSA during session 2012-13 may be due to the reson that students might have felt no job security in undergraduate courses, or students might have opted other professional

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courses like engineering or medical sciences after passing their senior secondary class. However, GER in urban area higher educational institutions has remarkably increased after implementation of RUSA with a little decline in GER during session 2015-16 as compared to its pervious session 2014-15. The GER after implementation of RUSA in higher educational institutions was 34% in 2013-14, 41.38% in 2014-15, 39.45% in 2015-16, 44.32% in 2016-17, 48.43% in 2017-18and 51.27% in 2018-19. The decline in GER after implementation of RUSA in urban area during session 2015-16 may be due to various reasons like september -2014 floods in kashmir or might be due to the reason that students have opted other professional courses or might have shifted to near by districts or states for higher education after passing their senior secondary class. Hence, it can be interpreted that GER in urban area higher educational institutions before implementation of RUSA was irregular (both increasing as well as decreasing) but after implementation of RUSA, the GER increased significantly.

Thus, from the above discussion, it may be concluded that GER of both rural and urban area higher educational institutions has increased rapidly after implementation of RUSA. This increase in GER may be attributed to the rapid expansion of courses being provided to the students and the various other efforts taken by Govt. under RUSA scheme in the higher education of state.

Further, from table 1 and figure 1, if the GER of rural and urban area higher educational institutons of district Anantnag can be compared, it may be seen that GER in urban area higher educational institutions was very high as compared to GER in rural area institutions. This can be observed from data that GER was 30.86% for urban area highrer educational institutions as compared to 13.15% in rural institutions in session 2010-11. Further the same trend was seen in the latter sessions as 33.95% for urban and 13.85% for rural in session 2011-12, 29.89% for urban and 14.55% for rural in session 2012-13, 41.31% for urban and 18.62% for rural in session 2014-15 , 39.45% for urban and 19.05% for rural in session 2015-16 , 44.32% for urban and 22.77% for rural in session 2016-17, 48.43% for urban and 23.21% for rural in session 2017-18 and 51.27% for urban and 27.81% for rural in session 2018-19.

Thus, from the above data, it can be concluded that GER in higher education in urban area was very high as compared to GER in higher education in rural areas before as well as after implementation of RUSA.This difference is observed moreafter implementation of RUSA. This high difference in GER in higher education between urban and rural area institutions may be due to the various reasons like more awareness among people of urban area towards higher education or more higher educational oppurtunities provided to the students in urban area as well as various other poltical, cultural, social, and economical, reasons etc. It is worth to mention here that GER in rural area higher

educational institutions has improved from 14.55% in 2012-13 to 27.81% in 2018-19 after the implementation of RUSA.

B. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher Educational Institutions of Rural And Urban Areasof District Kulgam:

As per population census - 2011 data, the population of rural and urban areas of district Kulgam for 18-23 years of age group was 46486 and 10898 respectively. Further, 81.01% of population was living in rural areas while as 18.99% in urban area. The literacy rate in rural areas was 57.41% and 66.75% in urban areas according to census-2011.

A total of three Govt. degree colleges were established in the district Kulgam till session 2018-19, out of which one colleges was located in the urban area and other two were in rural area. On the basis of 18-23 years age group population in rural and urban areas and the enrolment data collected from the higher educationalinstitutions in these areas, the GER in rural and urban area higher educational institutions was calculated as shown in table 2 and depicted in figure 2.
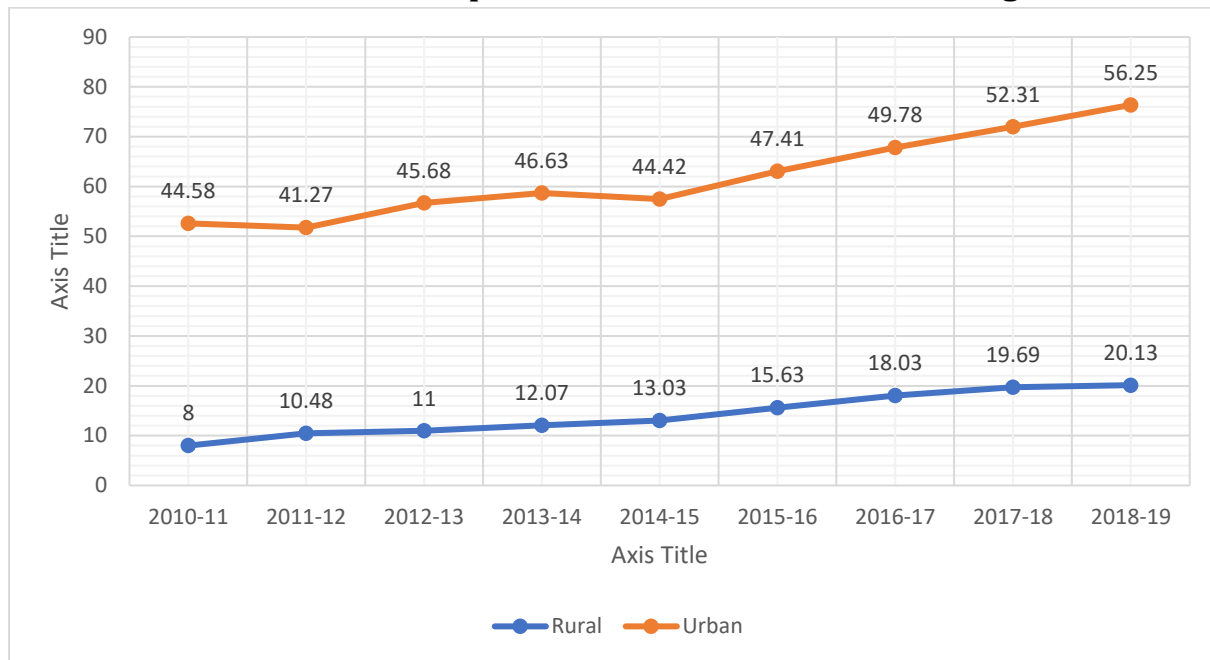
From table 2 and figure 2, it may be observed that GER in rural area higher educational institutions in district Kulgam was 8%, 10.48 and 11% in session 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively. The above data shows minor increase in GER of rural area higher educational institutions before implementation of RUSA. However, after implementation of RUSA, GER has remarkably increased in rural area higher educational institutions as 12.07% in 2013-14, 13.03 in 2014-15, 15.63% in 2015-16, 18.03% in 2016-17, 19.69% in 2017-18 and 20.13% in 2018-19.

Table 2 :Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of rural and urban area higher educational institutions before and after implementation of RUSA in District Kulgam.

S. No	Name of Institution	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) before Implementation of RUSA						Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) after Implementation of RUSA										
		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015		2015-2016		2016-2017		2017-2018		2018-2019	
		R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U
01.	GDC Kulgam(U)	-	44.58	-	41.27	-	45.68	-	46.63	-	44.42	-	47.41	-	49.78	-	52.31	-	56.25
02.	GDC Kilam(R)	8.00	-	8.26	-	8.48	-	8.97	-	10.16	-	11.02	-	12.84	-	13.08	-	13.36	-
03.	GDC D.H.Pora(R)	-	-	2.22	-	2.52	-	3.10	-	2.87	-	4.61	-	5.19	-	6.61	-	6.87	-
	Total	8.00	44.58	10.48	41.27	11	45.68	12.07	46.63	13.03	44.42	15.63	47.41	18.03	49.78	19.69	52.31	20.13	56.25

Source: Enrolment Records of the respective institutions.

Figure 2: Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in rural and urban area higher educational institutions before and after implementation of RUSA in District Kulgam.

Similarly, from table 2 and figure 2, an irregular trend (increasing as well as decreasing) in GER in urban area higher educational institutions of district Kulgam was seen before implementation of RUSA. It was 44.58% in 2010-11, 41.27% in 2011-12 and 45.68% in 2012-13. However, GER in urban area higher educational institutions has remarkably increased after implementation of RUSA, though a slight decline was observed during session 2014-15 as compared to its previous session 2013-14. The GER in urban area higher educational institutions was 46.63% in 2013-14, 44.42% in 2014-15, 47.41% in 2015-16, 49.78% in 2016-17, 52.31% in 2017-18 and 56.25% in 2018-19. Hence, from the above data, it can be interpreted that, there was both increasing and decreasing trend in GER in higher educational institutions before implementation of RUSA. However, after implementation of RUSA, there was only increasing trend in GER in urban area higher educational institutions as can be noticed from the given data.

From the above discussion, it may be concluded that, GER of both rural and urban area higher educational institutions has increased remarkably after implementation of RUSA. This increase in GER may be attributed to the rapid expansion of courses being offered to students as well as the various initiatives taken in higher education system of the state under RUSA scheme.

Further, from table 2 and figure 2, if the GER of rural and urban area higher educational institutons of district Kulgam can be compared, it may be seen that GER in urban area higher educational institutions was very high as compared to GER in rural area institutions. This can be observed from data that GER was 44.58% in urban highrer educational institutions as compared to 8.00% in rural higher educational institutions

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during session 2010-11. Further, the same trend was seen in latter sessions as 41.27% in urban area and 10.48% in rural area during session 2011-12, 45.68% in urban area and 11.00% in rural area during session 2012-13, 46.63% in urban area and 12.07% in rural area during session 2013-14 , 44.42% in urban area and 13.03% in rural area during session 2014-15 , 47.41% in urban area and 15.63% in rural area during session 2015-16, 49.78% in urban area and 18.03% in rural area during session 2016-17, 52.31% in urban area and 19.69% in rural area during session 2017-18 and 56.25% in urban area and 20.13% in rural area during session 2017-18

Thus, from the above data, it can be concluded that GER in higher educational institutions in urban area was very high as compared to GER in higher educational institutions in rural area before as well as after implementation of RUSA. However, this difference can be observed moreafter implementation of RUSA. This high difference in GER in higher education between urban and rural area institutions may be due to the various reasons like more awareness among people of urban area towards higher education or more higher educational oppurtunities provided to the students in urban area as well as various other poltical, cultural, social, and economical, reasons etc.It is worth to mention here that, GER in rural area higher educational institutions has improved from 11.00% in 2012-13 to 20.13% in 2018-19 after the implementation of RUSA.

C. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher Educational Institutions of Rural And Urban Areasof District Pulwama:

According to census - 2011 data, the population of rural and urban areas of district Pulwama for age group of 18-23 years was 32911 and 6528 respectively. Further, 85.64% of population was living in rural areas while as 14.36% lives in urban area. The literacy rate in rural areas was 61.85% and in urban area it was 73.15% as per census-2011.A total of four Govt. degree colleges were established in the district Pulwama till session 2018-19, out of which two colleges was located in the rural area and other two were in urban area. On the basis of 18-23 years age group population in rural and urban areas and the enrolment data collected from the higher educational institutions of these areas, the GER of rural and urban area higher educational institutions was calculated as shown in table 3 and depicted in figure 3.

From table 3 and figure 3 , it may be observed that GER in rural area higher educational institutions in district Pulwama was 4.73%, 4.09% and 3.56% in session 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively. The above data shows decreasing trend in GER of rural area higher educational institutions before implementation of RUSA. However, after implementation of RUSA, the GER of rural area higher educational institutions has increased remarkably as 6.25%% in 2013-14, 7.28% in 2014-15, 7.02% in 2015-16, 8.1% in 2016-17, 8.47% in 2017-18 and 8.98% in 2018-19.

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Similarly, from table 3 and figure 3, it can be seen that there was an increase in GER in urban area higher educational institutions of district Pulwama before implementation of RUSA. The GER was as 69.39% in 2010-11, 73.42% in 2011-12 and 73.12% in 2012-13. Further, it can be seen that, GER in urban area higher educational institutions has rapidly increased after implementation of RUSA. The GER in urban area higher educational institutions was 81.77% in 2013-14, 85.96% in 2014-15, 88.31% in 2015-16, 90.1% in 2016-17, 93.28% in 2017-18 and 95.09% in 2018-19. Hence , from the above data, it can be interpreted that, there was both increasing and decreasing trend in GER of urban area higher educational institutions before implementation of RUSA. However, it can be seen that after implementation of RUSA, the trend in GER of urban area higher educational institutions was upward as can be noticed from the given data.
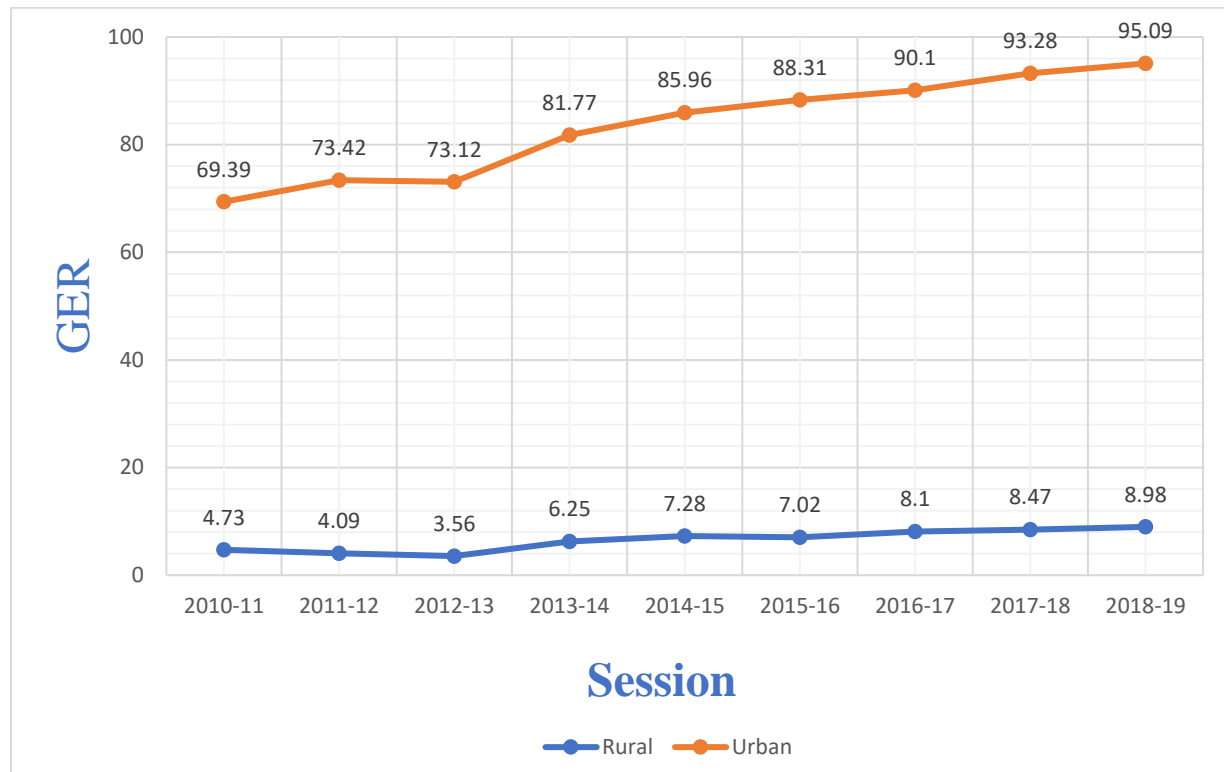
From the above discussion, it may be concluded that, there was a remarkable increase in GER of both rural and urban area higher educational institutions after implementation of RUSA. This increase in GER may be attributed to the rapid expansion of courses being offered to students as well as the various initiatives taken in higher education system of the state under RUSA scheme.

Table 3: Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher Educational Institutions of Rural And Urban Areasof District Pulwama.

S. No	Name of Institution	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) before Implementation of RUSA						Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) after Implementation of RUSA										
		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015		2015-2016		2016-2017		2017-2018		2018-2019	
		R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U
01.	GDC Boys Pulwama **(U)**	-	39.60	-	42.09	-	43.22	-	54.49	-	48.64	-	50.1	-	49.17	-	50.44	-	52.022
02.	GDCWomen's Pulwama **(U)**	-	29.79	-	31.33	-	29.89	-	36.28	-	37.32	-	38.21	-	40.94	-	42.84	-	43.07
03.	GDCTral **(R)**	4.73	-	3.35	-	3.50	-	3.77	-	4.48	-	3.59	-	4.19	-	4.48	-	4.75	-
04.	GDCPampore **(R)**	-	-	0.74	-	1.06	-	2.48	-	2.80	-	3.43	-	3.91	-	3.99	-	4.23	-
	Total	4.73	69.39	4.09	73.42	3.56	73.12	6.25	90.77	7.28	85.96	7.02	88.31	8.1	90.11	8.47	93.28	8.98	95.09

Source: Enrolment Records of the respective institutions.

Figure 3: Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher Educational Institutionsof Rural And UrbanAreasof District Pulwama:

Further, from table 3 and figure 3, if the GER of rural and urban area higher educational institutons of district Pulwama can be compared, it may be seen that GER in urban area higher educational institutions was very high as compared to GER in rural area higher educational institutions. This can be observed from data that GER was 69.39% in urban higher educational institutions as compared to 4.73% in rural higher educational institutions during session 2010-11. Further, the same trend was seen in latter sessions as 73.42% in urban area and 4.09% in rural area during session 2011-12, 73.12% in urban area and 3.56% in rural area during session 2012-13, 81.77% in urban area and 6.25% in rural area during session 2013-14, 8.96% in urban area and 7.28% in rural area during session 2014-15 , 88.31% in urban area and 7.02% in rural area during session 2015-16, 90.1% in urban area and 8.1% in rural area during session 2016-17, 93.28% in urban area and 8.47% in rural area during session 2017-18 and 95.09% in urban area and 8.98% in rural area during session 2017-18.

Thus, from the above data, it can be concluded that GER in urban area higher educational institutions was very high as compared to GER in rural area higher educational institutionsbefore as well as after implementation of RUSA in district Pulwama. However, this difference can be observed moreafter implementation of RUSA. This high difference in GER in higher education between urban and rural area institutions

may be due to many reasons like more awareness among people of urban area towards higher education and more higher educational oppurtunities provided to the students in urban area as well as various other poltical, cultural, social, and economical, reasons etc. It is worth to mention here that, GER in rural area higher educational institutions has improved from 3.56% in 2012-13 to 8.98% in 2018-19 after the implementation of RUSA.

D. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher Educational Institutions of Rural And Urban Areasof District Shopian:
According to census - 2011 data, the population of rural and urban areas of district Shopian for age group of 18-23 years was 38640 and 2532 respectively. Further, 93.85% of population was living in rural areas while as only 6.15% lives in urban area. The literacy rate in rural areas was 59.54% and in urban area it was 78.6% as per census-2011. Since the area of the district Shopian is mostly rural and due to the presence of a single college, the GER of only one higher educational institution (rural) was calculated as is shown in table 4 and figure 4.

From table 4and figure 4, it may be observed that GER in rural area of district Shopian was 15.46%, 10.56% and 11.67% in session 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively. The above data shows decreasing trend in GERbefore implementation of RUSA. However, it can be noticed that after implementation of RUSA, the GER in rural areas has increased remarkably as 13,58%% in 2013-14, 15.53% in 2014-15, 17.57% in 2015-16, 17.86% in 2016-17, 19.8% in 2017-18 and 18.85% in 2018-19.
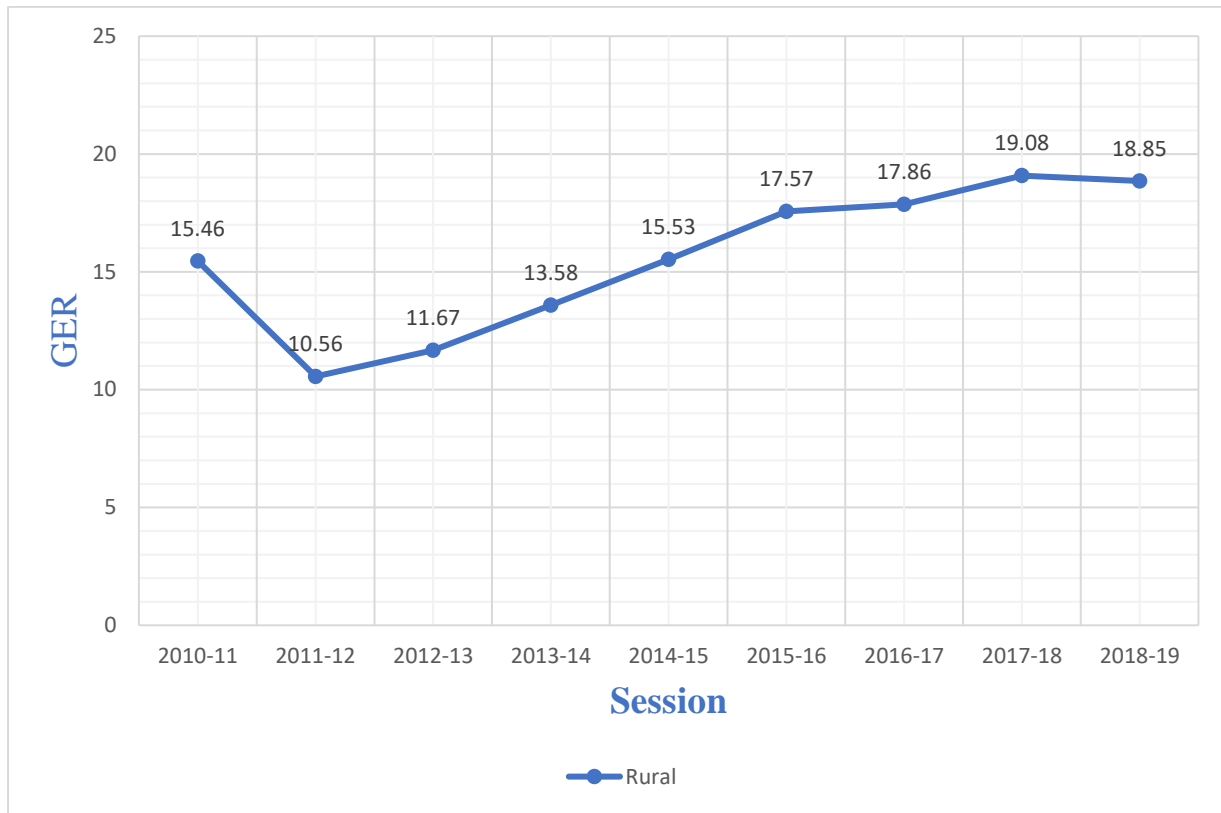
Thus from the above data, it may be concluded that, there was a remarkable increase in GER in rural areas of district Shopian after the implementation of RUSA. This increase in GER may be attributed to the rapid expansion of courses being offered to students as well as the various initiatives taken in higher education system of the state under RUSA scheme.

Table 4:Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of rural and urban area higher educational institutions before and after implementation of RUSA in District Shopian.

S. No	Name of Institution	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) before Implementation of RUSA						Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) after Implementation of RUSA											
		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015		2015-2016		2016-2017		2017-2018		2018-2019	
		R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U
01.	Govt. Degree college Shopian **(Rural)**	15.46	-	10.56	-	11.67	-	13.58		15.53	-	17.57	-	17.86	-	19.08	-	18.85	-
	Total	15.46	-	10.56	-	11.67	-	13.58	-	15.53	-	17.57	-	17.86	-	19.08	-	18.85	-

Source: Enrolment Records of the respective institutions.

Figure 4:Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of rural and urban area higher educational institutions before and after implementation of RUSA in District Pulwama.

E. Over-all Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher Educational Institutions of Rural and Urban Areas Before and After Implementation of RUSA:

The over-all Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of rural and urban area higher educational institutions between 18-23 years age group of four districts of Jammu & Kashmir namely Anantnag, Kulgam, Pulwama and Shopian was further calculated and summed up in table 5 and shown in figure 5.

From table 5 and figure 5, it can be observed that, overall GER in rural area higher educational institutions in four districts(Anantnag, Kulgam, Pulwama and Shopian) before RUSA was 10.33%, 9.75% and 10.2% in session 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively. The above data shows decreasing trend in over-all GER inrural area higher educational institutions before implementation of RUSA. However, after implementation of RUSA, the GER of rural area higher educational institutions has increased remarkably as 12.25% in 2013-14, 13.62% in 2014-15, 14.82% in 2015-16, 16.7% in 2016-17, 17.8% in 2017-18 and 18.95% in 2018-19. So, it may be interpreted that before RUSA, the trend in GER in rural area was decreasing while as after RUSA the trend in GER was increasing.

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Similarly, from table 5 and figure 5, it can be seen that there was a minor increase in over-all GER in urban area higher educational institutions of four districts namely Anantnag, Kulgam, Pulwama and Shopianbefore implementation of RUSA. The GER in urban areas before RUSA was 36.21% in 2010-11, 37.16% in 2011-12 and 37.18% in 2012-13. Further, it can be observed that, GER in urban area higher educational institutions has rapidly increased after implementation of RUSA, as it was 42.85% in 2013-14, 42.94% in 2014-15, 43.79% in 2015-16, 46.05% in 2016-17, 48.5% in 2017-18 and 50.65% in 2018-19. Hence, from the above data, it can be interpreted that, there was slightincrease in GER in urban area higher educational institutions before RUSA. However, after RUSA, there was a remarkable increase in GER in urban area higher educational institutions as can be noticed from the given data.
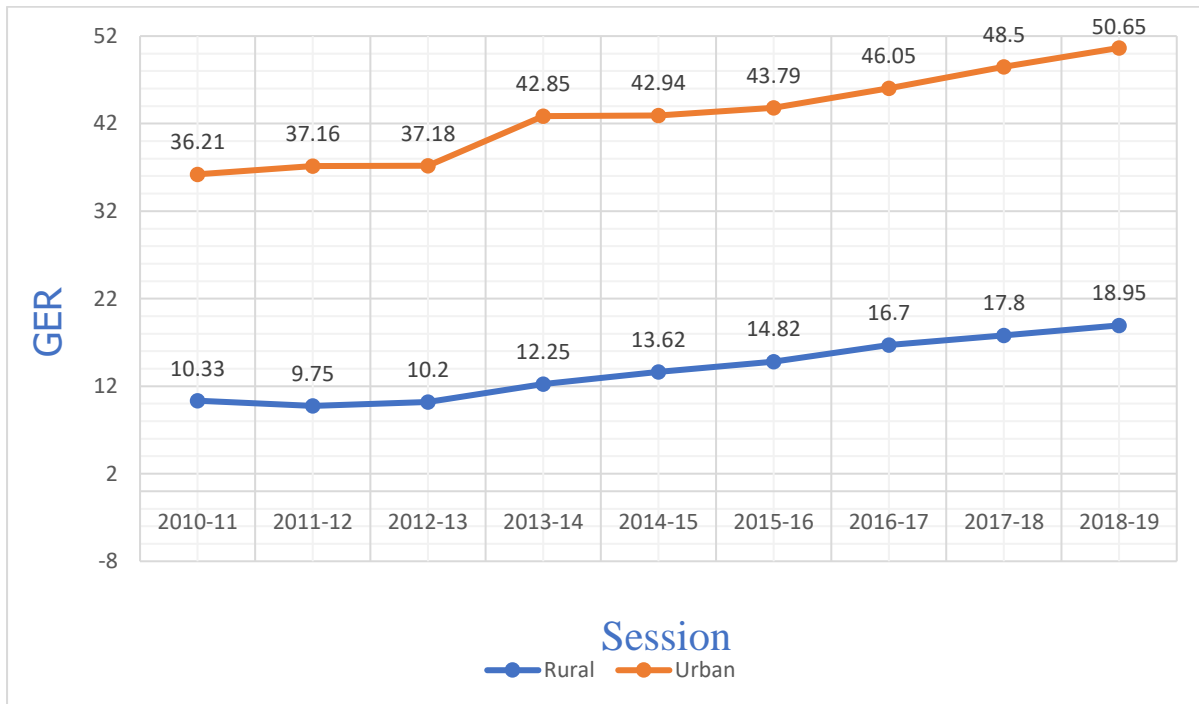
Thus, from the above discussion, it may be concluded that, there was a significant increase in over-all GER in both rural and urban area higher educational institutions of four districts after implementation of RUSA. This increase in GER may be attributed to the various effortsmade by the Govt, in higher education system under RUSA scheme.

Table 5: Over-all GER of rural and urban area higher educational institutions before and after implementation of RUSA in Four Districts viz. Anantnag, Kulgam, Pulwama and Shopian.

Name of District	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) before Implementation of RUSA						Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) after Implementation of RUSA											
	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U
Anantnag	13.15	30.86	13.85	33.95	14.55	29.89	17.07	34.0	18.62	41.38	19.05	39.45	22.77	44.32	23.21	48.43	27.81	51.27
Kulgam	8.00	44.58	10.48	41.27	11	45.68	12.07	46.63	13.03	44.42	15.63	47.41	18.03	49.78	19.69	52.31	20.13	56.25
Pulwama	4.73	69.39	4.09	73.42	3.56	73.12	6.25	90.77	7.28	85.96	7.02	88.31	8.1	90.11	8.47	93.28	8.98	95.09
Shopian	15.46	-	10.56	-	11.67	-	13.58	-	15.55	-	17.57	-	17.86	-	19.08	-	18.85	-
Total (Average)	10.33	36.21	9.75	37.16	10.20	37.18	12.25	42.85	13.62	42.94	14.82	43.79	16.70	46.05	17.80	48.50	18.95	50.65

Source: Enrolment Records of the respective institutions.

Figure 5 : Over-all GER of rural and urban area higher educational institutions of four Districts viz. Anantnag, Kulgam, Pulwama and Shopian.

Further, from table 5 and figure 5, if the over-all GER in rural and urban area higher educational institutions can be compared, it may be observed that the GER in urban area institutions was higher as compared to rural area institutions. This can be observed from data that over-all GER was 36.21% in urban higher educational institutions as compared to 10.33% in rural higher educational institutions during session 2010-11. Further, the same trend was seen in latter sessions as 37.16% in urban area and 9.75% in rural area during session 2011-12, 37.18% in urban area and 10.2% in rural area during session 2012-13, 42.85% in urban area and 12.25% in rural area during session 2013-14, 42.94% in urban area and 13.62% in rural area during session 2014-15 , 43.79% in urban area and 14.82% in rural area during session 2015-16, 46.05% in urban area and 16.7% in rural area during session 2016-17, 48.5% in urban area and 17.8% in rural area during session 2017-18 and 50.65% in urban area and 18.95% in rural area during session 2017-18. Hence, it can be concluded that the over-all GER in higher educational institutions of urban areas was very high as compared to over-all GER in higher educational institutions of rural area before as well as after implementation of RUSA.

Conclusion:

From the above findings and discussion, it can be concluded that RUSA has a positive impact onthe overall GER inhigher educational institutions of urban area was very high as compared to over-all GER in higher educational institutions of both rural and urban areas. The GER has significantly increased in higher educational institutions of rural and urban areas after the implementation of RUSA. It has been also found that overall GER in

higher educational institutions of urban areas was very high as compared to overall GER in higher educational institutions of rural areasbefore as well as after implementation of RUSA. However, this difference in GER in higher educational institutionscan be observed moreafter implementation of RUSA. This high difference in GER in higher education between urban and rural areasmay be due to the various reasons like more awareness among people of urban area towards higher education, more higher educational oppurtunities provided to the students in urban area as well as various other poltical, cultural, social, and economical, reasons etc. It is worth to mention here that, GER in rural area higher educational institutions has improved from 10.2% in 2012-13 to 18.95% in 2018-19 after the implementation of RUSA. This shows that RUSA sheme was successful in improving the GER in higher education particularly in the rural areas.

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