

To be filled and submitted by the PhD candidate in the Examination Section after the PhD Public

Viva voce Examination.

Specimen Format for Thesis of the Month

Faculty : HUMANITIES

Department : ECONOMICS

Branch/Area : DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS

Sub Subject Heading : EDUCATION

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Title of the Thesis: DISPARITIES AND DETERMINANTS OF HIGHER EDUCATION
IN INDIA.

(i) in Roman Script

(ii) in Roman Script

Nomenclature of Degree : Ph.D/D.Phil PhD in Economics

M.D

D.Litt/D.Sc./L.L.D

Month & Year of Enrollment: 24.7.2012

Month & Year of Registration: 24.7.2012

Month & Year of Submission : 23.1.2015

Month & Year of Award : 30.1.2016

Name of Supervisor(s): Dr. R. Annaprasani

Designation of Supervisor(s) Professor in Economics

Contd....

Centre/ Department/School in which Research was conducted: *Amrashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for women, Coimbatore.*

University's Name & Address: *Amrashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for women, Coimbatore.*

Abstract:(within 300 words): *Education for women, Coimbatore.*

i) Major Objectives :

ii) Hypotheses :

iii) Methodology :

- Sample
- Instruments/tools used
- Statistical techniques/designs
- Experiment
- Observation
- Inference
- Any other(Please specify)

iv) Findings

Examiners:

Internal Examiners:Name/Designation/Address : *Dr. K. Mangadharan, Department of Applied Economics, Kannur University Professor and head, School of Development Studies, Kannur University.*

External Examiners: Name/Designation/Address : *Dr. Dipak Basu, Professor in International Economics, Nagasaki University, Faculty of Economics, Katafuchi Machi, Nagasaki, Japan.*

1)

2)

3)

ABSTRACT

DISPARITIES AND DETERMINANTS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA

i) Major Objectives:

- To examine interstate disparity, gender disparity and social group disparity in higher education and
- To identify the household determinants of choice of courses and choice of higher educational institutions.

ii) Hypotheses :

- There is no interstate disparity, gender disparity and social group disparity in higher education.
- Socio economic characteristics of the family, cost of education and marks in board examination do not have significant impact on participation in higher education
- Personal factors and college related factors are the insignificant determinants of choice of institutions.

iii) Methodology :

- Sample: For Macro analysis the study was related to 16 major States of India for 2004-05 to 2010-11 and for micro analysis the study covered 713 students enrolled in higher education.
- Instruments/tools: -
- Statistical techniques/designs Experiment: used chisquare, Sopher's disparity index, logistic regression analysis, factor analysis and discriminant analysis.
- Observation Inference
- Any other (Please specify)

iv) Findings

- On an average, the State of Maharashtra has got the highest gross enrolment ratio and Bihar has got the lowest gross enrolment ratio. The number of colleges is a significant factor causing interstate disparity in higher education since it accounted for 29.60 percent change in interstate disparity in higher education
- In all states except Kerala the gross enrolment ratio of women was lower than that of men.
- There was a significant difference in the gross enrolment ratio of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes students with that of All categories.

- Attitude of the head of the household towards higher education was significantly associated with the educational level of the head of the family, family income, type of family and place of living.
- Enrolment in professional course is significantly influenced by age of father and mother, educational status of father and mother, occupational status of mother, family income, cost of higher education and percentage of marks in board examination.
- The factors influencing choice of institutions were parents motivation, personal safety, low fees, good teaching and good placement.