Policy 1 Feedback:

The improvement of the PEG coefficient can ensure that the quality of higher education talents cultivated by the country in the future will continue to rise. After entering the society, these high-quality and advanced talents can accelerate the development of the industries so that India will develop its own economy rapidly, thereby continuing to ensure the prerequisites for the implementation of policy one, provide sufficient financial support for policy one. In this theory the first cycle promotion chain will be established.

Policy 2 Feedback:

The improvement of the RMF coefficient can ensure that higher education in India is more equitable, and help the country find those female who also have great talents. Moreover, that will improving the quality of higher education, and at the same time allowing more women to have equal social resources and Educational rights comparing to male. Recently, women can make a positive effect on cooperation in the workplace. **A study on gender composition of the team in the workplace found that cooperation between professionals in the operating room tends to increase with a rising proportion of women in clinical team[引用].** The participation of women has enhanced various industries to increase the efficiency of cooperation. Eventually, under the joint efforts of women and men, Indian economic development will keep in a higher speed. This also guarantees the prerequisite for the implementation of policy two, and provides sufficient financial support for policy two. The second cycle promotion chain will be established.

Policy 3 Feedback:

The improvement of the PIE coefficient can help India to rapidly increase internationalization of higher education. This will also bring more diversified logical thinking into the Indian education system. At the same time, the internationalization of education will attract more investment funds from overseas. Research shows that investment companies are more likely to communicate with entrepreneurs from their home countries and the cooperation rate will be much higher than that of entrepreneurs from other countries. This will help Indian economic growth rate to reach a new level. It also guarantees the prerequisite for the implementation of policy three, and provides sufficient financial support for policy three. The third cycle promotion chain will be established.

Policy 4 Feedback:

The improvement of the PP coefficient can ensure that the total number of higher education talents trained by the country in the future will continue to rise. By the time these graduates entering the society, their high-quality and advanced talents can improve the educational background of the employees of Indian companies, which will help the industries to develop faster, and directly help India to develop the economy rapidly. The government budget is increasing year by year, thus continuing to ensure the implementation of the fourth policy. Sufficient financial support from the government will be provided to persist the fourth policy. The fourth cycle promotion chain will be established.

Policy 5 Feedback:

The improvement of the PAR coefficient can ensure that the government release the pressure on the issue of rapid development of higher education. The government's limited funds are far from enough to support the rapidly expanding student scale in a short period of time. The implementation of Policy 5 can use various forces from society to jointly develop education in order to help the government save a large part of its budget.

On the other side, **Parental wealth is found to have a very strong positive correlation with children’s degree-level qualification attainment at age 25. This correlation is stronger at below-the-median wealth levels and remains strong after controlling for a wide range of confounding family characteristics. There is also evidence of a positive correlation between parental wealth and children’s employment probability and earnings. However, for both labour market outcomes the parental wealth gradient is rather weak and for the employment outcome the effect is largely mediated by children’s education.[引用]** These comments show that elite families hope that their offspring can get better elite education, and private higher education institutions can meet this demand. In this way, those students who graduated from private higher education institutions are more likely to make a big career with the help of their own family resources, thereby promoting the development of India. The result is that the GDP rate will continuing keep rising to ensure the prerequisites for the implementation of policy five. In other words, this will provide policy five sufficient financial support. The fifth cycle promotion chain will be established.