

An Empirical Analysis of State Wise Enrolment of Higher Education in India

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Abstract

Higher education is difficult to receive, the rewards of self-improvement, job insurance, a development of character, and social improvements are what is going to satisfy you. Education is important because it plays a vital role in increasing our knowledge, helps us better “belong” in the society we live in, helps us get a job and much more. Higher education has received a lot of attention in India over the past few years. There are four reasons for this recent focus. First, country’s weak higher education system is being blamed for skill shortages in several sectors of economy. Second, reservation quotas in higher education institutions, particularly the more reputed ones that provide access to high status and best-paid jobs became a highly divisive issue, central to the policy of inclusive growth and distributive justice, and hence politically very important. Third, in the backdrop of the first two developments, it began to be argued that the country would not be able to sustain its growth momentum and maintain competitiveness unless problems with higher education are fixed. Last, demand for higher education continues to outpace the supply due to growing population of young people, gains in school education, the growing middle class and their rising aspirations. The current research study on “An Empirical Analysis of State Wise Enrolment of Higher Education in India” was formulated with the following objectives to find out the state wise students women and men enrolment in higher education in India, to find out the Stage-wise Enrolment of Students in Higher Education, to find out the Students Enrolment - Faculty-Wise (2008-2009).

Keywords: Education, Higher Education, Enrolment, Faculty.

“Education is not preparation for life; education is life itself.” – John Dewey

Introduction

Education in India is no more an option. It has turned out to be more of a basic necessity and there is no denying that in this competitive world, we need to be educated to scale new heights. Although our educational system might not be the perfect one, still us Indians pride in having a culture where we value education a lot. You’ll see that in recent times, almost everyone wants to make their children a highly educated person and it has turned into a never ending race. Education is a very important role in our lives. Everyone has been being educated since the day they were born. There is a rapidly growing demand for a higher education in the world today. Although a higher education is difficult to receive, the rewards of self-improvement, job insurance, a development of character, and social improvements are what is going to satisfy you. Education is important because it plays a vital role in increasing our knowledge, helps us better “belong” in the society we live in, helps us get a job and much more.

The Educational System in India:

In India, our education system is handled by public sector as well as the private sector. There are government schools/colleges, government aided schools, and private schools/colleges.

1. Government schools and colleges are run entirely by the government. It’s notoriously famous that government run schools has the least facilities for students. The fees are extremely low and many parents who cannot afford the cost of private schools send their children here. In most government schools, they provide mid day meal as well.
2. Government aided schools are run by private management but gets aid from the government. Here the quality of education is still questionable as most of the management never cares about the facilities in the school or the quality of education they impart. Most schools take a huge capitation from teachers (Up to 20 lakhs in some cases) as well
3. Private schools are run by management and government has no say in the functioning of the school. They often charge premium fees and provide better facility and faculty.

Recent Developments in Indian Higher Education:

Higher education has received a lot of attention in India over the past few years. There are four reasons for this recent focus.

- First, country’s weak higher education system is being blamed for skill shortages in several sectors of

- economy.
- Second, reservation quotas in higher education institutions, particularly the more reputed ones that provide access to high status and best-paid jobs became a highly divisive issue, central to the policy of inclusive growth and distributive justice, and hence politically very important.
 - Third, in the backdrop of the first two developments, it began to be argued that the country would not be able to sustain its growth momentum and maintain competitiveness unless problems with higher education are fixed.
 - Last, demand for higher education continues to outpace the supply due to growing population of young people, gains in school education, the growing middle class and their rising aspirations.

Objectives

The current research study on “**An Empirical Analysis of State Wise Enrolment of Higher Education in India**” was formulated with the following objectives:

- ❖ To find out the state wise students women and men enrolment in higher education in India.
- ❖ To find out the Stage-wise Enrolment of Students in Higher Education
- ❖ To find out the Students Enrolment - Faculty-Wise (2008-2009)

Methodology

The required data for the study relating to number of higher educational institutions, number of students enrolled, etc., were compiled from the following sources.

1. Selected education statistics,
2. Statistics of higher education and technical education.
3. Higher education in India, country summary.

Findings of the study

1. To find out the state wise students women and men enrolment in higher education in India:

Education plays an vital role in the Indian Economy, in higher education there is an interstate variation among the various states. The table shows the various enrolments of the states.

Table-I
State-wise Students Enrolment in Higher Education (2009)

S.No	State/UT	Total Enrolment	Women Enrolment	Men Enrolment
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1150759	471811	678948
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12670	5321	7349
3.	Assam	234124	100673	133451
4.	Bihar	624010	187203	436807
5.	Chhattisgarh	226105	79137	146968
6.	Delhi	250400	120192	130208
7.	Goa	24282	14326	9956
8.	Gujarat	701577	305888	395689
9.	Haryana	352887	151741	201146
10.	Himachal Pradesh	118194	55551	62643
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	111550	50198	61352
12.	Jharkhand	222608	75687	146921
13.	Karnataka	837668	368574	469094
14.	Kerala	373092	208932	164160
15.	Madhya Pradesh	750745	285283	465462
16.	Maharashtra	1813942	779995	1033947
17.	Manipur	36118	16434	19684
18.	Meghalaya	37107	18182	18925
19.	Mizoram	12129	5640	6489
20.	Nagaland	22057	10367	11690
21.	Orissa	419939	180574	239365
22.	Punjab	335407	171058	164349
23.	Rajasthan	572651	209018	363633
24.	Sikkim	5841	2453	3388
25.	Tamil Nadu	1033755	485865	547890
26.	Tripura	25884	11337	14547
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2170516	803091	1367425
28.	Uttaranchal	177411	78238	99173
29.	West Bengal	903103	353113	549990
30.	A & N Islands	2600	1455	1145
31.	Chandigarh	50032	25516	24516
32.	Lakshadweep	300	102	198
33.	Daman & Diu	750	350	400
34.	Pondicherry	31595	15798	15797
	Total	13641808	5649102	7992706

Source: Statistical Abstract various issues.

In the above table-I shows that the total number of enrolment in India was 13641808 among the women was 5649102 and men were 7992706. In this total enrolment men has largest number. In this Uttar Pradesh has the largest number of total enrolment in India with 2170516, among that women was 803091 and men was 1367425 and the lowest number of total enrolment in Lakshadweep was 300, among that 102 was women and 198 was men.

2. To find out the Stage-wise Enrolment of Students in Higher Education:

Higher education is directly relevant to all these, besides the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake. For higher education, these imply that in order to support growth, the sector needs to be large enough, of high quality, and responsive to a rapidly changing environment. In addition, to support distributional objectives, the needs of the weaker sections of the society

Table-II
Stage-wise Enrolment of Students in Higher Education

S.No	Stage	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1.	Graduate	10325839	11033966	11908151
2.	Post-Graduate	1094060	1145940	1489685
3.	Research	74320	82277	95872
4..	Diploma / Certificate	118286	114535	148100
	Grand Total	11612505	12376718	13641808

Source: Statistical Abstract various issues.

In the above table-II depicts the stage wise enrolment of students in higher education, in the year 2006 to 2009 the graduate, post-graduate, research and diploma / certificate students enrolment was increasing from 1032589 to 11908151.

3. To find out the Students Enrolment - Faculty-Wise (2008-2009):

Higher Education is a critical pillar of human development forming the capstone of traditional education system. It provides not only the high-level skills necessary for labour markets, but also the training essential for Teachers, Doctors, Engineers, Civil Servants, Scientists, Entrepreneurs and other professionals.

Table-III
Students Enrolment - Faculty-Wise (2008-2009)

S.No.	Faculty	Total Enrolment	Percentage to Total
1.	Arts	5875532	43.07
2.	Science	2612406	19.15
3.	Commerce/Management	2486901	18.23
4.	Education	286478	2.10
5.	Engineering / Technology	1313706	9.63
6.	Medicine	446087	3.27
7.	Agriculture	80482	0.59
8.	Veterinary Science	21827	0.16
9.	Law	381971	2.80
10.	Others	136418	1.00
	Total	13641808	100.00

Source: Statistical Abstract various issues.

In the above table-III the students enrolment in faculty wise during 2008-09 is 13641808, the total enrolment for arts is 5875532 and the percentage is 43.07. science is 2612406 and the percentage is 19.15, commerce / management is 2486901 and the percentage is 18.23, education is 286478 and the percentage is 2.10, engineering / technology is 1313706 and the percentage is 9.63, medicine is 446087 and the percentage is 3.27, Agriculture is 80482 and the percentage is 0.59, Veterinary Science is 21827 and the percentage is 0.16, Law is 381971 and the percentage is 2.80 and others 136418 and the percentage is 100.

Table-IV
Faculty-wise M.Phil. & Ph.D. Degrees Awarded

S.No	Faculty	2006-07		2007-08	
		M.Phil.	Ph.D.	M.Phil.	Ph.D.
1.	Arts	4265	4752	6078	4405
2.	Science	1672	4098	8452	4514
3.	Commerce/Management	552	882	2265	873
4.	Education	324	423	1252	425
5.	Engineering/Technology	0	844	4	1427
6.	Medicine	32	319	48	277
7.	Agriculture	0	664	270	664
8.	Veterinary Science	3	161	5	123
9.	Law	24	137	5	127
10.	Others*	351	493	794	402
	Total	7223	12773	19173	13237

* Others include Music/Fine Arts, Library Science, Physical Education, Journalism, Social Work, etc.

Source: Statistical Abstract various issues.

In the above table the largest number of enrolment in India during 2006-08 is arts faculty in both M.Phil and Ph.D and next is science faculty. The lowest enrolment is in law for both M.Phil and Ph.D.

Conclusion

In the present study the enrolment in higher education Uttar Pradesh ranks the highest enrolment in both men and women, and the lowest enrolment is Lakshadweep. the stage wise enrolment of students in higher education, in the year 2006 to 2009 the graduate, post-graduate, research and diploma / certificate students enrolment was increasing from 1032589 to 11908151. The students enrolment in faculty wise during 2008-09 is 13641808, the total enrolment for arts is 5875532 and the percentage is 43.07.

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