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Higher Education Status of the States as In Aishe 2020-21

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Abstract: *The Higher Education status is still derived by the value of GER (Gross Enrollment Ratio). The states of India have been compared taking data from National Survey (AISHE 2020-21). The states have been compared to have present status as on 2021.*

Keywords – *All India Survey on Higher Education, Pupil Teacher Ratio, Gender Ratio*

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I. INTRODUCTION

The higher education system in India is huge and diverse with about 4.3 million students in 1083 university and more than 44000 college level institutions. Shortage of skilled teachers & proper infrastructure remains the challenge for the education sector, which is expected to pose serious specially for private school operators to maintain the quality of education and implementation of new education policy. The enrolment rate in the higher education segment remains still low in India. This is likely to have an effect on the unemployment rate of the country. There are both economic and non-economic incentives to the individuals and to the society at large, for expansion of higher education. Investment in higher education is not just a step towards improvement of productivity and better income distribution, but also quite importantly, an action to enable citizen to decide more intelligently on the alternative life style. Education helps man to climb up the social and corporate ladder for success in life. The contribution of education is not only in the improvement of basic needs like health and nutrition but also in the strengthening of democracy and political stability. Inadequate investment in education makes the people illiterate and backward. It is the main cause for slow growth of developing and underdeveloped economics. Education induces the process of economic growth by making available the manpower in right quantity and right quality. Education is the engine of economic growth and social change. It creates motivation for progress and brings revolution in the ideas necessary for the progress of the country.

The educational planners, researchers and administrators may frequently need to evaluate various indicators of education using the data. To portray the status of higher education in the country, Ministry of Human Resource Development has endeavored to conduct an annual web-based effort 'All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE)' since 2010-11. The survey covers all the institutions in the country engaged in imparting of higher education by self declaration. Data is being collected on several parameters such as teachers, student enrolment, programmes, examination results, education finance and infrastructure. Indicators of educational development such as Institution Density, Gross Enrolment Ratio, Pupil-teacher ratio, Gender Parity Index, Per Student Expenditure will also be calculated from the data collected through AISHE. These are useful in making informed policy decisions and research for development of education sector. The classifying the states based on higher education indicators is an attempt for planning Ghara(2020). The comparison was also made based on a group index taking data till 2019-20 Ghara(2019). Other studies were made

Based on AISHE database, it is being tried in this communication, to compare the development in higher education based on different indicators. This communication is trying to state the trends in the different indicators for the states in India as on 2020-21.

II. DATA

Ministry of Human Resource Development has endeavoured to conduct an annual web-based effort called All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) since 2010-11. The survey covers all the institutions in the country engaged in imparting of higher education. Data is being collected on several parameters such as teachers, student enrolment, programmes, examination results, finance, scholarship & stipend, infrastructure, etc.. After 10 years, in 2020-21 survey (ended on April 2022), the revamping of the survey checked internal consistency and validity of data submitted by institutes. Indicators of educational development such as Institution Density, Enrolment, Teacher, Gender Parity Index, etc.. will also be calculated from the data collected through AISHE. These are useful in making informed policy decisions and research for development of education sector. Based on AISHE database, in this paper, attempt has been made to quantify the

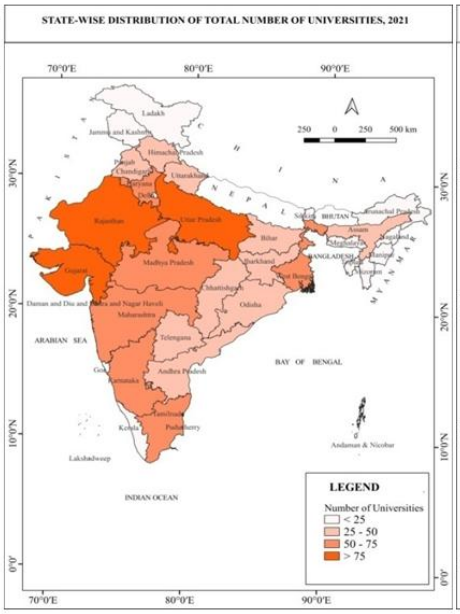
development in higher education of the states. It is intended to have idea using data from 2020-21. Data for 2020-2021 is provisional (as on 01.06.2022) and linearly estimated for the non-response HEIs. The reports and raw data of AISHE are being used. lt is being considered the variables like number of universities-colleges/institutions, number of students enrolled, etc.

III. RESULT

AISHE 2020-21 data has yet been officially published. Reports are available on date basis both on State level and inter-states. Based on AISHE 2020-21 data, the following variables have been considered just to compare inter-state comparison – number of universities, number of colleges, percentage of urban institutions, total enrolment (from all institutes), total number of teachers, percentage of female teachers, gender ration (female : male students), number of students getting scholarship/s(any) and number of students taken educational loan.

Considering number of universities in a state, 4 groups have been taken as less than 25, 25 to 50, 50-75 & 75 and above universities (Figure-1). It is observed than irrespective of area of the state and population of the state, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh having more than 75 universities while the states like Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Megalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura has less than 25 universities. Taking number of colleges in a state have been grouped into 4 groups like more than 3500, 2000 to 3500, 500 to 2000 and less than 500 colleges(Figure-2). In the states like Maharastra, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh having more than 3500 colleges; Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharastra having 2000 to 3500 colleges; Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Bihar, Chhatrisgarh, Telengana, Odissa, West Bengal and Assam having 500 to 2000 colleges; rest of the states having less than 500 colleges.

Figure-1



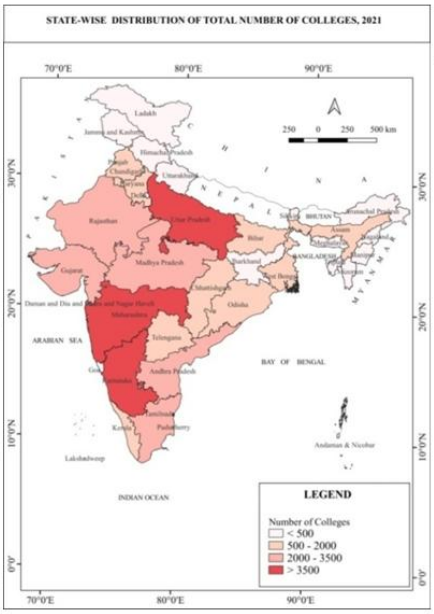


Figure-2

Taking number of urban colleges in a state have been grouped into 4 groups like more than 60, 45 to 60, 30 to 45 and less than 30 colleges(Figure-3). In the state Karnataka having more than 60 colleges; Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Uttarakhand and Himachal having less than 30 colleges. In view of enrolment(Figure-4), maximum enrolment or maximum share of india's enrolment are from Maharastra, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh; least are in the states like Ladakh, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura.

Figure-3

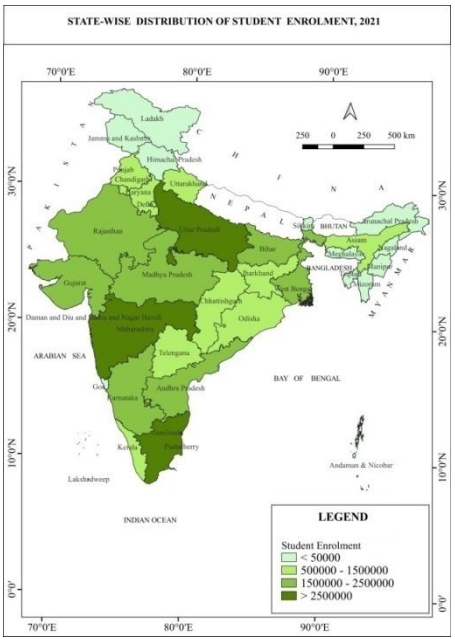
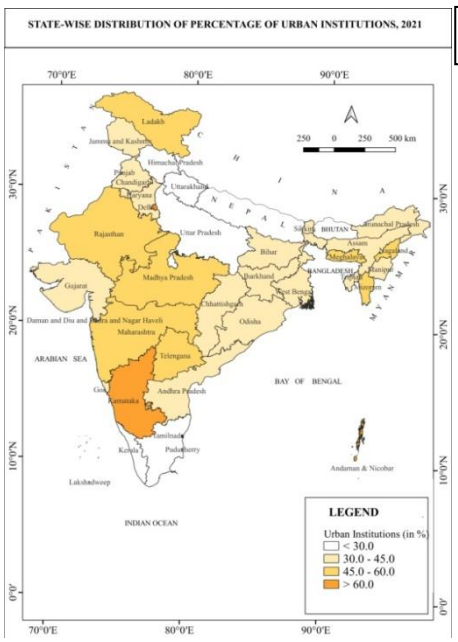


Figure-4



In view of number of teachers(Figure-5), maximum number of teachers are from Maharastra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh; least are in the states like Ladakh, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura. In view of percentage of female teachers(Figure-6), maximum percentage of female teachers are from Kerala; least are in the states like Ladakh, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Odissa, Andhra Pradesh and Tripura.

Figure-5

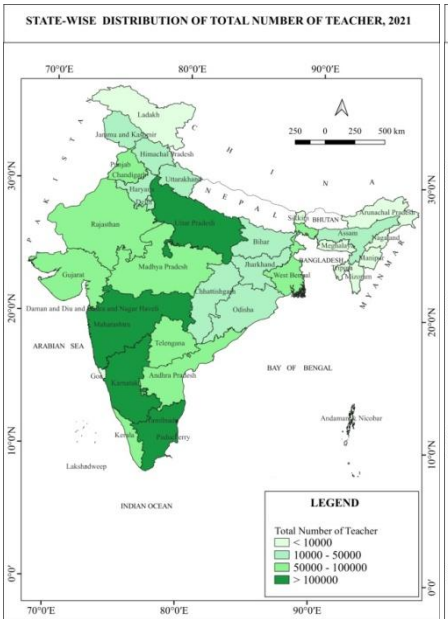
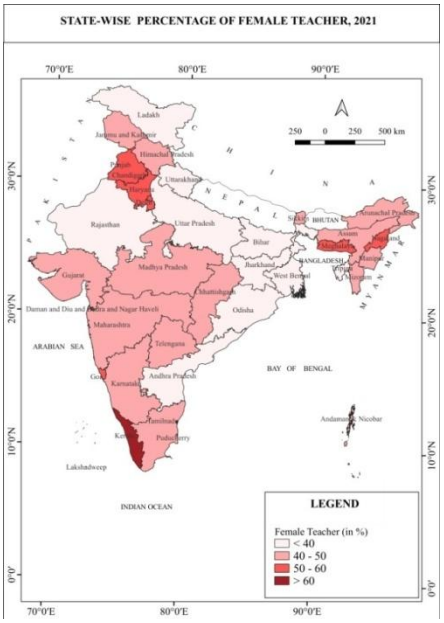
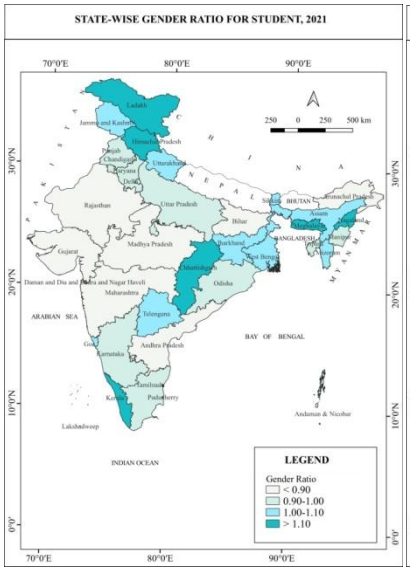


Figure-6



In respect of Gender ration in enrolment(Figure-7), maximum are from Kerala, Chhatrisgarh, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland; least are in the states Maharastra, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura. In respect of number of students getting scholarship (Figure-8), maximum are from Tamil Nadu, Maharastra and Uttar Pradesh; least are in the states Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Goa, Manipur and Tripura.

Figure-7



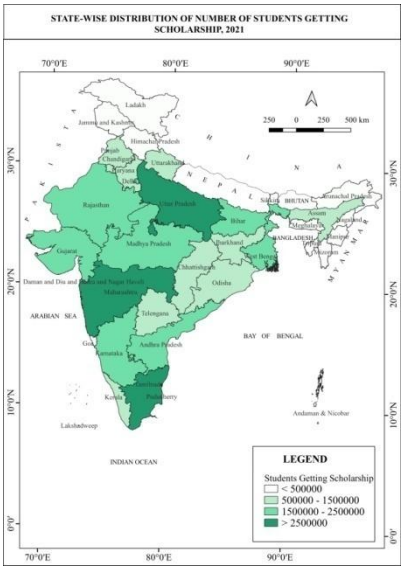
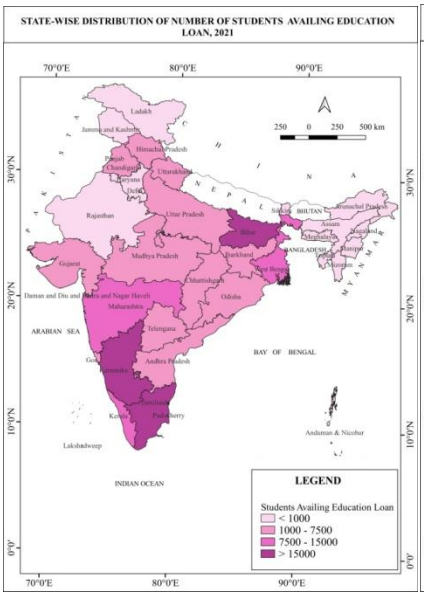


Figure-8

In respect of number of students availing educational loan (Figure-9), maximum are from Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Bihar; least are in the states Meghalaya, Sikkim, Assam, Mizoram, Ladakh, Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana, Rajasthan, Manipur and Tripura. In view of Pupil Teacher Ratio (Figure-10), more than 60 in Bihar; between 40 to 60 in Jharkhand; between 20 to 40 in Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhatrisgarh, Maharastra, Odissa, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Megalaya, Kerala, Manipur and Tripura; less than 20 in Punjab, Telengana, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Nagaland and Mizoram.

Figure-9



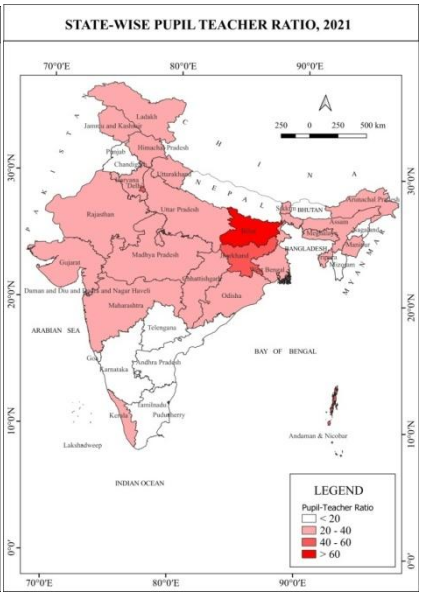


Figure-10

REMARKS

The states are being looked in respect AISHE 2020-21 on 10 variables. The variables are primary in nature. In the light of the variables, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka may be treated as better states in terms of the volume and other progression of higher education. The indicator based anaysis is yet to be made. Also district level analysis may be taken up for gauging the development of higher education at micro level.

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