

## GROWTH OF STUDENTS IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA AND UTTAR PRADESH- AN ANALYSIS OF ALL INDIA SURVEY ON HIGHER EDUCATION (2010-2017)

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### ABSTRACT

Higher Education is regarded as a crucial stage deciding the education level of a country. In India, the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) published its first report on the All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) in the year 2010. The objective of the research work is to analyze the growth of higher education institutions and students enrolment in India and U.P. The research work is based on secondary data, collected from the AISHE report published from 2010-2017. Maximum growth of universities and colleges in India is 8.39% and 8.32% and U.P. is 7.46% and 19.24% respectively. Growth of Students Enrolment in India showed a continuous pattern but U.P. showed fluctuation in the data. There is a need to focus on equality in education for progressive results.

**KEYWORDS:** Higher Education, AISHE, MHRD, Students Enrolment

### INTRODUCTION

Education plays a vital role in the lifetime of human beings. Education is related to the all-round development, developing a person mentally, physically, spiritually, socially and in all other aspects. In general terms, literacy is taken as a synonym of education though both are highly opposite terms. Education is the process of sculpturing an individual for successfully overcoming every single circumstance in life with logical reasoning. Literacy, on the other hand, as described by the census of India is a person above the age of seven years or more who can both read and write will be considered as a literate person. If a person can only read and is not able to write will be considered as an illiterate person. But a person can be educated even if he or she does not know how to read and write in any language. Higher education is regarded as a crucial stage deciding the educational level of a country. Better higher education better will be the human resource of that country. Higher education is divided into 4 Levels: Under-Graduate, Post-Graduate, Pre-Doctoral and Post-Doctoral Programs. The major issues regarding higher education in India are its accurate assessment. For the same purpose, the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) published its first report on the All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) in the year 2010. The focus of this report is to provide a statistical database on the diverse aspects of Indian higher education for better planning and decision making in the future (All India Survey on Higher Education 2010-2011). According to the AISHE final report of 2016-2017, there are 864 Universities and 40026 Colleges in India which shows a slight increase from 621 Universities and 32974 Colleges in the year 2010-2011. Uttar Pradesh (U.P.) is having the highest number of colleges as well as the highest student enrolment in India (AISHE report 2016-2017).

### Objective of the Study

The main objective of the following research work is:

- To study the growth of higher education institutions in India and in Uttar Pradesh.
- To study the growth of student enrolment in India with special reference to Uttar Pradesh.

### DATA SOURCE AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A research methodology is analytical, quantitative and based on secondary data. The data has been collected from the reports published by MHRD on All India Survey on Higher Education from the year 2010-2017. Other information has been collected from published research papers, government reports, magazines, etc.

A statistical method is used to calculate the growth of universities and colleges and to calculate student enrolment rate in higher education in India and Uttar Pradesh. Data is presented with the help of Tables and Figures using Graphical Method.

### Growth of Higher Education Institutions in India and Uttar Pradesh (2010-2017)

During the period of Eleventh Five Year Plan, 98 private state universities, 17 private deemed universities, 7,818 private colleges, and 3,581 private diploma institutions were set up. Except for Goa, each and every state is having at least one Central University (Twelfth Five Year Plan 2012-2017, Social Sectors). Under various institutions of higher education, this research paper mainly focuses on the data of Universities and Colleges published by AISHE. In the year 2010-2011, there were 621 universities and 32974 colleges in India out of which, 56 universities and 4049 colleges were in Uttar Pradesh. In the year 2016-2017, this number rose to 864 universities and 40026 colleges in India and 72 universities, 7073 colleges in Uttar Pradesh.

**Table 1: Growth of Universities and Colleges in Higher Education in India and Uttar Pradesh (2010-2017)**

India			Uttar Pradesh				
Years	Colleges	Universities	Years	Colleges	Percentage (w. r. India)	Universities	Percentage (w. r. India)
2010-2011	32974	621	2010-2011	4049	12.27	56	9.02
2011-2012	34852	642	2011-2012	4828	13.85	57	8.88
2012-2013	35525	667	2012-2013	5048	14.21	59	8.85
2013-2014	36634	723	2013-2014	5445	14.86	62	8.57
2014-2015	38498	760	2014-2015	6026	15.65	63	8.28
2015-2016	39071	799	2015-2016	6491	16.61	67	8.38
2016-2017	42322	864	2016-2017	7204	17.02	72	8.33

Source: AISHE Report 2010-2017

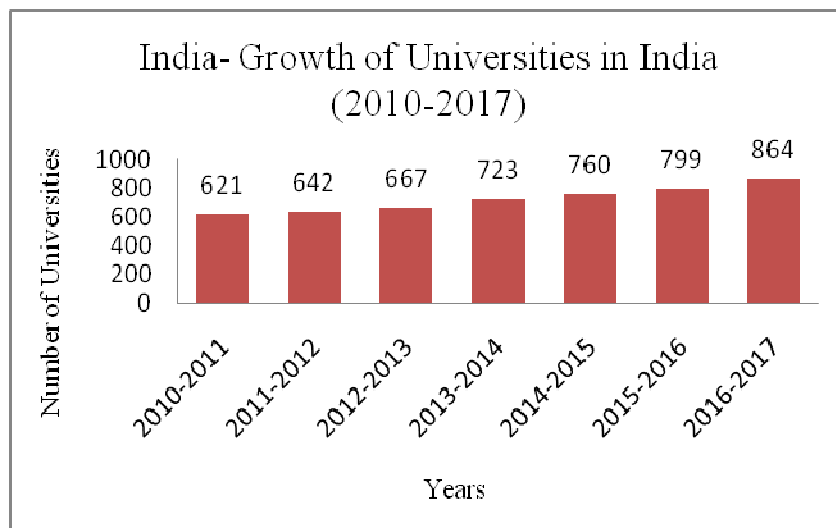


Figure 1

Source: AISHE Report 2010-2017

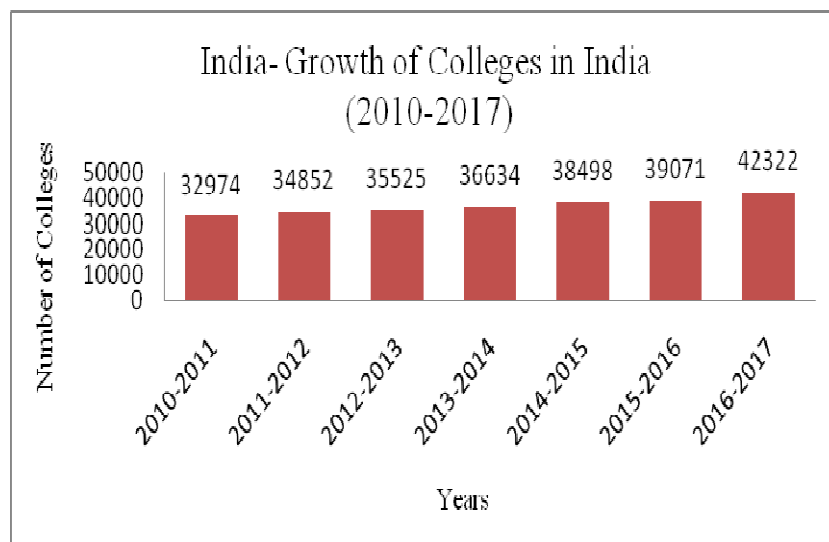


Figure 2

Source: AISHE Report 2010-2017

Table 1 depicts the growth of higher education institutions (universities and colleges) in India and Uttar Pradesh during the period of 2010-2017. Figure 1 shows the growth of universities in India from 2010-11 to 2016-17. From the above data, it is seen that the highest number of universities were opened in the year 2013-2014, where the difference is of 56 universities from the previous year 2012-2013 (i.e.  $723 - 667 = 56$ ). Maximum growth is of 8.39 %. Figure 2 shows the growth of colleges in India where the maximum difference of 3,251 colleges is experienced between the years 2015-16 and 2016-17 with a maximum growth rate of 8.32%.

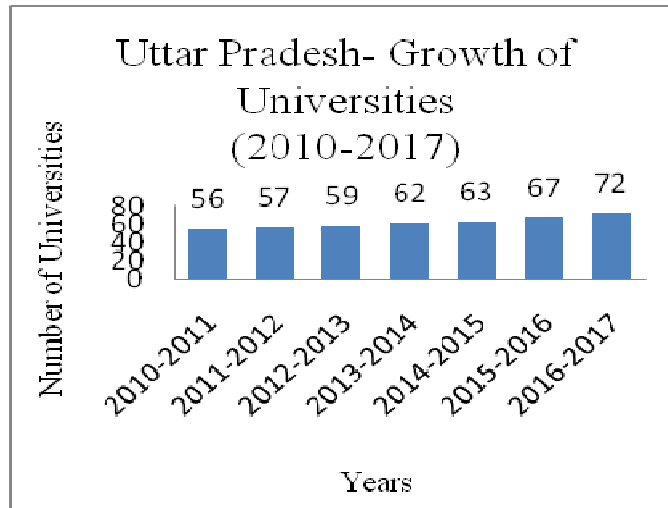


Figure 3

Source: AISHE Report 2010-2017

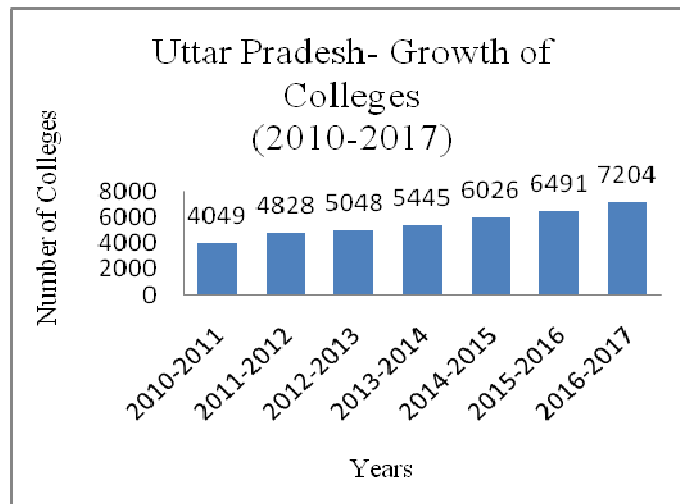


Figure 4

Source: AISHE Report 2010-2017

Figure 3 shows the growth of universities in U.P. from 2010-2017. The year 2016-17 shows the highest difference of universities i.e. 5 and the maximum growth rate of 7.46% from the previous years. Figure 4 shows the growth of the number of colleges in U.P. from 2010-17. The maximum difference of 779 colleges is seen during the year 2011-2012 with a maximum growth rate of 19.24%. The growth rate of colleges in Uttar Pradesh once again showed a rise with 10.98% in the year 2016-2017. Uttar Pradesh is having the highest number of colleges in India.

#### Growth of Students Enrolment in Higher Education Institutions in India and Uttar Pradesh (2010-2017)

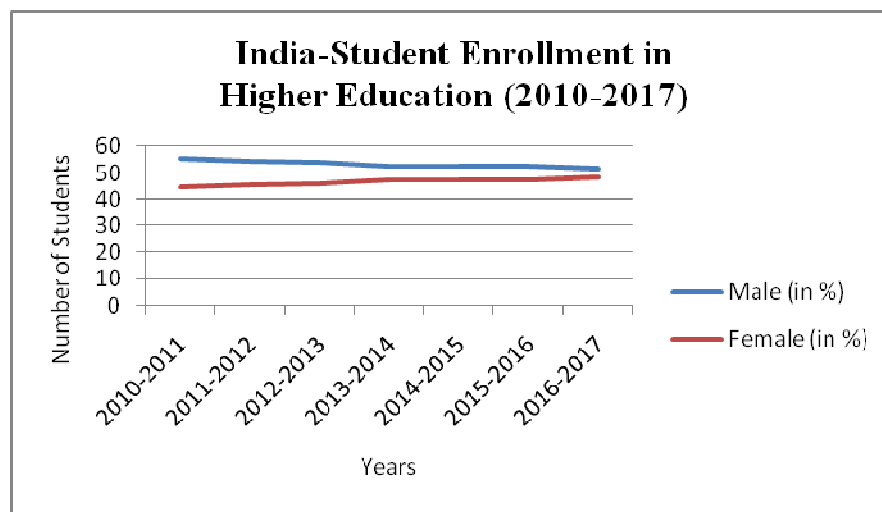
Student enrolment is a core area of higher education. Enrolment of students is taken as a parameter for higher education as well as for HE institutions. Proportions of male-female, level wise, program wise, social category wise enrolments are analyzed to state the current status of higher education in a country. As per the report of AISHE 2016-2017, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of India is 25.2 which got increased from 24.5 per cent calculated in the previous year report. Gross enrolment ratio is calculated to estimate the total enrolment of the population of eligible age i.e. between 18

to 23 years. The main focus is laid on ‘Equality of Opportunity’ and to widen the scope of higher education for every category of the population (Twelfth Five Year Plan 2012-2017, Social Sectors).

**Table 2: Students Enrolment in Higher Education in India (2010-2017)**

Years	Students Enrolment	Male		Female		Gender Difference
		Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage	
2010-2011	25345085	13992197	55.21	11352888	44.79	2639309
2011-2012	26657724	14446998	54.19	12210726	45.80	2236272
2012-2013	27464259	14756808	53.73	12707451	46.26	2049357
2013-2014	29461814	15541475	52.75	13920339	47.25	1621136
2014-2015	31176456	16418059	52.66	14758397	47.34	1659662
2015-2016	31506580	16522066	52.44	14984514	47.56	1537552
2016-2017	32540071	16852732	51.79	15687339	48.21	1165393

Source: AISHE Report 2010-2017



**Figure 5**

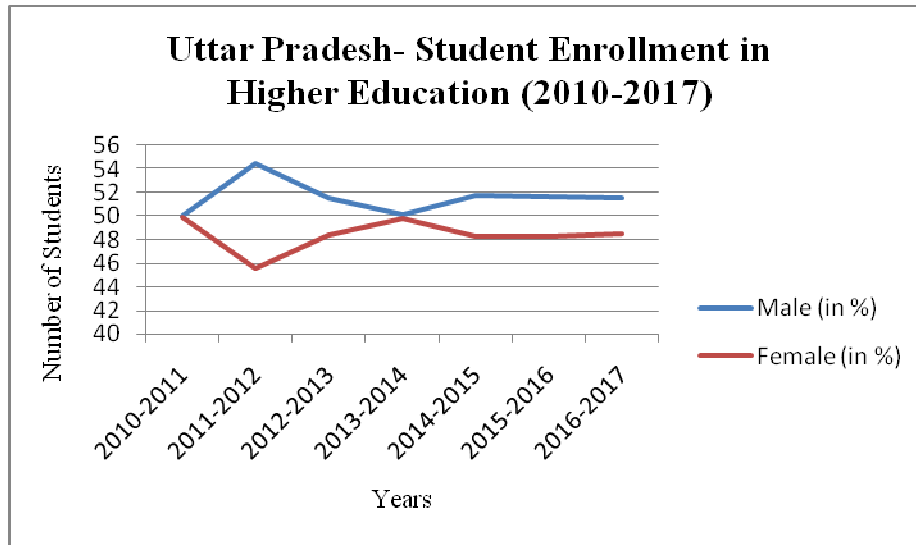
Source: AISHE Report 2010-2017

In this present research work Ph.D., M.Phil., Post Graduate and Under Graduate are considered to calculate students’ enrolment in India and in Uttar Pradesh. Table 2 depicts the growth of Students Enrolment in India from 2010 to 2017. The Male Enrolment Rate shows a declining pattern for consecutive years. On the other hand, Female Enrolment Rate shows a progressive pattern from 44.79 in 2010-11 to 48.21 in the year 2016-17. Figure 5 shows that the difference between male-female enrolments almost becomes negligible.

**Table 3: Students Enrolment in Higher Education in Uttar Pradesh (2010-2017)**

Years	Students Enrolment	Male		Female		Gender Difference
		Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage	
2010-2011	3843728	1923441	50.04	1920287	49.95	3154
2011-2012	3983195	2168402	54.44	1814793	45.56	353609
2012-2013	4491334	2315527	51.55	2175807	48.44	139720
2013-2014	4994661	2504206	50.14	2490455	49.86	13751
2014-2015	5774054	2986229	51.71	2787825	48.28	198404
2015-2016	5702287	2946034	51.66	2756253	48.33	189781
2016-2017	5830642	3002501	51.49	2828141	48.50	174360

Source: AISHE Report 2010-2017



**Figure 6**

**Source: AISHE Report 2010-2017**

Uttar Pradesh is having the highest number of student enrolment in India. Table 3 shows the Student enrolment in higher education in Uttar Pradesh from 2010 to 2017. The data of Uttar Pradesh revealed a unique pattern. Growth in Male enrolment can only be seen in the years 2011-12 and 2014-15 with 54.44 and 51.71 per cent respectively. Female Enrolment Rate almost becomes equal to Male Enrolment Rate in the year 2010-11 with 49.95% and in 2013-14 with 49.86%. The pattern of Female Enrolment is progressive in comparison of Male Enrolment Rate in Uttar Pradesh.

## FINDINGS

From the present research paper, it is evident that India and Uttar Pradesh shows steady growth in a number of universities and colleges from 2010-2017 as per the report of All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE). In comparison with the growth of higher education institutions in India and Uttar Pradesh, Male Enrolment rate showed a declining pattern. In India, Male enrolment is declining whereas female enrolment revealed a progressive pattern. The Female Enrolment Rate in Uttar Pradesh almost become equal in 2010-11 and 2013-14 but Male enrolment showed a declining pattern.

## CONCLUSIONS

Education is an important aspect of human life. While concluding this research paper it can be said that several government policies and planning towards education has shown a great result in terms of growth of the number of higher education institutions in India and Uttar Pradesh. With the help of statistical report of MHRD on AISHE (2010-2017), it can be seen that though the difference between Male and Female Enrolment is decreasing which shows a positive result for several government policies and programs in favor of female education the declining rate of Male enrolment in higher education need an immediate focus. To achieve equality in education whether for Female or Male it is necessary to pay appropriate attention to both the genders.

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