



**GROWTH OF STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO HARYANA- AN ANALYSIS OF DATA OF ALL INDIA SURVEY ON HIGHER EDUCATION (2010-2016)**

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**ABSTRACT**

Education, Gender equality and empowering women are vital components for the development of any society or country. Education provides a tool to fight against social evils like poverty, gender inequality, racism discrimination and many more. So, the study of education level is an important one for the developing nations like India, as the level of future growth will be depends upon the number of educated people. India's higher education system is the third largest in the world, after China and the United States. The present paper is an attempt to study the growth of students in higher education in India as well in Haryana, which is one of the most economically developed state of India.

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**INTRODUCTION**

“Education is the most powerful weapon which you can change the world.” Nelson Mandela An educated person can play important role for the overall development of a nation. Presently, the global literacy has grown substantially. There are many countries where literacy rate improved in last few decades, some countries have more than 90 per cent literacy rate, even South and West Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa have more than 64 per cent literacy rate as both regions are consider the undeveloped area of the world. Hence, one side the global literacy rate is increasing and other side the world faces so many social, economic and political problems. This is due to lack of education. There is vast difference between education and literacy. Literacy is associated with learning a language or read and writes in any language, so that the person can carry his day to day activities without depending on any other, but education is a very broad aspect. Education involves-knowledge, learning and experience where one can educate people on various scientific, technical, social, economic, political and spiritual aspects. Life without education is like “air without oxygen.” Hence, if literacy is SOME THING then Education is EVERY THING.

The literacy profile of India has greatly changed since independence. The literacy rate in India has risen to 73 per cent in 2011 comparison to 64.8 per cent in 2001,

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which was just 18.33 percent in 1951, but still India lies in the category of developing nations and is suffering many socio-economic and political problems. This is due to lack of higher education. India is second largest world's populated country. According to 2011 census, India's population is 1210.2 million (1,210,193,422), which is 17.2 percent of world's population. According to All India Survey on Higher Education (2010-2011) 27499749 people has enrolled for higher education in the different universities of India, which is 2.27 per cent of total population and just 0.39 per cent of world's population. So, this low enrolment of the students in the higher education is a matter of serious concern in the country. The present research paper deals with the growth of students in higher education in India as well as in Haryana, since last seven years with the help of reports published by All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE)

The reports of the All India Survey on Higher Education identify and capture various aspects of all the institutions of higher education in the country. The survey covers entire higher education institutions in the country. These institutions has been categorized in three broad categories; University, College and Stand-Alone Institutions. All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) define higher education, “as the education, which is obtained after completing 12 years of schooling or equivalent and is of the duration of at least nine months (full time) or after completing 10 years of schooling and is of the duration of at least 3 years. The education may be of the nature of General, Vocational, Professional or Technical education.

India possesses a highly developed higher education system, which offers facility of education and training in almost all aspects of human creative and intellectual endeavors: arts and humanities; natural, mathematical and social sciences, engineering; medicine; dentistry; agriculture; education; law; commerce and management; music and performing arts; national and foreign languages; culture; communications etc. The expansion in institutional capacity in terms of number of universities/colleges and teachers has provided greater access to the students to post higher secondary education (AISHE-2013).

Haryana is one of the economical developed state of India having second rank in per-capita income (Rs 150260) after Delhi (Rs. 252011) in 2016. As per 2011 census, the state has 76.64 per cent literacy rate. Here, the male literacy rate is 85.3 per cent, whereas female literacy rate is 66.77 per cent, which is more than national average. The total population of the state is 25351462 (2011), in which the male population is 13494734 and female population is 11,856,728. The sex ratio (as per census of India, 2001) in the state is 879 and child sex ratio is 834, which is less than national sex ratio.

**Objectives**

The objectives of the present paper are-

- To assess the recent growth of higher educational centers
- To study the growth of male female enrolled students in Higher education

**Data Source**

The present study is entirely based on the data of All India Survey on Higher Education of the period 2010 to 2016. The growth trends of the higher education centers and enrolled students have been calculated to assess the recent change in higher education in India as well in Haryana. The processed data is represented with tables and diagrams.

**Growth of Higher Education Centers in India and Haryana**

In India, the number of higher educational institutions increases rapidly from 2010 to 2016. Total 621 universities have listed on AISHE in 2010, which reaches on 864 after six years in 2016. The highest growth has recorded during 2015 to 2016, when 65 universities are more recognized by AISHE. Similarly, 32974 colleges have listed by AISHE in 2010, which increase up to 40026 in 2016. Hence, 7052 colleges have been more added in last six years. So, more than three colleges per day and more than three universities per month have been listed by AISHE during this period.

**Table 1** Growth of Universities and Colleges (2010-2016)

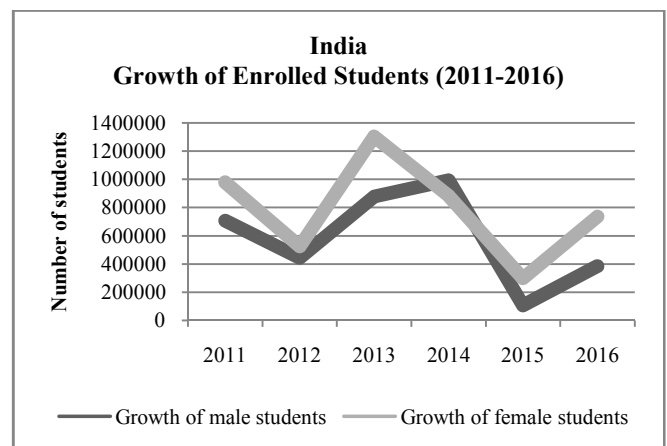
Year	India		Haryana	
	Total number of Universities	Total Number of Colleges	Total number of Universities	Total Number of Colleges
2010	621	32974	21	1054
2011	642	34852	22	1061
2012	667	35525	25	1072
2013	723	36634	31	1098
2014	760	38498	37	1113
2015	799	39071	39	1113
2016	864	40026	39	1155

Source- AISHE, 2010to 2016

In Haryana, the growth in the number of universities and colleges is less than national average. Here, 21 universities have listed in 2010, where as the data reaches up to 39 in 2016, and 1054 colleges have listed in 2010 and 1155 in 2016. During these six years 18 universities and 101 colleges are more listed by AISHE. So, 03 universities and 16 colleges have been listed per year in the state.

**Growth of Students in Higher Education in India**

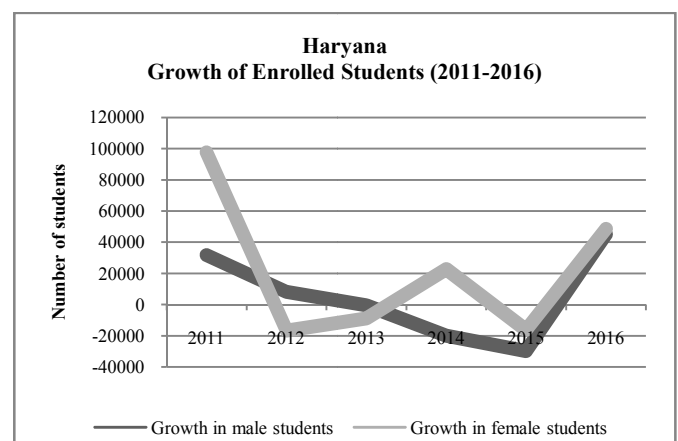
There has some growth in the enrollment of students in higher education in India (Table-2), as the data shows that students increase from 27499749 in 2010 to 35705905 in 2016. In absolute term, the number of students increases by 8206156 during these six years. In India, 15466559 male students and 12033190 female students have enrolled in higher education in 2010. The difference between male female enrolled students is 3433369, where the difference in 2016 is 2255285. It is observed that the growth in the enrollment of female students is more as compare to male students in higher education. The total 706914 male students have more enrolled in 2011 as compare to 2010, whereas 977668 female students have enrolled in same period. The enrollment of female students is more in 2011, 2012, 2013, 2015 and 2016 (Table-2 & Figure-1).



**Figure 1**

**Growth of Students in Higher Education in Haryana**

In 2010, total 763522 students have enrolled for higher education in Haryana; among them 458239 male and 305283 female students have enrolled in higher education.



**Figure 2**

**Table 2** Number and growth of the enrolled students in higher education (2010-2016)

Year	INDIA					HARYANA				
	Total Students	Male	Annual growth (from precious year)	Female	Annual growth (from precious year)	Total Students	Male	Annual growth (from precious year)	Female	Growth (from precious year)
2010	27499749	15466559		12033190		763522	458239		305283	
2011	29184331	16173473	706914	13010858	977668	892952	490029	31790	402923	97640
2012	30152417	16617294	443821	13535123	524265	884364	498146	8117	386218	-16705
2013	32336234	17495394	878100	14840840	1302717	874973	497689	-457	377284	-8934
2014	34211637	18488619	993225	15723018	882178	877713	477821	-19868	399892	22608
2015	34584781	18594723	106104	15990058	297040	831659	448069	-29752	383590	-16302
2016	35705905	18980595	385872	16725310	735252	925290	493110	45041	432180	48490

Source- AISHE, 2010 to 2016

A very high growth has been recorded in female students in next year, as 97640 female students are more enrolled as compare to 37190 male students in 2011. This is highest growth of female students in these six years.

In 2011, total 892952 students have enrolled in higher education, which is 3.5 per cent of state's total population and 3.05 per cent to total enrolled students in India. Similarly, in 2011, 3.63 per cent of total male population and 3.39 per cent of total female population of the state has enrolled in higher education. In 2012, 2013 and 2015 negative growth is recorded in the enrollment of female students and also in the enrollment male students during 2013 to 2015. Again there has positive growth in the enrollment of male and female students in 2016, but the growth of female students is more as compare to male students.

**CONCLUSION**

There is a significant growth in the number of universities and colleges at national level but the state Haryana has poor growth of higher educational institutes. As data indicates, three colleges per day and more than three universities per month are listed in India by AISHE during this period. Here, the annual growth in the enrollment of female students is more as compare to male students during 2010 to 2016, but some ups and downs are also observed in the enrollment in higher education of male-female students in Haryana during same period. The overall condition related to the growth of enrollment in higher education is not satisfactory in the state. The agrarian economy, low literacy rate and gender discrimination affect the enrollment process of students in higher education in Haryana.

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