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Private Participation in India – A Look Through Private Institutions and Enrolment in Higher Education

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Abstract
Quality education fosters creativity and knowledge, and ensures the acquisition of the foundational skills of literacy and numeracy as well as analytical of problem solving and other high-level cognitive, interpersonal and social skills. It includes equitable and increased access to technical and vocational education and training, higher education and research with due attention to quality assurance. The rural-urban classification in population and thereby among institutes pictures diversity. The development agenda are related. The participation in terms of distribution of institutes and enrolment in rural areas has been studied for the years 2011-2016. The trend has been found as increasing.

Keywords
Rural-Urban, Population, Enrolment, Correlation Coefficient, Trend

I. Introduction

The vision of RUSA (Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan) are higher levels of access, equity and excellence in the State higher education system with greater efficiency, transparency, accountability and responsiveness. One of the components is 'expand the institutional base by creating additional capacity in existing institutions and establishing new institutions in un-served and underserved areas by way of upgradation and consolidation'. The others are also to 'correct regional imbalances in access to higher education' and 'states would be free to mobilize private sector participation (including donations and philanthropic grants) through innovative means, limited to a ceiling of 50% of the State share'. It has also been stated that the improvement in equity in higher education by providing adequate opportunities of higher education to SC/STs and socially and educationally backward classes may be done by new colleges, new professional colleges, vocationalisation of higher education, etc. The State Government must ensure at least 4% of its GSDP (Gross Domestic Products) for the State Higher Education Sector within 3 years.

Our vision is to transform lives through education, recognizing the important role of education as a main driver of development and in achieving the other proposed development indices. It is an urgency to a single, renewed education agenda that is holistic, ambitious and aspirational, leaving no one behind. It is transformative and universal, attends to the 'unfinished business' of the development, and addresses global and national education challenges. It is inspired by a humanistic vision of education and development based on human rights and dignity; social justice; inclusion; protection; cultural, linguistic and ethnic diversity; and shared responsibility and accountability. We reaffirm that education is a public good, a fundamental human right and a basis for guaranteeing the realization of other rights. It is essential for peace, tolerance, human fulfilment and sustainable development. It is accepted as null that education is a key to achieve full employment and poverty eradication. It will focus on access, equity and inclusion, quality in learning outcomes within a lifelong learning approach. It will ensure the provision of 12/16 years of free, publicly funded, equitable quality in education with relevant learning outcomes. Therefore it will commit to address all forms of exclusion and marginalization, disparities and inequalities in access, participation and learning outcomes. It is committed to make the necessary changes in education policies and focusing our efforts on the most disadvantaged, especially those with disabilities, to ensure that no one is left behind to achieve the right to education for all. So, it is also committed to support gender-sensitive policies, planning and learning environments; mainstreaming gender issues in teacher training and curricula; and eliminating gender-based discrimination and violence towards quality education and to improving learning outcomes, which requires strengthening inputs, processes and evaluation of outcomes and mechanisms to measure progress. It is also committed to strengthen science, technology and innovation. Information and communication technologies (ICTs) must be harnessed to strengthen education systems, knowledge dissemination, information access, quality and effective learning, and more effective service provision. A strong global and regional collaboration, cooperation, coordination and monitoring of the implementation of the education agenda are based on data collection, analysis and reporting at the country level. It is recommended to increase public spending on education in accordance with country context, and urge adherence to the international and regional benchmarks of allocating efficiently at least 4 - 6% of Gross Domestic Product and/or at least 15 - 20% of total public expenditure to education. Based on draft UNESCO report 2015, a set of development indicators have been considered to gauge the development in higher education of the states in India (Ghara 2016). In this communication, it is intended to quantify the access through private institutions and enrolment in all types of institutes. The correlation among these and in comparison to rural areas and its population. The trend has also been studied.

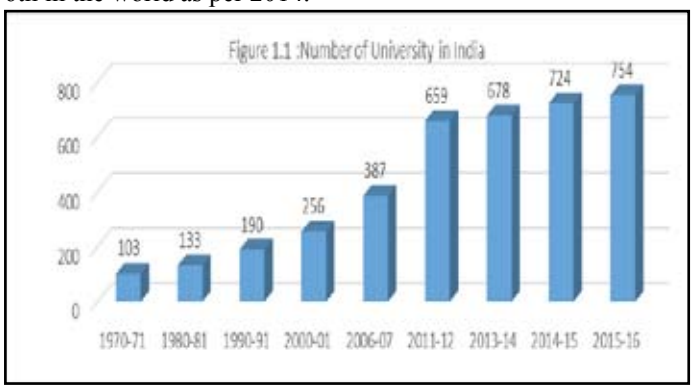
II. Methodology

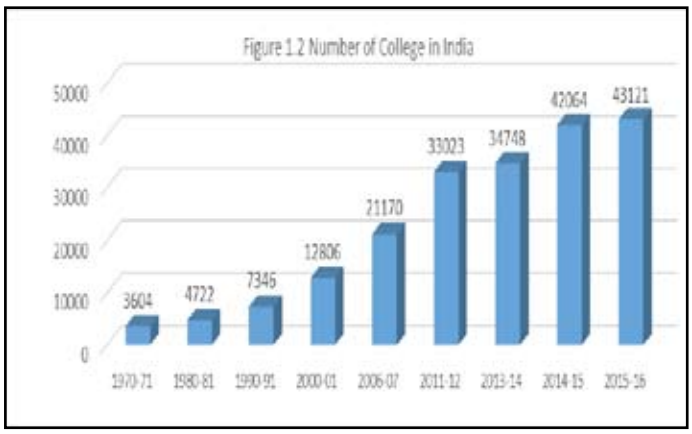
AISHE has been taken as main source of data in India. The population data have been shared from Census 2011. The following variables are being used for analysing the higher education growth through private participation considering AISHE survey data for the years 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-2014, 2014-2015 and 2015-2016. The AISHE survey for 2015-2016 is also closed. The responses from the states of India till 2015-2016 have accepted as final data. The reports were available from the portal www.aishe.gov.in. The author being APEX user of the portal (as approved by MHRD), the state-wise reports downloaded and put into the common database. The reports are considered and the following variables (X) are being considered for analysis – percentage of rural area as per census 2011 (X01); percentage of rural population as

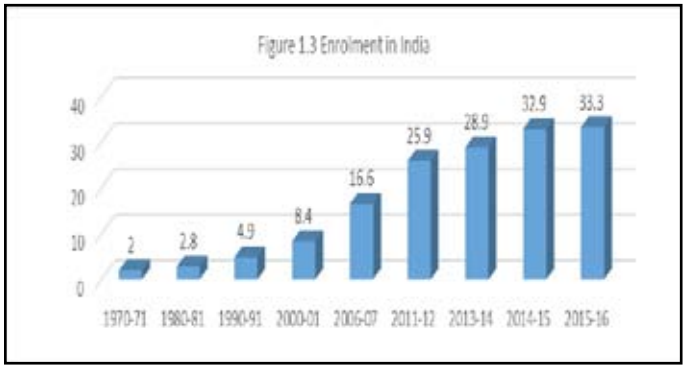
per census 2011 (X02); percentage of private colleges/institutions as per AISHE 2011-2012 (X03); percentage of private colleges/ institutions as per AISHE 2012-2013 (X04); percentage of private colleges/institutions as per AISHE 2013-2014 (X05); percentage of private colleges/institutions as per AISHE 2014-2015 (X06); percentage of private colleges/institutions as per AISHE 2015-2016 (X07); percentage of enrolment in self-finance courses as per AISHE 2011-2012 (X08); percentage of enrolment in self-finance courses as per AISHE 2012-2013 (X09); percentage of enrolment in self-finance courses as per AISHE 2013-2014 (X10); percentage of enrolment in self-finance courses as per AISHE 2014-2015 (X11); percentage of enrolment in self-finance courses as per AISHE 2015-2016 (X12). The 29 states of India have been considered here due to the reason of availability of reliable data in both the sources. The states are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

III. Results & Discussion

India is 3rd in enrolment in the world. In term of GER, India is 6th in the world as per 2014.







The volume has been increased through the number of institutions (both university & college) and the enrolment. Percentage of rural area in India is 94.3 and the population in rural per square area is 279. Percentage of rural population is 68.8 and that of female is 69.1. But the participation of private in terms of enrolment in the years 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16 are respectively 38.59, 40.75, 41.42, 42.97 & 42.00 for India.

Xij is the value of Xi (ith variable) corresponding to jth state; i=01(1)12(p) and j=1(1)29.

India has 94.34% are rural area as per Census 2011. It is more for the states like Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur, Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh and Andaman & Nichobar Islands. The most urban state is Chandigarh. West Bengal is on 10th position. About 68% of the population are living in rural areas. It is more than 75% in the states like Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Meghalaya, Odisha, Assam, Bihar and Himachal Pradesh. It is as low as near 3% in Delhi and Chandigarh. The percentage of enrolment in higher education for India under self-financing scheme in 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-2014, 2014-2015, 2015-2016 are respectively 38.59, 40.75, 41.42, 42.97 and 42.00. It is less than 10% for 2011-2012 in the states like Manipur, Mizoram, Chandigarh, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand; between 10% to 20% in the states like Assam, Goa, West Bengal, Sikkim; between 20% to 40% in the states like Uttarakhand, Tripura, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Meghalaya, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Nagaland, Haryana; more than 40% in the states like Puducherry, Gujarat, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu. It is less than 10% for 2012-2013 in the states like Manipur, Mizoram, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir; between 10% to 20% in the states like Assam, Goa, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Jharkhand; between 20% to 40% in the states like Uttarakhand, Tripura, Odisha, Sikkim, Chhattisgarh, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka; more than 40% in the states like Puducherry, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Kerala, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu. It is less than 10% for 2013-2014 in the states like Manipur, Mizoram, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir; between 10% to 20% in the states like Assam, Goa, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Jharkhand, Tripura, Sikkim, Nagaland; between 20% to 40% in the states like Odisha, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh; more than 40% in the states like Puducherry, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Kerala, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh. It is less than 10% for 2014-2015 in the states like Manipur, Mizoram, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir; between 10% to 20% in the states like Assam, Goa, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Jharkhand, Tripura, Sikkim, Nagaland; between 20% to 40% in the states

like Odisha, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala; more than 40% in the states like Puducherry, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh. It is less than 10% for 2015-2016 in the states like Manipur, Mizoram, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir; between 10% to 20% in the states like Assam, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Jharkhand, Tripura; between 20% to 40% in the states like Goa, Odisha, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Maharashtra, Nagaland; more than 40% in the states like Puducherry, Gujarat, Kerala, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab.

Table 1.1 : Showing data for X01 to X07

ID	State	X01	X02	X03	X04	X05	X06
1	Andhra Pradesh	97.14	66.64	84.75	83.18	82.81	80.02
2	Assam	98.39	85.90	6.80	8.16	9.03	9.94
3	Bihar	97.53	88.71	5.37	7.61	9.09	12.05
4	Chandigarh	3.92	2.75	4.55	4.17	4.35	8.00
5	Chhattisgarh	97.59	76.76	42.50	43.32	42.81	44.18
6	Goa	79.34	37.83	19.57	20.41	19.61	21.82
7	Gujarat	96.23	57.40	40.60	40.63	48.25	60.99
8	Haryana	95.53	65.12	56.76	60.80	65.20	67.75
9	Himachal Pradesh	99.51	89.97	45.89	43.67	45.27	44.77
10	Jammu & Kashmir	99.44	72.62	44.71	42.71	47.00	44.89
11	Jharkhand	96.96	75.95	22.89	27.61	27.23	39.85
12	Karnataka	96.86	61.33	64.67	64.80	63.95	65.91
13	Kerala	80.44	52.30	55.03	55.33	55.32	64.45
14	Madhya Pradesh	97.49	72.37	52.73	55.80	57.77	59.83
15	Maharashtra	97.04	54.78	49.15	61.83	61.91	56.77
16	Manipur	99.20	70.79	22.22	22.97	24.39	22.22
17	Meghalaya	98.74	79.93	27.59	27.27	30.30	24.44
18	Mizoram	97.22	47.89	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45
19	Nagaland	98.53	71.14	16.67	15.25	11.67	19.05
20	Odisha	97.85	83.31	36.65	34.84	32.43	34.48
21	Puducherry	68.46	31.67	41.86	56.41	56.79	54.88
22	Punjab	95.01	62.52	51.50	57.46	59.38	60.62
23	Rajasthan	98.06	75.13	69.39	69.52	67.93	73.49
24	Sikkim	99.46	74.85	33.33	29.41	26.32	18.18
25	Tamil Nadu	89.52	51.60	76.42	75.78	75.44	75.47
26	Tripura	96.26	73.83	81.80	80.77	82.46	83.09
27	Uttar Pradesh	96.86	77.73	60.28	66.44	72.50	75.49
28	Uttarakhand	98.31	69.77	46.15	40.59	39.61	44.71
29	West Bengal	94.22	68.13	33.53	36.61	37.54	38.28

Table 1.2 : showing data for X08 to X12

State	X07	X08	X09	X10	X11	X12
Andhra Pradesh	80.03	60.78	57.23	55.78	50.94	49.89
Assam	9.92	10.92	10.15	11.42	13.39	14.41
Bihar	12.22	5.51	4.00	4.63	4.82	5.41
Chandigarh	8.00	4.84	11.28	11.11	12.44	12.94
Chhattisgarh	44.11	29.32	28.66	30.25	30.95	32.05
Goa	21.82	14.49	16.85	16.38	17.45	20.31
Gujarat	60.99	42.83	42.38	43.08	42.98	44.86
Haryana	67.57	39.99	43.74	43.64	43.54	42.43
Himachal Pradesh	44.63	34.55	37.18	39.21	34.64	32.62
Jammu & Kashmir	44.73	6.95	7.69	8.58	9.91	6.82
Jharkhand	39.56	7.07	11.33	10.66	11.00	14.03
Karnataka	65.91	34.89	34.57	34.99	37.54	37.55
Kerala	64.39	40.05	43.35	42.12	38.19	43.51
Madhya Pradesh	59.79	41.44	45.50	48.07	43.80	40.25
Maharashtra	56.79	31.09	40.17	40.56	31.27	32.11
Manipur	22.22	1.93	1.91	2.93	2.60	2.70
Meghalaya	24.44	29.75	29.20	24.76	26.67	27.94
Mizoram	3.45	3.71	3.46	3.44	3.42	3.60
Nagaland	19.05	36.57	32.45	19.40	34.77	28.83
Odisha	34.86	29.00	21.67	23.04	20.35	22.29
Puducherry	54.88	42.33	48.36	49.90	56.73	54.90
Punjab	60.55	44.37	42.16	42.55	48.80	47.19
Rajasthan	73.53	32.88	35.87	37.32	36.46	35.43
Sikkim	18.18	18.39	22.77	18.91	14.71	32.94
Tamil Nadu	75.47	61.00	62.59	63.42	65.19	64.92
Tripura	83.09	22.38	23.02	18.37	13.91	13.43
Uttar Pradesh	75.55	54.72	62.32	66.88	77.15	73.22
Uttarakhand	44.71	22.35	22.92	24.70	27.98	29.70
West Bengal	38.28	16.47	16.19	16.35	16.91	17.50

It is also observed that percentage of enrolment is increasing over the years in general for most of the states. In case of West Bengal there is an increase by 1% in last 5 years.

It is pre-assumed that percentage of rural institutes and percentage of enrolment in rural institutes are related. The correlation study for 5 consecutive academic years also establish the same. The correlation coefficient between percentage of rural institutes and enrolment there for the years 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16 are respectively 0.74, 0.77, 0.79, 0.72 & 0.69.

IV. Conclusions

The participation in higher education is increasing in almost all states. For West Bengal, it is a sharp increase. The enrolment in higher education from rural areas is higher than national average for the states like Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh & Tamil Nadu. It is marginally higher than national average in the states like Punjab, Puducherry, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Gujarat & Haryana. Thus, establishment of higher educational institutes in rural areas are still in dearth and enrolment is still low as compared to rural areas in our country. The equity is still in question.

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