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त्रैस्त्री



प्रकाशक : इतिहासाचार्य वि.का.राजवाडे संशोधन मंडळ, धुळे



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इतिहासाचार्य वि. का. राजवाडे मंडळ, धुळे
या संस्थेचे त्रैमासिक
॥ संशोधक ॥

पुरवणी अंक ८ - मार्च २०२४ (त्रैमासिक)

● शके १९४५ ● वर्ष : १२ ● पुरवणी अंक : ८

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कार्यालयीन वेळ

सकाळी ९.३० ते १.००, सायंकाळी ४.३० ते ८.०० (रविवारी सुट्टी)

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विशेष सूचना : संशोधक त्रैमासिकाची वर्गणी चेक/ड्राफ्टने

'संशोधक त्रैमासिक राजवाडे मंडळ, धुळे' या नावाने पाठवावी.

अक्षरजुलणी : सौ. सीमा शिंत्रे, पुणे.

टीप : या नियतकालिकेतील लेखकांच्या विचारांशी मंडळ व शासन सहमत असेलच असे नाही.



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Scenario of Higher Education in Maharashtra

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1. Introduction :

Higher education is usually identified with the education in colleges, universities, technological institutions, deals mostly with adult sandisa 'higher' level of knowledge in terms of its complexity and understanding. 'Higher Education is seen as something which civilizes and enlightens, by heightening awareness, broadening horizon, widening understanding, sharpening perception sandint ensifying sensitivities. It makes individual free from ignorance and superstitions". Higher education plays a crucial role in working towards economic growth, self-reliance in the scientific and technological know-how that is basic to it, development and mobilization of human resources and also in providing leadership and social criticism. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in his convocation address to the University of Allahabad in 1947, summed up the basic objectives of higher education system and role on national life: "A university stands for humanism, for reason, for the adventure of idea sand for these arches of truth. It stands for the onward march of human race towards even higher objectives. If the University discharges their duties adequately, then it is well with the nation and the people."

2. Research Methodology :

2.1 Objectives of the Research paper :

The research paper based on following objectives, because of objectives is gives exact direction of the research work.

- i. To study of current position of Universities and Colleges in Maharashtra.
- ii. To study enrolment rate of higher education in Maharashtra.
- iii. To study pupil teacher ratio of higher education in Maharashtra.
- iv. To study faculty position in higher education in Maharashtra.

2.2 Data Base :

Secondary data was used for the research paper and the data was collected from various government websites and government reports.

2.3 Data Processing :

For getting actual results collected data was processed using appropriate statistical techniques like Percentage, Mean and Compound Annual Growth Rate. As well as piechart graphical technique was used for making simplicity in data analysis.

2.4 Period of the Study:

The present study based on secondary data and these secondary collected from the period of 2011-12 to 2018-19.

3. Status of Universities in Maharashtra :

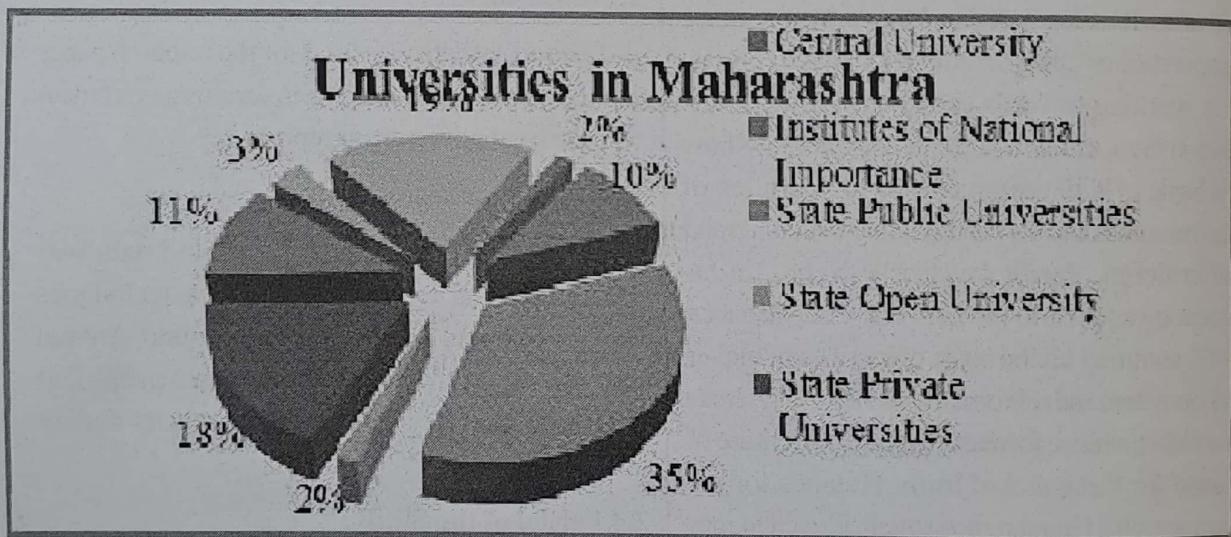
Education plays a major role in economic development of nation. Education is creates capability for employment in person, capability of earning in person and it helps to build up nation as



Table No. 1
Current Position of Universities in Maharashtra
(Figures in as actual)

Sr. No.	Type of Universities	Number of Universities	%
1	Central University	01	1.61
2	Institutes of National Importance	06	9.68
3	State Public Universities	22	35.48
4	State Open University	01	1.61
5	State Private Universities	11	17.74
6	Government Deemed Universities	07	11.29
7	Government Aided Deemed Universities	02	3.23
8	Private Deemed Universities	12	19.35
Total		62	100

Source: AISHE Report 2018-19 pg. 60.



well as economic development of nation. All types of higher education getting interested students in well-established educational institutions and availability of institutions which is provided higher education in various streams in Maharashtra indicates in the table no. 1. As per table no. 1 only one central university is available at current era which is known

as Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya Wardha, District Wardha. With respect to State public University it is indicate 22 universities available for higher education and it indicates 35.48% share as compared to other institutions.

Number of Colleges in Maharashtra
Table No. 2
Current Position of Colleges in Maharashtra
(Figures in as actual)

Sr. No.	Type of College	Number of Colleges	%
1	General	2827	77.47
2	Agriculture	113	3.10
3	Arts	115	3.15
4	Commerce	60	1.64
5	Architecture	52	1.43
6	Computer Application	38	1.04
7	Education / Teacher Education	176	4.82
8	Engineering & Technology	239	6.55
9	Fine Arts	24	0.66
10	Fisheries	5	0.14
Total		3649	100

Source: AISHE Report 2018-19 pg. 65.

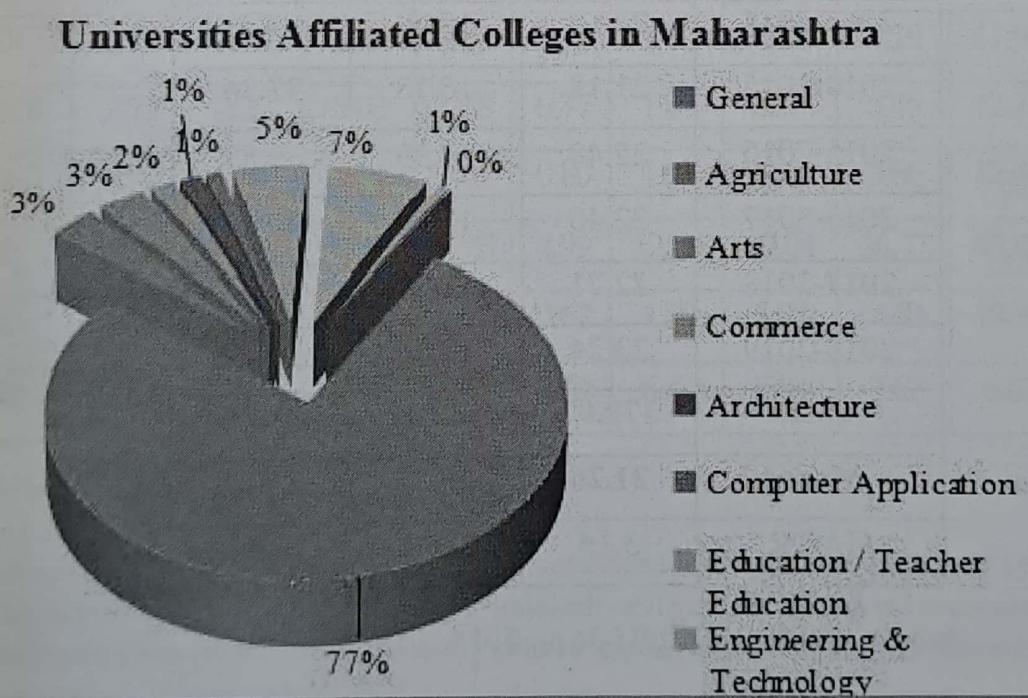




Table no. 1 showed data related to the various types of universities broadcasting of knowledge and skills, excellence of standard of achievements, providing opportunities to reflect upon the social, political, economic and moral issues. As well as some degree, diploma and professional senior colleges has been doing same duty in the society. Table no. 2 showed that number of colleges which was affiliated to the universities in Maharashtra. The purpose of these colleges provides knowledge to the students. 77.47% (2827) colleges indicates under general

category followed by Agriculture colleges 3.10% (113), Arts Colleges 3.15% (115), Commerce Colleges 1.64% (60), Architecture Colleges 1.43% (52), Computer Application Institutions 1.04% (38), Teacher Education Colleges 4.82% (176), Engineering and Technology institutions 6.55% (239), Fine Arts Colleges 0.66% (24) and Fishery Colleges 0.14% (5). All above colleges and institutions affiliated to state public university and state private universities also.

4. Enrolment in higher education in Maharashtra:

Table No. 3

Student Enrolment in Higher Education

(Figures in lakh)

Educational Year	Male	Female	Total
2011-2012	20.14	15.32	35.46
2012-2013	17.81	13.00	30.81
2013-2014	20.10	15.09	35.20
2014-2015	21.18	16.18	37.36
2015-2016	22.48	17.39	39.87
2016-2017	22.40	17.77	40.16
2017-2018	22.71	18.61	41.32
2018-2019	23.24	19.06	42.30
Total	170.07	132.42	302.49
Mean	21.26	16.55	37.81
CAGR	3.15	4.73	3.84

Source: AISHE Report 2015-16 pg. 210 & 2018-19 pg.198.



In primary education include Std. I to Std. VII class students, secondary education include Std. VIII to Std. XII class students and Std. XII class onwards students calculated in higher education. It includes enrolled students in Degree, Post

Graduation and Research of all faculties. Table no. 3 shows picture of data relating to progress in enrolment of students in higher education during 2011-12 to 2018-19

Enrolment of S.Cs., S.Ts. and O.B.Cs in higher education in Maharashtra:

Table No. 4

Enrolment S.C., S.T. & O.B.C. in Higher Education (Figures in lakh)

Educational Year	S. C.			S. T.			O. B. C.		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
2011-2012	2.24	1.75	3.99	0.89	0.53	1.42	5.52	4.09	9.61
2012-2013	1.79	1.35	3.14	0.70	0.40	1.10	4.08	3.09	7.16
2013-2014	2.11	1.56	3.67	0.85	0.47	1.32	5.22	3.82	9.04
2014-2015	2.38	1.86	4.24	0.97	0.59	1.56	5.88	4.52	10.40
2015-2016	2.74	2.15	4.88	1.11	0.70	1.81	6.11	4.85	10.95
2016-2017	2.73	2.23	4.96	1.09	0.72	1.82	6.67	5.29	11.96
2017-2018	2.72	2.32	5.03	1.08	0.77	1.85	6.75	5.45	12.20
2018-2019	2.70	2.41	5.11	1.05	0.80	1.85	6.81	5.66	12.47
Total	19.41	15.60	35.01	7.75	4.99	12.73	47.04	36.77	83.81
Mean	2.43	1.95	4.38	0.97	0.62	1.59	5.88	4.60	10.48
CAGR	5.23	7.64	6.30	5.20	9.39	6.83	5.84	7.62	6.62

Source:AISHE Report 2018-19 pg.224.

In the table no. 4 S.C. stand for Scheduled Caste, S.T. stand for Scheduled Tribes and O.B.C stand for Other Backward Class. Moreover, M, F and T indicate Male students, Female students and Total students. According to Indian constitution education

is fundamental right of every citizen of India. Physically and mentally fit each and every person able to getting knowledge from educational institutions.

**Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education:****Table No. 5****Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education**

(Figures in as actual)

Educational Year	All Category			Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribes		
	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
2011-2012	28.1	24.3	26.3	25.7	22.0	23.9	14.2	8.6	11.4
2012-2013	25.0	20.6	22.9	20.6	16.9	18.9	11.3	6.5	8.9
2013-2014	28.3	23.9	26.3	24.4	19.6	22.1	13.7	7.7	10.7
2014-2015	30.0	25.6	27.9	27.6	23.4	25.6	15.7	9.5	12.6
2015-2016	31.9	27.6	29.9	31.9	27.0	29.6	18.1	11.4	14.7
2016-2017	32.0	28.2	30.2	31.9	28.1	30.1	17.9	11.7	14.8
2017-2018	32.6	29.5	31.1	32.0	29.2	30.6	17.8	12.5	15.1
2018-2019	33.5	30.3	32.0	31.9	30.4	31.2	17.4	13.0	15.2
Total	241.40	210.00	226.60	226	196.60	212	126.10	80.90	103.40
Mean	30.18	26.25	28.33	28.25	24.58	26.50	15.76	10.11	12.93
CAGR	3.62	4.77	4.12	5.71	7.69	6.57	5.68	9.47	7.13

Source: AISHE Report 2015-16 pg. 232 & 2018-19 pg. 235.

It is ratio of the number of persons in the class group to the total number of persons in the corresponding official age group. Thus, it is ratio regardless of age, expressed as percent of the population of official age. Gross Enrollment Ratio can be exceed 100 due to inclusion of over aged and under aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition. Table no. 5 indicates spatial analysis of gross enrolment ratio across social groups during 2011-12 to 2018-19. It indicates share of female students in higher education increased year by year.

In order to maintain academic standard and quality education it is essential to have good pupil-teacher ratio because, in this case teacher take care of each student adequately. Table no. 6 showed pupil-teacher ratio of higher education during 2011-12 to 2018-19. In the 2011-12 it was 23 for only

regular mode which was reduced in 2012-13 up to 20. Next academic year 2013-14 it was increased up to 21.

Findings:

- Higher education is creates capability for employment in person, capability of earning in person and it helps to build up nation as well as economic development of nation.
- The institutes of higher education can act as bridges between the community and government and 62 various higher educational institutions working in current era in the Maharashtra.
- Only one central university available in the Maharashtra which is known as Mahatma Ghandhi Antarrashtri Hindi Vishwa vidyalaya



1. Pupil Teacher Ratio in University & Colleges:
Table No. 6 Pupil Teacher Ratio in University & Colleges
(Figures in as actual)

Educational Year	Regular Mode	Regular & Distance Mode
2011-2012	23	21
2012-2013	20	23
2013-2014	21	25
2014-2015	22	25
2015-2016	22	26
2016-2017	22	30
2017-2018	26	32
2018-2019	28	33
Total	184.00	215.00
Mean	23.00	26.88
CAGR	3.42	6.64

Source: AISHE Report 2017-18 pg. 241 & 2018-19 pg. 242.

Wardha, district Wardha. As well as 22 State public Universities, 11 State private Universities, 12 Private Deemed Universities, 06 Institutes of National Importance, 01 State Open University, 07 Government Deemed Universities and 02 Government Aided Deemed Universities working in the Maharashtra.

77.47% (2827) colleges from general category, 3.10% (113) Agriculture colleges, 3.15% (115) Arts Colleges, 1.64% (60) Commerce Colleges, 1.43% (52) Architecture Colleges, 1.04% (38) Computer Application Institutions, 4.82% (176) Teacher Education Colleges, 6.55% (239) Engineering and Technology institutions, 0.66% (24) Fine Arts Colleges and 0.14% (5) Fishery Colleges has been affiliated to the various types of universities and councils in Maharashtra.

1. Conclusion:

As per constitution of India education is fundamental right of every citizens in India and its help to development of nation, because education creates awareness in society about good things and bad things. As well as higher education is creates capability for employment in person, capability of earning in person and it helps to build up nation. The institutes of higher education can act as bridges between the community and government and 62 various types of universities and 3649 senior degree, diploma and professional colleges has been working through dissemination of knowledge and skills in Maharashtra. People known importance of higher education and girl's education enrollment of girls students increased in higher education. Increasing pupil-teacher ratio it is good sign of improvement in higher education and quality



of education. Rate of recruitment of assistant professor was very low because of each year faculty has been retired but institution of higher education doesn't create new opportunity due to government permission.

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