

Status In Higher Education And Students Enrolment In Tamil Nadu

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ABSTRACT

Education especially Higher Education builds capacity in our people. It enables people not merely to subsist, but also provides the basis for a high quality of life. This is the aim of the modern Human Resources Development Index based approach of rating nations. It is an important underpinning of the Millennium Development Goals. The survey intended to cover all the Institutions in the tamil nadu engaged in imparting the higher education.

Introudction

Higher education enables individuals to expand their knowledge and skills, clearly express their thoughts both orally and in writing, grasp abstract concepts and theories, and increase their understanding of the world and their community. It has also been shown to improve an individual's quality of life; studies show that compared to high school graduates, college graduates have longer life spans, better access to health care, better dietary and health practices, greater economic stability and security, more stable employment and greater job satisfaction, less dependency on government assistance, greater understanding of government, increased community service and leadership, more self-confidence, and less criminal activity and incarceration. In addition, college graduates have higher rates of access to the internet, more time to devote to leisure and artistic activities, and higher voting rates.

Higher education and Enrolment Statement

Tamil Nadu has emerged as the leader in the country in terms of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education. The All India Survey on Higher Education report (2106-2017), released by Minister of Human Resource Development , State lead with a GER of 46.9%. Among Union Territories, Chandigarh recorded 56.1%. Tamil Nadu has also done very well in terms of male and female GER figures, as also the GER figures for the Scheduled Castes. Bihar, Assam, West Bengal and Odisha posted low GERs of 14.4%, 17.2%, 18.5% and 21% respectively. Uttar Pradesh fared marginally better at 24.9%, close to the national average. GER for higher education is calculated with reference to the age group 18-23. It is the total enrolment in higher education, irrespective of age, expressed as a percentage to the eligible official population (18-23 years) in a given school year.

Objective of the study

1. To analyze the trends in growth of higher education in terms of:
 - (a) Number of universities/ institutions.
 - (b) Number of colleges.
 - (c) Enrolment of students (GER as an indicator).

Methodology

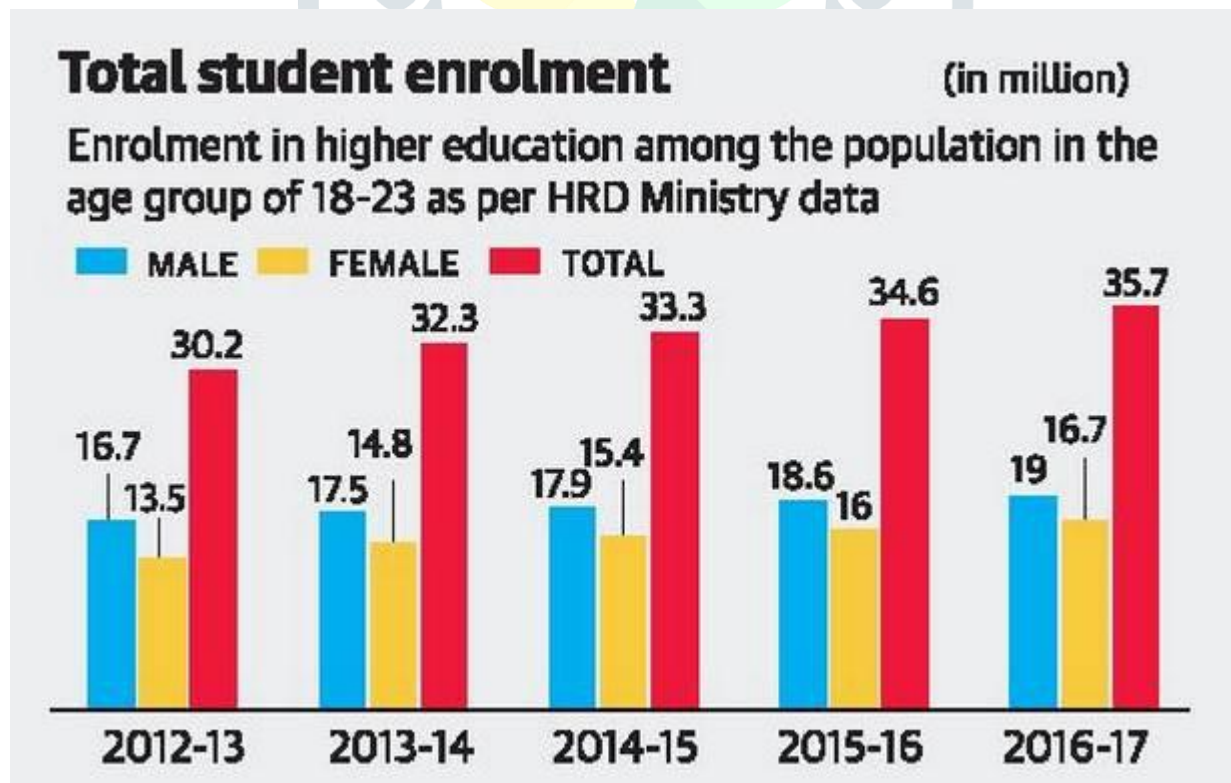
The present paper is based on secondary data. The required data and information regarding various aspects of higher education. It has been collected from State Government documents, related journals, AISHE, economic survey.

Table 1.

Total Student Enrolment in Higher Education among the Population in the age group of 18-23

S.No	Sex	Years				
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	Male	16.7	17.5	17.9	18.6	19
2	Female	13.5	14.8	15.4	16.00	16.7
	Total	30.2	32.3	33.3	34.6	35.7

Source : HRD Ministry Data



In terms of male GER, Tamil Nadu at 48.2% tops the list of all States and Union Territories, The report shows that the improvement in GER has continued from the UPA to the NDA days. It was 19.4 percent in 2010-11; 20.8 in 2011-12; 21.5 in 2012-13; 23 in 2013-14; 24.3 in 2014-15; 24.5 in 2015-16, and 25.2 percent in 2016-17.

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION-EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

S.No	List of Colleges/Universities	No.of. College/ Universities
1	Arts and Sciences Colleges, including oriental colleges, colleges of social work , physical education colleges and constituent college	772
2	Colleges of Education	734
3	Engineering College	584
4	Polytechnic College	518
5	<p>No.of Universities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. University of Madras 2. Annamalai University 3. Madurai Kamaraj University 4. Anna University 5. Bharathiar University 6. Bharathidasan University 7. Mother Teresa Women's University 8. Alagappa University 9. Manonmaniam Sundaranar University 10. Periyar University 11. Tamil Nadu Open University 12. Thiruvalluvar University 13. Tamil Nadu Teachers Education University 	13

Source: Educatioanal Department

In the higher education sector most of the growth took place in private unaided colleges or in self financing institutions. Many Government funded institutions /universities have granted recognition to unaided colleges and many universities have authorized new 'self-financing' courses even in Government and aided colleges.

The department of higher education has taken following measures for providing quality higher education:

- establishing Curriculum Development Cells
- setting up smart classrooms with video conferencing facility
- providing Foreign Language Laboratories
- promoting ICT-enabled teaching/ learning
- creating Soft Skills Centres
- establishing IPR Cells to register patents
- scaling up research potential
- checking plagiarism
- encouraging research and development through foreign collaborations
- establishing Centres of Excellence in frontier areas
- fostering industry-academia interface
- digitizing institutional resources in the State.

FREE EDUCATION

In the academic year 2016 - 17, 4,63,063 Under Graduate students and 30,403 Post Graduate students from Government and Government Aided Arts and Science Colleges totalling 4,93,466 Students have benefitted from tuition fee waiver scheme.

FREE BUS PASS TO THE COLLEGE STUDENTS

The Free bus Pass scheme for College students is being continued every year. The Government have provided 8,51,542 Free Bus Passes to the students studying in Government Arts and Science Colleges and Colleges of 31 Education from the year 2011 - 12 to 2016 - 17. 1,88,256 college students benefitted from this scheme in 2016 - 17.

THIS VISION TRANSLATES INTO THE FOLLOWING OBJECTIVES

- 1) To provide and improve the quality of Higher Education in Arts and Science and in Technical Education
- 2) To achieve Higher Education Gross Enrolment Ratio of 25 percent by 2025.
- 3) To provide infrastructure facilities for the development of Colleges
- 4) To impart education by World Class pedagogy.
- 5) To implement E-Governance in the Administration.

- 6) To facilitate institution-industry linkage for inculcating entrepreneurial culture and encouraging Research and Development.
- 7) To promote inclusive Socio-Economic Development of the State by offering Higher Education to the students who belong to weaker sections of society.
- 8) To popularise Science and Technology among people
- 9) To produce degree holders of international quality for a global job market

Conclusion

In conclusion, education is self-empowerment Education is important for the progress of nation which means we must equip ourselves with a good education. a successful career, every student needs knowledge, confidence, academic and technical skills, career opportunities and social skills. ... Education is most important thing in our life. And we spend maximum time in getting well educated in academic and technical degrees. Only if you believe and work hard you can achieve anything. This Study also recommends that in addition to the availability of services to ensure the improve the quality of life.

Refernces

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