



A Regional Profile of Higher Education in Gujarat

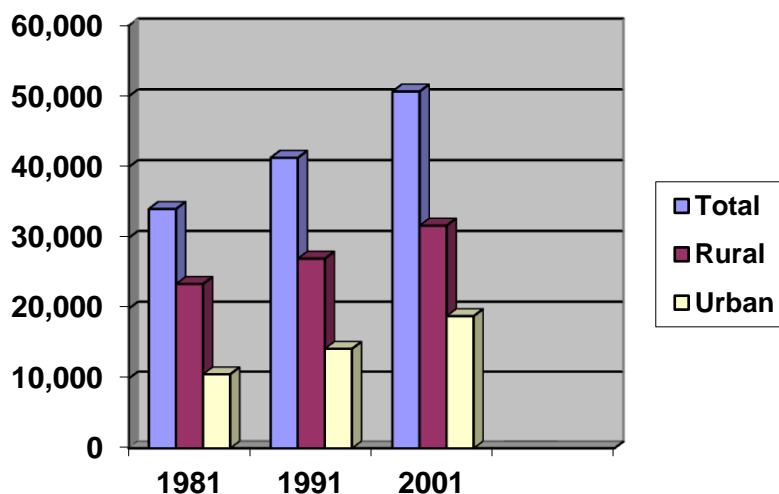
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ABSTRACT

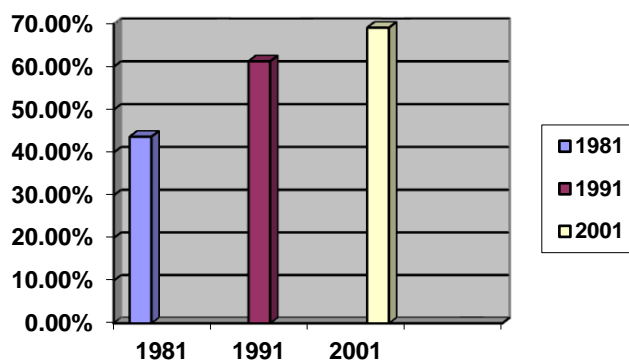
Higher education is an important development indicator of social and economic growth of a nation. The present paper attempts to examine the disparities in number of higher educational institutions, main workers employed in institutions and gender distribution of main worker at district and regional levels. The statistical study involves social and geographical factors such as areas (districts), population, literacy level that are instrumental in creating regional imbalance with regard to the growth of higher education in the state. The study is based on data extracted from statistical abstracts of Gujarat state for 2004 and 2009. For this study the four zones of Gujarat i.e. Central Gujarat, North Gujarat, South Gujarat and Saurashtra – Kutch is taken into consideration.

According to population census, 2001 the population of Gujarat state was 5.07 crore which is 5.96% of total population of India. According to population census 2001, Gujarat state is 7th largest state of India. The growth rate has increased from 21.19% of 1981-1991 periods to 22.66% in 1991-2001. This was found highest from 1951 to 1991 era.

Total Population (in '000)



Literacy Rate of Gujarat



The literacy rate in the state has increased from 61.29% in 1991 to 69.14% in 2001. In males the increase is 73.13% in 1991 to 79.66% in 2001, where as in females the increase is 48.64% in 1991 to 57.80% in 2001. The literacy rate in rural areas increased from 53.09% in 1991 to 61.29% in 2001. Similarly in Urban areas the increase was 76.54% in 1991 to 81.84% in 2001.

Main workers by Educational Level (Gradate & above), 1991 & 2001 (In %)

Gujarat		1991(2004)	2001(2009)	C.G.	N.G.	S.G.	S&K	Difference
T	P	4.7	6.5	3.23	0.59	1.29	1.39	1.8
M		5.2	7.2	3.57	0.69	1.40	1.57	2.1
	F	2.7	3.8	1.94	0.23	0.87	0.69	1.1
R	P	1.5	2.4	0.79	0.51	0.64	0.47	0.9
M		1.8	3.0	1.00	0.63	0.73	0.58	1.2
	F	0.5	0.9	0.21	0.15	0.38	0.16	0.4
U	P	12.3	14.2	7.81	0.75	2.51	3.13	1.9
M		12.0	13.9	7.57	0.77	2.44	3.13	1.9
	F	15.1	16.6	9.80	0.61	3.10	3.12	1.5

Source: Directorate of Census Operation. Gujarat State. Gandhinagar.

The Percentage increase of higher education in main workers in Gujarat State as compared to 1991 is 1.8%. One reason of this increase is unemployment leading to that the people tend to study more due to job competitions. According to previous data the percentage of male higher educated main workers has increased 2.2%, which is almost double as compared to female main workers.

In rural areas the percentage increase of higher educated main workers has increased 0.9% which shows that awareness of higher education and educational institutions has also increased. But is also found that the percentage has been increased substantial in men but women are only 0.4% Which is not noticeable. Rural areas main occupation is Agriculture and cattle rearing. This is mainly taken care of by women and so they do not give more importance to education due to lack of time and less awareness.

In urban areas the percentage increase of highly educated main workers is 1.9%. From this data the percentage increase of male main workers is 1.9%, while that in female is an increase of 1.5%. The important reason for this growth is that highly educated main workers are required to efficiently work at the levels of secondary and tertiary sectors.

No.1 (A) Central Gujarat

	A' bad		G' Nagar		Anand		Kheda		Panchmahal		Dahod		Vadodara	
	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
TP	12.1	15.3	12.5	9.2	-	6.3	4.0	4.8	2.6	3.7	-	2.5	7.2	10.2
M	12.3	15.3	13.0	11.0	-	7.2	4.5	5.9	2.8	4.4	-	3.2	7.6	10.7
F	11.0	15.1	9.3	4.1	-	3.1	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.5	-	0.9	5.6	7.8
RP	1.5	2.4	2.9	3.6	-	3.6	2.0	2.7	1.8	2.3	-	1.5	1.4	2.1
M	1.9	2.9	3.4	4.9	-	4.4	2.4	3.6	1.9	2.7	-	2.0	1.6	2.6
F	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.1	-	1.1	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.7	-	0.4	0.3	0.5
UP	16.8	18.8	28.5	22.7	-	14.8	12.5	15.1	12.1	16.2	-	13.1	17.2	21.4
M	16.1	18.3	28.3	22.9	-	15.1	12.5	15.4	11.3	16.1	-	13.4	16.5	20.7
F	22.6	22.4	30.2	21.4	-	12.9	-	12	20.9	17.1	-	11.2	23.3	25.7

Source: Directorate of Census Operation, Gujarat State. Gandhinagar

No.1 (B) North Gujarat

	Banaskantha		Patan		Mahesana		Sabarkantha	
	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
T P	1.4	2.1	-	3.3	3.6	5.3	3.2	5.4
M	1.6	2.6	-	4.0	4.2	6.8	4.0	6.6
F	0.6	0.6	-	1.2	0.9	1.5	0.6	1.8
R P	0.8	1.2	-	1.6	2.0	3.2	2.3	4.1
M	0.9	1.6	-	2.0	2.5	4.3	2.9	5.2
F	0.3	0.3	-	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.4	1.2
U P	7.8	10.3	-	11.3	10.6	14.7	13.2	17.6
M	8.0	10.3	-	11.7	10.9	15.5	13.9	18.5
F	6.3	9.8	-	8.6	7.0	9.6	7.3	11.6

Source : Directorate of Census Operation, Gujarat State. Gandhinagar

No.1 (C) South Gujarat

	Narmada		Bharuch		Surat		The Dangs		Navsari		Valsad	
	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
T P	-	3.1	3.4	6.6	4.4	5.9	0.9	2.3	-	6.2	4.2	7.1
M	-	3.9	4.0	7.3	4.8	6.3	1.3	2.7	-	6.9	4.8	8.0

F	-	1.3	1.3	3.3	2.8	4.2	0.4	1.3	-	4.4	2.5	4.4
R P	-	1.9	1.4	3.3	1.9	3.0	0.4	2.3	-	4.2	2.3	3.8
M	-	2.4	1.8	4.0	2.4	3.7	0.6	2.7	-	4.8	2.7	4.5
F	-	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.8	1.4	0.1	1.3	-	2.8	1.2	2.2
U P	-	16.4	12.9	17.4	7.5	8.2	7.7	-	-	12.4	11.9	16.2
M	-	17.1	13.0	17.4	7.1	7.7	7.8	-	-	12.4	11.7	16.0
F	-	13.0	12.5	17.0	11.9	12.3	7.2	-	-	12.9	13.3	17.9

Source: Directorate of Census Operation. Gujarat State. Gandhinagar

No.1 (D) Kutch Saurashtra

	Kutch		Su'nagar		Rajkot		Ja'nagar		Porbander		Junagadh		Amreli		B'Nagar	
	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
T P	3.2	4.1	2.7	3.5	5.0	6.8	3.7	5.3	-	4.5	2.9	4.7	1.9	2.7	2.8	4.5
M	3.4	4.3	3.3	4.2	5.5	7.4	4.1	5.8	-	4.8	3.3	5.1	2.2	3.2	3.3	4.8
F	2.2	3.0	0.9	1.2	2.8	4.0	1.8	3.0	-	3.3	1.2	2.5	0.8	1.4	1.1	2.6
R P	0.8	1.4	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.8	0.6	1.7	-	1.4	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.4	0.5	1.1
M	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.5	1.5	2.1	0.8	2.0	-	1.6	1.2	2.7	1.1	1.6	0.7	1.4
F	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.6	-	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.4
U P	9.1	10.8	8.9	11.2	10.6	12.7	9.2	10.9	-	8.5	7.7	11.5	6.1	8.3	8.7	10.4
M	8.8	10.5	9.3	11.5	10.2	12.5	9.1	10.8	-	8.3	7.9	11.6	6.3	8.5	8.7	10.2
F	12.3	13.7	5.8	8.1	14.3	15.1	9.6	12.3	-	9.8	6.1	11.8	4.8	7.4	8.7	12.7

Source: Directorate of Census Operation. Gujarat State. Gandhinagar

In the urban areas of North Gujarat the percentage increase of main workers in male category is 2.3%, whereas in female is 3.5% which is a differential increase than the male category. Similarly in South Gujarat, Bharuch District has an increase of 4.4% of male main workers and 4.5% increased of female main workers. In Valsad the increase of male main workers is 4.3% and female is 4.6%.

The region of Saurashtra – Kutch, in district of Surendranagar the increase is 2.2% and 2.3%. In Jamnagar it is 1.7% and 2.7%. In Junagadh it is 3.7% and 5.7%. In Amreli it is 2.2% and 2.6%. In Bhavnagar it is

1.2% and 4%. According to the above data it is seen that the percentage increase of women are more than men. One of the reason may be that our society is male dominated and is responsible for the bread earning. So importance of taking care of financial responsibilities, first make them start working earlier.

Number of recognized educational institutions in higher education:

	University	Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges	In %	Teacher Training Colleges	In %	Total Colleges
2001-2002	7	439	90.52%	46	9.48%	485
2008-2009	10	550	61.59%	343	38.4%	893

Note: B. P. Ed. Colleges included in Teachers training Colleges.

Source: Directorate of Census Operation. Gujarat State. Gandhinagar

Number of recognized educational institutions in higher education (Region wise)

Region	Year	University	Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges	In %	Teacher Training Colleges	In %
Central Gujarat	2001-2002	3	165	37.59%	22	47.83%
	2008-2009	4	192	34.91%	127	37.03%
North Gujarat	2001-2002	1	63	14.35%	6	13.04%
	2008-2009	1	98	17.82%	84	24.49%
South Gujarat	2001-2002	1	67	15.26%	6	13.04%
	2008-2009	1	87	15.82%	30	8.75%
Saurashtra-Kutch	2001-2002	2	144	32.80%	12	26.09%
	2008-2009	4	173	41.45%	102	29.73%

Note: B. P. Ed. Colleges are included in teachers training colleges.

Source: Commissionerate of Higher Education, Gujarat State, Gandhinagar.

The recognized higher educational institutions of Gujarat in 2001-2002 were 7 Universities, 439 Arts, Commerce and Science Colleges and 46 teachers training colleges. Compared to the above in 2008-2009 there are 10 universities, 550 arts, commerce and science colleges and 343 teachers colleges.

Arts, Science and Commerce and Teachers Training Colleges were total 485 in 2001-2002 and in 2008-2009 they were 893. In this the percentage of arts, science and commerce colleges was 90.52% in 2001-2002 and 2008-2009 was 61.59% which shows that the increase of percentage of teachers college went up from 9.48% to 38.41%. According to the zonal study in North Gujarat Teachers training colleges is more

in Mehsana district while in Saurashtra and Kutch, Rajkot district has more teachers training college. South and Central Gujarat has almost very slow growth in Arts, Science and Commerce colleges.

In 1995 government stopped the increase in grant of higher and technical education in five year plan and yearly budget. This is the period when the self finance colleges of higher education and technology came into existence. These colleges provided professional courses like management, pharmacy, computer application, biotechnology etc. Due to this the traditional growth of the regular colleges was stand still.

The self finance colleges had a higher fees level which was not possible for all to pay. According to government records there is a constant increase in population. Also educational awareness has increased more. That means the requirement of teachers also increases, which has shown a good increase in teachers training college.

Teachers in Training college: (B. Ed.)

Year	College	Men	Percentage	Women	Percentage	Total
2001-2002	46	254	72.36%	47	27.64%	351
2008-2009	343	1403	61.48%	879	38.52%	2282

Source: Commissionerate of Higher Education. Gujarat State, Gandhinagar.

In higher education area of Gujarat especially in 46 teachers training colleges (in 2001-2002) the number of male teachers was 254 and female teachers were 97. While the study of same in 2008-2009 colleges increased to 343 and the number of male teachers increase to 1403 and female teachers increase to 879. The percentage of male teachers in 2001-2002 was 72.36% which decreased to 61.48% while the percentage of female teachers was 27.64% this increased to 38.52%. This shows that women prefer to take up career as a teacher more which benefits their social status as well.

$$2001-2002 = 351 \text{ Teachers} / 46 \text{ Colleges} = 7.63$$

$$2008-2009 = 2282 \text{ Teachers} / 343 \text{ Colleges} = 6.65$$

In 2001-2002 the proportion of teachers in teachers training college was 7.63 which decreased to 6.65 in 2008-2009 per college. The minimum requirement to be a teacher is NET/SLET exam cleared and should have degree of M. Phil and Ph.D. In Gujarat at this level the language barrier comes for NET exam while the SLET exams are not taken on a regular basis. Lack of teachers teaching M. Phil and Ph.D. is also less in Gujarat.

The government does not quickly appoint teachers in these colleges. The Principal in Charge is mostly seen instead of the Principal. This shows less interest of the government in this area.

CONCLUSION

1. In Gujarat the levels of educated employed workers have been increasing due to which people try to opt for more higher education so that they can get employment more easily.
2. In rural areas the higher educated main workers do not find a job as the main activities in rural areas is agriculture and cattle rearing .which does not required higher education. These higher educated main workers migrate to urban areas due to which we find more highly educated workers in urban areas. Also some main workers live in rural areas but go for work to near urban areas. This kind of main workers are counted in urban areas as main workers.
3. There is a high increase in population of Gujarat which means more increase of students. Leading to that teachers training colleges (B. Ed.) also increased.
4. In North Gujarat and Saurashtra – Kutch region more educational institutions have been opened due to which more opportunities in teachers training colleges also increased.
5. In the field of teachers training colleges more women are seen because it is the best for them according to social status and economic benefit.
6. In teachers training colleges the proportion of teachers has been decreasing gradually. The old teachers retire and the new teachers are appointed only if they clear the entrance exam of NET/SLET. Here English is the language barrier for NET exam. Also some government policies for the appointment of teachers are responsible.

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