

Next Five Years for Education Challenges & Policy Response

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13th Neemrana Conference, 16-18 December 2011

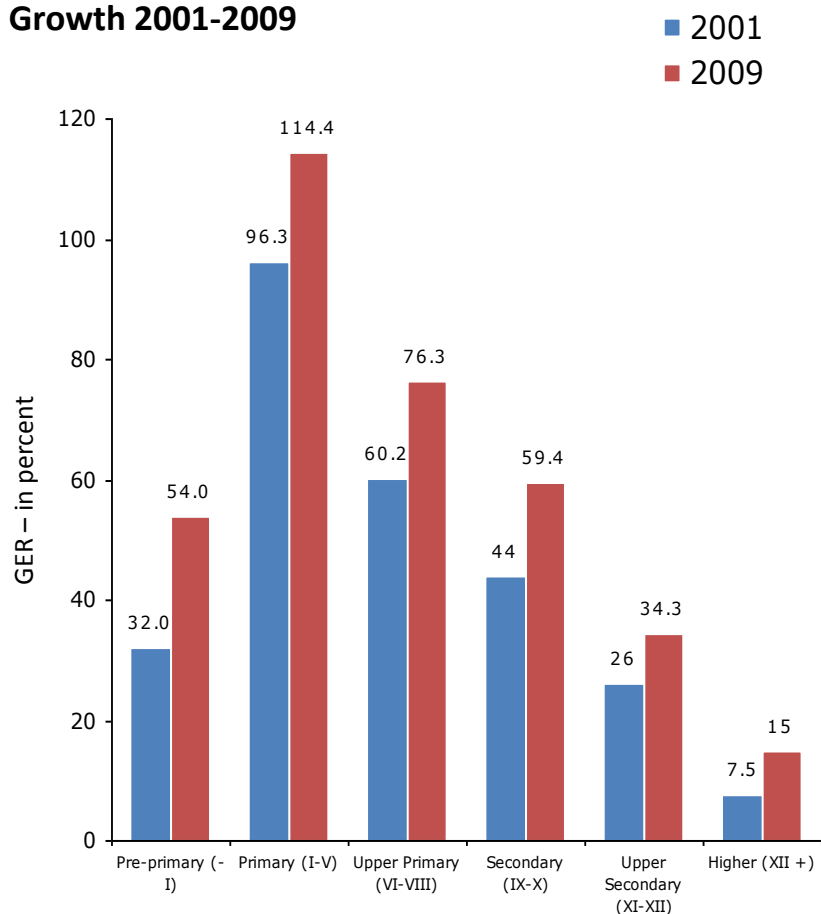
Outline

1. Progress in Education
2. Challenges of Schooling
3. Higher Education Growth
4. Conceptual Framework for HE Growth
5. Higher Education – Puzzle
6. Strategy to Manage Expansion

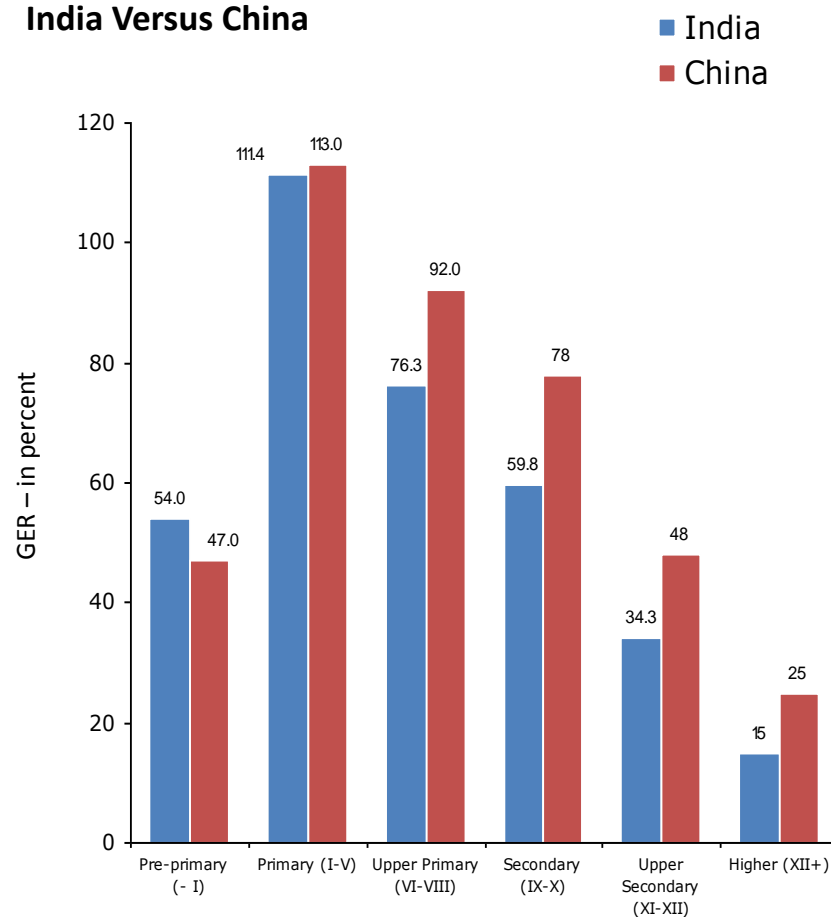
Enrolments – Various Levels

in terms of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)

Growth 2001-2009



India Versus China

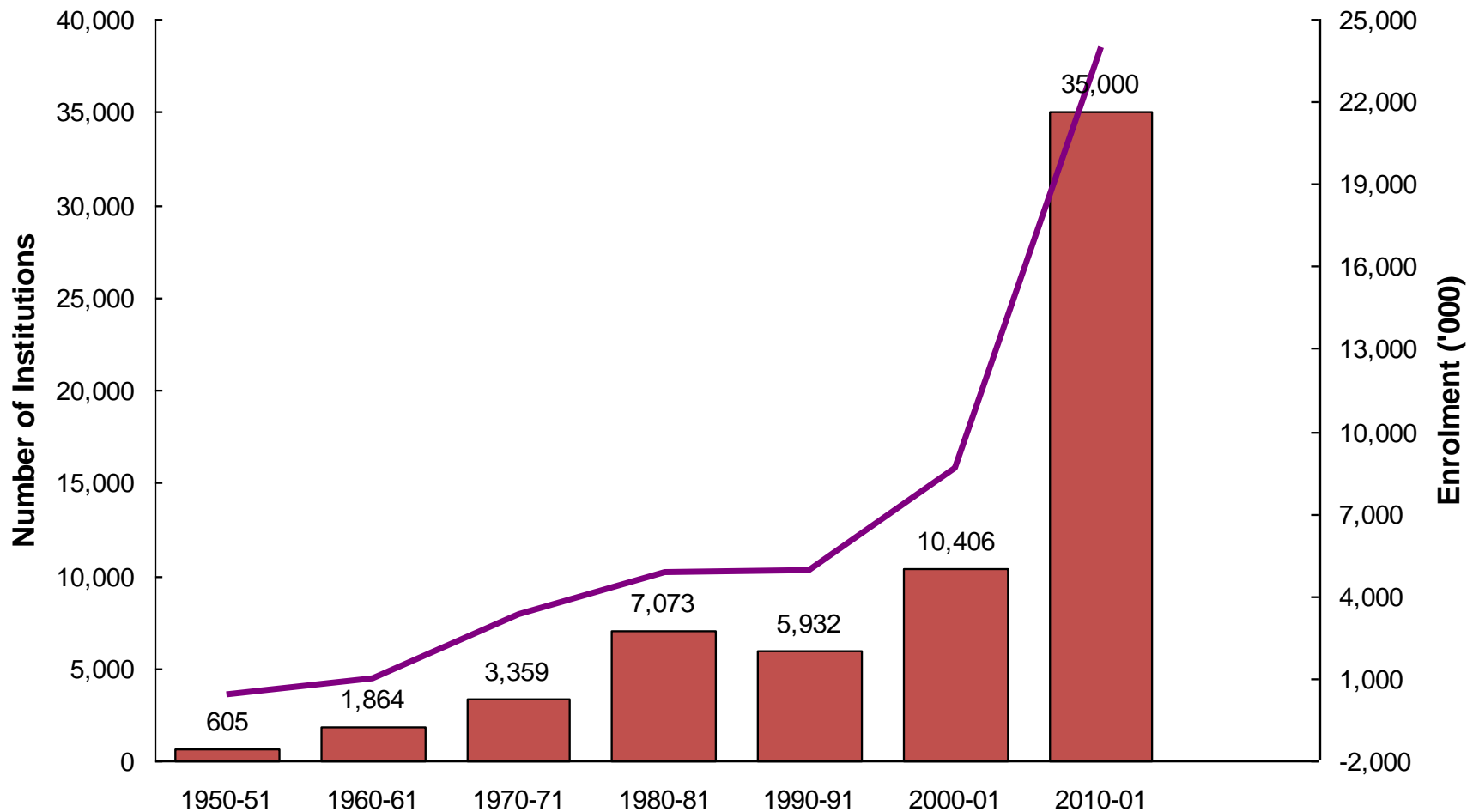


Multiple Challenges at School Level

Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Net Enrolment 16-18 % below gross enrolment• Uncovered areas and underserved communities
Attendance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Attendance almost 12-14% lower than net enrolment• One-fifth of children from 6 to 17 years are out of school
Teachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Large vacancies and adverse teacher-pupil ratio• Unqualified teachers and teacher absenteeism
Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Poor learning outcomes - 47% of children in grade 5 unable to read even a grade 2 level text in 2009 in rural India (ASER 2010)
Progression	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High drop outs - Mean year of schooling merely 4.2 years• Sharp decline at upper primary and upper secondary levels
Private growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unfair practices – regulatory challenge• Equity problem – bias against girls and lower castes

Response – *Universal coverage with better quality of schooling*
Sarva Siksha Abhiyan and Madhyamik Siksha Abhiyan

Growth of Institutions & Enrolment

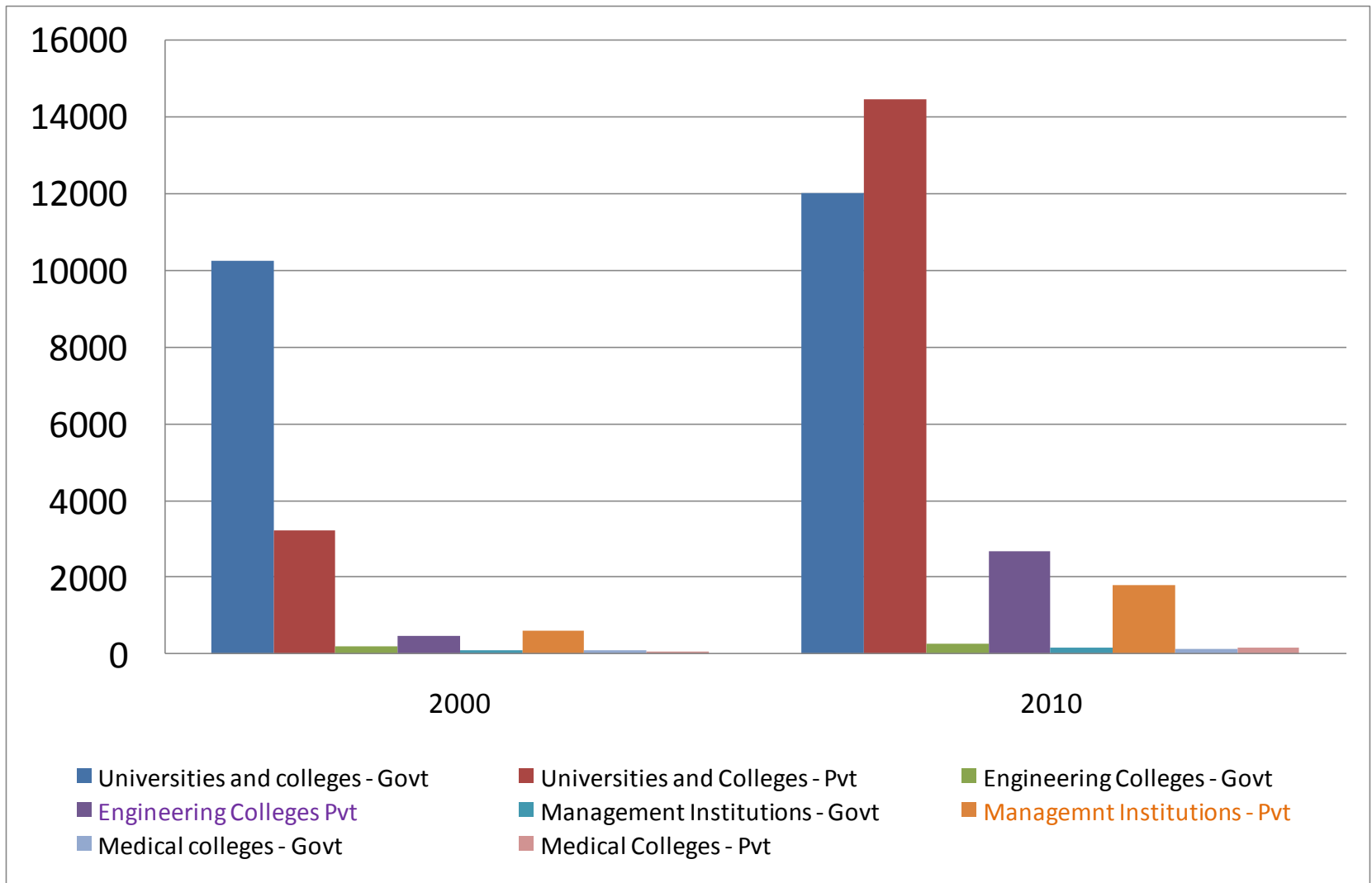


* 1980-81 figures include institutions and enrolment in post-matric courses

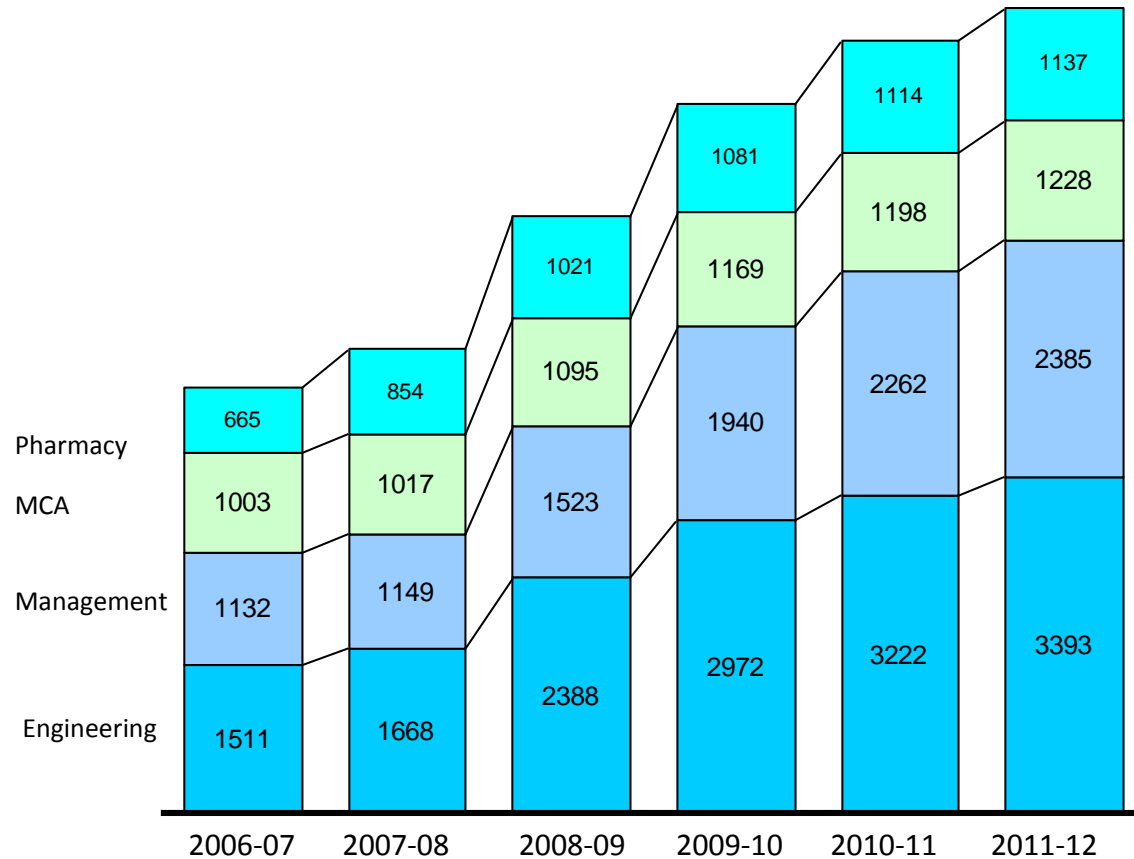
Source: Statistics of Higher and Technical Education, 2011, Ministry of HRD

Growth (2000-2010)

Number of universities and colleges



Growth of Technical Institutions



Source: AICTE

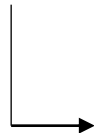
India has seen private sector-led growth over the past years

This trend is likely to continue.....

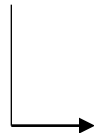
- Dramatic expansion both institutions and enrolment over past 10 years



- Growth mostly in private institutions mainly in engineering & management



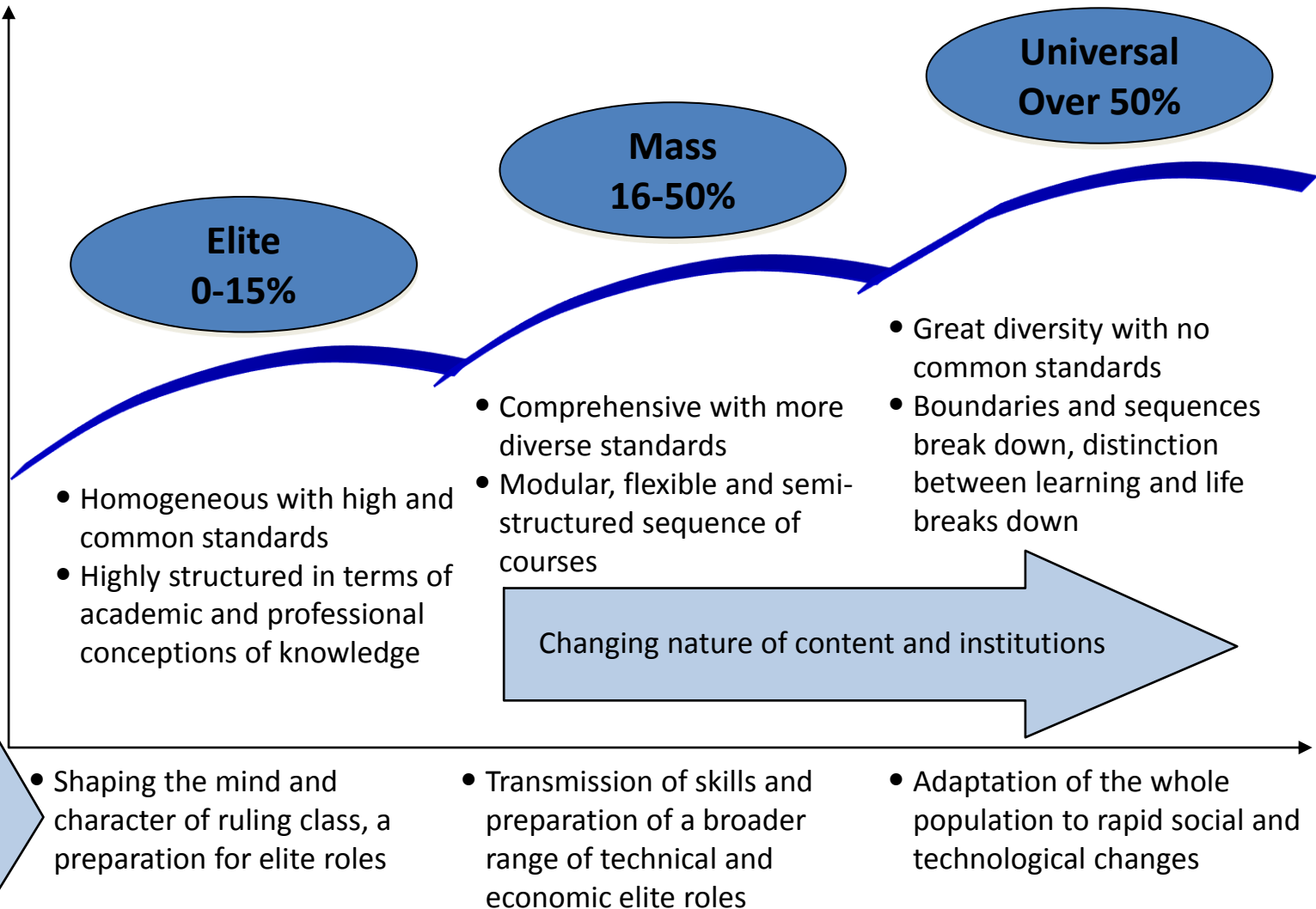
- Bulk of the enrolment continues to be in General stream



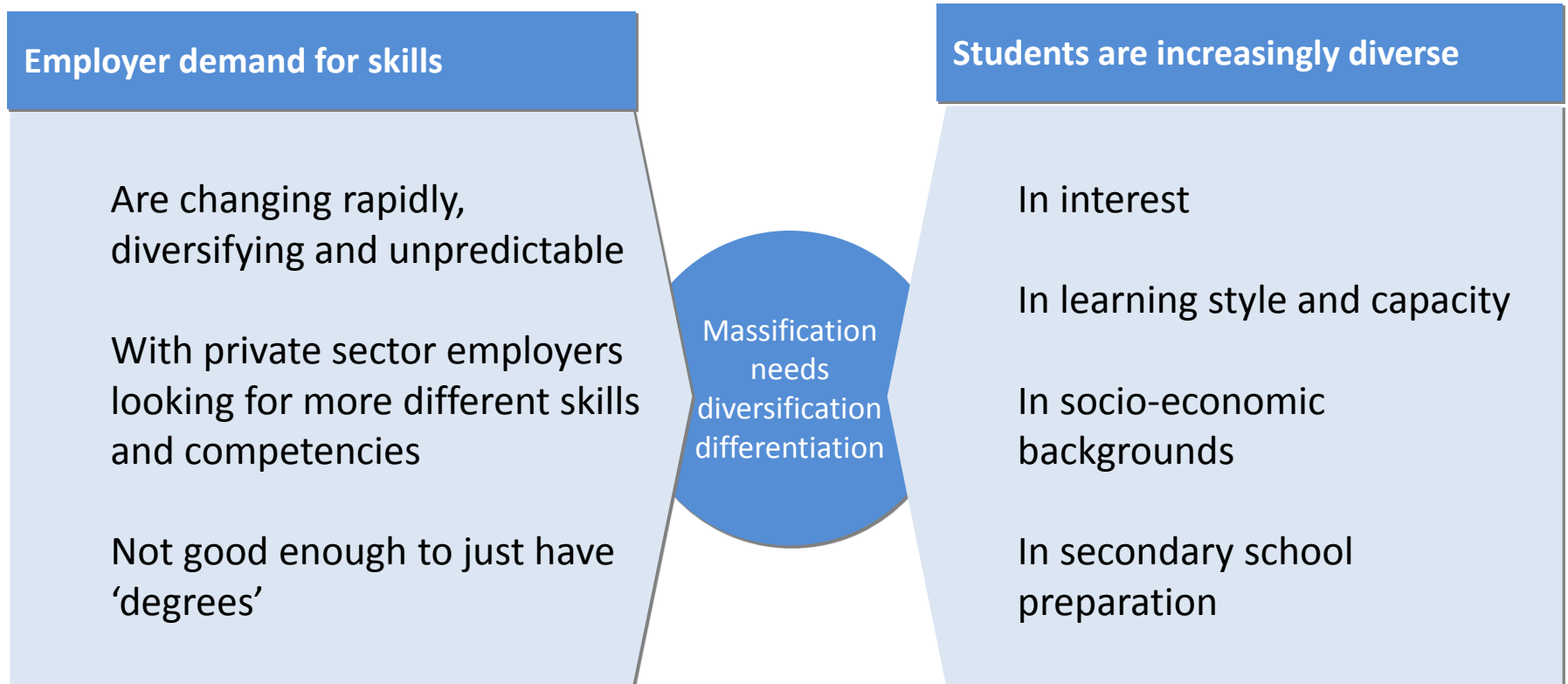
- For further higher education growth, expansion of secondary schooling is needed

Enrolment
(GER)

Forms and phases of higher education in 'Modern Societies'

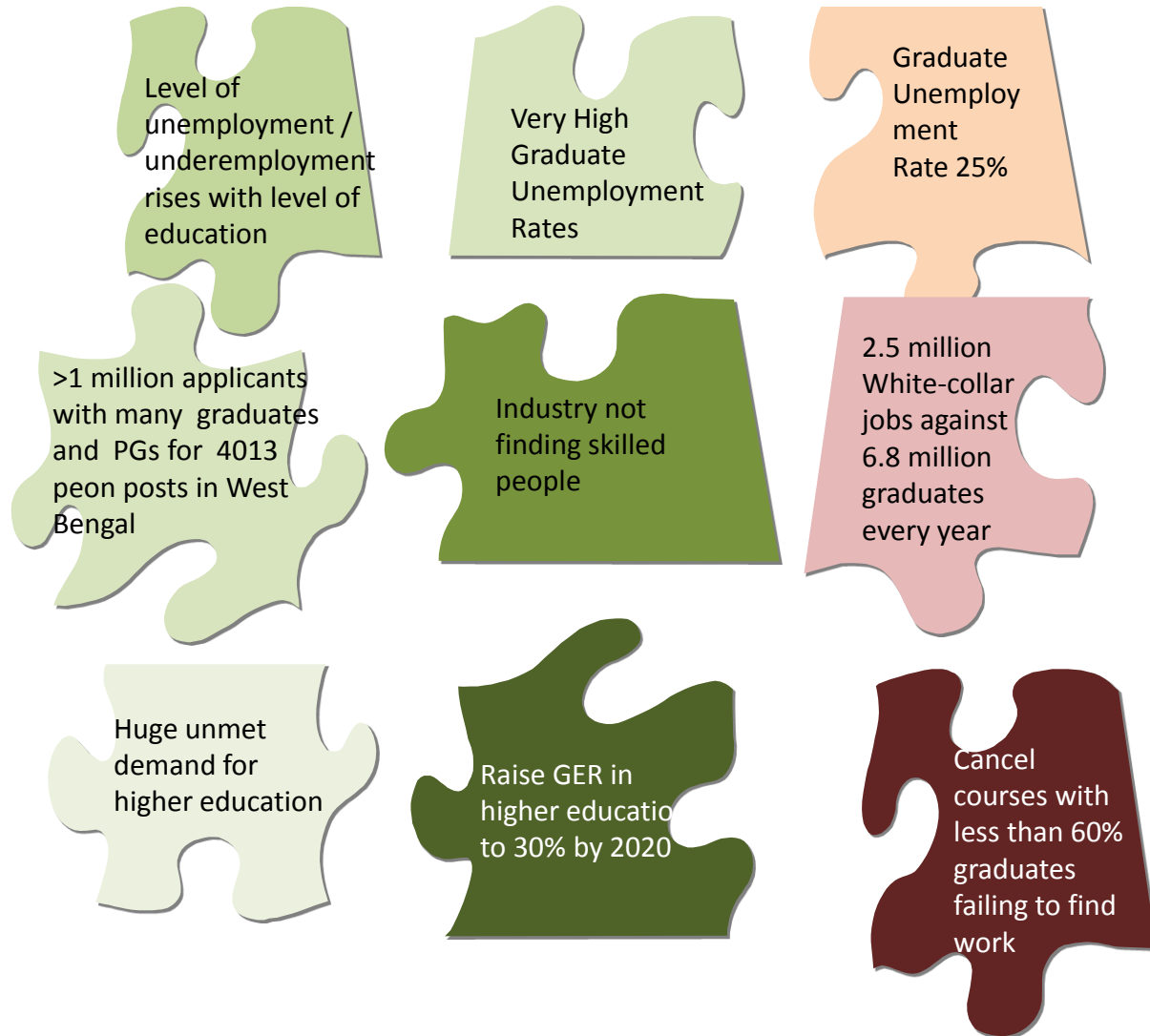


Expanding higher education needs diversity



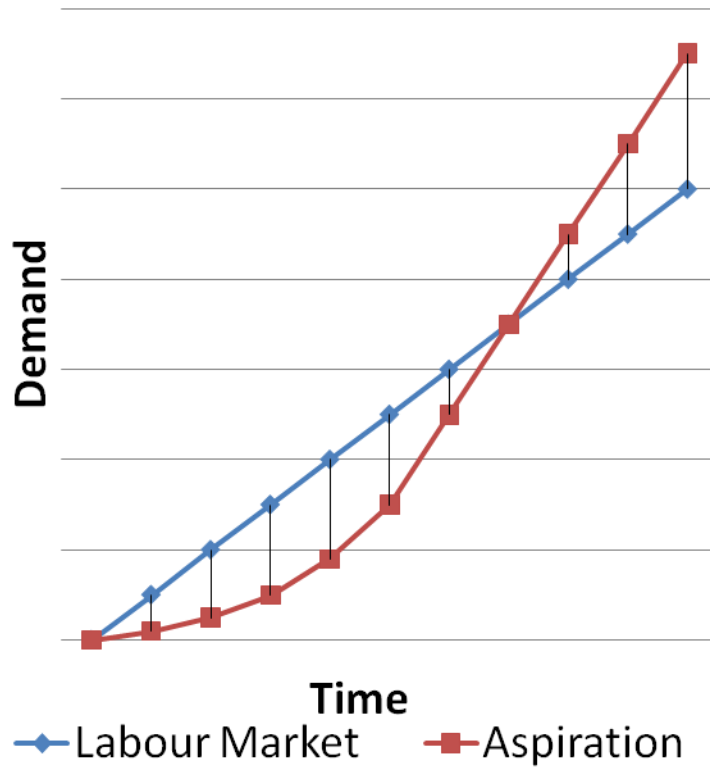
Puzzle - Pieces Not Fitting Together

Rising unemployment of graduates despite skill shortages

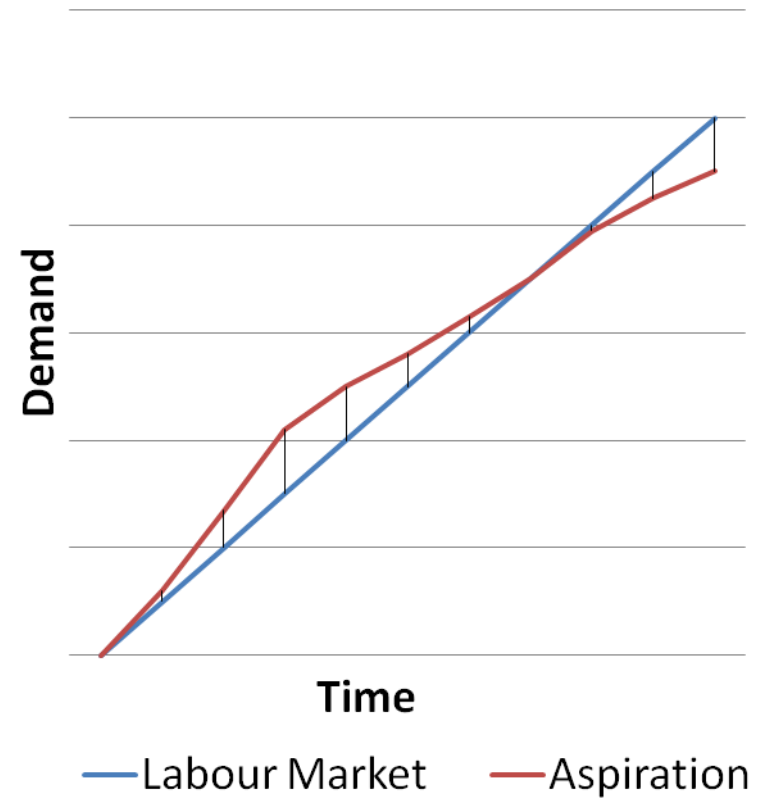


Aspiration as 'Growth Driver'

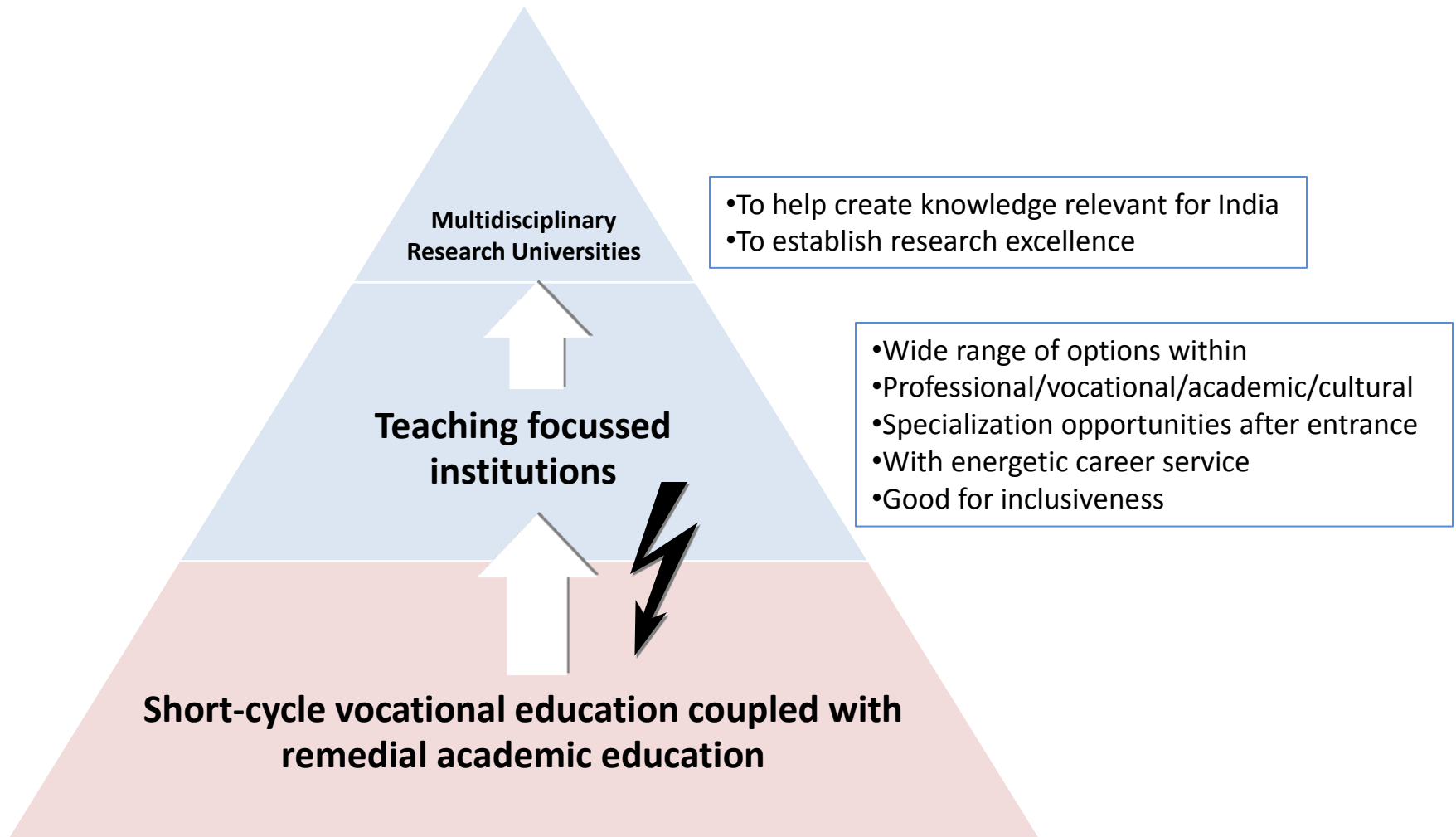
India



Advanced nations



Differentiated System of Higher Education



Private sector-led growth

Usually good enough for -

quantity , so long as the public remains confident about education quality (?)

**Balance and
Manage
Private Growth**

But unlikely to be good enough for -

Quality

Fees are usually not enough quality enhancing inputs e.g. research, staff training, curriculum development, laboratories and libraries

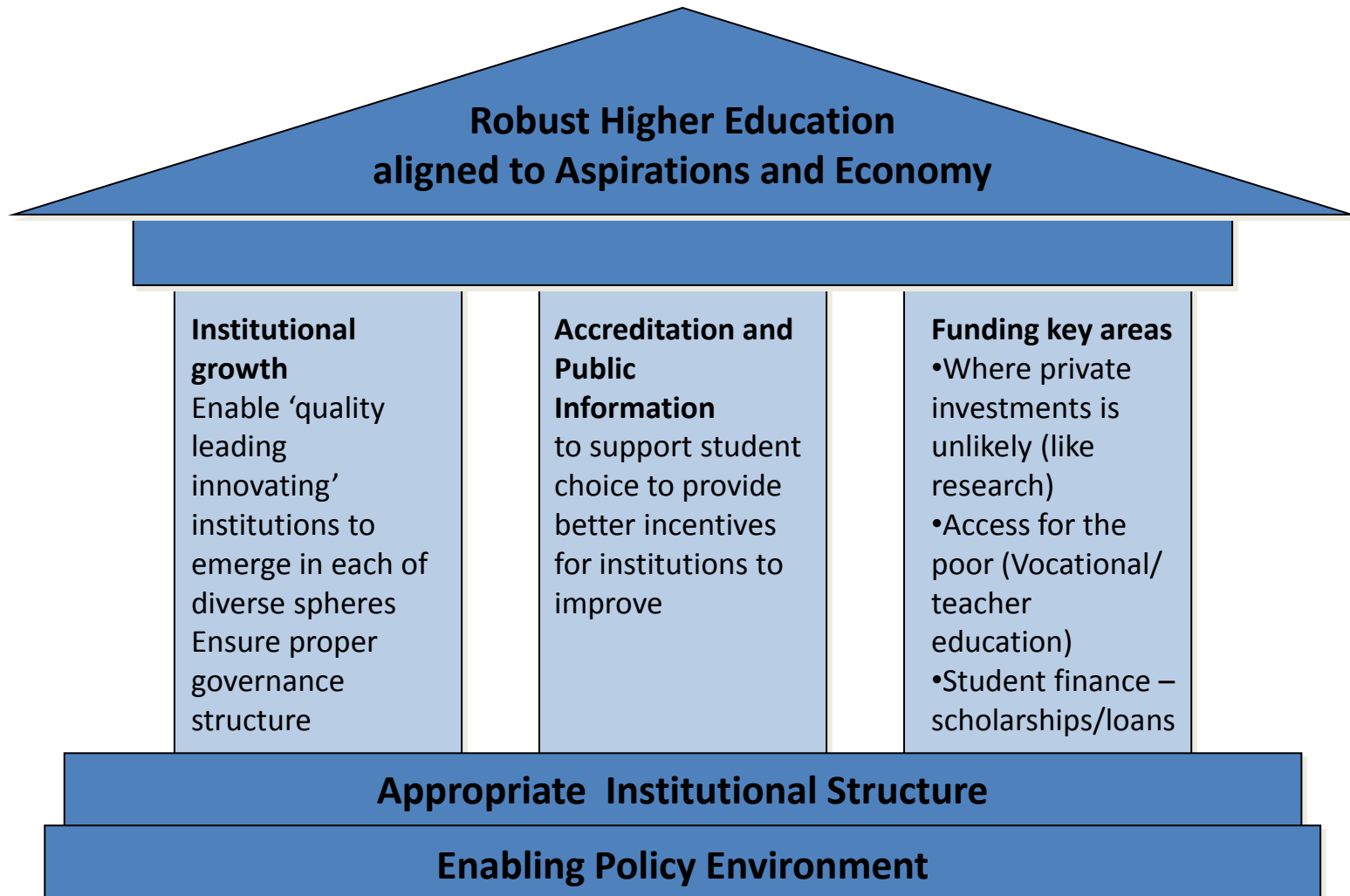
Diversity

Public institutions cannot change and private institutions tend to 'replicate' models of success

Equity

Fee-based expansion is difficult for students from poorer families

Strategic Manage Expansion



THANK YOU