

## **Comparative study of Higher Education System in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala State in India**

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### **Abstract :**

*Higher education means post secondary education, third level or territory education in our country the system of higher education has its origin in Europe in middle age, when the first universities were established. In India the three first universities namely, Calcutta, Madras & Bombay were modeled on London, later that several colleges and universities were established by British government.*

*Presently the Indian higher education system is one of the largest in the world with over 1000 plus universities and more than 42,000 institution are university level institutions. The purpose of higher education is to prepare students more meaningful and satisfying lives and work roles, and also enable economic independence.*

*Maharashtra is native state of the researcher. Karnataka is nearest state and has been attracted Maharashtrian students from several years. Kerala is deemed to be the rank first in literacy. Henceforth researcher choose these 3 states for comparative study.*

**Key Words** - *Territory Education, Literacy, System, Institutions, Higher Education.*

### **Introduction :**

In India 'Nalanda' is till considered to be the first residential university. Nalanda was founded by Gupta emperors in early 5th century and them expanded over the next 7th countries. After that, due to external attacks on our country, Nalanda's active contribution in society declining slowly. However the system of higher education has its origin in Europe in the middle age, when the first universities were established.

Our country's first three universities namely, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, were modeled on London. During the colonial period, British government established several colleges and universities in India. These institutions played a significant role in the development of education in the country. Presently the Indian higher education system is one of the largest in the world with over 1000 plus universities/university level institutions and more than 42,000 institutions.

Higher education is defined as the education, which is obtained after completing 12 years of schooling or equivalent and is of the duration of at least nine months (full time) or after completing 10 years of schooling and is of the duration of at least 3 years. In short higher education means post secondary education, third-level or territory education. Also it is an optional final stage of formal learning that occurs after completion of secondary education.

### **Objective of the study :**

1. To compare higher education system of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala state i.e. in study area.
2. To give concluding remark.

### **Methodology of Data collection :**

The researcher use both primary i.e. Higher education Acts of respective government of study area. While secondary data i.e. journals, books, archeries etc. to fulfill the need of present research work.

### **Importance of the study :**

The Kerala state has highest literacy rate, than Maharashtra and Karnataka. Maharashtra stood 8th and Karnataka stood 14th rank in India. Department of Education Ministry/Council promote and implement education policy in respective state to fulfill needs of stateholder.

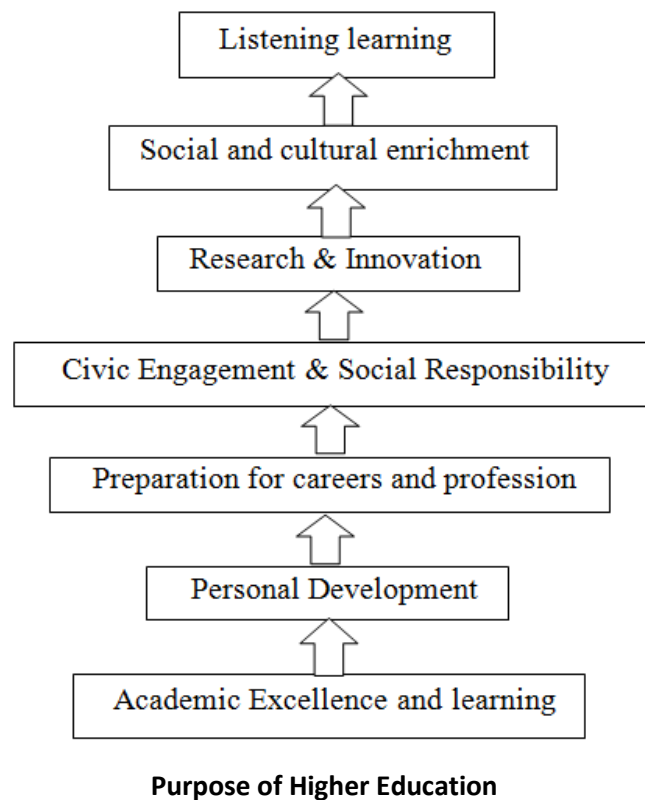
Maharashtra is native state of the researcher. Karnataka state is nearest state of Maharashtra state. And also educational institutions of Karnataka like Bangalore, Belgaum, Dharwad, has been attracted to Maharashtrian students from several years. Kerala is deemed to be the Rank 1st in literacy. Henceforth researcher choose these three states for comparison.

**Futures of higher education :**

- If must prepare students for more meaningful and satisfying lives and work roles and also enable economic independence.
- Higher educational aims to instill sentiments of national discipline, international awareness, justice, freedom, equality and brotherhood, nurturing global citizens committed to ethical values and unity.
- Higher education institutions aim to empower individuals with the knowledge, skills and values needed to lead fulfilling lives, positively impact society and advance knowledge and human progress by pursuing these objectives.

To fulfill overall objectives, each state's government has taken planed efforts.

**The Chart shows upward direction of Purpose of Higher education**



**Overall Education System at Study Area :**

**Maharashtra :**

Under the 10+2+3 plan after completing secondary school, students typically enrolled for two years in a junior college, also known as pre-university, or in schools with a higher secondary facility affiliated with Maharashtra State Board of secondary and higher secondary education or any central board.

Maharashtra schools are run by the state governments or by private organisations, including religious institutions. It is mandatory for local authorities to provide primary education under state law. However secondary education is an optional duty. Ministry of

school education is ministry of the Govt. of Maharashtra. It is responsible for designing and implementing education policy.

The Maharashtra commission for higher education and development, which was called the Maharashtra state authority for higher education (MAHED), has been envisaged as the authority of the Government in charge of and responsible for, the higher education including technical, medical, management and professional thus UGC regulates.

The gross enrolment ratio in higher education institutions in Maharashtra has seen a steady growth in the past five years from 31.4% in 2017-18 to 35.30%. In the year 2021-22, a total of 45,77,843 students were enrolled in various higher education courses in Maharashtra. Also the highest enrolments at the undergraduate level with 34,98,728 students, where male students, had a bigger share numbering at 19,68,964.

Alongwith 4,856 foreign students were enrolled in Maharashtra i.e. stood third after Karnataka (6004) and Punjab (5971).

Maharashtra is among the top six states in terms of student enrollment. However the state ranked third in teacher's contribution. Total number of 15,97,688 teachers (10.5%) teaching in various education institutions across India.

#### **Karnataka :**

Karnataka State higher education council render advice to the government, universities and other institutions of higher education in the state. The Karnataka Knowledge commission (KKC) an important constituent of the Government of Karnataka, came into existence in 2008, also known as the Karnataka Jnana Aayoga (KJA). For the purpose of building a vibrant knowledge society in the state of Karnataka.

Karnataka state council of intermediate and higher education is an autonomous board registered under the government of Karnataka planning commission, Govt. of India, Ministry of HRD and MSME, Govt. of India.

The gross enrolment ratio of higher education in Karnataka increased by 0.2% compared to the previous year. As per All India survey of Higher Education, it was 36% in 2020-21 it increased 36.2% in 2021-22. Karnataka has total of 4,430 higher education institutions and it is the 3rd state which has maximum number of colleges. Even when it comes to the density of colleges, Karnataka managed to maintain its position at the top the list in the survey.

Along with 6,004 foreign students enrolled, in Karnataka is name to the highest number of higher education aspirants from foreign countries studying in India as per survey 2021-22. Karnataka has the highest number of international students than any other state in the country. The total number of teachers recorded in the survey is 15,97,688 in Karnataka.

#### **Kerala :**

In Kerala, after 10 years of secondary schooling, students typically enroll at Higher Secondary School in one of the theme streams - humanities, commerce or science upon completing the required coursework, students can enrolled in general or professional degree programmes. Such education streams.

Kerala is renowned as India's education hub since it is the most literate state in the country. It has some top institutes, making it one of the India's important academic centers.

Kerala state Higher education council is an advisory body to the Govt. of Kerala, in higher education. It also acts as a state level co-ordinating agency for higher educational activities. It came into existence in 2007 by Kerala State Higher education council Act (No.22) passed by the state legislature to bring together and expand the rich array of teaching, research and human resources development. Kerala state higher

education council Act 2007 was subsequently amended through an ordinance by the Govt. of Kerala on July 2017.

The council consists of three bodies namely advisory body, governing body and executive body as per KSHEL (Amendment) ordinance 2017.

According to the All India survey of Higher Education Kerala's Gross enrollment ratio has been considerable fall. In what appears to be a validation of claims suggesting an incremental increase in students migration from the state, the GER decreased from 43.2% (in the AISHE 2020-21) to 41.3% (2021-22).

Kerala also fell one rung to become the seventh highest among states and union territories in this regard. As per policy analysts, suggested the restrictions imposed on regular universities by UGC, in conducting distance education programmes have adversely affected enrollment. The state has college density of 46 to be ranked fifth in highest in the country.

There were 61,080 teachers in the higher education period.

The number of foreign students pursuing various programmes increased significantly from 266 to 509 in number.

The GER at all India level has also increased. In year 2014-15 it was 23.7% in 2017-18 it was 24.6%, in 2020-21, accounted as 27.3% and in the year 2021-22 it was 28.4% as per survey of AISHE, i.e. All India Survey on Higher Education.

#### **Classification by various aspects of state in Study area :**

In Maharashtra, Bombay University was 1st University, established in the year 1857, renamed as Mumbai University. While in Karnataka Mysore University was the first university established in the year 1916 and University of Kerala is the first University of Kerala state established in the year 1937. Respectively there are 1 Central University in Maharashtra & Karnataka and also 23 state Government Universities and 21 deemed universities in Maharashtra. While in Karnataka, State Government Universities are 41 and there are 11 deemed universities. Kerala state government has 23 universities.

Overall Educational system categorised in Maharashtra is level 0-childhood education level-1, Primary Education, Level-2-3 secondary education, Level-4 post secondary and non Territory education and Level 5-8 is territory education while, school education, Graduation education Technical education and higher education system is in Karnataka. However Kerala education system is divided in primary, lower primary (1-4) upper primary (5-7), Secondary Education or high school secondary (8-10) Higher Secondary Education XI-XII see chart.

Population as per latest survey in Maharashtra 124,904,071 2nd most popular state in India. In Karnataka 71,710,000 8th largest state by population. In Kerala 35,824,000 14th most popular state in India.

Genderwise category of literary rate in Maharashtra Male - 58,243,056 (88.38), Female - 54,131,277(75.87). In Karnataka Male - 30,966,657(82.47), Female - 30,128,640(68.08) and Kerala 17,207,000(96.11), Female - 18,617,000(92.07).

However total literacy percentage is 82.34% in Maharashtra, 75.36% in Karnataka and 94.07% in Kerala.

Indian Education students at the nexus of evolution and opportunity, foremost among the hallmarks of this transformative journey is the anticipated compound annual growth rate of 8.46% projected between 2024 & 2032.

Investment in higher education means investment of, to develop human capital. All the three states of study area has been try and successful rate in giving following advantages through higher education to people in their respective state.

- To create higher earning potential.
- To make able for better employability.
- Helpful to prepare for specilized career.

- Helpful to increase productivity.
- Develop in better communication skill.
- Self confidence enhancement.
- Development of critical thinking skills.
- Creating Networking opportunities.
- Helps to create pathways to career advancement opportunities.
- Greater income potential, greater career advancement, strong network, higher self confidence and all other above stated benefits helps to be create a happier life of citizen.

**Concluding Remarks :**

**The** even though Karnataka state has a strong focus on teacher education and professional development which create base for that teachers, are well trained and equipped to deliver quality education. But as compare to male and female rate of literacy, needs to take special planning effects and focus on female literacy.

The rate of higher education of women is lower in general, so especially states of study area, needs to be reengineering in higher education system/policy to increase rate of female in higher education.

Each state focus on education and try to develop through their ministry of education.

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