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**ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN AND HIGHER EDUCATION IN  
INDIA**

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**ABSTRACT**

A Planning Commission was setup in 1950 by a Resolution of the Government of India, from that time Planning Commission has making different plans for economical Planning. From those plans 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan is very important for Higher Education. Former Prime Minister Manmohan Singh has mentioned the 11th five year plan as "India's Educational Plan". The 11th Plan, approved in December 2007, places the highest priority on education as a centered instrument for achieving rapid and inclusive growth in Higher Education. In this paper we are trying to evaluate the policies of planning commission For Higher Education in 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan. It covers 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan impact on development of higher education system. This paper presents the development and present scenario of higher education in India by analyzing the various data and also identifies the policies of India's higher education sector.

**Keywords:** 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan; Higher Education; Development; Universities

**INTRODUCTION**

The higher education system in India has grown in a remarkable way, especially in the post-independence period, to become one of the largest systems of its kind in the world. Indian higher education currently the third largest in the world, is likely to surpass the US in the next five years and China in the next 15 years to be the largest system of higher education in the world. But for this improvement it needs the more fund .For Growing system higher education needs fund. Funds or grants are the basic part of development of higher education system. The India Higher Education Fund's sole purpose is to help improve the quality and scope of education for students. Central government and state government work together for fulfill the demand of education. MHRD, UGC, Universities and colleges are the sole part of higher education system. Central government formulates the policies for education and for completion of policies government prepare five year plan. With help of these plans MHRD India provide different grants to colleges and Universities through the UGC. Present paper focusing on 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan of government and its impact on higher education system

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

There are many books, Research Paper, Reports of Government; Planning Commission Reports are published regarding the 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan of India. Some literature is selected for review.

Eleventh Five Year Plan and Inclusive Growth, A Review by Ruddar Datt, Dr. Mookerjee Smruti Nyas. This booklet "ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH" based on a review of the projections in the 11th Five Year Plan by Shri Ruddar Datt highlights these issues. It

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containing 44 pages, published in march 2008 and cover all points regarding 11<sup>th</sup> plan and growth of nation. The well known Economic Expert Shri Ruddar Datt has gone deep into the approach to the plan. According to him, while the Plan envisages a target for greater and rapid economic development of the country yet the plan continues to be investment oriented rather than employment centric. paper starts with eve of eleventh plan with this it cover objectives of the plan, then discuss the Targets set to achieve the objectives in Education Primary to Higher education targets are given like (1)Reduction in drop-out rate among children at the elementary level from 52.2% in 2003-04 to 20% by 2011-12. (2) Developing minimum standards of attainment in elementary schools, to ensure quality of education. (3) Increasing literacy rate for persons 0-7 years or more to 85% by 2011-12. (4) Reducing gender gap in literacy to 10 percent points by 2011-12. (5) Increasing the percentage of persons going for higher education from 10% to 15% by 2011-12. This paper is useful to know is 11<sup>th</sup> plan fulfills all objectives set by Planning Commission. Allover paper focused on success of 11<sup>th</sup> plan with consideration of all points.

Higher education outlay under-utilized during 11th Plan this news is published in LIVE MINT E-Paper on Thu, May 10 2012 by Prashant K. Nanda. In this news Author mention that India used only a portion of the funds allocated for Higher Education. He gave some Statistics regarding usage of funds like Distance learning, scholarship and ICT (information, communication and technology) was allocated Rs 624 crore for 2007-08 but only Rs 67.66 crore was spent. In 2011-12, the sector was allocated Rs 1,043 crore but used only Rs 346 crore.

The technical education segment spent only about Rs 1,066 crore of the Rs 3,240 crore allocated to it for 2007-08.

The university and higher education segment spent Rs 4,514.86 crore against a budgetary allocation of Rs 6,002 crore in 2011-12. During the entire 11th plan period, this segment spent only about Rs 17,656 crore of the planned outlay of Rs 47,444 crore. It means Planning Commission Providing Sufficient amount to higher education institutions like university colleges but institutions are not taking proper initiative to use these funds. He mentioned that it is necessary to improve the policies of funds distribution. News covers the current situation of Indian Higher Education system.

#### **METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

The study is based on secondary sources of data. The main source of data are various Surveys of Higher Education Institutions, and Planning Commission data, UGC bulletin, online data base, journals, articles, news papers, etc.

#### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To understand about the Government Policies of Higher Education.
2. To know about planning commission's working process.
3. To study about 11<sup>th</sup> Five year plan and its Schemes for Higher Education.
4. To find out development of Higher education system through 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan

#### **IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY**

This paper covers all information regarding the 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan and its effects on Higher Education system. It is helpful to understand the schemes of 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan for Universities and Colleges. It includes achievements of higher education institutions with the help of 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan. Readers can understand the Planning Commission, Five year plans And UGC's Enrolment in the development of Quality of higher education through this paper.

#### **Planning Commission**

The Planning Commission was set up by a Resolution of the Government of India in March 1950 in pursuance of declared objectives of the Government to promote a rapid rise in the standard of living of

the people by efficient exploitation of the resources of the country, increasing production and offering opportunities to all for employment in the service of the community. The Planning Commission was charged with the responsibility of making assessment of all resources of the country, augmenting deficient resources, formulating plans for the most effective and balanced utilization of resources and determining priorities. Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Chairman of the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission was an institution in the Government of India, which formulated India's Five-Year Plans, among other functions. It is located at Yojana Bhawan, Sansad Marg, New Delhi. In his first Independence Day speech in 2014, Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced scrapping of Planning Commission. It has been replaced by an Institution named NITI Aayog.

This is the history of Plans formulated by planning commission: (1) First Plan (1951–1956) (2) Second Plan (1956–1961) (3) Third Plan (1961–1966) (4) Fourth Plan (1969–1974) (5) Fifth Plan (1974–1979) (6) Rolling Plan (1978–1980) (7) Sixth Plan (1980–1985) (8) Seventh Plan (1985–1990) (9) Annual Plans (1990–1992) (10) Eighth Plan (1992–1997) (11) Ninth Plan (1997–2002) (12) Tenth Plan (2002–2007) (13) Eleventh Plan (2007–2012) (14) Twelfth Plan (2012–2017)

### 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan

11<sup>th</sup> five year plan period is 2007 to 2012. In this period Indian education system changed on large scale. Some information of this plan is mansion below.

#### Objectives of the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan

There are some objectives of 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan. Following are the some objectives of this plan.

- Rapid and inclusive growth.(Poverty reduction)
- Emphasis on social sector and delivery of service therein.
- Empowerment through education and skill development.
- Reduction of gender inequality.
- Environmental sustainability.
- To increase the growth rate in agriculture, industry and services to 4%,10% and 9% respectively.
- Reduce Total Fertility Rate to 2.1
- Provide clean drinking water for all by 2009.
- Increase agriculture growth to 4%.

For fulfillment of these objectives Higher Education Development is necessary. Planning commission has focus on this part of education. There are different stages of education such as Pre-primary, formal and non-formal Education, Secondary, Senior Secondary, University and Technical Education; from this higher education is backbone of Education system. In 11<sup>th</sup> plan a huge amount is secured for Higher Education Development. Human Resource Development Ministry Manage and plan this fund for Universities and colleges. University Grants Commission is the higher authority to allocation of these Grants or fund.

#### University Grants Commission

The UGC formally established in November 1956 as a statutory body of the Government of India through an Act of Parliament for the coordination, determination and maintenance of standards of university education in India. In order to ensure effective region-wise coverage throughout the country, the UGC has decentralised its operations by setting up six regional centers at Pune, Hyderabad,

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Kolkata, Bhopal, Guwahati and Bangalore. The head office of the UGC is located at Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg in New Delhi.

UGC provides grants to colleges and universities. Grants are classified as under

For University only : These grants are provided to universities only

For College only : These grants are provided to colleges only

For both University/Colleges : These grants are provided to both universities and colleges

For Department of University : These grants are provided to university department only

For Individual : These grants are provided to Professors, Teachers, Students, like major/ minor research project, fellowship travel grants etc. Some Statistics about the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Plan.

The Budget and receipt of Grant-in-Aid for the financial year 2009-10 had been to the extent indicated below: (Rs. in Crores) where RE is nothing but grant received

Budget head	Plan allocation		Non-Plan allocation	
	BE	RE	BE	BE
General	3439.95	3676.93	3977.78	3977.78
Total	3439.95	3676.93	3977.78	3977.78

Out of the plan grants (Rs.3731.16 Crores) released during 2009-10,47.56% had gone to Central Universities, 1.94% to Deemed Universities, 12.85% to state universities and 30.16% to Colleges of State Universities.

Out of the total Non-Plan grant (Rs.3917.16 Crores) released during 2009-10, 68.14% had gone to Central Universities, 22.69% to colleges of Delhi and Banaras Hindu University, 4.86% to Deemed to be Universities.

The Budget and receipt of Grant-in-Aid for the financial year 2010-11 had been to the extent indicated below:

Budget head	Plan allocation		Non-Plan allocation	
	BE	RE	BE	BE
General	4390.00	4176.80	3450.86	3903.59
Total	4390.00	4176.80	3450.86	3903.59

Out of the plan grants (4391.77 Crores) released during 2010-11, 44.96% was allocated to Central Universities, 2.27% to Deemed Universities, 18.95% to State Universities and 7.30% to Colleges of State Universities.

Out of the total Non-Plan grant (3896.80 Crores) released during 2010-11, 67.10% was allocated to Central Universities, 24.46% to colleges of Delhi and Banaras Hindu University, 5.24% to Deemed to be Universities.

The Budget and receipt of Grant-in-Aid for the financial year 2011-12 had been to the extent indicated below:

Budget head	Plan allocation		Non-Plan allocation	
	BE	RE	BE	BE
General	5244.50	5495.17	4118.89	4370.64
Total	5244.50	5495.17	4118.89	4370.64

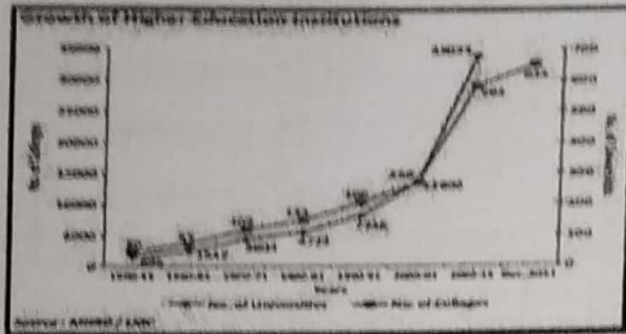
Out of the plan grants (4721.43 crores) released during 2011-12, 46.84% had gone to Central Universities, 2.44% to Deemed Universities, 20.25% to state universities and 6.33% to Colleges of State Universities.

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Out of the total Non-Plan grant (₹4314.56 crores) released during 2011-12, 67.58% had gone to Central Universities, 23.24% to colleges of Delhi and Banaras Hindu University, 5.07% to Deemed to be Universities.

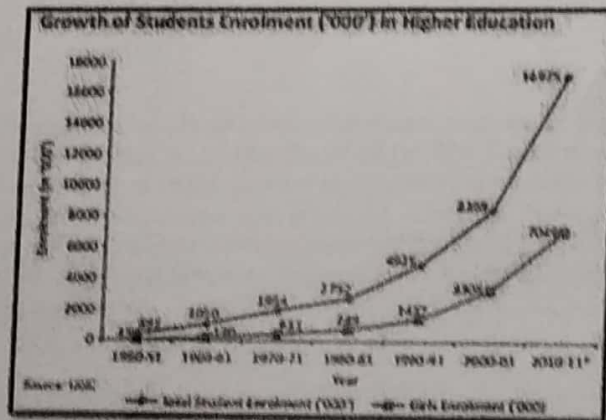
The total grant is increased each year, statistics of higher education improvement is given below.

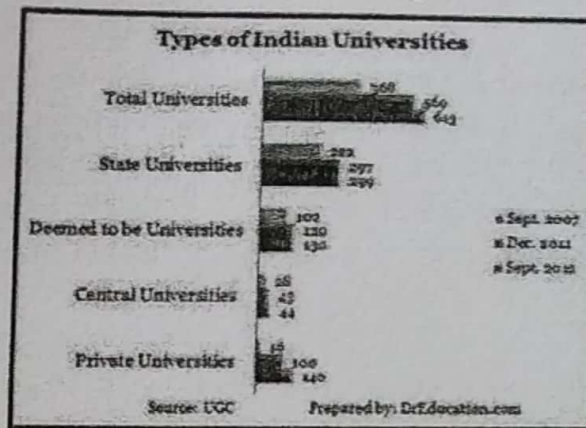


**GROWTH IN ENROLLMENT BY TYPE OF INSTITUTIONS**  
Prepared by : DrEducation.com

Category	2007-2008	2011-2012	Increase	Growth Rate (%)
<b>Central Institutions</b>				
Degree Awarding Institutions	75	138	63	13.0
Colleges	28	69	41	2.5
Diploma Institutions	14	24	10	11.4
Sub Total	147	331	84	9.5
<b>State Institutions</b>				
Degree Awarding Institutions	233	316	63	4.3
Colleges	9,592	13,024	3,332	6.2
Diploma Institutions	2,191	3,207	1,016	8.3
Sub Total	11,904	16,347	4,643	6.8
<b>Private Unaided Institutions</b>				
Degree Awarding Institutions	80	191	111	19.0
Colleges	13,706	19,930	6,224	7.8
Diploma Institutions	7,320	9,541	2,221	3.7
Sub Total	21,006	29,662	8,656	7.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,857</b>	<b>46,448</b>	<b>12,591</b>	<b>7.8</b>

Source: XIIth Five-Year Plan of the Government of India.





Since Independence Higher Education sector has witnessed a tremendous increase in the number of Universities/University level Institutions & Colleges since. The number of Universities has increased 34 times from 20 in 1950 to 677 in 2014. The sector boasts of 45 Central Universities of which 40 are under the purview of Ministry of Human Resource Development, 318 State Universities, 185 State Private universities, 129 Deemed to be Universities, 51 Institutions of National Importance (established under Acts of Parliament) under MHRD (IITs - 16, NITs - 30 and IISERs - 5) and four Institutions (established under various State legislations). The number of colleges has also registered manifold increase of 74 times with just 500 in 1950 growing to 37,204, as on 31st March, 2013.

### SUGGESTIONS

There are some problems regarding the quality improvement of higher education system. In international ranking no Indian higher education institute has got the rank in first 200 Institute. It is time to think over it. we must have to change something in higher education system. Following suggestions are given.

1. Improve the controlling system of higher education.
2. Need to change old education system.
3. Improve the syllabus quality/ standard.
4. Give attention on quality education not quantity education.
5. Compare with other developed countries education system. India should aspire for the international standard in education.
6. Industry and Academia connect necessary to ensure curriculum and skills in line with requirements.

### CONCLUSION

In this paper we have presented the development and present scenario of higher education in India by analyzing the various data. In this paper also identified the key initiatives from the government side which include the establishment of UGC, increase in number of universities including IITs, IIMs, NITs and SPAs during 11th five year plan and increase in the number of seats in existing institutions, and passing of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education. Looking to the present scenario of the higher education in India it is growing tremendously but at international level Indian higher education system is not up to date.

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