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Reservation Status in Higher Education Enrolment – AISHE Data Analysis

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ABSTRACT : Originally reservation was only given to SCs and STs but was later extended to OBCs in 1987 after the implementation of the Mandal Commission report. There are creamy layer income caps on EWS (Economically weaker sections) and OBCs (Other backward classes) and no income limits exist for members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The category-wise enrolment and its percentage with respect to total enrolment have been calculated. It has been calculated for all 3 category SC, ST and OBC and for all the states and union territories. Enrolment models for SC and comparison of the states with respect to ST and OBC enrolment have been made. Cluster analysis shows that north east states including Lakshadweep are dominating in SC, ST & OBC enrolment.

Keywords:SC, ST, OBC, Enrolment proportion, Regression, Slope, Cluster analysis

1. INTRODUCTION

The Constitution of India states in article 15(4): "Nothing in [article 15] or in clause (2) of article 29 shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially, and educationally backward classes of citizens of or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes." Article 46 of the Constitution states that "The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation." Reservation in India is a system of affirmative action that provides representation for historically and currently disadvantaged groups in Indian society in education, employment and politics. Reservation is primarily given to 3 groups: Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes, abbreviated as SC, ST, and OBC respectively. These are groups that have faced social and economic discrimination in the past and/or the present and were severely under-represented in public life.

Originally reservation was only given to SCs and STs but was later extended to OBCs in 1987 after the implementation of the Mandal Commission report. There are creamy layer income caps on EWS (Economically weaker sections) and OBCs (Other backward classes) and no income limits exist for members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Table - 1 showing the percentage of reservation in different states in India

State/UT	SC	ST	OBC	Other reserved	Total
Andhra Pradesh	15	6	29		50
A&N Islands			38		
Arunachal Pradesh		80			
Assam	7	15	27		50
Bihar	15	1	34		50
Chandigarh			27		
Chhattisgarh	13	32	27		
D&D&D&NH	3	9	27		
Delhi	15	7	27		50
Goa	2	12	27		
Gujarat	7	14	27	10	59
Haryana	20		30		50
Himachal Pradesh	25	4	20	10	
Jharkhand	11	27	22		
Karnataka	15	3	32		50
Kerala	8	2	40		
Lakshadweep		100			
Madhya Pradesh	16	20	14		50
Maharashtra	13	7	19	36	75

As the reservation policy is different in different states in India, the enrolment should vary widely from states to states in different categories. An attempt is being made in this communication to how the differences in enrolment in different states over all states and union territories in India. Also, enrolment models for the category SC have been established. A comparative idea has been tried out with ST & OBC enrolments (Ghara 2020).

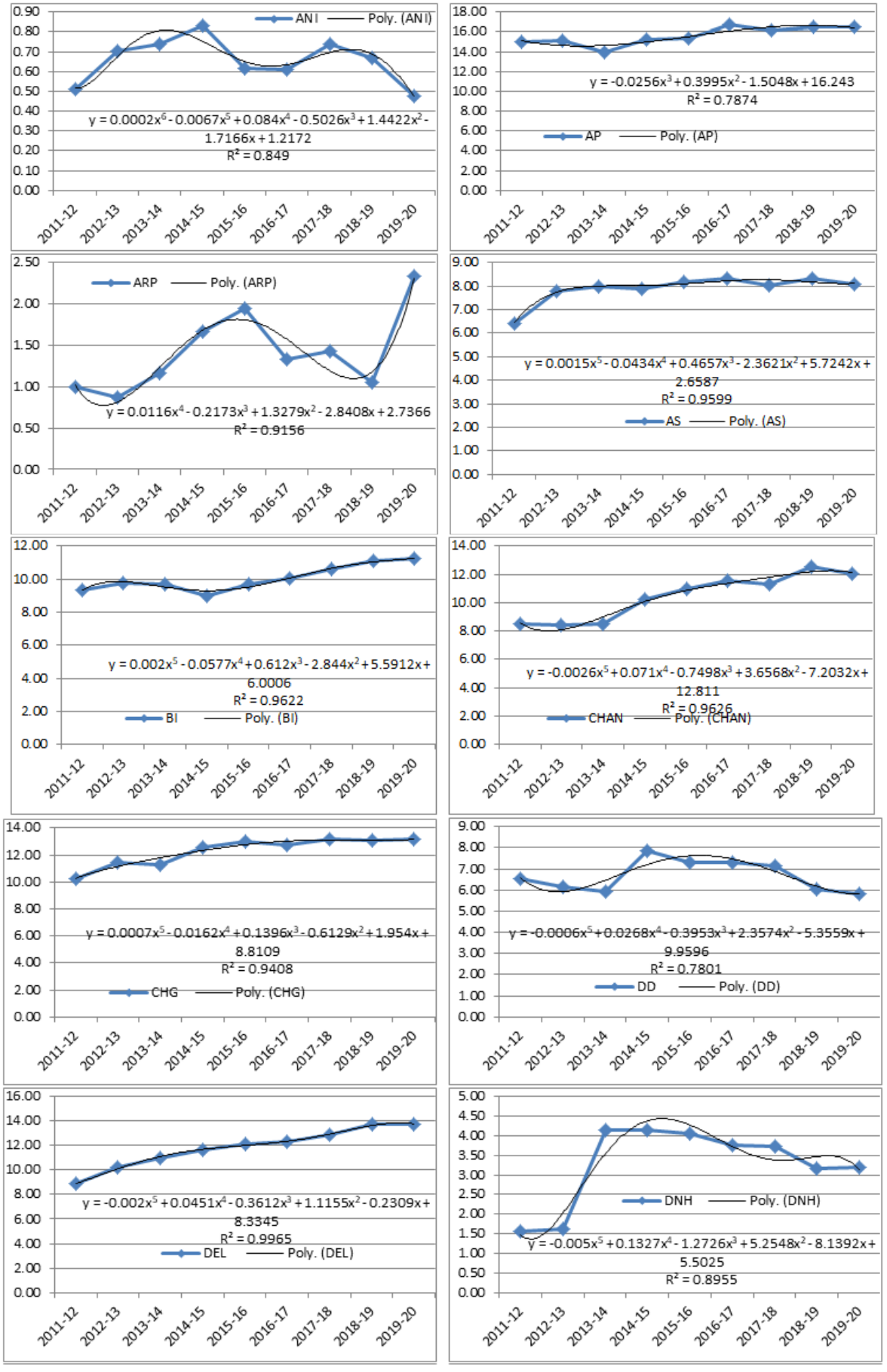
2. DATA

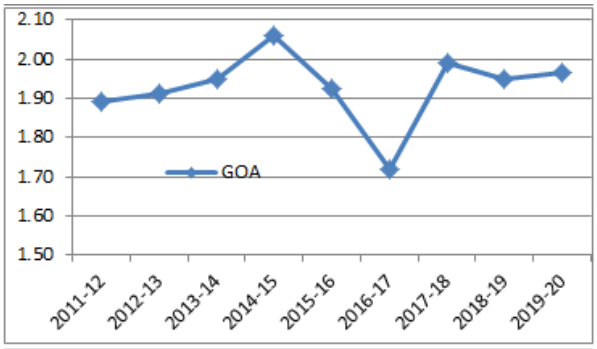
Ministry of Human Resource Development has endeavoured to conduct an annual web-based effort called All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) since 2010-11. The survey covers all the institutions in the country engaged in imparting of higher education. Data is being collected on several parameters such as teachers, student enrolment, programmes, examination results, finance, scholarship & stipend, infrastructure, etc.. Indicators of educational development such as Institution Density, Gross Enrolment Ratio, Pupil-teacher ratio, Gender Parity Index, Per Student Expenditure will also be calculated from the data collected through AISHE. These are useful in making informed policy decisions and research for development of education sector. It is intended to have idea about the status of enrolment in the category SC, ST & OBC for all the states & union territories using data from 2011-12 to 2019-20. Data for 2019-2020 is provisional (as on 01.09.2020 and linearly estimated for the non-response HEIs). For the analysis the states have been considered like – Andaman & Nicobar Island(ANI), Andhra Pradesh(AP), Arunachal Pradesh(ARP), Assam(AS), Bihar(BI), Chandigarh(CHAN), Chhattisgarh(CHG), Daman & Diu(DD), Delhi(DEL), Dadar & Nagar Haveli(DNH), Goa(GOA), Gujarat(GUJ), Haryana(HAR), Himachal Pradesh(HP), Jharkhand(JH), Jammu & Kashmir(JK), Karnataka(KAR), Kerala(KE), Madhya Pradesh(MP), Maharashtra(MA), Manipur(MAN), Megalaya(MEG), Mizoram(MIZ), Nagaland(NAG), Odisha(OD), Puducherry(PDC), Punjab(PN), Rajasthan(RAJ), Sikkim(SIK), Tamil Nadu(TN), Telangana(TEL), Uttar Pradesh(UP), Uttarakhand(UTK) and West Bengal(WB).

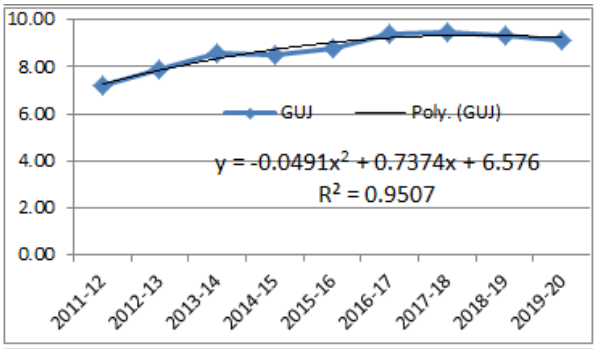
3. RESULTS

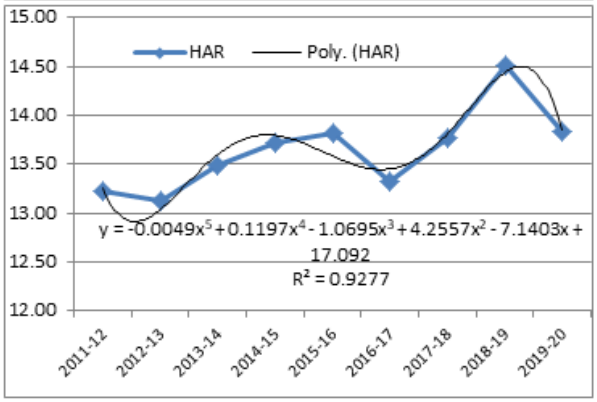
The data are very large and wide. Only enrolment data have been considered. The category-wise enrolment and its percentage with respect to total enrolment have been calculated. It has been calculated for all 3 category SC, ST & OBC and for all the states & union territories.

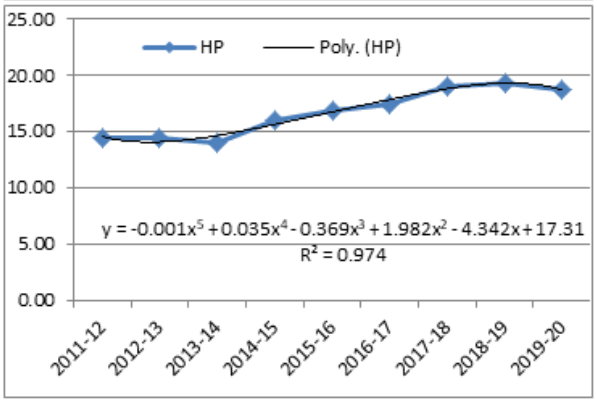
Figure - 1 showing pattern of SC enrolment for the states over last 9 years

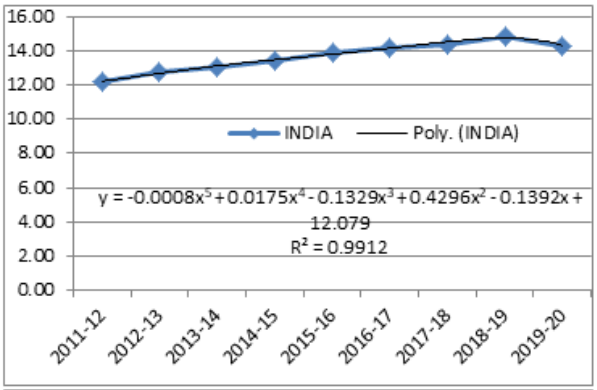


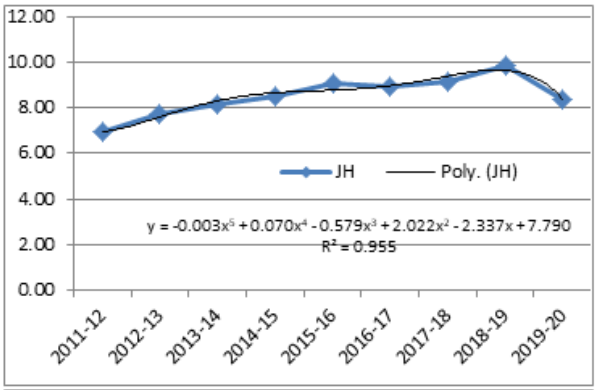

GOA
2.10
2.00
1.90
1.80
1.70
1.60
1.50
2011-12
2012-13
2013-14
2014-15
2015-16
2016-17
2017-18
2018-19
2019-20

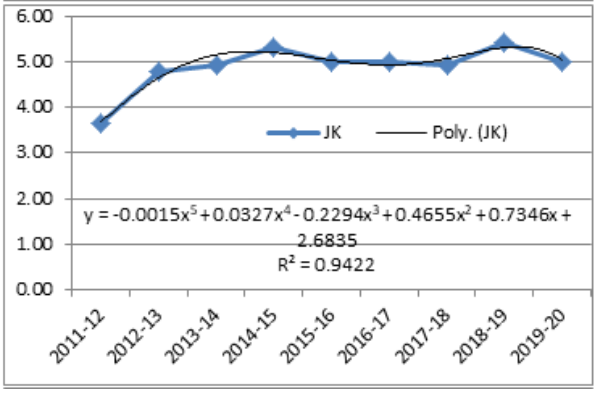

GUJ
Poly. (GUJ)
y = -0.0491x² + 0.7374x + 6.576
R² = 0.9507
10.00
8.00
6.00
4.00
2.00
0.00
2011-12
2012-13
2013-14
2014-15
2015-16
2016-17
2017-18
2018-19
2019-20

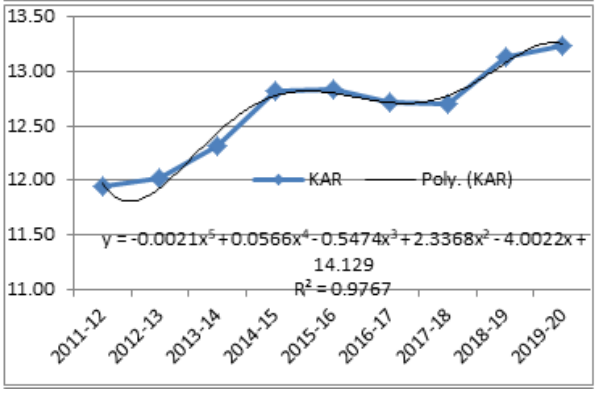

HAR
Poly. (HAR)
y = -0.0049x⁵ + 0.1197x⁴ - 1.0695x³ + 4.2557x² - 7.1403x + 17.092
R² = 0.9277
15.00
14.50
14.00
13.50
13.00
12.50
12.00
2011-12
2012-13
2013-14
2014-15
2015-16
2016-17
2017-18
2018-19
2019-20

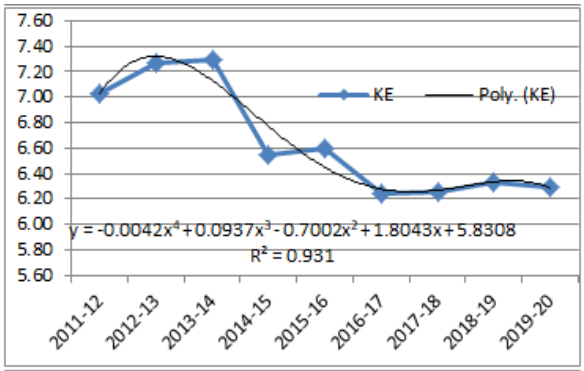

HP
Poly. (HP)
y = -0.001x⁵ + 0.035x⁴ - 0.369x³ + 1.982x² - 4.342x + 17.31
R² = 0.974
25.00
20.00
15.00
10.00
5.00
0.00
2011-12
2012-13
2013-14
2014-15
2015-16
2016-17
2017-18
2018-19
2019-20

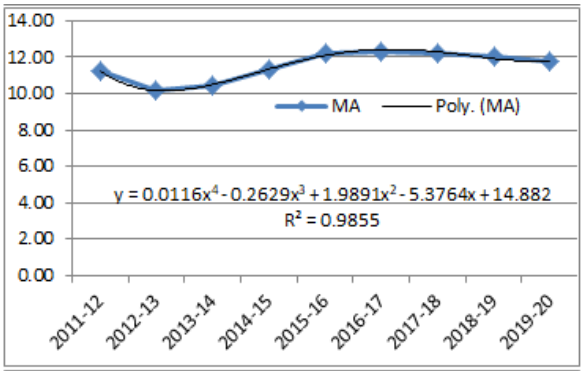

INDIA
Poly. (INDIA)
y = -0.0008x⁵ + 0.0175x⁴ - 0.1329x³ + 0.4296x² - 0.1392x + 12.079
R² = 0.9912
16.00
14.00
12.00
10.00
8.00
6.00
4.00
2.00
0.00
2011-12
2012-13
2013-14
2014-15
2015-16
2016-17
2017-18
2018-19
2019-20

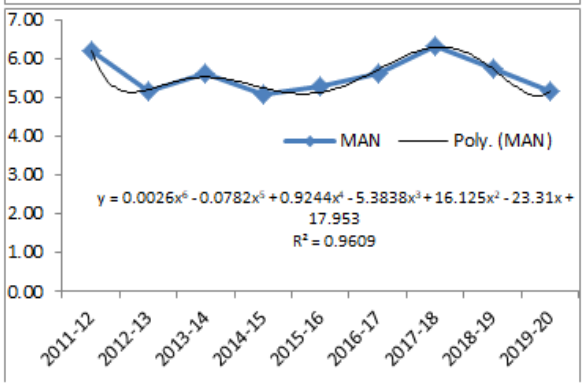

JH
Poly. (JH)
y = -0.003x⁵ + 0.070x⁴ - 0.579x³ + 2.022x² - 2.337x + 7.790
R² = 0.955
12.00
10.00
8.00
6.00
4.00
2.00
0.00
2011-12
2012-13
2013-14
2014-15
2015-16
2016-17
2017-18
2018-19
2019-20

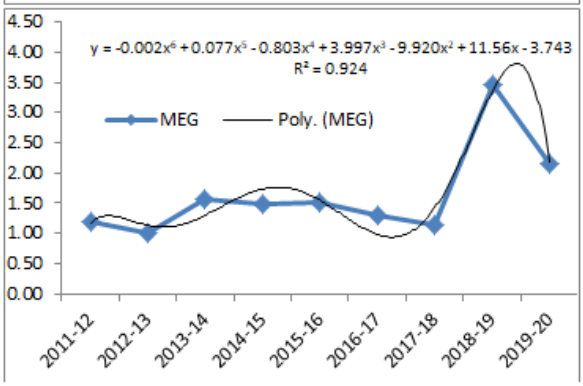

JK
Poly. (JK)
y = -0.0015x⁵ + 0.0327x⁴ - 0.2294x³ + 0.4655x² + 0.7346x + 2.6835
R² = 0.9422
6.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
2.00
1.00
0.00
2011-12
2012-13
2013-14
2014-15
2015-16
2016-17
2017-18
2018-19
2019-20

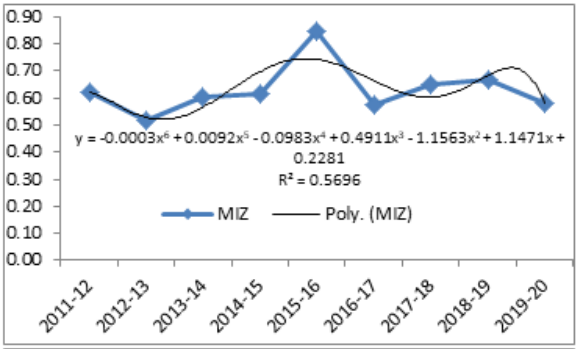

KAR
Poly. (KAR)
y = -0.0021x⁵ + 0.0566x⁴ - 0.5474x³ + 2.3368x² - 4.0022x + 14.129
R² = 0.9767
13.50
13.00
12.50
12.00
11.50
11.00
2011-12
2012-13
2013-14
2014-15
2015-16
2016-17
2017-18
2018-19
2019-20

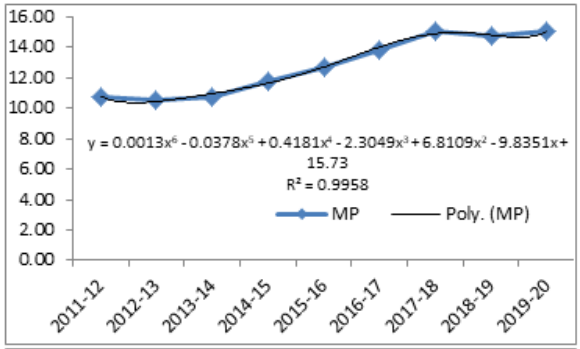

KE
Poly. (KE)
y = -0.0042x⁴ + 0.0937x³ - 0.7002x² + 1.8043x + 5.8308
R² = 0.931

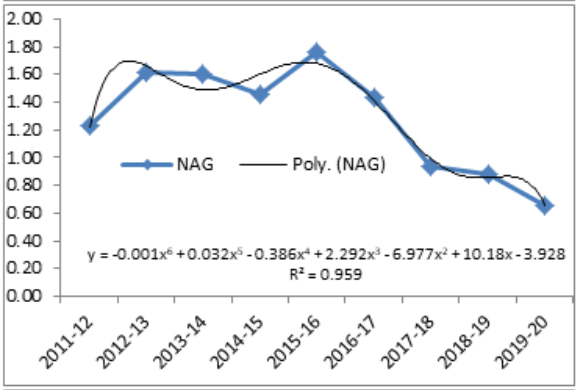

MA
Poly. (MA)
y = 0.0116x⁴ - 0.2629x³ + 1.9891x² - 5.3764x + 14.882
R² = 0.9855

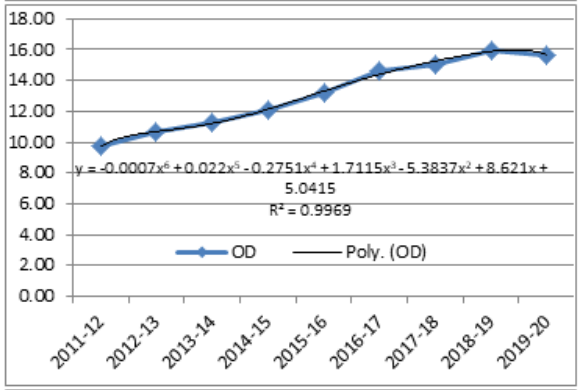

MAN
Poly. (MAN)
y = 0.0026x⁶ - 0.0782x⁵ + 0.9244x⁴ - 5.3838x³ + 16.125x² - 23.31x + 17.953
R² = 0.9609

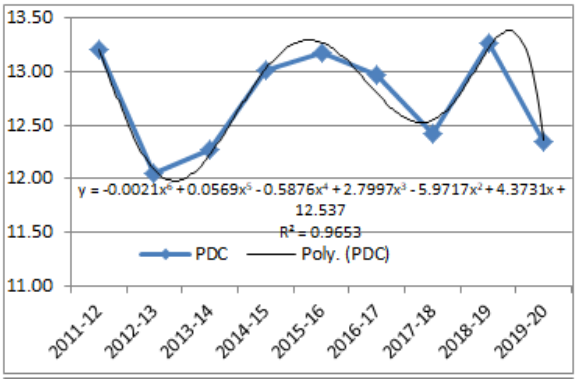

MEG
Poly. (MEG)
y = -0.002x⁶ + 0.077x⁵ - 0.803x⁴ + 3.997x³ - 9.920x² + 11.56x - 3.743
R² = 0.924

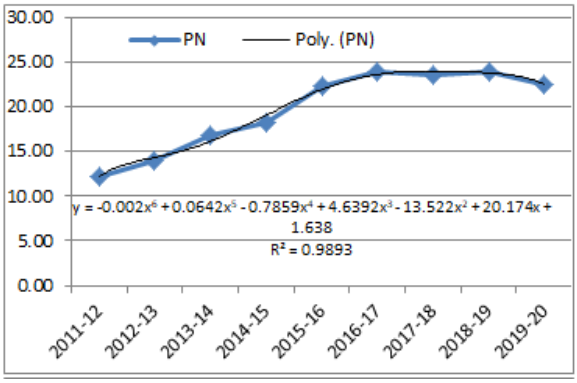

MIZ
Poly. (MIZ)
y = -0.0003x⁶ + 0.0092x⁵ - 0.0983x⁴ + 0.4911x³ - 1.1563x² + 1.1471x + 0.2281
R² = 0.5696

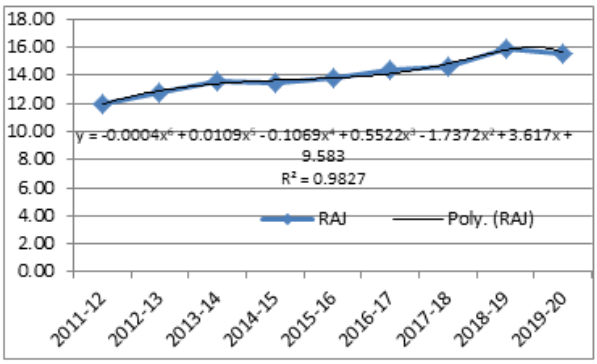

MP
Poly. (MP)
y = 0.0013x⁶ - 0.0378x⁵ + 0.4181x⁴ - 2.3049x³ + 6.8109x² - 9.8351x + 15.73
R² = 0.9958

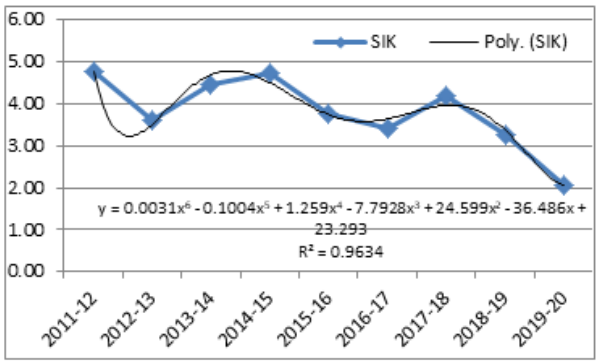

NAG
Poly. (NAG)
y = -0.001x⁶ + 0.032x⁵ - 0.386x⁴ + 2.292x³ - 6.977x² + 10.18x - 3.928
R² = 0.959

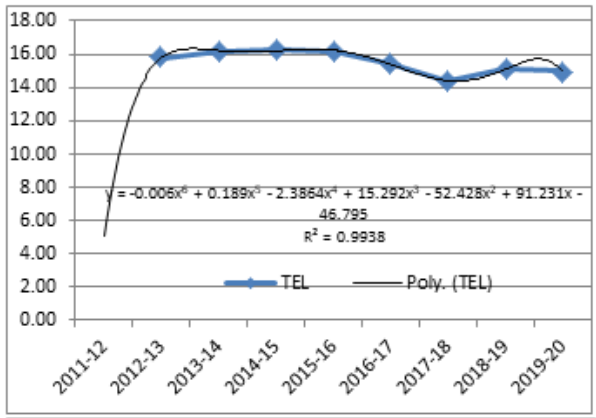

OD
Poly. (OD)
y = -0.0007x⁶ + 0.022x⁵ - 0.2751x⁴ + 1.7115x³ - 5.3837x² + 8.621x + 5.0415
R² = 0.9969

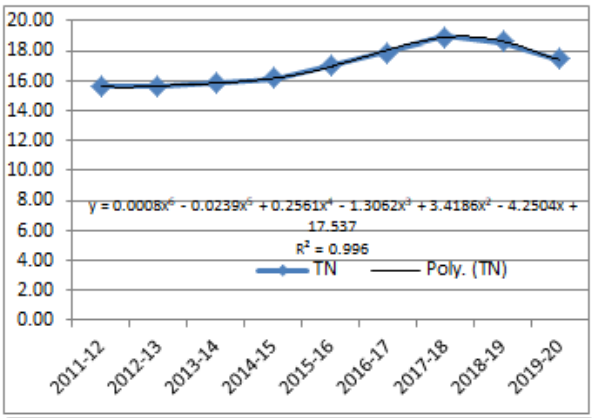

PDC
Poly. (PDC)
y = -0.0021x⁶ + 0.0569x⁵ - 0.5876x⁴ + 2.7997x³ - 5.9717x² + 4.3731x + 12.537
R² = 0.9653

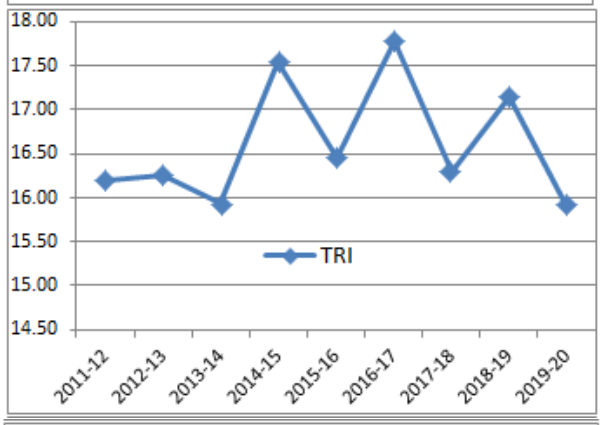

PN
Poly. (PN)
y = -0.002x⁶ + 0.0642x⁵ - 0.7859x⁴ + 4.6392x³ - 13.522x² + 20.174x + 1.638
R² = 0.9893

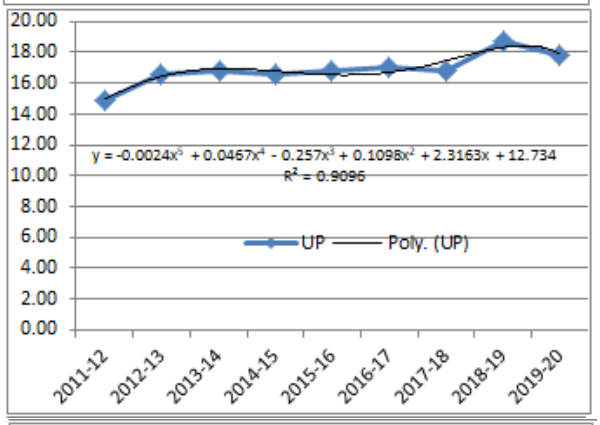

y = -0.0004x⁶ + 0.0109x⁵ - 0.1069x⁴ + 0.5522x³ - 1.7372x² + 3.617x + 9.583
R² = 0.9827
RAJ
Poly. (RAJ)

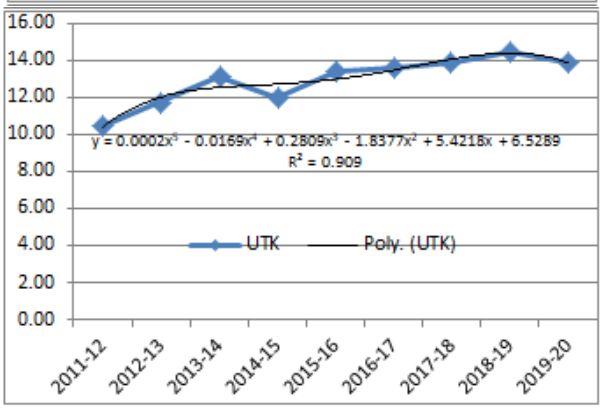

SIK
Poly. (SIK)
y = 0.0031x⁶ - 0.1004x⁵ + 1.259x⁴ - 7.7928x³ + 24.599x² - 36.486x + 23.293
R² = 0.9634


y = -0.006x⁶ + 0.189x⁵ - 2.3864x⁴ + 15.292x³ - 52.428x² + 91.231x - 46.795
R² = 0.9938
TEL
Poly. (TEL)


y = 0.0008x⁶ - 0.0239x⁵ + 0.2561x⁴ - 1.3062x³ + 3.4186x² - 4.2504x + 17.537
R² = 0.996
TN
Poly. (TN)


TRI


y = -0.0024x⁵ + 0.0467x⁴ - 0.257x³ + 0.1098x² + 2.3163x + 12.734
R² = 0.9096
UP
Poly. (UP)


y = 0.0002x⁵ - 0.0169x⁴ + 0.2809x³ - 1.8377x² + 5.4218x + 6.5289
R² = 0.909
UTK
Poly. (UTK)

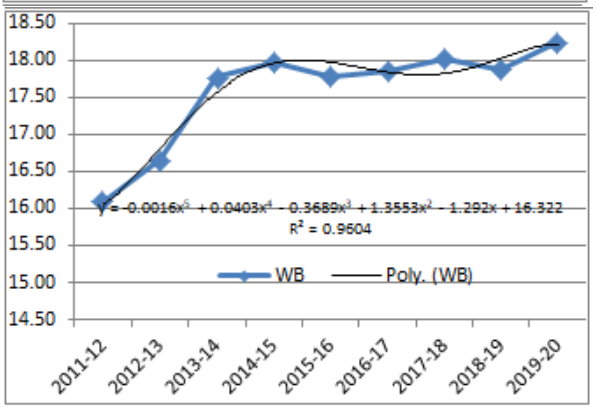

y = -0.0016x⁵ + 0.0403x⁴ - 0.3689x³ + 1.3553x² - 1.292x + 16.322
R² = 0.9604
WB
Poly. (WB)

Table – 2 showing regression of SC enrolment proportion for all the states over last 9 years

STATE	REGRESSION	R^2	SLOPE
ANI	0.000x6 - 0.006x5 + 0.084x4 - 0.502x3 + 1.442x2 - 1.716x + 1.217	0.849	-ve
AP	-0.025x3 + 0.399x2 - 1.504x + 16.24	0.787	+ve
ARP	0.011x4 - 0.217x3 + 1.327x2 - 2.840x + 2.736	0.915	-ve
AS	0.001x5 - 0.043x4 + 0.465x3 - 2.362x2 + 5.724x + 2.658	0.959	+ve
BI	0.002x5 - 0.057x4 + 0.612x3 - 2.844x2 + 5.591x + 6.000	0.962	+ve
CHAN	-0.002x5 + 0.071x4 - 0.749x3 + 3.656x2 - 7.203x + 12.81	0.962	-ve
CHG	0.000x5 - 0.016x4 + 0.139x3 - 0.612x2 + 1.954x + 8.810	0.940	+ve
DD	-0.000x5 + 0.026x4 - 0.395x3 + 2.357x2 - 5.355x + 9.959	0.780	-ve
DEL	-0.002x5 + 0.045x4 - 0.361x3 + 1.115x2 - 0.230x + 8.334	0.996	-ve
DNH	-0.005x5 + 0.132x4 - 1.272x3 + 5.254x2 - 8.139x + 5.502	0.895	-ve
GOA	No suitable regression	--	
GUJ	-0.049x2 + 0.737x + 6.576	0.950	+ve
HAR	-0.004x5 + 0.119x4 - 1.069x3 + 4.255x2 - 7.140x + 17.09	0.927	-ve
HP	-0.001x5 + 0.035x4 - 0.369x3 + 1.982x2 - 4.342x + 17.31	0.974	-ve
IND	-0.000x5 + 0.017x4 - 0.132x3 + 0.429x2 - 0.139x + 12.07	0.991	-ve
JH	-0.003x5 + 0.070x4 - 0.579x3 + 2.022x2 - 2.337x + 7.790	0.955	-ve
JK	-0.001x5 + 0.032x4 - 0.229x3 + 0.465x2 + 0.734x + 2.683	0.942	+ve
KAR	-0.002x5 + 0.056x4 - 0.547x3 + 2.336x2 - 4.002x + 14.12	0.976	-ve
KE	-0.004x4 + 0.093x3 - 0.700x2 + 1.804x + 5.830	0.931	+ve
MA	0.011x4 - 0.262x3 + 1.989x2 - 5.376x + 14.88	0.985	-ve
MAN	0.002x6 - 0.078x5 + 0.924x4 - 5.383x3 + 16.12x2 - 23.31x + 17.95	0.960	-ve
MEG	-0.002x6 + 0.077x5 - 0.803x4 + 3.997x3 - 9.920x2 + 11.56x - 3.743	0.924	+ve
MIZ	-0.000x6 + 0.009x5 - 0.098x4 + 0.491x3 - 1.156x2 + 1.147x + 0.228	0.569	+ve
MP	0.001x6 - 0.037x5 + 0.418x4 - 2.304x3 + 6.810x2 - 9.835x + 15.73	0.995	-ve
NAG	-0.001x6 + 0.032x5 - 0.386x4 + 2.292x3 - 6.977x2 + 10.18x - 3.928	0.959	+ve
OD	-0.000x6 + 0.022x5 - 0.275x4 + 1.711x3 - 5.383x2 + 8.621x + 5.041	0.996	+ve
PDC	-0.002x6 + 0.056x5 - 0.587x4 + 2.799x3 - 5.971x2 + 4.373x + 12.53	0.965	+ve
PN	-0.002x6 + 0.064x5 - 0.785x4 + 4.639x3 - 13.52x2 + 20.17x + 1.638	0.989	+ve
RAJ	-0.000x6 + 0.010x5 - 0.106x4 + 0.552x3 - 1.737x2 + 3.617x + 9.583	0.982	+ve
SIK	0.003x6 - 0.100x5 + 1.259x4 - 7.792x3 + 24.59x2 - 36.48x + 23.29	0.963	-ve
TEL	-0.006x6 + 0.189x5 - 2.386x4 + 15.29x3 - 52.42x2 + 91.23x - 46.79	0.993	+ve
TN	0.000x6 - 0.023x5 + 0.256x4 - 1.306x3 + 3.418x2 - 4.250x + 17.53	0.996	-ve
TRI	No suitable regression	--	
UP	-0.002x5 + 0.046x4 - 0.257x3 + 0.109x2 + 2.316x + 12.73	0.909	+ve
UTK	0.000x5 - 0.016x4 + 0.280x3 - 1.837x2 + 5.421x + 6.528	0.909	+ve
WB	-0.001x5 + 0.040x4 - 0.368x3 + 1.355x2 - 1.292x + 16.32	0.960	-ve

It is to state that regression of SC enrolment proportion are mostly polynomial with high R^2. The regression can not be done for the states Tripura & Goa due to very low R^2. The slope are negative (-ve) for the states Andaman & Nicobar Island, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Manipur, Maharastra, Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. In India, the slope is also negative. The average proportion in India is 13.71%. Average of all states is 9.76 with maximum as 14.89, minimum as 12.14 and sd as 0.823.

Table - 3 showing the descriptive statistics of ST enrolment proportions for all states in India over last 9 years

STATE	Mean	SD	MAX	MIN
ANI	3.70	0.8	4.73	2.48
AP	4.38	0.5	5.65	3.63
ARP	77.16	8	86.1	57.75
AS	15.18	1.1	16.4	13.54
BI	1.35	0.2	1.75	1.06
CHAN	1.70	0.1	1.88	1.56
CHG	17.17	1.7	18.5	13.22
DD	11.14	1.7	14.4	9.29
DEL	1.66	0.1	1.89	1.50
DNH	22.98	5.4	30.5	12.46
GOA	7.13	1.1	8.44	5.22
GUJ	8.84	0.9	10.4	7.38
HAR	0.24	0.1	0.31	0.11
HP	5.31	0.6	5.93	4.51
JH	17.04	1.17	18.44	14.61
JK	4.72	1.07	6.31	3.35
KAR	4.46	0.24	4.83	4.03
KE	0.92	0.07	1.01	0.82
INDIA	4.97	0.42	5.60	4.38

STATE	Mean	SD	MAX	MIN
LKD	53.15	26.86	100.00	25.96
MA	4.20	0.33	4.55	3.58
MAN	32.15	2.34	35.27	27.54
MEG	70.83	4.63	78.25	60.99
MIZ	93.25	5.64	96.58	77.57
MP	8.49	1.48	10.46	6.03
NAG	79.66	6.59	88.20	67.61
OD	10.61	1.77	13.20	8.31
PDC	1.40	0.22	1.85	0.99
PN	0.50	0.14	0.65	0.27
RAJ	10.26	1.04	11.80	8.67
SIK	23.32	4.27	30.46	14.01
TEL	7.91	0.39	8.45	7.39
TN	0.85	0.07	0.95	0.75
TRI	20.31	2.20	23.73	16.87
UP	0.68	0.07	0.85	0.60
UTK	3.74	0.32	4.21	3.09
WB	3.18	0.16	3.37	2.86

Average is maximum in Mizoram, Nagaland & Arunachal Pradesh. Standard deviation is less in Bihar, Chandigarh, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh and it is maximum in Lakshadweep. Maximum ST enrolment is maximum in Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh. Minimum ST enrolment is maximum in Mizoram, Megalaya, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh. ST enrolment is more than 7% in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Daman & Diu, Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Megalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Telangana and Tripura. India average is 4.97 which is below 7% (threshold level).

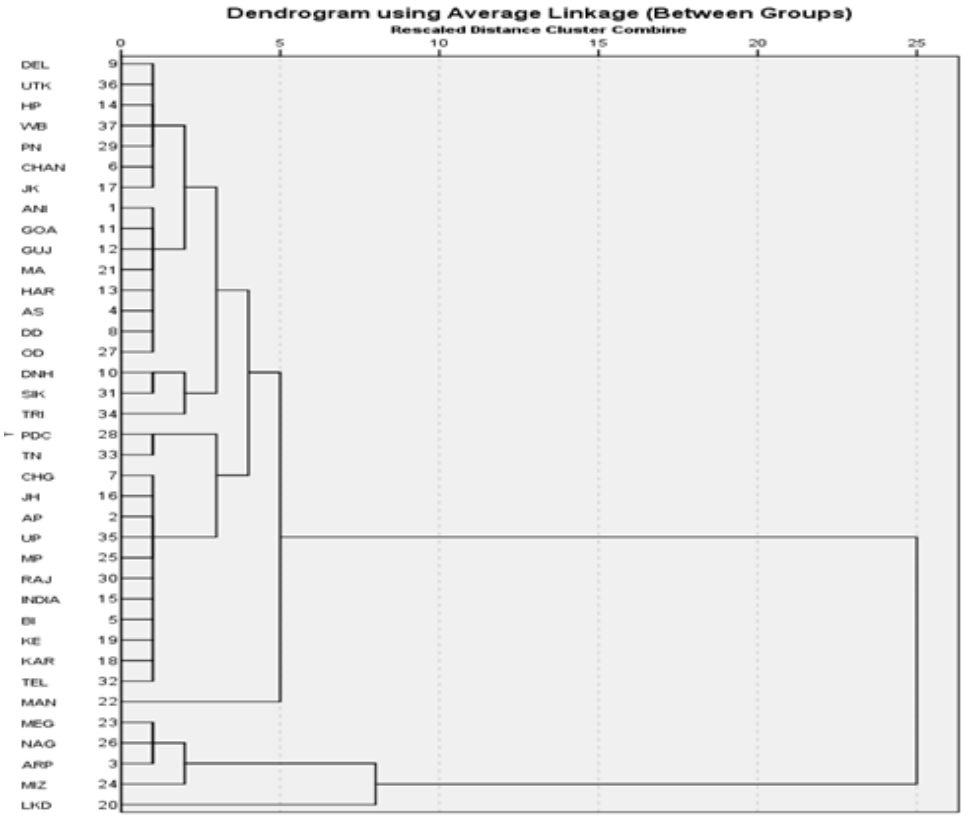
Table - 4 showing the descriptive statistics of OBC enrolments for all states in India over last 9 years

STATE	Mean	SD	MAX	MIN
ANI	18.57	5.82	26.75	9.11
AP	40.23	2.51	44.26	36.01
ARP	2.82	0.41	3.41	2.36
AS	26.10	1.93	28.15	21.05
BI	40.98	3.21	46.30	35.13
CHAN	4.30	0.98	5.90	3.06
CHG	39.26	3.71	43.71	32.29
DD	24.19	7.67	33.47	13.34
DEL	11.75	1.78	14.40	8.62
DNH	8.68	2.16	11.01	4.49
GOA	16.01	1.52	17.83	13.20
GUJ	28.06	2.11	31.49	24.73
HAR	22.52	1.08	24.33	20.80
HP	12.04	1.39	13.74	10.22
JH	33.26	5.58	39.66	22.23
JK	6.35	0.37	6.77	5.68
KAR	45.65	3.61	50.36	38.39
KE	37.54	3.48	42.20	31.74
INDIA	33.62	2.07	36.43	30.06

STATE	Mean	SD	MAX	MIN
LKD	4.29	8.04	19.76	0.00
MA	27.76	2.08	29.78	23.24
MAN	32.72	1.63	35.28	30.12
MEG	2.55	1.03	4.45	1.50
MIZ	1.24	0.27	1.65	0.88
MP	34.97	4.79	40.03	26.39
NAG	1.65	0.20	1.87	1.27
OD	20.25	1.37	21.85	17.04
PDC	57.86	2.69	60.70	51.66
PN	9.59	2.18	12.91	5.60
RAJ	38.02	2.75	41.27	32.37
SIK	19.56	3.70	24.19	11.99
TEL	44.03	1.16	45.70	42.01
TN	57.87	2.41	62.12	55.62
TRI	16.00	1.08	17.39	13.85
UP	37.08	1.82	40.53	34.22
UTK	14.08	2.74	17.54	9.42
WB	10.73	3.82	15.56	5.15

Average OBC enrolment is maximum in Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Puducherry, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh & Uttar Pradesh. Standard deviation is less in Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and more in Andaman & Nicobar Island, Daman & Diu & Lakshadweep. Maximum OBC enrolment is maximum in Puducherry, Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Telengana, Tamil Nadu & Uttar Pradesh. Minimum OBC enrolment is maximum in Tamil Nadu, Telengana, Karnataka, Bihar& Andhra Pradesh. Average OBC enrolment is more than 17% in Andaman & Nicobar Island, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Daman & Diu, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka. Kerala, Maharastra, Manipur, Megalaya, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Telangana, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. India average is 33.62% which is far more than 17%.

Figure – 2 showing dendogram for all the states



The cluster analysis shows that Megalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram & Lakshadweep have more and dominant proportion of SC, ST & OBC enrolment in the country and alike.

4. REMARKS

The category-wise enrolment and its percentage with respect to total enrolment have been calculated. It has been calculated for all 3 category SC, ST and OBC and for all the states and union territories. The regression of SC enrolment proportion are mostly polynomial with high R2. The slope are negative (-ve) for the states Andaman & Nicobar Island, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Manipur, Maharastra, Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. In India, the slope is also negative. ST enrolment is more than 7% in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Daman & Diu, Dadar& Nagar Haveli, Goa, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Megalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Telangana and Tripura. Average OBC enrolment is more than 17% in Andaman & Nicobar Island, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Daman & Diu, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka. Kerala, Maharastra, Manipur, Megalaya, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Telangana, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. India average is 33.62% which is far more than 17%. Megalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram & Lakshadweep have

more and dominant proportion of SC, ST & OBC enrolment in the country. The other characteristics like category-wise staff and teachers may also be analysed further.

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