

Status of PWD in Higher Education - Aishe Data Analysis

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Abstract: *There is a specific scheme in respect of Higher Education for Persons with Special Needs (HEPSN). This HEPSN scheme has three components, namely, (i) Establishment of Enabling Units for differently-abled persons, (ii) Providing access to differently-abled persons. (iii) Third deals with providing special equipment to augment educational services for differently-abled persons. The data of enrolment on PWD have been considered from AISHE. The relative changes and relative position of states with respect to PWD enrolment in higher education along with gender status have been studied.*

Keywords: change in enrolment, gender ratio, ranking

1. Introduction

The reservation policy is different in different states in India, the enrolment should vary widely from states to states in different categories. Enrolment models for the category SC have been established and comparative idea has been tried out with ST & OBC enrolments (Ghara 2020).

Disabled Rights Group and Ors. Vs. Union of India (UOI) and Ors., MANU/SC/1605/2017, three issues are raised in this petition, for the benefit of persons suffering from 'disability' as per the definition contained in the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation Act) 1995 (referred as the 'Disabilities Act, 1995') which now stands repealed and is replaced by the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (referred as the 'Disabilities Act, 2016'). The first issue related to the non-implementation of 3% reservation of seats in educational institutions as provided in Section 39 of the Disabilities Act, 1995 and Section 32 of the Disabilities Act, 2016. Second equally important issue raised which is intimately connected with the first issue, is to provide proper access to orthopaedic disabled persons so that they are able to freely move in the educational institution and access the facilities. Third issue pertains to pedagogy i.e. making adequate provisions and facilities of teaching for disabled persons, depending upon the nature of their disability, to enable them to undertake their studies effectively.

The NSO, a wing of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, has conducted a Survey of Persons with Disabilities during July 2018 to December 2018 as a part of 76th round of National Sample Survey (NSS). Disabled Population in India as per census 2011– In India out of the 121 Cr population, 2.68 Cr persons are disabled which is 2.21% of the total population. Among the disabled population 56% (1.5 Cr) are males and 44% (1.18 Cr) are females. In the total population, the male and female population are 51% and 49% respectively. Majority (69%) of the disabled population resided in rural areas (1.86 Cr disabled persons in rural areas and 0.81 Cr in urban areas). In the case of total population also, 69% are from rural areas while the remaining 31% resided in urban areas.

All Government educational institutions and other educational institutions receiving aid from the Government, shall reserve not less than three per cent seat for persons with disabilities. Disabilities Act, 2016 makes more exhaustive provisions in so far as providing of educational facilities to the persons with disabilities is concerned. All Government institutions of higher education and other higher education institutions receiving aid from the Government shall reserve not less than five per cent seats for persons with benchmark disabilities. The persons with benchmark disabilities shall be given an upper age relaxation of five years for admission in institutions of higher education. Section 2(r) "person with benchmark disability" means a person with not less than forty per cent of a specified disability where specified disability has not been defined in measurable terms. Various theories on different models of disability have emerged, namely, the Social Model of Disability, the Medical Model of Disability, the Rights Base Model of Disability, the Model of Ethical and Philosophical Status, the Economic Model of Disability etc. Social Model of disability views disability as a social construct and emphasizes society's shortcomings, stigmatization and discrimination in its reaction to persons with disability. It distinguishes between functional impairments (disability) both of a physical and psychological nature, and the loss of equal participation in social processes that only arises through interaction with the social setting (handicap). These developments have contributed to a new (WHO) model, which bears in mind social as well as functional and individual factors in its classification of health and health-related areas. Proper facilities need to be provided to differently-abled persons while having higher education. There is a specific scheme in respect of Higher Education for Persons with Special Needs (HEPSN). This HEPSN scheme has three components, namely, (i) Establishment of Enabling Units for differently-abled persons, (ii) Providing access to differently-abled persons. (iii) Third deals with providing special equipment to augment educational services for differently-abled persons.

The guidelines as making adequate infrastructure for providing proper access and also teaching facilities (Pedagogy) for differently-abled persons are barrier-free

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campus environment, on Campus Accommodation Priority assignment of on-campus/college hostel accommodation, suitable/ adaptive classroom, science laboratories, library facilities, prdagogy, administration access, sports/leisure facilities, etc.

2. Data

All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) has been taken as main source of data. The following variables are being used for analysing the higher education enrolment in PWD considering AISHE survey data for the years 2011-2012 to 2019-2020. The reports were available from the portal www.aishe.gov.in. The reports are considered and the following variables are being considered for analysis – Number of Institutes as per AISHE 20xx-yy, Number of total students enrolled as per AISHE 20xx-yy, Number of students enrolled in PWD category as per AISHE 20xx-yy, Number of female enrollment in PWD category as per AISHE 20xx-yy. 32 states of India have been considered here due to the reason of availability of reliable data in the sources. The states considered are – Andaman & Nicobar Island(AN), Andhra Pradesh (AP), Arunachal Pradesh (ARP), Assam (AS), Bihar (BI), Chhattisgarh (CHG), Delhi (DEL), Goa (GOA), Gujarat (GUJ), Haryana (HAR), Himachal Pradesh (HP), Jammu and Kashmir (JK), Jharkhand (JH), Karnataka(KA), Kerala(KE), Maharashtra(MA), Manipur (MAN), Megalaya (MEG), Mizoram (MIZ), Madhya Pradesh (MP), Nagaland (NAG), Odisha (OD), Puducherry (PUD), Punjab (PN), Rajasthan (RAJ), Tamil Nadu (TN), Telangana (TEL), Tripura (TRI), Uttar Pradesh (UP), Uttarakhand (UTK) and West Bengal(WB).

3. Results

Define EN_i = PWD toael enrolment for the year i; i= 2011-12(2011 or 11), 2012-13(2012 or 12), ... 2019-20(2019 or 19). It is based ob published or portal data on www.aishe.gov.in

CH_j = rate of change in PWD total enrolment for the year j with respect to 2011
 = (EN_j – EN₁₁)/EN₁₁ ; j= 12, 13, ... , 19.

Table 1: Showing the change in PWD enrolment

STATE	CH12	CH13	CH14	CH15	CH16	CH17	CH18	CH19
AN	0.50	5.67	2.30	-0.70	0.00	0.25	0.48	0.68
AP	-0.30	-0.13	1.18	0.05	0.09	0.47	-0.30	0.18
ARP	-0.22	0.06	0.09	0.81	-0.43	0.00	-0.32	-0.46
AS	0.77	0.21	-0.04	0.32	-0.15	0.28	-0.05	-0.20
BI	0.29	0.72	-0.20	0.25	-0.09	0.01	1.48	-0.55
CHG	-0.36	-0.06	0.54	-0.02	0.44	-0.37	0.56	-0.26
DEL	0.16	0.27	0.17	0.06	0.04	2.98	-0.70	-0.05
GOA	1.64	0.17	0.44	-0.08	0.09	0.22	0.15	-0.14
GUJ	-0.07	-0.07	0.21	-0.17	0.78	-0.36	-0.05	0.34
HAR	0.12	-0.18	-0.12	0.02	1.45	0.01	0.09	-0.46
HP	-0.27	0.13	-0.21	1.04	-0.05	-0.49	0.07	0.18
IND	0.46	-0.33	0.38	0.16	-0.09	2.64	-0.69	0.10
JH	1.35	-0.38	0.01	0.27	-0.03	0.32	-0.15	0.80
JK	0.73	0.59	0.15	-0.42	0.80	-0.47	4.01	-0.76
KA	0.01	-0.23	0.23	0.23	-0.12	-0.04	0.21	0.03
KE	0.12	-0.02	0.66	0.08	-0.23	0.09	0.27	-0.02
MA	0.55	-0.10	0.29	0.20	0.16	0.17	0.04	-0.02
MAN	0.31	0.61	-0.33	-0.22	0.53	-0.28	0.50	0.30
MEG	4.88	-0.46	0.04	-0.15	0.09	0.29	3.49	0.29
MIZ	0.44	-0.08	-0.08	-0.27	0.88	0.87	-0.07	-0.12
MP	0.81	-0.72	0.57	0.05	0.04	-0.27	0.34	-0.39
NAG	0.00	-0.30	1.14	-0.20	1.08	-0.48	0.85	0.38
OD	1.79	0.18	-0.20	0.21	0.16	0.06	0.23	0.08
PN	8.75	-0.79	-0.33	0.57	-0.27	-0.04	0.48	-0.30
PUD	0.46	-0.22	0.58	-0.07	0.17	0.05	0.19	0.18
RAJ	-0.14	0.35	0.09	0.29	0.08	0.95	-0.11	1.23
TEL	-0.32	0.20	0.04	0.19	0.19	-0.14	0.03	0.15
TN	0.24	-0.07	-0.25	0.14	0.02	0.09	0.75	0.07
TRI	-0.04	0.33	-0.11	0.18	0.63	-0.23	0.41	0.59
UP	0.89	-0.64	1.75	0.26	-0.37	-0.23	-0.22	0.42
UTK	-0.31	1.81	-0.04	-0.13	1.01	-0.48	3.70	1.25
WB	0.26	-0.26	0.02	-0.10	0.05	0.42	-0.16	-0.06

It is observed that in 2012-13, the changes are negative for the states CHG, TEL, UTK, AP, HP, ARP, RAJ, GUJ, TRI and maximum is for the state PN; in 2013-14, the changes are negative for the states PN, MP, UP, MEG, JH, NAG, WB, KA, PUD, HAR, AP, MA, MIZ, GUJ, TN, CHG, KE and maximum is for the state AN; in 2014-15, the changes are negative for PN, MAN, TN, HP, OD, BI, HAR, TRI, MIZ, AS, UTK and maximum is for AN; in 2015-16, the changes are negative for AN, JK, MIZ, MAN, NAG, GUJ, MEG, UTK, WB, GOA, PUD, CHG and maximum is for HP; in 2016-17, the changes are negative for ARP, UP, PN, KE, AS, KA, BI, HP, JH and maximum is for HAR; in 2017-18, the changes are negative for HP, UTK, NAG, JK, CHG, GUJ, MAN, MP, UP, TRI, TEL, PN, KA and maximum is for DEL; in 2018-19, the changes are negative for DLE, ARP, AP, UP, WB, JH, RAJ, MIZ, GUJ, AS and maximum is for JK; in 2019-20, the changes are negative for JK, BI, ARP, HAR, MP, PN, CHG, AS, GOA, MIZ, WB, DEL, MA, KE and maximum is for UTK.

Table 2: Showing the percentage of PWD enrolment

STATE	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
AN	0.173	0.217	0.414	1.125	0.315	0.309	0.378	0.496	1.028
AP	0.116	0.077	0.064	0.114	0.116	0.121	0.208	0.133	0.140
ARP	0.166	0.123	0.095	0.087	0.189	0.082	0.087	0.058	0.025
AS	0.080	0.107	0.101	0.103	0.130	0.100	0.131	0.116	0.109
BI	0.124	0.126	0.175	0.129	0.156	0.167	0.144	0.337	0.151
CHG	0.174	0.094	0.079	0.114	0.108	0.145	0.079	0.121	0.090
DEL	0.252	0.284	0.327	0.372	0.373	0.387	1.478	0.433	0.399
GOA	0.032	0.073	0.079	0.105	0.102	0.104	0.118	0.126	0.112

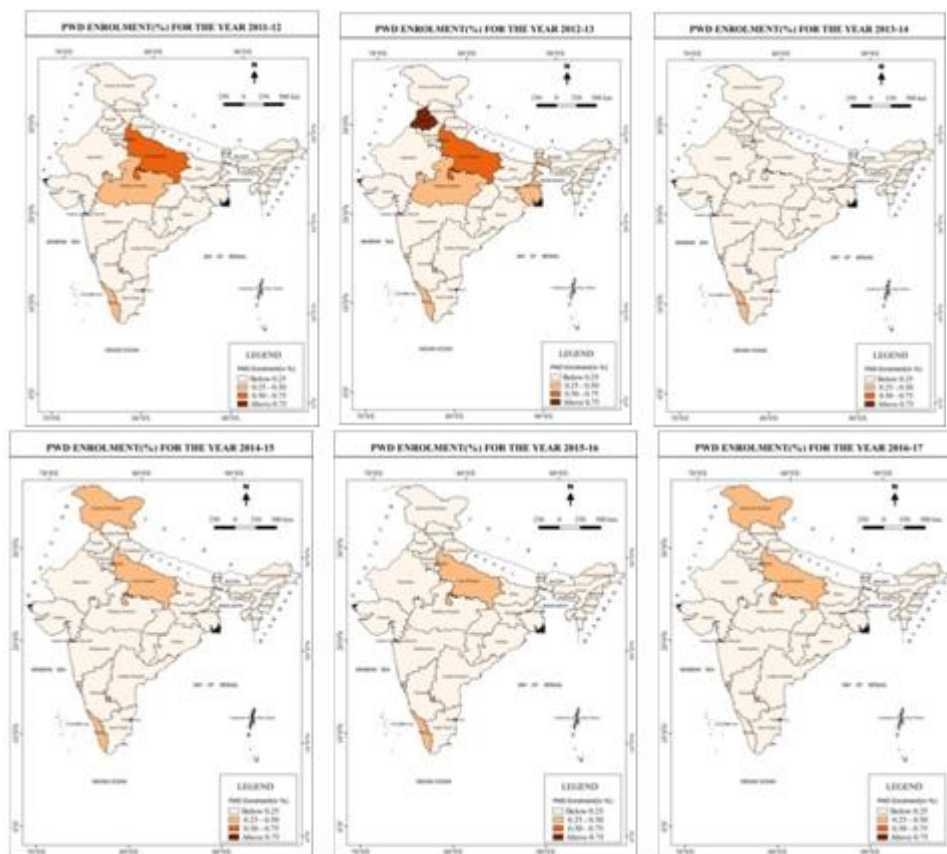
GUJ	0.157	0.132	0.116	0.135	0.107	0.195	0.126	0.118	0.152
HAR	0.115	0.113	0.085	0.070	0.070	0.141	13.290	0.149	0.078
HP	0.246	0.176	0.173	0.127	0.250	0.213	0.105	0.109	0.128
IND	0.211	0.262	0.156	0.190	0.218	0.196	0.705	0.216	0.229
JH	0.124	0.192	0.096	0.085	0.104	0.085	0.114	0.087	0.143
JK	0.106	0.154	0.223	0.254	0.154	0.266	0.132	0.599	0.145
KA	0.198	0.190	0.150	0.179	0.224	0.199	0.188	0.213	0.198
KE	0.275	0.303	0.268	0.349	0.346	0.248	0.258	0.324	0.316
MA	0.107	0.137	0.104	0.143	0.149	0.165	0.186	0.188	0.182
MAN	0.091	0.105	0.136	0.114	0.088	0.135	0.100	0.117	0.135
MEG	0.047	0.200	0.107	0.086	0.067	0.068	0.090	0.394	0.451
MIZ	0.035	0.044	0.039	0.036	0.025	0.047	0.095	0.079	0.069
MP	0.316	0.472	0.109	0.165	0.179	0.183	0.126	0.166	0.098
NAG	0.025	0.027	0.021	0.038	0.034	0.061	0.030	0.053	0.076
OD	0.123	0.187	0.172	0.127	0.139	0.152	0.162	0.195	0.210
PN	0.123	0.759	0.121	0.068	0.110	0.076	0.083	0.123	0.085
PUD	0.303	0.243	0.170	0.265	0.256	0.290	0.287	0.354	0.369
RAJ	0.169	0.138	0.153	0.118	0.138	0.147	0.273	0.232	0.471
TEL	0.245	0.170	0.166	0.141	0.186	0.228	0.196	0.192	0.239
TN	0.172	0.206	0.190	0.138	0.163	0.159	0.170	0.299	0.310
TRI	0.172	0.146	0.181	0.146	0.172	0.249	0.186	0.273	0.417
UP	0.513	0.620	0.191	0.356	0.478	0.316	0.270	0.202	0.273
UTK	0.087	0.053	0.145	0.112	0.099	0.197	0.091	0.399	0.890
WB	0.241	0.274	0.190	0.181	0.160	0.161	0.225	0.183	0.166

The percentage of PWD enrolment is the ratio of total PWD enrolment to the total enrolment multiplied. It is expected to be near 5% as per 2016 Act. However, Table below showing

average, minimum and maximum percentage indicates that the percentage is really very low in all states over 2011-12 to 2019-20.

Table 3: Showing the average, maximum and minimum percentage of PWD enrolment

Year--	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Average	0.165	0.198	0.150	0.180	0.167	0.174	0.626	0.222	0.247
Minimum	0.025	0.027	0.021	0.036	0.025	0.047	0.030	0.053	0.025
Maximum	0.513	0.759	0.414	1.125	0.478	0.387	13.290	0.599	1.028



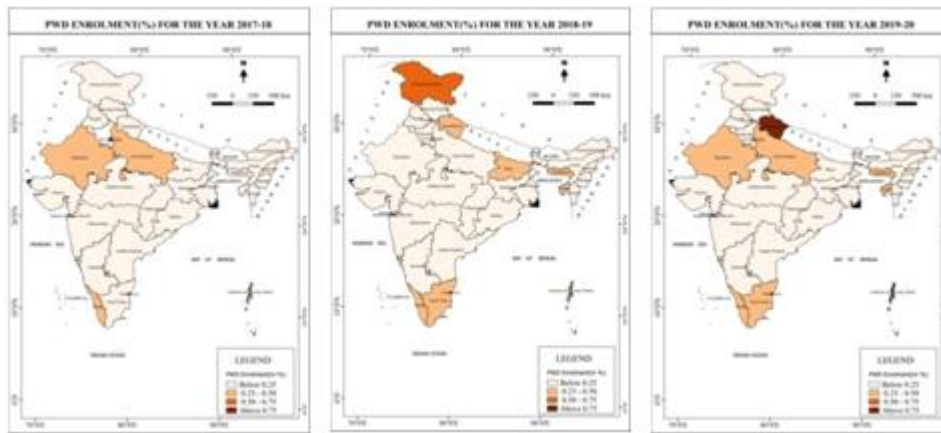


Figure 1: Showing PWD enrolment % in higher education during 2011-12 to 2019-20

PWD enrolment percentages has been mapped in 4 grade scaling 0 to 0.25(A), 0.25 to 0.50(B), 0.50 to 0.75(C) and 0.75 above (D) for all the years 2011 to 2019. In 2011-12, MP & KE are in B, UP in C, all others in A; in 2012-13, MP, WB & KE are in B, UP in C, PN in D and all others in A; in 2013-14, KE in B and all others in A; in 2014-15, JK, UP & KE are in B and all others in A; in 2015-16, UP & KE are in B and all others in A; in 2016-17, JK & UP are in B and all others in A; in 2017-18, RAJ, UP & KE are in B and all others in A; in 2018-19, UTK, BI, KE, TN, MEG & TRI are in B, JK in C and all others in A; in 2019-20, RAJ, UP, MEG, TRI, TN & KE are in B, UTK in D and all others in A.

Gender ratio (GR) is the ratio of female PWD enrolment to male PWD enrolment of the state. Ideally, it should be near 1. In most of the states, it is below the expected level. In some states like KE, UP, it almost near 1 for the period 2011 to 2019.

Table 4: Showing the percentage of PWD gender ratio

State	GR11	GR12	GR13	GR14	GR15	GR16	GR17	GR18	GR19
AN	0.00	0.50	0.43	1.44	0.54	0.43	0.67	0.85	2.44
AP	0.70	0.59	0.54	0.64	0.65	0.69	0.76	0.57	0.59
ARP	0.28	0.14	0.17	0.19	0.49	0.23	0.52	0.44	0.56
AS	0.53	0.77	0.44	0.56	0.62	0.63	0.56	0.43	0.49
BI	0.37	0.73	0.36	0.35	0.49	0.39	0.37	0.58	0.41
CHG	0.41	0.47	0.52	0.42	0.46	0.50	0.60	1.03	0.48
DEL	0.40	0.42	0.46	0.54	0.53	0.50	0.92	0.52	0.59

GOA	1.75	0.53	1.27	0.58	0.45	0.96	0.71	0.50	0.79
GUJ	0.65	0.56	0.52	0.51	0.53	0.50	0.69	0.54	0.94
HAR	0.45	0.36	0.37	0.46	0.67	0.91	3.59	1.65	0.43
HP	0.29	1.59	0.67	0.44	1.15	0.32	0.36	0.37	0.50
IND	0.77	0.81	0.58	0.84	0.88	0.71	2.08	0.75	0.96
JH	0.51	0.87	0.49	0.60	0.47	0.54	0.50	0.39	0.50
JK	1.10	0.67	0.89	0.63	0.73	1.48	0.63	2.53	0.80
KA	0.60	0.45	0.57	0.72	0.80	0.61	0.73	0.84	0.91
KE	0.64	0.69	0.62	1.10	1.28	0.95	0.97	0.95	0.87
MA	0.59	1.11	0.69	0.68	0.78	0.55	0.56	0.80	0.65
MAN	0.82	0.98	0.56	0.82	1.52	0.51	0.51	0.59	0.91
MEG	0.60	1.14	0.59	0.71	0.45	0.44	0.80	1.72	0.79
MIZ	0.13	0.63	0.71	0.57	0.60	0.88	1.00	1.17	0.53
MP	0.43	0.48	0.62	0.64	0.62	0.86	0.73	1.00	0.71
NAG	0.43	1.00	0.17	1.50	0.09	0.92	0.86	1.67	0.94
OD	0.61	0.48	0.64	0.59	0.68	0.54	0.62	0.70	0.54
PN	0.65	0.47	1.14	0.67	0.93	0.44	0.61	0.84	0.75
PUD	0.30	0.53	0.64	0.84	0.51	0.58	0.68	0.60	1.18
RAJ	0.38	0.35	1.25	0.83	0.90	0.36	0.97	0.67	1.97
TEL	0.63	0.37	0.38	0.45	0.72	0.56	0.65	0.70	0.98
TN	1.16	1.14	0.74	0.77	0.67	0.74	0.73	0.73	2.15
TRI	0.35	0.61	0.31	0.24	0.17	0.22	0.29	0.37	0.24
UP	1.63	1.41	0.55	1.53	1.35	1.21	1.07	0.72	0.96
UTK	0.37	0.47	0.36	0.31	0.28	0.49	0.31	1.10	1.10
WB	0.45	0.48	0.44	0.37	0.45	0.45	0.74	0.55	0.49

Table below showing average, minimum and maximum percentage indicates that the percentage is really very low in all states over 2011-12 to 2019-20.

Table 5: Showing the average, maximum and minimum percentage of PWD enrolment

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Average	0.587	0.677	0.584	0.668	0.664	0.625	0.765	0.843	0.845
Minimum	0.000	0.140	0.170	0.190	0.090	0.220	0.290	0.370	0.240
Maximum	1.750	1.590	1.270	1.530	1.520	1.480	3.590	2.530	2.440

4. Remarks

The status of PWD enrolment in higher education has been studied. It is very low almost in all states. Gender ratio is nearly 1 only in Kerala and Uttar Pradesh. It may be due to lack of awareness in social sectors and it may be due to lack of extending benefits to PWD people in proper manner. State specific study may be initiated by regional governments.

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