

SUSTAINABILITY THROUGH EMPLOYMENT GENERATION, EQUALITY AND INCLUSIVE HIGHER EDUCATION IN UTTAR PRADESH SINCE 2000

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Abstract: The situation of marginalized and underprivileged was dismal in Uttar Pradesh in Terms of education and employment before 1991. A drastic, radical change in the powerful Bahujan politics has bestowed an influential Dalit woman as the chief minister of Uttar Pradesh, one of India's largest and most populous states. According to a Technical Report of the National Commission, the population of Uttar Pradesh was projected to be 241,265,000, or 241.27 million, or 24.13 crore, as of July 1, 2025 (Commission, 2025). We can now even place Uttar Pradesh after the fifth populous country in the world in terms of Population. Uttar Pradesh is home to 85% SC, STs and OBCs, and in terms of the Scheduled Caste population, it is included in the top three leading states in India. The Iron Lady got a chance to change the socio-economic conditions of marginalized in the country, as a large population of marginalized lives in Uttar Pradesh. She had been using her vision and power in the transformation and socio-economic development of Uttar Pradesh in a multidimensional manner. Her administrative skills, teaching experience, legal knowledge and long-term planning were highly regarded by many bureaucrats and politicians worldwide. She had been included in the Forbes 500 list as the most powerful woman in the world in 2008. Yes, she is known as Behan Mayawati ji. Her vision was focused on uplifting the lives of marginalized and poor; therefore, she was underway to improve wages, higher education, recruitment conditions and employment situation largely in the primary and secondary sectors. The works covered Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1,3,4, 8, 9 and 10. This study uses secondary data and reports, documents from national and international bodies, and government databases from 2000 onwards. Decent employment, Equal access to resources and Quality Education are the rights of every citizen. Generating sufficient employment and developing a quality higher education framework is a joint responsibility of both the central and state governments. Reduction in inequality is a chief goal in the most populated countries, as income gaps and socio-economic inequality are widening. An overview of the status of marginalized people in employment, education and the economy in Uttar Pradesh after 2000 is presented in this study.

Key Words: Economic Growth, Gig Economy, Skilled Labour, Economic Indicators, Gross Enrolment Ratio

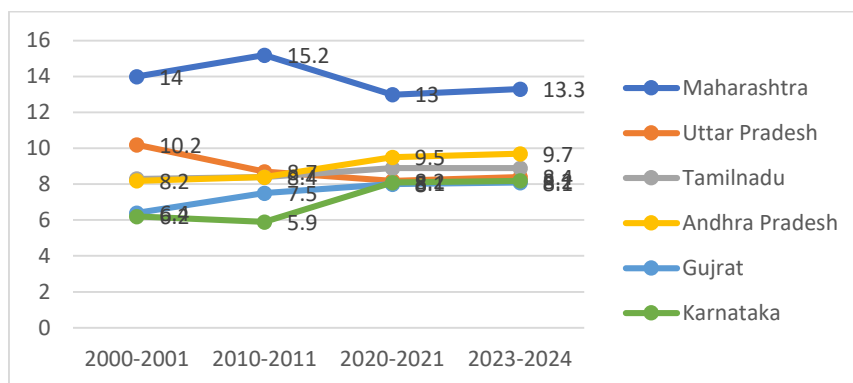
Introduction: Since 1992, the economic growth of Uttar Pradesh had been significantly accelerated from 3.5 to 6, and the average observed during 2001 to 2011 was the highest. Interestingly, when we compare the top six states in terms of their contribution to the National GDP, Uttar Pradesh is shifted from second position to fourth position from 2000 to 2024. During the tenure of Mayawati ji, Uttar Pradesh achieved many landmarks. According to the All India Survey of Higher Education (AISHE) in 2013-14 there was the maximum number of universities, educational institutes and enrolments in Uttar Pradesh. Many new Special Economic Zones (SEZs) were set up during her administration to generate employment for the educated, skilled and semi-skilled youth. Noida emerged as a hub of several business firms. In 2005, there were only 12 SEZs in Uttar Pradesh. During 2009-2010, the export income of Noida was the highest in the state. Moreover, in the case of government jobs record recruitment of teachers in schools was done in the state. The biggest backlog recruitment drive in India for the Scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribes was scheduled by the Uttar Pradesh Government at that time. State income was highest in 2011-12, and has decreased in 2021-22. First Differently Abled University in Asia, the first Farsi-urdu University in India, six new Universities, seven new medical colleges, six new engineering colleges, 200 degree colleges, 500 high schools, 1212 higher secondary

schools and 100 girls' schools were set up during her tenure. Despite all such efforts, the mainstream media never highlighted the progress of Uttar Pradesh during her tenure. None of the states can improve without education, employment and inclusive sustainable growth. It is not an easy task to manage the administration of India's largest states, which is almost equal to the fifth-largest nation in the world. In this study, secondary data related to the economy, employment and higher education is analysed, tabulated and presented.

Methodology: The study is based on secondary data collected from government websites, national and international reports, and databases available in the public domain. The data is collected, processed, tabulated, organised and presented for this study, and due credit is given in case it is reproduced.

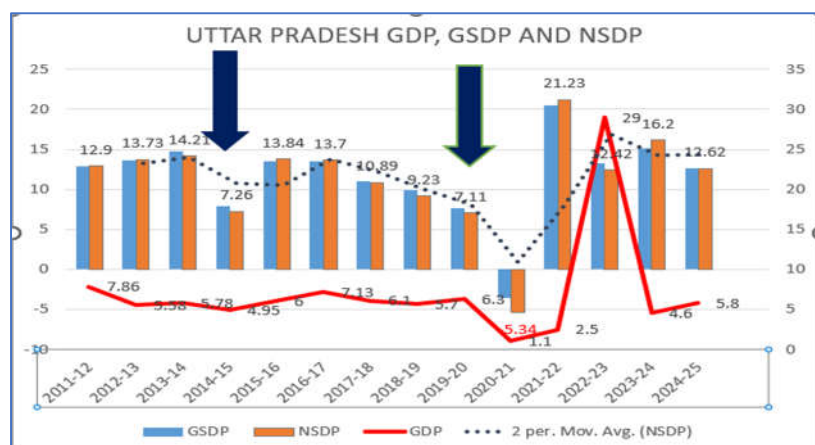
Analysis and Findings: Uttar Pradesh is one of the biggest states in terms of collection of income taxes, corporation taxes, service taxes and GST in India since 2010. Agriculture is the biggest sector that employs the maximum number of people in the state. Around 56% male migrants from Uttar Pradesh migrate for jobs, livelihood, employment or business. Despite the highest collection of taxes and revenues, the education and employment equality have dropped in recent years. The study will present a better picture of economic status, employment situation, higher education and inclusivity in Uttar Pradesh.

Top Five States' Share of National GDP (2000-2024)



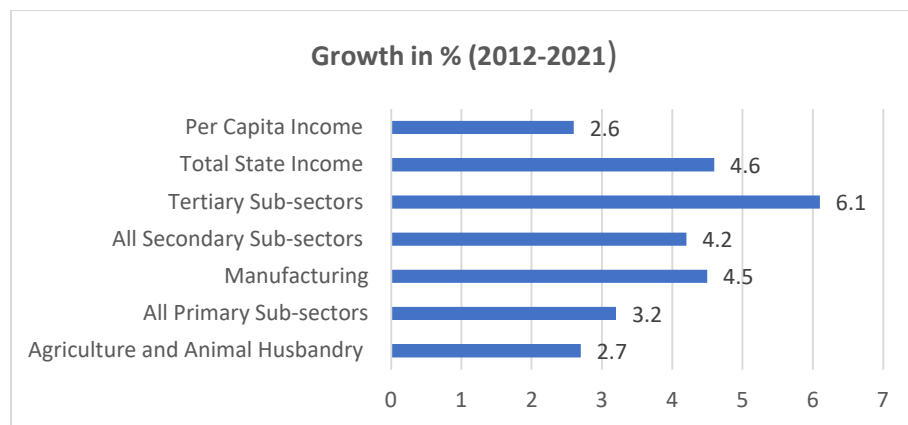
On one side, Uttar Pradesh is no longer among the top states contributing to the National Per Capita Income. The annual spending on the welfare of SC and ST was reduced by 19% last year in the state. On the other side, mainstream media is boasting about equality, higher education and employment.

Uttar Pradesh GDP Trends



If we observe the last fifteen years' economic parameters, the trends were quite impressive between 2010 to 2017, but later an instability arose. In 2021, it was observed that 35.9 per cent of people from Uttar Pradesh migrated to other places for employment-related reasons. Naturally, during election years, the trends may differ, but the moving average can still be calculated to better understand the situation with the help of GDP or other economic measures (See Arrow). Moreover, the global pandemic was another reason for negative trends in 2020-2021. Low rate of labour participation in work is a serious indication in Uttar Pradesh, and female participation is even lower than in many big states like Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. Further, the participation has been rapidly decreasing since 2018. The Annual Income Growth Rate in different industrial sectors is discussed below.

The Annual Income Growth Rate (Industry-wise)



According to the ILO report, the Indian Labour market is volatile, with around 90 per cent of informally employed workers. Expansion of the Gig economy was slow before the pandemic, but now it is rapidly expanding. Between 2000 to 2019, the employment in the Indian economy's production structure moved directly from agriculture to services-led growth without substantial expansion in the share of manufacturing. Moreover, the informal job market is not stable in the long run, but till 2016, regular jobs were increasing.

According to a report named "Prisoners on Wheels" was published in 2024 India's Gigification is attributed to the increasing availability of cheap and affordable low-skilled workers, and approximately 66% of the gig workers were from marginalized sections out of 10000 respondents (PAIGAM, University of Pennsylvania, 2024). The expansion of employment in the tertiary sector and overall gross value added (GVA) growth are not good signs, given a stagnant share in the manufacturing sector. Moreover, the manufacturing sector is expected to shrink as many production units have been fully shut down since 2019 in the country. A few Airline firms, automobile and IT firms are also eliminating employees due to AI shift.

Employment and Gross Value Added in Different Sectors (2000-2022)



In addition, the income of regular and casual workers in higher income groups has been sharply declining from 2019 onwards. Moreover, with inflation, family expenditure and increased cost of living in an urban setting, survival is not easy (Wage Indicator Foundation India, 2021). The distribution of regular workers by monthly wages in the state is presented below.

Distribution of Regular Workers, by Monthly Wages (Rs. at 2012 prices), 2012, 2019 and 2022 (%)

Monthly Wage Range	2012	2019	2022
Up to 2000	5.2	3.0	3.8
2001-5000	29.4	23.7	23.1
5001-10000	29.0	35.8	38.9
10001-20000	19.2	22.3	19.2
More than 20000	17.1	15.2	14.9

If we observe closely, India is now emerging as a hub of casual workers with minimal social security benefits, low earnings and a wage range between 5000 to 20000 per month. The distribution of casual workers by monthly wages in Uttar Pradesh is presented below. On the other hand, the share of regular workers is not increasing much. In simple words, the state is not generating enough regular employment for the unemployed people.

Distribution of Casual Workers, by Monthly Wages (Rs. at 2012 prices), 2012, 2019 and 2022 (%)

Monthly Wage Range	2012	2019	2022
Up to 2000	7.3	13.1	3.5
2001-5000	68.1	50.2	29.7
5001-10000	18.2	29.1	44.9
10001-20000	3.5	6.4	13.9
More than 20000	2.9	1.2	8.0

Beyond 9 to 5 people are forced to work as platform-based workers, delivery partners, or freelancers. Uttar Pradesh recorded the highest number of Gig workers in India. In the absence of trade unions, legal protection, contracts, leave rules, life insurance and social security, these workers suffer most. It is observed from the trends that the sharp rise in the number of gig workers in the country is recorded after 2014, as Uttar Pradesh migrants are not getting enough opportunities in the state, as per their qualifications and skills.

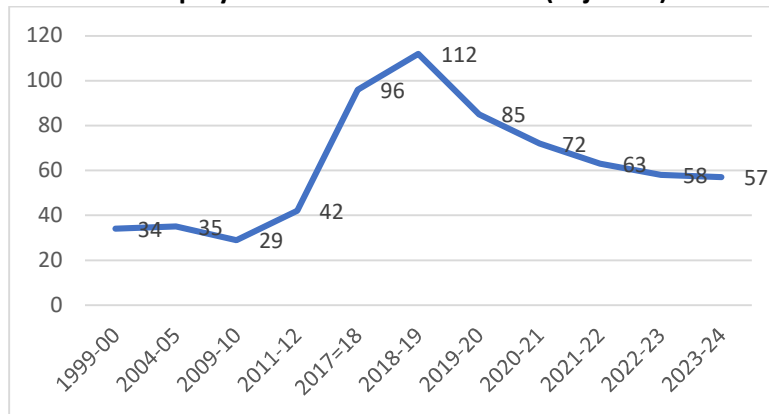
Growth of Gig Workers in India: Trends

Year	Number of Gig Workers in Lakhs
2011-12	25.2
2012-13	33
2013-14	34.5
2014-15	38
2015-16	51
2016-17	52.6
2017-18	52.6
2018-19	53.9
2019-20	67
2020-21	77
2030 (Projected)	235.0

Examining the broader unemployment scenario in Uttar Pradesh, as well as the unemployment status of urban males and females, a post-pandemic decline is observed in the case of urban males, whereas

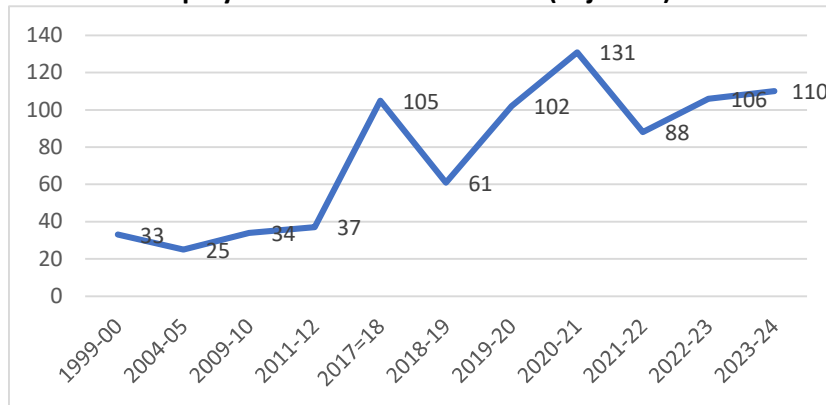
the unemployment rate increased rapidly in 2017 and subsequent years in urban females. But due to various factors, the unemployment rate was lowest till 2012.

State-wise Unemployment Rate – Usual Status (adjusted) Urban Male



In the case of males, the sharp increase in unemployment is observed in 2015 and in 2020, and the latter phase is an outcome of the pandemic slowdown.

State-wise Unemployment Rate – Usual Status (adjusted) URBAN FEMALE



In addition, before 2021-22, the percentage of the primary sector and secondary sector was impactful, but now the tertiary sector is expanding. It is certainly not a healthy sign, as the work in the tertiary industry is temporary and casual in nature, and the Gig economy cannot provide stability and social security to the marginalized in recent times in a labour-intensive economy like India. For strengthening the casual labour, enough social security plans, pension, insurance, and physical well-being plans are not offered by firms operating in India in the absence of guidelines.

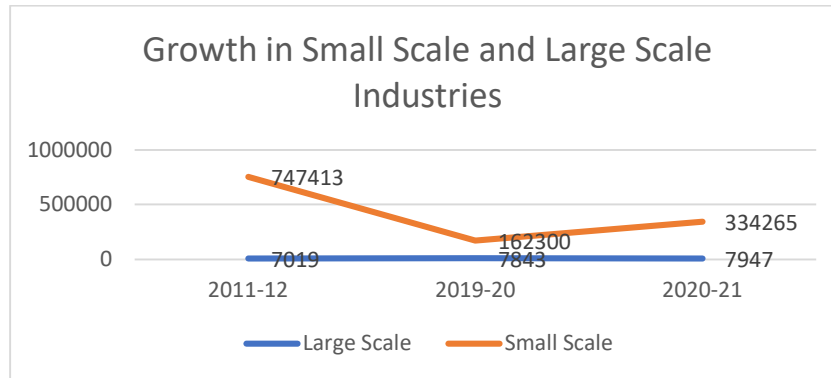
Public Sector Employment in Uttar Pradesh

Employment	2012	2019	2020
Central Government	320	303	302
State Government	695	701	701
Quasi-Government Offices	503	491	490
In Local Bodies	109	107	108
Total	1627	1502	1601

As we can see, the status quo is maintained, so fresh vacancies are hardly being generated in Uttar Pradesh as per the needs of the unemployed population in the public sector, as a large number of taxpayers contribute to the economic development. On one hand, private jobs are increasing, but

actually, temporary jobs and self-employment are increasing. On the other hand, there is no growth in large-scale industries, and the growth in small-scale industries is not impressive. Since 2012, small-scale industries have shown a sharp decline, and during the pandemic, the situation was even worse.

Gig Workers in Uttar Pradesh



Noida or Gautam Buddha Nagar has emerged as the highest revenue-generating district with a rapid per capita income increase, followed by Meerut and Lucknow, as discussed below. The capital expenditures in the MCs in Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu exceeded the all-India level during 2023-24. The long-term investment decisions will be futile if carefully planned and supervised.

State Income: District-wise Per Capita Net Income (Top Five Districts)

District	2011-12	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Gautam Buddha Nagar	248919	493216	436847	447386	647000
Meerut	59300	84085	85076	87768	92040
Lucknow	54682	67496	66482	67065	70780
Agra	47559	70240	71588	72399	74800
Ghaziabad	46419	65914	60830	60146	95216
Uttar Pradesh	32002	42728	44011	44618	61314

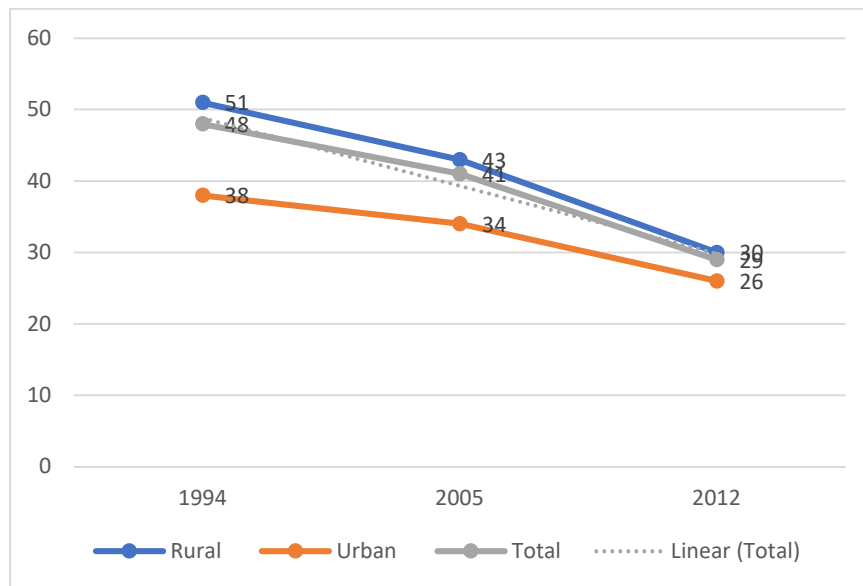
India accounts 13% of leather production in the world, and Uttar Pradesh is second second-largest producer and exporter of leather after Tamil Nadu. Uttar Pradesh contributes 25% production of leather in India. In the leather industry, a large number of marginalized workers are engaged. In 2011-12 the leather production was increased from 5678 crores to 6685 crores, and Kanpur and Agra were declared as 'Towns of Export Excellence.' The leather industry is considered one of the employment-intensive sectors and employs around 4.42 million people in India, mostly women and the weaker section of society.

Uttar Pradesh also contributes minerals and the handloom industry. Mirzapur and Sant Ravidas Nagar are major centres of the weaving and carpet industry, and production accounts for more than 2000 crores. The state is the second largest producer of sugarcane and contributes 28% of the production of sugarcane in India. In the IT sector, Uttar Pradesh production accounts for more than 12000 crores in 2011-12. Silk industry production has been reduced since 2020, but earlier it was increasing.

Further, in this section, the overview of inequality among social groups and higher education is discussed with data. The datasets are borrowed from the various World Bank documents and AISHE Reports. Despite all, Uttar Pradesh has been facing uneven progress across social groups. Moreover,

pace of poverty reduction in the state has been slower than the rest of the country. However, poverty has declined rapidly between 2005 and 2012 in both rural and urban areas (World Bank, 2016).

Population Below Poverty Line Declined in Uttar Pradesh Rapidly after 2005

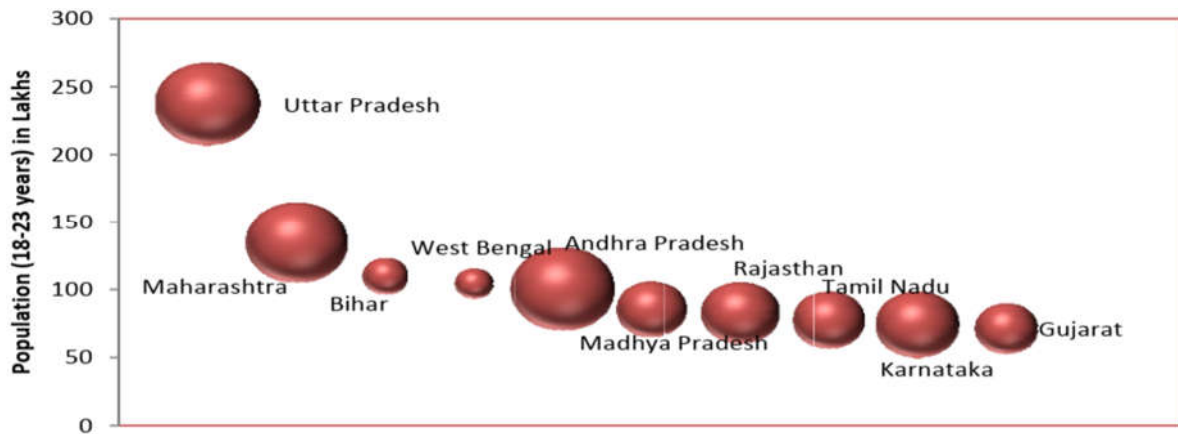


The unemployment among youth has been rapidly rising since 2017 among youth and the state is one of the leading states in unemployment. During the pandemic, many migrants returned to their hometowns; hence, the unemployment situation was worse, but it is still not improving. Women's unemployment is around 48% in the state, and no special corrective measures are taken to handle this situation. Hence, the inequality among genders has been increasing rapidly since 2017. Now, a better picture of the incidence of poverty can be clear with the help of NSSO data in Uttar Pradesh when we compare 2005-2006 data with 2011-12 data in rural and urban areas.

Incidence of poverty in Uttar Pradesh (2005-2015)

Region	Rural			Urban		
	2005-06	2011-12	Change 2005/2012	2005-06	2011-12	Change 2005/2012
Western	45.48	19.46	26.02	43.18	33.95	9.23
Central	51.3	41.06	10.24	29.57	37.11	-7.4
Eastern	62.81	32.72	30.09	49.74	44.62	5.12
Bundelkhand	53.9	29.86	24.04	56.14	37.38	18.76
Total Uttar Pradesh	54.38	28.99	25.38	42.31	37.24	5.07
All India	43.76	28.10	15.66	26.64	16.98	9.66

A major difference is visible in rural areas, especially in the Eastern, Western, and Bundelkhand regions. It has increased in central Uttar Pradesh, particularly in the urban areas. Higher education in Uttar Pradesh also improved till 2014. Higher education in Uttar Pradesh had been continuously improving in Uttar Pradesh and in 2014, there were the maximum number of Universities, Colleges, Special Universities, Schools and Girls' Schools in Uttar Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh also recorded the maximum number of enrolments between 2010-14. The education and employment links can be better explained with the help of Employment among Social Categories under different educational levels.

Enrolments In Different States (2013-14)**Unemployment Rates, Social Groups and Education Level (2011-2012)**

Educational Level	Uttar Pradesh		India		Difference
	SC/ST	Others	SC/ST	Others	
Illiterate	0.63	0.30	0.34	0.46	More in UP
Up to Primary	0.93	0.84	1.25	1.10	No significant Diff
Middle	3.19	1.14	2.24	2.09	More in UP
Secondary and above	1.66	2.62	4.85	3.55	Less in UP
Graduate and above	7.64	8.14	11.06	7.28	Less in UP
Total	1.53	1.99	2.03	2.50	0.01

The inequality in employment was reduced (minimised until 2011-12) among all social groups, and unemployment among educated youth (secondary and above) was lower among SC and ST in Uttar Pradesh compared to the national level. Hence, educational upliftment is somehow connected to inequality, and further in-depth research is required in this area.

Higher Education in India and Uttar Pradesh

Year	Goss Enrolment in Millions All India	Goss Enrolment in Millions (UP)	Enrolment of SC (UP)	Enrolment of ST (UP)
2010-11	17.9	17.8	13.5	11.2
2011-12	21.2	20.0	14.0	13.3
2012-13	21.5	19.5	16.1	24.4
2013-14	23.0	21.6	18.1	26.4
2014-15	24.3	25.0	20.6	30.6
2015-16	24.5	24.5	20.5	30.6
2016-17	25.2	24.9	21.1	33.9
2017-18	25.8	25.9	21.7	35.6
2018-19	26.3	25.8	24.4	42.2
2019-20	27.1	25.3	23.6	39.0
2020-21	27.3	23.2	20.1	42.0
2021-22	28.4	24.1	21.8	39.4

The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is improving in Uttar Pradesh among the Scheduled Castes, but it is still below the national average. Surprisingly, the GER is improving among the scheduled tribe since 2012. Moreover, it was greater than the national average.

Year	ALL			SC			ST		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
2011-12	22.5	19.7	21.2	16.4	14.2	15.3	12.6	9.9	11.2
2012-13	22.8	20.2	21.6	17.2	15.3	16.3	12.5	9.9	11.2
2013-14	23.6	21.9	22.8	18.3	17.0	17.7	13.6	11.2	12.4
2014-15	24.5	22.9	23.7	19.7	18.1	18.9	14.8	12.2	13.5
2015-16	24.2	23.0	23.7	20.1	18.8	19.5	14.9	12.7	13.8
2016-17	24.3	23.8	24.1	20.8	19.9	20.3	15.8	13.9	14.8
2017-18	24.5	24.6	24.6	21.0	21.0	21.0	16.0	14.5	15.3
2018-19	24.4	25.5	24.9	21.4	22.8	22.0	16.7	16.1	16.4
2019-20	24.8	26.4	25.6	21.5	23.2	22.3	17.0	17.0	17.0
2020-21	26.7	27.9	27.3	22.4	23.9	23.1	18.8	19.1	18.9
2021-22	28.3	28.5	28.4	25.8	26.0	25.9	21.4	20.9	21.2

Conclusion: It is quite difficult for a society to accept women's leadership. It will become even more difficult when a Dalit woman is leading a state that is actually bigger than many countries. The opposition tried everything to demoralise her, including false allegations, character assassination, fake cases and media controversies. However, the real Iron Lady was adamant and despite all odds, she is committed to changing the future of millions of marginalized people in India. A true follower of Dr. Ambedkar executed and implemented every verdict to complete the dreams of the marginalized communities. Without even wasting a single day, she has implemented robust, important and necessary socio-economic decisions for the upliftment of millions of marginalized. During her first and second terms, she had made many crucial restructurings, and as a result, the economic development of Uttar Pradesh accelerated in the subsequent years. It is observed by scholars that not only in Uttar Pradesh, but number of marginalized people has also increased in central government organizations and in higher education. At the same time, similar observations are traced in other states due to the increased enrolment of marginalized people in various undergraduate and postgraduate courses in Uttar Pradesh. The position of marginalized has slightly improved in higher education due to increased representation of marginalized in higher education in faculty positions, administration and in various courses. The effective implementation of reservation policy, free hostel facilities, free coaching for marginalized, special institutions for marginalized and the implementation of reservation policy in private colleges were some of the key milestones.

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Annexure I

STATEMENT SHOWING STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF NET PROCEEDS OF UNION TAXES AND DUTIES FOR BE 2012-2013												(₹ in crores)
Sl. No.	State	Share (per cent)	Corporation tax	Income tax [@]	Wealth tax	Customs	Union Excise Duty	Other Taxes & Duties	Total (4 to 9)	Share (per cent)	Service Tax	Grand Total (10+12)
		(0020)	(0021)	(0032)	(0037)	(0038)	(0045)			(0044)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Andhra Pradesh	6.937	7667.85	4148.56	27.44	3815.83	2612.99	-0.01	18272.66	7.047	2713.94	20986.60
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.328	362.56	196.15	1.30	180.42	123.55	0.00	863.98	0.332	127.86	991.84
3	Assam	3.628	4010.23	2169.67	14.35	1995.65	1366.57	-0.01	9556.46	3.685	1419.17	10975.63
4	Bihar	10.917	12067.17	6528.73	43.19	6005.10	4112.15	-0.01	28756.33	11.089	4270.60	33026.93
5	Chhattisgarh	2.470	2730.23	1477.14	9.77	1358.67	930.38	0.00	6506.19	2.509	966.27	7472.46
6	Goa	0.266	294.02	159.08	1.05	146.32	100.20	0.00	700.67	0.270	103.98	804.65
7	Gujarat	3.041	3361.39	1818.62	12.03	1672.76	1145.47	0.00	8010.27	3.089	1189.64	9199.91
8	Haryana	1.048	1158.41	626.74	4.15	576.47	394.75	0.00	2760.52	1.064	409.77	3170.29
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.781	863.28	467.06	3.09	429.60	294.18	0.00	2057.21	0.793	305.40	2362.61
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1.551	1714.41	927.55	6.14	853.16	584.22	0.00	4085.48	0.000	0.00	4085.48
11	Jharkhand	2.802	3097.21	1675.69	11.09	1541.29	1055.44	0.00	7380.72	2.846	1096.05	8476.77
12	Karnataka	4.328	4783.98	2588.29	17.12	2380.70	1630.25	-0.01	11400.33	4.397	1693.37	13093.70
13	Kerala	2.341	2587.64	1400.00	9.26	1287.71	881.79	0.00	6166.40	2.378	915.81	7082.21
14	Madhya Pradesh	7.120	7870.13	4258.00	28.17	3916.49	2681.92	-0.01	18754.70	7.232	2785.19	21539.89
15	Maharashtra	5.199	5746.75	3109.18	20.57	2859.81	1958.33	-0.01	13694.63	5.281	2033.82	15728.45
16	Manipur	0.451	498.52	269.71	1.78	248.08	169.88	0.00	1187.97	0.458	176.38	1364.35
17	Meghalaya	0.408	450.98	244.00	1.61	224.43	153.68	0.00	1074.70	0.415	159.82	1234.52
18	Mizoram	0.269	297.34	160.87	1.06	147.97	101.33	0.00	708.57	0.273	105.14	813.71
19	Nagaland	0.314	347.08	187.78	1.24	172.72	118.28	0.00	827.10	0.318	122.47	949.57
20	Odisha	4.779	5282.50	2858.00	18.91	2628.78	1800.13	-0.01	12588.31	4.855	1869.76	14458.07
21	Punjab	1.389	1535.34	830.67	5.49	764.05	523.20	0.00	3658.75	1.411	543.40	4202.15
22	Rajasthan	5.853	6469.65	3500.29	23.16	3219.55	2204.67	-0.01	15417.31	5.945	2289.54	17706.85
23	Sikkim	0.239	264.18	142.93	0.95	131.47	90.03	0.00	629.56	0.243	93.58	723.14
24	Tamil Nadu	4.969	5492.51	2971.63	19.66	2733.29	1871.69	-0.01	13088.77	5.047	1943.70	15032.47
25	Tripura	0.511	564.84	305.59	2.02	281.09	192.48	0.00	1346.02	0.519	199.88	1545.90
26	Uttar Pradesh	19.677	21750.09	11767.51	77.85	10823.71	7411.82	-0.03	51830.95	19.987	7697.39	59528.34
27	Uttarakhand	1.120	1238.00	669.80	4.43	616.08	421.87	0.00	2950.18	1.138	438.27	3388.45
28	West Bengal	7.264	8029.31	4344.12	28.74	3995.70	2736.16	-0.01	19134.02	7.379	2841.80	21975.82
TOTAL		100.00	110535.60	59803.36	395.62	55006.90	37667.41	-0.13	263408.76	100.00	38512.00	301920.76

* As per accepted recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission, the States' share has been fixed at 32% of the net proceeds of shareable Central Taxes.
 @ Income tax includes Securities Transaction Tax (STT).

Annexure II

STATEMENT SHOWING STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF NET PROCEEDS OF UNION TAXES AND DUTIES FOR BE 2024-25												(₹ crore)
Sl. No.	State	Share (per cent)*	Corporation Tax (0020)	Income Tax@ (0021)	Wealth Tax (0032)	Central GST (0005)	Customs (0037)	Union Excise Duty (0038)	Service Tax (0044)	Other Taxes and Duties (0045)	Grand Total # (4 to 11)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Andhra Pradesh	4.047	15502.14	17081.54	-0.50	15092.15	1007.31	602.32	1.66	77.99	49364.61	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.757	6730.24	7415.93	-0.22	6552.24	437.32	261.50	0.72	33.86	21431.59	
3	Assam	3.128	11981.89	13202.63	-0.38	11665.00	778.57	465.54	1.28	60.28	38154.81	
4	Bihar	10.058	38527.43	42452.72	-1.23	37508.50	2503.47	1496.93	4.12	193.82	122685.76	
5	Chhattisgarh	3.407	13050.60	14380.24	-0.42	12705.45	848.01	507.06	1.40	65.65	41557.99	
6	Goa	0.386	1478.58	1629.23	-0.05	1439.48	96.08	57.45	0.16	7.44	4708.37	
7	Gujarat	3.478	13322.57	14679.91	-0.43	12970.23	865.69	517.63	1.43	67.02	42424.05	
8	Haryana	1.093	4186.77	4613.32	-0.13	4076.04	272.05	162.67	0.45	21.06	13332.23	
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.830	3179.34	3503.26	-0.10	3095.25	206.59	123.53	0.34	15.99	10124.20	
10	Jharkhand	3.307	12667.55	13958.16	-0.41	12332.53	823.12	492.18	1.36	63.73	40338.22	
11	Karnataka	3.647	13969.93	15393.23	-0.45	13600.47	907.75	542.78	1.50	70.28	44485.49	
12	Kerala	1.925	7373.76	8125.02	-0.24	7178.75	479.14	286.50	0.79	37.09	23480.81	
13	Madhya Pradesh	7.850	30069.63	33133.21	-0.96	29274.38	1953.89	1168.32	3.22	151.27	95752.96	
14	Maharashtra	6.317	24197.44	26662.74	-0.77	23557.48	1572.32	940.16	2.59	121.73	77053.69	
15	Manipur	0.716	2742.66	3022.09	-0.09	2670.12	178.22	106.56	0.29	13.80	8733.65	
16	Meghalaya	0.767	2938.01	3237.35	-0.09	2860.31	190.91	114.15	0.31	14.78	9355.73	
17	Mizoram	0.500	1915.26	2110.40	-0.06	1864.61	124.45	74.42	0.21	9.64	6098.93	
18	Nagaland	0.569	2179.57	2401.63	-0.07	2121.93	141.63	84.68	0.23	10.96	6940.56	
19	Odisha	4.528	17344.62	19111.74	-0.56	16885.91	1127.04	673.90	1.86	87.25	55231.76	
20	Punjab	1.807	6921.76	7626.97	-0.22	6738.70	449.77	268.94	0.74	34.82	22041.48	
21	Rajasthan	6.026	23082.75	25434.49	-0.74	22472.28	1499.89	896.85	2.47	116.12	73504.11	
22	Sikkim	0.388	1486.24	1637.67	-0.05	1446.94	96.57	57.75	0.16	7.48	4732.76	
23	Tamil Nadu	4.079	15624.72	17216.61	-0.50	15211.49	1015.28	607.08	1.67	78.60	49754.95	
24	Telangana	2.102	8051.77	8872.10	-0.26	7838.82	523.20	312.84	0.86	40.51	25639.84	
25	Tripura	0.708	2712.01	2988.32	-0.09	2640.29	176.22	105.37	0.29	13.64	8636.05	
26	Uttar Pradesh	17.939	68715.81	75716.75	-2.18	66898.49	4465.09	2669.85	7.35	345.68	218816.84	
27	Uttarakhand	1.118	4282.53	4718.84	-0.14	4169.26	278.27	166.39	0.46	21.54	13637.15	
28	West Bengal	7.523	28817.05	31753.01	-0.92	28054.92	1872.50	1119.65	3.08	144.97	91764.26	
TOTAL		100.000	383052.63	422079.11	-12.26	372922.02	24890.35	14883.00	41.00	1927.00	1219782.85	
# The figures are provisional and may change in view of any outstanding dues payable or recoverable from the Union or State Governments.												
* As per accepted recommendations of the Fifteenth Finance Commission, the States' share has been fixed at 41% of the net proceeds of shareable Central Taxes.												
@ Income Tax includes Securities Transaction Tax (STT).												

Annexure III

Table 5. State-wise growth rate in enrolments (CAGR) and HE institutions (2010–2011 to 2020–21).

States	Enrolments into HE			GER 2020–21	No. of universities 2020–21	No of colleges per million population (2020–21) 2020–21
	2010–2011	2020–2021	CAGR			
All India	27,499,749	41,380,713	4.17	27.3	1113	31
Uttar Pradesh	3,925,792	6,651,067	5.41	23.2	84	32
Maharashtra	3,577,974	4,546,149	2.42	34.9	71	34
Tamil Nadu	2,408,520	3,336,439	3.31	46.9	59	40
Madhya Pradesh	1,167,782	2,598,561	8.33	27.1	74	29
Karnataka	1,793,043	2,440,437	3.13	36	72	62
Rajasthan	1,509,764	2,432,790	4.89	26.1	92	40
Bihar	1,311,985	2,360,941	6.05	15.9	37	8
West Bengal	1,323,937	2,215,536	5.28	21.3	52	13
Andhra Pradesh	2,806,367	1,987,618	–3.39	37.2	45	49
Gujarat	1,453,726	1,653,130	1.29	22.2	83	31
Telangana		1,573,786		39.1	31	53
Kerala	715,050	1,364,536	6.68	43.2	23	50
Delhi	705,981	1,106,271	4.59	47.6	28	8
Haryana	763,522	1,029,159	3.03	31.1	56	34
Odisha	780,417	1,007,022	2.58	20.7	36	26
Punjab	631,078	833,335	2.82	26.3	34	34
Jharkhand	328,496	786,687	9.13	17	32	9
Assam	503,238	697,093	3.31	17.5	28	16
Chhattisgarh	399,113	653,405	5.05	19.6	32	27
Uttarakhand	341,196	620,151	6.16	45.7	37	40
Jammu and Kashmir	264,350	398,854	4.2	25	15	29
Himachal Pradesh	203,620	289,585	3.58	38.7	29	50
Manipur	123,497	138,499	1.15	37.8	9	33
Chandigarh	61,301	110,465	6.07	66.1	3	12
Meghalaya	65,282	97,584	4.1	25.8	11	23
Tripura	64,172	92,660	3.74	19.2	5	13
Puducherry	47,582	91,253	6.73	60.8	4	81
Goa	61,651	60,285	–0.22	33.8	3	32
Arunachal Pradesh	46,917	59735	2.44	33.7	10	27
Nagaland	56,389	46,954	–1.81	17.3	5	28
Mizoram	29,846	38,710	2.63	26.8	3	31
Sikkim	19,005	34,774	6.23	39.9	8	30
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5908	11,965	7.31	24.3	0	17

Source: Compiled by authors from AISHE reports (Ministry of Human Resource Development, 2010–2021).