

Higher Education in India- An Insider's View

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❖ Indian Universities

India has both private and public universities, many of which are supported by the Government of India and the state governments

❖ Type of Indian Universities

- Central Universities - 42
- Private Universities - 82
- State Universities - 274
- Open Universities - 60

❖ University Grants Commission (UGC)

- statutory organization set up by Union Government in 1956
- coordination, determination & maintenance of standards of university education
- provides recognition for universities in India
- provides funds for government-recognized universities

❖ Professional Councils

Responsible for recognition of courses

Promotion of professional institutions

Provide grants to graduate programmes and various awards

➤ **Fifteen Professional councils were established by UGC**

All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE)

Medical Council of India (MCI)

Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR)

National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE)

Pharmacy Council of India (PCI)

Indian Nursing Council (INC)

Dental Council of India (DCI)

Bar Council of India (BCI)

Central Council of Homeopathy (CCH)

Central Council for Indian Medicine (CCIM)

Council of Architecture

Distance Education Council

Rehabilitation Council

National Council for Rural Institutes

State Councils of Higher Education

❖ Institutions of National Importance (INI)

As per AICTE, INI serves a pivotal player in developing highly skilled personnel within the specified region of the country/state

List of INI Institutes

- | | |
|--|------|
| 1) Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) | -15 |
| 2) Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) | - 8 |
| 3) Indian Institute of Management (IIM) | - 8 |
| 4) National Institutes of Technology (NITs) | - 20 |
| 5) National Technical Teachers' Training Institute (NTTTI) | - 4 |

6) Universities with INI status

- Central Universities- 36
- State Universities- 126
- Deemed Universities- 165
- Private Universities- 69

❖ Medical Education in India

- **Medical Council of India (MCI)** - statutory body for maintenance of uniform and high standards of medical education in India

- **MCI** was established in 1934 under the Indian Medical Council Act of 1933

- Medical Colleges in India recognized by MCI
 - M.B.B.S colleges - 315

 - Medical P.G colleges – 253

 - Non Teaching Internship hospitals
 - State hospitals - 636
 - Railway hospitals - 27
 - Military hospitals - 15

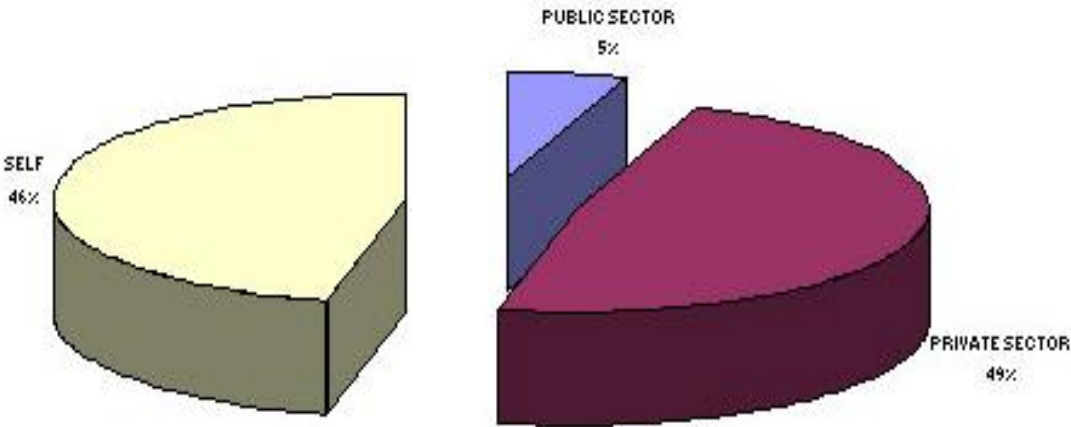
❖ Medical Courses recognized by MCI

Medical courses	Subject areas
MD - Post graduate medical Degree (Doctor of Medicine)	59
MS - Post graduate surgical degree (Master of Surgery)	9
DM - Super Specialty Degree (Doctor of Medicine)	18
M.Ch-Super Specialty Degree (Master of Chirurgical)	16
Ph.D (Doctorate)	41
P.G Diploma courses	55
M.Sc degree	12
Others	9

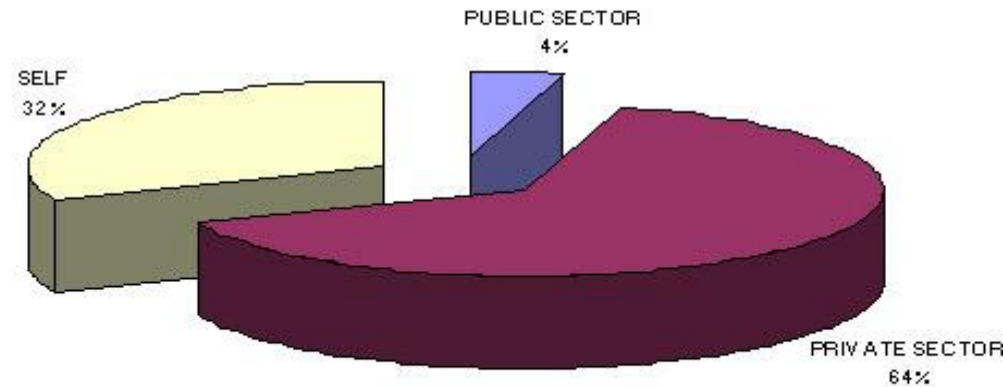
❖ Architecture education in India

- **Council of Architecture (COA)** has been constituted by the Government of India, which came into force on 1st September, 1972
- COA is concerned with registration of Architects, standards of education, recognize qualifications and standards of practice to be complied with by the practicing architects
- 135 institutions impart architectural education in India leading to recognized qualifications
- As per statistics of the year 2007, out of 29,085 architects qualified from various recognized institutions 34% were women.

**PLACEMENT OF ARCHITECTS (TOTAL : 29085)
(AS ON 01.04.2007)**



**PLACEMENT OF WOMEN ARCHITECTS (TOTAL : 9847)
(AS ON 01.04.2007)**



❖ **Statistical information of Universities & affiliated colleges in India (2002-03 estimates)**

- 92,27, 833 enrollments in various Universities & Colleges out of which 40.05% are women
- 35% of India's population in age group of 20-25 aspires for higher education
- The present enrolment into higher education, is only 9- 11% as against 45 - 85% in the developed countries
- Only 21% of the population graduate from the upper secondary level
- In terms of per student expenditure on educational institutions at tertiary level India spends much less than other countries

❖ Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) World University ranking 2010- 11

The criteria used

Research Quality	- 60%
Graduate Employability	-10%
International Outlook	-10%
Teaching Quality	- 20%

- Only one Indian University was listed in the 200 top universities
- 9 Indian Universities were positioned in the top 600 list
- Indian universities performed better in subject wise world ranking with 10 Indian universities finding position in the top 200 list especially in Engineering and Technology subjects
- Indian Universities performed poorly in the Life sciences and Medicine subject areas

2011 QS World University Rankings by Subject Engineering and Technology

❖ **Civil and Structural Engineering Ranking**

- 4 Indian Universities in top 50

Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Bombay- 30th Rank

Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Kanpur- 38th Rank

Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi- 43rd Rank

Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Madras- 49th Rank

- 8 Indian Universities in top 200

❖ **Electrical and Electronic Engineering Rankings**

- 1 Indian University in top 50

Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi- 41st Rank

- 5 Indian Universities in top 100

2011 QS World University Rankings by Subject Engineering and Technology

❖ **Mechanical, Aeronautical & Manufacturing**

- 5 Indian Universities in top 100

Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi- 40rd Rank

- 10 Indian Universities in top 200

❖ **Chemical Engineering Rankings**

- 5 Indian institutions in top 200

2011 QS World University Rankings by Subject Life Sciences & Medicine

❖ **Biological Sciences**

- Only 1 Indian University figured in top 100

Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi

❖ **Medicine and Psychology**

- None of the Indian Universities figured in the top 200 list

❖ Webometrics Global Ranking of Universities- 2011

Parameters for ranking

- Web presence and visibility
- Teaching commitment, research results,
- International prestige and the links with its community,
- Links with industrial and economical sectors

Indian Universities	South Asian ranking	Asian ranking	World ranking
Indian Institute of Science Bangalore	1	64	559
Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur	2	67	564
Indian Institute of Technology Bombay	3	70	589
Indian Institute of Technology Madras	4	NA	1,036
University of Delhi	5	NA	1,143

❖ **Concerns over Indian Universities**

- India is a global emerging and knowledge dependent economy
- It is a serious concern in terms of quality of advance education that is being offered by our national universities.

❖ **Possible Improvement parameters**

- Attention to Industry income –innovation
- Employment security
- Faculty need to be conditional and performance dependent, which is a global practice, to improve quality of research and educational institutions.
- Lack of efficient leadership in nurturing India's national universities.



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