

Higher Education in India

**Presentation by
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Outline of the Presentation

Part I- Overview of the higher education sector in India.

Part-II- Issues relating to Internationalisation

Part-III – Opportunities and Challenges



Part-I

Overview of the Higher Education Sector in India

Vast Nation: Advantages & Challenges

- Demographic dividend in an ageing world
 - 11% of population in the year 2001 is in the age group of 18-24 years going up to more than 12% in the year 2011
 - Large productive population
- Access
 - Low proportion of population accessing higher education
 - Natural growth in the concerned cohort population
 - Target: 11% GER (2007) to 21% (2017) and 30% by the year 2020
 - Requirement of a large number of higher educational institutions

Size of Higher Education System

Enrollment in Universities and Colleges	17 million
Enrollment in distance Learning	3 million
Gross Enrolment Ratio	Around 13.5 %
Intake in Technical Education	Around 1.4 million in degree and 0.5 million in diploma programmes
Number of Universities /University Level Institutions	504
Number of Colleges	25,951
Faculty	5,89,000

Challenges of Higher Education

- ❖ Expansion of access through all modes including Distance Learning
- ❖ Equity and Inclusion
- ❖ Excellence (Quality and Governance Reforms)
- ❖ Vocational Education and Skill Development



Use of ICT

**National Education Mission through ICT launched
on 03.02.2009**

- Network each department of about 500 university level institutions and each of 26,000 colleges through broadband connectivity.
- 100 premier institutions working as Knowledge hubs, to be connected with 1 Gbps bandwidth and rest being connected with 10 to 25 Mbps bandwidth.
- Make available high quality e-books, e-journals and e-content in different languages from UG to PG, free of cost to genuine learners.

SUB MISSION ON POLYTECHNICS

The Sub- mission has four components

- Setting up of 1000 polytechnics (300 in Government Sectors, 300 through PPP mode and 400 private polytechnics).
- Upgradation of existing 500 polytechnics.
- Construction of women's hostel in 500 polytechnics.
- Revamping of the Community Polytechnics scheme and increasing their number from 669 to 1000.

Challenges of Indian Higher Education

- **30% access to higher education - a threshold level to become a developed country.**
- **Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) - substantial increase in intake capacity needed.**
- **Increased access would require a high transition rate at the Secondary level**

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Challenges.....cont'd...

- **It warrants both quantitative & qualitative expansion of Secondary and post-Secondary education in the country.**
- **Expenditure on higher education as percentage of GDP has increased from 0.08% in 1951-52 to 1.14% in 2006-07.**
- **Need to attract large scale private sector investment without commercialisation.**

General Issues in Higher Education

- **Overall development of higher education – National and Global concern**
- **Public-Private partnership: desirability & extent of privatization**
- **Threshold level of public-private partnership in education**
- **Articulation of privatization & commercialization in Indian context**
- **Fillip to basic scientific research**
- **Education-Industry linkages**
- **Convergence between conventional and distance education modes**

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General Issues.... cont'd...

- **Re-inventing higher education curricula to meet emerging challenges**
- **Achieving global standards of excellence in teaching and research**
- **Popularization of add-on courses**
- **Faculty improvement**
- **Assessment and accreditation of institutions**
- **Management of higher education institutions**
- **Education for sustainable development**
- **International collaboration**

Part-II

Issues in Internationalization of Education

G to G Collaboration

- **G to G Collaboration**
 - **35 Bilateral and 3 Multilateral agreements**
 - . **Many African and Middle East countries interested in Indian education**
 - . **Pan African e- Network**

INSTITUTIONAL COLLABORATION

- . Indian Institutions have total freedom to enter into agreements with their counterparts**
- . Consortia approach is developing**
- . Joint research, twinning and joint degree programmes**
- . However, more interest in science and tech programmes – need to promote social sciences**

CHALLENGES

- **Mutual recognition of Educational Qualifications**
- **Accreditation and Maintenance of Quality**
- **Welfare of students**
- **Education Agents**

New Developments

- **Foreign Education Providers Bill**
- **Education Councils involving different stakeholders including Business and Industry**
- **Tremendous opportunities in Vocational Education**
- **Joint Funding of collaborative programmes by Govts**
 - **Obama-Singh Knowledge Initiative**
 - **UKIERI**
 - **AUS- INDIA**



Part-III

Opportunities and Challenges



Foreign Education Providers Bill

- A major step aimed towards attracting foreign universities. However, even at present:-
- 100% FDI in Education sector is permissible through the automatic route.
- Skill Development Centres can be started with foreign participation (without grant of degree)
- Scope for Junior Faculty Development/Joint Research/Students and Faculty Exchange.

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- Collaboration with industry for research.
 - Leadership Development.



**Let's be partners
in growth**

Thank You