



Annual Status of Higher Education (ASHE), 2023

In states and union territories in India

December 2023

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Foreword



Chandrajit Banerjee
Director General, CII

The higher education sphere in India grapples with a complex interplay of regulations, evolving developmental trends, and substantial challenges. Within regulations, pivotal policies like the National Education Policy, rules for foreign universities, and the National Research Foundation take centre stage. The rise of transformative technologies like AI also requires charting new developmental paths.

The spectrum of challenges is wide, from the urgent need for curriculum realignment to the scarcity of high-calibre faculty. Quality concerns persist in educational delivery, necessitating the need to integrate technology and innovation into teaching. Bridging the academia-industry gap also becomes crucial to overcoming knowledge disparities and embedding vital vocational and life skills in the education system, fostering both employability and an entrepreneurial mindset among the youth.

Better governance in education is imperative. There's a crucial focus on integrating quality research within our universities, fostering innovation, and promoting localized R&D. Enhancing the positioning of Indian education institutes in international rankings will facilitate the internationalization of Indian higher education, building a reputation that attracts foreign students. Bolstering the Gross Enrolment Ratio is pivotal for elevating the overall education level of the nation's youth.

CII remains actively engaged in initiatives targeting these multifaceted challenges. To reflect on the status of higher education and map our strategic vision for our youth's education, CII and Deloitte partnered to bring out the Annual Status of Higher Education (ASHE) Report, 2023. The report leverages government data from the All-India Survey of Higher Education and analyses it by States and Union Territories. The CII Higher Education Committee segmented its efforts into task forces, each addressing pivotal aspects of higher education, and providing valuable insights on gaps and avenues for improvement.

I extend my gratitude to the Deloitte team for their commitment to bringing out this key report and for their enduring partnership with CII, for the eleventh consecutive year, on this pivotal policy document.

Foreword



Kamlesh Vyas

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Indian higher education is at an inflection point.

The launch of NEP three years ago and the recent regulatory changes with respect to the entry of foreign universities have created an exceptional opportunity for the higher education system in India to transform itself.

There is a need to prioritise a few areas, such as faculty and curriculum development, which may have the highest impact amongst other initiatives.

In the past few months, our team and education leaders in the CII Higher Education committees have deliberated on several ideas. These include faculty secondment in industry, research internships in industry to enhance industry-academia partnerships, joint faculty appointment in HEIs by industry and academia, joint research projects, and curriculum review. Curriculum review becomes particularly important as NEP guidelines and contemporary requirements encourage us to add several components to our curriculum structure – vocational and life skills, entrepreneurial skills, Indian knowledge system, projects, research, community work, technology courses, interdisciplinary modules, etc. Many existing modules in our curricula have become redundant. NEP requires degree programmes to be credit based and modular, allowing multiple entries and exits. Therefore, the syllabus needs to be organised into diplomas and certificates. UGC and AICTE have developed a model curriculum in different domains. There is a need to encourage higher education institutions to adopt them.

This year's ASHE report comes at an important time for higher education in India when it is taking major strides towards internationalisation.

I hope our readers will find the report insightful.

List of abbreviations

AICTE	All India Council for Technical Education
AIIMS	All India Institute of Medical Sciences
BLA	Bachelor of Liberal Arts
BLE	Bachelor of Liberal Education
B. Tech	Bachelor of Technology
CII	Confederation of Indian Industry
CPE	Colleges with Potential for Excellence
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DST	Department of Science and Technology
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GEC	General Education Council
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HE	Higher Education
HEI	Higher Education Institutions
HECI	Higher Education Commission of India
HEGC	Higher Education Grants Council
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IoE	Institutions of Eminence
IoT	Internet of things
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
LEAP	Leadership for Academicians Programme
MoE D	Ministry of Education
M. Phil	Master of Philosophy
NAAC	National Assessment and Accreditation Council
NAC	National Accreditation Council
NCTE	National Council for Teacher Education
NEP	National Education Policy
NHERC	National Higher Education Resource Centre
NIRF	National Institute Ranking Framework
NRF	National Research Foundation
OBC	Other Backward Classes
ODL	Open Distance Learning
PARAMARSH	Scheme to mentor NAAC
PGDM	Post Graduate Diploma in Management
PhD	Doctor of Philosophy
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
PTR	Pupil Teacher Ratio
SERB	Science and Engineering Research Board
SC	Scheduled Caste
ST	Scheduled Tribe
UAY	Ucchatar Avishkar Yojana
UGC	University Grants Commission

Part I - Focus on key themes and developments

Introduction

Similar to the past year's report structure, the first part of the ASHE 2023 report covers notes on some key themes for higher education in India based on inputs and discussions in the CII Higher Education Committee.

One of the key challenges facing higher education in India is a shortage of high-quality faculty. This has been covered in Chapter 1 (Addressing the challenges related to the shortage and quality of faculty for HEIs in India)

One of the watershed events in higher education after independence has been the approval for leading foreign higher education institutions to enter India. This has been analysed in Chapter 2 (Foreign universities setting up campuses in India: an inflection point in Indian higher education).

Any commentary on the status of higher education in India will not be complete without presenting a snapshot of how the implementation of the National Education policy has progressed in its three years and what our priorities should be at this juncture. This is covered in chapter 3 (Three years of National Education Policy: What should our priority be for Higher Education?).

Our fourth chapter (Making Study in India programme successful) focusses on another key area for India to become a hub of higher education.

The information in these part-one chapters complements the numbers, figures, and trends (at states and union territory levels) provided in part two of the report.

1. Addressing the challenges related to shortage and quality of faculty for HEIs in India

Enhancing quality of higher education in India would need several interventions. One of them relates to overcoming the shortage of faculty members and improving the quality of existing faculty members.

In addition to being strong in their domains and focusing on research, faculty members will need to make learning for students effective. They would also need to make teaching and learning more fun and engaging, contemporary, application based, project based, group work based, etc. To achieve this, they need to update themselves, learn new technologies, use case studies, facilitate group discussions and group activities, organise field trips, negotiate corporate projects, take up community work, etc. They need to take on multiple roles – facilitators for creating win-win industry-academia partnerships; co-marketeers in their students' projects; co-researchers in their students' field-work; facilitators in start-up incubators, co-founders, and co-investors in their students' entrepreneurial ventures; and promoters, organisers, and coordinators in their students' rock bands, football matches, excursions, yoga and meditation sessions and photography clubs. They would need to have researched the previous night what their students would want to know the next day. They will need to become friends, role models, mentors, and guides to their students. When faculty members are prepared to bring student centricity and all-round development in their approach, we would consider the faculty "energised".

The challenges related to the quality and number of faculty members for Indian HEIs could be divided into five broad categories:

1. Attracting foreign faculty to teach in/teach for/research in/research for Indian HEIs
2. Attracting non-faculty within India to become faculty; professors of practice and visiting faculty initiatives to contribute to this initiative
3. Large-scale structured and well-designed faculty training and mentoring programme to equip faculty members with new teaching methodologies, strategies, and techniques; this leads to improved classroom engagement and better student outcomes. These training programmes should strengthen the pedagogical expertise of the faculty and help them focus on making learning for students effective.
4. Providing a platform to unearth excellent faculty members already teaching in India but currently benefitting only a few students (tech-enabled faculty exchange/faculty forum); such platforms should facilitate faculty knowledge exchange and act as connecting platforms designed for collaboration, innovation, communication, and sharing of ideas, resources, and expertise amongst educators. For instance, "Faculty Exchange" forum/ hub/forum can be put in place for faculty to share ideas on and contribute to device course content, suggest innovative teaching methods, share experiences of pedagogical challenges faced in the classroom, research findings, etc. To further incentivise and motivate faculty to share their ideas and think of "out-of-the-box" and contemporary solutions to the evolving needs of the education sector, initiatives to recognise and reward ideas could be included.
5. Taking excellent faculty to more students through their e-learning modules and live sessions; this could be through e-learning modules and live virtual classes; scheduled virtual learning hours using videoconferencing tools where participants can ask questions, seek clarification, and have discussions with faculty members; online discussion forums between teachers and students, etc.

The above-mentioned interventions could have a significant impact on the quality of faculty in countries and address the challenge of faculty shortage. This would contribute to enhancing the quality of higher education.

2. Foreign universities setting up campuses in India: an inflection point in higher education in India

One of the key strategic goals of the landmark National Education Policy 2020 is internationalising higher education at home and for India to restore its role as Vishwaguru, a global study destination providing premium education at affordable costs.

There are several components of this audacious goal viz. Foreign Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) setting up campuses in India; Indian HEIs setting up campuses abroad; collaboration between Indian and Foreign HEIs; and attracting international students in Indian HEIs. These components contribute to enhancing “Brand India” for higher education and improving quality of higher education in the country. They are also multiplicative and value accretive.

The recent University Grants Commission (UGC) regulations to set up and operate campuses of foreign universities in India have enabled the first of the components to go live. Campuses of foreign universities will be operational soon and shall start offering certificate, diploma, undergraduate, graduate degree, and PhD programmes.

The move is likely to make an exceptional impact on the higher education ecosystem in India:

- While the increasing number of avenues for international exposure are already available to students in Indian HEIs (through joint, dual degree, twinning programmes, foreign exchanges, etc.), students will now get opportunities to study in international institutions in India.
- There is a significant cost associated with education abroad for Indian students. With an increasing need for global education and higher aspirations of middle-class families, more students pursue education abroad in reputed institutions. Campuses of foreign HEIs in India would reduce the cost of foreign university education for Indian students and enable more students to benefit from foreign education.
- The permitted top-ranked foreign HEI (amongst the top 500 globally in overall ranking or subject-wise ranking or reputed universities) shall bring best practices, global learning, and talent to the Indian higher education system, thereby benefitting Indian HEIs. This will also enable partnerships and alliances between Indian and foreign HEIs, making Indian higher education attractive to students and faculty globally.
- Goals of reduced cost of innovation for foreign HEIs in research, development, and incubation could be achieved by foreign HEIs using a large talent pool in India. The country can position itself to be a global research hub with reduced piloting/commercialisation costs and a large talent supply.
- With its positioning as a global higher education hub, India has the potential to emerge as the global Knowledge Process Outsourcing (KPO) destination as it happened in the field of business process outsourcing for leading Multi-National Corporations (MNCs).

Although the entry of foreign universities has some potential benefits for India, the onus will be on Indian regulatory authorities (UGC in particular) to ensure that their intent of “light but tight” regulation with time-bound approval processes for foreign universities setting up campuses in India is executed well. The experience of the first wave of foreign universities entering India or intending to enter India will go a long way in how other foreign universities respond.

An analysis of the UGC regulations suggests that the regulation offers autonomy to foreign universities in matters of student selection, faculty, programmes, curriculum, fees, facilities, scholarships to be provided, investments, repatriation of funds, etc.

The regulations require universities to be under the ambit of only these educational regulations in addition to other general laws for working in India. These regulations include the Income Tax Act, FEMA, FCRA, Companies Act, and Labour laws. However, regulations emphasize that the qualifications awarded to students in the Indian campus shall enjoy the same recognition and status as if they were conducted in the home jurisdictions of foreign universities.

The regulations permit universities to enter into JVs with Indian HEIs or Indian companies. They will also involve setting up legal entities in India and cross-border transfer of funds and initial and ongoing compliance with relevant Indian laws. Therefore, foreign universities will need to work on the legal, regulatory, tax and other academic and managerial aspects related to setting up and operating their campuses in addition to the core areas of building the required infrastructure and facilities, building the team, identifying the right courses, advertising, etc.

Foreign universities would need extensive support from the regulatory and other government authorities, the high commissions of their countries in India, and professional services firms in India in their set-up and initial years.

Foreign universities will find opportunities created by this watershed event in India. These and the Indian higher education system can then begin to benefit from opportunities.

Ancient India had several large universities that attracted students from far and wide. Universities such as Nalanda, Takshshila, Vikramshila, Odantpuri, Vallabhi, Jagaddala, Nagarjuna Vidyapeeth, Kanthalloor, Telhara, Mithila, Sharada Peeth, Pushpagiri, Somapura, Bikrampur, Morena Golden Triangle, and Nadia were centres of advanced learning (from 600 BC to almost 1200 AD).

India has an opportunity to become a global higher education destination and attract foreign students again after more than a thousand years and regain its status in the global higher education space through its internationalisation efforts. Entry of foreign universities in India is an integral part of such efforts.

3. Three years of National Education Policy: What should our priority be for higher education?

It has been three years since the launch of NEP 2020. It is important to ask what could be our focus areas at this juncture of higher education.

High-quality of higher education

The enhancement of GER, emphasis on research, inclusion of the Indian knowledge system, constitution of Academic Bank of Credits, creation of multiple entry-multiple exit scheme, and internationalisation of Indian higher education is important, what impacts every current student and future student of our higher education system most is the need to enhance quality of our higher education.

Quality may be an intangible concept when applied to a vast system such as India's higher education system. It may be argued that any complex system will have different institutions delivering quality at levels that may be perceived differently. And that the pursuit of quality excellence is a journey on which the Indian higher education system is firmly moving.

The above is correct. It is true that the Indian higher education system has made significant strides forward in decades since independence. However, the true tangible test of quality lies in the way key stakeholders perceive outputs and outcomes of our higher education system. Do a vast majority of our youth find our higher education institutions inviting to take admission and attend college every day? Are our university graduates sought after by our recruiters and employers and do the latter find our graduates, including the ones coming out of institutions beyond the thin-top tier institutions, employable?

There is work to be done in the area of quality in our HEIs. That body of work could be our celebration of three years of NEP 2020.

How do we enhance quality of higher education?

Producing graduates and post-graduates who are employable need to be the first priority for higher education institutions, not just for the jobs they would seek but also for any economic activity they would undertake to contribute to their own growth and that of their families and to contribute to the cause of nation-building.

That is how current students will attend college every day and the next batch of youth will seek higher education in large numbers. Our GER goals will be met and that is how our economy will get skilled manpower it needs at scale.

Now, skill development could be approached by either applying it as an add-on "patch" to unemployable graduates from the higher education or it may be inbuilt into higher education system. It is anyone's guess what is advisable. Integrating skills that create employability into the structure of higher education needs to be a priority for higher education.

Sometimes, we tend to think of skills integration in terms of an unrelated or alien (to student's course of study) skill that the student must take on in addition to his or her academic modules. Far from that, the higher education system needs to include or strengthen the practical application of the subject. For example, a commerce student needs to learn the use of accounting

software to be able to help a business run its operations and a computer applications student needs to learn mobile application development and develop something that can be used by an organisation. Another example is a physical education student needs to acquire on physical trainer skills that scores of people will subscribe to and be willing to pay for and retail management student needs to learn retail sales skills and achieve impressive sales numbers when they are working in retail stores.

Energized faculty and well-governed institutions

Will it need large-scale restructuring of university syllabus? No, not for this purpose. It will need a mindset change at the level of HODs and faculty who would possibly need to change their motto from “imparting knowledge” to “creating employability” and “all-round development”, although the two do not need to be at the cost of one another. There will also need to be a change their method of teaching. HODs and faculty members would need to take on multiple roles and not leave it to someone else to establish industry-academia partnerships – ones based on genuine mutual benefits. Needless to say, the management at universities would need to plan an enabling and facilitative role while providing autonomy, flexibility, and motivation to HoDs and faculty and when the latter achieve success and recognition.

Syllabus restructuring

There is a need to strengthen 21st century skills, communication skills, entrepreneurial skills, research components, internships and make courses multi-disciplinary. To create space for these additions, some less relevant areas may need to be removed. There is also a need to make courses credit based. Credit and course structure across faculties in a university and across universities must follow a common protocol. This would require syllabi restructuring.

These large-scale changes require a concerted effort at several levels - in creating motivated and competent management and leadership teams and governance structures at universities, energized faculty and clear and enabling guidelines and support. The support needs to be outcome-linked to encourage results focus. Contrary to general perception, there is as much need to build new facilities and bring in new equipment as there is to use what already exists.

The primacy of quality in higher education reforms

It is a pleasant surprise when we consider what would happen with improvement in quality of higher education and other efforts outlined above from research orientation to international ranking. Interestingly, the above-mentioned interventions are synergistic in terms of higher education outcomes and undertaking any of them enables the others. However, they require a whole-of-the-university approach (student employability and student development centric). They also require that regulators, state government departments, universities, skill development agencies, entrepreneurship development agencies, and employers work together.

If we can begin to rethink higher education in the interest of the graduating students’ first job or first economic activity – we would have addressed many of the challenges Indian higher education faces. We would have also met many of the NEP’s strategic intents. That would be a true celebration of visionary NEP’s third year of launch since the very essence of NEP is “Quality Universities and Colleges”. The key NEP pillars for higher education are all intended to improve the quality of higher education. These include governance, vocational Education, teacher Education, Motivated faculty, learning environments and support for students. Also important is focus on holistic and multidisciplinary education, institutional restructuring and consolidation, catalyzing research through New National Research Foundation and other initiatives, and transforming the regulatory System.

Achievements in the past three years

In the past three years, several initiatives have been undertaken by the Central Government including by UGC, the state governments, and HEIs. Many of these initiatives have a direct or indirect impact on quality of higher education.

UGC has released several guidelines to implement NEP goals. These include guidelines for training faculty in Indian knowledge system; integrating value education (Mulya Pravah); sports, health, well-being pedagogy and evaluation; social responsibility and community engagement; transforming HEIs in multidisciplinary institutions; collaboration between Indian and foreign

institutions; Academic Bank of Credit (ABC); Multiple Entry Multiple Exit (MEME) and for Educational Framework for Global Citizenship. In this period, several frameworks have also been developed including National Higher Education Qualifications Framework (NHEQF), National Curricular Framework, and National Credit Framework (NCrF). UGC has also made efforts in internationalisation of education by issuing draft regulations on entry of foreign universities.

Amongst the much talked about interventions have been those around pursuing two academic programmes simultaneously: setting up of the National Research Foundation, allowing PhD after graduation, creating the positions of Professors of Practice, and entry of foreign universities in India. Some states have created multi-disciplinary academic clusters of HEI, while many have undertaken initiatives towards accreditation of institutions. The practice of Institute Development Planning has been undertaken by several universities.

The road ahead

The focus is likely to shift from design to execution in the next few years. MEME, NCrF, and ABC are expected to be implemented at scale. Some foreign universities would be operational in India soon and some Indian academic institutions would have campuses abroad. Universities would have several professors of practice and research quotient in IHE would go up. That is likely to enhance the international ranking of universities. We would see a movement from standalone colleges and teaching universities with limited disciplines transition into Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERUs). Teacher education will begin to move from B. Ed. colleges to universities. At an overall level, we are likely to see greater technology integration, better autonomy for and governance at HEIs, more flexibility and choice for students, greater integration of vocational skills, higher multi-disciplinarity, better faculty, and therefore better quality of education and overall development opportunities for students.

4. Making study in India programme successful

Ancient India had several large universities that attracted students from far and wide.

India has an opportunity to be able to attract foreign students again after more than a thousand years. This is made possible by several factors – global success of millions of people from the Indian education system; rise in India’s geo-political status; availability of large talent pool in India to be able to operate large universities that cater to Indian and foreign students; presence of a large and robust university system in India; relative lack of higher education opportunities internationally beyond US, Canada, Australia, UK and New Zealand; India’s strength in English language; India’s ability to deliver educational and allied services at reasonable cost; and India’s economic growth journey in the last three decades.

However, to use the opportunity, several interventions would be needed across the student journey – ranging from enquiring about higher education opportunities in India to decades later giving back to his/her alma mater as a grateful and successful alumnus.

Some critical areas where work would need to be undertaken to make “Study in India” programme successful are elaborated below:

1. Study in India campaigns to build awareness: A large-scale and sustained digital and roadshows-based campaign is required to build India as a higher education brand on the lines of the US, Canada, Australia, the UK, Ireland, New Zealand, etc. The potential markets need to be identified and India’s USPs and value propositions communicated clearly. There will be a need to set-up “Study in India” offices in the key international cities. MEA and MoE will need to collaborate to make this work. People of Indian origin will need to be encouraged to become India’s higher education brand ambassadors. India will need to bring its strong line up of global CEOs to support the case for Indian higher education.
2. Educational qualifications and degrees equivalence: As India is not in the global higher education circuit for educating foreign students, students in several countries would not know about the Indian higher education system (whether they are eligible to undertake under-graduate degree, graduate degree, and PhD level programmes in India and those are recognized in their home country and in other countries). The onus will be on India to study the pre-university and university level structures in key countries from where students may be interested in studying in India and provide answers to such queries. There will also be a need to address any concerns on an ongoing basis in this regard. India will need to communicate its degree recognition arrangements with countries that it has such arrangements with and be proactive in establishing those with other countries.
3. Information and application support: Students take several months to make a decision about studying abroad and have several options. Indian will need to ensure the process is hassle free, smooth, and facilitated with chat-based, email-based, and call-based support available to students 24X7. Its foreign offices and partners/admission consultants/counsellors in different cities across the world would need to address any queries and concerns the students might have. India’s foreign consulates will need to have dedicated sections and nodal officers for “Study in India” programme.
4. Student visa processing: This is a key process step that must be enabled in a hassle-free manner for students. It would require a seamless coordination amongst HEIs, MoE and MoHA with support from MEA in countries of admitted students.
5. Support on arrival: There are likely to be apprehensions in the minds of students as they arrive in India. There is a need to ensure they are supported at this stage.
6. Settling in support: The first few weeks and months are critical as the students settle in India socially, academically, and culturally. They will need handholding on logistics issues, such as housing, bank account, SIM card and travel arrangements to adjusting to food, language, and culture. They will also need to align to academic styles, pedagogy, and new time zones.

They will benefit immensely from a cross-culture training, a buddy, and a counselling system. It would help if HEIs set up an office for foreign students support to address any concerns and extend support to students.

7. Academic, social, and psychological support: The settling in support would need to continue during students' entire stay in India.
8. Internships and project support in India and abroad: It will be important to ensure that foreign students do not feel left out as their Indian counterparts are selected for internships and projects with corporate and other organisations in India. This would require an effort from HEIs and corporates and other organisation (that must provide the same opportunities to foreign students as they do to Indian students). Organisations would need to be assured at this stage itself that they would be able to offer jobs too to their foreign interns if they choose to do so at a later stage (and the VISA regulations-mentioned at S. No. 10 will need to support that) as many organisations consider internships as a pathway to employment offers vis the Pre-Placement Offer (PPO) route.
9. Placement support in India and abroad: We are likely to have students who would be keen to start their working career in India where they have studied while others would possibly like to explore work opportunities in their home countries apart from students who may like to study further or explore entrepreneurship options in India, their home country, or in a third country. HEIs where students are studying with support from MEA and MOE would need to facilitate corporate connects in India and students' home countries.
10. Post study employment visa processing: This is one of the most critical areas. For students who would like to work in India or explore entrepreneurship opportunities in India after their study, there would need to be an easy and almost automatic employment/entrepreneurship visa at least for a certain period with a pathway to a long-term employment visa based on employment/entrepreneurship related requirements. If students must necessarily go back after their education in India, it would be a difficult proposition to put forward under the "Study in India" programme.
11. Graduation day participation and alumni programmes: A university education is an important stage in students' lives and the bond with their peers and the institution is often for life. It will be important for HEIs and regulatory mechanisms to not come in the way of this association.
12. Brand ambassadorship and enabling endowment: HEIs must use their alumni and remain engaged with them – this is likely to help the alumni become brand ambassadors of the institution and support in several ways- recommending the institution to others; screening applications and conducting initial admission interviews; counselling prospective and incoming students; assisting students with projects, internships and jobs; returning to the institution for student interactions and guest lectures; and making contributions through endowments to their alma mater.

These areas may not have the same criticality for the prospective students and therefore for the success of the "Study in India" programme. Amongst the high priority/concern areas are study in India campaigns to build awareness, education qualification and degree equivalence, student visa processing, internships and project support in India and abroad, and post-study employment visa processing.

If the above interventions are taken up, India will have an opportunity to become a higher education destination again. This will bring several benefits, such as providing employment opportunities to millions of people in India, enabling people to earn foreign exchange, enhancing India's soft power, and making the world aware about Indian culture, improving Indian higher education system and making it world class, and indirectly contributing to attracting tourists and FDI.

However, there will be several challenges in increasing the current number of foreign students of under 50,000 (from neighbouring countries) as outlined above. The potential is large, though possibly to a ten or even a hundred time the current numbers.

India has been a provider of business and knowledge process services or and healthcare service to the world for a long time. The time has come for India became a university to the world. It appears that India's time to be a Vishwaguru again has arrived.

Part II – India and state profiles in higher education

India: Key statistics and trends in higher education

Key indicators

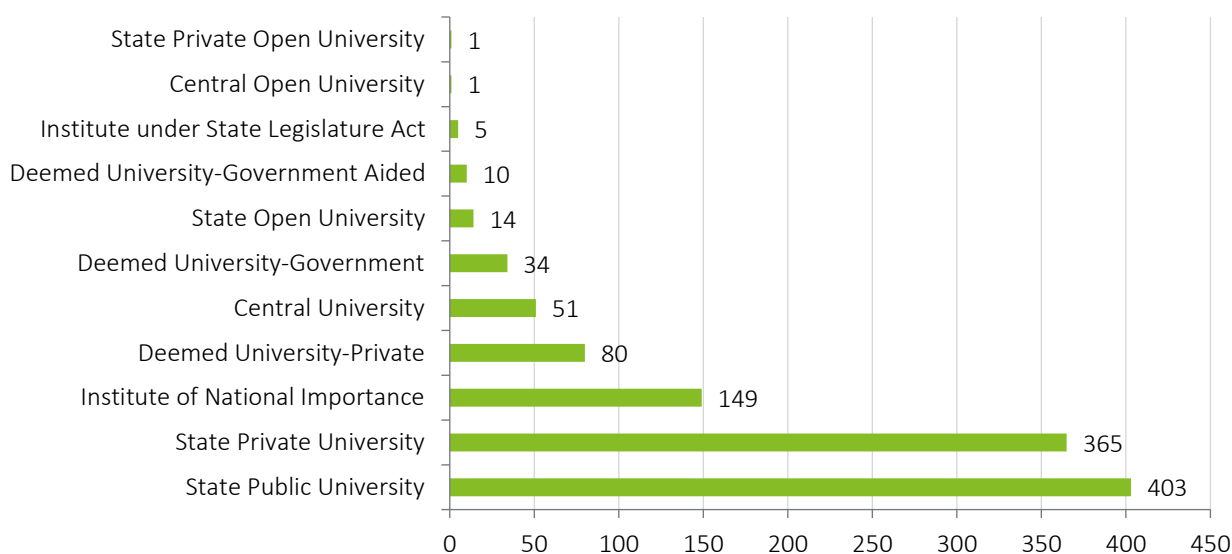
Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total population (in crore) ¹	121.1	62.3	58.7
Literacy rate ¹	74.0%	82.1%	65.5%
Population in the 18-23 age group (in crore)	14.1	7.3	6.8
Share in the total population (%) ¹	(11.7%)	(11.7%)	(11.6%)
Gross Enrolment Ratio ²	27.3	26.7	27.9

Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, Ministry of Education (MoE) 2020-21

Education infrastructure

Universities by type: There are a total of 1,113 universities across the country, with state public universities constituting the highest share (36 percent). The top five states with the highest number of universities include Rajasthan (92, 8.3 percent of the total in India), followed by Uttar Pradesh (84, 7.5 percent), Gujarat (83, 7 percent), Madhya Pradesh (74, 6.6 percent), and Karnataka (72, 6.5 percent). The breakdown of the number of universities in the country based on the type of university is shown below.

Universities by type



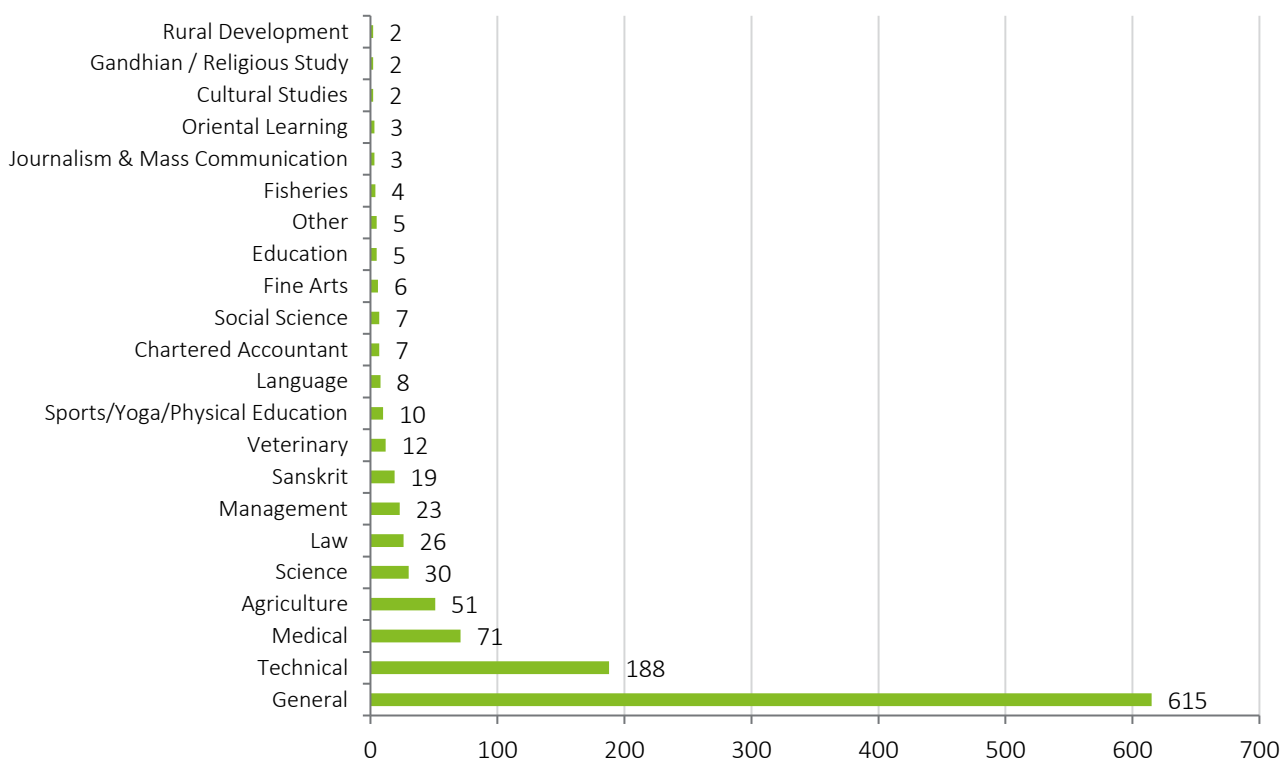
Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Karnataka ranks first in India in the total number of state public universities, with 32 state public universities (7.9 percent of total state public universities in India), followed Uttar Pradesh (28, 6.9) and Rajasthan (26, 6.5 percent).

Tamil Nadu has the highest number of deemed universities in the country (with a total of 28 deemed universities). It is followed by Maharashtra (21 deemed universities) and Karnataka (14 deemed universities).

Universities by specialisation: The bar graph below reflects the breakdown of the number of universities in India on the basis of specialisation. The country has 615 general universities (56 percent of the total), 188 technical universities (17.1 percent), 71 medical universities (6.5 percent), 51 agricultural universities (4.6 percent), 30 science universities (2.7 percent), 26 law universities (2.4 percent), and 23 management universities (2.1 percent), with all other universities totalling to about 8.6 percent.

Universities by specialisation

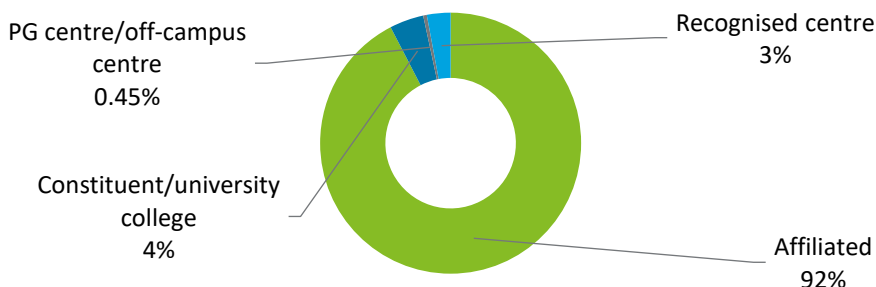


Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Rajasthan has the highest number of general universities in the country with 56 universities. It is followed by Gujarat (50) and Uttar Pradesh (48). Tamil Nadu has the highest number of technical universities (17). Gujarat has the second-highest number of technical universities, with a total of 15, followed by Uttar Pradesh (14), Andhra Pradesh (12) and Rajasthan (11).

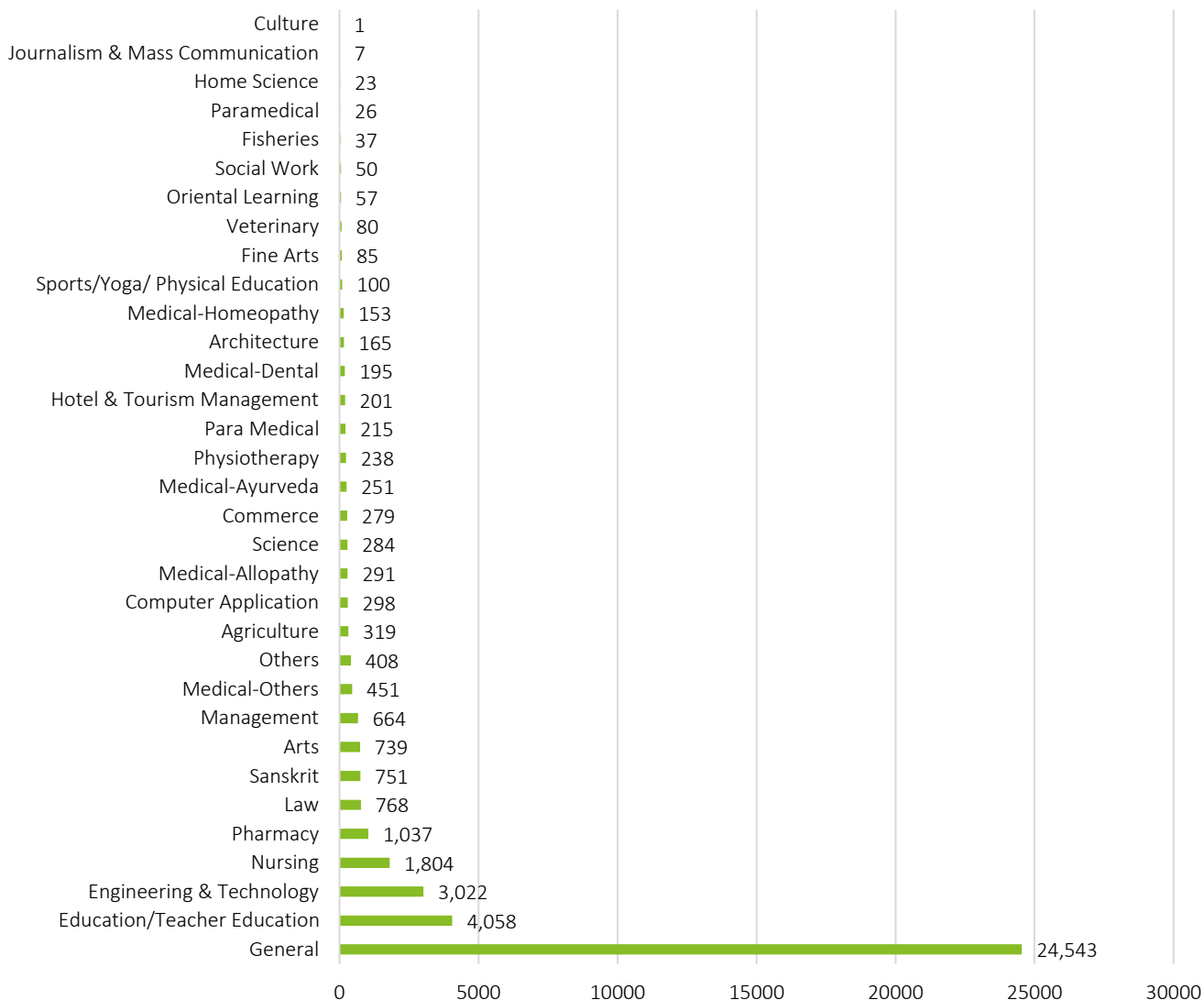
Maharashtra and Rajasthan have the highest number of medical universities with seven medical universities present in each of the two states. It is followed by Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh with five each and Gujarat having four medical universities.

Colleges by type



There are a total of 46,007 colleges in India, of which about 92 percent are affiliated, four percent are constituent/university colleges, another three percent are recognised centres, and around 0.45 percent (206 colleges) are PG centres/off-campus centres.

Colleges by specialisation



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Colleges by specialisation: The bar graph above reflects the breakdown of colleges in India on the basis of specialisation. General colleges make up about 59%, followed by education/teacher education (9.8 percent), engineering and technology (7.3 percent), nursing (4.3 percent), and pharmacy (2.5 percent).¹

Institutions indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Standalone
Total number of institutions	1,113	43,796	11,296
Average enrolment per institution	8,112	646	188
Total estimated enrolment (in lakh)	90.28	283.12	21.24

Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Universities: India has a total of 1,113 universities. The average enrolment is about 8,112 students per university and the total estimated enrolment in universities is 90.28 lakh.

Colleges and institutions: India has a total of 43,796 colleges with Uttar Pradesh ranking first (8,114, 18.5 percent of total colleges), followed by Maharashtra (4,532, 10.3 percent), Karnataka (4,233, 9.7 percent), Rajasthan (3,694, 8.4 percent), and Tamil Nadu (2,667, 6.1 percent). The total enrolment in colleges in the country is about 283.12 lakh, with an average of 646 enrolments per college. Uttar Pradesh has the highest college enrolment in the country with a reported 49.80 lakh students enrolled in colleges. This is followed by Maharashtra (30.43 lakh), Tamil Nadu (22.35 lakh), and Madhya Pradesh (17.37 lakh).

Standalone institutions: Standalone institutions are those that are outside the purview of universities and colleges but require recognition from one or the other statutory bodies. These include polytechnics and institutes offering specialisations, PGDM, nursing, teacher training, hotel management, paramedical programmes. These also include institutes under ministries. In India, there are 11,296 standalone institutions and the total enrolment in these is estimated to be around 21.24 lakh. Maharashtra has the highest number of such institutions in the country (2,153).

College indicators

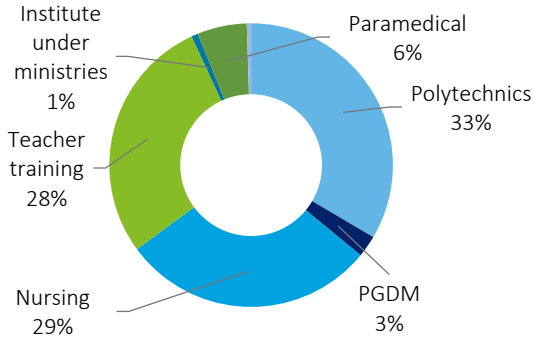
College type	India
Affiliated	42,510
Constituent/university college	1,944
PG centre/off-campus centre	206
Recognised centre	1,347

Management of colleges

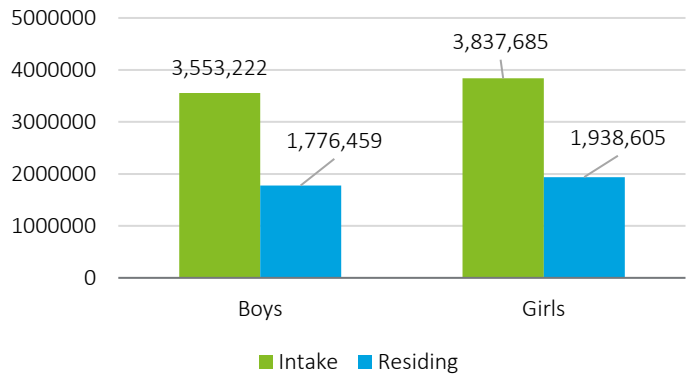
Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment per college
Private unaided	65.0%	44.4%	465
Private aided	13.6%	21.12%	1,057
Government	21.4%	34.50%	1,097

¹ Percentages calculated with respect to the total number of respondent colleges (39955) in the AISHE survey

Breakdown of standalone institutions



Hostels



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

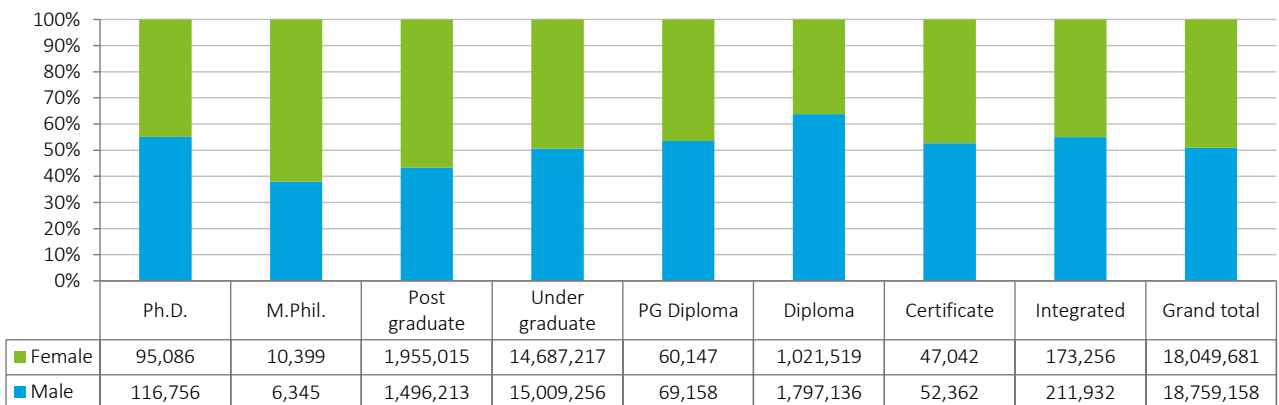
Student enrolment

Total enrolment of students in higher education institutes in India is around 413.80 lakh, with 51 percent male and 49 percent female enrolments. Uttar Pradesh ranked first in terms of enrolment (16.1 percent of total enrolment); followed by Maharashtra (11 percent), Tamil Nadu (8.1 percent), Madhya Pradesh (6.3 percent), and Karnataka (5.9 percent.) The five southern states of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Karnataka account for over one-fourth (25.9 percent) of the total enrolments across India.

Total enrolment through regular mode in the country across all higher education courses is around 368.08 lakh. As can be inferred from the figure below, the highest share of enrolment (80.7 percent) is at the under-graduate level, followed by post-graduate (9.4 percent), and diploma (7.7 percent), with all other levels adding up to 2.2 percent. Female enrolment under various education levels has been the highest in M.Phil. (62.1 percent) and post graduate courses (56.6 percent) as compared with male enrolment.

Student enrolment

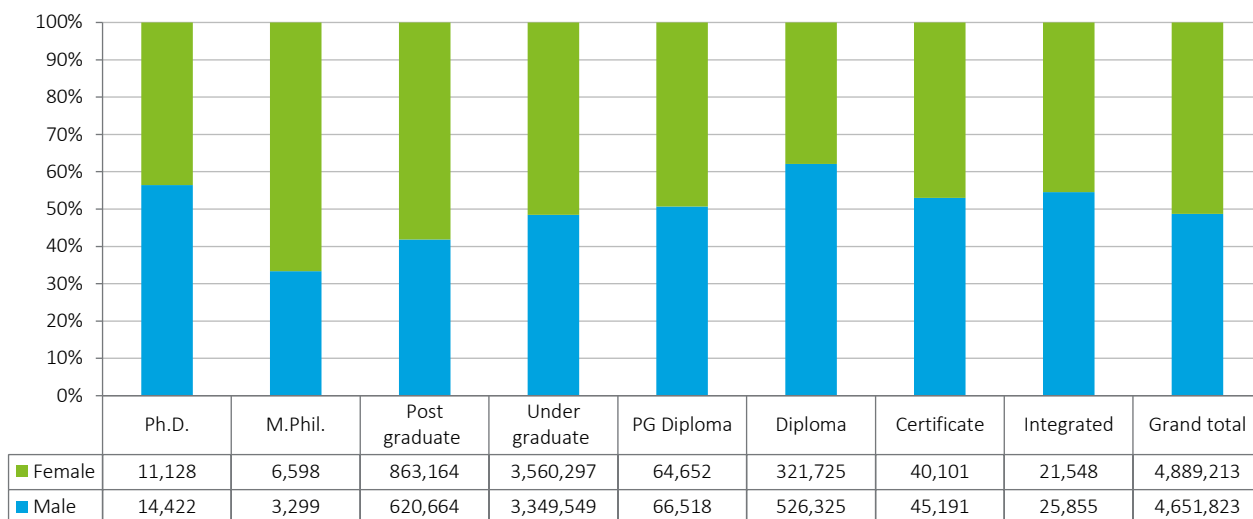
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



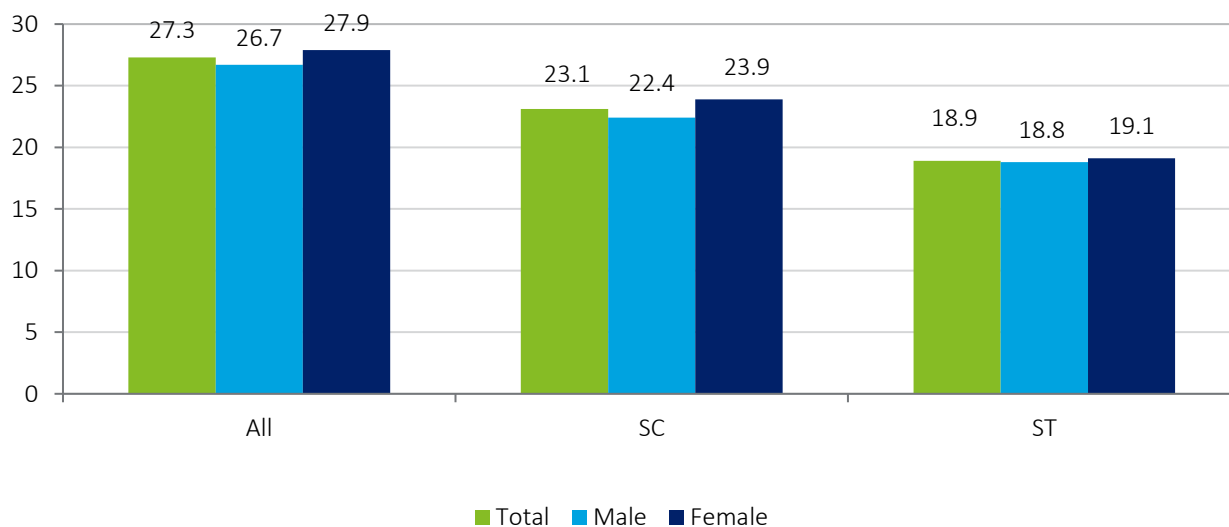
Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Total out-turn at various levels in all courses in higher education in the country is around 95.41 lakh, representing 25.9 percent of the total enrolments. Female out-turn has been higher compared with males in M. Phil (66.7 percent) and post-graduate (58.2 percent) courses. The out-turn rate of females is also higher for under-graduate programmes (51.5 percent) even though the respective enrolment is nearly the same as that of males, demonstrating better graduation rates of females in the courses.

Out-turn at various levels



Gross enrolment ratio



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for males (26.7) was less than GER for females (27.9). In terms of the overall GER, Chandigarh ranks first (66.1) amongst all states and UTs with the highest male (57.8) and female (77.0) GER.

Faculty and staff

Key indicators

Key indicators	India
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	24
Teachers per college	29.3
Non-teaching staff per college	26.3

Calculation is based on the total number of responses given in the AISHE 2020-21 survey by MoE.

The PTR of colleges in India is 24. Amongst larger states, Bihar, Jharkhand, and Uttar Pradesh have a PTR of 60, 50, and 38, respectively. Amongst all states and UTs, Puducherry recorded the lowest PTR of 12, followed by Tamil Nadu with a PTR of 14.

The number of teachers per college is 29 and non-teaching staff per college is 26 in India. Chandigarh has the highest number of teaching (94) and non-teaching staff (172) per college, followed by Delhi and Puducherry which have the second-highest number of teaching staff per college (77) and Puducherry, which has the second-highest non-teaching staff per college (143) in India.

By social group: In representation of various social groups and gender in the teaching and non-teaching staff, the table below provides a relative comparison with the population. It indicates that females are significantly under-represented amongst faculty and staff in higher education institutes compared with males.

In Uttar Pradesh, share of male staff is the highest in the country with a 68 percent share, followed by Tamil Nadu with 50 percent male teaching staff, whereas female staff is the highest in Tamil Nadu with 49.9 percent followed by Karnataka with 46.57 percent share.

Student, faculty, and staff: Gender and social representation

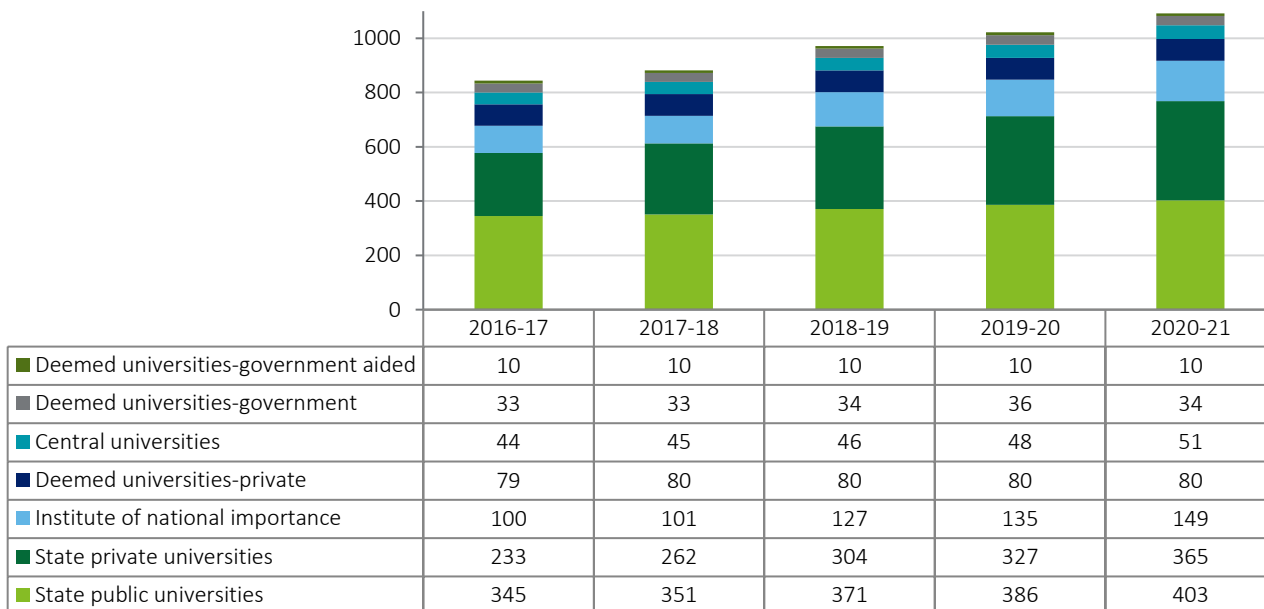
Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Minorities	EWS
Share of population	50.2%	49.8%	19.8%	7.1%	48.4%	2.2%	9.3%	-
Share of enrolment	51.3%	48.7%	14.2%	5.8%	35.8%	0.2%	6.6%	1.1%
Share of teaching staff	57.1%	42.9%	9.1%	2.5%	32.2%	0.5%	14.4%	-
Share of non-teaching staff	65.9%	34.1%	14.4%	4.4%	24.7%	0.5%	7.0%	0.3%

Source: Share of population - Census 2011 and India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

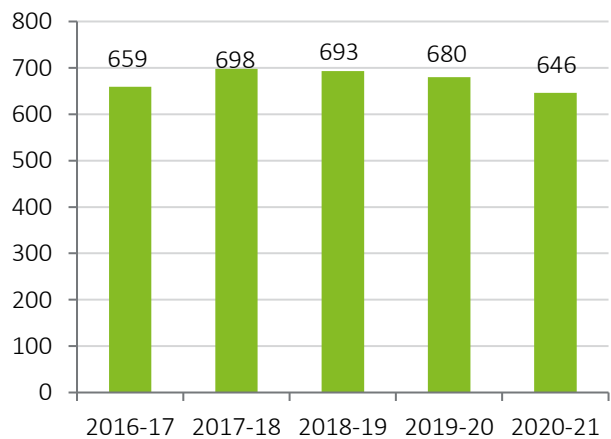
The next section analyses the key/select parameters during the last 5 years.

Time series analysis of key/select parameters

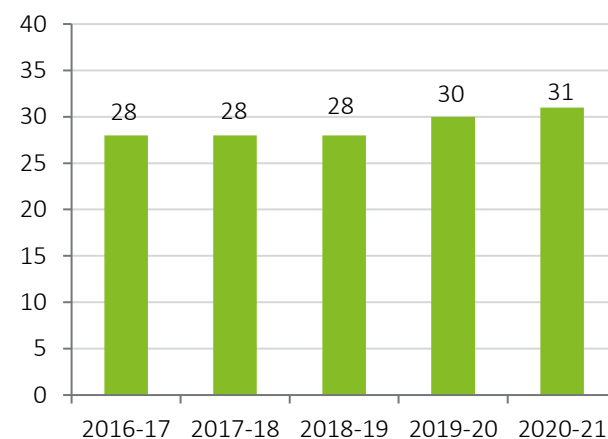
Number of universities by type during the last five years



Average enrolment per college during the last five years



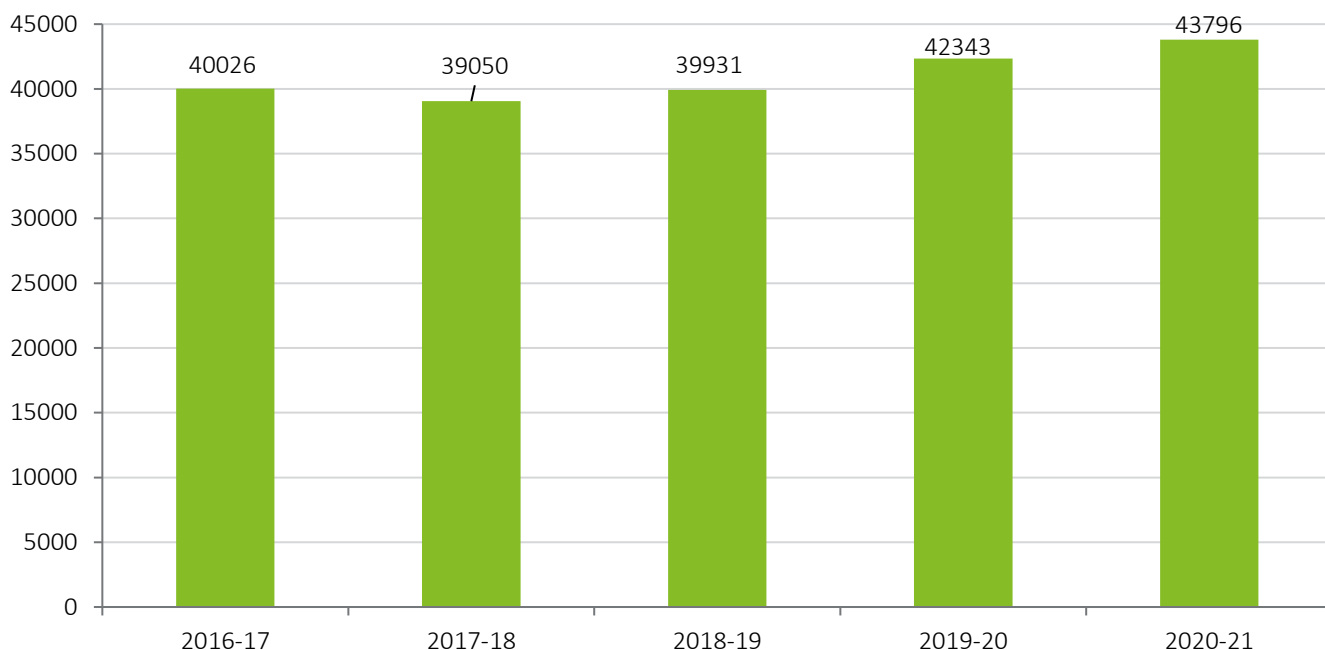
College per lakh population during the last five years



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

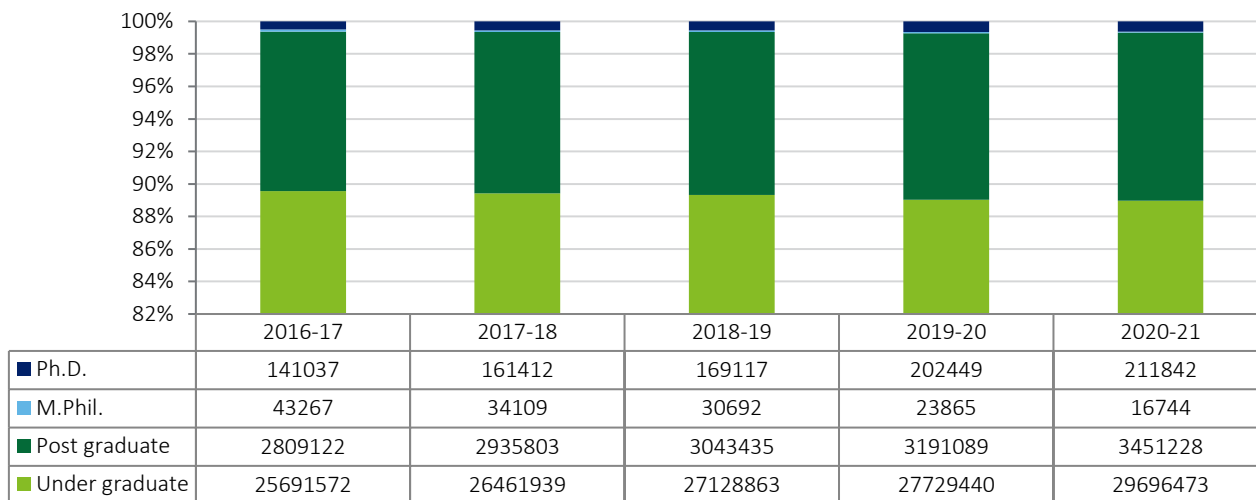
As can be observed from above, the categories where the maximum number of higher education institutes have been added over the last two years include private universities at the state level, followed by institutes of national importance, and state public universities. However, given the number of colleges per lakh of population (31 in 2020-21), there still exists scope to set up additional higher education institutes, as well as expand enrolment per institution.

Number of colleges during last five years



Enrolment at various levels through regular mode during the last five years

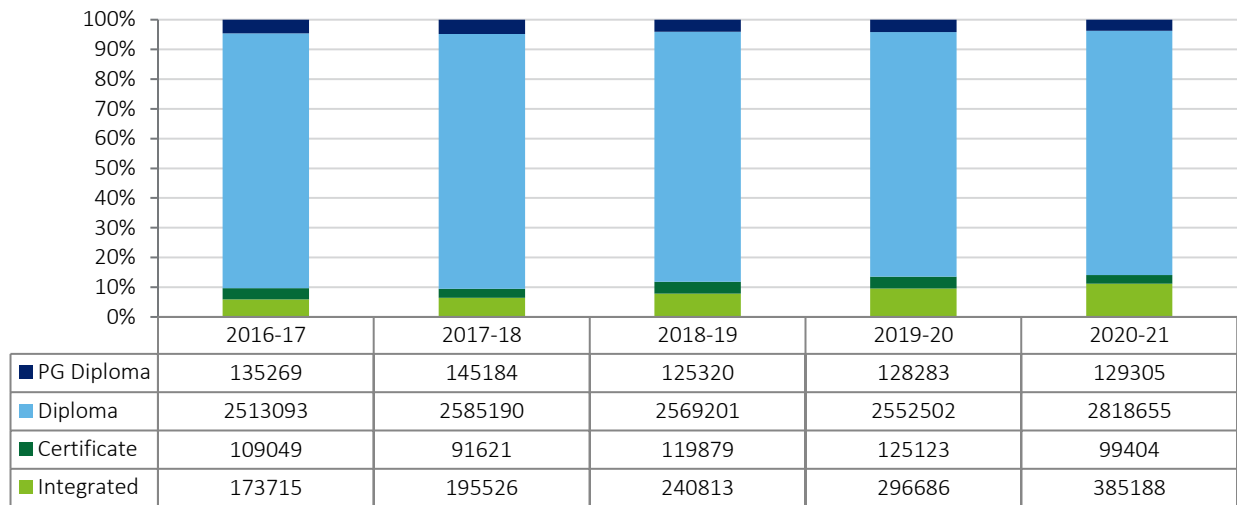
- At under-graduate, postgraduate, M.Phil., Ph.D. level



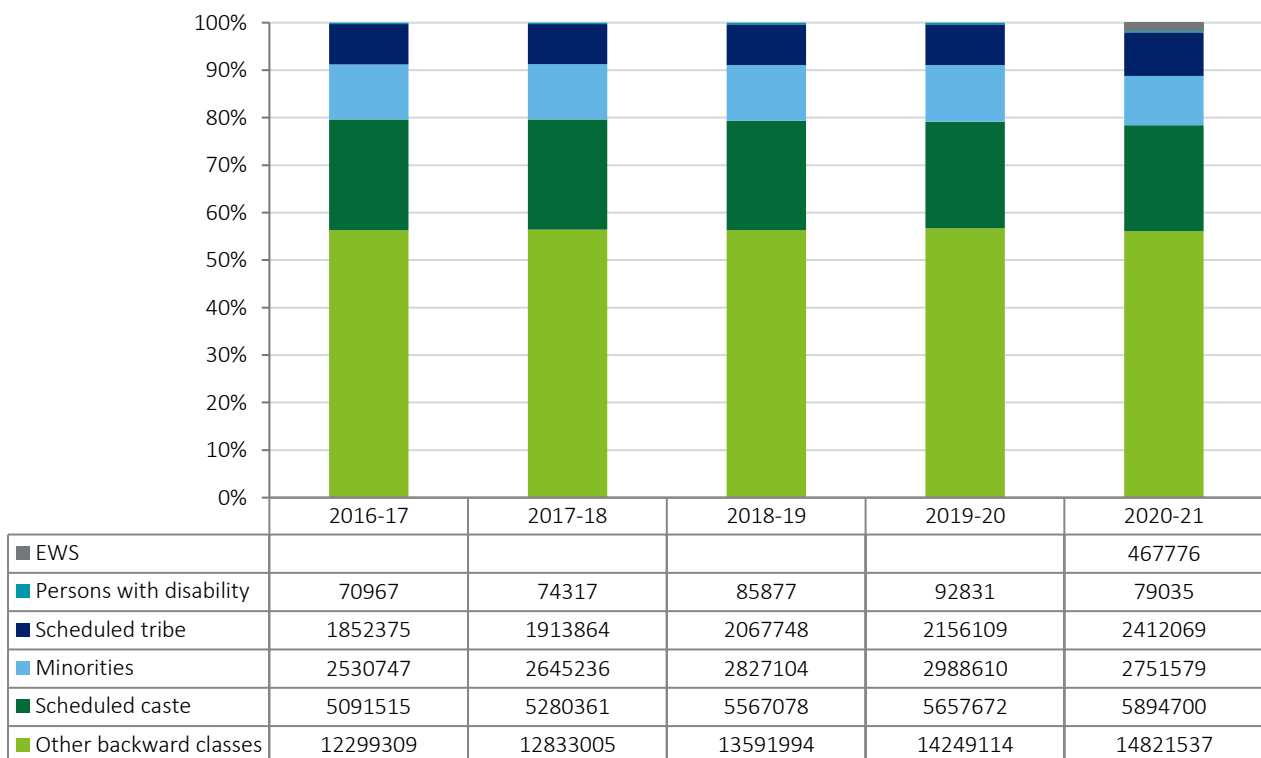
Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

As can be observed, other than M. Phil, where there has been a decrease in the number of enrolments over the last two years, all other courses have shown an increase in enrolment levels.

- For integrated courses and at certificate, diploma, PG Diploma level

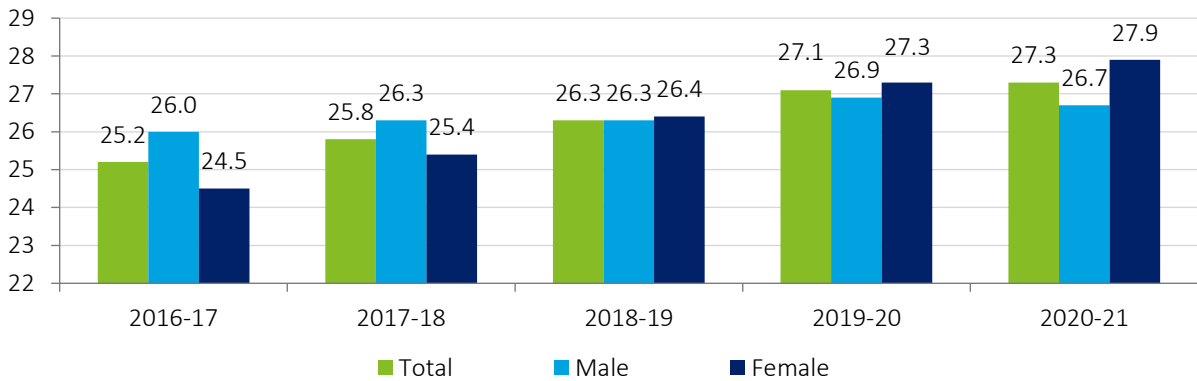


Enrolment across social groups, minorities, and PWD during the last five years



As indicated above, there has been an increase in enrolment across SC, ST and OBC groups. over the last 5 years.

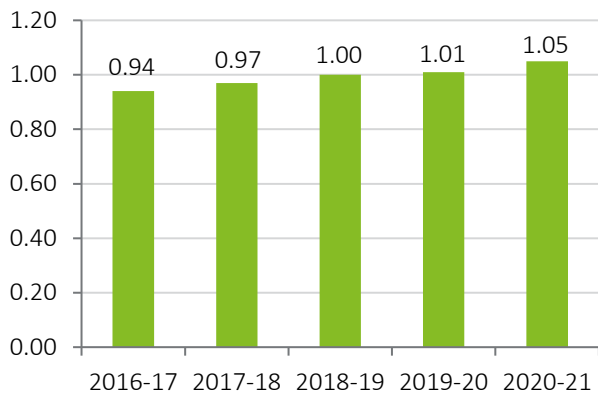
GER during the last five years



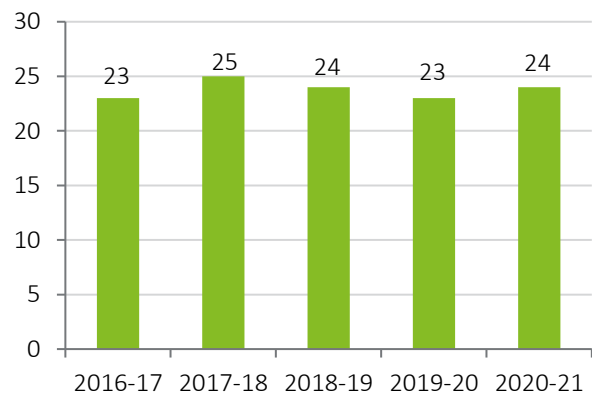
Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

As can be seen from the above figures, while there is still significant scope to increase GER, there has been a steady rise in this ratio over the last years. The proportionate increase in GER for the female population has been higher than the male population. GER for females, which exceeded GER for males for the first time in 2018–19 has increased its lead further in 2020-21.

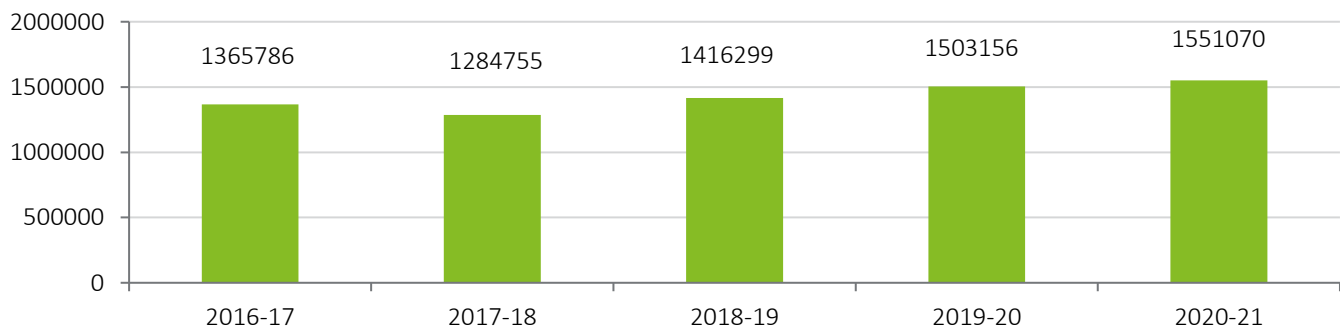
Gender Parity Index (GPI) during the last five years



PTR during the last five years



Number of teachers during the last five years



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

While the number of teachers has increased over the years, there has also been an increase in the pupil-to-teacher ratio.

States and Union Territories Profiles

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands

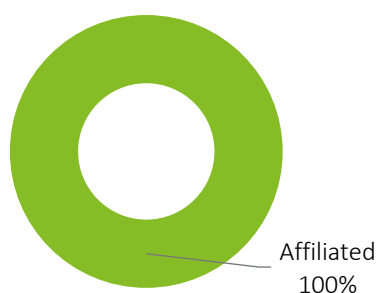
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total UT population (in lakh) ¹	3.8	2.0	1.8
Literacy rate ¹	86.6%	90.3%	82.4%
Population in the 18-23 age group (in lakh) ¹ Share in the total UT population (%)	0.5 (12.3%)	0.2 (11.8%)	0.2 (12.9%)
Share of UT 18-23 population to all-India 18-23 population ¹	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%
Gross Enrolment Ratio ²	24.3	21.6	27.1

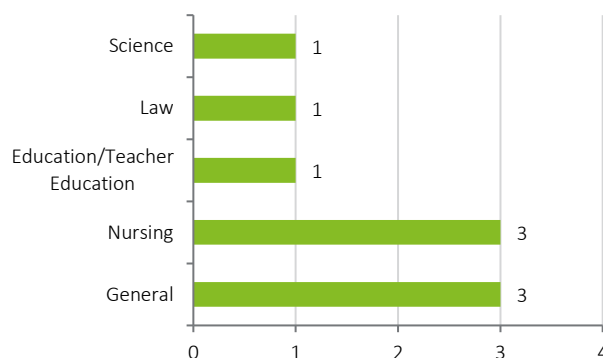
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Education infrastructure

College by type



Colleges by specialisation



Institutions indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Standalone
Total number of institutions	-	9	1
Average enrolment per institution	-	845	124
Total estimated enrolment (in lakh)	-	0.08	-

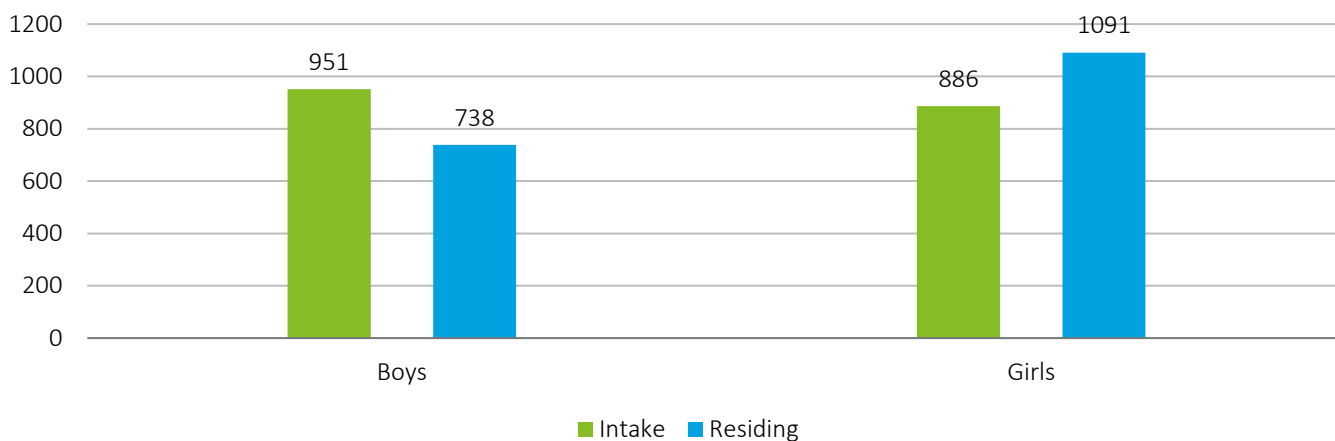
College indicators

College type	Andaman and Nicobar	Share in India
Affiliated colleges	9	0.02%

Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment per college
Government	100%	100%	845

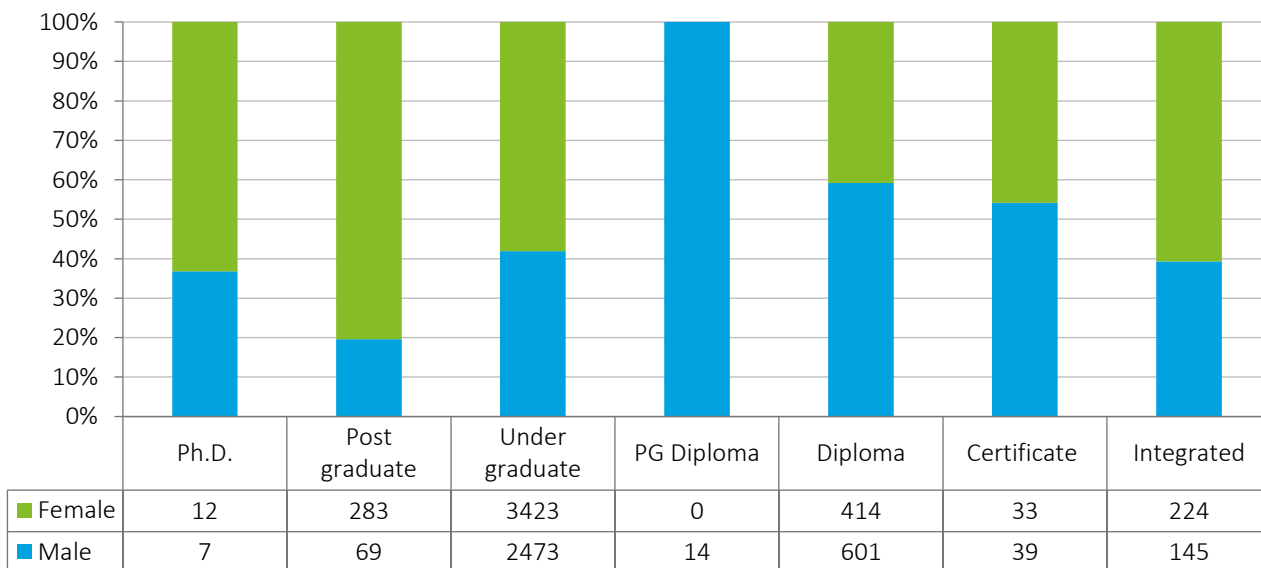
Hostel



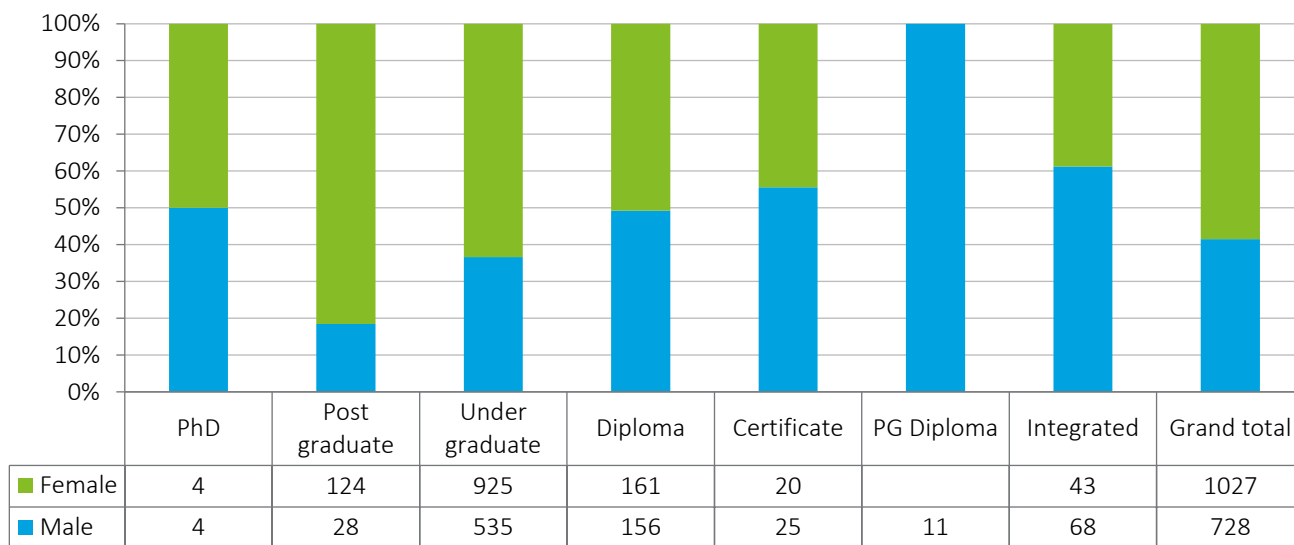
Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Student enrolment

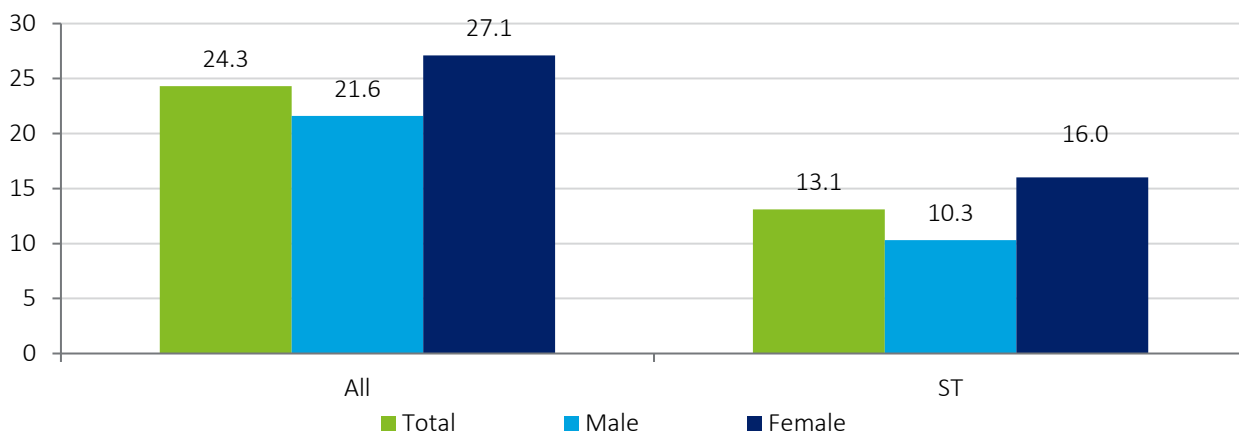
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



Out-turn at various levels



GER



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Andaman and Nicobar	India
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	17	24
Teachers per college	45.30	29.3
Non-teaching staff per college	42.90	26.3

Calculation is based on the total number of responses given in the AISHE 2020-21 survey

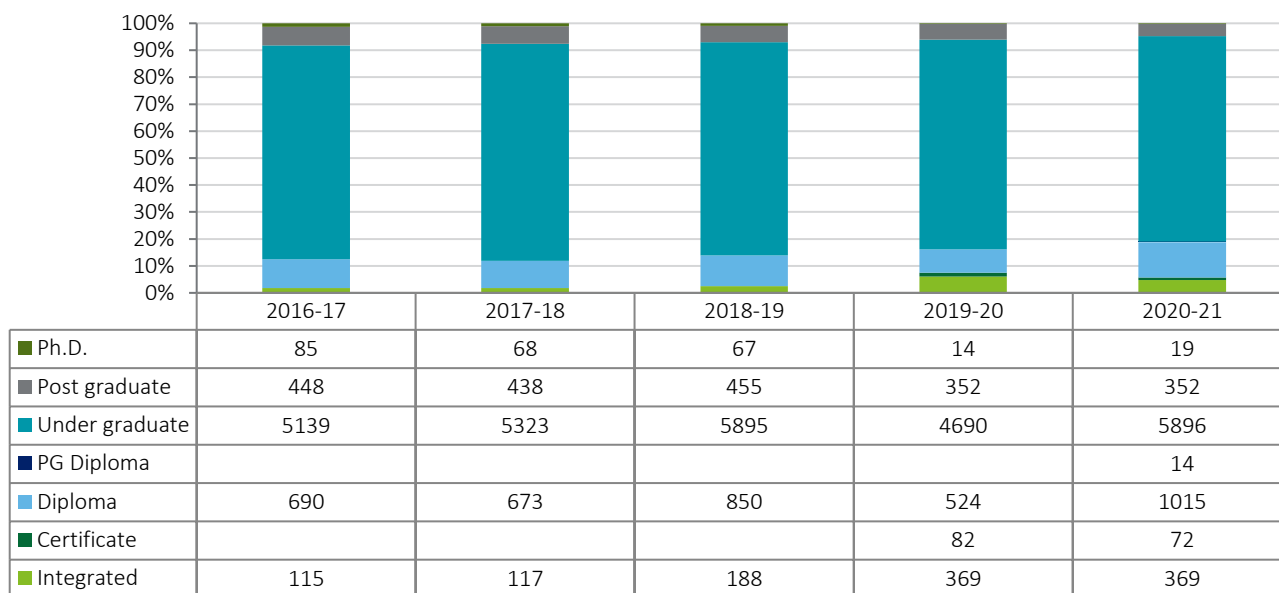
Student, faculty, and staff: Gender and social representation

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Minorities	EWS
Share of population	53.3%	46.7%	0.0%	7.5%	18.1%	1.7%	30.1%	-
Share of enrolment	46.3%	53.7%	0.4%	3.9%	29.0%	0.5%	14.6%	0.7%
Share of teaching staff	55.0%	45.0%	3.5%	2.9%	19.6%	-	20.8%	-
Share of non-teaching staff	63.9%	36.1%	0.2%	3.7%	7.9%	2.8%	18.6%	-

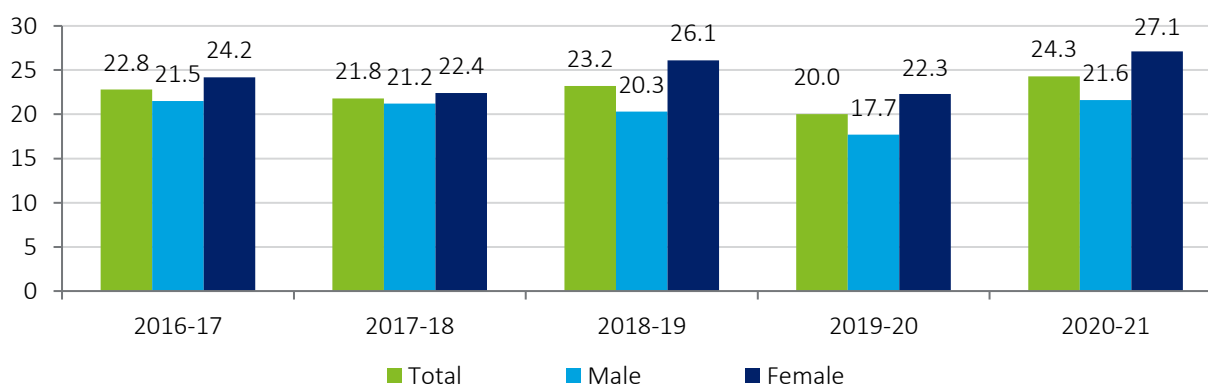
Source: Share of population - Census 2011 and India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Time series analysis of key/select parameters

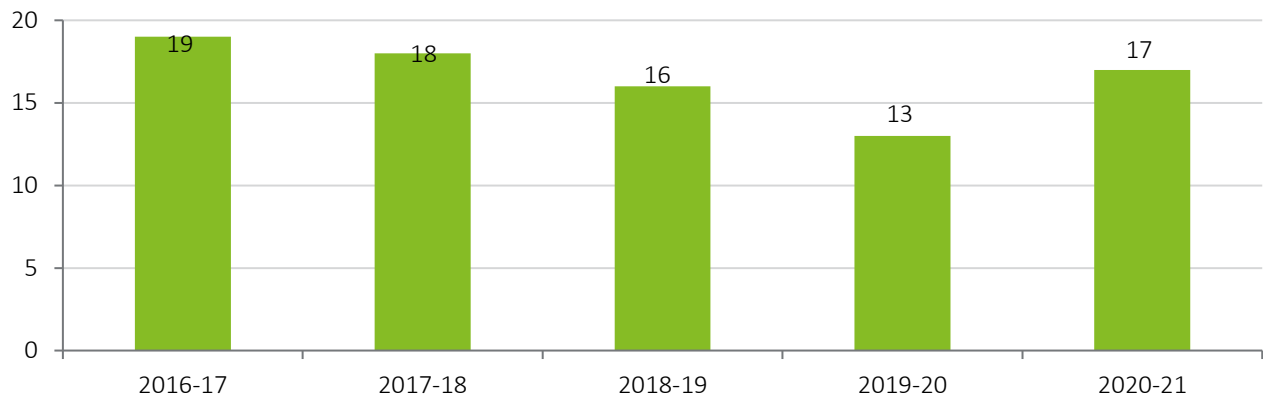
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode during the last five years



GER during the last five years



PTR during the last five years



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

2. Andhra Pradesh

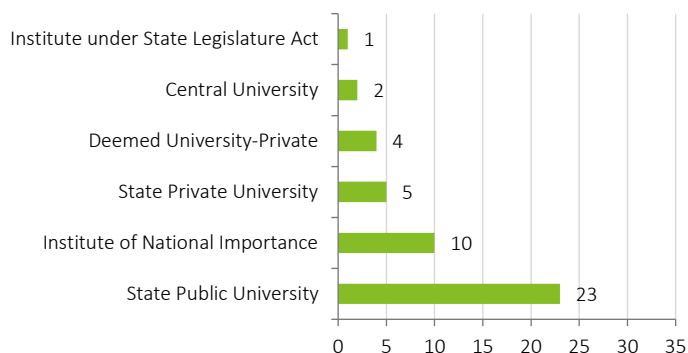
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (in lakh) ¹	493.86	247.36	246.5
Literacy rate ¹	67.0%	74.9%	59.2%
Population in the 18-23 age group (in lakh) ¹	100.3	50.4	49.9
Share in the total state population (%)	(20.3%)	(11.9%)	(11.8%)
Share of state in the 18-23 population to the all-India 18-23 population ¹	7.1%	6.9%	7.4%
Gross Enrolment Ratio ²	37.2	38.3	36

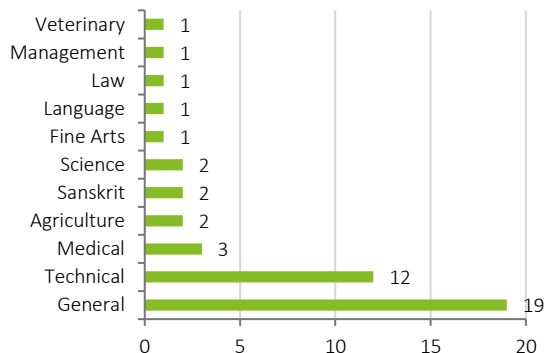
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Education infrastructure

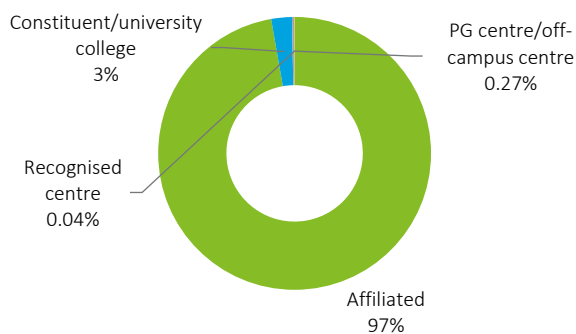
University by type



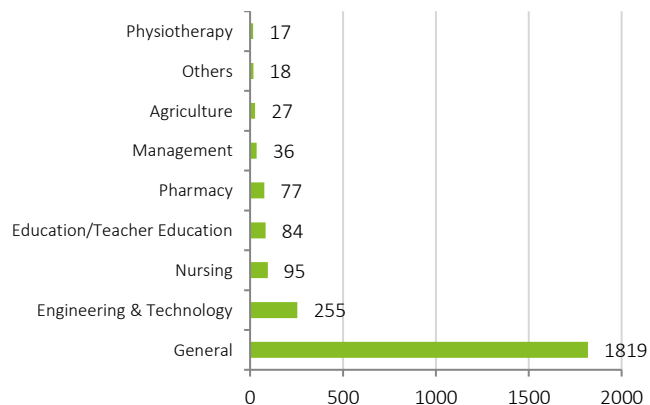
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



Institutions indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Standalone
Total number of institutions	45	2601	698
Average enrolment per institution	8239	541	170
Total estimated enrolment (in lakh)	3.71	14.06	1.18

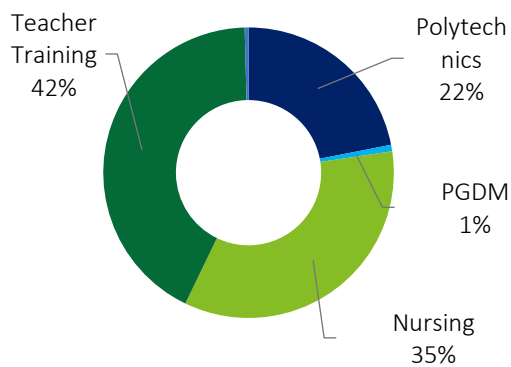
College indicators

College type	Andhra Pradesh	Share in India
Affiliated College	2541	5.98%
Constituent/ University College	64	3.29%
PG Center / Off-Campus Center	7	3.40%
Recognized Center	1	0.07%

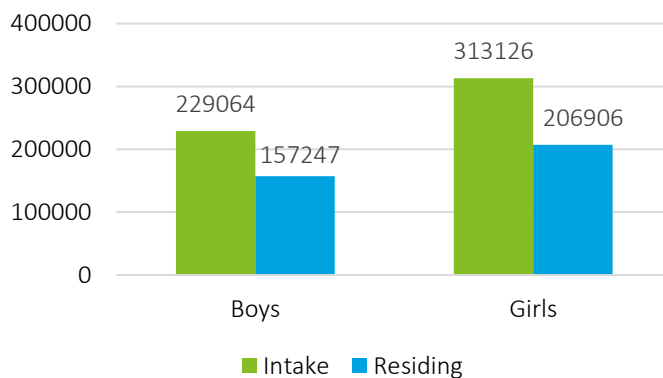
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment per college
Private unaided	81.87%	77.25%	519
Private aided	6.38%	9.87%	851
Government	11.75%	12.88%	604

Breakdown of standalone institutions



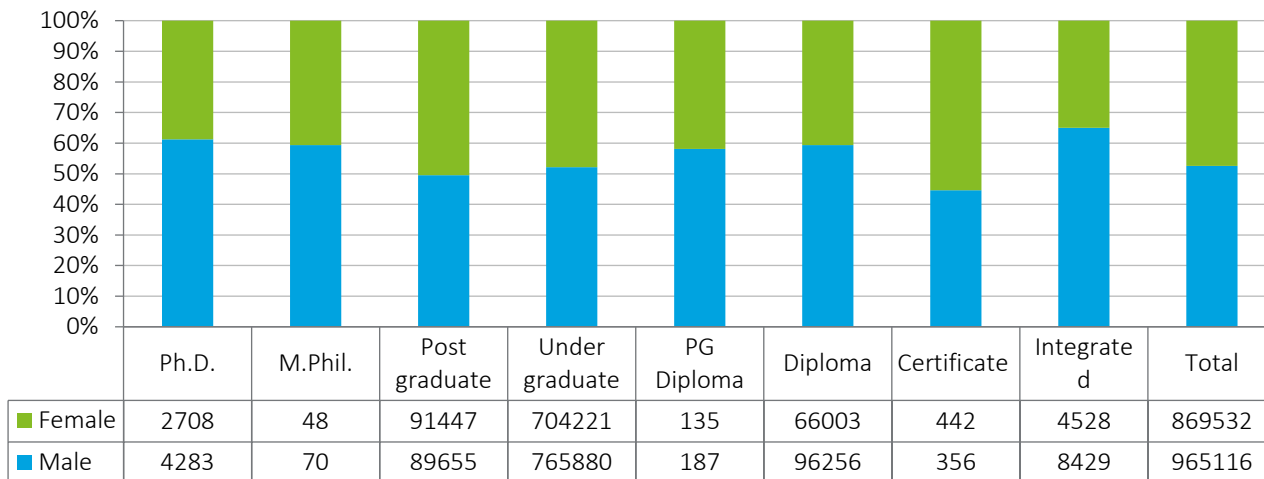
Hostel



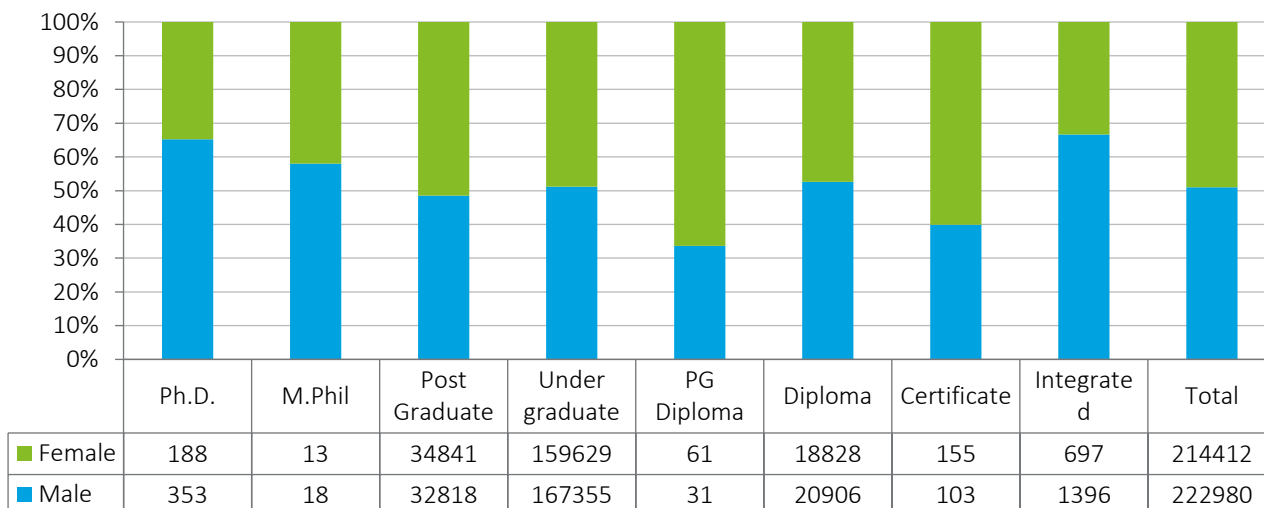
Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Student enrolment

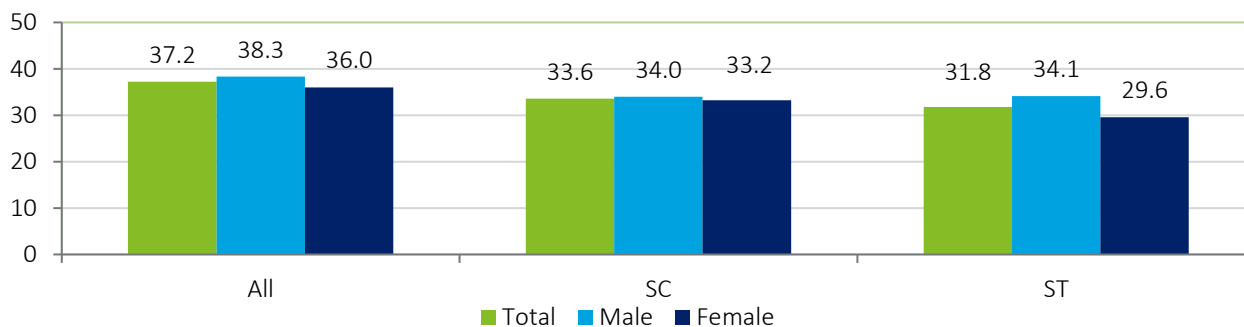
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



Out-turn at various levels



GER



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Andhra Pradesh	India
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	18	24
Teachers per college	31.5	29.3
Non-teaching staff per college	23.9	26.3

Calculation is based on the total number of responses given in the AISHE 2020-21 survey

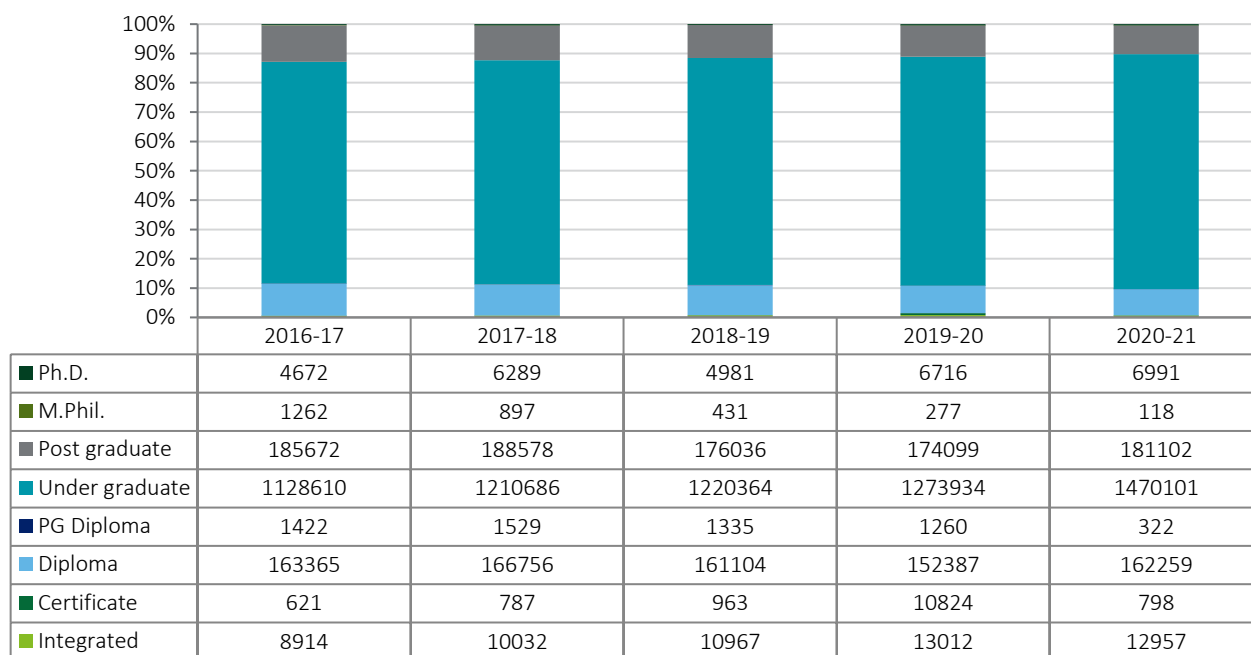
Student, faculty, and staff: Gender and social representation

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Minorities	EWS
Share of population	50.2%	49.8%	16.4%	7.0%	50.4%	2.7%	11.56%	-
Share of enrolment	53.1%	46.9%	16.7%	4.7%	42.8%	0.1%	3.1%	1.5%
Share of teaching staff	63.0%	37.0%	14.2%	1.6%	36.3%	0.6%	8.9%	-
Share of non-teaching staff	62.3%	37.7%	18.7%	3.9%	29.1%	0.6%	2.9%	0.3%

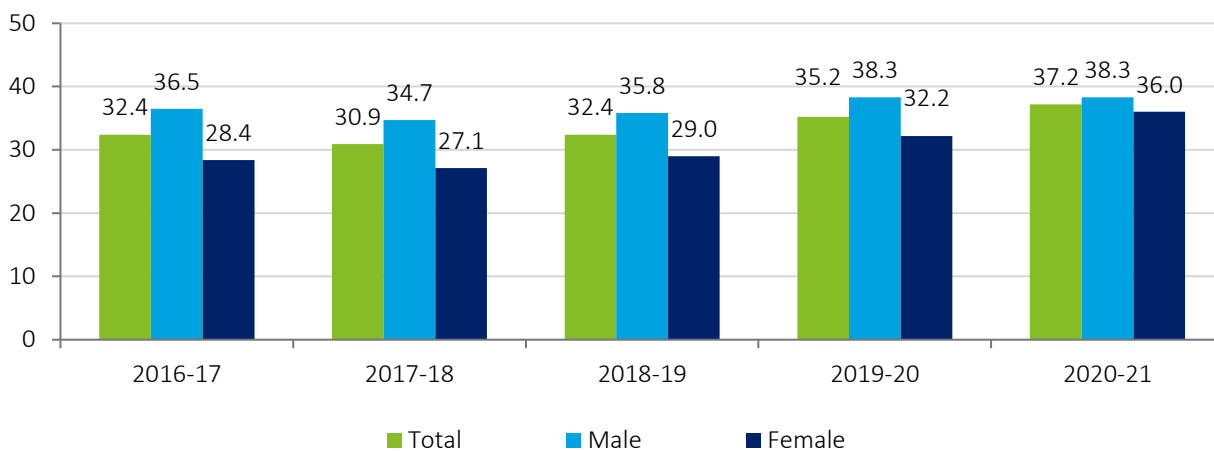
Source: Share of population - Census 2011 and India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Time series analysis of key/select parameters

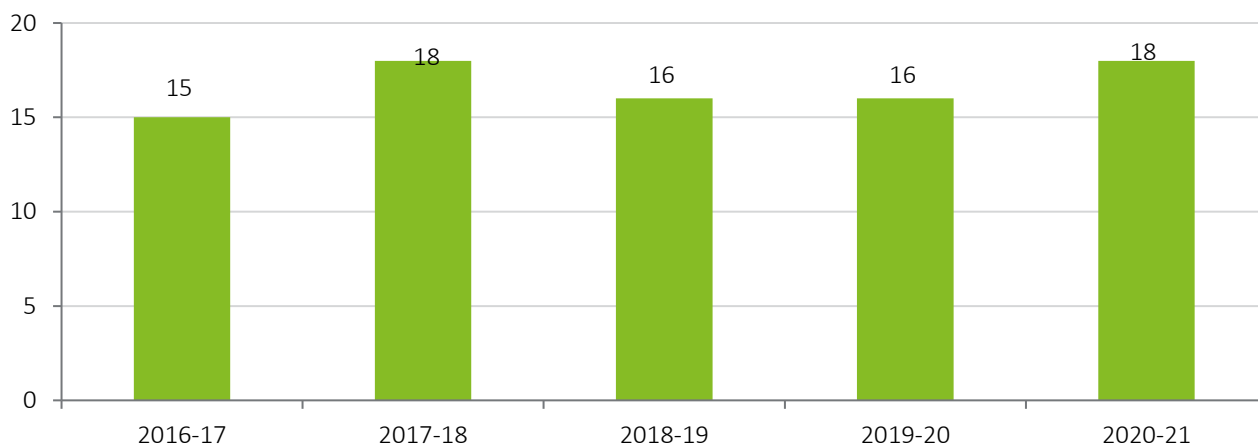
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode during the last five years



GER during the last five years



PTR during the last five years



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

3. Arunachal Pradesh

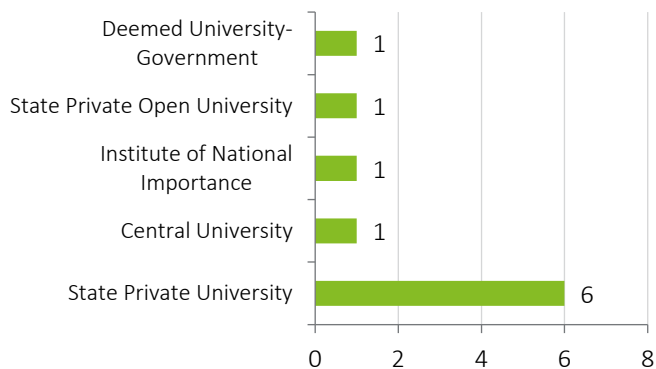
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (in lakh) ¹	13.8	7.1	6.7
Literacy rate ¹	65.4%	72.6%	57.7%
Population in the 18-23 age group (in lakh) ¹	1.6	0.8	0.8
Share in the total state population (%)	(11.7%)	(11.4%)	(12.1%)
Share of state in the 18-23 population to the all-India 18-23 population ¹	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Gross Enrolment Ratio ²	33.7	34.7	32.8

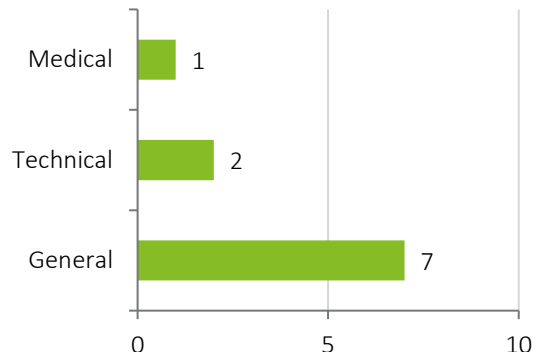
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Education infrastructure

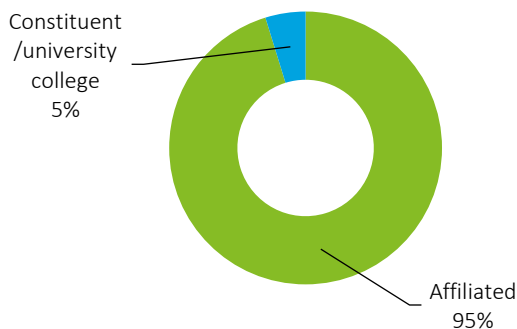
University by type



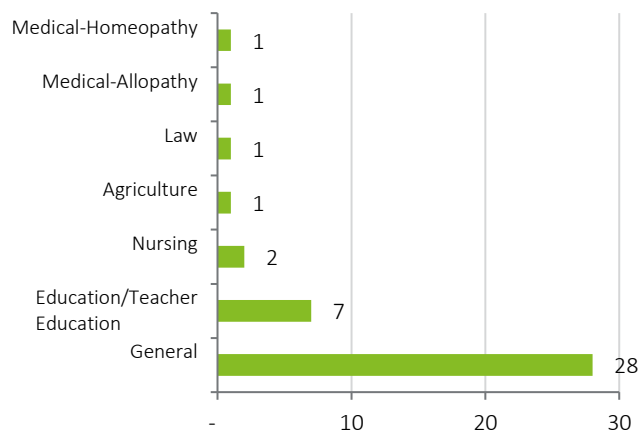
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



Institutions indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Standalone
Total number of institutions	10	42	14
Average enrolment per institution	3,558	547	72
Total estimated enrolment (in lakh)	0.36	0.23	0.01

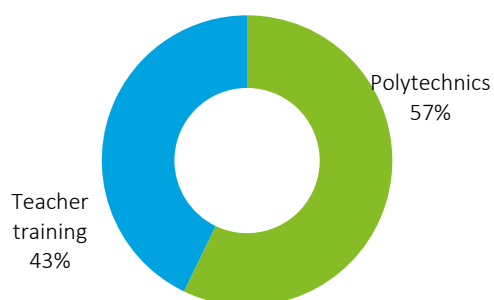
College indicators

College type	Arunachal Pradesh	Share in India
Affiliated College	40	0.1%
Constituent/ University College	2	0.1%

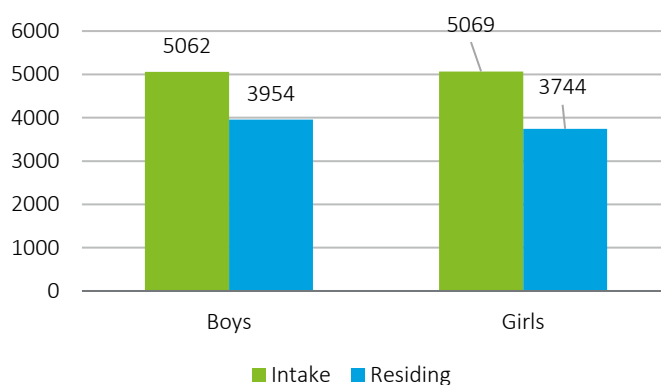
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment per college
Private unaided	34.1%	21.8%	358
Private aided	9.8%	5.4%	311
Government	56.1%	72.8%	727

Breakdown of standalone institutions



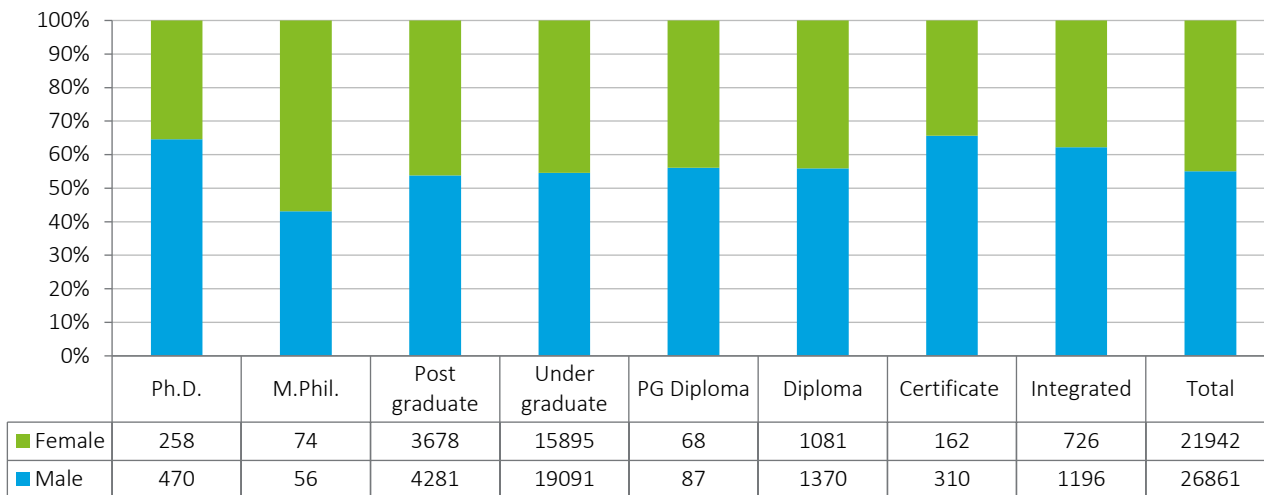
Hostel



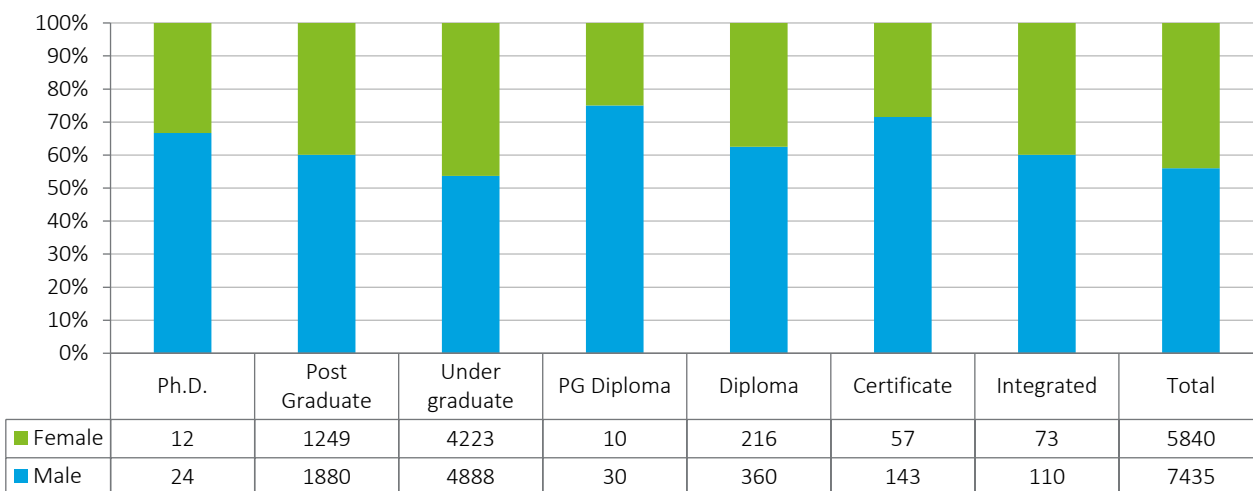
Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Student enrolment

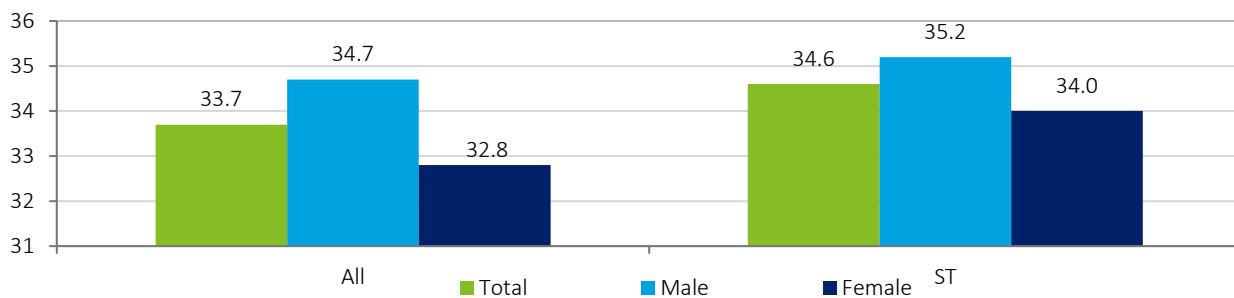
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



Out-turn at various levels



GER



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Arunachal Pradesh	India
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	23	24
Teachers per college	33.2	29.3
Non-teaching staff per college	33.4	26.3

Calculation is based on the total number of responses given in the AISHE 2020-21 survey

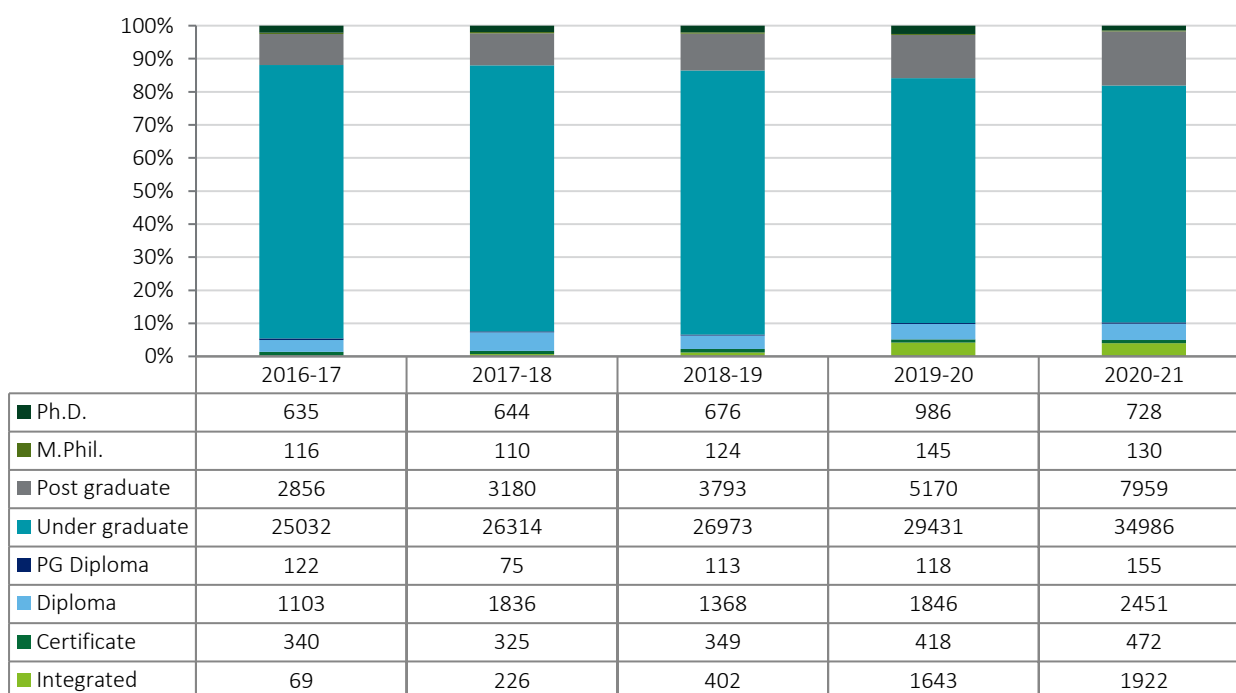
Student, faculty, and staff: Gender and social representation

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Minorities	EWS
Share of population	51.4%	48.5%	-	68.8%	2.8%	1.9%	70.95%	-
Share of enrolment	52.7%	47.3%	1.8%	69.8%	3.5%	0.1%	5.4%	0.3%
Share of teaching staff	57.1%	42.9%	3.6%	53.0%	9.8%	0.7%	50.9%	-
Share of non-teaching staff	58.4%	41.6%	4.2%	60.8%	5.7%	0.3%	8.7%	-

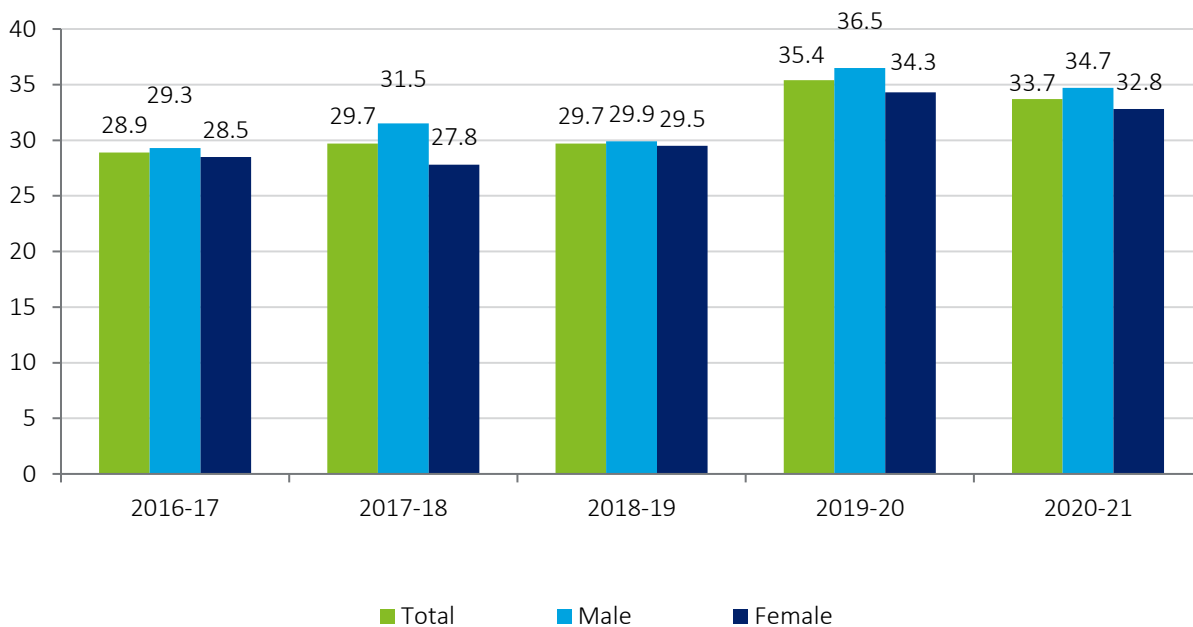
Source: Share of population - Census 2011 and India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Time series analysis of key/select parameters

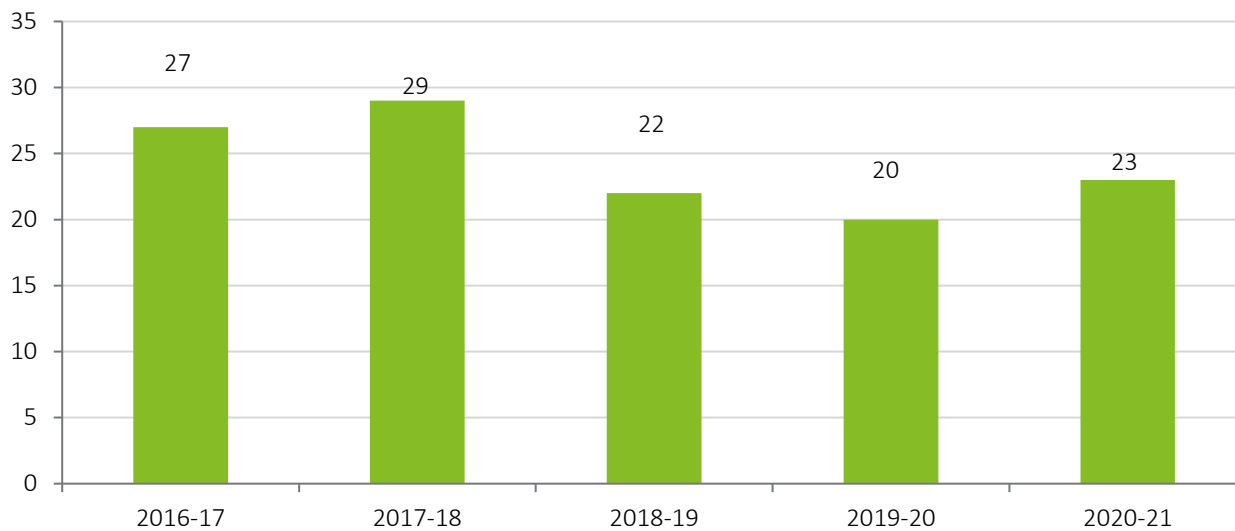
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode during the last five years



GER during the last five years



PTR during the last five years



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

4. Assam

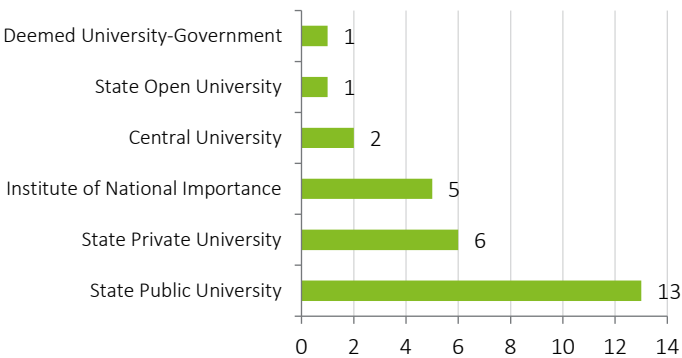
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (in lakh) ¹	312.0	159.4	152.7
Literacy rate ¹	72.2%	77.8%	66.3%
Population in the 18-23 age group (in lakh) ¹	36.3	17.8	18.5
Share in the total state population (%)	(11.6%)	(11.2%)	(12.1%)
Share of state in the 18-23 population to the all-India 18-23 population ¹	2.6%	2.4%	2.8%
Gross Enrolment Ratio ²	17.5	16.8	18.4

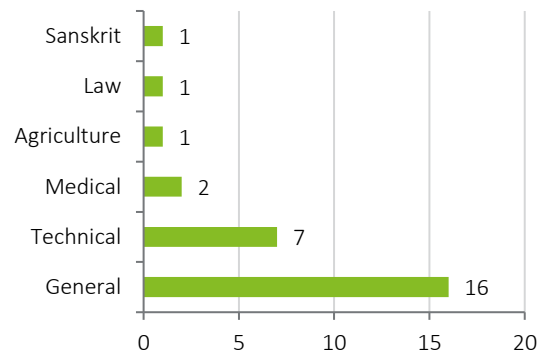
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Education infrastructure

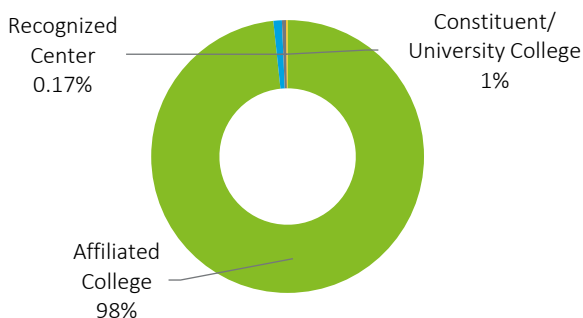
University by type



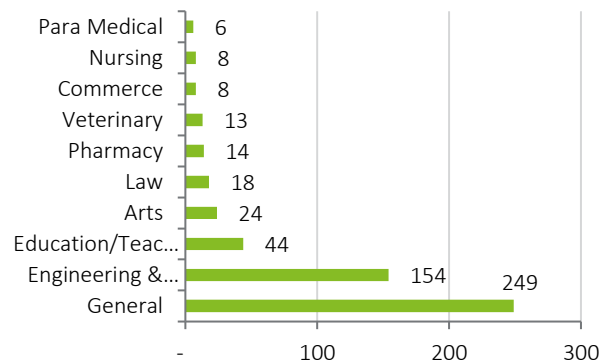
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



Institutions indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Standalone
Total number of institutions	28	595	93
Average enrolment per institution	4270	795	188
Total estimated enrolment (in lakh)	1.20	4.73	0.17

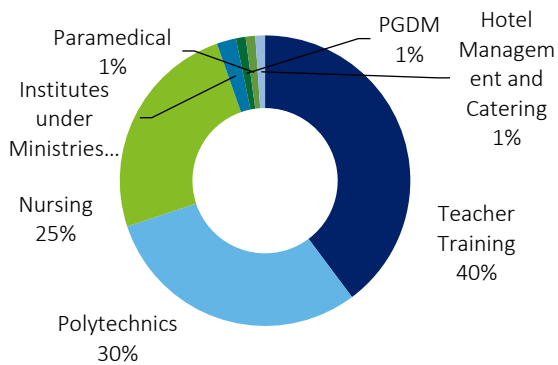
College indicators

College type	Assam	Share in India
Affiliated College	589	1.4%
Constituent/ University College	6	0.3%
PG Center / Off-Campus Center	3	1.5%
Recognized Center	1	0.1%

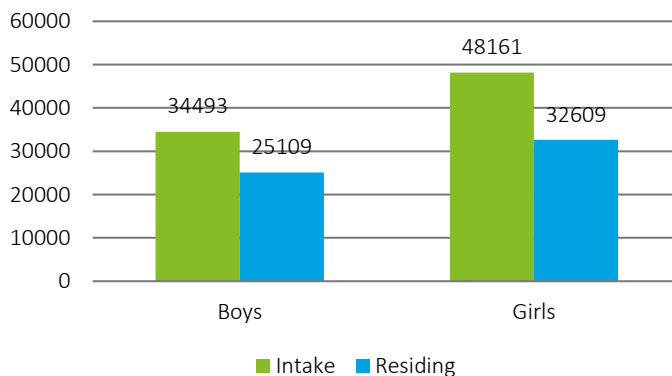
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment per college
Private unaided	14.8%	5.3%	302
Private aided	4.5%	1.1%	206
Government	80.7%	93.6%	980

Breakdown of standalone institutions



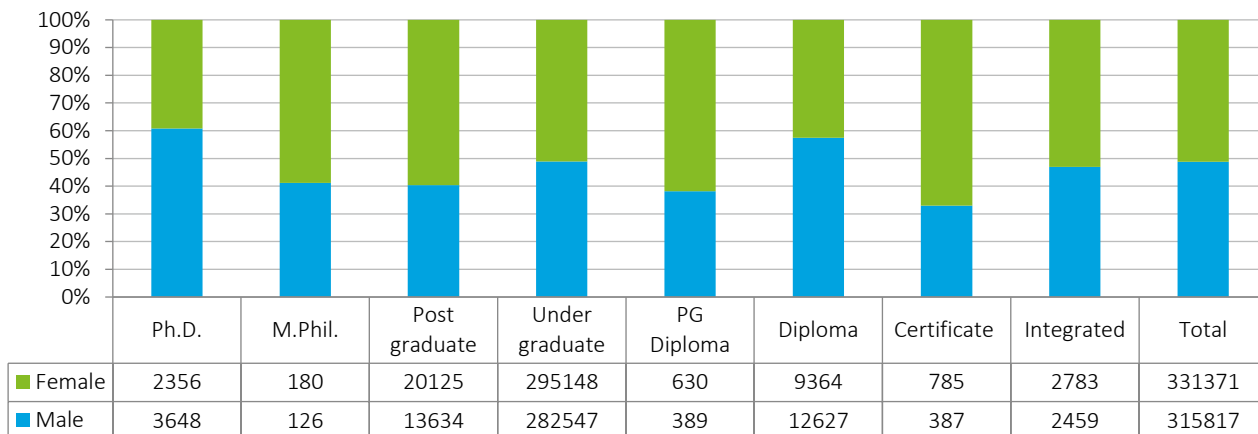
Hostel



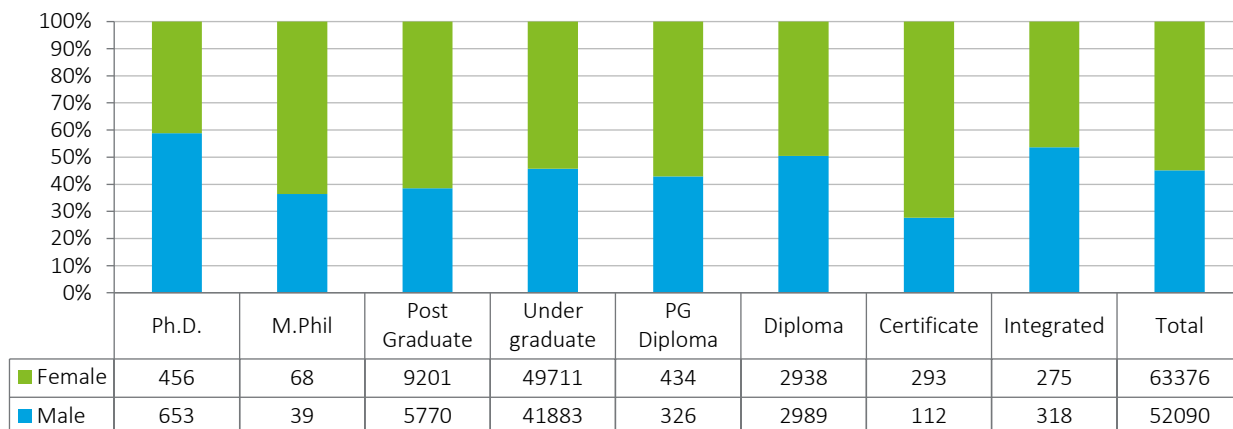
Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Student enrolment

Enrolment at various levels through regular mode

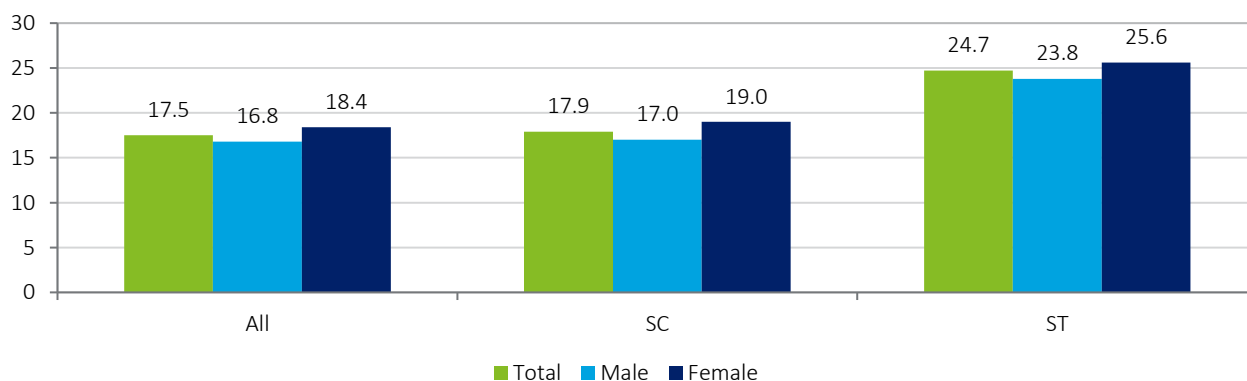


Out-turn at various levels



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

GER



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Assam	India
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	28	24
Teachers per college	34.7	29.3
Non-teaching staff per college	28.1	26.3

Calculation is based on the total number of responses given in the AISHE 2020-21 survey

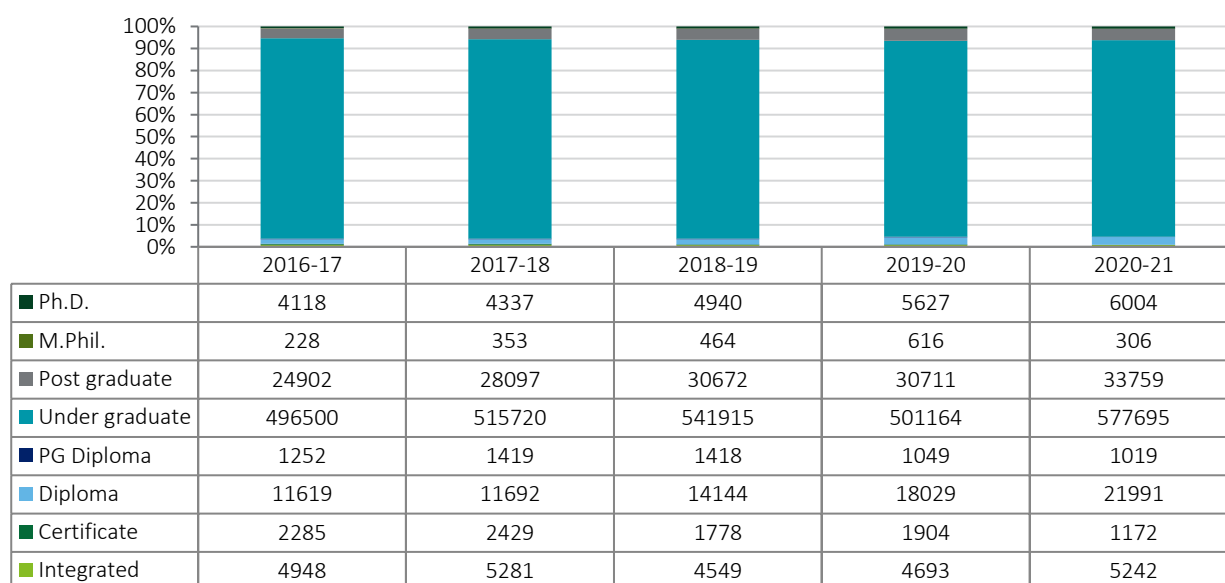
Student, faculty, and staff: Gender and social representation

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Minorities	EWS
Share of population	51%	48.9%	7.15	12.45%	25.3%	1.5%	38.22%	-
Share of enrolment	49.1%	50.9%	7.7%	17.6%	25.2%	0.1%	14.5%	2.5%
Share of teaching staff	58.0%	42.0%	6.3%	13.7%	24.3%	0.5%	15.6%	-
Share of non-teaching staff	77.3%	22.7%	7.6%	12.6%	20.7%	0.5%	7.7%	0.1%

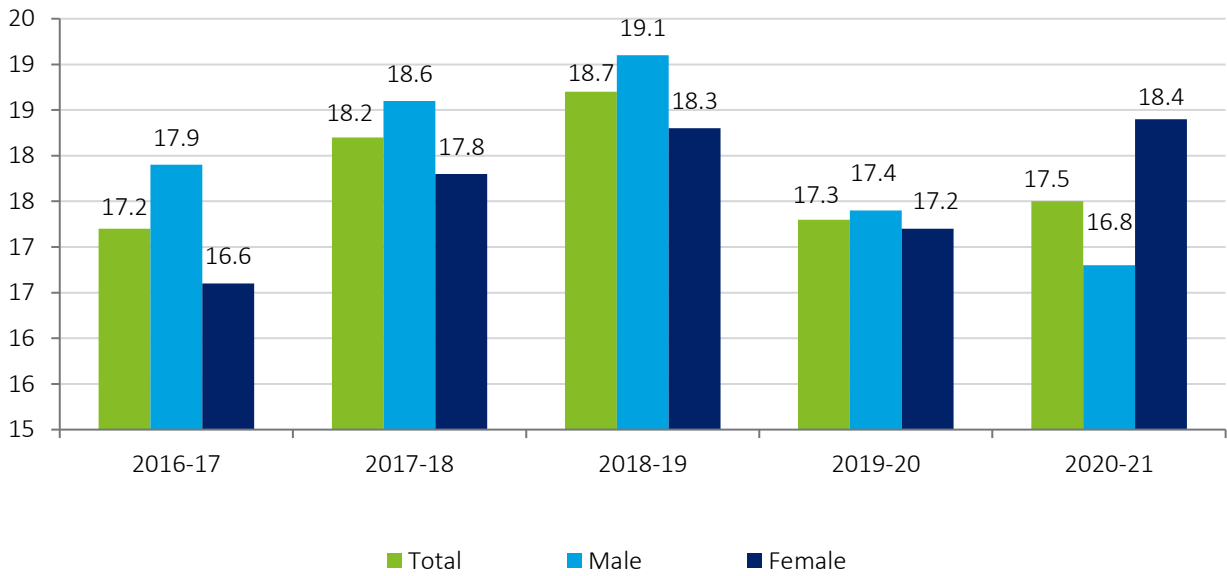
Source: Share of population - Census 2011 and India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Time series analysis of key/select parameters

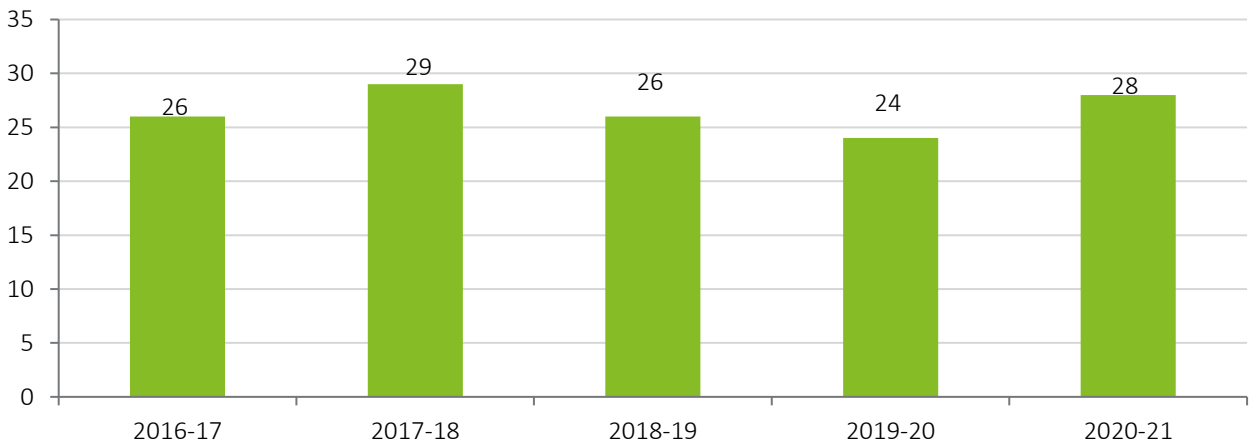
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode during the last five years



GER during the last five years



PTR during the last five years



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

5. Bihar

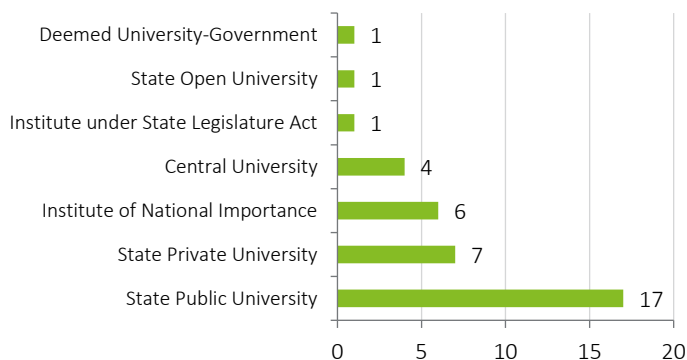
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (in lakh) ¹	1040.99	542.8	498.2
Literacy rate ¹	61.8%	71.2%	51.5%
Population in the 18-23 age group (in lakh) ¹	104.3	55.9	48.3
Share in the total state population (%)	(10.0%)	(10.3%)	(9.7%)
Share of state in the 18-23 population to the all-India 18-23 population ¹	7.4%	7.6%	7.2%
Gross Enrolment Ratio ²	15.9	16.6	15.1

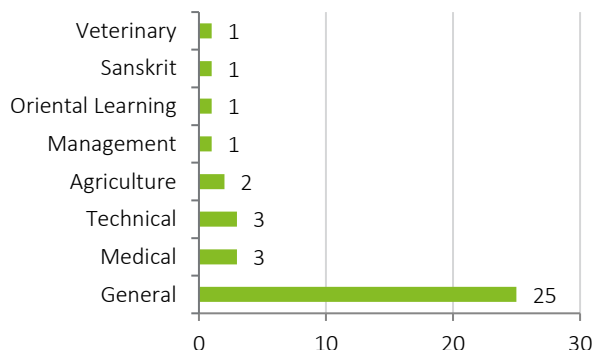
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Education infrastructure

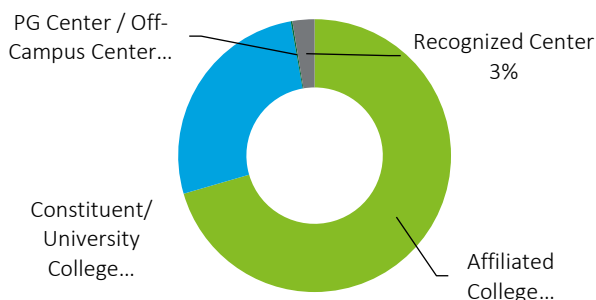
University by type



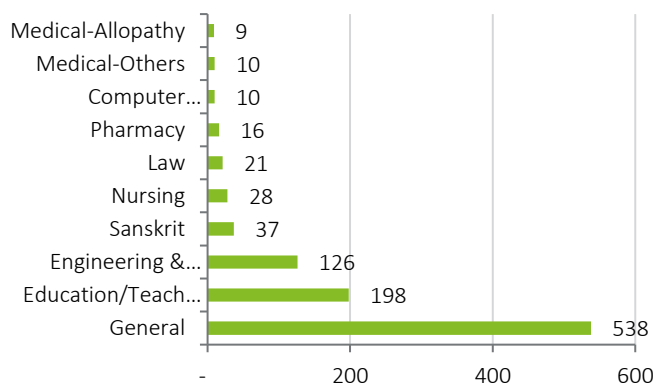
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



Institutions indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Standalone
Total number of institutions	37	1035	283
Average enrolment per institution	9047	1881	248
Total estimated enrolment (in lakh)	3.35	19.46	0.70

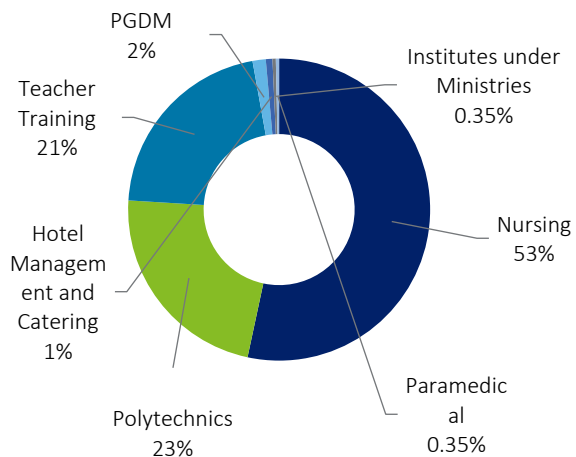
College indicators

College type	Bihar	Share in India
Affiliated College	755	1.8%
Constituent/ University College	286	14.7%
PG Center / Off-Campus Center	2	1.0%
Recognized Center	28	2.1%

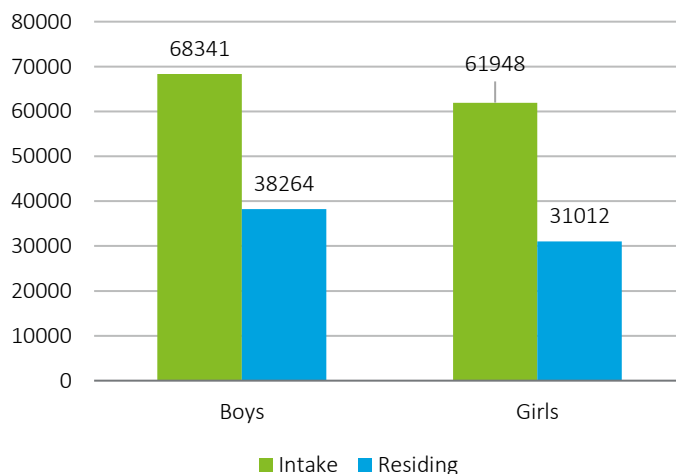
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment per college
Private unaided	31.9%	7.4%	439
Private aided	15.3%	14.0%	1730
Government	52.8%	78.5%	2805

Breakdown of standalone institutions



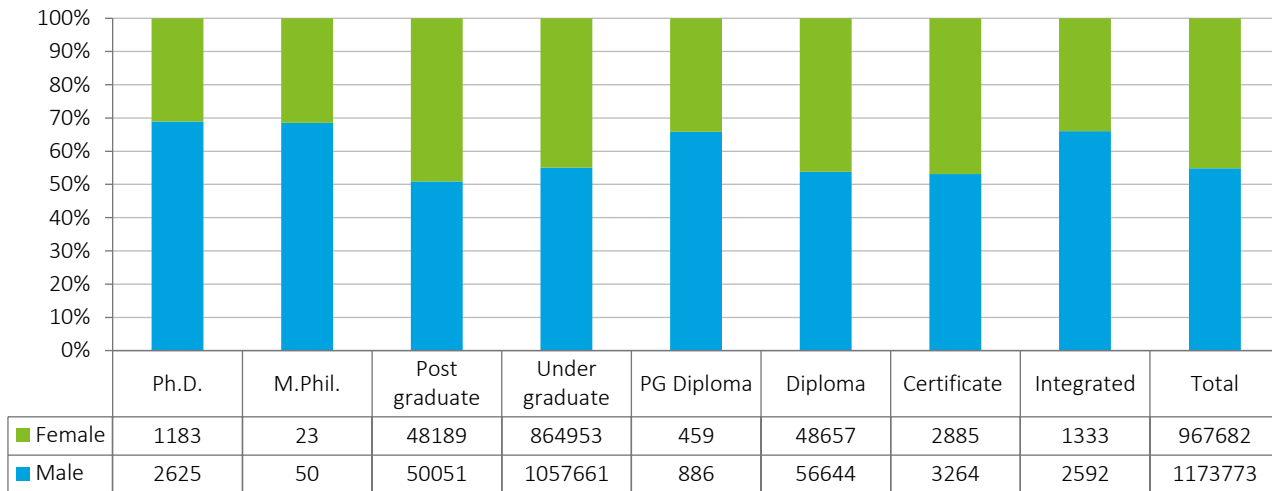
Hostel



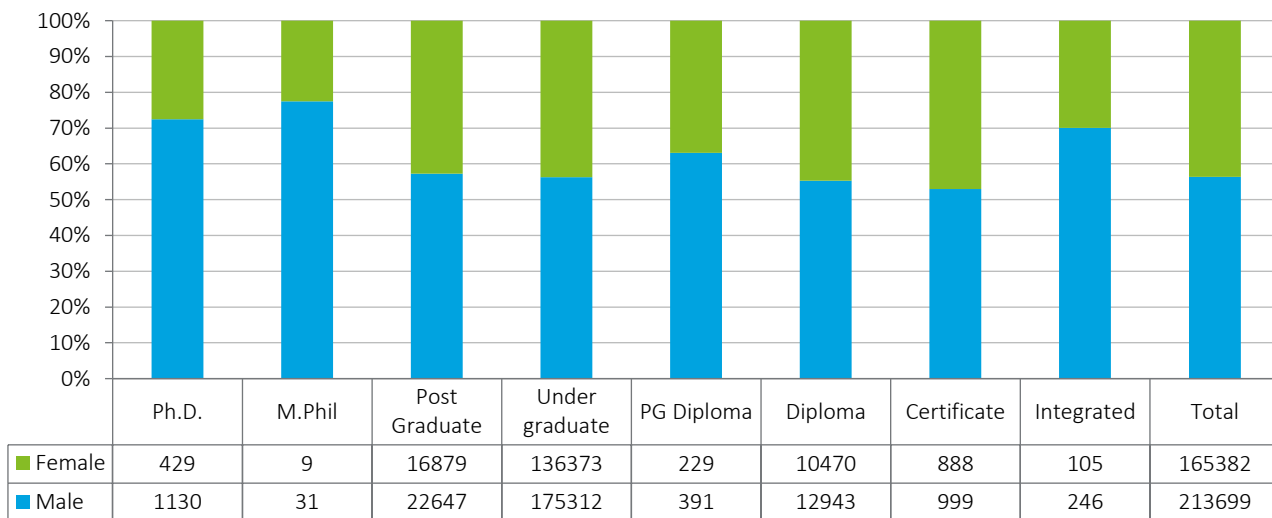
Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Student enrolment

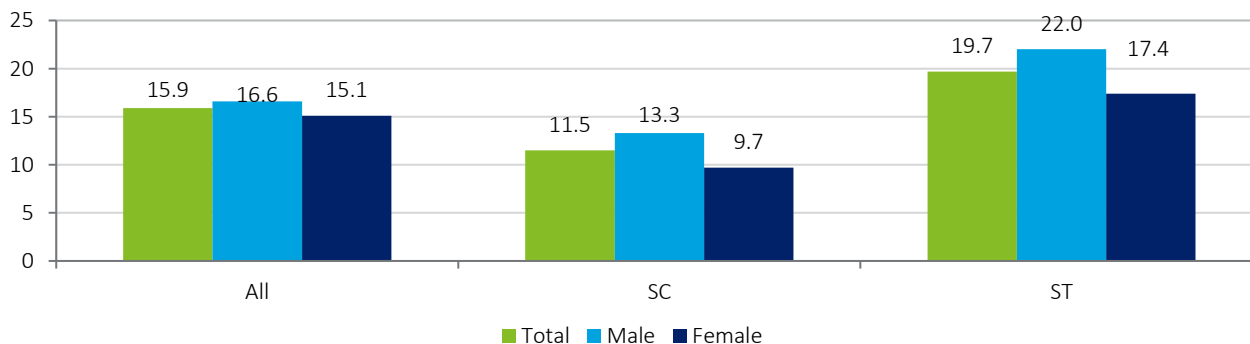
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



Out-turn at various levels



GER



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Bihar	India
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	60	24
Teachers per college	26.9	29.3
Non-teaching staff per college	29.8	26.3

Calculation is based on the total number of responses given in the AISHE 2020-21 survey

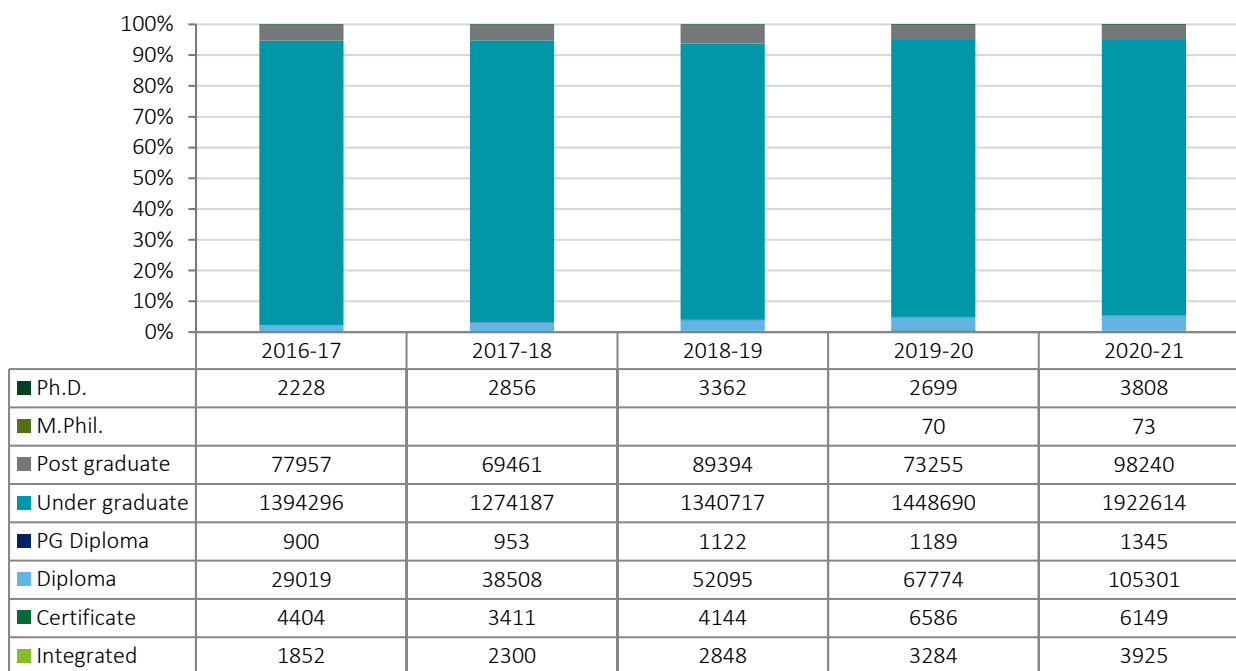
Student, faculty, and staff: Gender and social representation

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Minorities	EWS
Share of population	52.1%	47.8%	15.91	1.28%	62.6%	2.2%	17.27%	-
Share of enrolment	55.5%	44.5%	10.9%	1.5%	42.1%	0.2%	6.6%	1.2%
Share of teaching staff	76.5%	23.5%	5.4%	0.7%	35.3%	0.9%	10.3%	-
Share of non-teaching staff	81.3%	18.7%	9.4%	1.8%	28.1%	0.3%	5.5%	0.8%

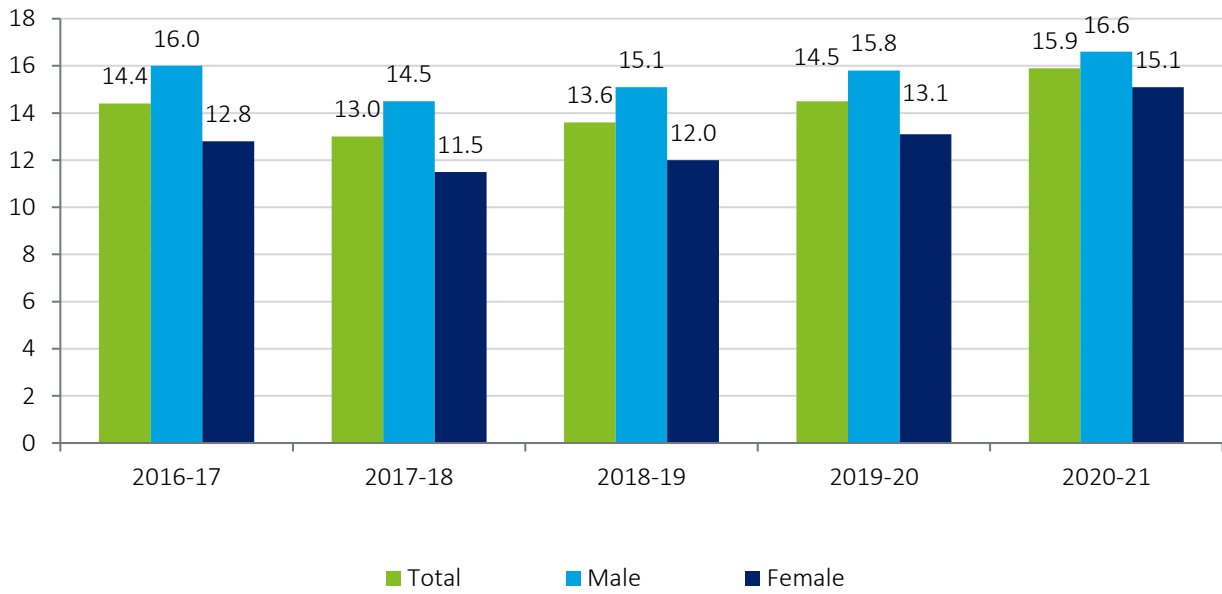
Source: Share of population - Census 2011 and India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Time series analysis of key/select parameters

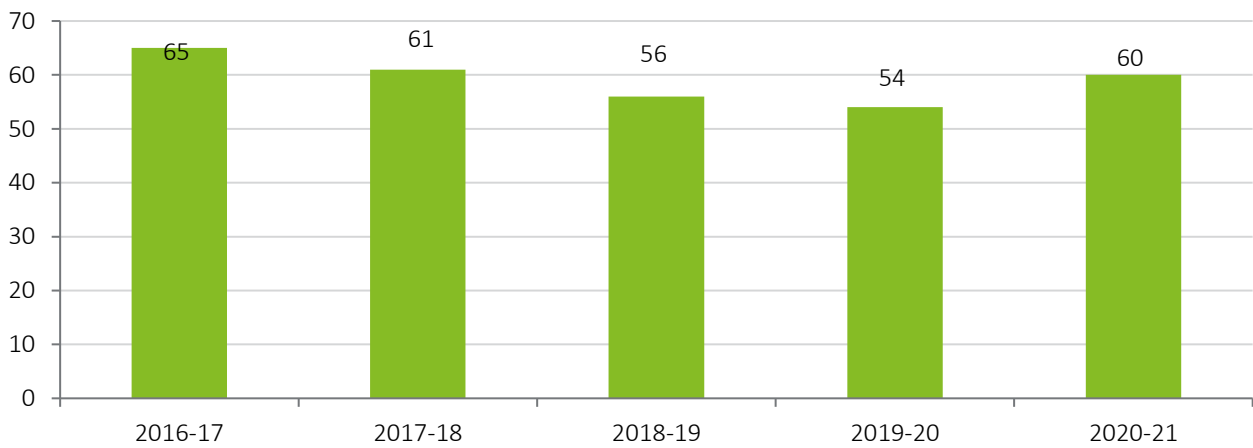
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode during the last five years



GER during the last five years



PTR during the last five years



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

6. Chandigarh

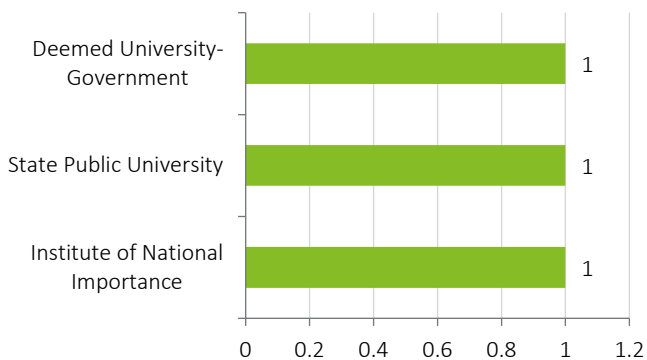
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total UT population (in lakh) ¹	10.6	5.8	4.7
Literacy rate ¹	86.1%	90.0%	81.2%
Population in the 18-23 age group (in lakh) ¹	1.7	1	0.7
Share in the total UT population (%)	(16.5%)	(17.5%)	(15.2%)
Share of UT in the 18-23 population to the all-India 18-23 population ¹	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Gross Enrolment Ratio ²	66.1	57.8	77.0

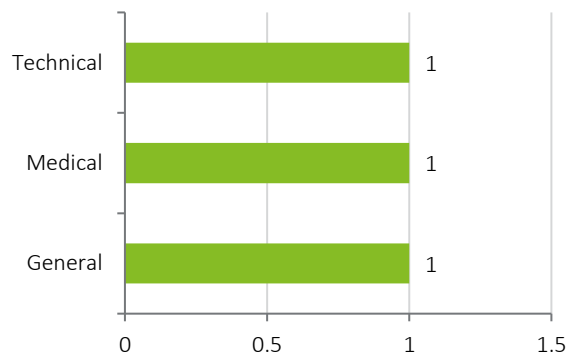
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Education infrastructure

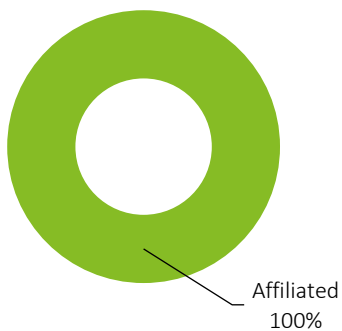
University by type



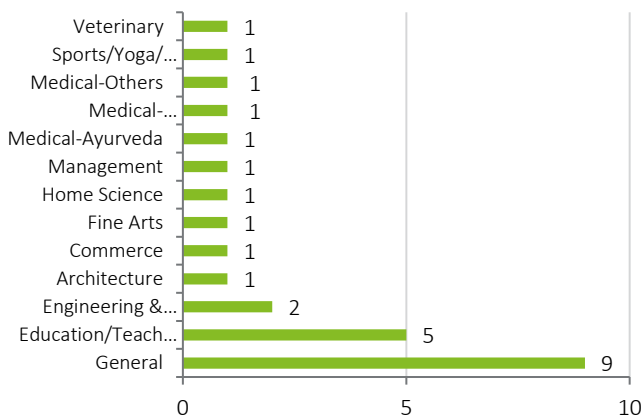
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



Institutions indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Standalone
Total number of institutions	3	26	10
Average enrolment per institution	19196	1890	373
Total estimated enrolment (in lakh)	0.58	0.49	0.04

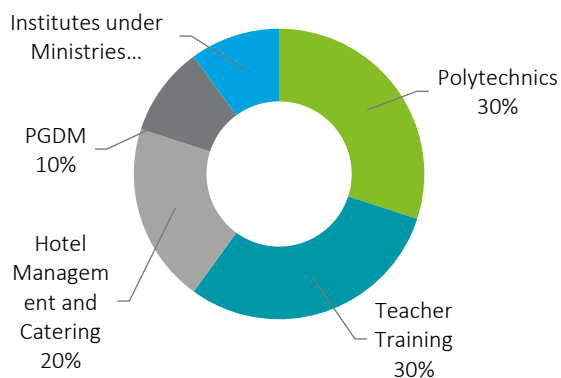
College indicators

College type	Chandigarh	Share in India
Affiliated colleges	26	0.1%

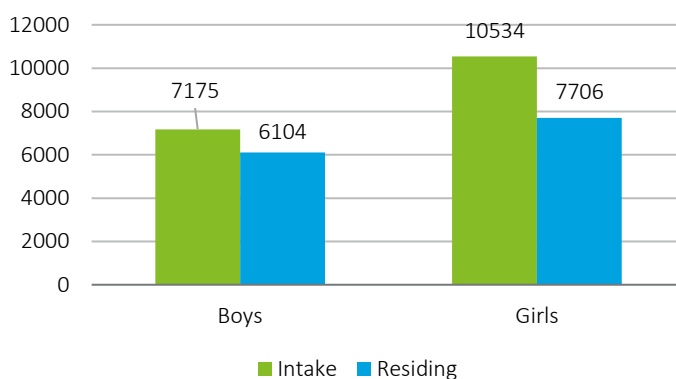
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment per college
Private unaided	15.4%	1.1%	130
Private aided	26.9%	58.9%	4133
Government	57.7%	40.1%	1313

Breakdown of standalone institutions



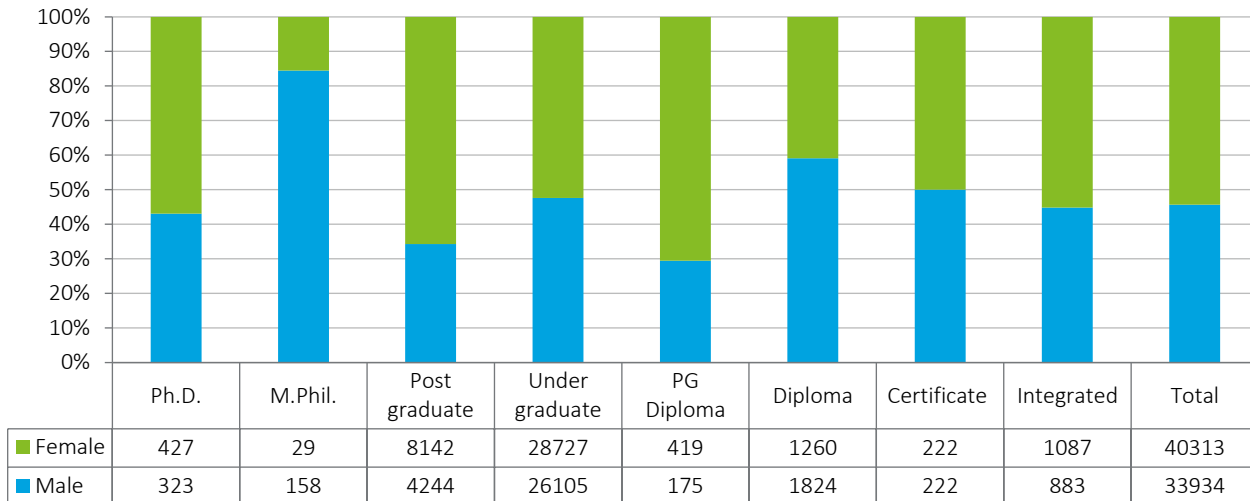
Hostel



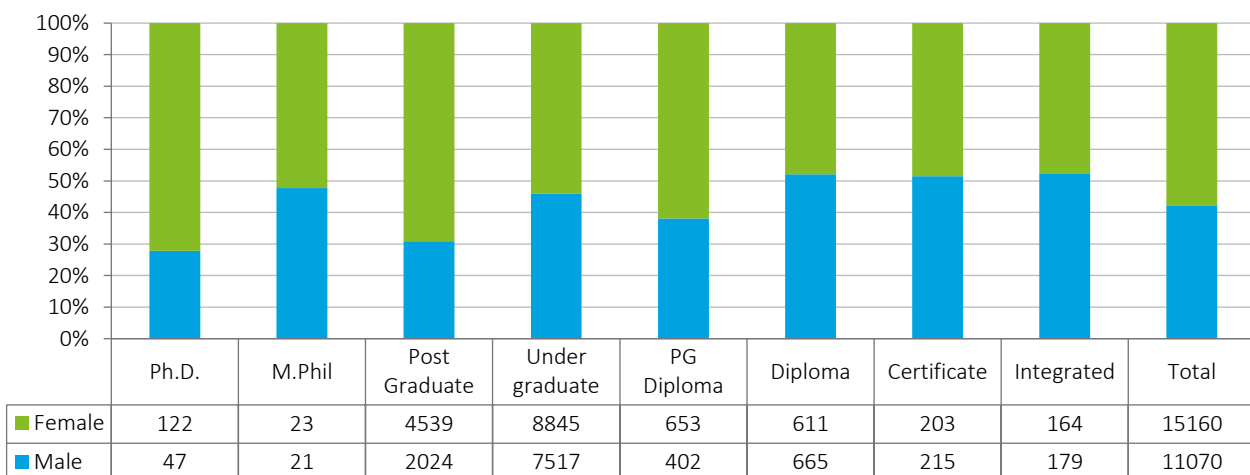
Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Student enrolment

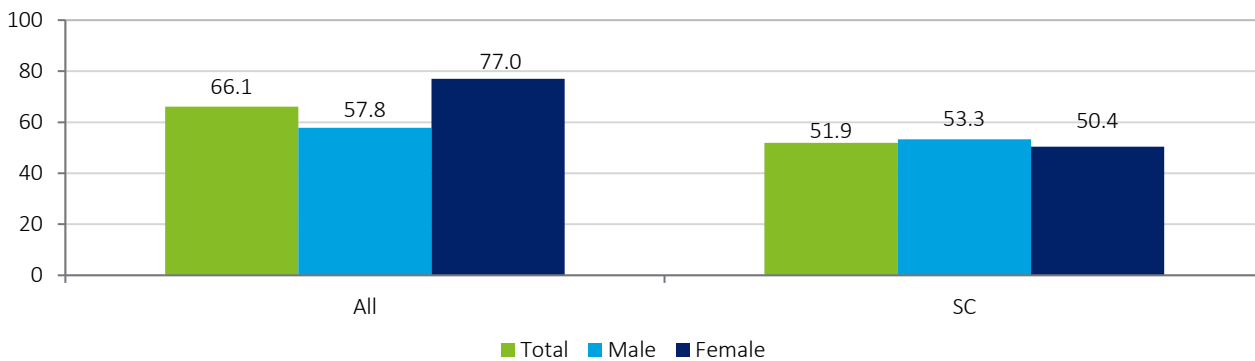
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



Out-turn at various levels



GER



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Chandigarh	India
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	20	24
Teachers per college	93.9	29.3
Non-teaching staff per college	171.5	26.3

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2019-20 survey

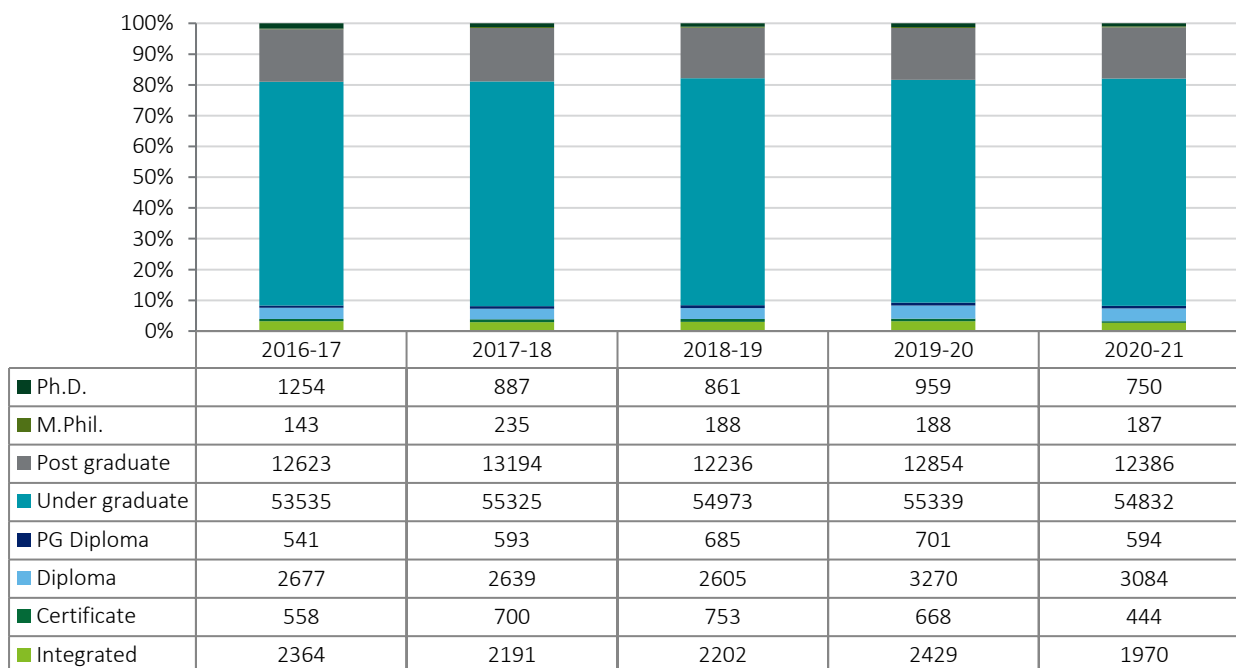
Student, faculty, and staff: Gender and social representation

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Minorities	EWS
Share of population	55.0%	45.0%	18.9%	0.2%	22.2%	1.4%	18.4%	-
Share of enrolment	49.6%	50.4%	15.2%	1.8%	8.0%	0.3%	5.4%	1.3%
Share of teaching staff	42.3%	57.7%	8.6%	0.8%	6.3%	0.5%	24.0%	-
Share of non-teaching staff	66.2%	33.8%	19.4%	0.2%	5.8%	1.3%	6.9%	-

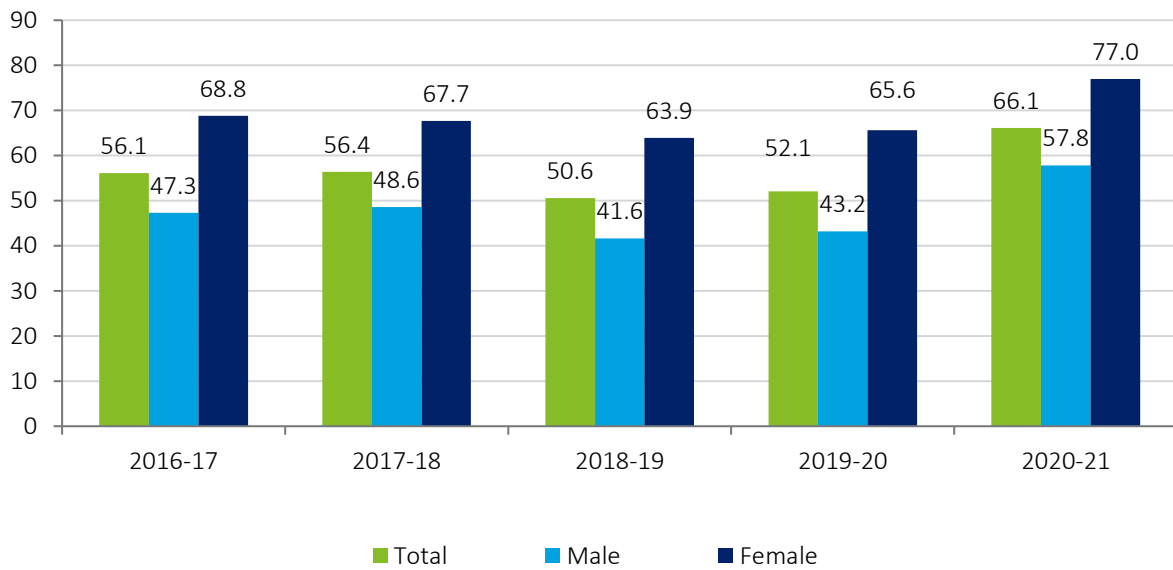
Source: Share of population - Census 2011 and India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Time series analysis of key/select parameters

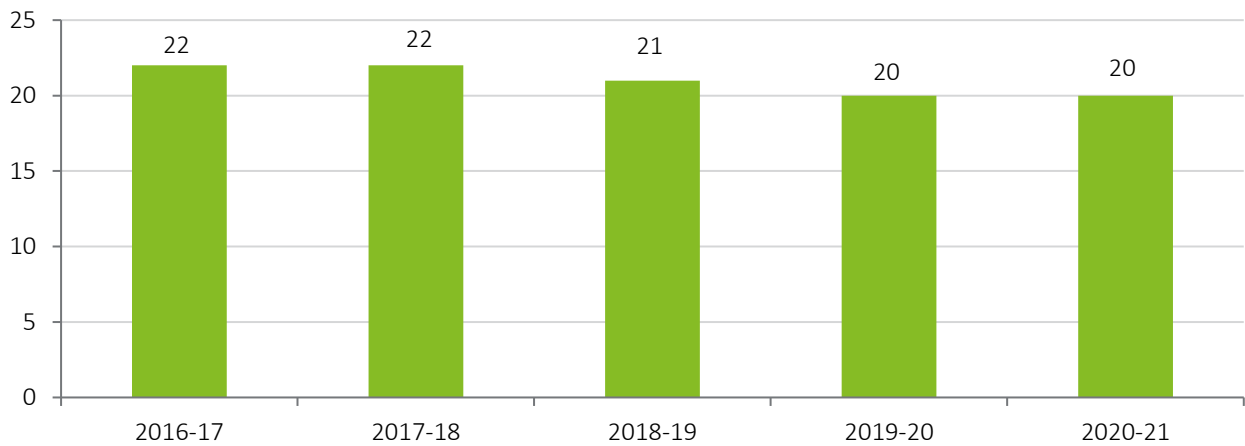
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode during the last five years



GER during the last five years



PTR during the last five years



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

7. Chhattisgarh

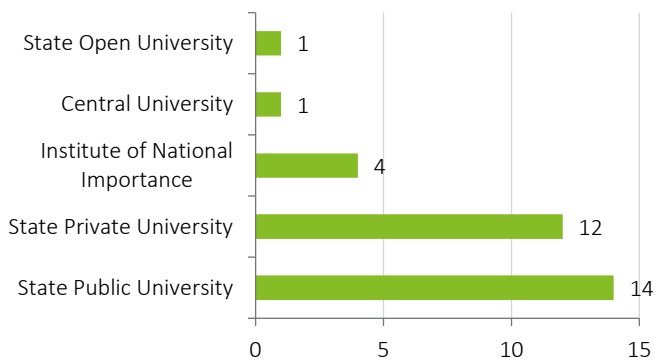
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (in lakh) ¹	255.5	128.3	127.1
Literacy rate ¹	70.3%	80.3%	60.2%
Population in the 18-23 age group (in lakh) ¹	30.8	15.4	15.5
Share in the total state population (%)	(12.1%)	(12%)	(12.2%)
Share of state in the 18-23 population to the all-India 18-23 population ¹	2.2%	2.1%	2.3%
Gross Enrolment Ratio ²	19.6	18	21.3

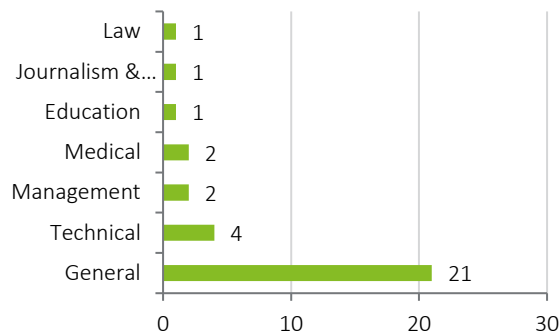
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Education infrastructure

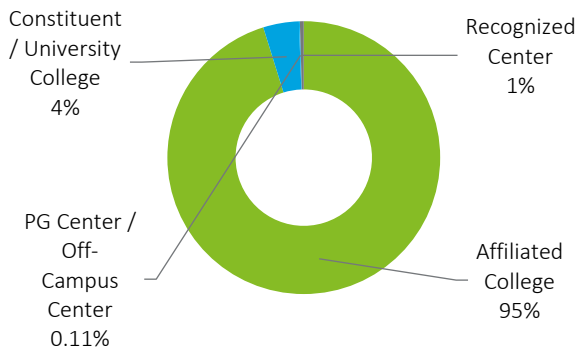
University by type



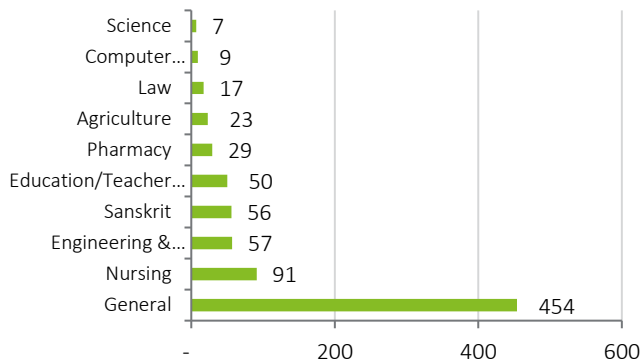
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



Institutions indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Standalone
Total number of institutions	32	870	79
Average enrolment per institution	4129	546	83
Total estimated enrolment (in lakh)	1.32	4.75	0.07

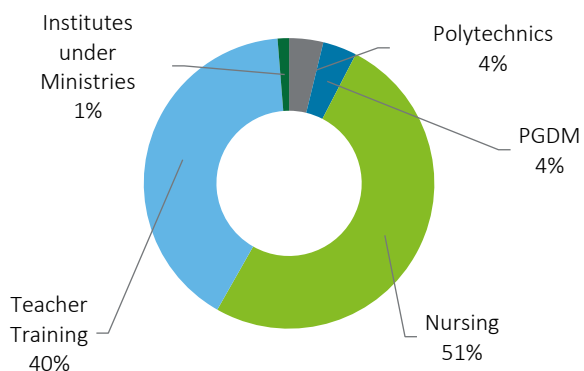
College indicators

College type	Chhattisgarh	Share in India
Affiliated College	833	2.0%
Constituent/ University College	37	1.9%
PG Center / Off-Campus Center	1	0.5%
Recognized Center	4	0.3%

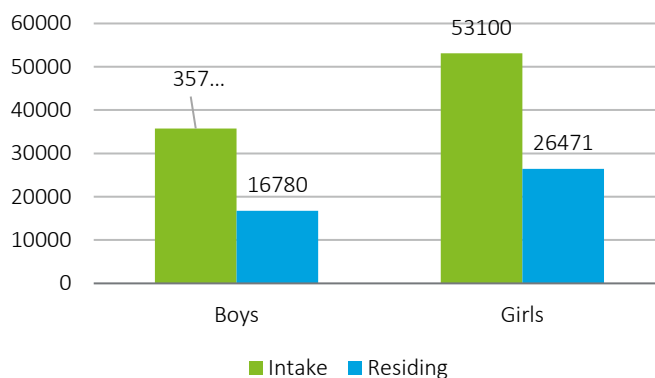
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment per college
Private unaided	43.3%	25.3%	327
Private aided	10.1%	8.7%	479
Government	46.5%	66.0%	793

Breakdown of standalone institutions



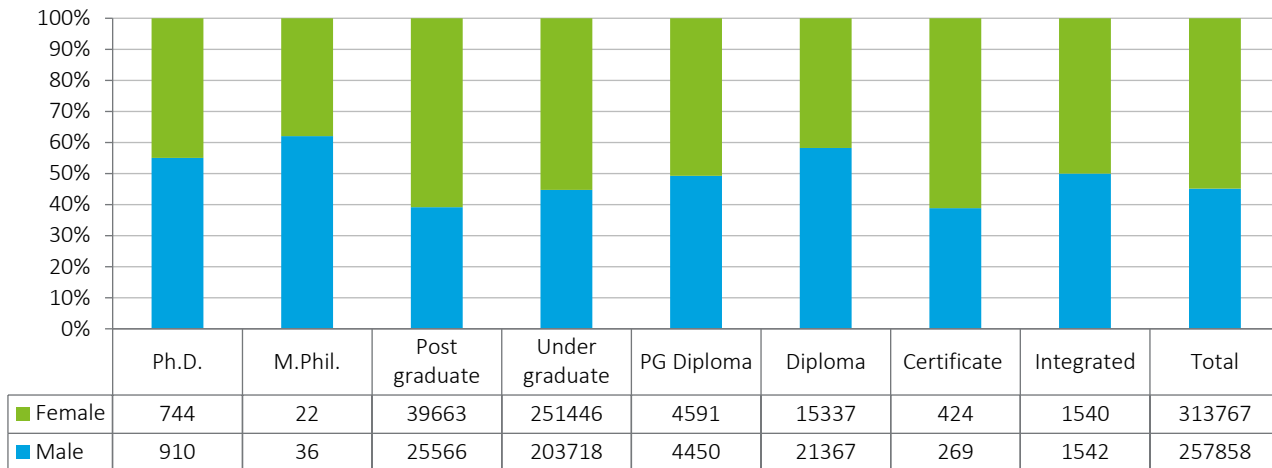
Hostel



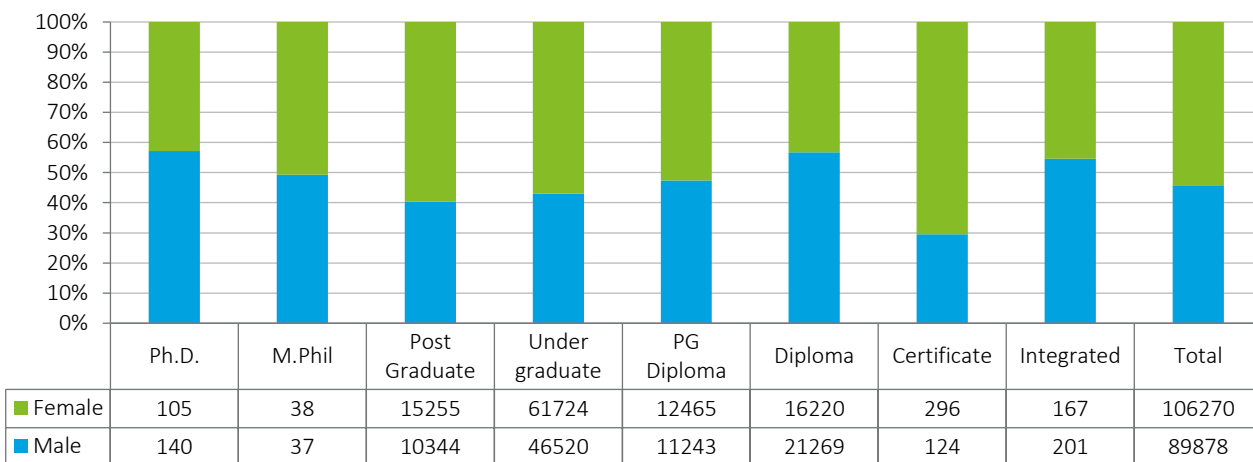
Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Student enrolment

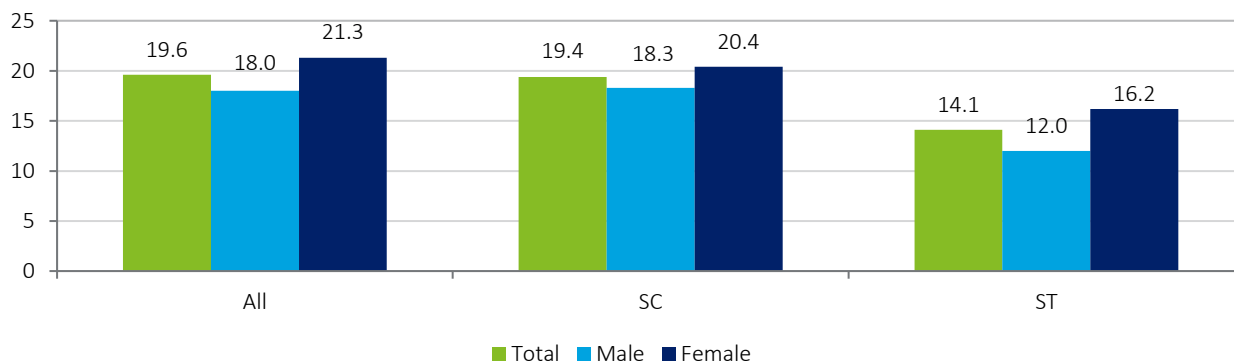
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



Out-turn at various levels



GER



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Chhattisgarh	India
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	26	24
Teachers per college	23.3	29.3
Non-teaching staff per college	22.1	26.3

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2019-20 survey

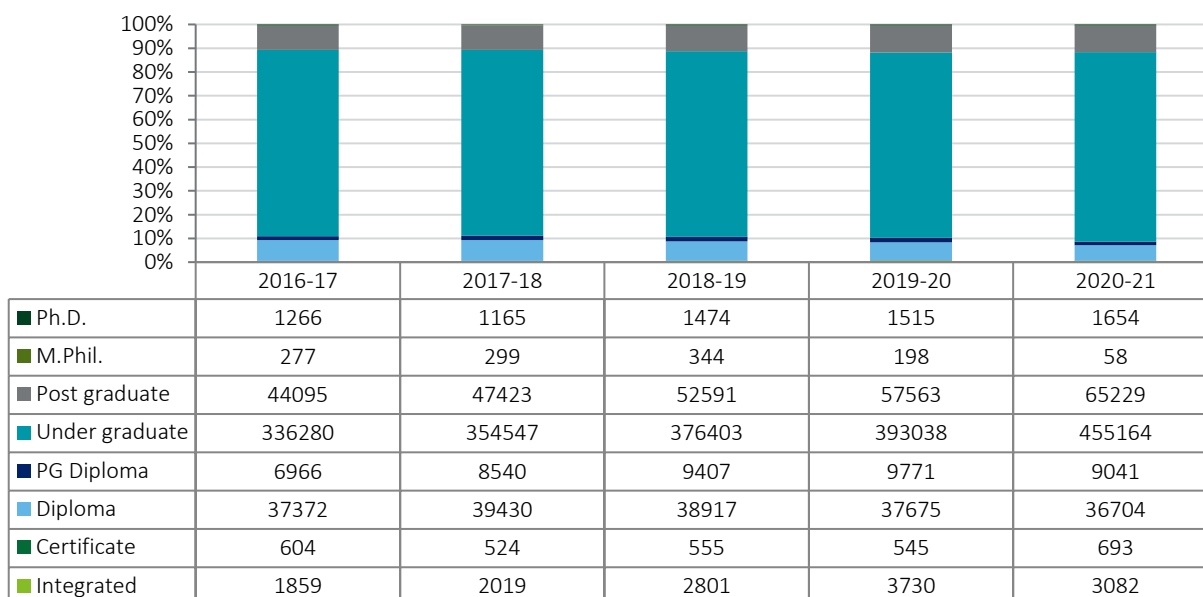
Student, faculty, and staff: Gender and social representation

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Minorities	EWS
Share of population	50.2%	49.8%	12.8%	30.6%	41.8%	2.4%	4.5%	-
Share of enrolment	46.3%	53.7%	13.1%	21.3%	43.6%	0.1%	1.5%	0.4%
Share of teaching staff	51.0%	49.0%	8.7%	6.8%	29.4%	0.4%	9.5%	-
Share of non-teaching staff	68.7%	31.3%	12.8%	12.5%	27.6%	0.6%	3.7%	0.2%

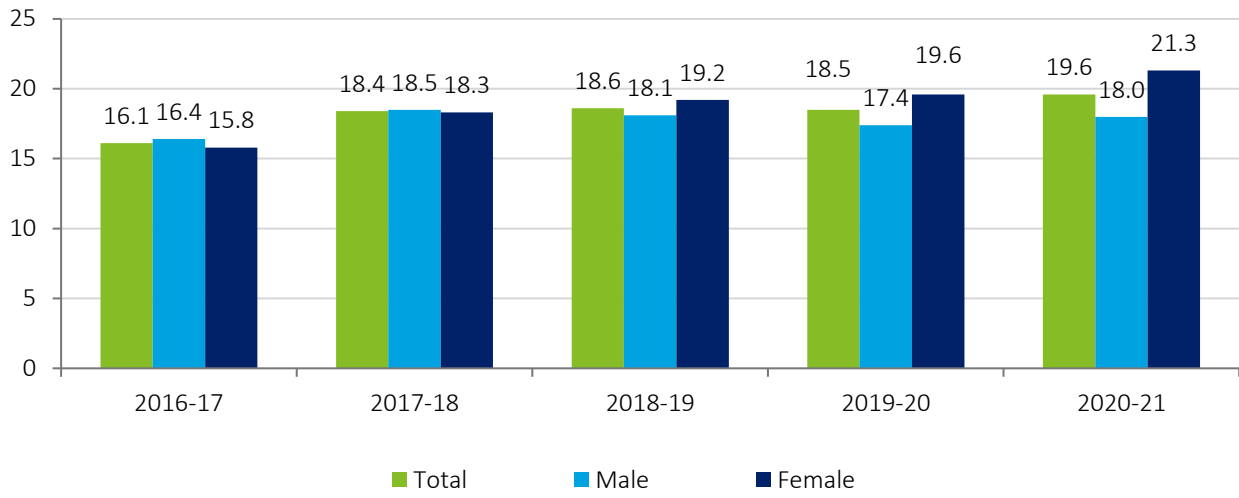
Source: Share of population - Census 2011 and India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Time series analysis of key/select parameters

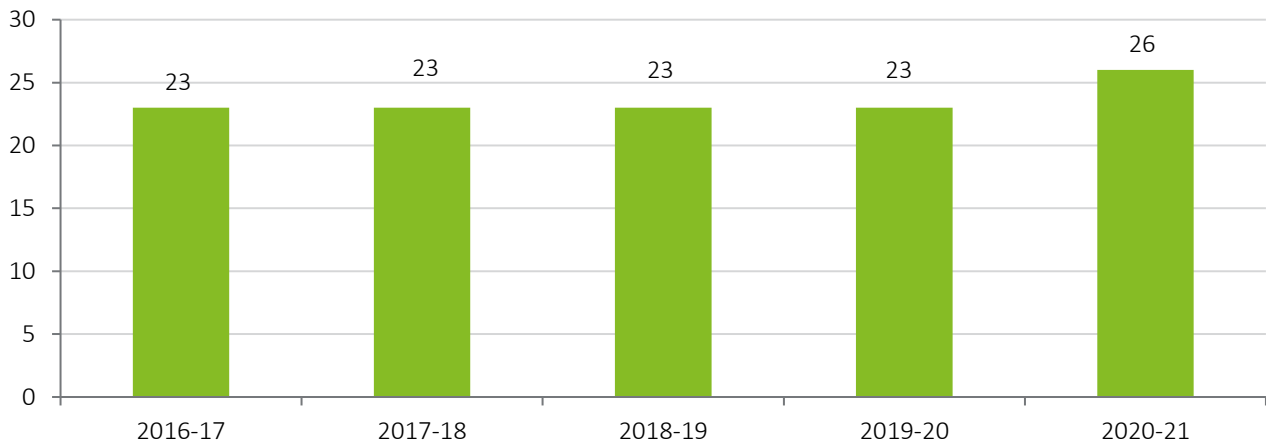
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode during the last five years



GER during the last five years



PTR during the last five years



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

8. Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu

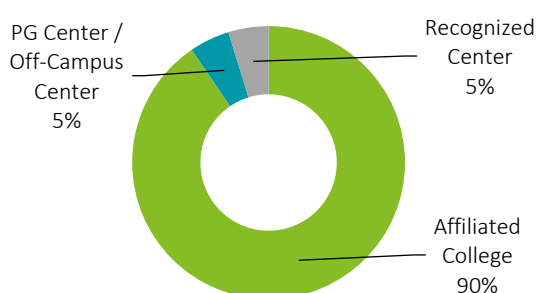
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total UT population (in lakh) ¹	5.8	3.4	2.4
Literacy rate ¹	80.71%	87.98%	70.04%
Population in the 18-23 age group (in lakh) ¹	1.1	0.8	0.3
Share in the total UT population (%)	(18.97%)	(23.53%)	(12.50%)
Share of UT in the 18-23 population to the all-India 18-23 population ¹	0.08%	0.11%	0.04%
Gross Enrolment Ratio ²	10.4	7.9	15.6

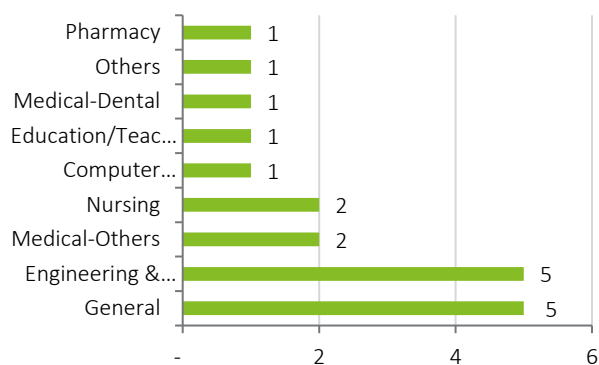
Source: 1. Census 2011(Calculation is done using weighted average); 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Education infrastructure

College by type



Colleges by specialisation



Institutions indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Standalone
Total number of institutions	-	19	1
Average enrolment per institution	-	589	161
Total estimated enrolment (in lakh)	-	0.11	-

College indicators

College type	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	Share in India
Affiliated College	19	-
PG Center / Off-Campus Center	1	0.5%
Recognized Center	1	0.1%

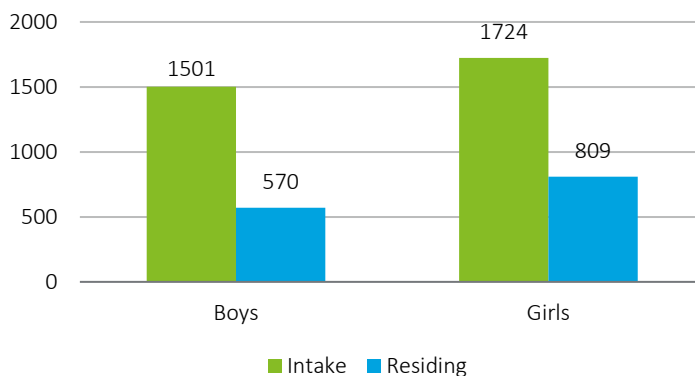
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment per college
Private unaided	42.1%	36.3%	507
Private aided	5.3%	-	-
Government	52.6%	63.7%	713

Breakdown of standalone institutions



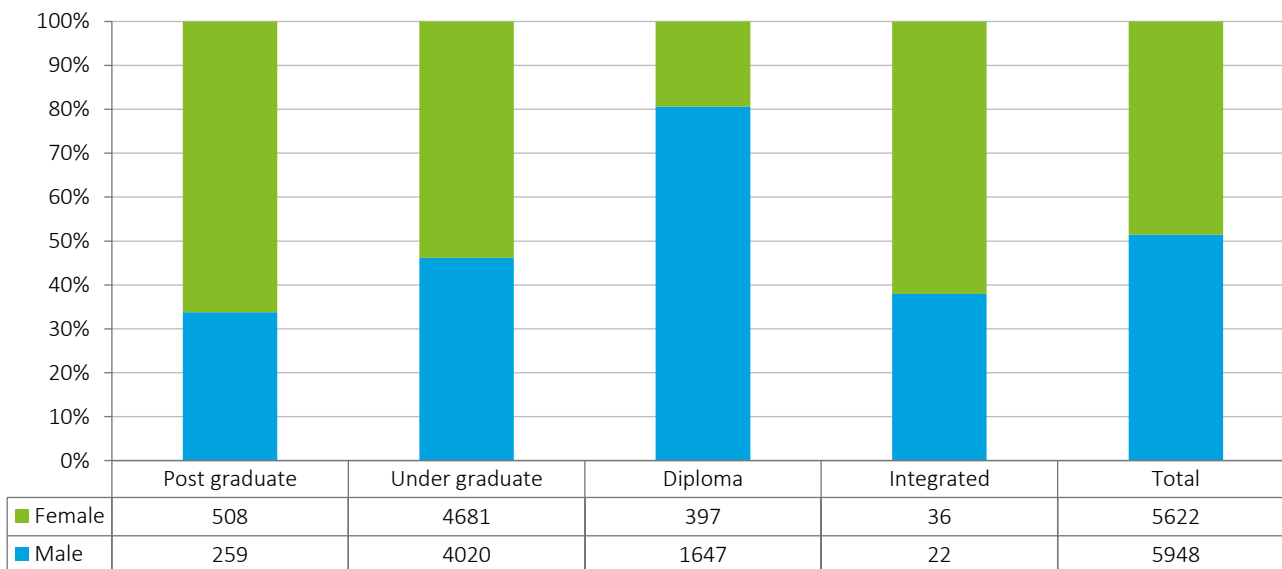
Hostel



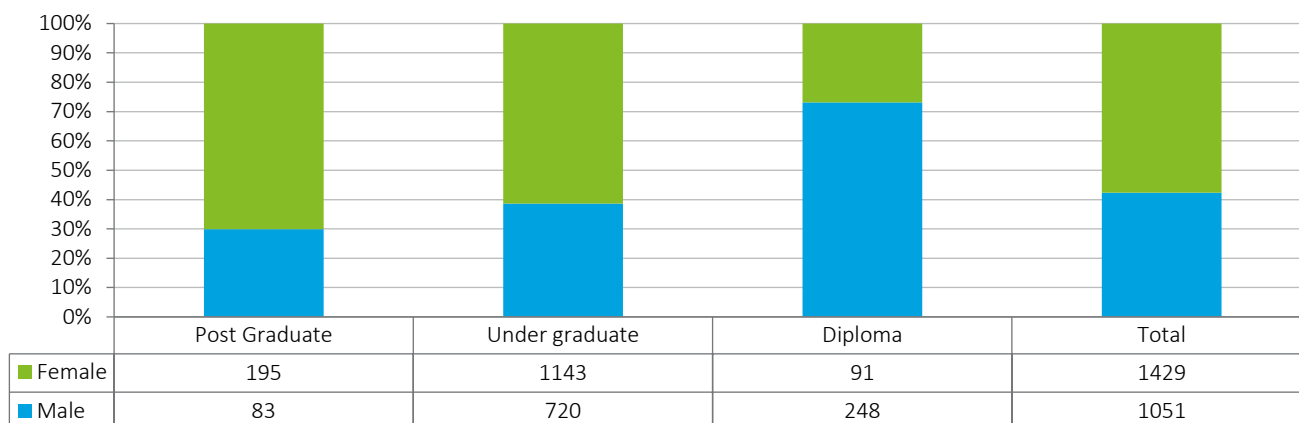
Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Student enrolment

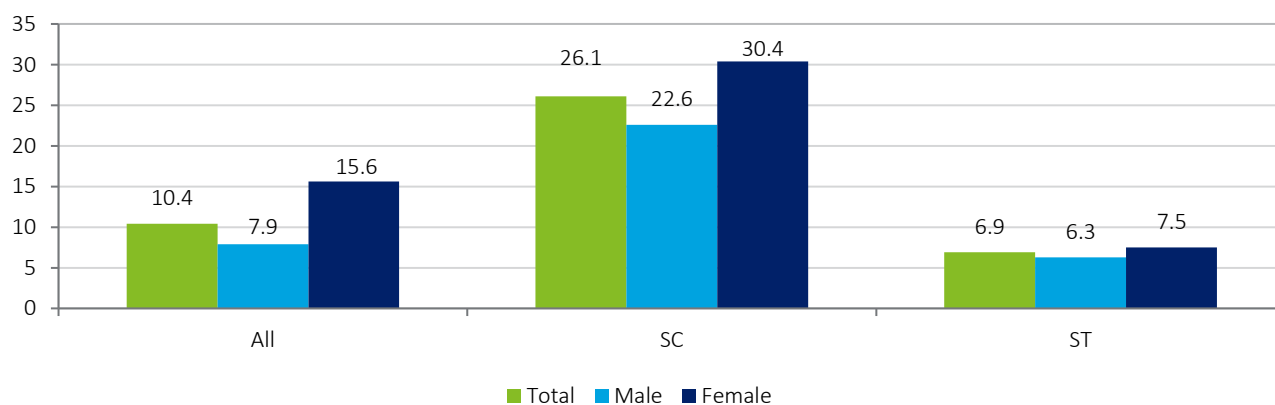
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



Out-turn at various levels



GER



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	India
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	20	24
Teachers per college	28.9	29.3
Non-teaching staff per college	20.4	26.3

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2020-21 survey

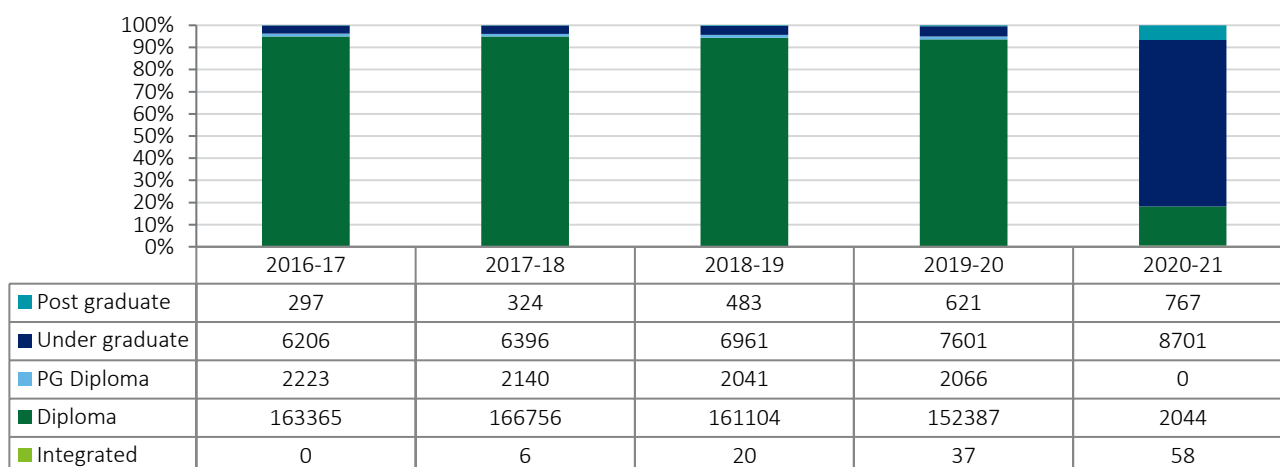
Student, faculty, and staff: Gender and social representation

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Minorities	EWS
Share of population	58.6%	41.4%	2.1%	33.1%	18.2%	1.0%	7.4%	-
Share of enrolment	51.4%	48.6%	4.2%	16.2%	16.1%	0.2%	5.0%	0.7%
Share of teaching staff	55.6%	44.4%	7.6%	7.1%	18.0%	1.2%	9.7%	-
Share of non-teaching staff	53.2%	46.8%	7.6%	37.5%	6.4%	0.2%	9.6%	-

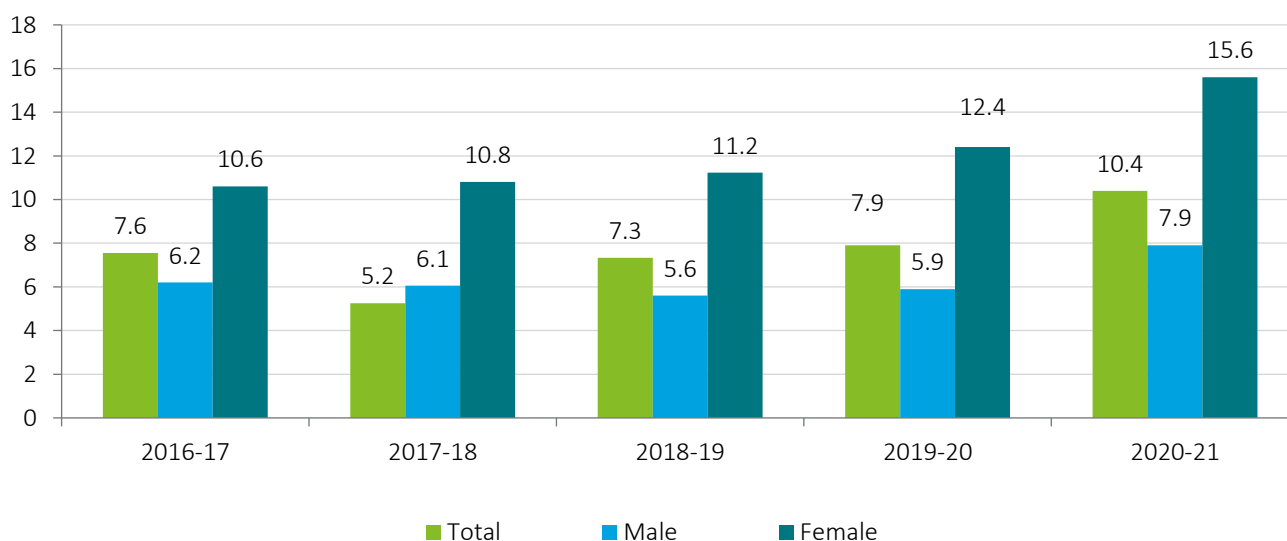
Source: Share of population - Census 2011 and India Human Development Report 2011 (Calculation is done using weighted average); Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Time series analysis of key/select parameters

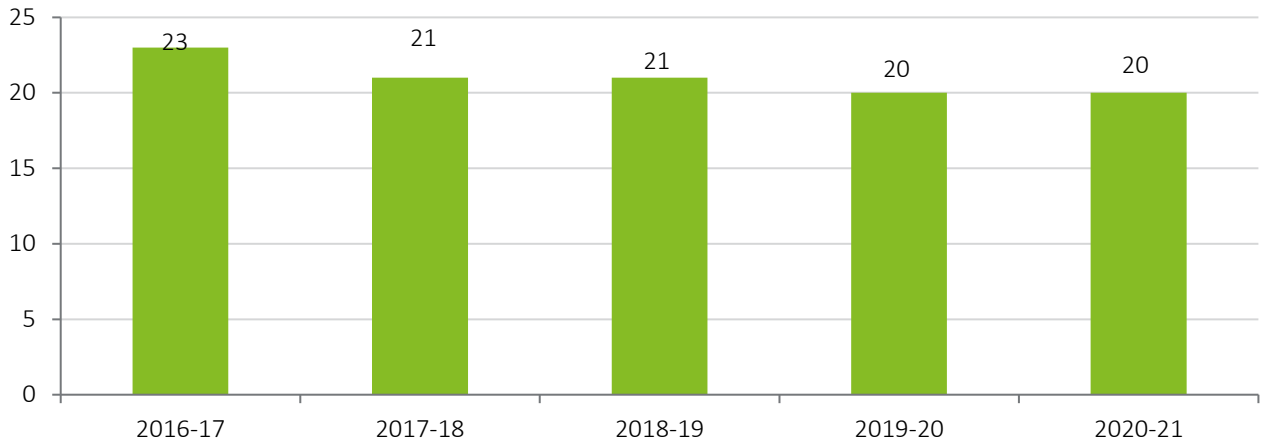
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode during the last five years



GER during the last five years



PTR during the last five years



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21(Calculation is done using weighted average)

9. Delhi

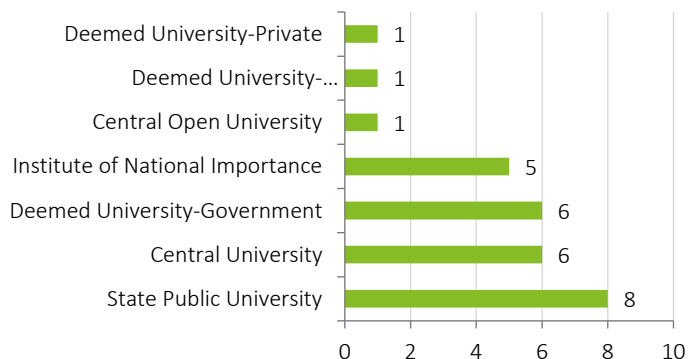
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total population (in lakh) ¹	167.9	89.9	78.0
Literacy rate ¹	86.2%	90.9%	80.8%
Population in the 18-23 age group (in lakh) ¹	22.4	12.3	10.1
Share in the total population (%)	(13.3%)	(13.6%)	(13%)
Share of Delhi in the 18-23 population to the all-India 18-23 population ¹	1.6%	1.7%	1.5%
Gross Enrolment Ratio ²	47.6	46.7	48.5

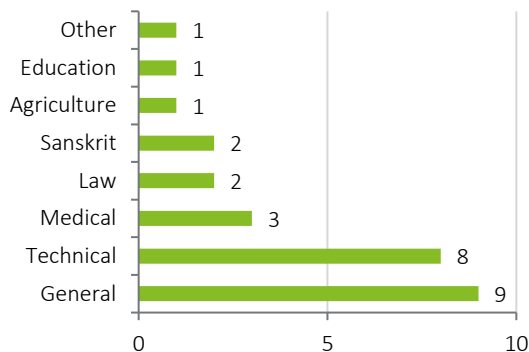
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Education infrastructure

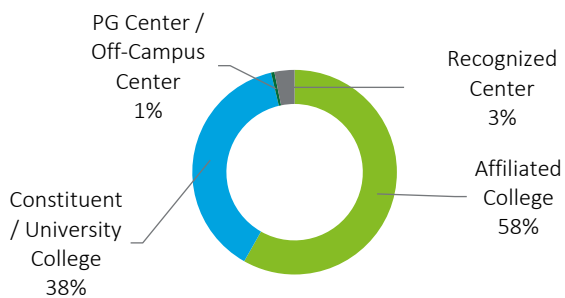
University by type



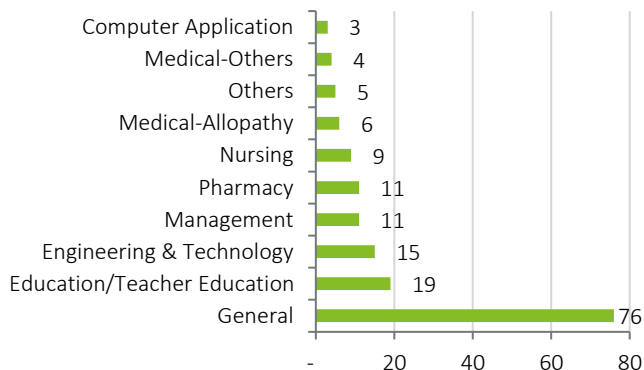
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



Institutions indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Standalone
Total number of institutions	28	180	97
Average enrolment per institution	28,411	1,567	256
Total estimated enrolment (in lakh)	7.96	2.82	0.25

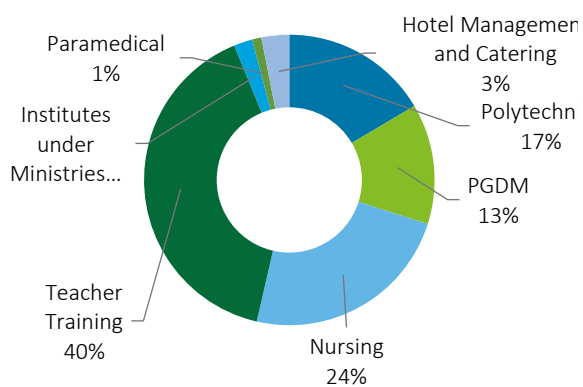
College indicators

College type	Delhi	Share in India
Affiliated College	110	0.3%
Constituent/ University College	72	3.7%
PG Center / Off-Campus Center	1	0.5%
Recognized Center	6	0.4%

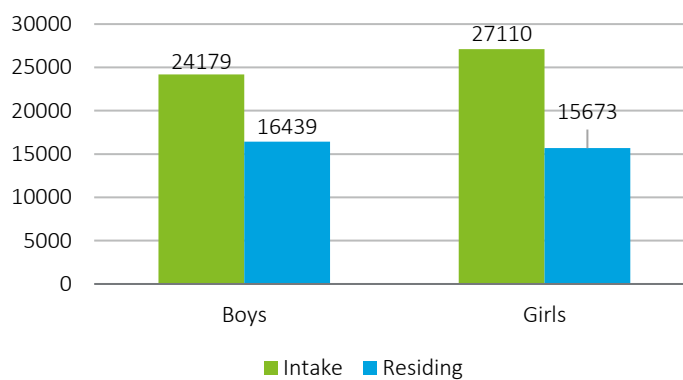
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment per college
Private unaided	37.0%	21.8%	960
Private aided	6.4%	7.1%	1,812
Government	56.6%	71.2%	2,047

Breakdown of standalone institutions



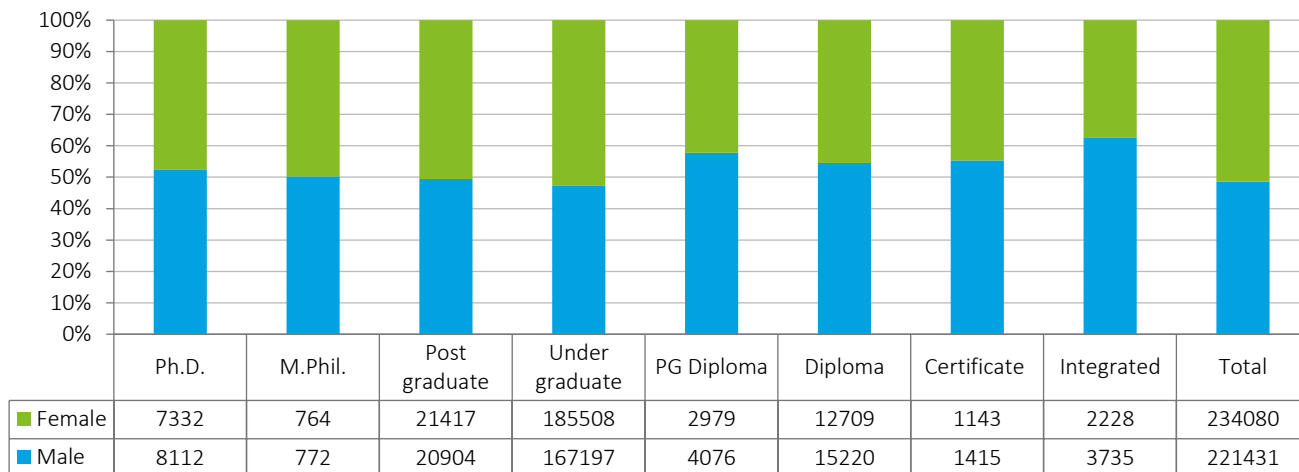
Hostel



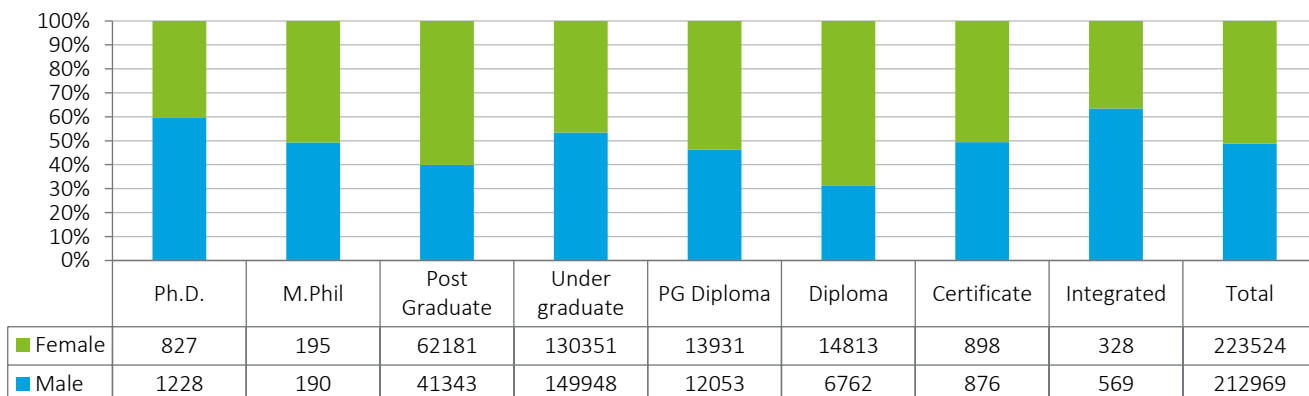
Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Student enrolment

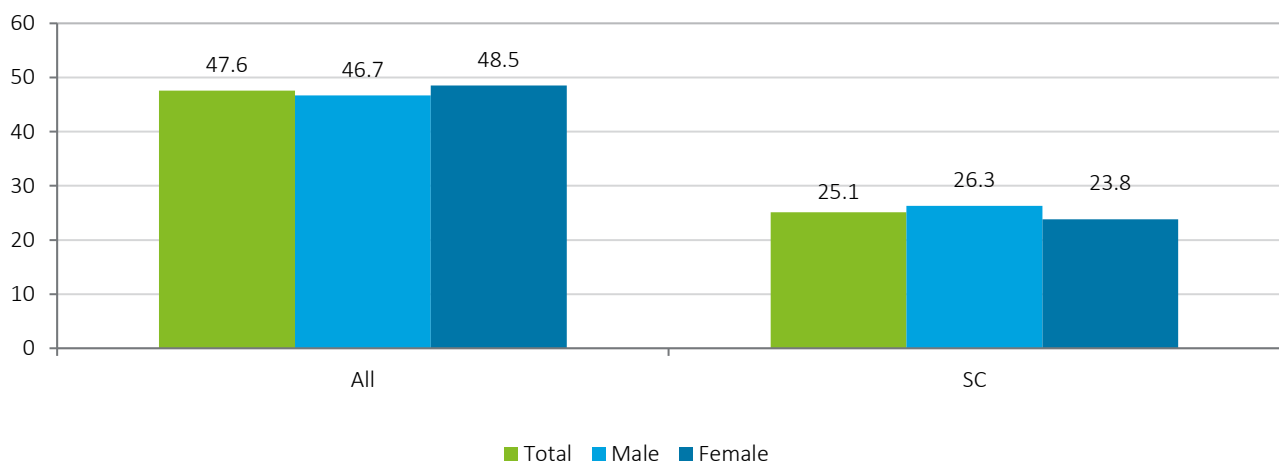
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



Out-turn at various levels



GER



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Delhi	India
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	21	24
Teachers per college	77.4	29.3
Non-teaching staff per college	110.3	26.3

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2019-20 survey

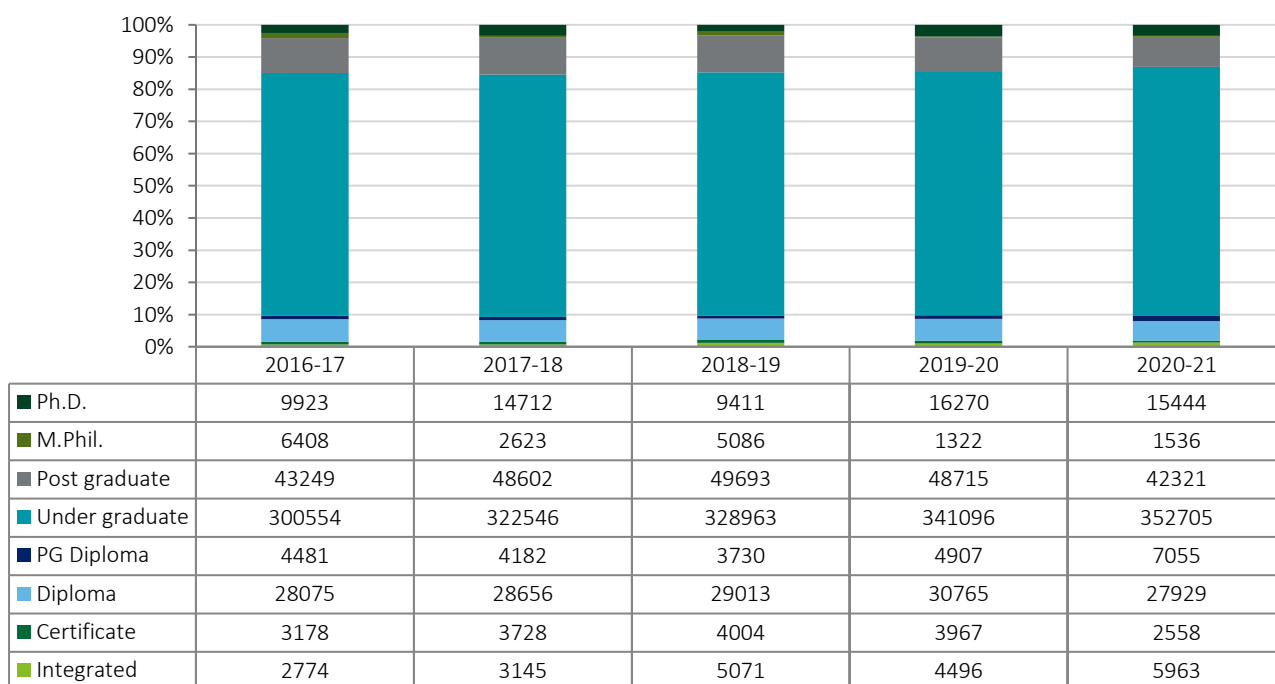
Student, faculty, and staff: Gender and social representation

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Minorities	EWS
Share of population	53.5%	46.5%	16.8%	0.6%	17.0%	1.4%	17.2%	-
Share of enrolment	51.1%	48.9%	9.9%	1.8%	14.2%	0.4%	2.9%	2.1%
Share of teaching staff	46.2%	53.8%	9.2%	2.8%	10.5%	1.2%	13.7%	-
Share of non-teaching staff	70.5%	29.5%	18.8%	4.1%	14.6%	0.7%	4.8%	0.1%

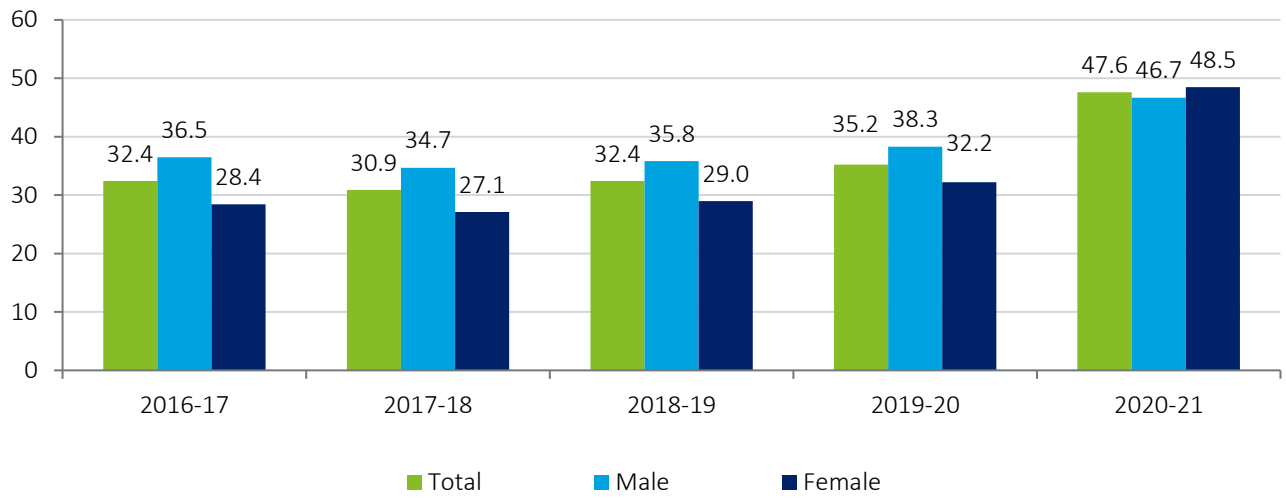
Source: Share of population - Census 2011 and India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Time series analysis of key/select parameters

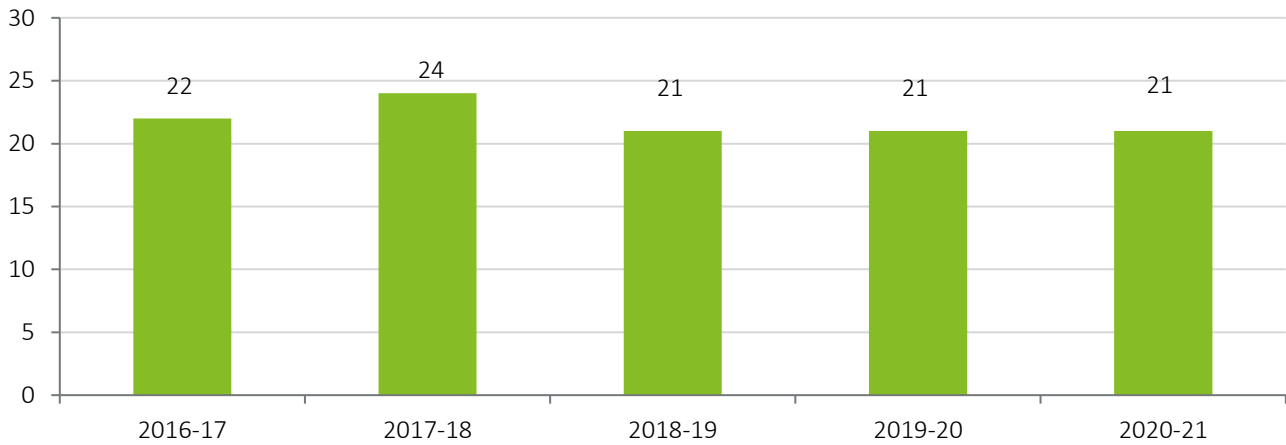
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode during the last five years



GER during the last five years



PTR during the last five years



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

10. Goa

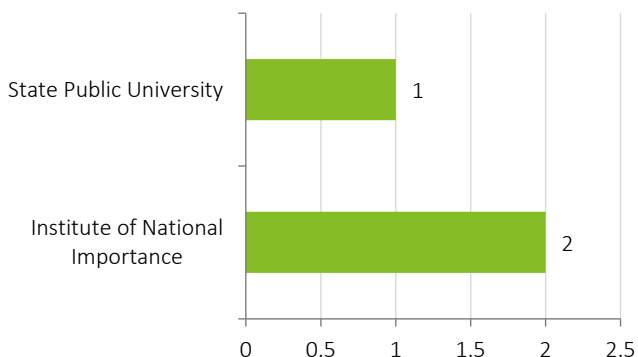
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (in lakh) ¹	14.6	7.4	7.2
Literacy rate ¹	88.7%	92.7%	88.4%
Population in the 18-23 age group (in lakh) ¹	1.7	0.9	0.8
Share in the total state population (%)	(11.7%)	(12.8%)	(10.7%)
Share of state in the 18-23 population to the all-India 18-23 population ¹	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Gross Enrolment Ratio ²	33.8	30.8	37.3

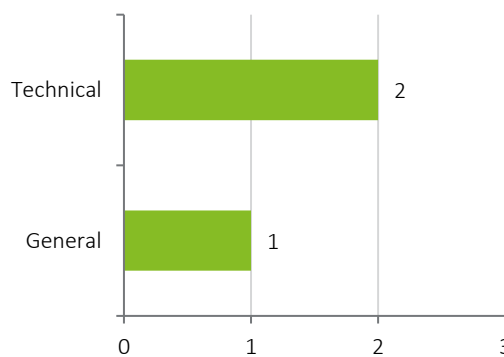
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Education infrastructure

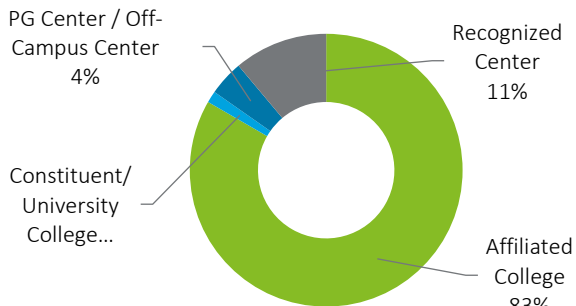
University by type



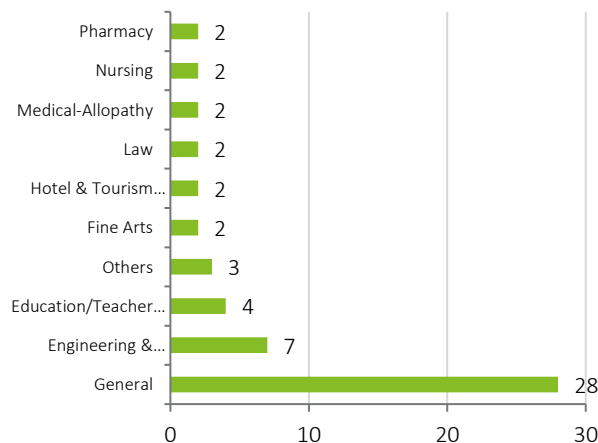
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



Institutions indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Standalone
Total number of institutions	3	61	17
Average enrolment per institution	3569	684	462
Total estimated enrolment (in lakh)	0.11	0.42	0.08

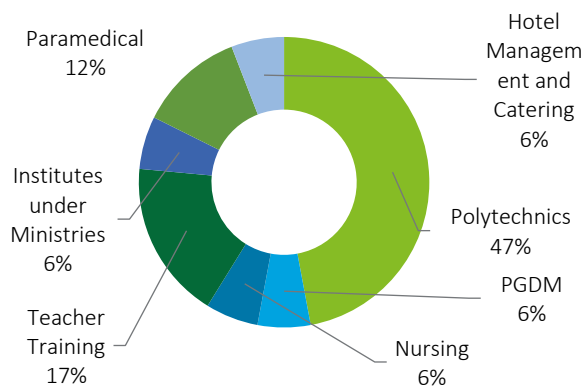
College indicators

College type	Goa	Share in India
Affiliated College	60	0.1%
Constituent/ University College	1	0.1%
PG Center / Off-Campus Center	3	1.5%
Recognized Center	8	0.6%

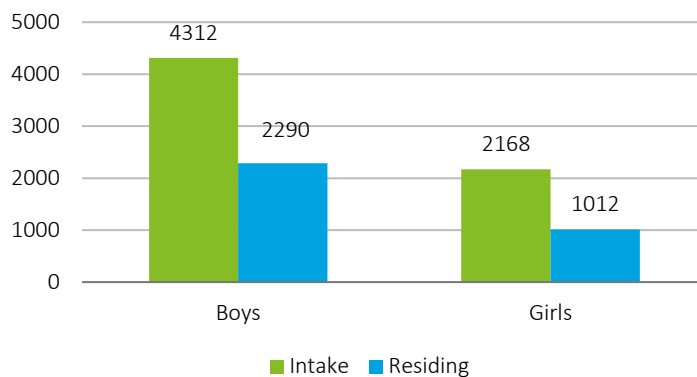
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment per college
Private unaided	23.0%	12.2%	363
Private aided	42.6%	53.4%	857
Government	34.4%	34.4%	684

Breakdown of standalone institutions



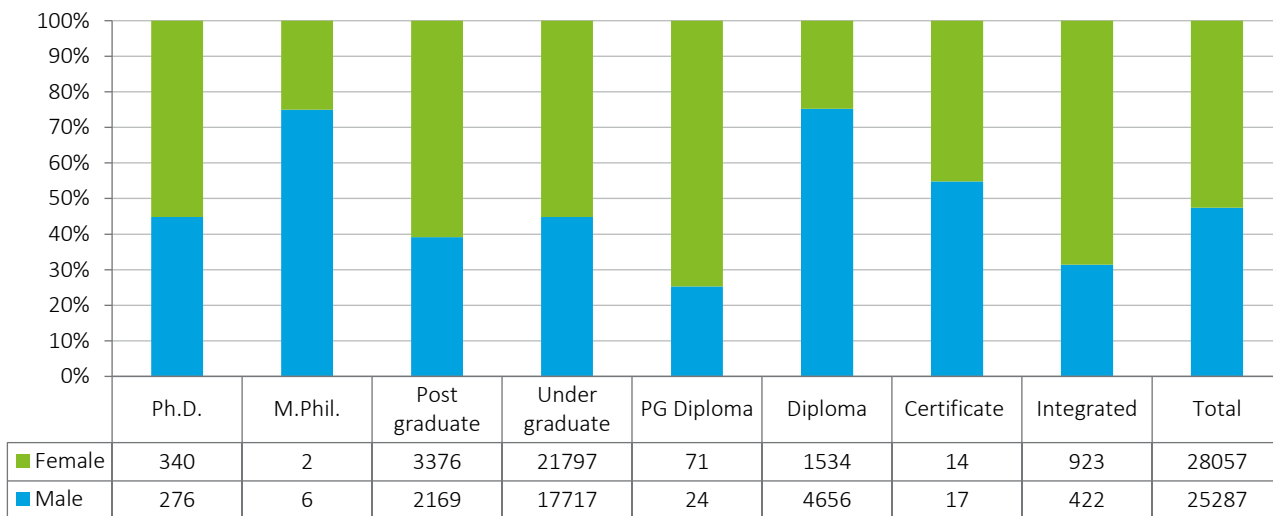
Hostel



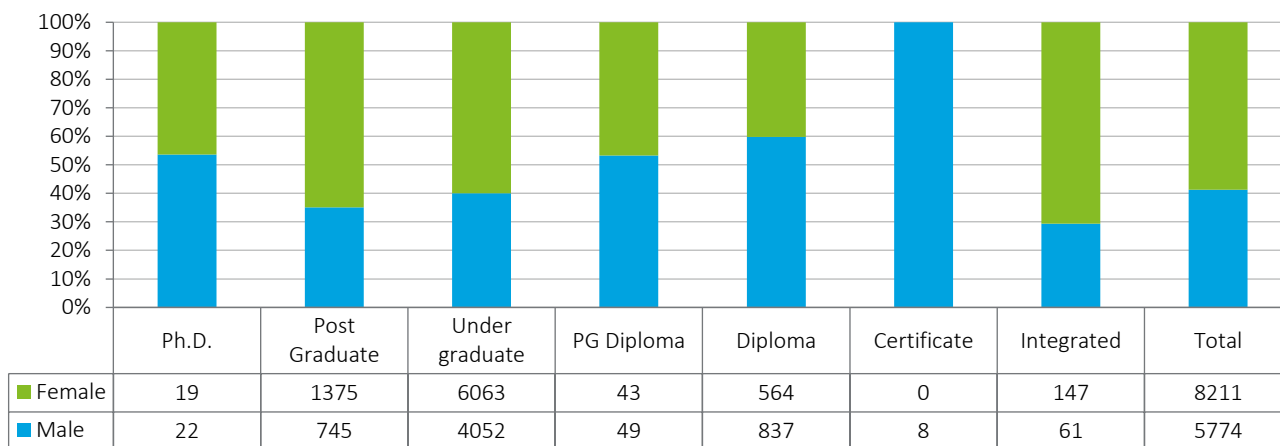
Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Student enrolment

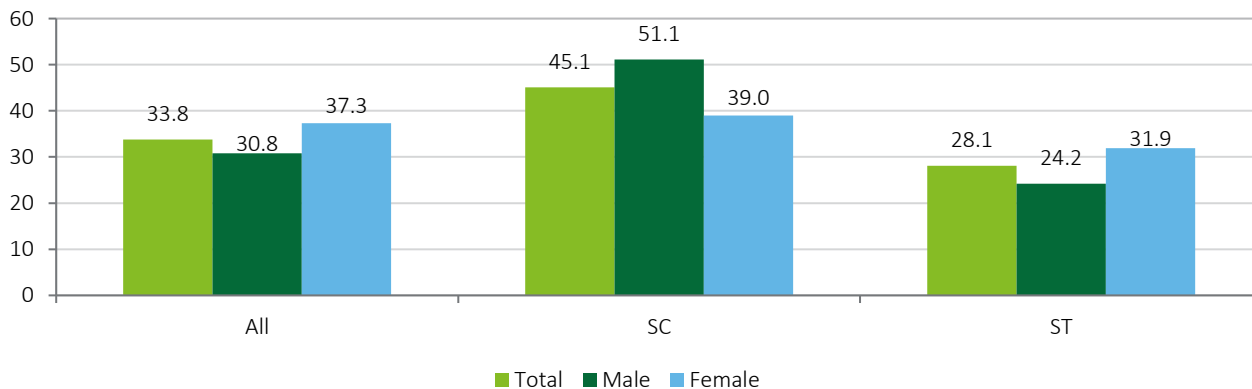
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



Out-turn at various levels



GER



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Goa	India
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	15	24
Teachers per college	43.9	29.3
Non-teaching staff per college	50.4	26.3

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2019-20 survey

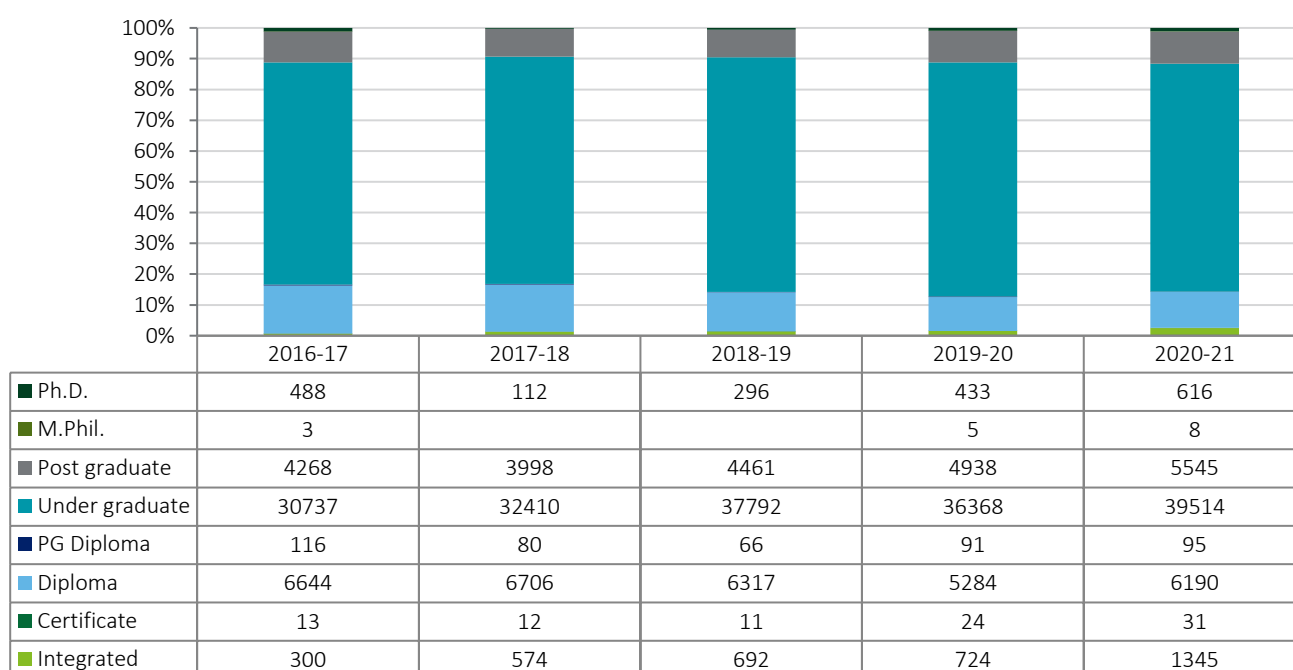
Student, faculty, and staff: Gender and social representation

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Minorities	EWS
Share of population	50.7%	49.3%	1.7%	10.2%	19.5%	2.3%	22.5%	-
Share of enrolment	48.8%	51.2%	2.6%	8.0%	19.4%	0.1%	19.9%	0.5%
Share of teaching staff	42.7%	57.3%	1.4%	3.0%	10.7%	0.3%	27.7%	-
Share of non-teaching staff	61.2%	38.8%	2.3%	5.8%	5.5%	1.5%	11.7%	0.7%

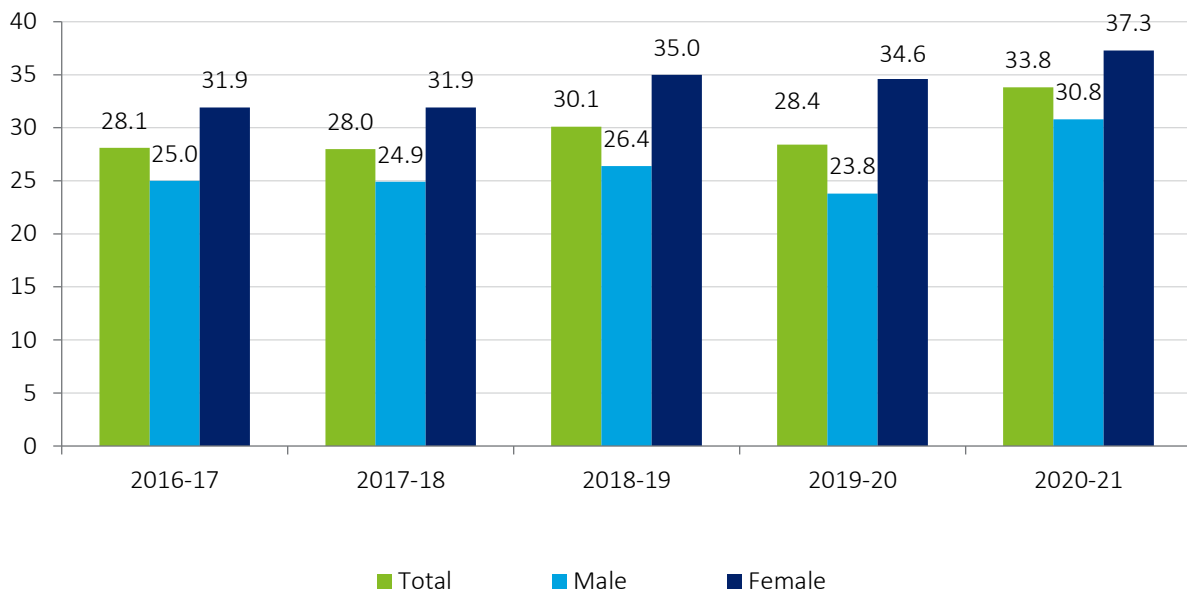
Source: Share of population - Census 2011 and India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Time series analysis of key/select parameters

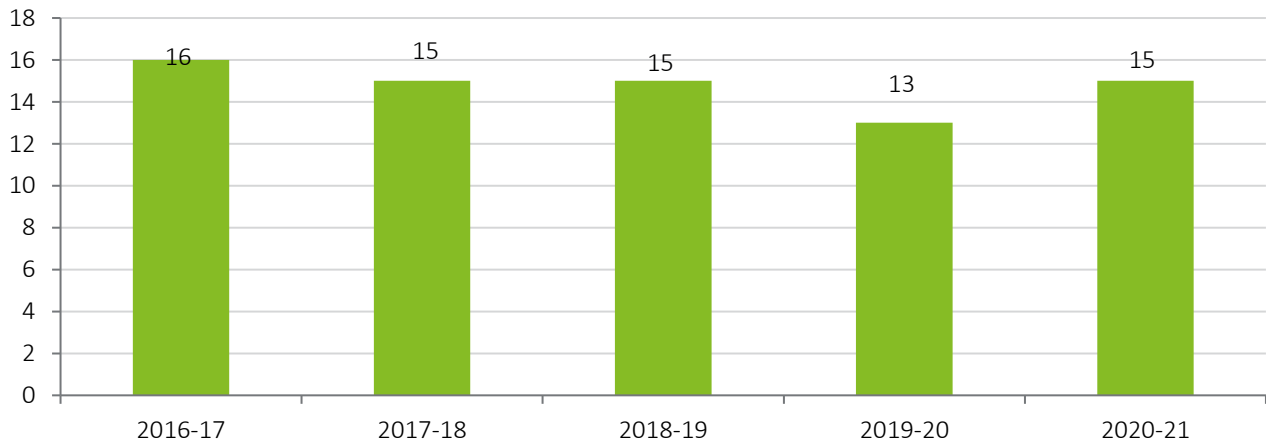
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode during the last five years



GER during the last five years



PTR during the last five years



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

11. Gujarat

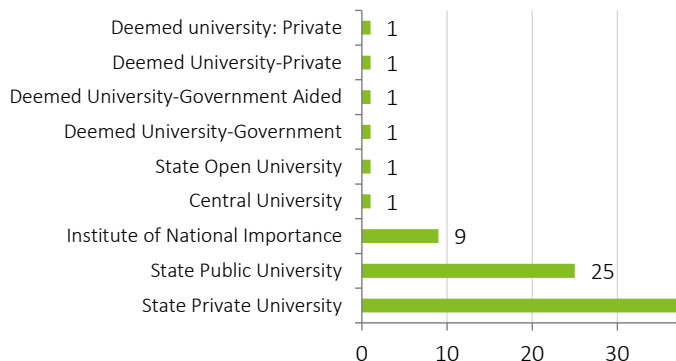
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (in lakh) ¹	604.4	314.9	289.5
Literacy rate ¹	78.0%	85.8%	69.7%
Population in the 18-23 age group (in lakh) ¹	71.9	37.8	34
Share in the total state population (%)	(11.9%)	(12%)	(11.7%)
Share of state in the 18-23 population to the all-India 18-23 population ¹	5.1%	5.2%	5.0%
Gross Enrolment Ratio ²	22.2	23.6	20.6

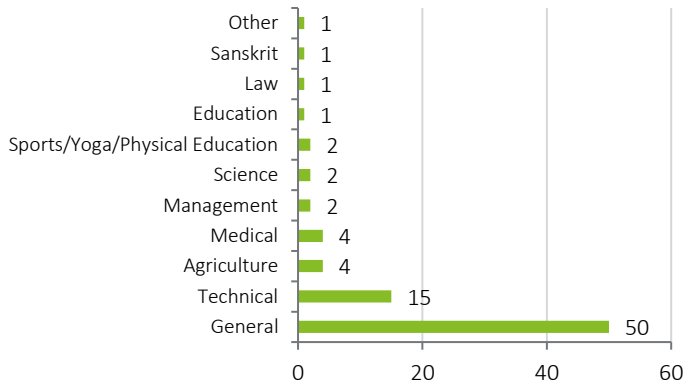
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Education infrastructure

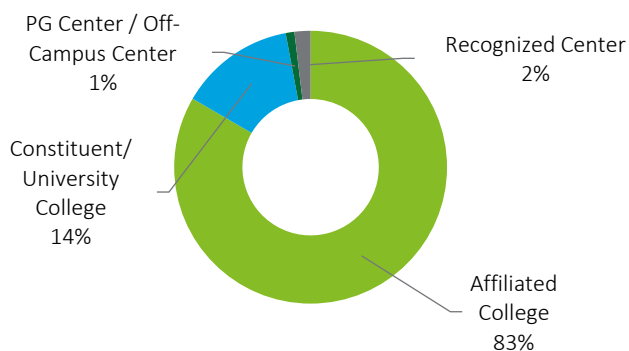
University by type



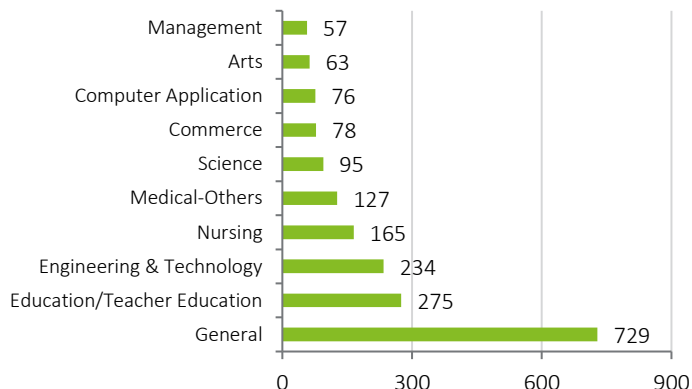
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



Institutions indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Standalone
Total number of institutions	83	2,267	301
Average enrolment per institution	4,992	526	99
Total estimated enrolment (in lakh)	4.14	11.92	0.30

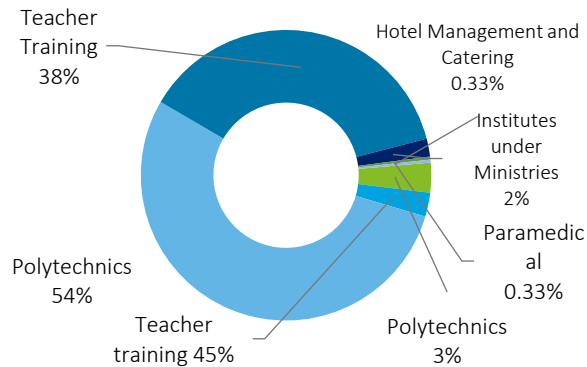
College indicators

College type	Gujarat	Share in India
Affiliated College	2,191	5.2%
Constituent/ University College	360	18.5%
PG Center / Off-Campus Center	27	13.1%
Recognized Center	50	3.7%

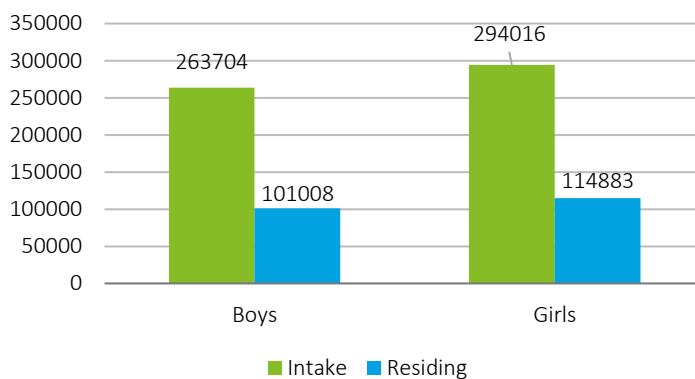
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment per college
Private unaided	61.0%	39.4%	343
Private aided	21.1%	36.1%	908
Government	17.9%	24.5%	724

Breakdown of standalone institutions



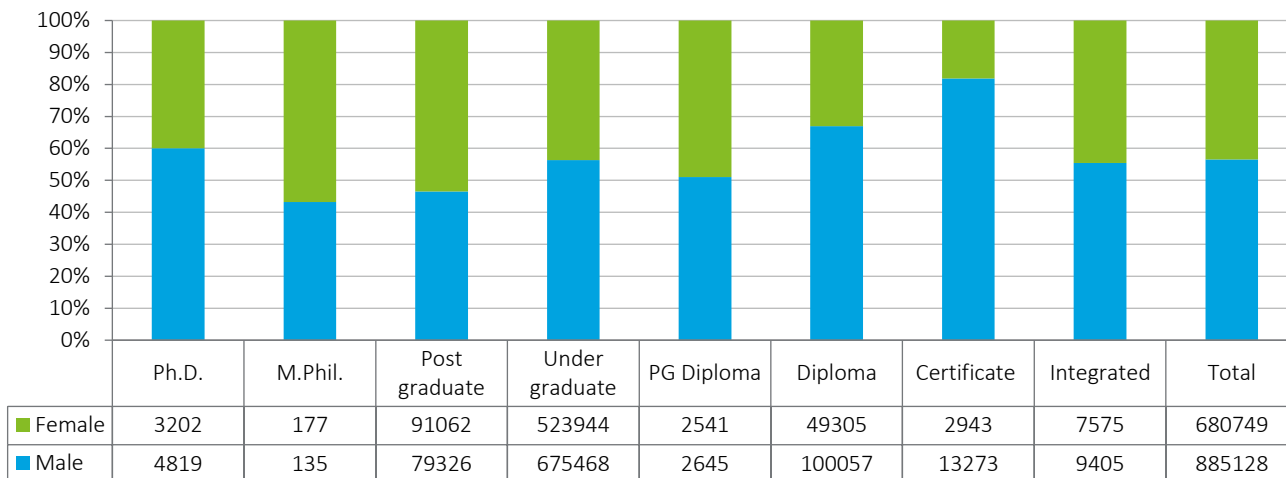
Hostel



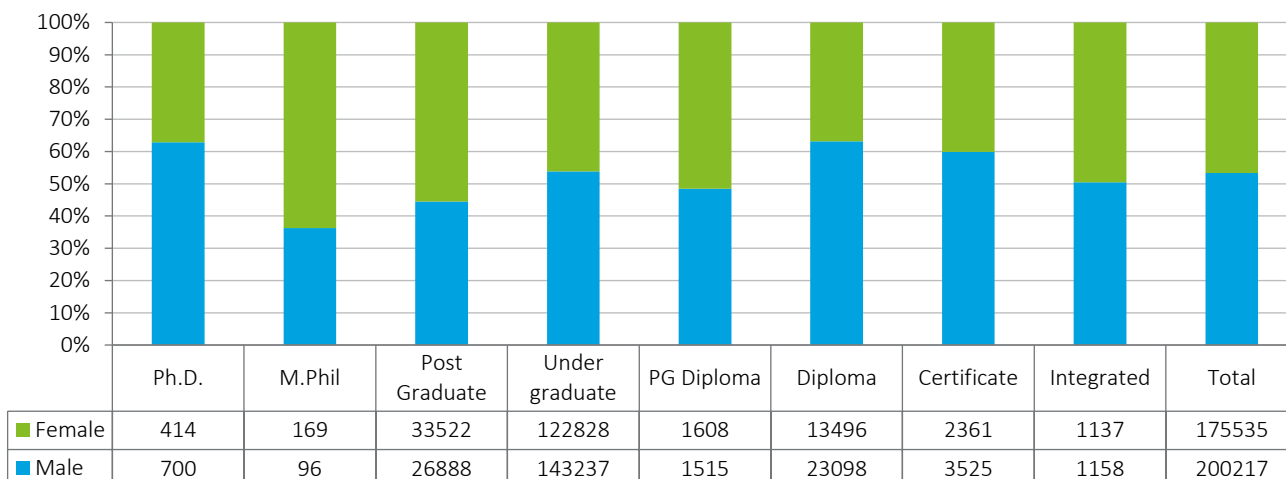
Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Student enrolment

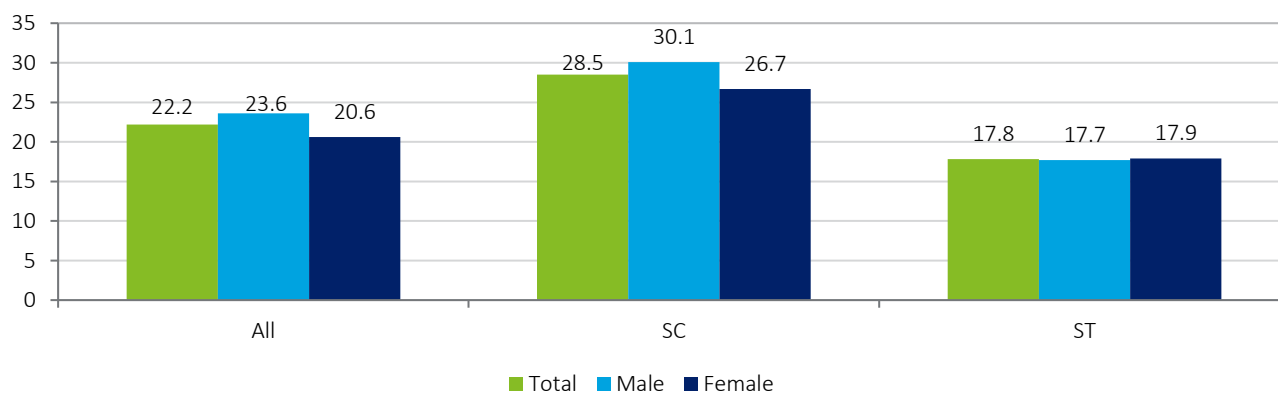
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



Out-turn at various levels



GER



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Gujarat	India
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	26	24
Teachers per college	23.0	29.3
Non-teaching staff per college	16.9	26.3

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2019-20 survey

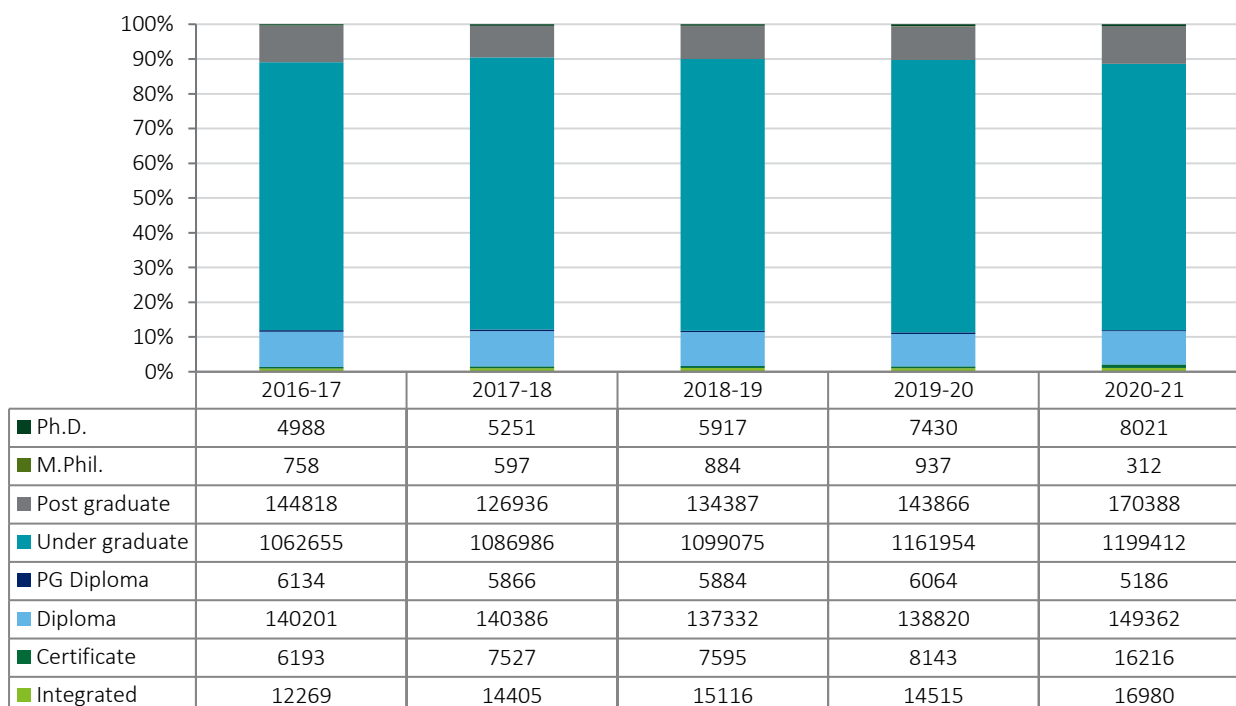
Student, faculty, and staff: Gender and social representation

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Minorities	EWS
Share of population	52.1%	47.9%	6.7%	14.8%	40.2%	1.8%	10.3%	-
Share of enrolment	56.7%	43.3%	9.1%	10.7%	30.4%	0.1%	2.7%	2.4%
Share of teaching staff	58.4%	41.6%	6.0%	4.6%	19.2%	0.6%	6.3%	-
Share of non-teaching staff	68.5%	31.5%	14.6%	10.6%	16.0%	0.4%	2.4%	0.2%

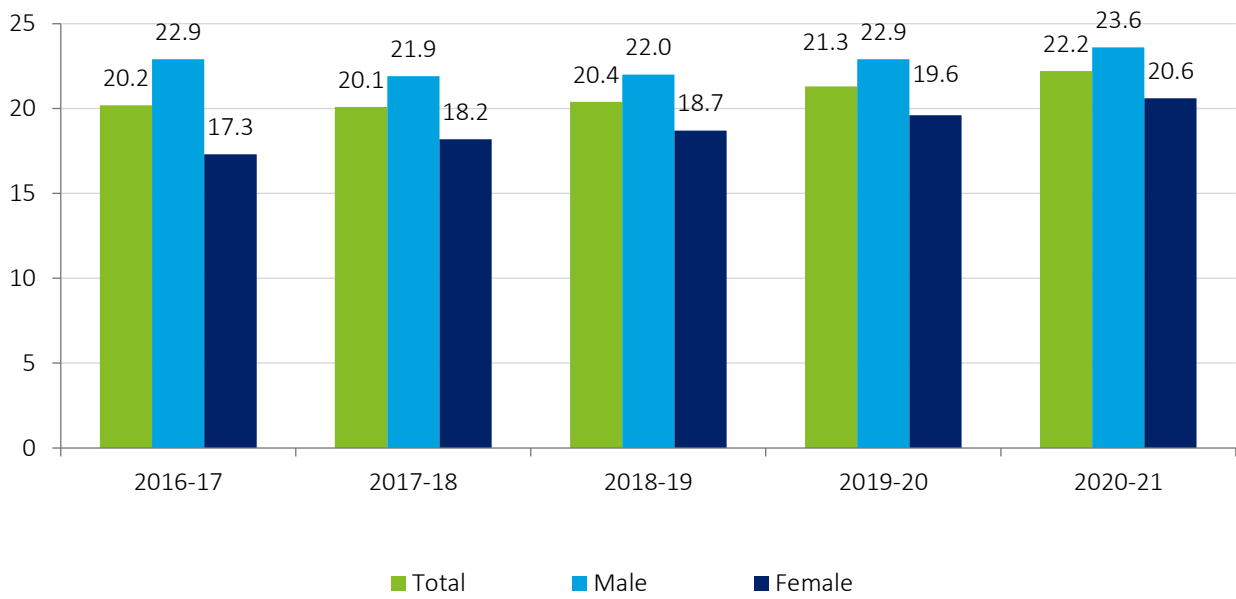
Source: Share of population - Census 2011 and India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Time series analysis of key/select parameters

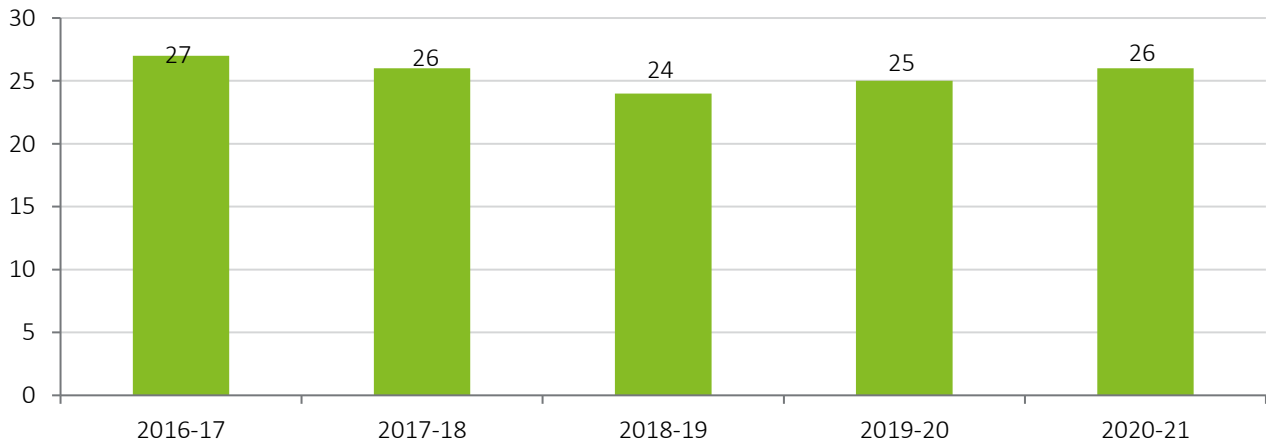
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode during the last five years



GER during the last five years



PTR during the last five years



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

12. Haryana

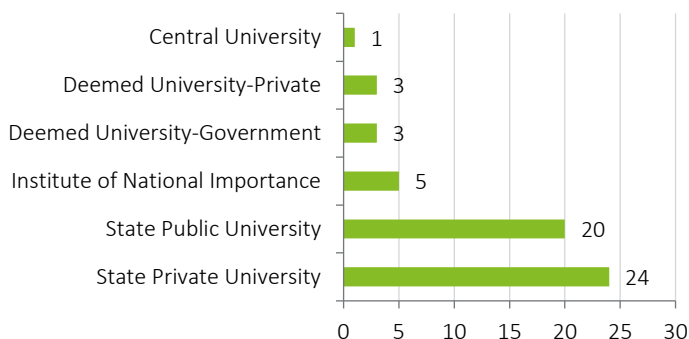
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (in lakh) ¹	253.5	134.9	118.6
Literacy rate ¹	75.6%	84.1%	65.9%
Population in the 18-23 age group (in lakh) ¹	31.9	17.3	14.6
Share in the total state population (%)	(12.6%)	(12.8%)	(12.3%)
Share of state in the 18-23 population to the all-India 18-23 population ¹	2.3%	2.4%	2.1%
Gross Enrolment Ratio ²	31.1	28.9	33.7

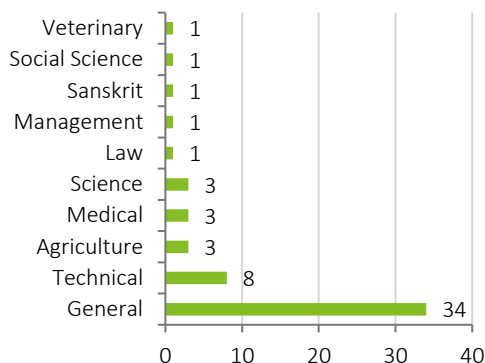
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Education infrastructure

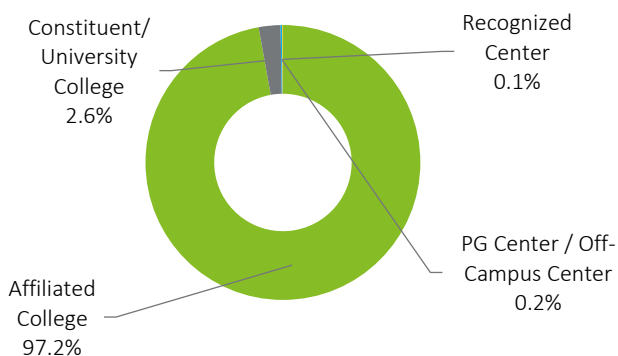
University by type



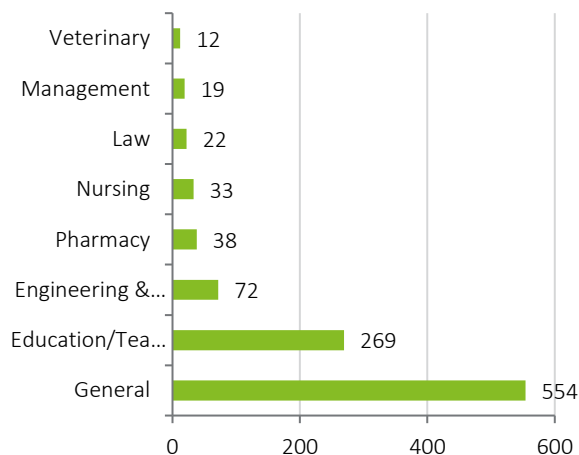
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



Institutions indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Standalone
Total number of institutions	56	1,083	228
Average enrolment per institution	5860	584	266
Total estimated enrolment (in lakh)	3.28	6.33	0.61

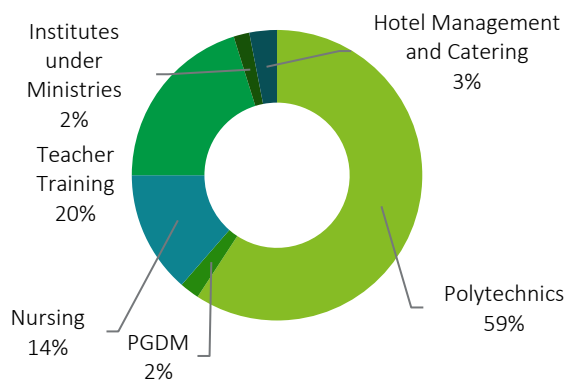
College indicators

College type	Haryana	Share in India
Affiliated College	1,062	2.5%
Constituent/ University College	28	1.4%
PG Center / Off-Campus Center	2	1.0%
Recognized Center	1	0.1%

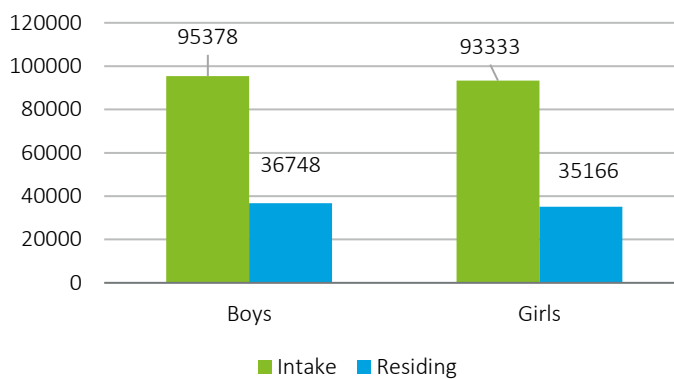
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment per college
Private unaided	63.4%	34.3%	316
Private aided	12.8%	25.5%	1,169
Government	23.9%	40.2%	987

Breakdown of standalone institutions



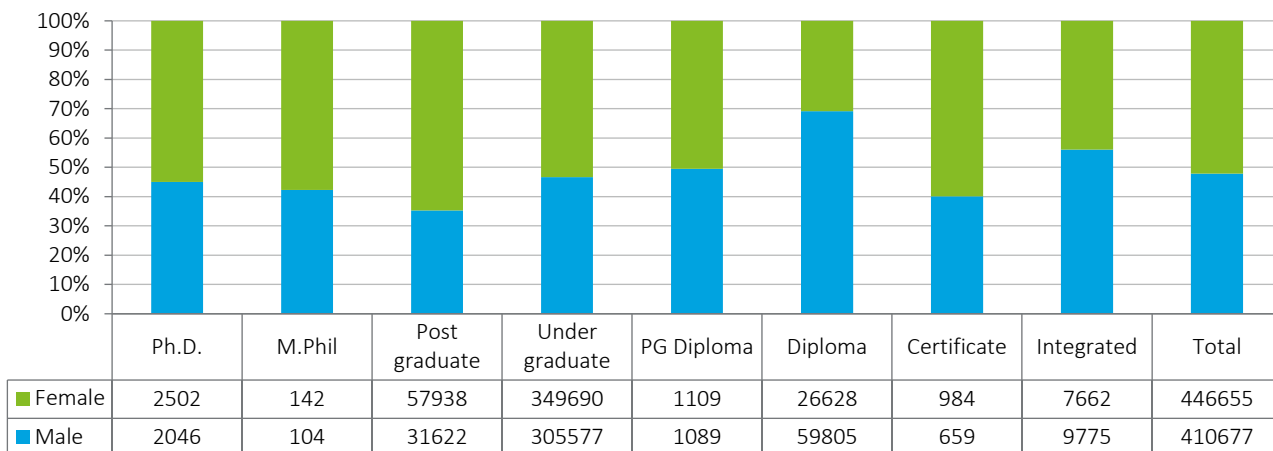
Hostel



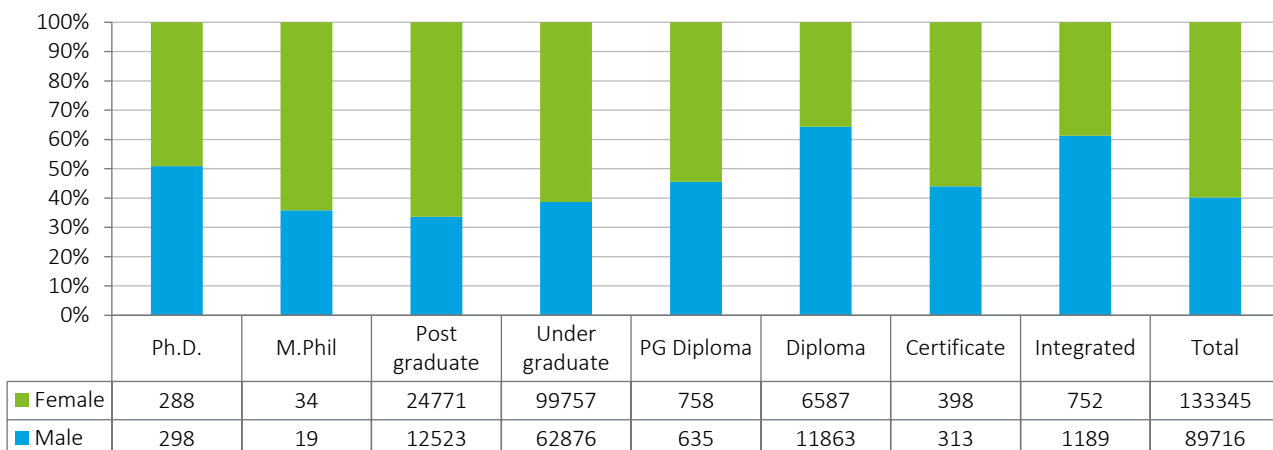
Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Student enrolment

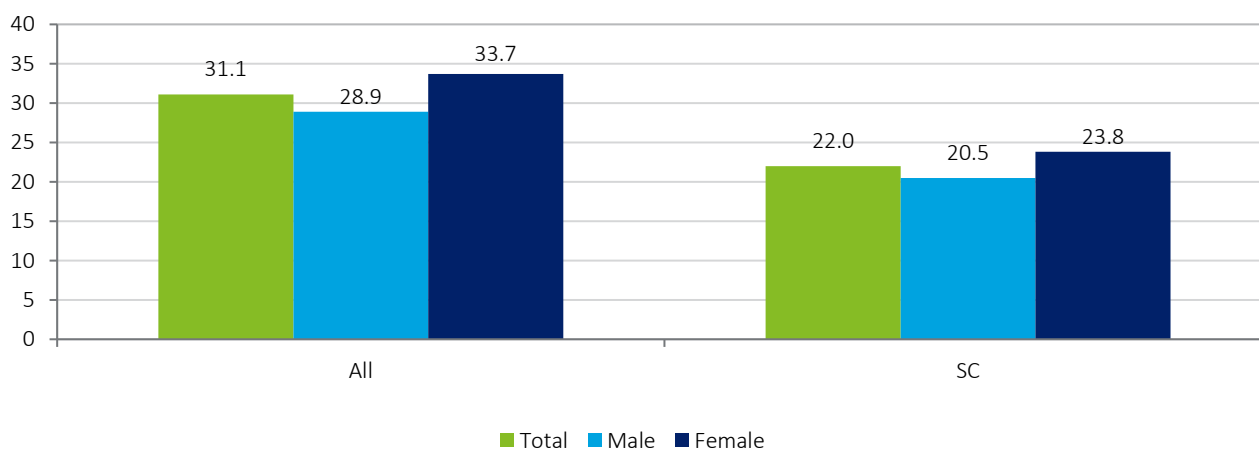
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



Out-turn at various levels



GER



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Haryana	India
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	22	24
Teachers per college	28.9	29.3
Non-teaching staff per college	30.6	26.3

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2019-20 survey

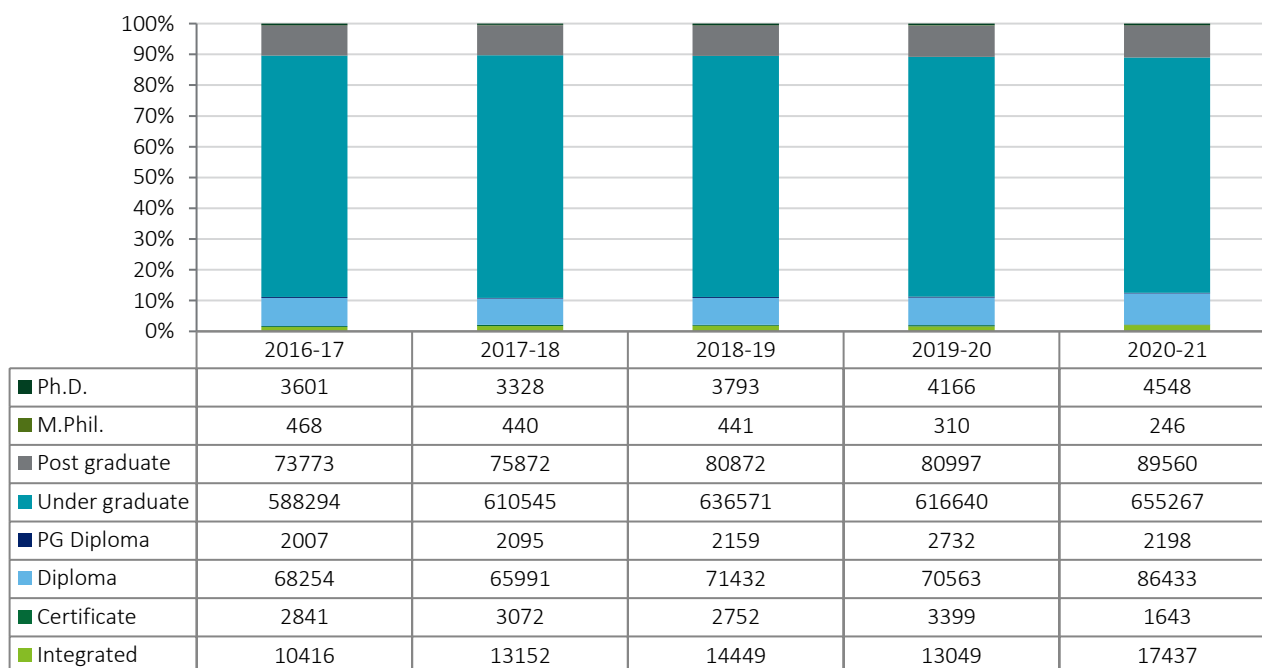
Student, faculty, and staff: Gender and social representation

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Minorities	EWS
Share of population	53.2%	46.8%	20.2%	0.1%	28.3%	2.2%	13%	-
Share of enrolment	50.3%	49.7%	15.0%	0.4%	21.9%	0.1%	2.2%	1.0%
Share of teaching staff	47.0%	53.0%	6.7%	0.1%	11.8%	0.7%	6.0%	-
Share of non-teaching staff	71.6%	28.4%	17.4%	0.6%	13.4%	0.6%	2.0%	0.2%

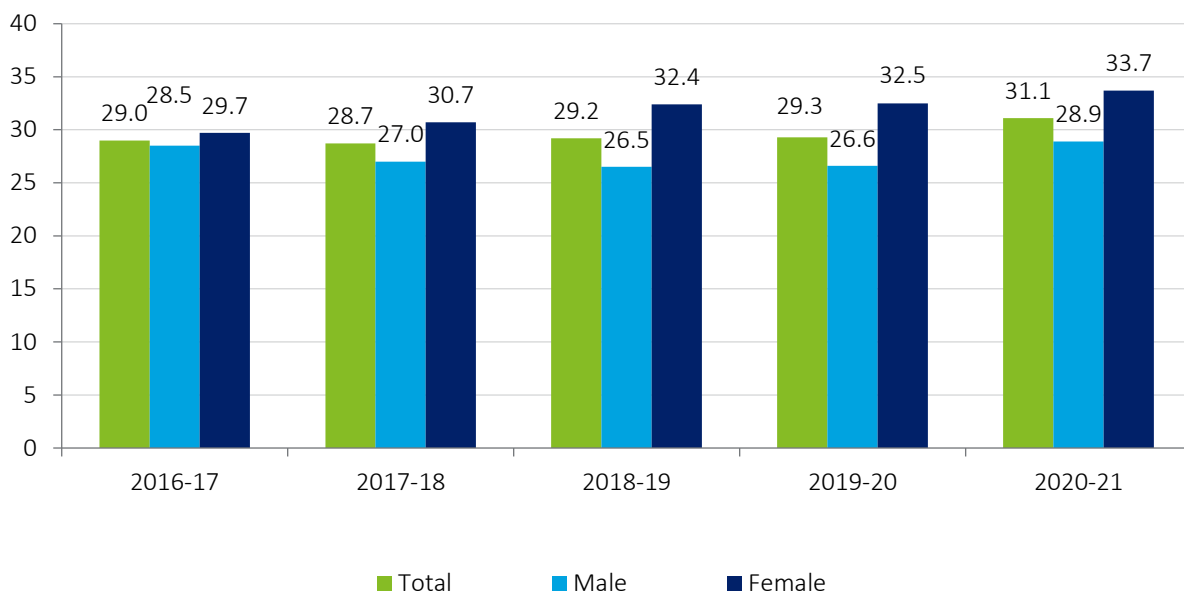
Source: Share of population - Census 2011 and India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Time series analysis of key/select parameters

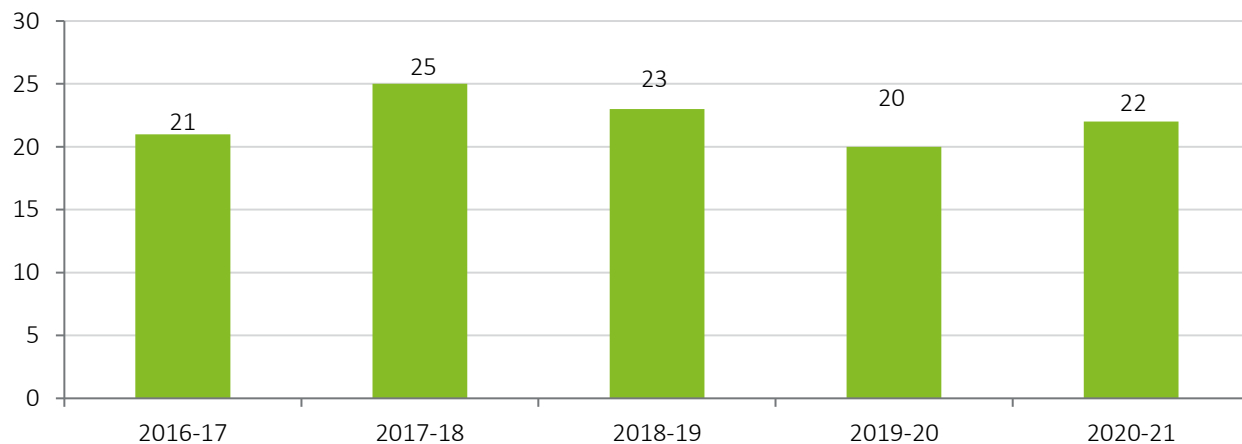
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode during the last five years



GER during the last five years



PTR during the last five years



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

13. Himachal Pradesh

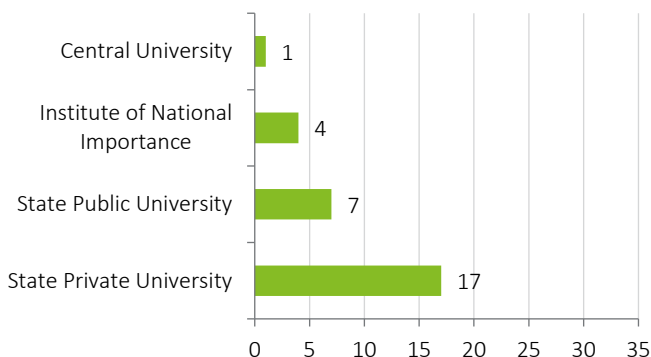
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (in lakh) ¹	68.6	34.8	33.8
Literacy rate ¹	82.8%	89.5%	75.9%
Population in the 18-23 age group (in lakh) ¹	7.4	3.8	3.6
Share in the total state population (%)	(10.8%)	(11%)	(10.6%)
Share of state in the 18-23 population to the all-India 18-23 population ¹	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Gross Enrolment Ratio ²	38.7	33.5	44.7

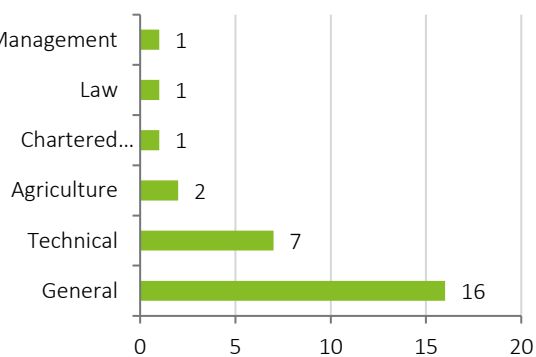
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Education infrastructure

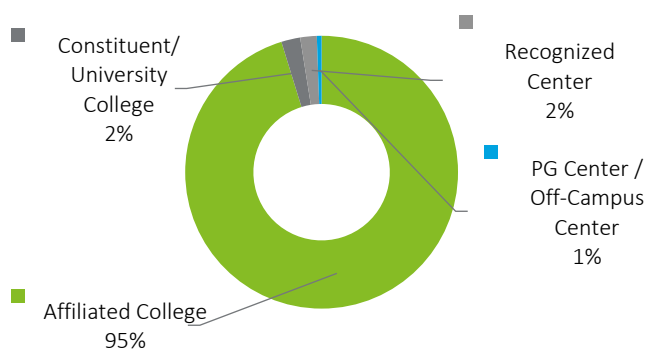
University by type



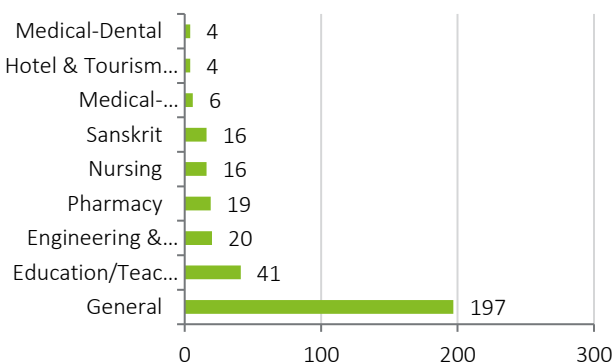
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



Institutions indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Standalone
Total number of institutions	29	348	83
Average enrolment per institution	3304	510	148
Total estimated enrolment (in lakh)	0.96	1.78	0.12

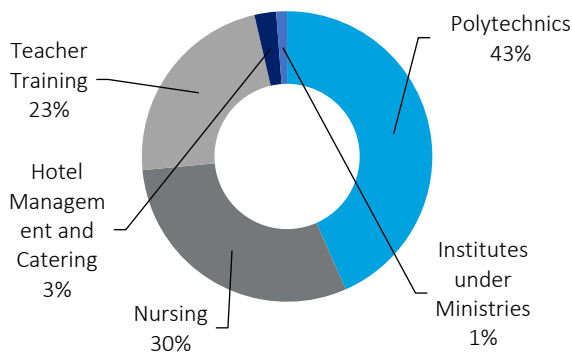
College indicators

College type	Himachal Pradesh	Share in India
Affiliated College	340	0.8%
Constituent/ University College	8	0.4%
PG Center / Off-Campus Center	2	1.0%
Recognized Center	7	0.5%

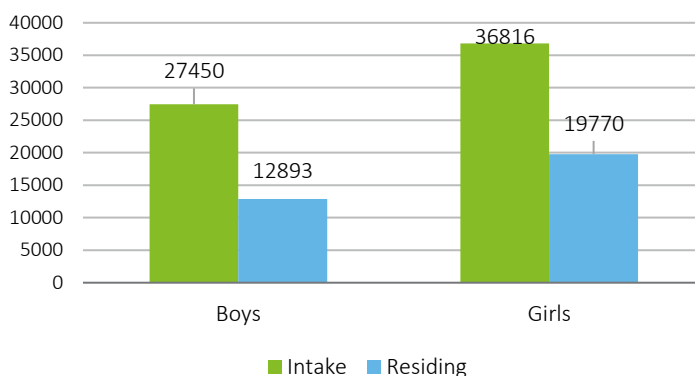
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment per college
Private unaided	49.1%	18.2%	189
Private aided	3.7%	5.7%	785
Government	47.1%	76.0%	823

Breakdown of standalone institutions



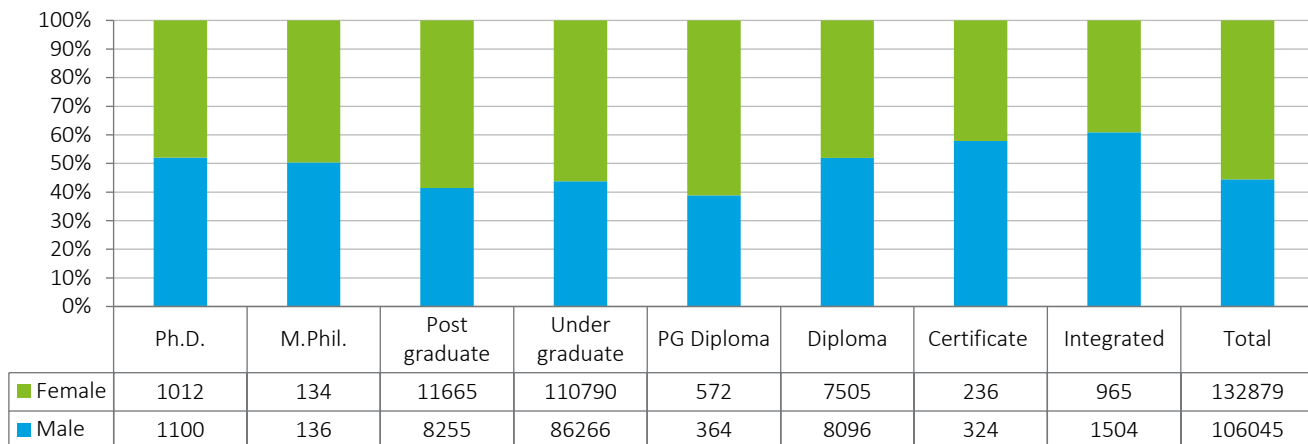
Hostel



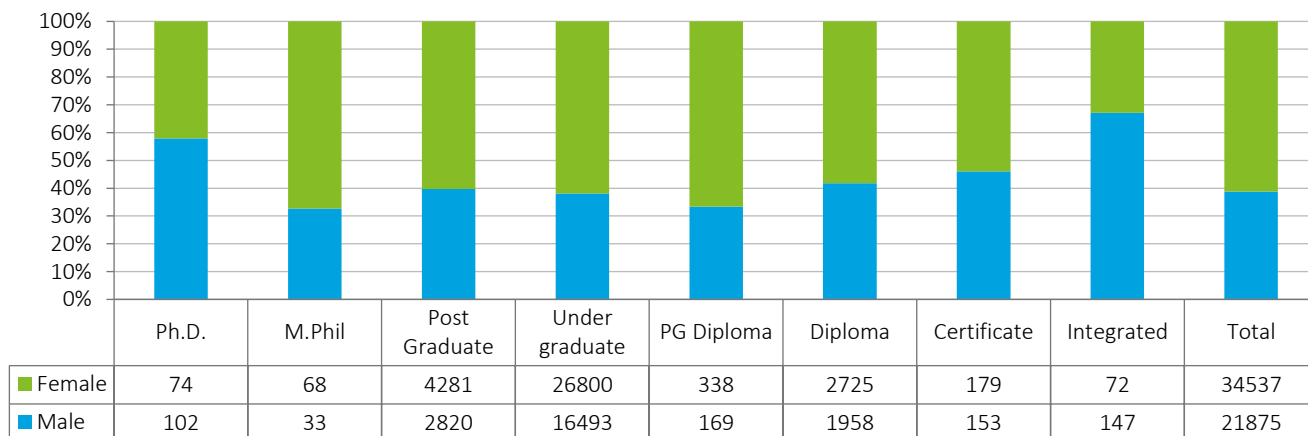
Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Student enrolment

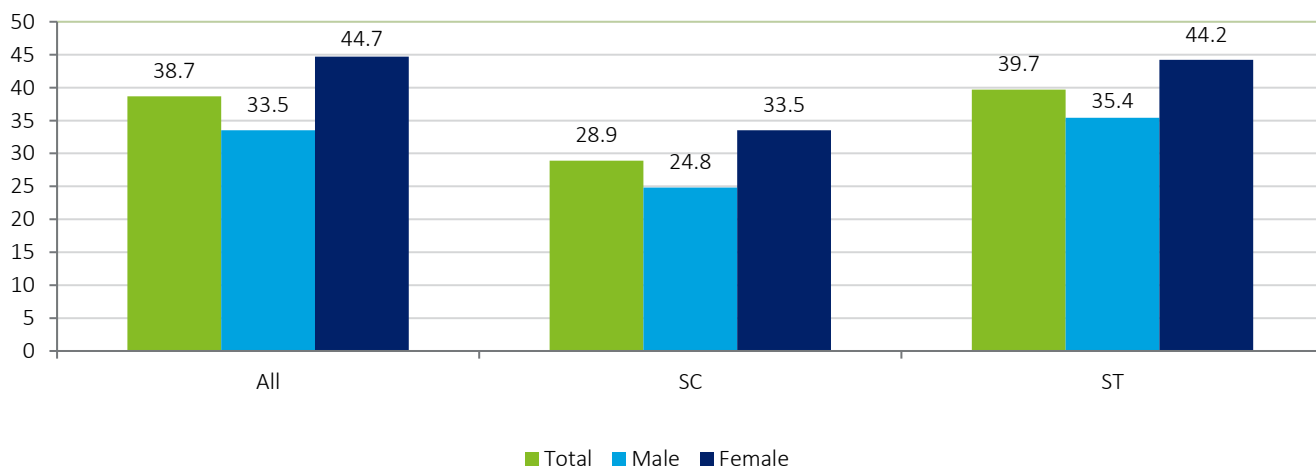
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



Out-turn at various levels



GER



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Himachal Pradesh	India
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	22	24
Teachers per college	23.6	29.3
Non-teaching staff per college	30.6	26.3

Calculation is based on the total number of responses given in the AISHE 2020-21 survey

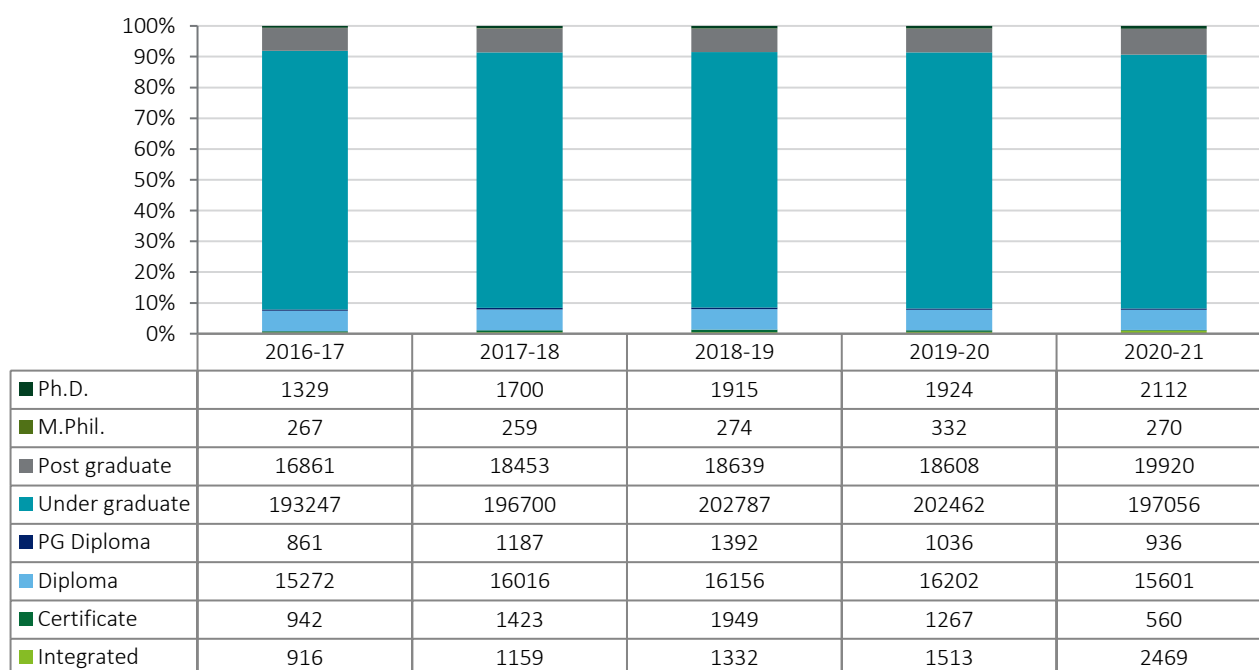
Student, faculty, and staff: Gender and social representation

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Minorities	EWS
Share of population	50.70%	49.30%	25.2%	5.7%	17.1%	2.3%	3.9%	-
Share of enrolment	46.0%	54.0%	19.5%	6.0%	13.0%	0.1%	1.3%	0.8%
Share of teaching staff	51.7%	48.3%	9.4%	3.7%	6.3%	0.6%	4.1%	-
Share of non-teaching staff	67.2%	32.8%	20.2%	3.5%	7.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.2%

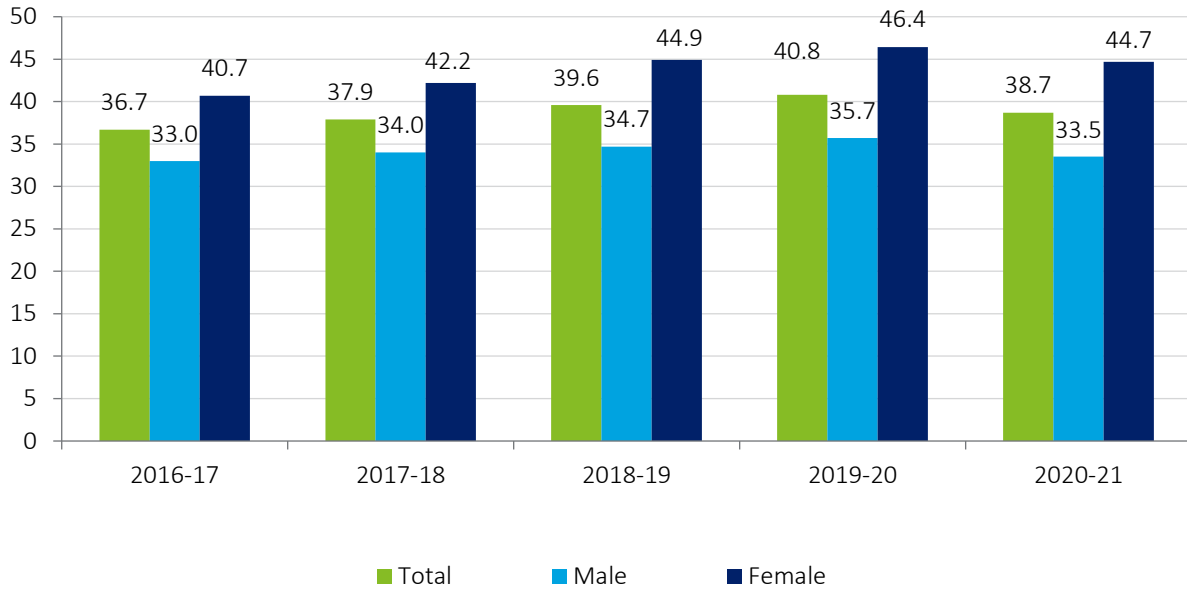
Source: Share of population - Census 2011 and India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Time series analysis of key/select parameters

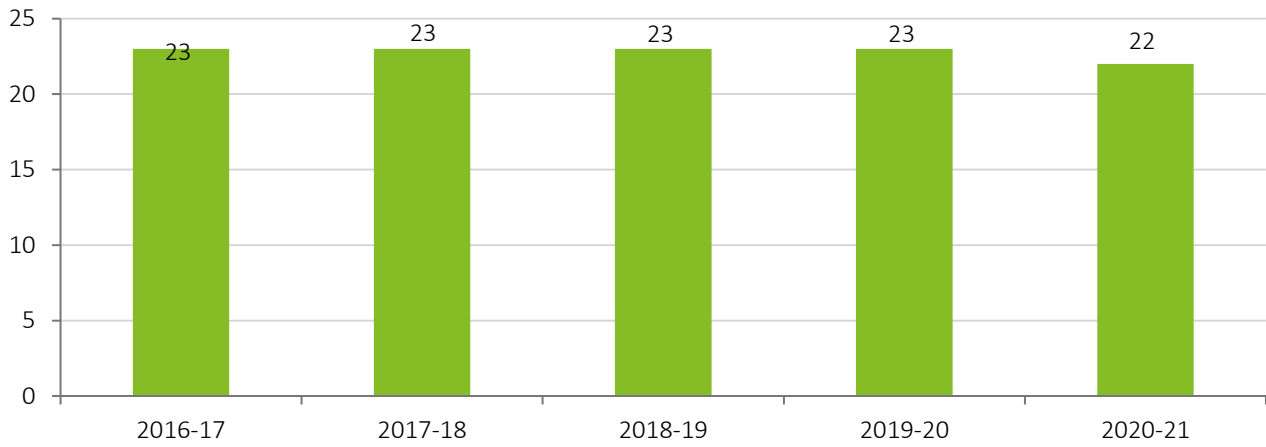
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode during the last five years



GER during the last five years



PTR during the last five years



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

14. Jammu and Kashmir

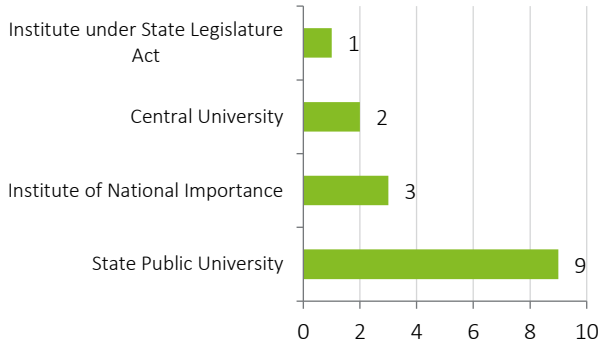
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total UT population (in lakh) ¹	125.4	66.4	59.0
Literacy rate ¹	67.2%	76.8%	56.4%
Population in the 18-23 age group (in lakh) ¹ Share in the total UT population (%)	13.4 (10.7%)	6.9 (10.4%)	6.5 (11%)
Share of UT in the 18-23 population to the all-India 18-23 population ¹	0.9%	0.9%	1%
Gross Enrolment Ratio ²	25.0	23.0	27.2

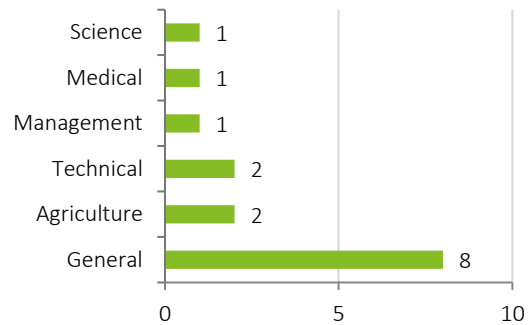
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Education infrastructure

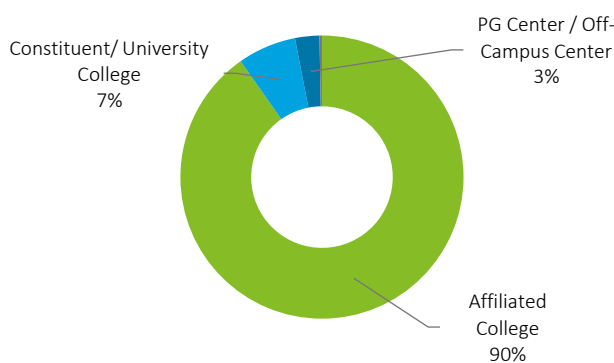
University by type



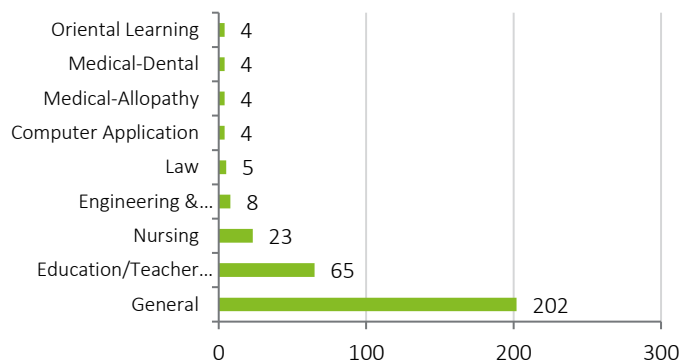
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



Institutions indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Standalone
Total number of institutions	15	348	154
Average enrolment per institution	10852	594	153
Total estimated enrolment (in lakh)	1.63	2.07	0.24

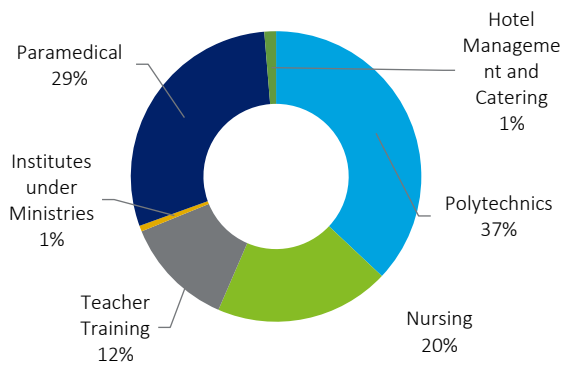
College indicators

College type	Jammu and Kashmir	Share in India
Affiliated College	324	0.8%
Constituent/ University College	24	1.2%
PG Center / Off-Campus Center	10	4.9%
Recognized Center	1	0.1%

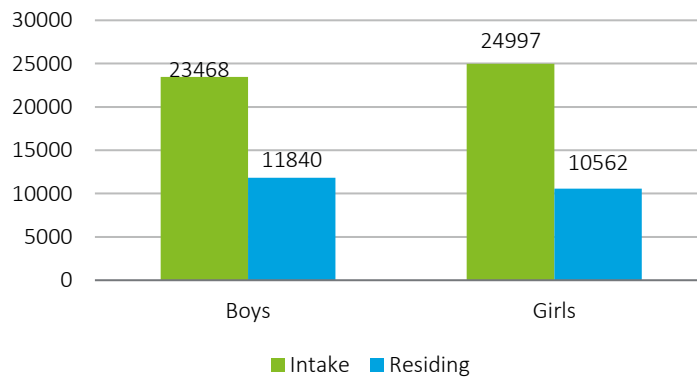
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment per college
Private unaided	38.3%	11.6%	183
Private aided	7.0%	2.2%	192
Government	54.7%	86.2%	952

Breakdown of standalone institutions



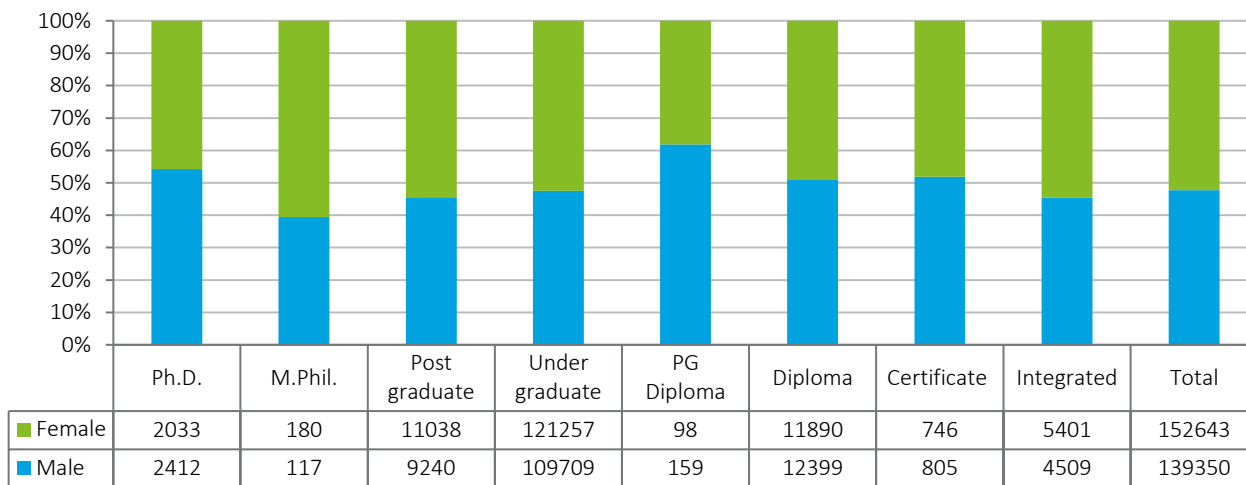
Hostel



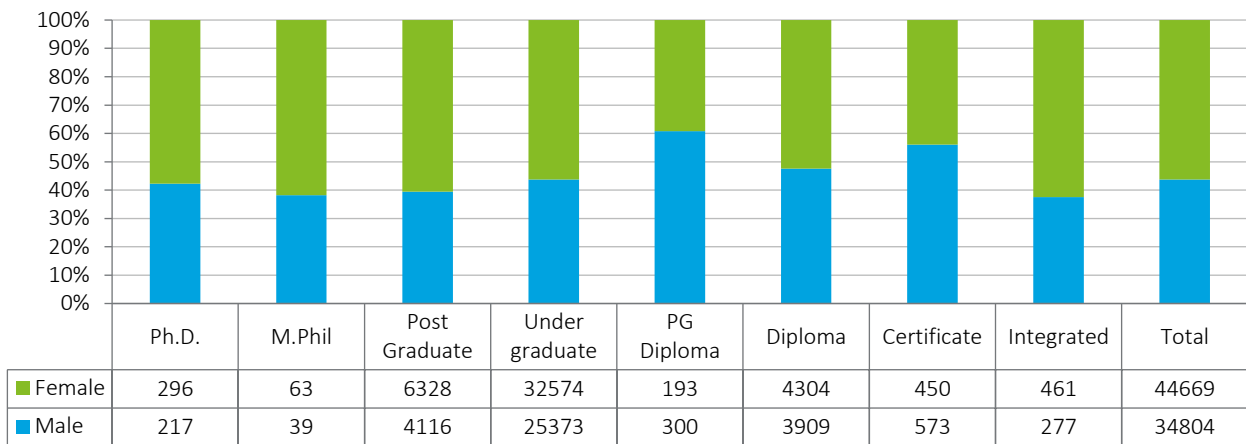
Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Student enrolment

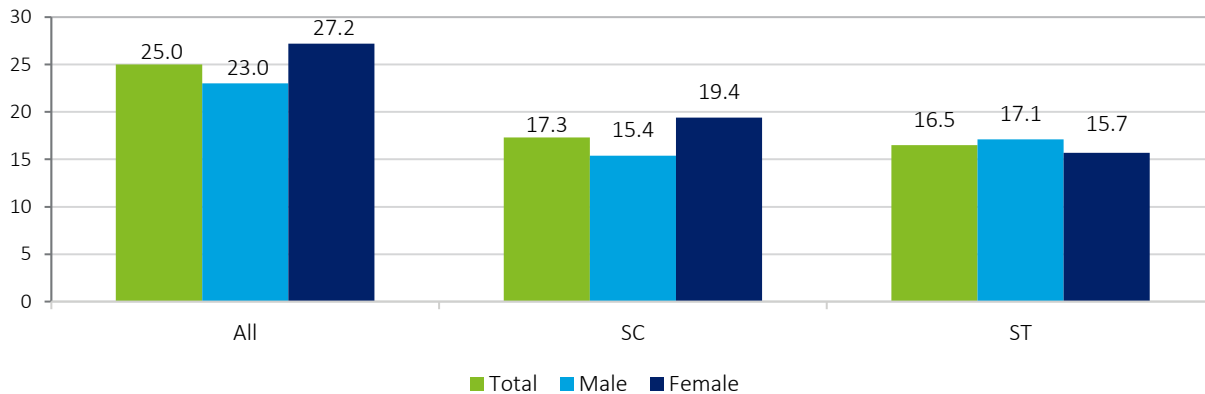
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



Out-turn at various levels



GER



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Jammu and Kashmir	India
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	26	24
Teachers per college	23.2	29.3
Non-teaching staff per college	33.8	26.3

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2020-21 survey

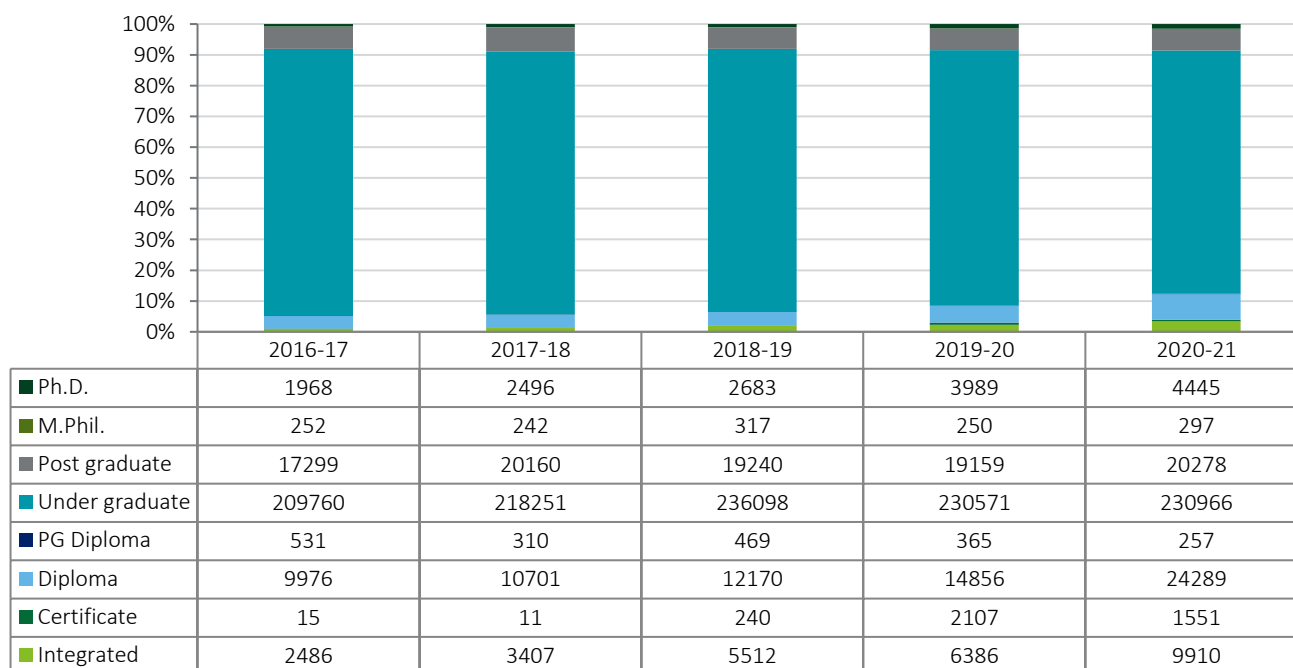
Student, faculty, and staff: Gender and social representation

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Minorities	EWS
Share of population	53.0%	47.0%	7.4%	11.9%	11.4%	2.9%	71%	-
Share of enrolment	48.5%	51.5%	5.6%	6.2%	6.6%	0.1%	34.4%	1.4%
Share of teaching staff	58.5%	41.5%	5.1%	2.0%	4.2%	0.7%	62.5%	-
Share of non-teaching staff	73.0%	27.0%	7.3%	2.5%	2.1%	0.3%	50.7%	0.1%

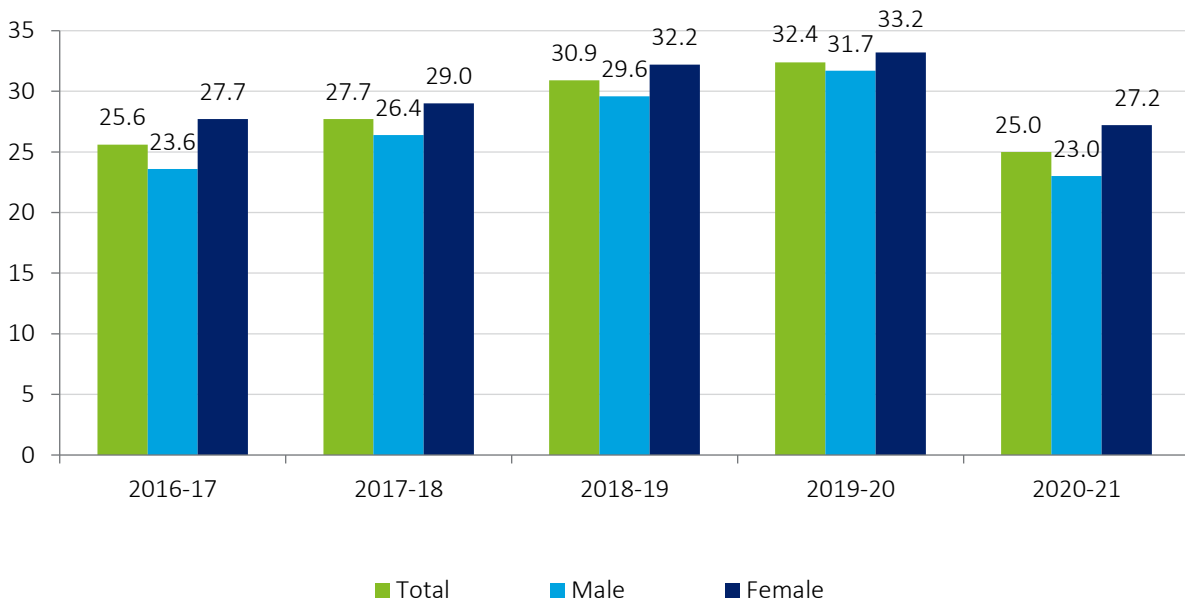
Source: Share of population - Census 2011 and India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Time series analysis of key/select parameters

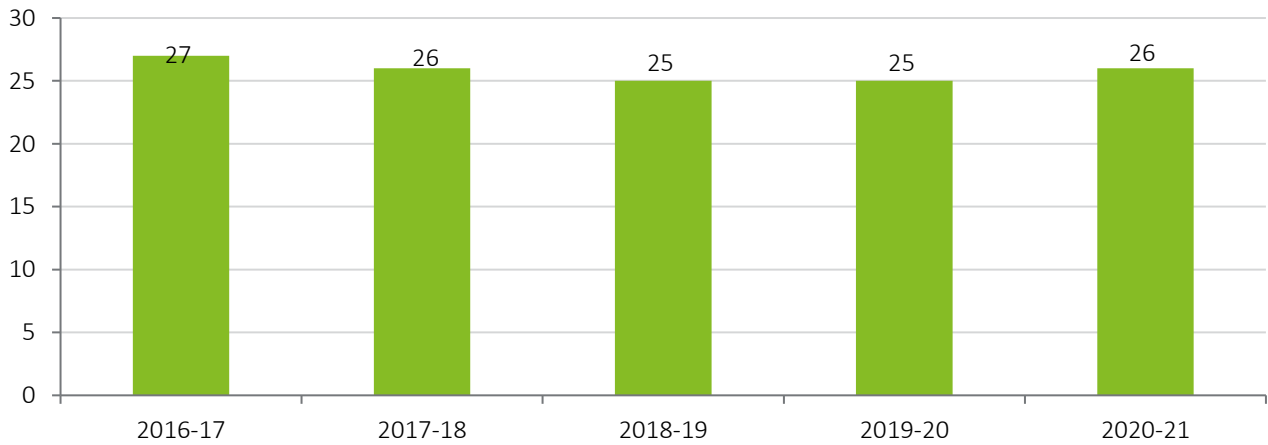
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode during the last five years



GER during the last five years



PTR during the last five years



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

15. Jharkhand

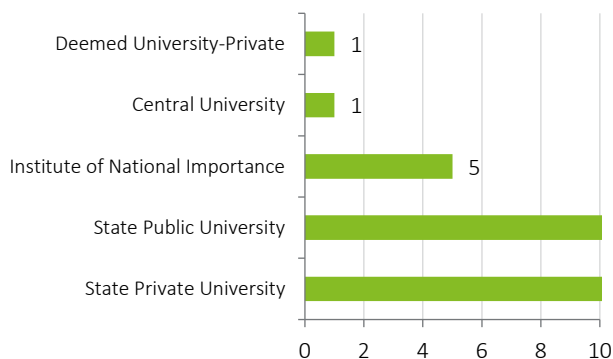
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (in lakh) ¹	329.9	169.3	160.6
Literacy rate ¹	66.4%	76.8%	55.4%
Population in the 18-23 age group (in lakh) ¹	37.5	19	18.5
Share in the total state population (%)	(11.4%)	(11.2%)	(11.5%)
Share of state in the 18-23 population to the all-India 18-23 population ¹	2.7%	2.6%	2.7%
Gross Enrolment Ratio ²	17.0	16.5	17.5

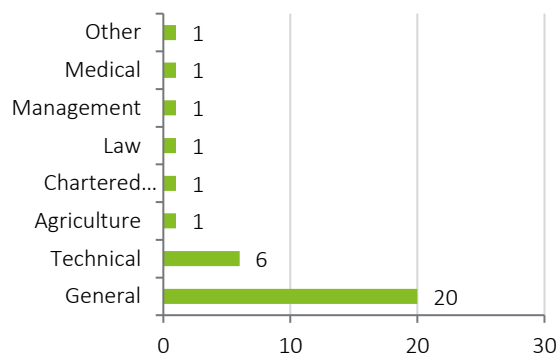
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Education infrastructure

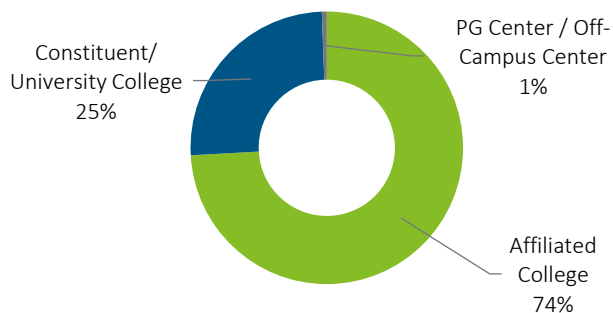
University by type



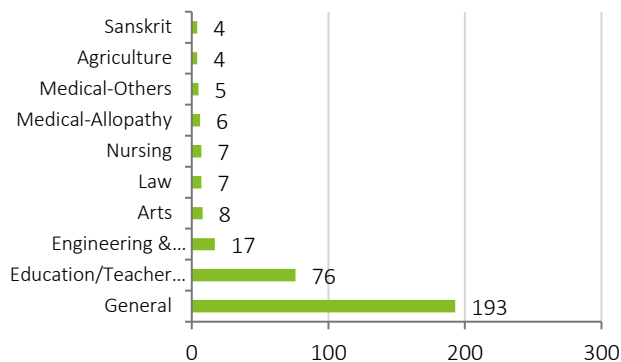
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



Institutions indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Standalone
Total number of institutions	32	336	109
Average enrolment per institution	4959	1761	301
Total estimated enrolment (in lakh)	1.59	5.92	0.33

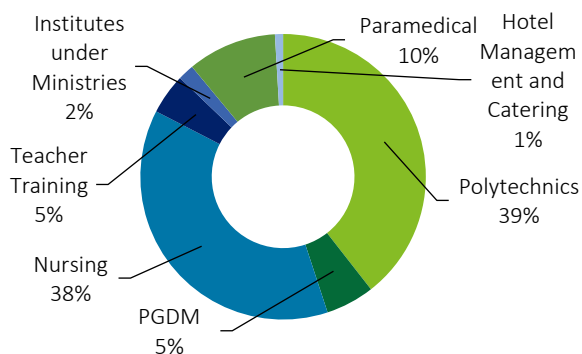
College indicators

College type	Jharkhand	Share in India
Affiliated College	255	0.6%
Constituent/ University College	87	4.5%
PG Center / Off-Campus Center	2	1.0%

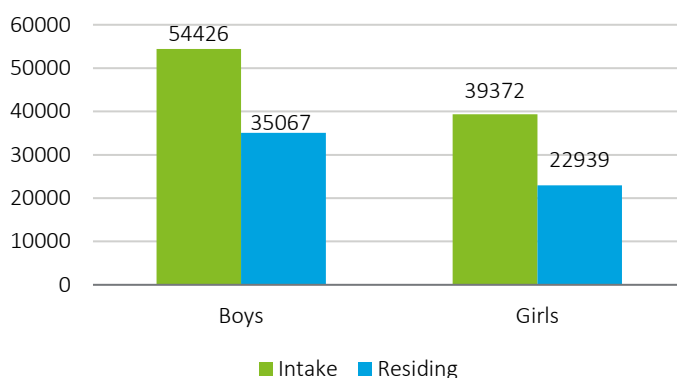
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment per college
Private unaided	42.6%	9.3%	383
Private aided	10.1%	12.6%	2200
Government	47.3%	78.1%	2906

Breakdown of standalone institutions



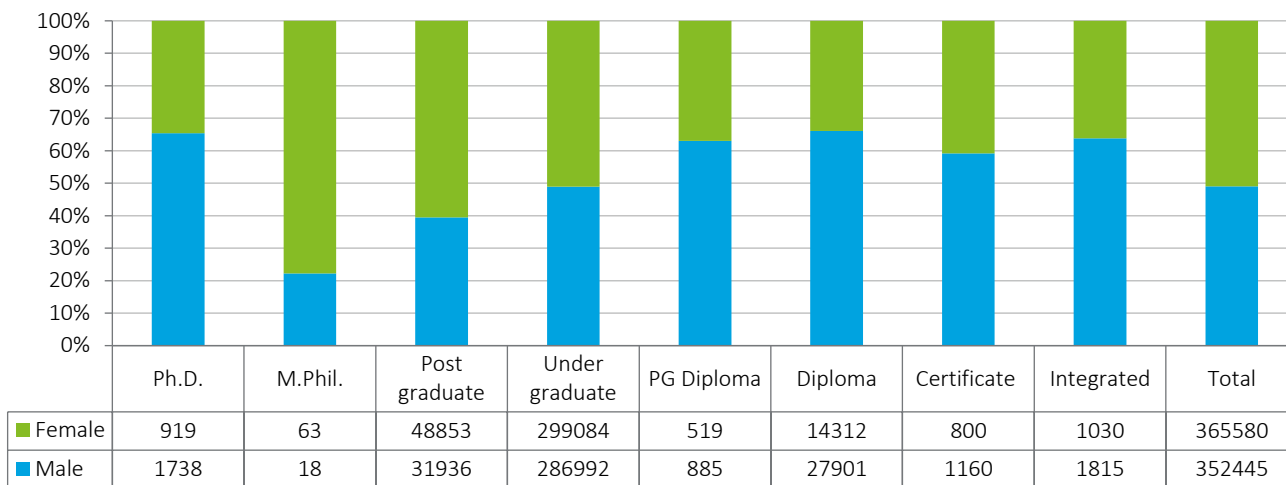
Hostel



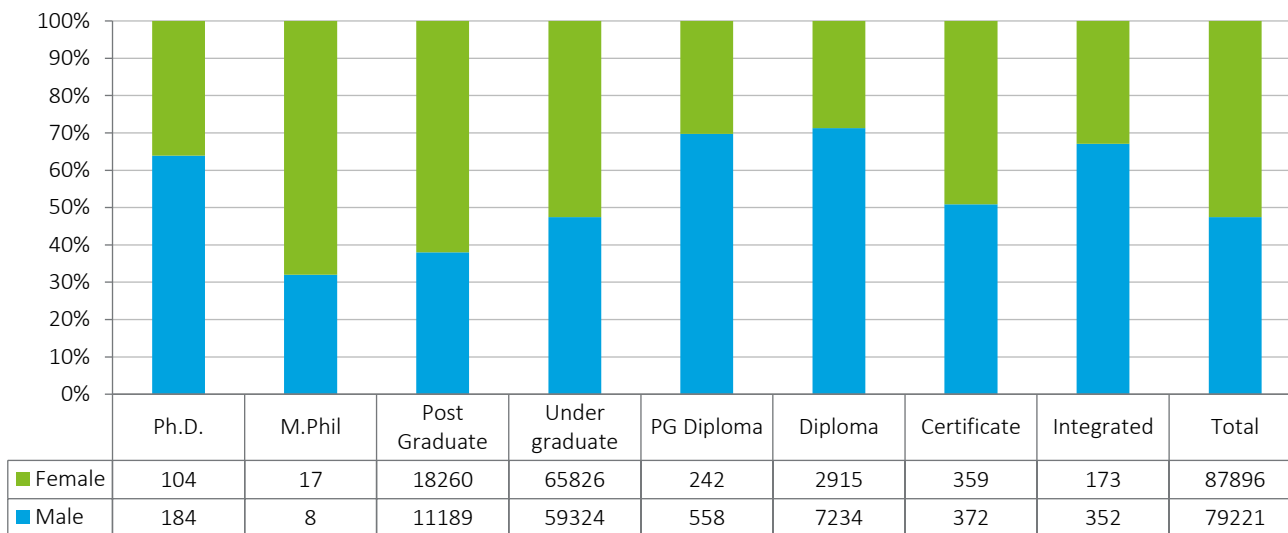
Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Student enrolment

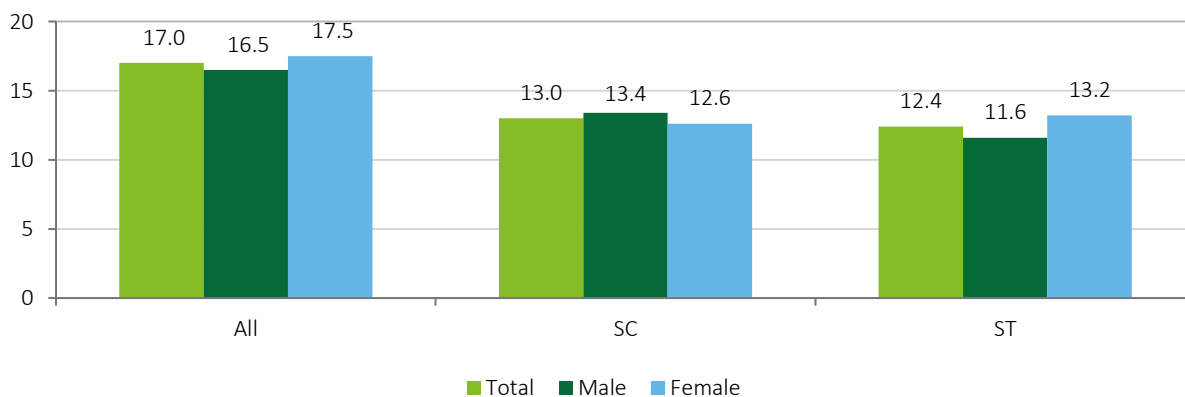
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



Out-turn at various levels



GER



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Jharkhand	India
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	50	24
Teachers per college	31.0	29.3
Non-teaching staff per college	30.5	26.3

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2020-21 survey

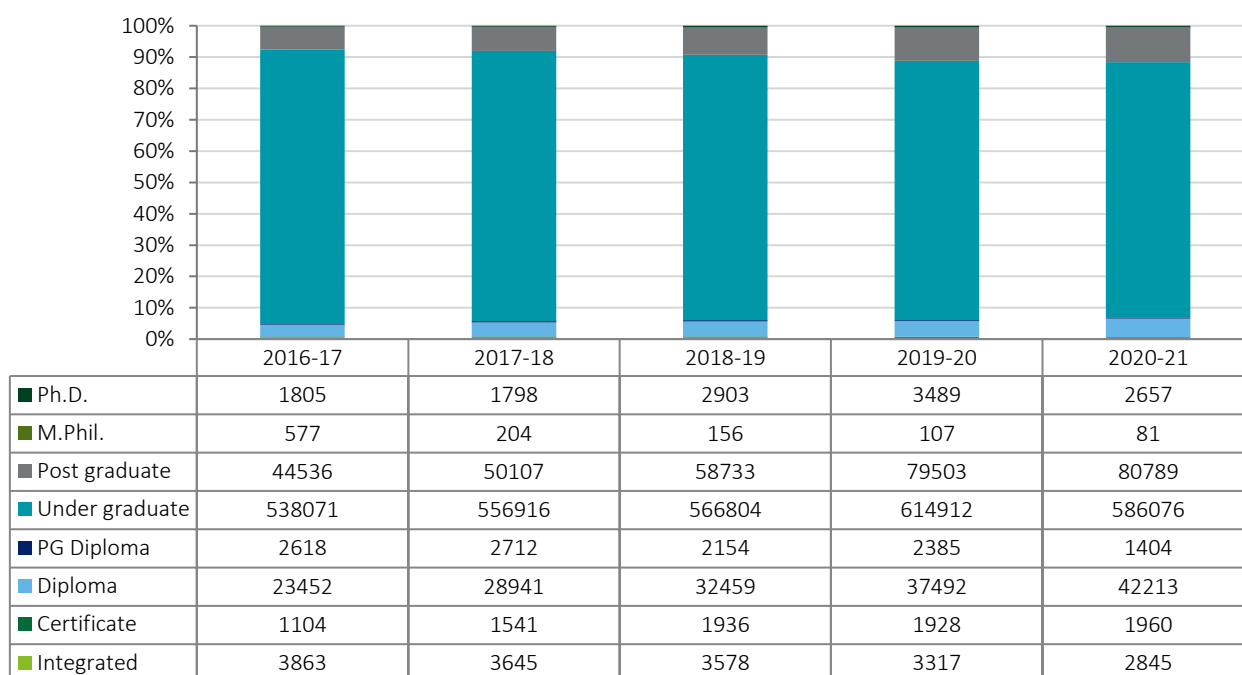
Student, faculty, and staff: Gender and social representation

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Minorities	EWS
Share of population	51.30%	48.70%	12.1%	26.2%	46.8%	2.3%	17.7%	-
Share of enrolment	50.0%	50.0%	9.1%	18.8%	38.7%	0.1%	5.9%	0.6%
Share of teaching staff	67.4%	32.6%	4.7%	10.1%	27.5%	0.5%	15.9%	-
Share of non-teaching staff	72.5%	27.5%	13.5%	16.4%	28.7%	0.6%	7.4%	0.2%

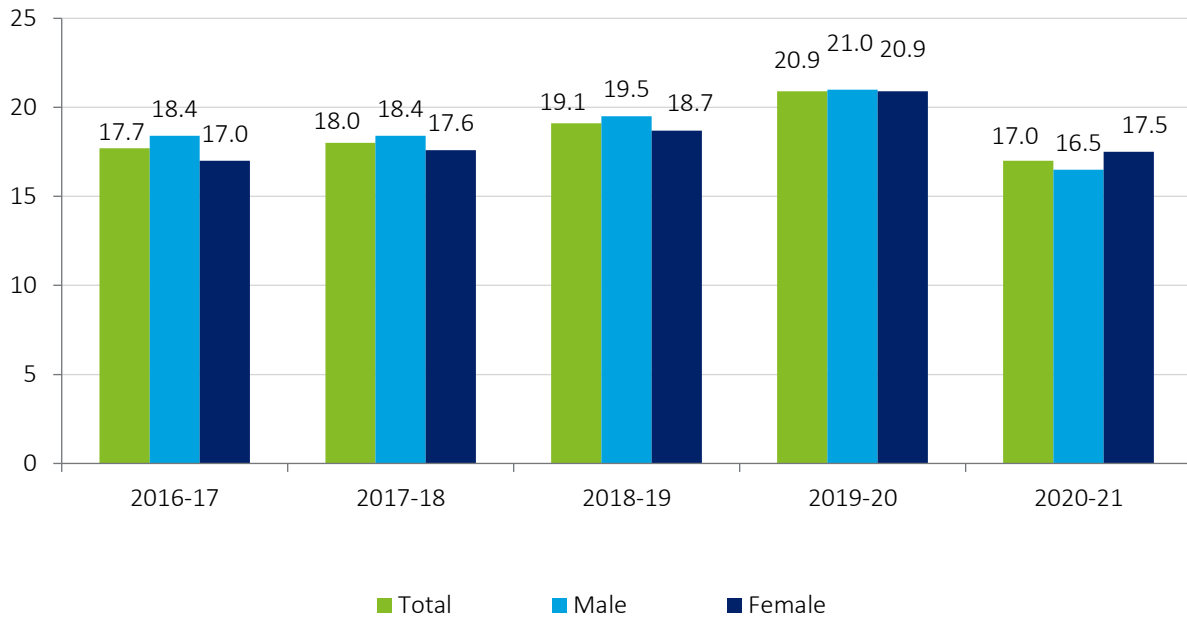
Source: Share of population - Census 2011 and India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Time series analysis of key/select parameters

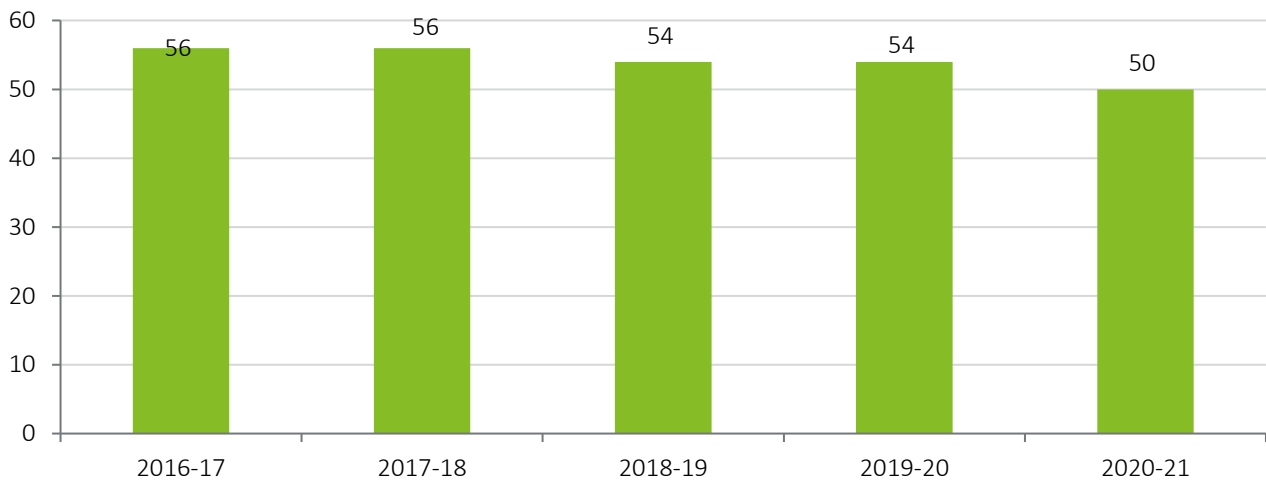
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode during the last five years



GER during the last five years



PTR during the last five years



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

16. Karnataka

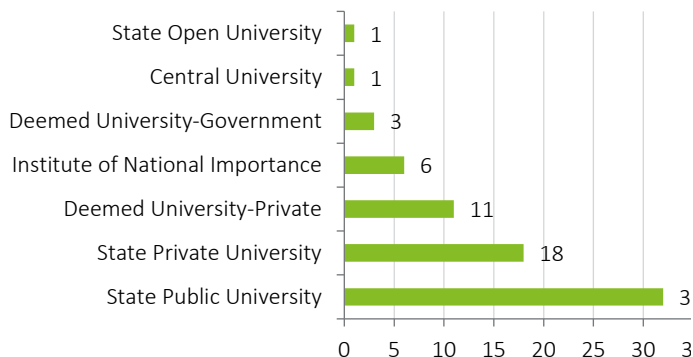
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (in lakh) ¹	611.0	309.7	301.3
Literacy rate ¹	75.4%	82.5%	68.1%
Population in the 18-23 age group (in lakh) ¹	71.2	36.5	34.7
Share in the total state population (%)	(11.7%)	(11.8%)	(11.5%)
Share of state in the 18-23 population to the all-India 18-23 population ¹	5%	5%	5.1%
Gross Enrolment Ratio ²	36.0	34.8	37.2

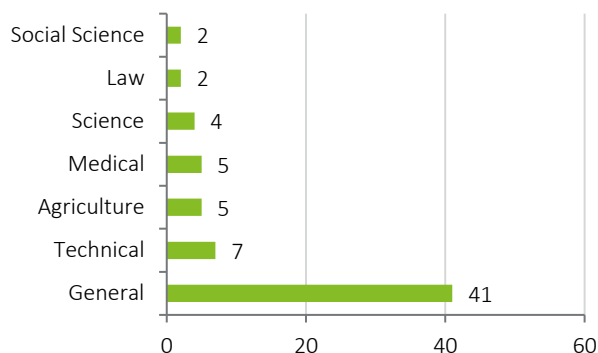
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Education infrastructure

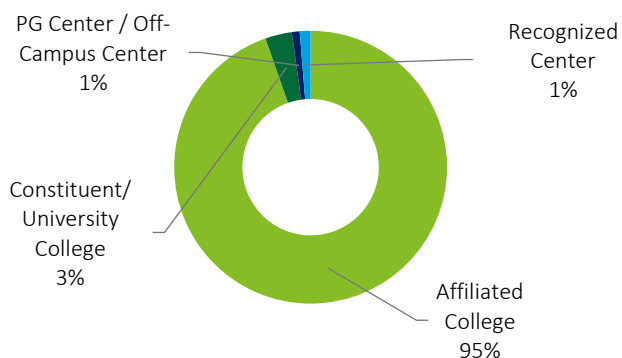
University by type



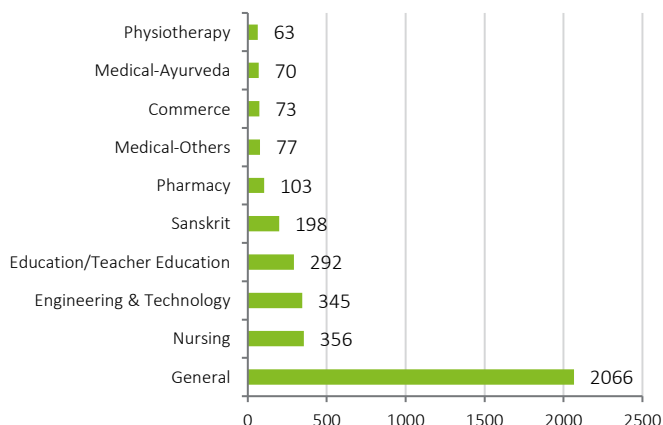
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



Institutions indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Standalone
Total number of institutions	72	4233	1592
Average enrolment per institution	6094	392	132
Total estimated enrolment (in lakh)	4.39	16.61	2.10

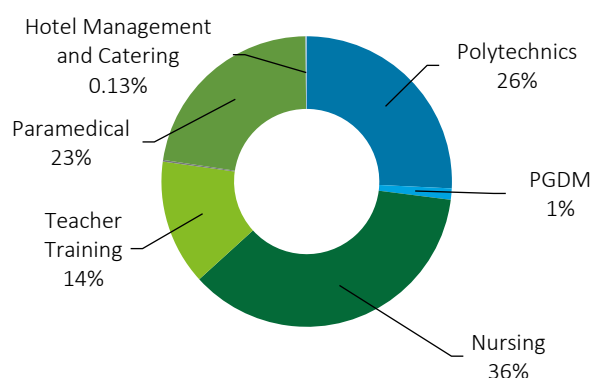
College indicators

College type	Karnataka	Share in India
Affiliated College	4,158	9.8%
Constituent/ University College	139	7.2%
PG Center / Off-Campus Center	41	19.9%
Recognized Center	56	4.2%

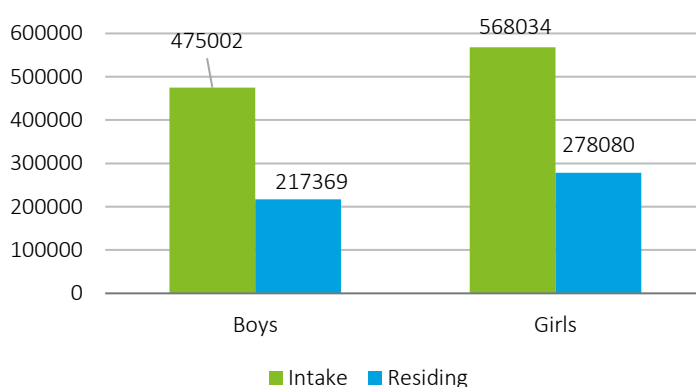
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment per college
Private unaided	71.3%	51.4%	291
Private aided	12.1%	20.3%	679
Government	16.7%	28.4%	688

Breakdown of standalone institutions



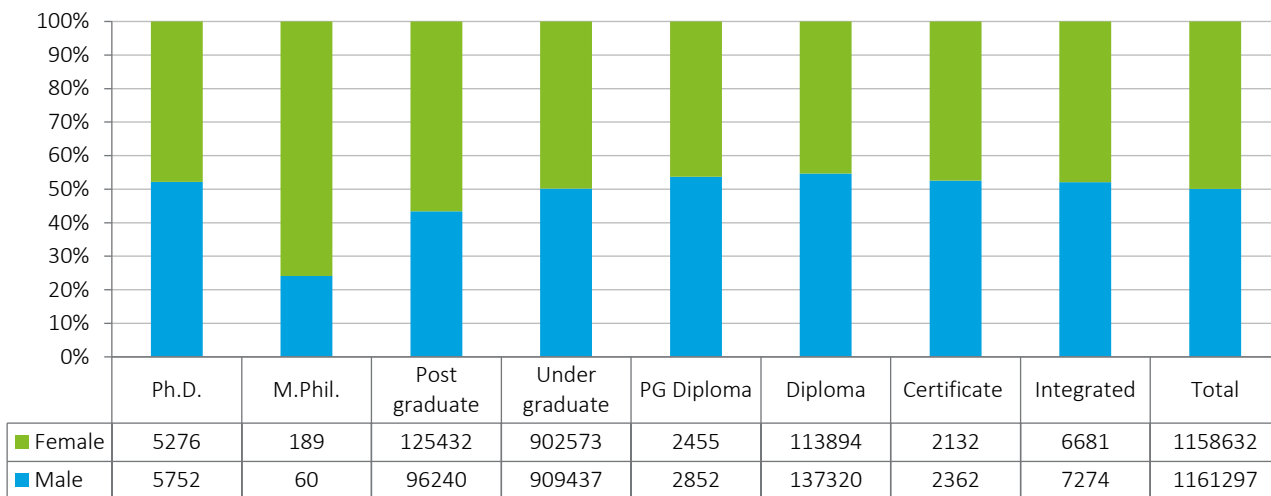
Hostel



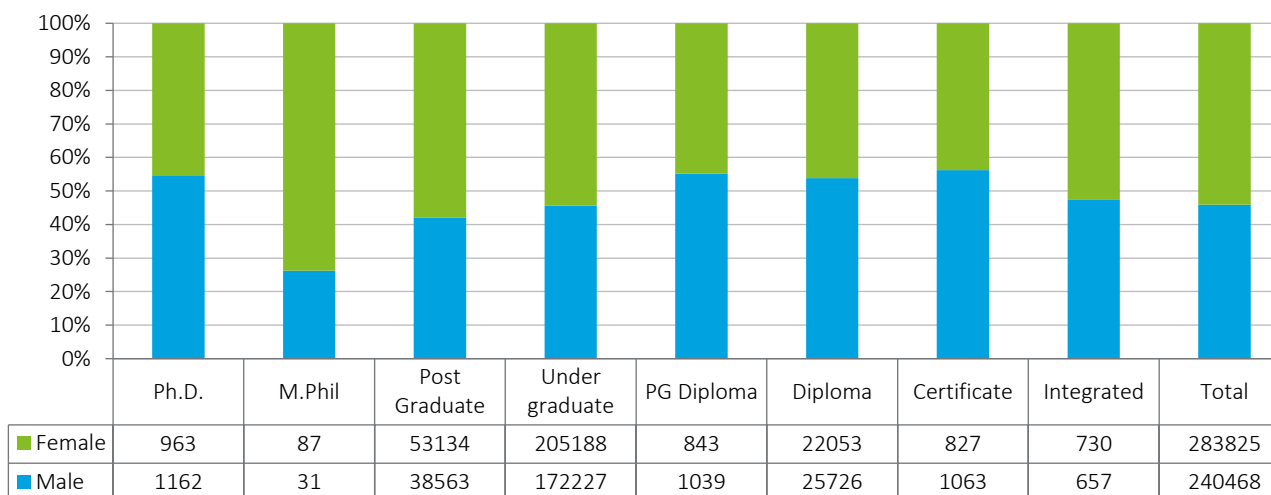
Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Student enrolment

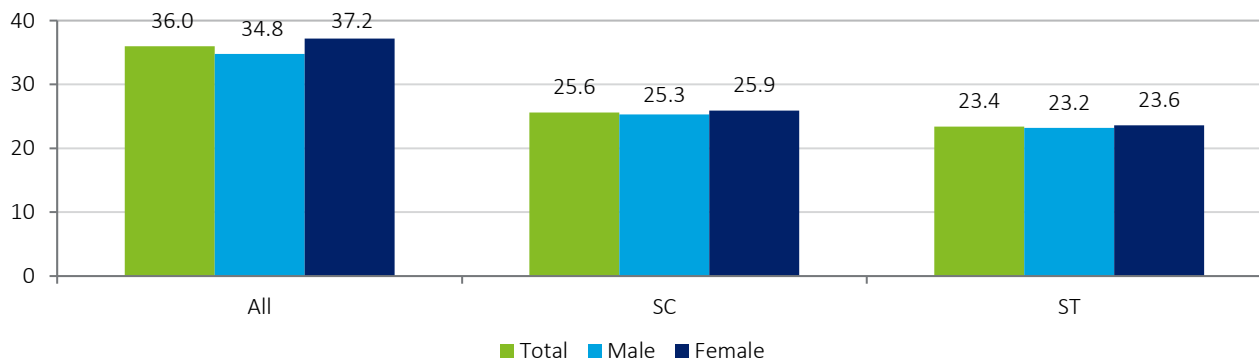
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



Out-turn at various levels



GER



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Karnataka	India
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	15	24
Teachers per college	28.1	29.3
Non-teaching staff per college	25.7	26.3

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2019-20 survey

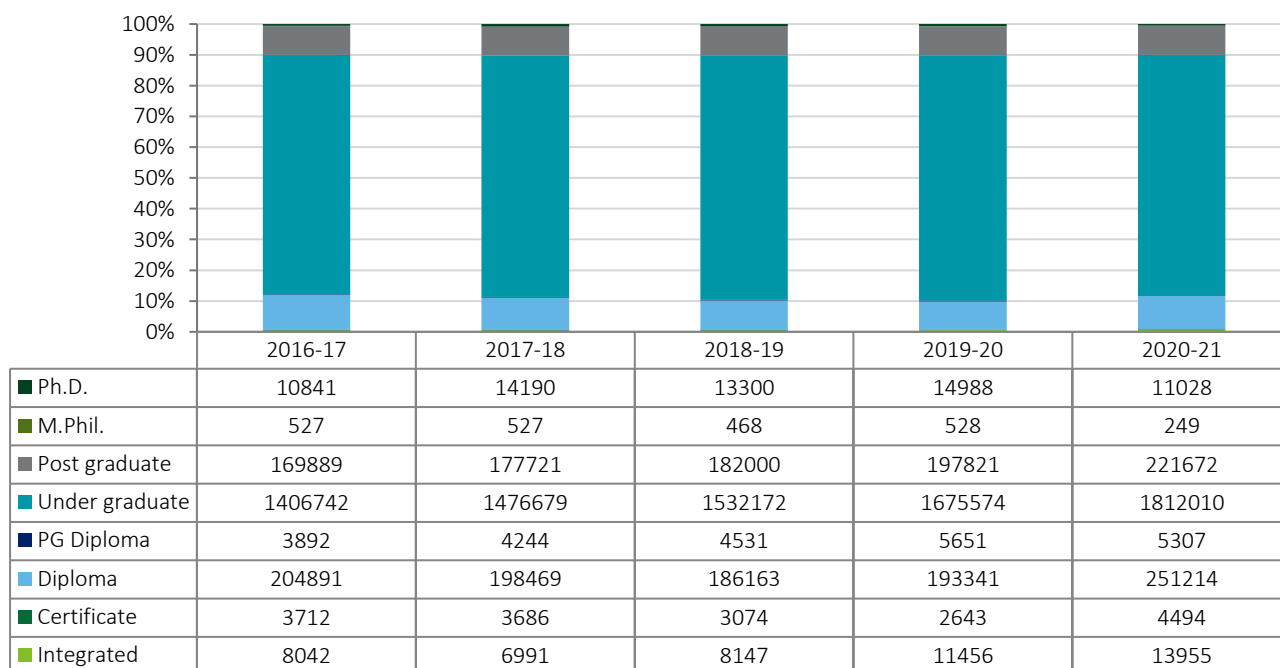
Student, faculty, and staff: Gender and social representation

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Minorities	EWS
Share of population	50.7%	49.3%	17.1%	7%	55.5%	2.2%	15.4%	-
Share of enrolment	50.1%	49.9%	12.8%	4.7%	46.7%	0.2%	9.0%	2.1%
Share of teaching staff	53.4%	46.6%	8.4%	2.2%	36.9%	0.6%	14.5%	-
Share of non-teaching staff	55.5%	44.5%	11.8%	4.7%	34.7%	0.4%	8.7%	0.3%

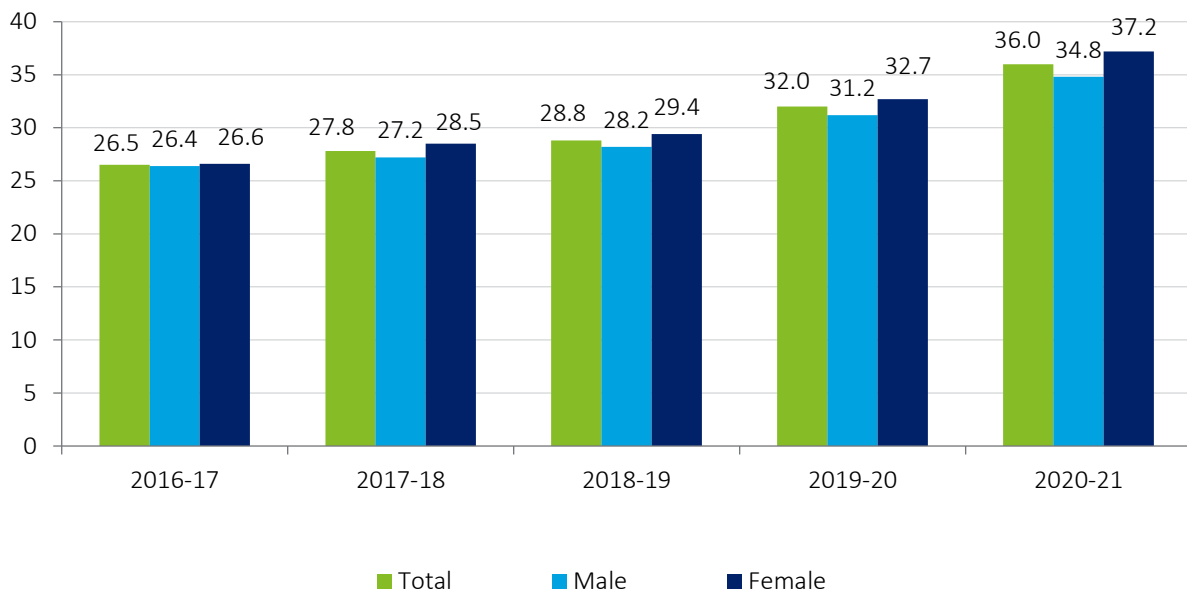
Source: Share of population - Census 2011 and India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Time series analysis of key/select parameters

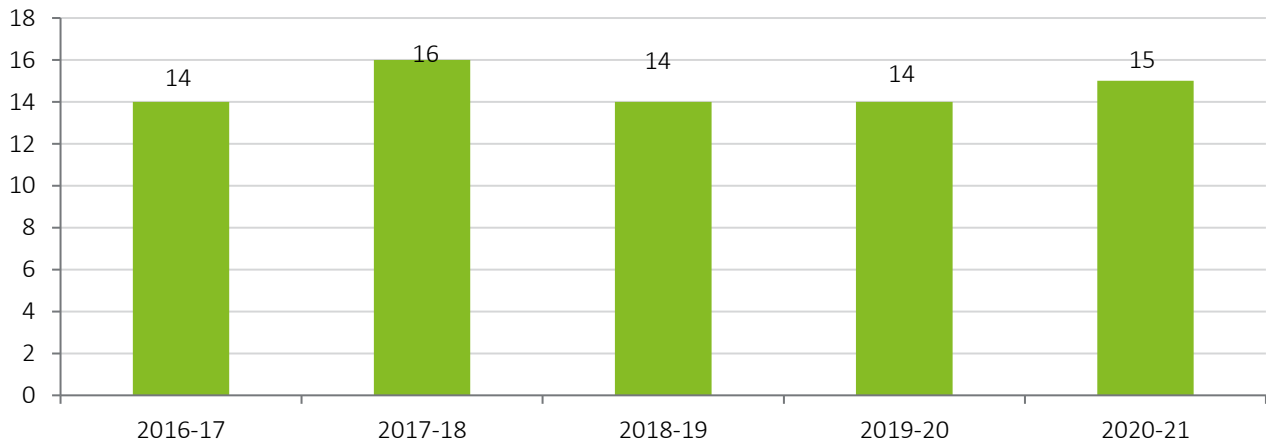
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode during the last five years



GER during the last five years



PTR during the last five years



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

17. Kerala

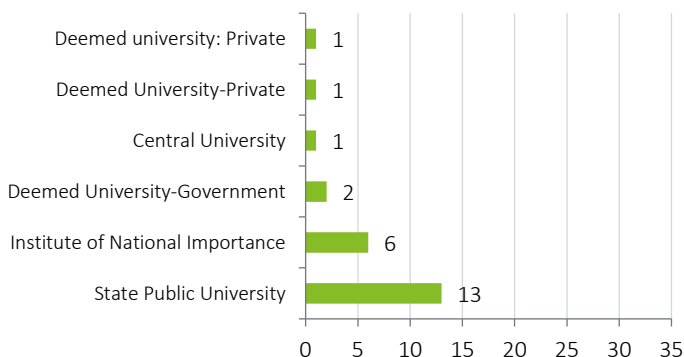
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (in lakh) ¹	334.1	160.3	173.8
Literacy rate ¹	94.0 %	96.1%	92.1%
Population in the 18-23 age group (in lakh) ¹	30.5	15.3	15.3
Share in the total state population (%)	(9.1%)	(9.5%)	(8.8%)
Share of state in the 18-23 population to the all-India 18-23 population ¹	2.2%	2.1%	2.2%
Gross Enrolment Ratio ²	43.2	34.5	52.3

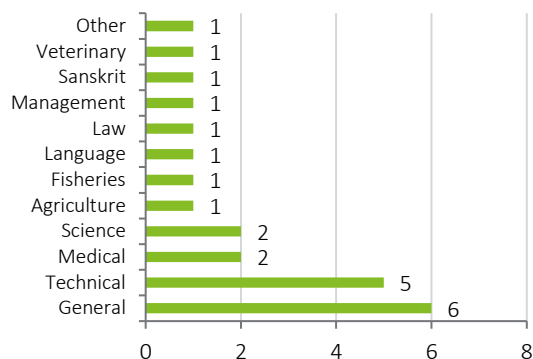
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Education infrastructure

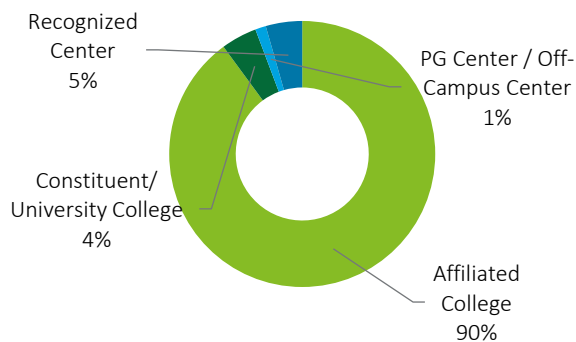
University by type



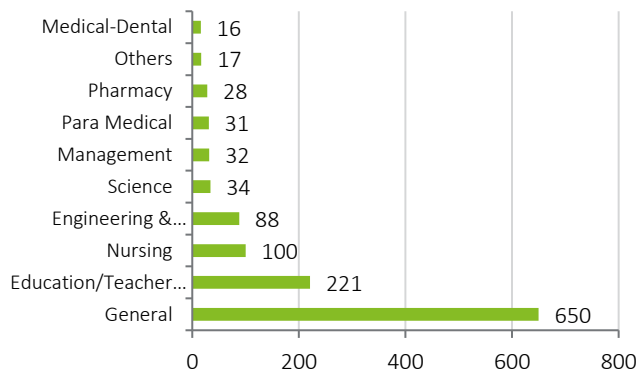
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



Institutions indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Standalone
Total number of institutions	23	1448	376
Average enrolment per institution	19464	531	200
Total estimated enrolment (in lakh)	4.48	7.69	0.75

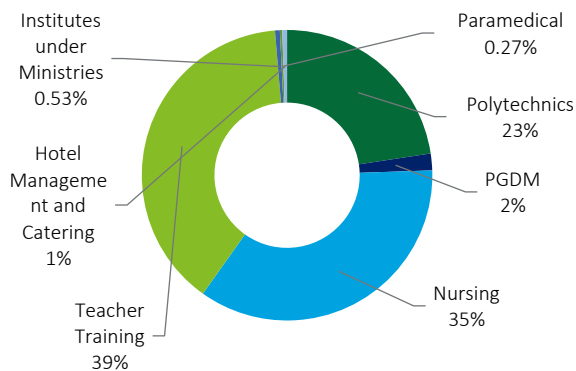
College indicators

College type	Kerala	Share in India
Affiliated College	1,382	3.3%
Constituent/ University College	67	3.4%
PG Center / Off-Campus Center	20	9.7%
Recognized Center	68	5.0%

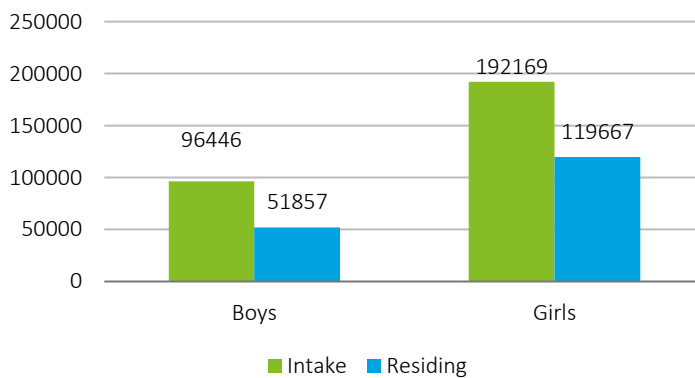
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment per college
Private unaided	62.6%	45.6%	422
Private aided	16.9%	36.3%	1241
Government	20.5%	18.1%	510

Breakdown of standalone institutions



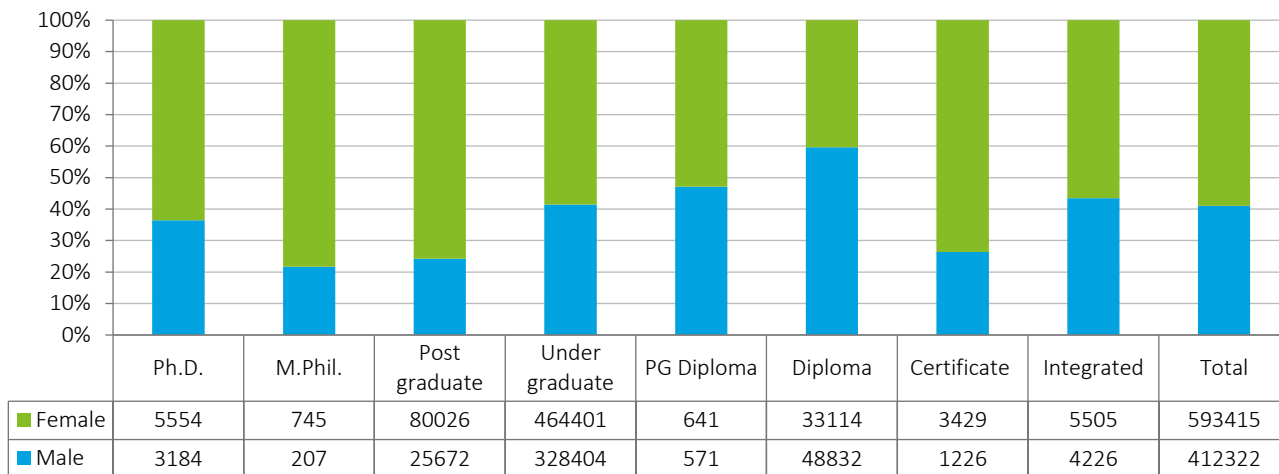
Hostel



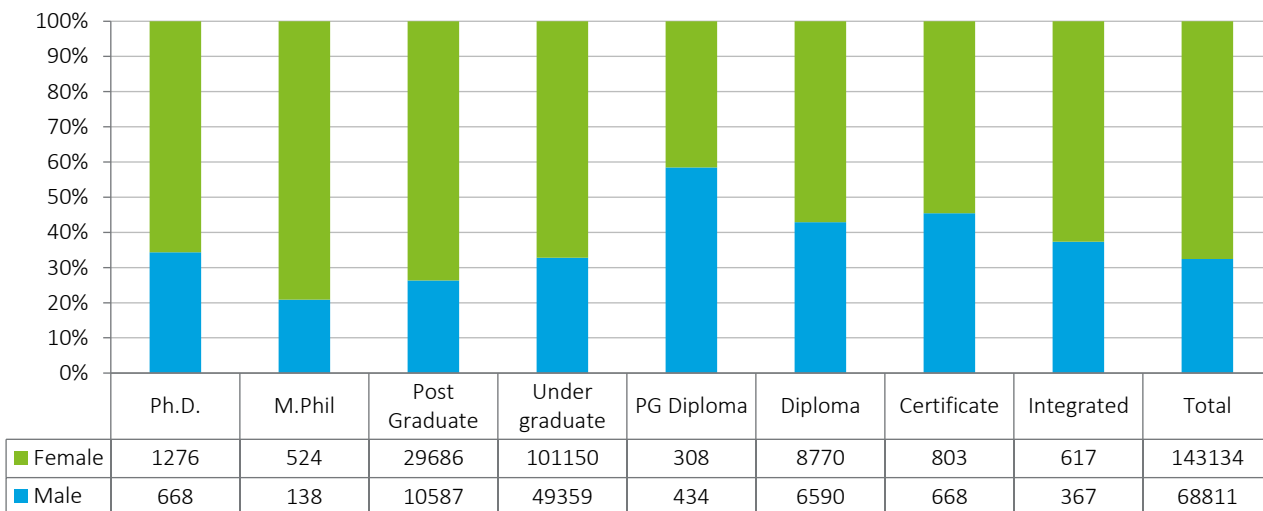
Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Student enrolment

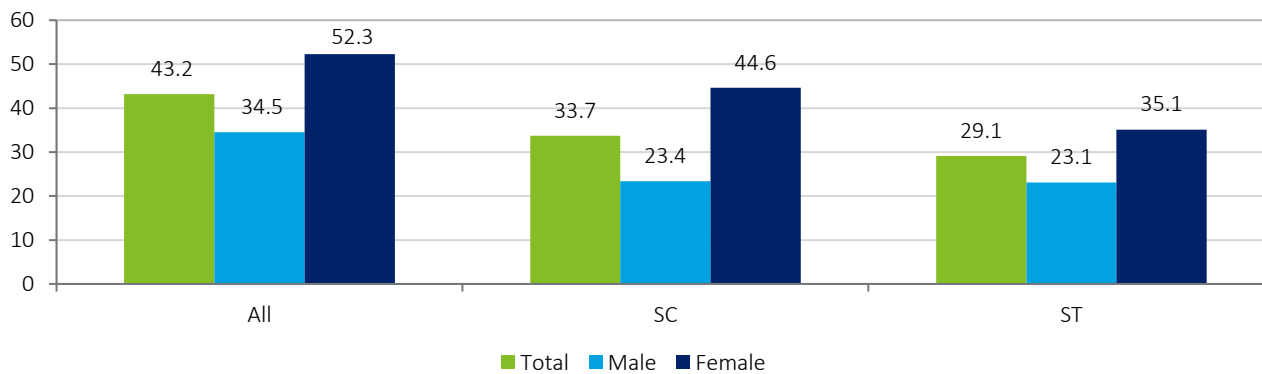
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



Out-turn at various levels



GER



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Kerala	India
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	16	24
Teachers per college	35.5	29.3
Non-teaching staff per college	30.7	26.3

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2020-21 survey

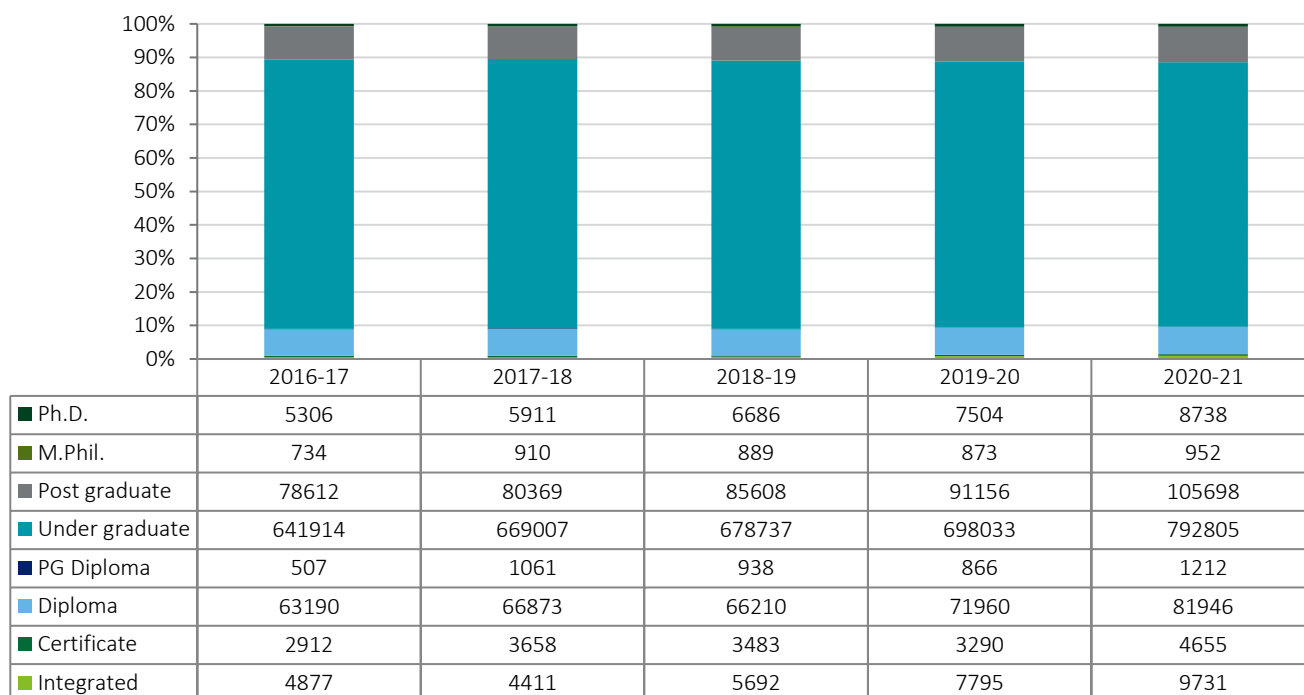
Student, faculty, and staff: Gender and social representation

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Minorities	EWS
Share of population	48%	52%	9.1%	1.5%	65.3%	2.3%	45.2%	-
Share of enrolment	41.0%	59.0%	7.1%	1.1%	51.0%	0.3%	20.9%	1.2%
Share of teaching staff	37.9%	62.1%	3.8%	0.3%	39.2%	0.4%	44.9%	-
Share of non-teaching staff	45.8%	54.2%	6.9%	1.1%	35.6%	0.9%	20.0%	0.2%

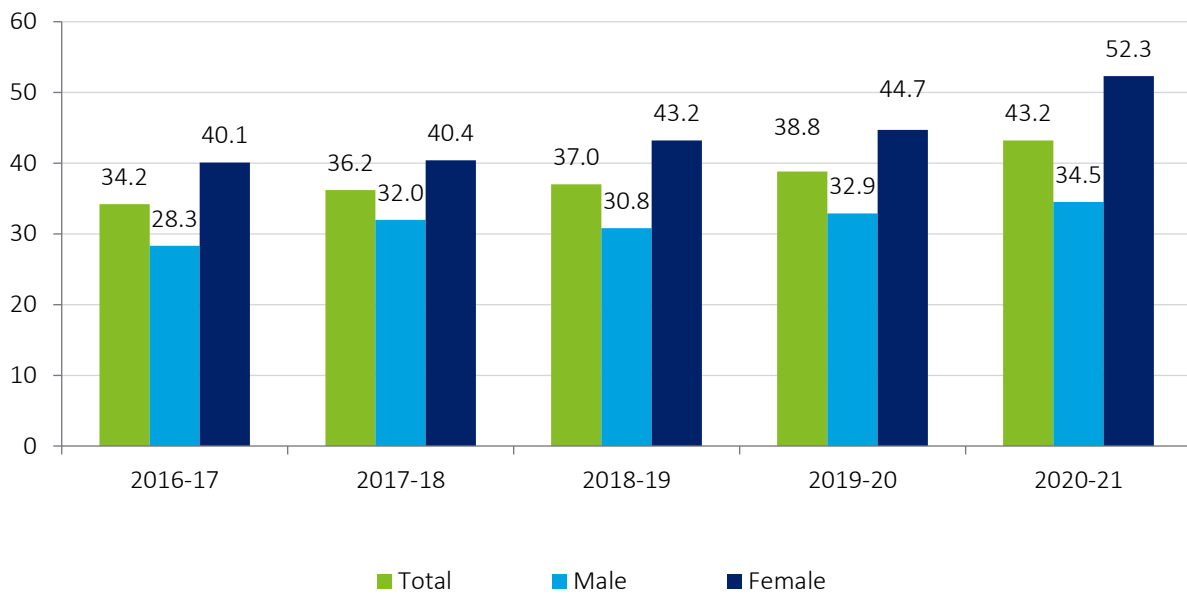
Source: Share of population - Census 2011 and India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Time series analysis of key/select parameters

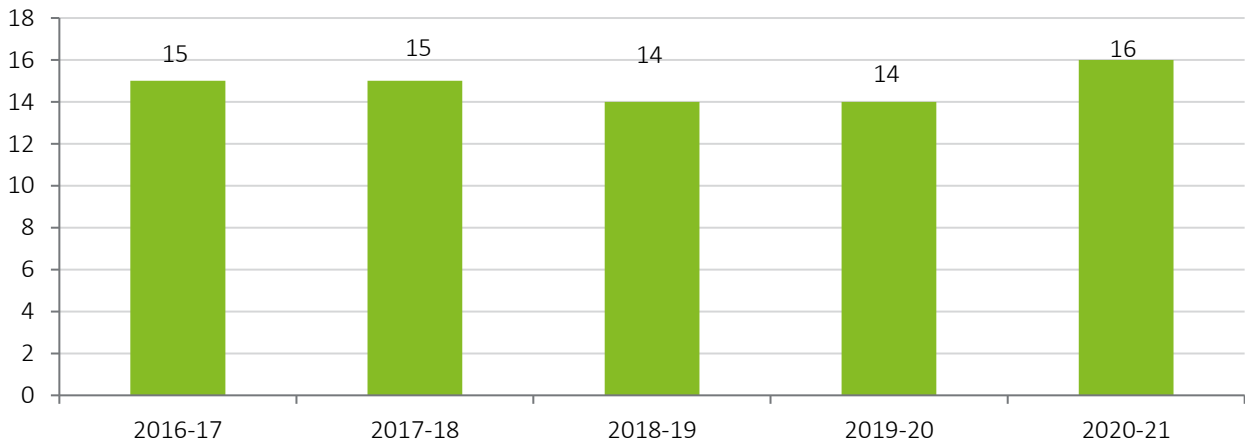
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode during the last five years



GER during the last five years



PTR during the last five years



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

18. Ladakh

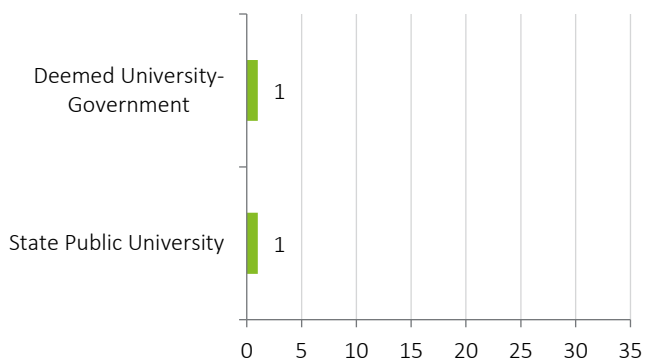
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total UT population (in lakh) ¹	-	-	-
Literacy rate ¹	-	-	-
Population in the 18-23 age group (in lakh) ¹ Share in the total population (%)	-	-	-
Share of state in the 18-23 population to the all-India 18-23 population ¹	-	-	-
Gross Enrolment Ratio ²	8.4	5.4	11.9

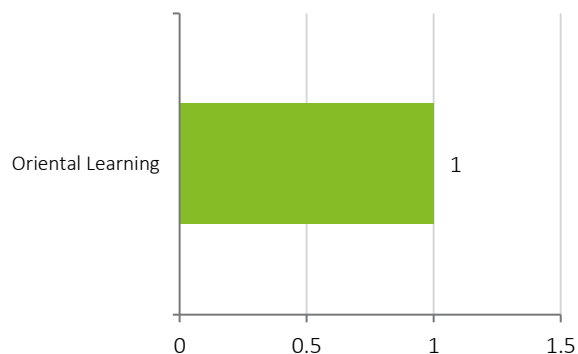
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Education infrastructure

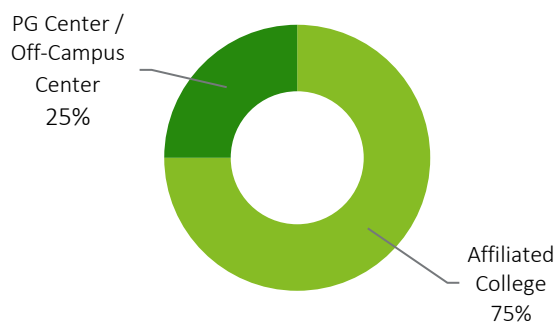
University by type



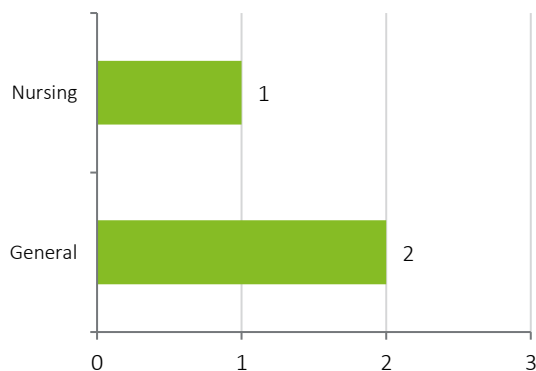
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



Institutions indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Standalone
Total number of institutions	2	3	5
Average enrolment per institution	166	777	43
Total estimated enrolment (in lakh)	-	0.02	-

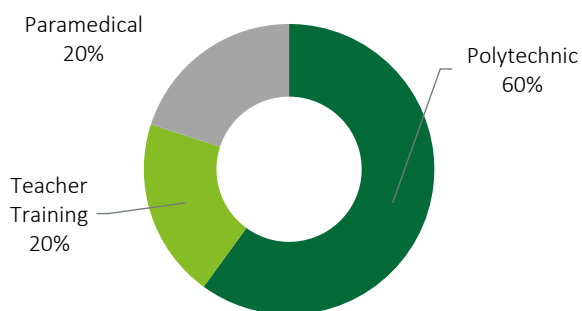
College indicators

College type	Ladakh	Share in India
Affiliated College	3	-
PG Center / Off-Campus Center	1	0.5%

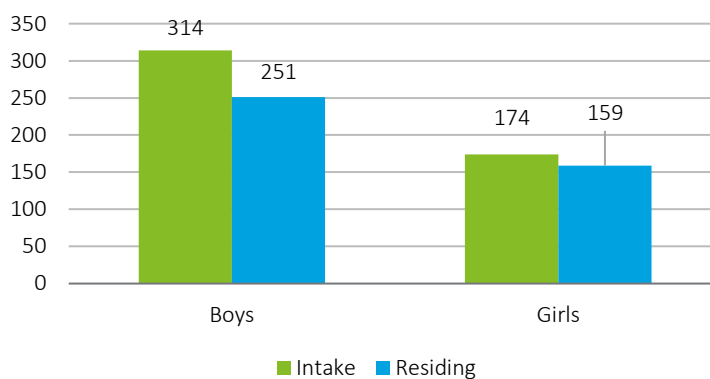
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment per college
Government	100.0%	100.0%	777

Breakdown of standalone institutions



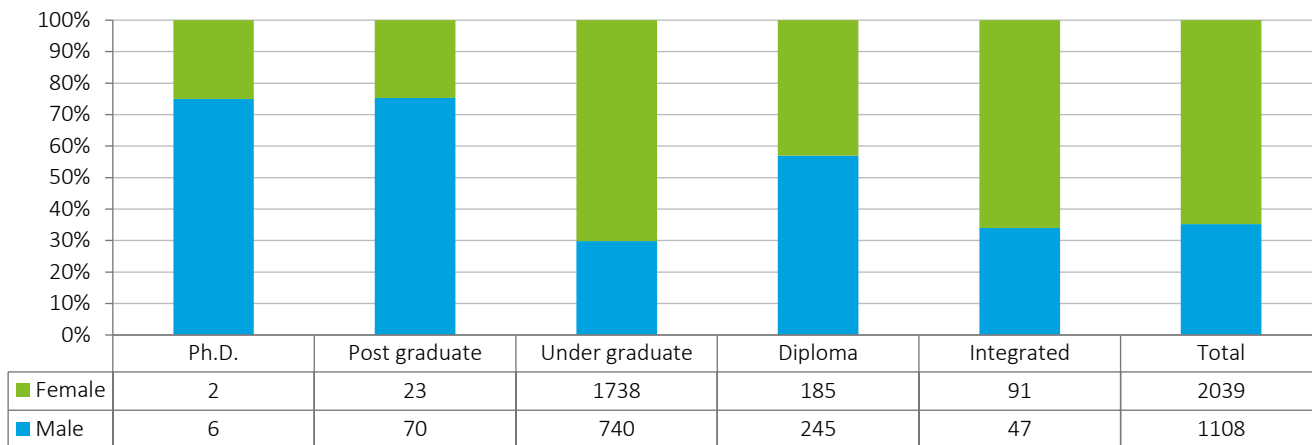
Hostel



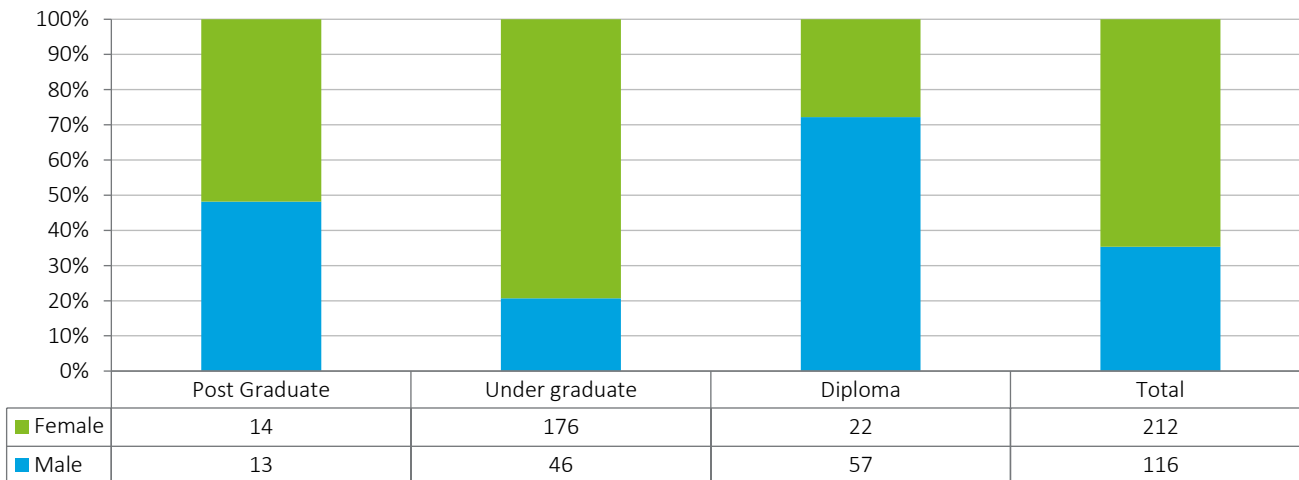
Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Student enrolment

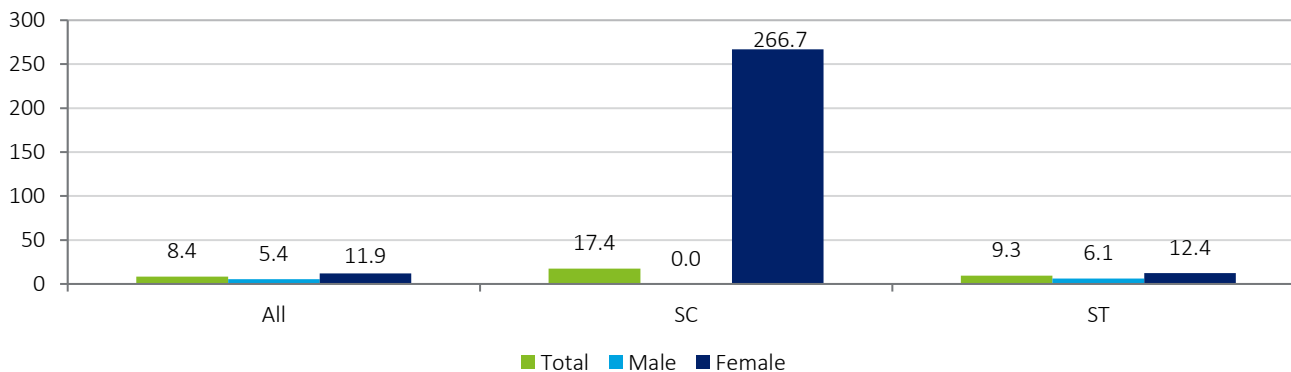
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



Out-turn at various levels



GER



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Ladakh	India
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	19	24
Teachers per college	23.6	29.3
Non-teaching staff per college	17.9	26.3

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2020-21 survey

Student, faculty, and staff: Gender and social representation

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Minorities	EWS
Share of population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share of enrolment	35.2%	64.8%	0.5%	90.2%	1.9%	-	89.3%	0.0%
Share of teaching staff	63.0%	37.0%	0.6%	86.1%	-	-	94.5%	-
Share of non-teaching staff	48.0%	52.0%	2.4%	92.0%	-	-	76.8%	-

Source: Share of population - Census 2011 and India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

19. Madhya Pradesh

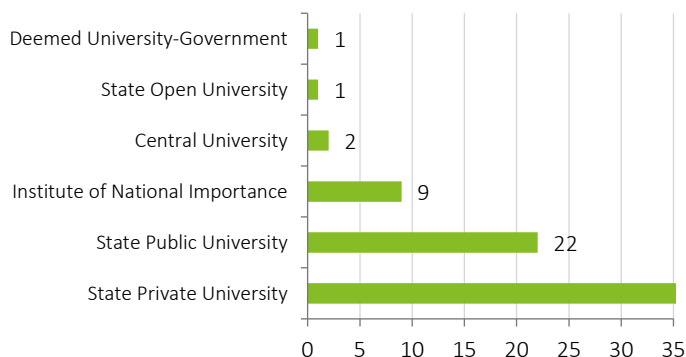
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (in lakh) ¹	726.3	376.1	350.1
Literacy rate ¹	69.3%	78.7%	59.2%
Population in the 18-23 age group (in lakh) ¹	87.9	46.5	41.4
Share in the total state population (%)	(12.1%)	(12.4%)	(11.8%)
Share of state in the 18-23 population to the all-India 18-23 population ¹	6.2%	6.4%	6.1%
Gross Enrolment Ratio ²	27.1	27.3	26.8

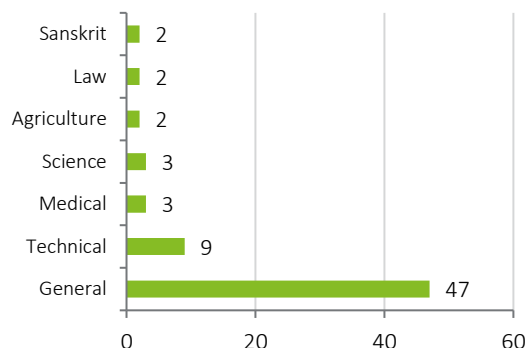
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Education infrastructure

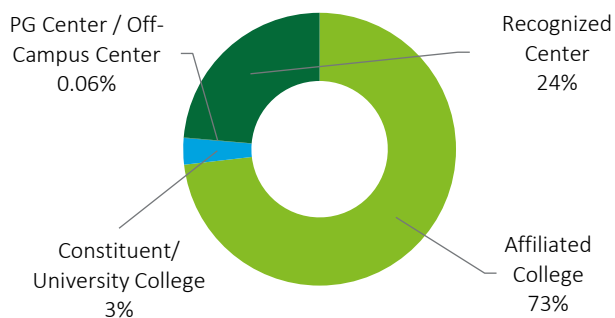
University by type



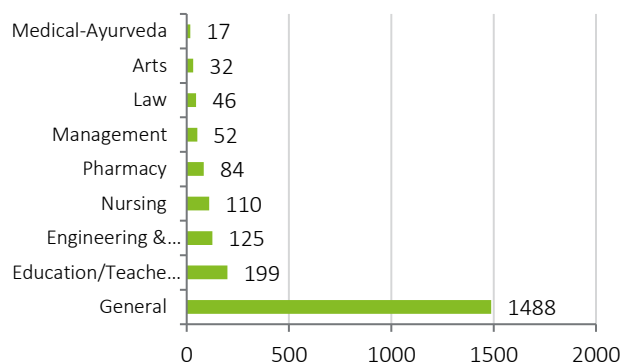
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



Institutions indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Standalone
Total number of institutions	74	2610	335
Average enrolment per institution	8597	666	168
Total estimated enrolment (in lakh)	6.36	17.38	0.56

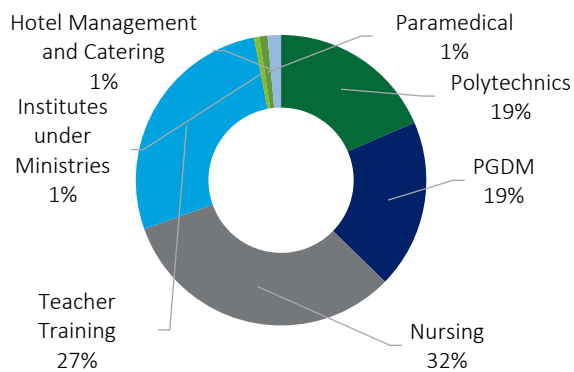
College indicators

College type	Madhya Pradesh	Share in India
Affiliated College	2,571	6.0%
Constituent/ University College	110	5.7%
PG Center / Off-Campus Center	2	1.0%
Recognized Center	830	61.6%

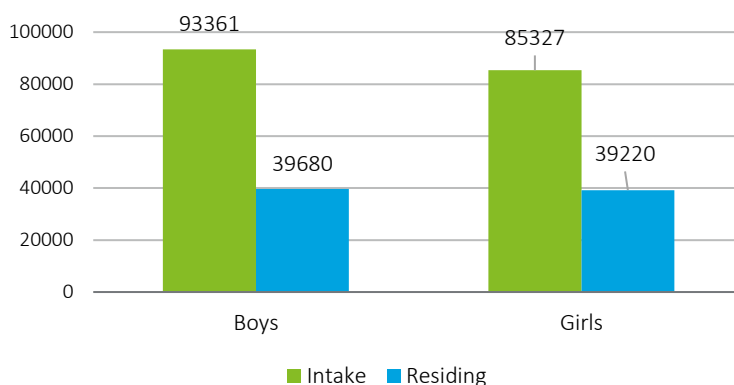
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment per college
Private unaided	56.7%	31.9%	421
Private aided	11.1%	8.5%	569
Government	32.1%	59.7%	1392

Breakdown of standalone institutions



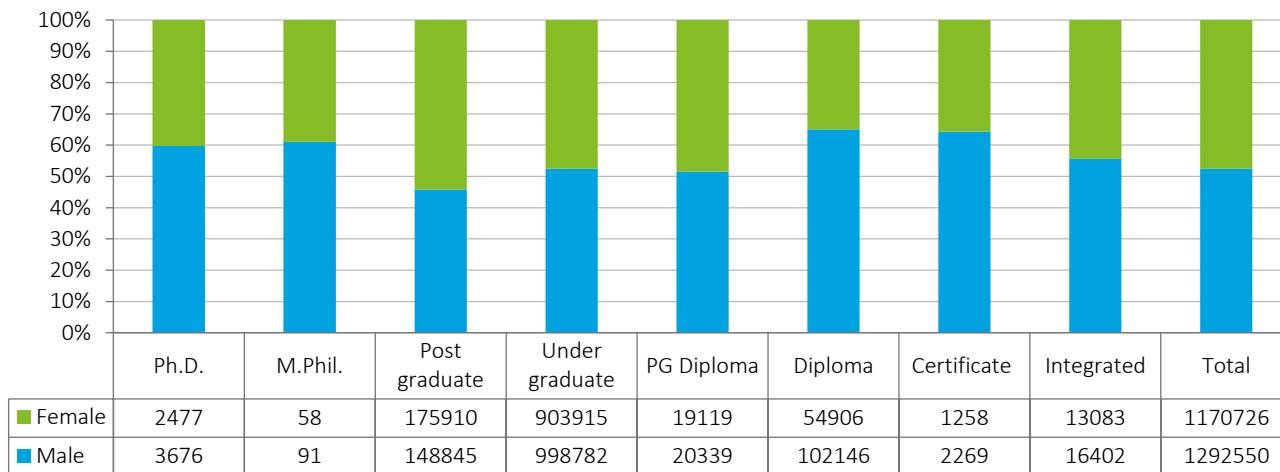
Hostel



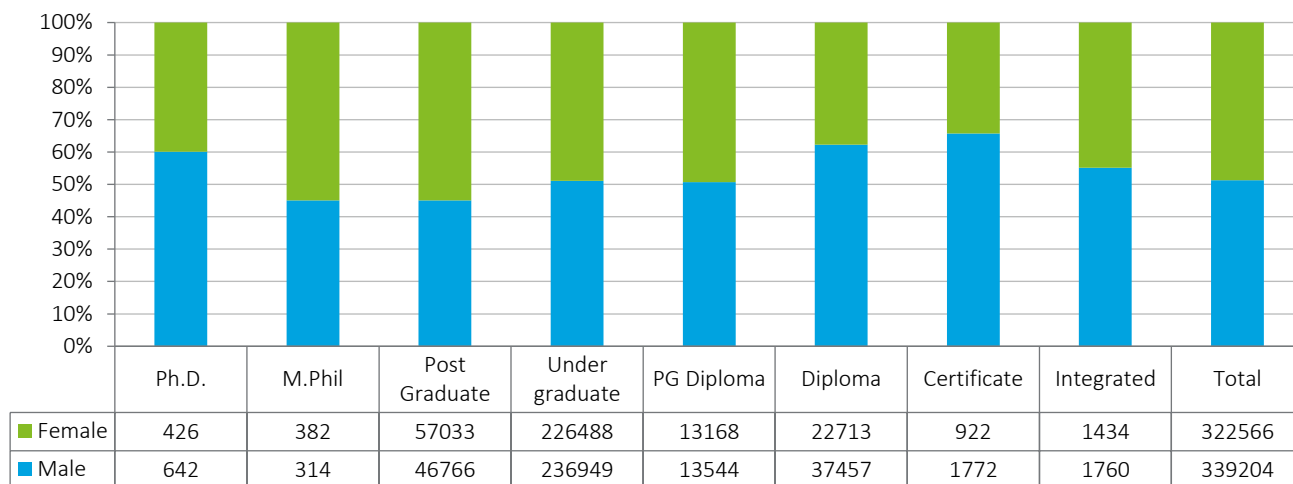
Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Student enrolment

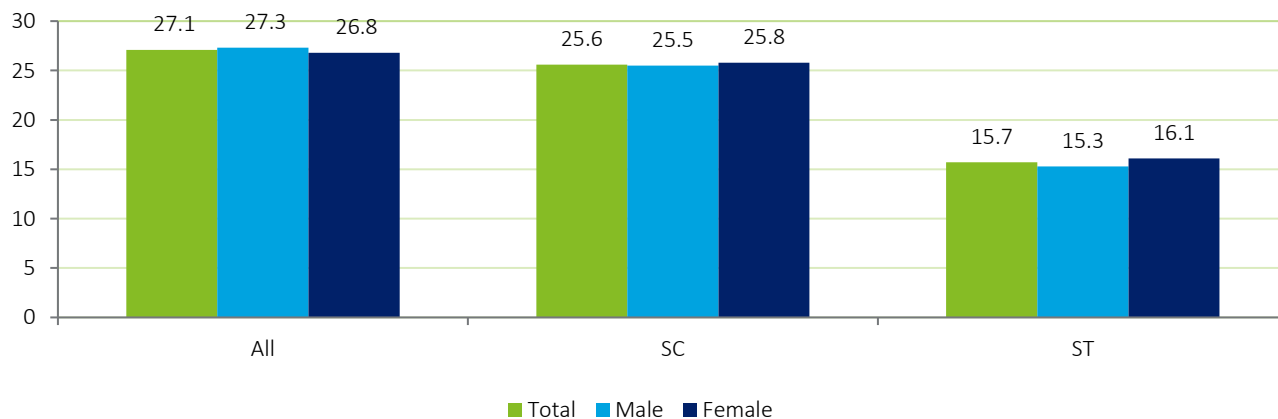
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



Out-turn at various levels



GER



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Madhya Pradesh	India
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	32	24
Teachers per college	29.2	29.3
Non-teaching staff per college	24.2	26.3

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2019-20 survey

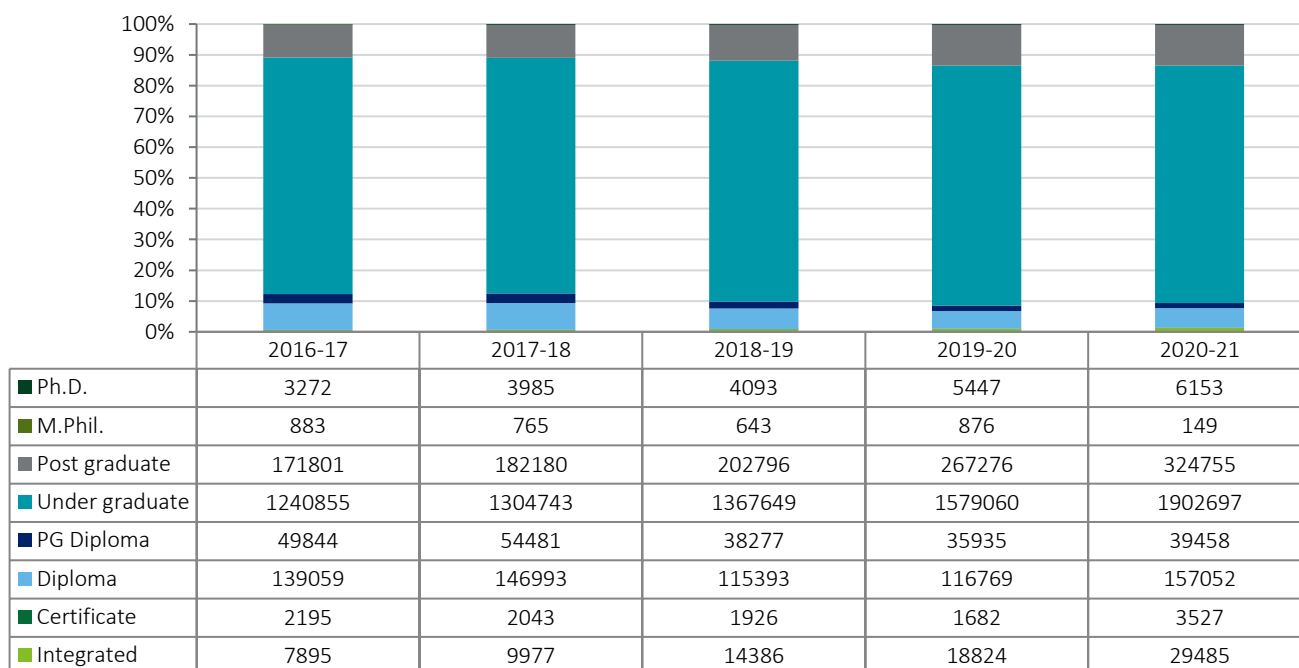
Student, faculty, and staff: Gender and social representation

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Minorities	EWS
Share of population	51.8%	48.2%	15.6%	21.1%	41.5%	2.1%	6.6%	-
Share of enrolment	52.9%	47.1%	15.2%	11.3%	40.0%	0.1%	2.3%	0.5%
Share of teaching staff	58.0%	42.0%	7.2%	2.6%	23.6%	0.9%	9.0%	-
Share of non-teaching staff	75.1%	24.9%	13.0%	6.4%	18.2%	0.5%	3.7%	0.4%

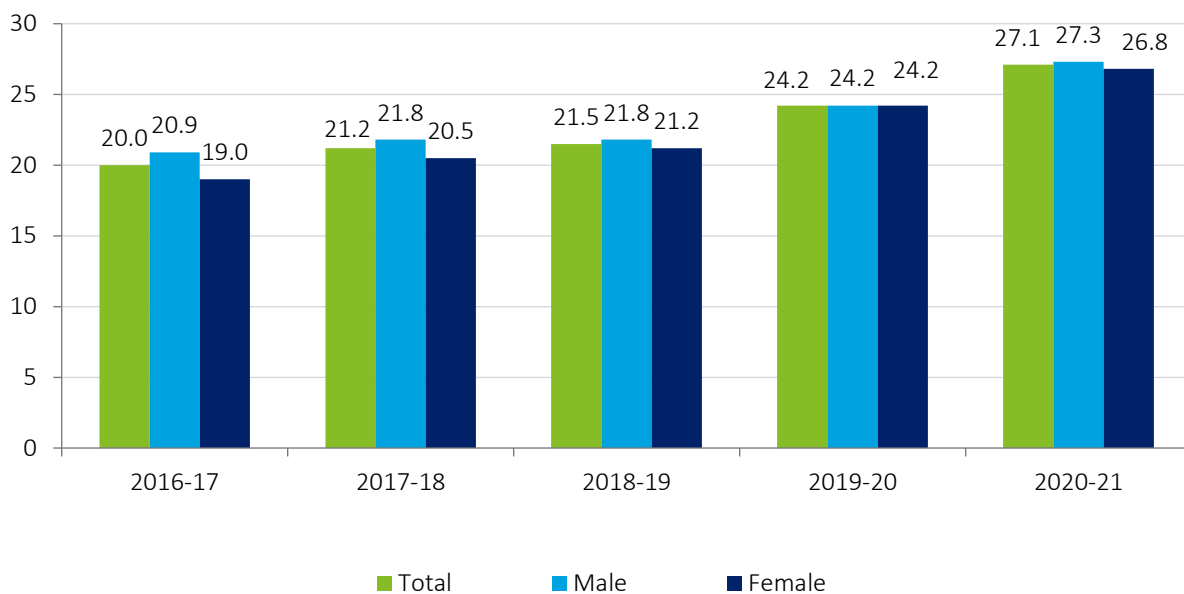
Source: Share of population - Census 2011 and India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Time series analysis of key/select parameters

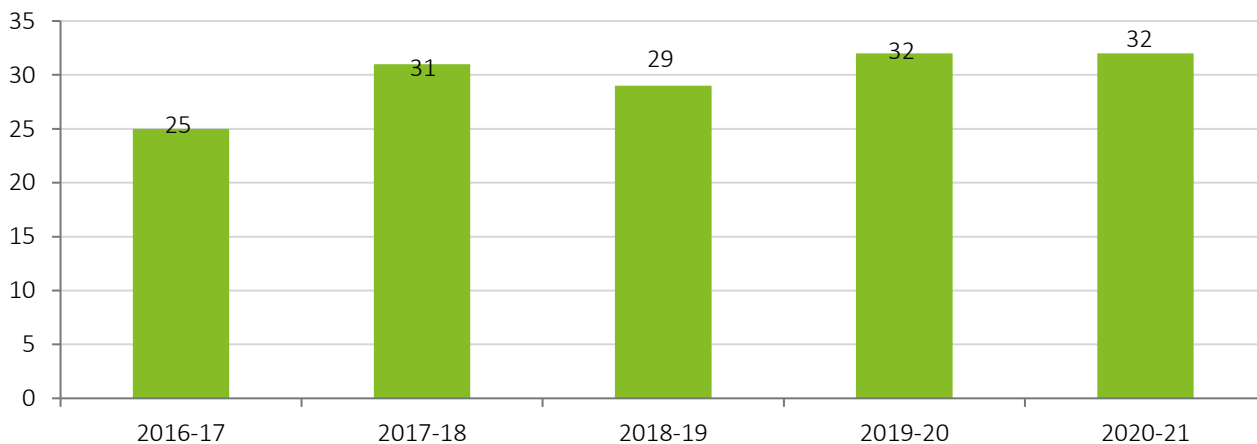
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode during the last five years



GER during the last five years



PTR during the last five years



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

20. Maharashtra

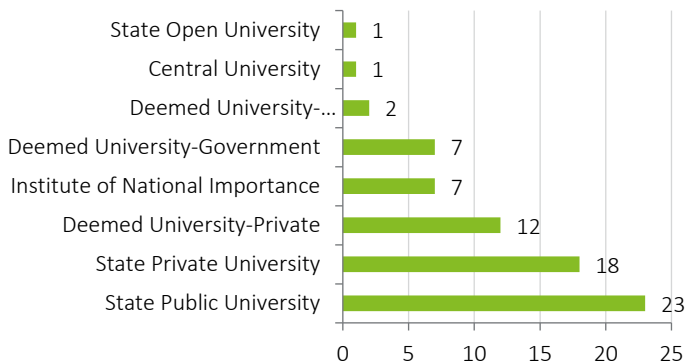
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (in lakh) ¹	1123.7	582.4	541.3
Literacy rate ¹	82.3%	88.4%	75.9%
Population in the 18-23 age group (in lakh) ¹	133.4	70.4	63.1
Share in the total state population (%)	(11.9%)	(12.1%)	(11.6%)
Share of state in the 18-23 population to the all-India 18-23 population ¹	9.4%	9.6%	9.3%
Gross Enrolment Ratio ²	34.9	36.2	33.5

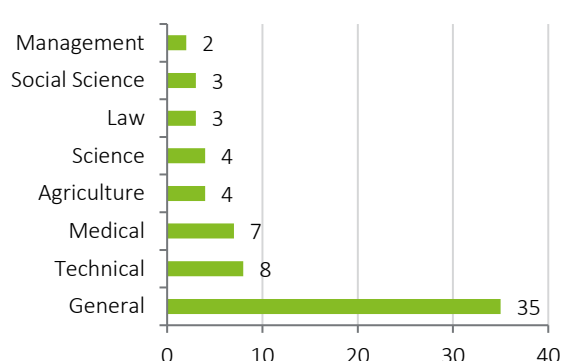
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Education infrastructure

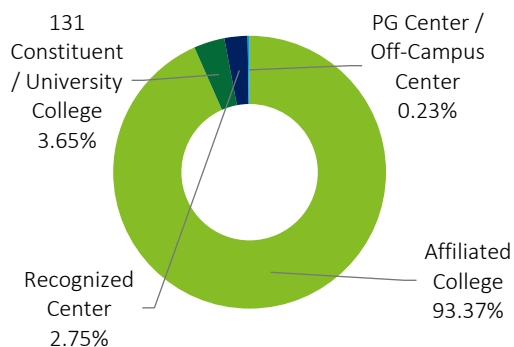
University by type



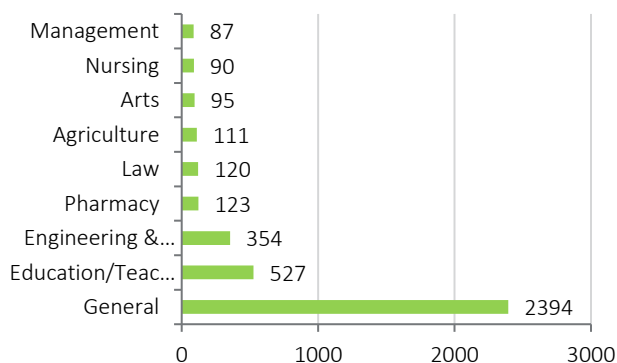
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



Institutions indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Standalone
Total number of institutions	71	4532	2153
Average enrolment per institution	15321	672	151
Total estimated enrolment (in lakh)	10.88	30.43	3.26

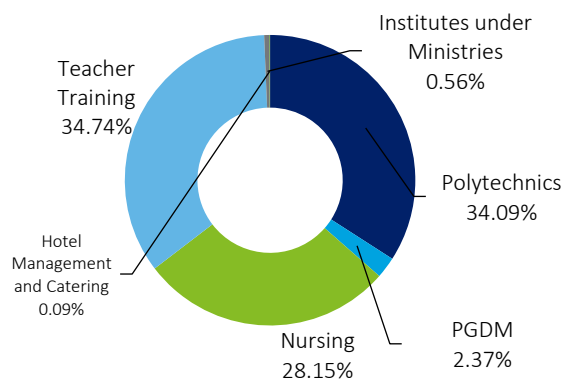
College indicators

College type	Madhya Pradesh	Share in India
Affiliated College	4,451	10.5%
Constituent/ University College	174	9.0%
PG Center / Off-Campus Center	11	5.3%
Recognized Center	131	9.7%

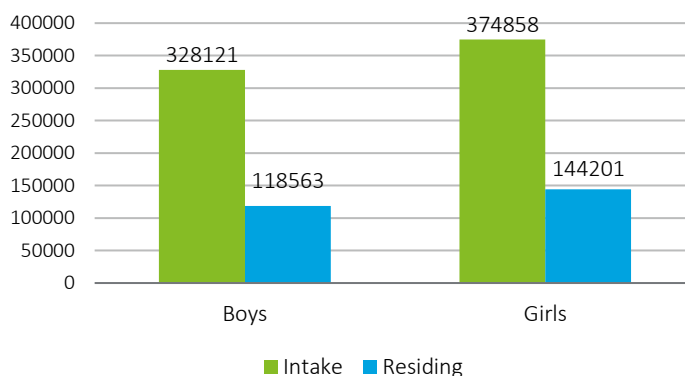
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment per college
Private unaided	62.6%	40.6%	436
Private aided	25.6%	49.4%	1293
Government	11.8%	10.0%	570

Breakdown of standalone institutions



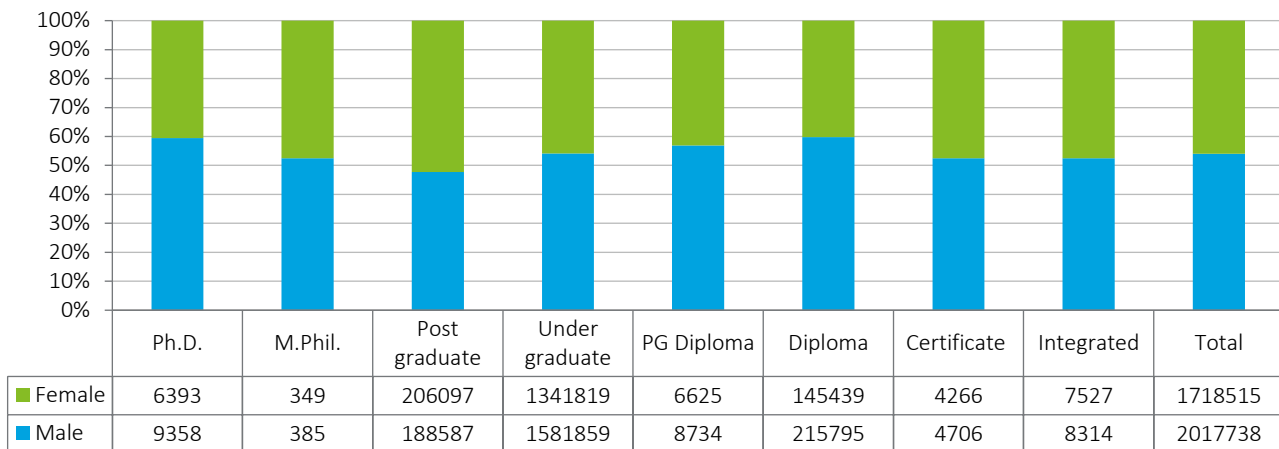
Hostel



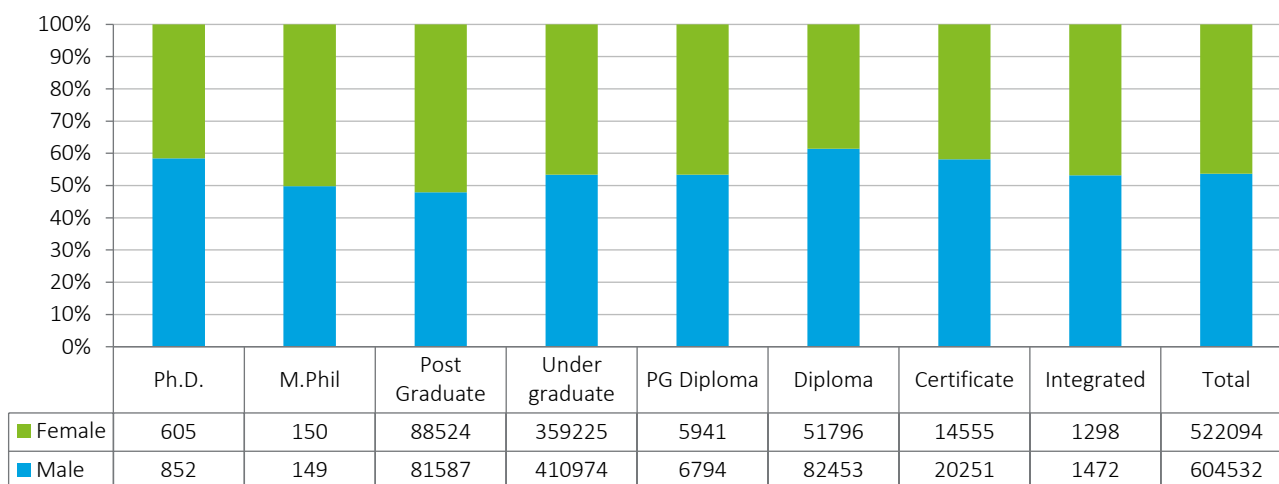
Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Student enrolment

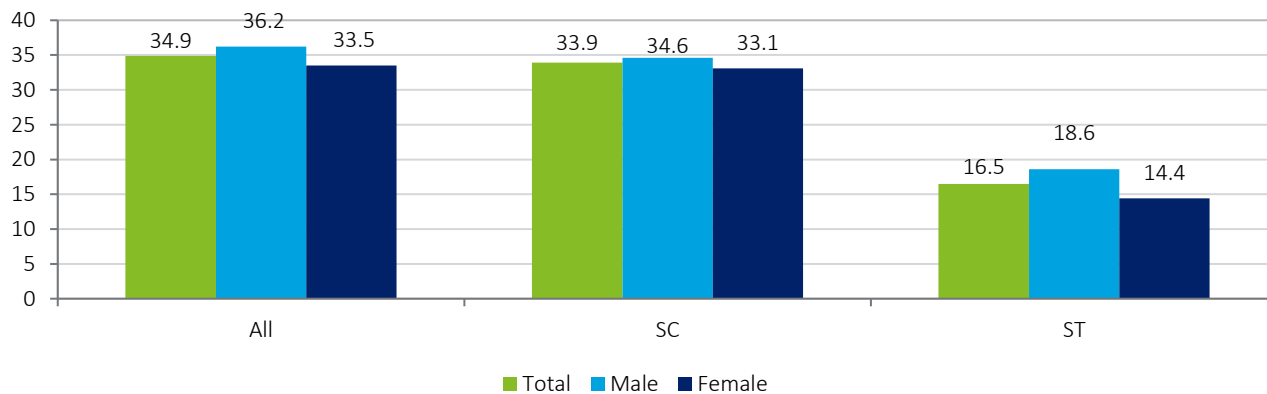
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



Out-turn at various levels



GER



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Maharashtra	India
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	23	24
Teachers per college	24.2	29.3
Non-teaching staff per college	25.1	26.3

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2019-20 survey

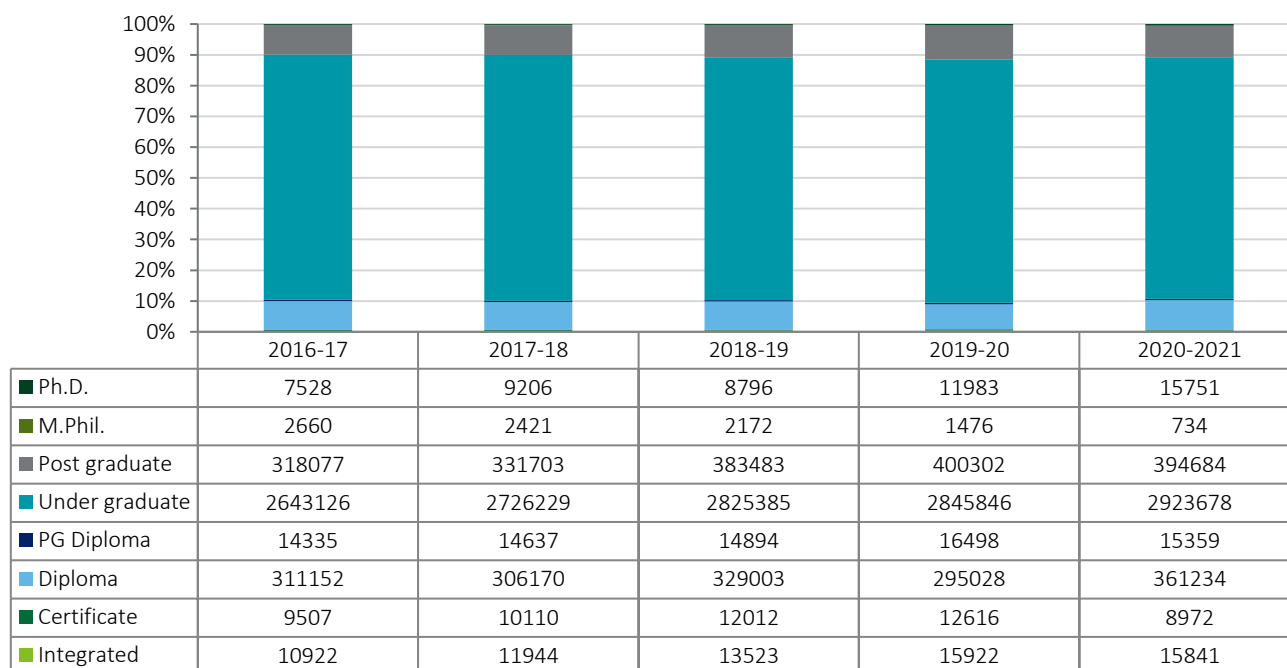
Student, faculty, and staff: Gender and social representation

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Minorities	EWS
Share of population	51.8%	48.2%	11.8%	9.4%	33.8%	2.6%	18.8%	-
Share of enrolment	54.8%	45.2%	12.0%	4.4%	28.7%	0.1%	5.1%	1.1%
Share of teaching staff	58.0%	42.0%	11.5%	1.7%	22.5%	0.5%	12.7%	-
Share of non-teaching staff	71.7%	28.3%	14.7%	4.4%	17.1%	0.8%	4.3%	0.2%

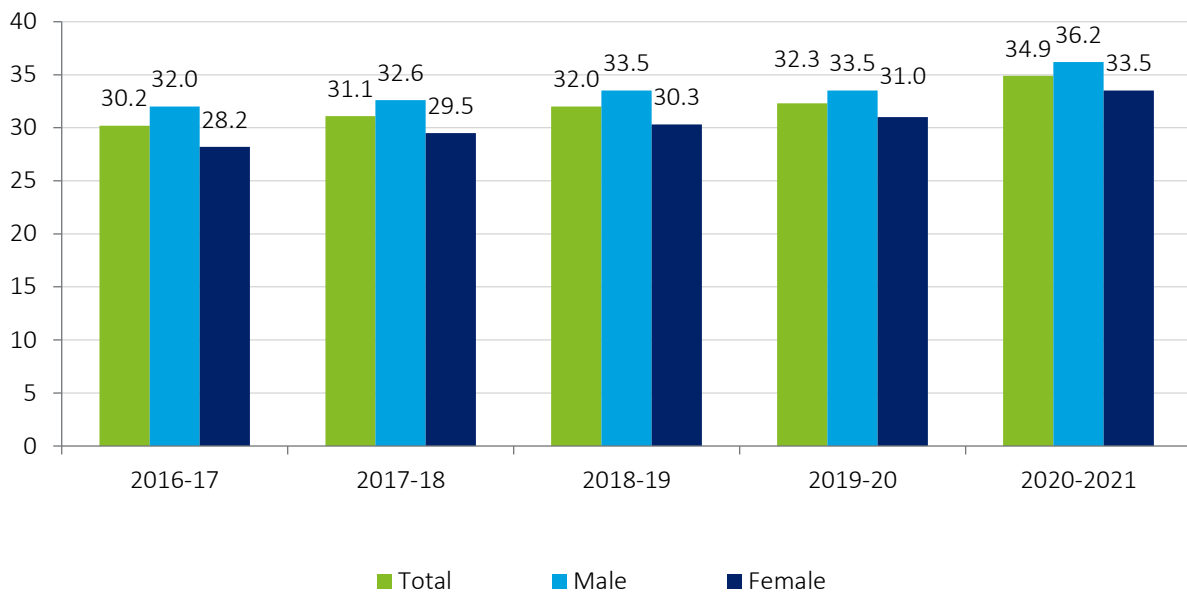
Source: Share of population - Census 2011 and India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Time series analysis of key/select parameters

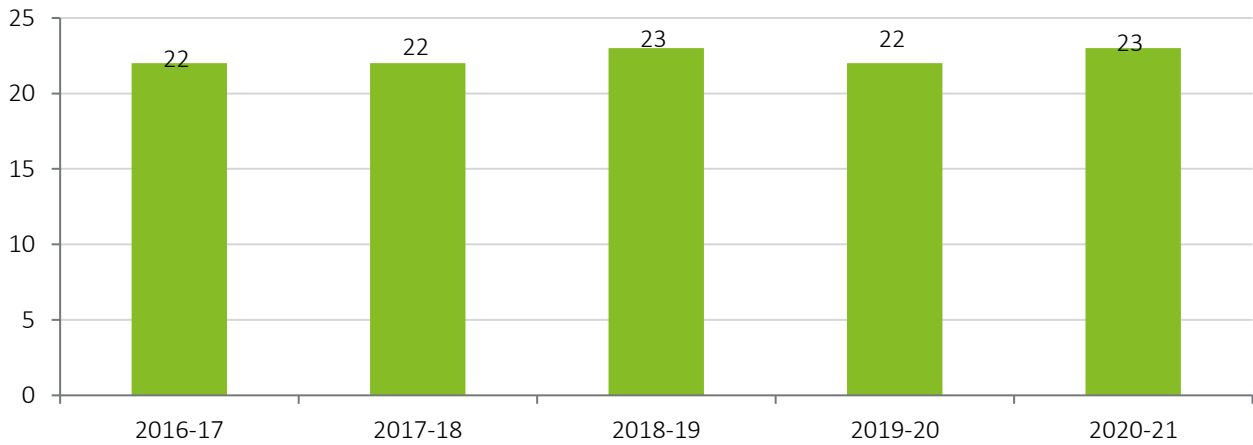
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode during the last five years



GER during the last five years



PTR during the last five years



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

21. Manipur

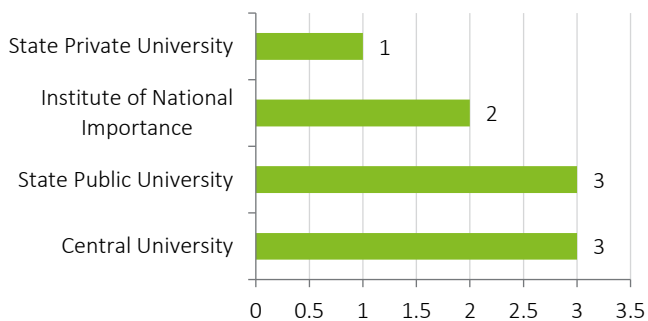
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (in lakh) ¹	28.6	14.4	14.2
Literacy rate ¹	79.2%	86.1%	70.3%
Population in the 18-23 age group (in lakh) ¹	2.9	1.4	1.5
Share in the total state population (%)	(10.2%)	(9.9%)	(10.4%)
Share of state in the 18-23 population to the all-India 18-23 population ¹	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Gross Enrolment Ratio ²	37.8	36.9	38.6

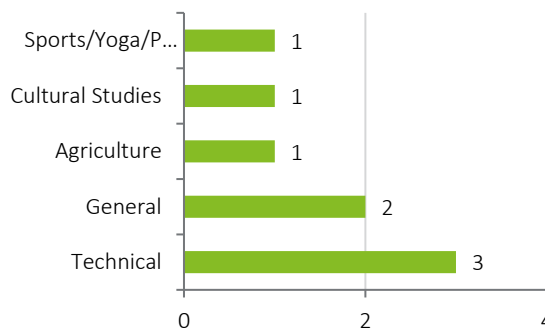
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Education infrastructure

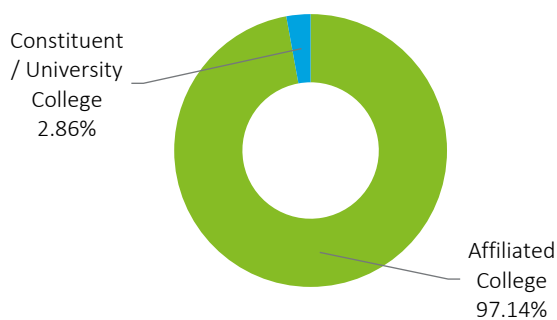
University by type



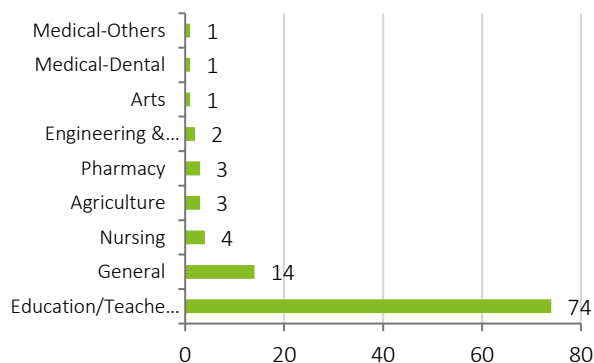
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



Institutions indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Standalone
Total number of institutions	9	105	34
Average enrolment per institution	1808	1090	92
Total estimated enrolment (in lakh)	0.16	1.14	0.03

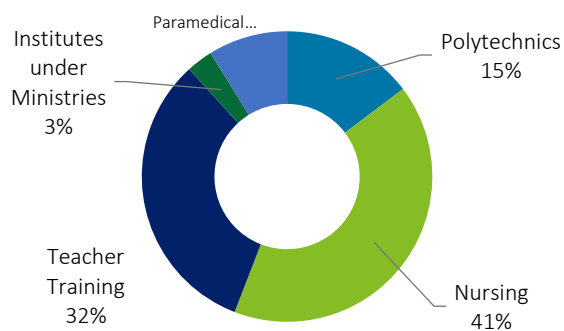
College indicators

College type	Manipur	Share in India
Affiliated College	102	0.2%
Constituent/ University College	3	0.2%

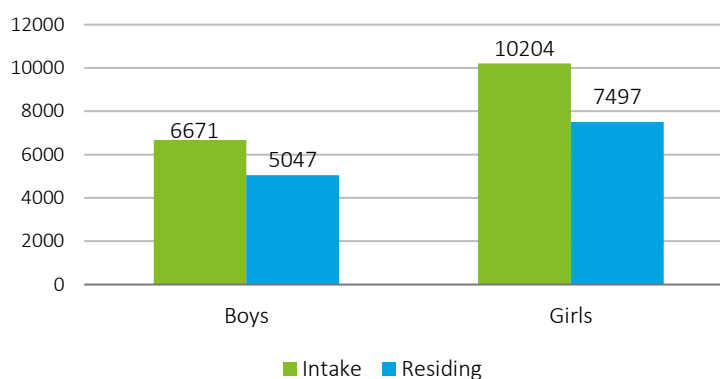
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment per college
Private unaided	27.2%	6.3%	259
Private aided	15.5%	13.6%	975
Government	57.3%	80.0%	1552

Breakdown of standalone institutions



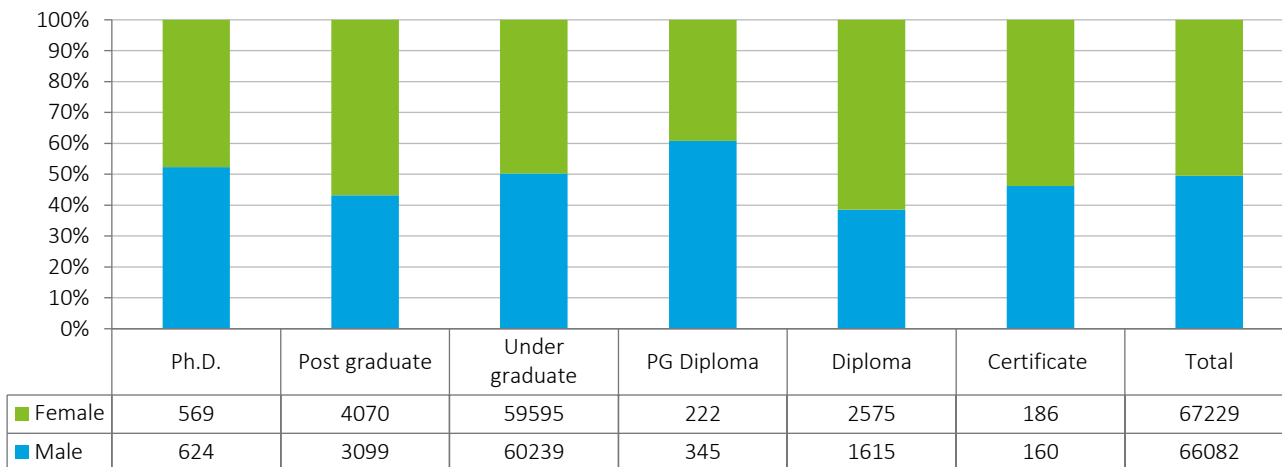
Hostel



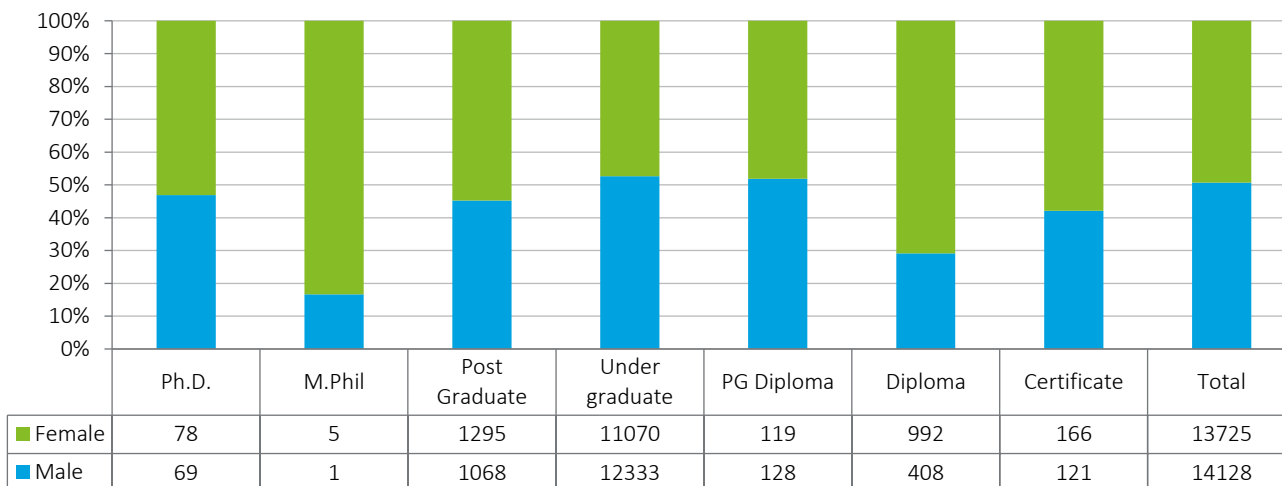
Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Student enrolment

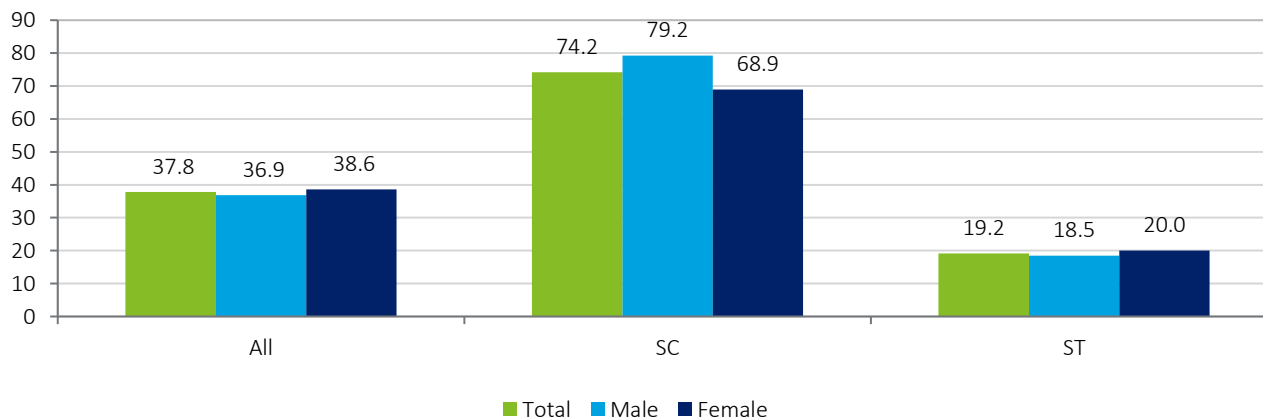
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



Out-turn at various levels



GER



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Manipur	India
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	23	24
Teachers per college	41.3	29.3
Non-teaching staff per college	39.2	26.3

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2019-20 survey

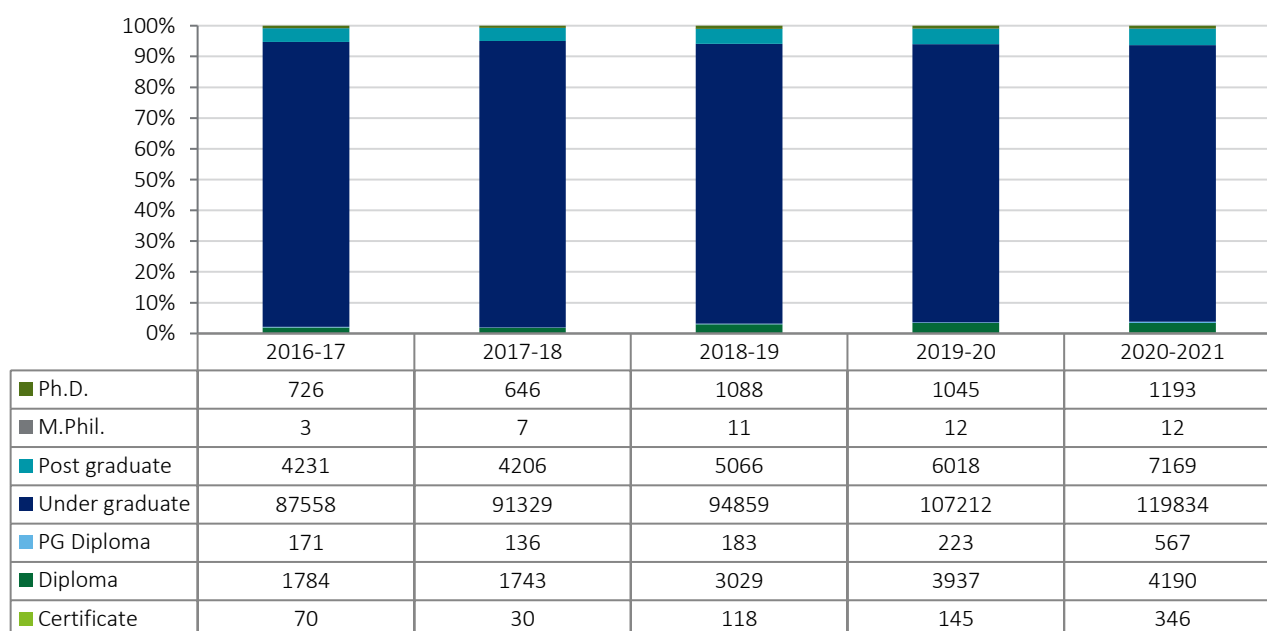
Student, faculty, and staff: Gender and social representation

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Minorities	EWS
Share of population	50.2%	49.8%	3.4%	40.9%	52.7%	2.1%	46.1%	-
Share of enrolment	49.8%	50.2%	6.7%	27.2%	29.5%	0.2%	6.9%	0.1%
Share of teaching staff	50.6%	49.4%	5.8%	15.8%	17.8%	0.5%	21.7%	-
Share of non-teaching staff	58.6%	41.4%	3.3%	20.2%	11.5%	0.3%	7.2%	0.0%

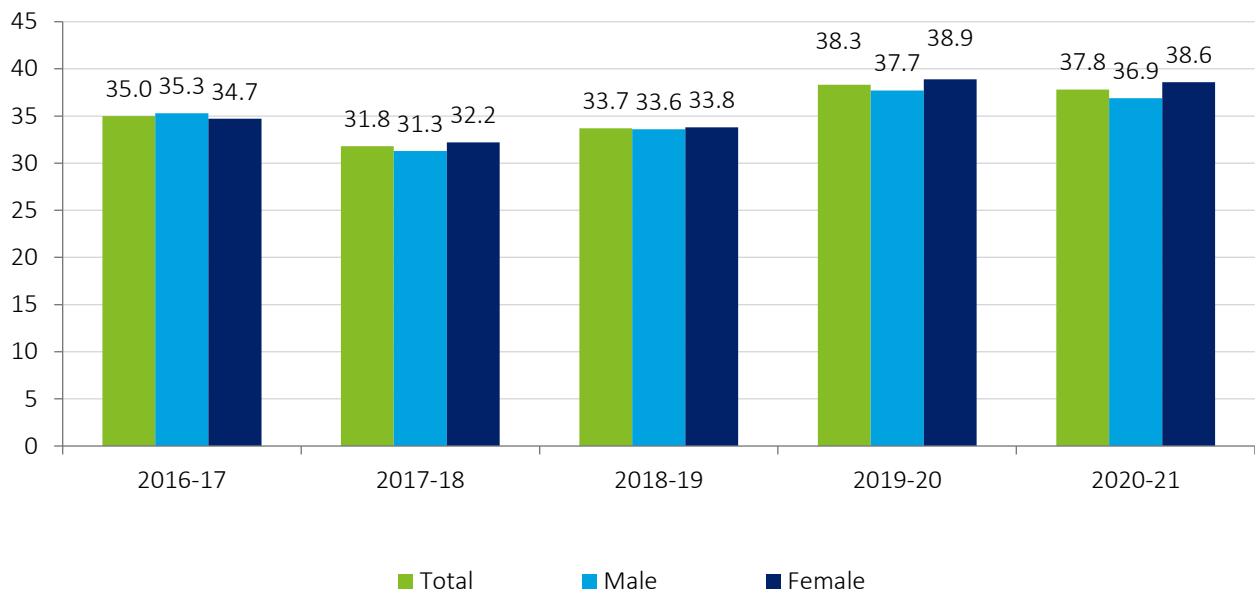
Source: Share of population - Census 2011 and India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Timeseries analysis of key/select parameters

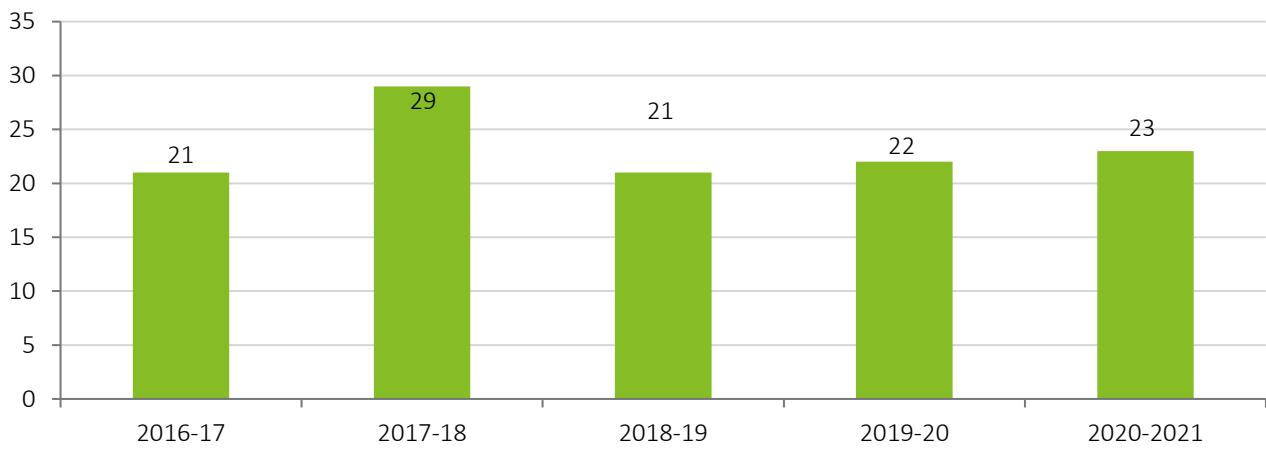
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode during the last five years



GER during the last five years



PTR during the last five years



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

22. Meghalaya

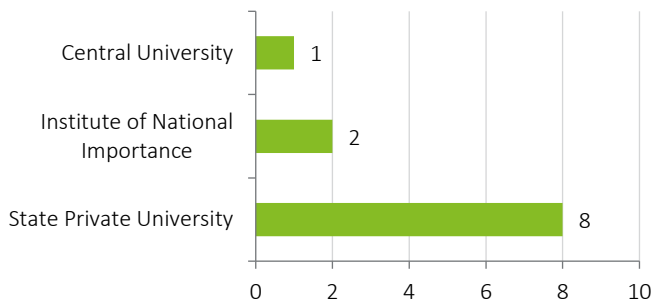
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (in lakh) ¹	29.7	14.9	14.8
Literacy rate ¹	74.4%	76.0%	72.9%
Population in the 18-23 age group (in lakh) ¹	3.4	1.7	1.7
Share in the total state population (%)	(11.6%)	(11.4%)	(11.9%)
Share of state in the 18-23 population to the all-India 18-23 population ¹	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Gross Enrolment Ratio ²	25.8	22.6	29.0

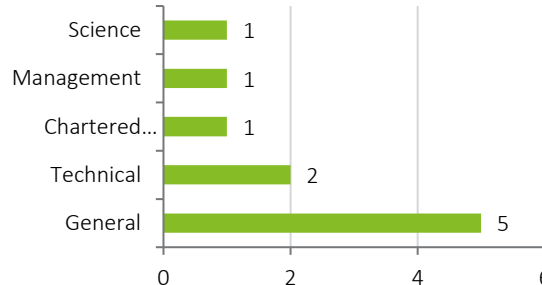
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Education infrastructure

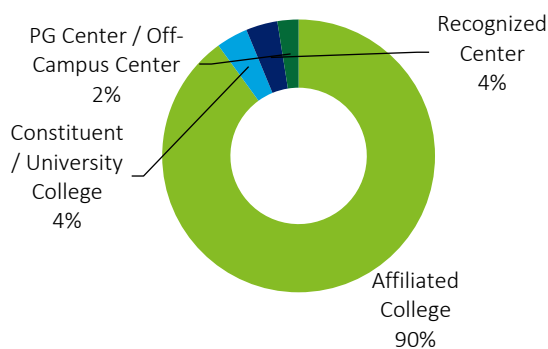
University by type



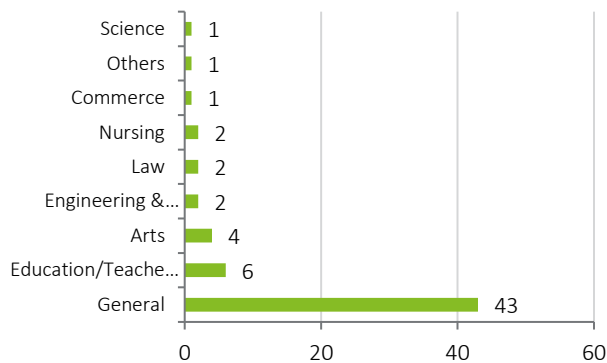
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



Institutions indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Standalone
Total number of institutions	11	75	22
Average enrolment per institution	1871	817	191
Total estimated enrolment (in lakh)	0.21	0.61	0.04

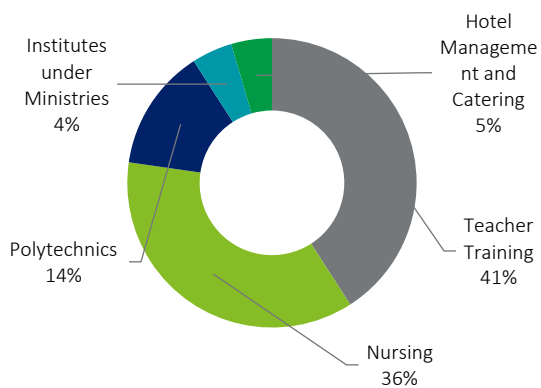
College indicators

College type	Meghalaya	Share in India
Affiliated College	72	0.2%
Constituent/ University College	3	0.2%
PG Center / Off-Campus Center	2	1.0%
Recognized Center	3	0.2%

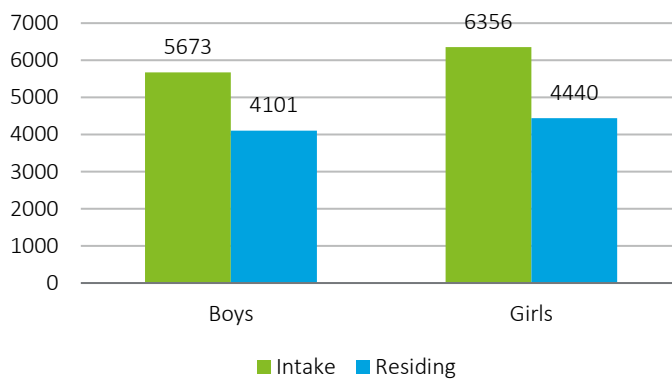
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment per college
Private unaided	27.4%	13.9%	502
Private aided	29.0%	29.7%	1012
Government	43.5%	56.4%	1279

Breakdown of standalone institutions



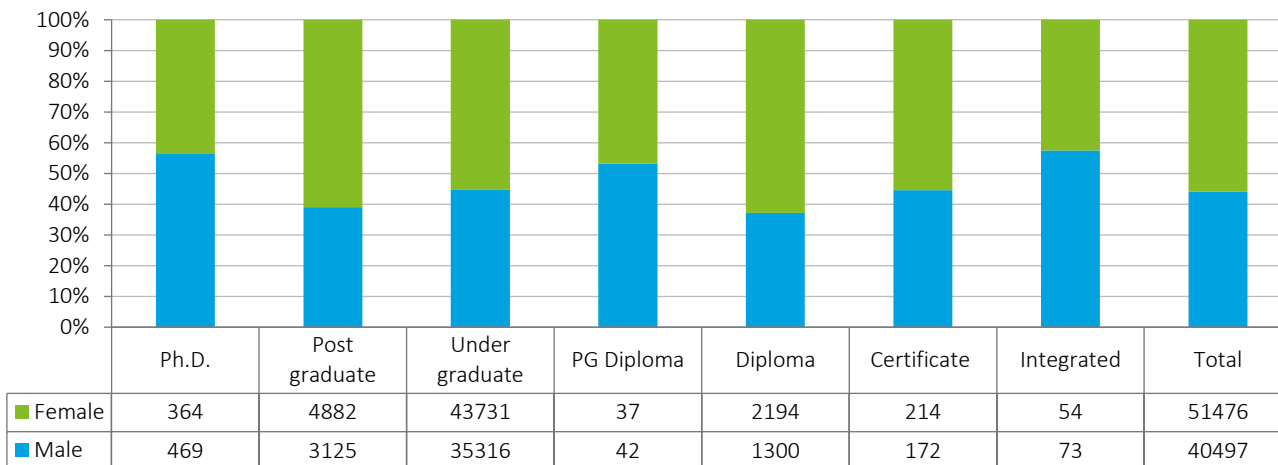
Hostel



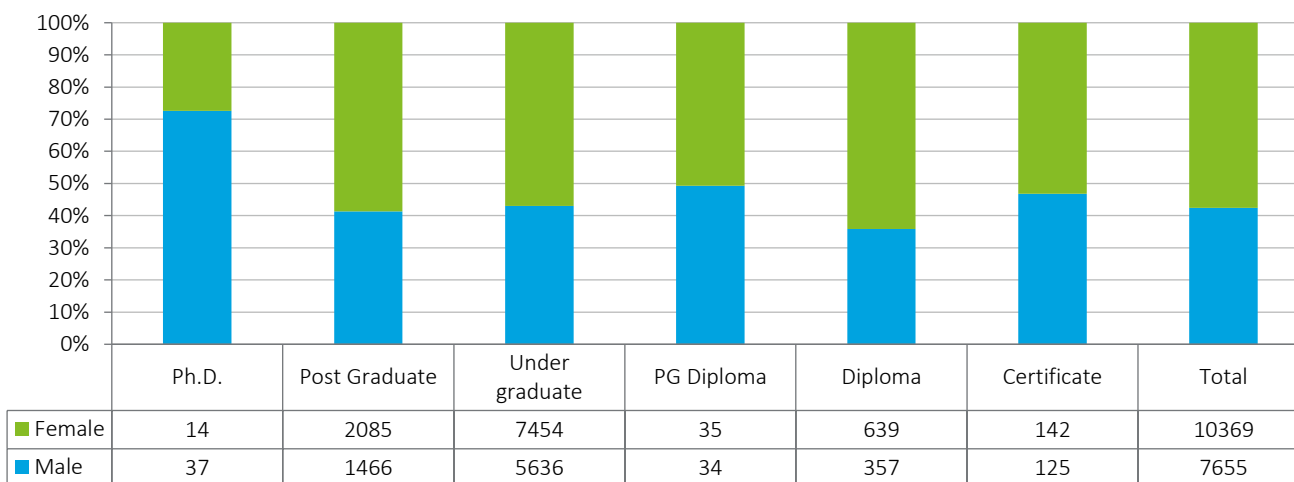
Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Student enrolment

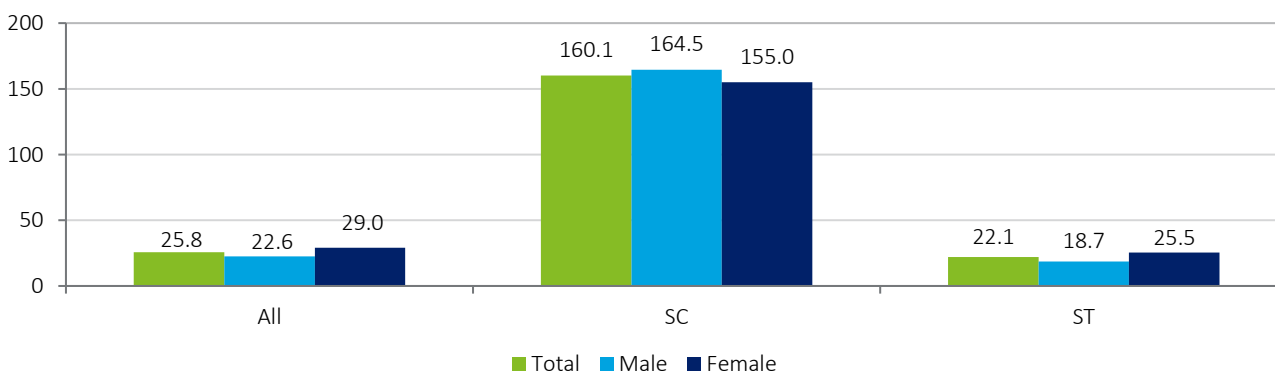
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



Out-turn at various levels



GER



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Meghalaya	India
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	25	24
Teachers per college	38.8	29.3
Non-teaching staff per college	29.8	26.3

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2019-20 survey

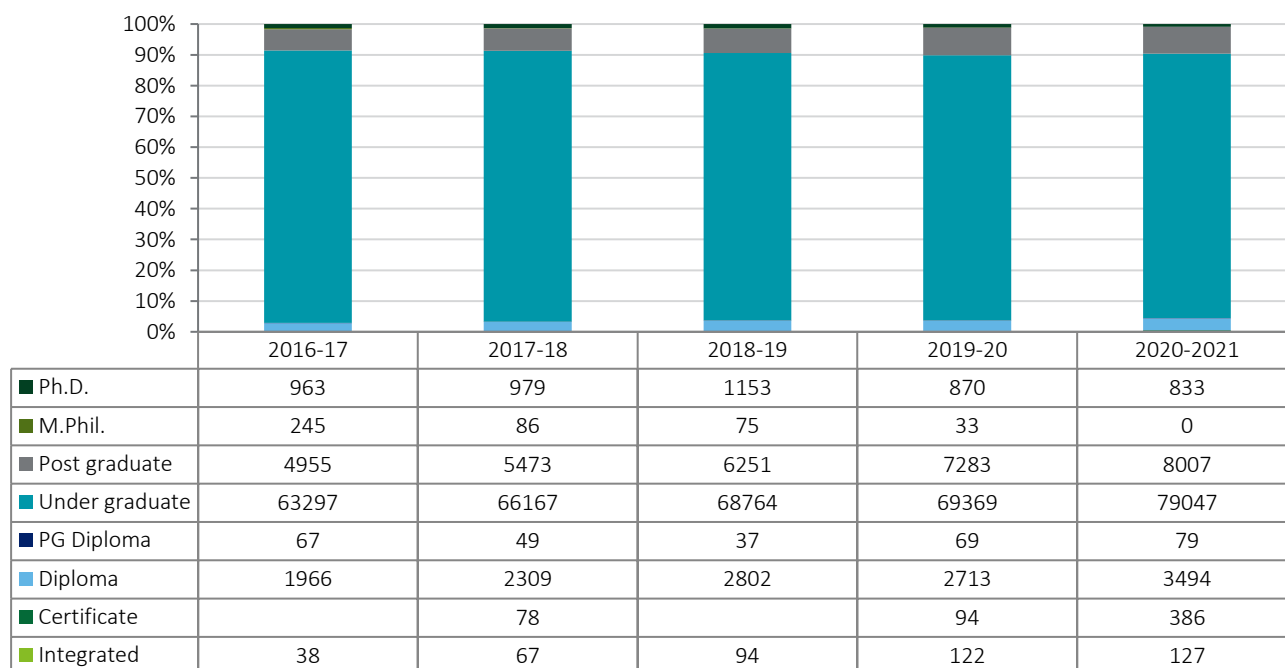
Student, faculty, and staff: Gender and social representation

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Minorities	EWS
Share of population	50.3%	49.7%	0.6%	86.1%	1.2%	2.2%	81.3%	-
Share of enrolment	44.2%	55.8%	3.9%	73.7%	2.3%	0.3%	33.0%	0.4%
Share of teaching staff	43.2%	56.8%	2.2%	70.2%	3.2%	0.6%	75.1%	-
Share of non-teaching staff	59.2%	40.8%	2.3%	64.1%	7.2%	0.3%	24.3%	0.9%

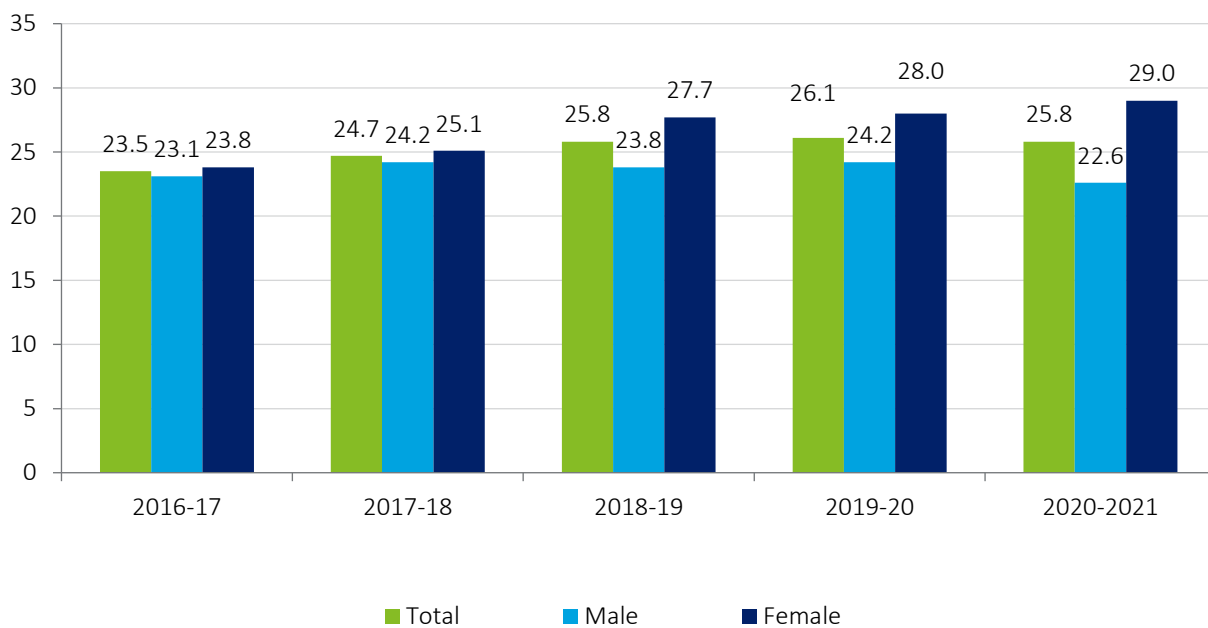
Source: Share of population - Census 2011 and India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Timeseries analysis of key/select parameters

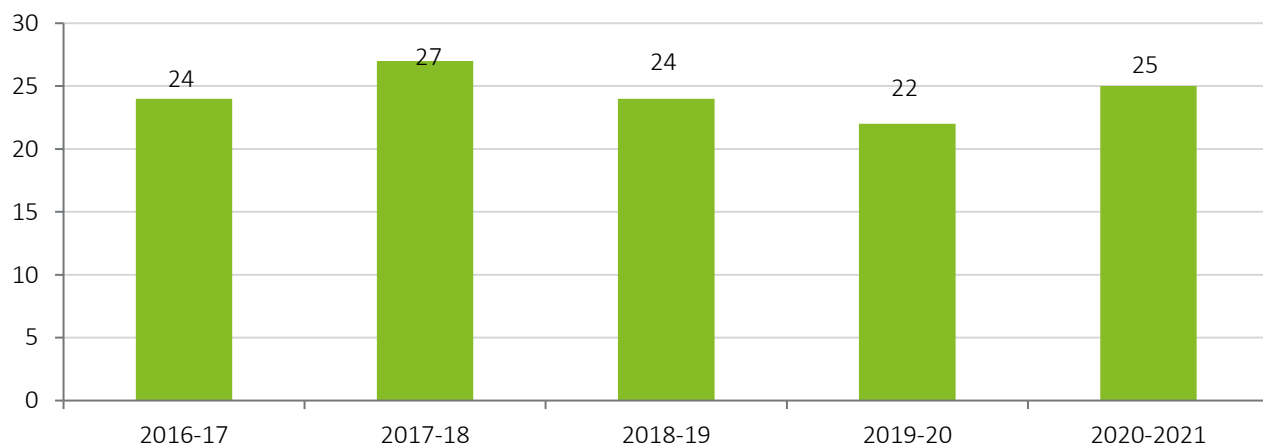
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode during the last five years



GER during the last five years



PTR during the last five years



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

23. Mizoram

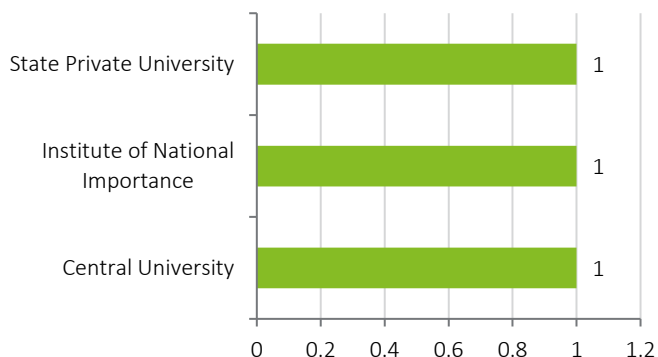
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (in lakh) ¹	11.0	5.6	5.4
Literacy rate ¹	91.3%	93.4%	89.3%
Population in the 18-23 age group (in lakh) ¹	1.3	0.6	0.7
Share in the total state population (%)	(11.9%)	(11.7%)	(12.1%)
Share of state in the 18-23 population to the all-India 18-23 population ¹	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Gross Enrolment Ratio ²	26.1	27.2	25.1

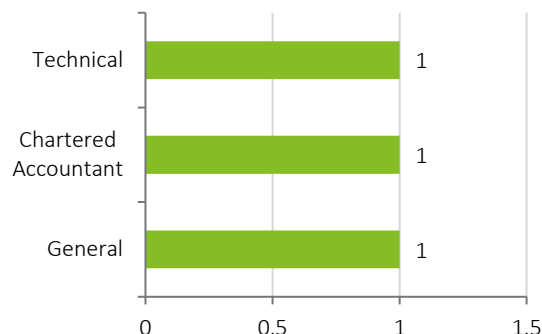
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Education infrastructure

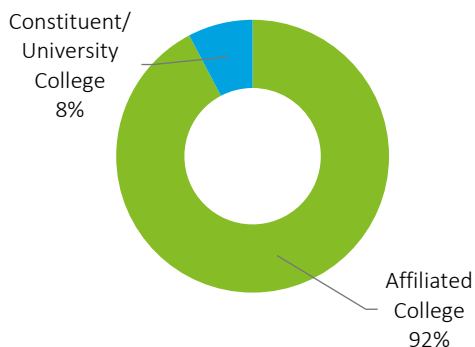
University by type



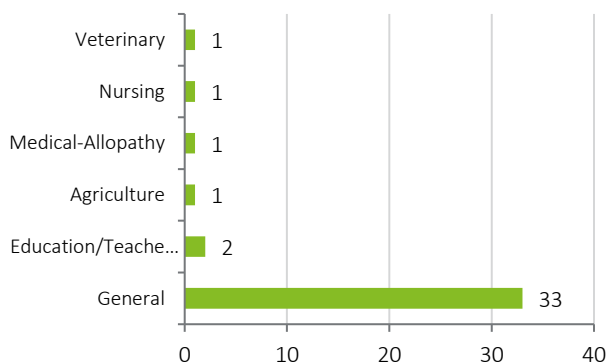
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



Institutions indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Standalone
Total number of institutions	3	39	19
Average enrolment per institution	3643	650	127
Total estimated enrolment (in lakh)	0.11	0.25	0.02

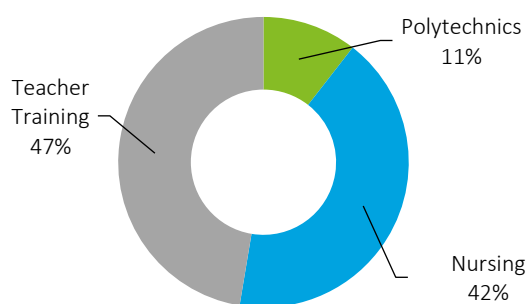
College indicators

College type	Mizoram	Share in India
Affiliated College	36	0.1%
Constituent/ University College	3	0.2%

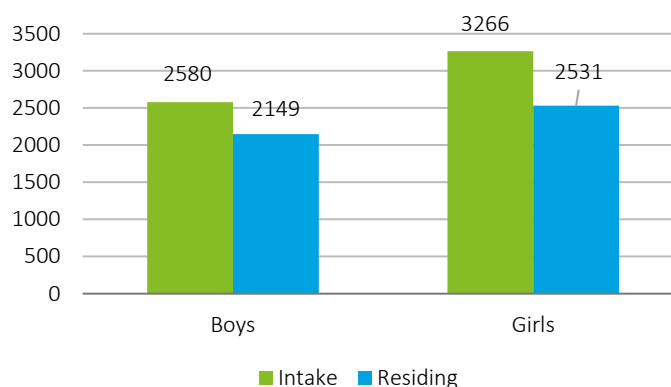
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment per college
Private unaided	17.9%	4.8%	173
Private aided	2.6%	0.1%	27
Government	79.5%	95.1%	778

Breakdown of standalone institutions



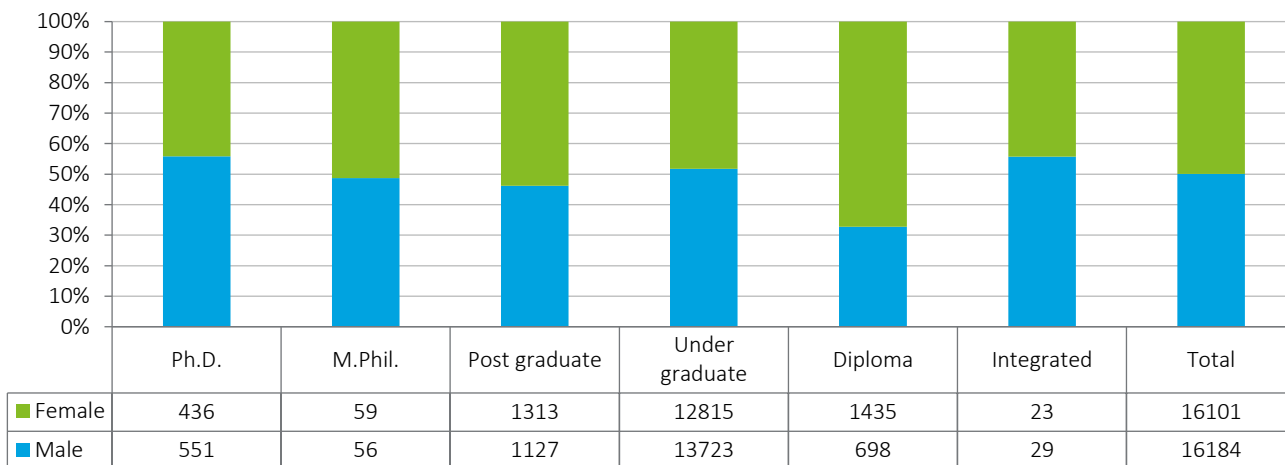
Hostel



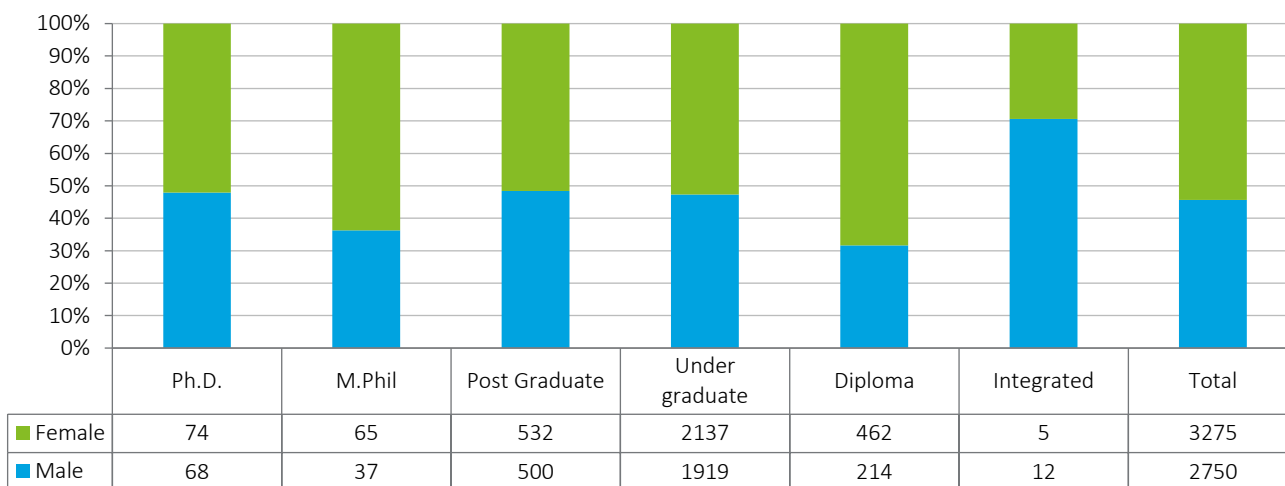
Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Student enrolment

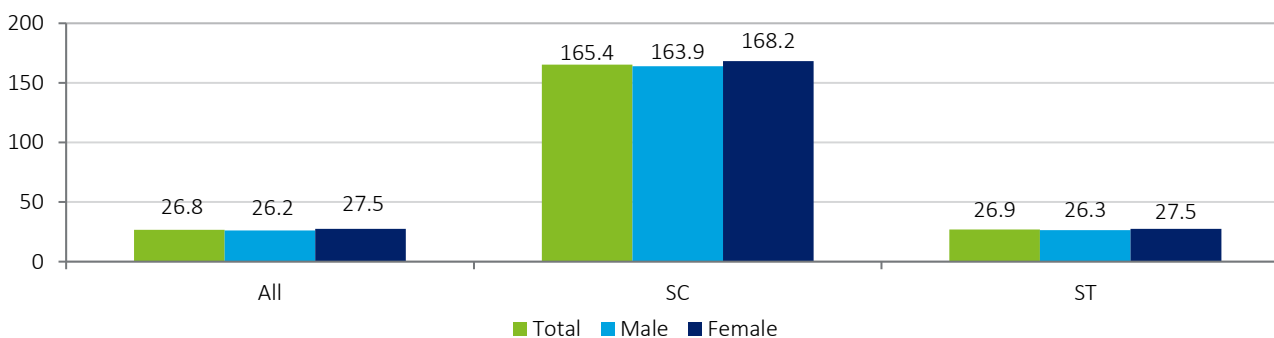
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



Out-turn at various levels



GER



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Mizoram	India
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	16	24
Teachers per college	33.3	29.3
Non-teaching staff per college	29.1	26.3

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2019-20 survey

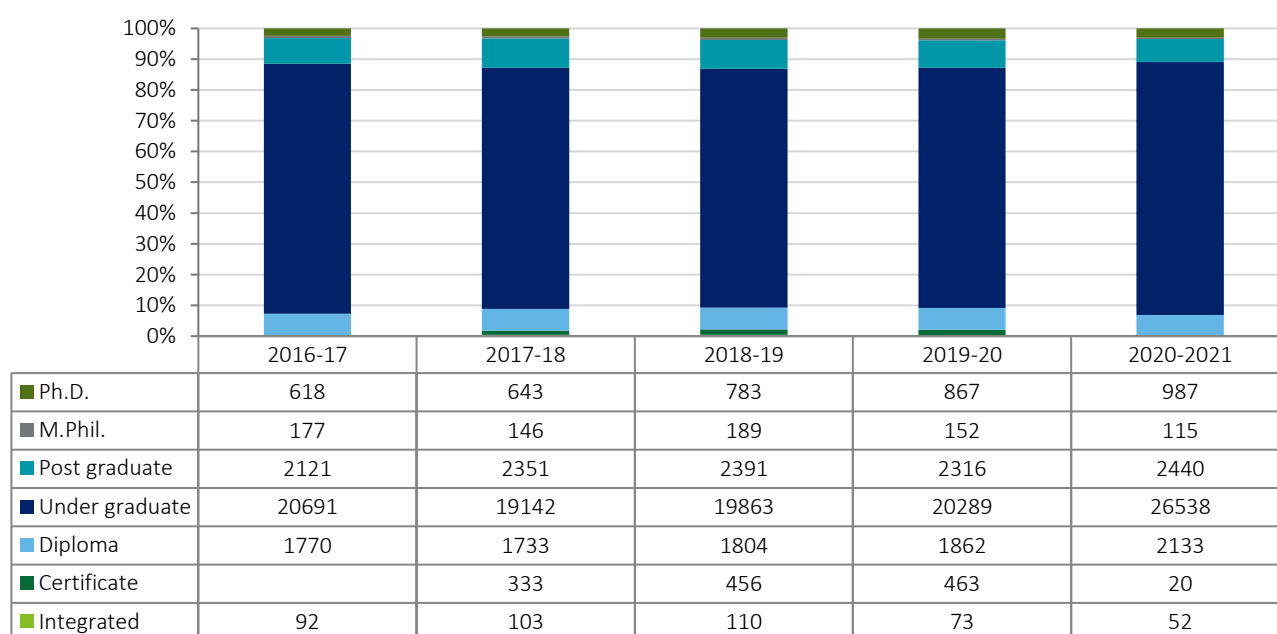
Student, faculty, and staff: Gender and social representation

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Minorities	EWS
Share of population	50.6%	49.4%	0.1%	94.4%	1.6%	1.4%	97.5%	-
Share of enrolment	49.6%	50.4%	0.8%	94.6%	1.6%	0.1%	52.0%	0.1%
Share of teaching staff	52.8%	47.2%	2.4%	83.5%	4.3%	0.3%	84.9%	-
Share of non-teaching staff	57.4%	42.6%	0.7%	81.3%	1.5%	0.9%	56.0%	0.0%

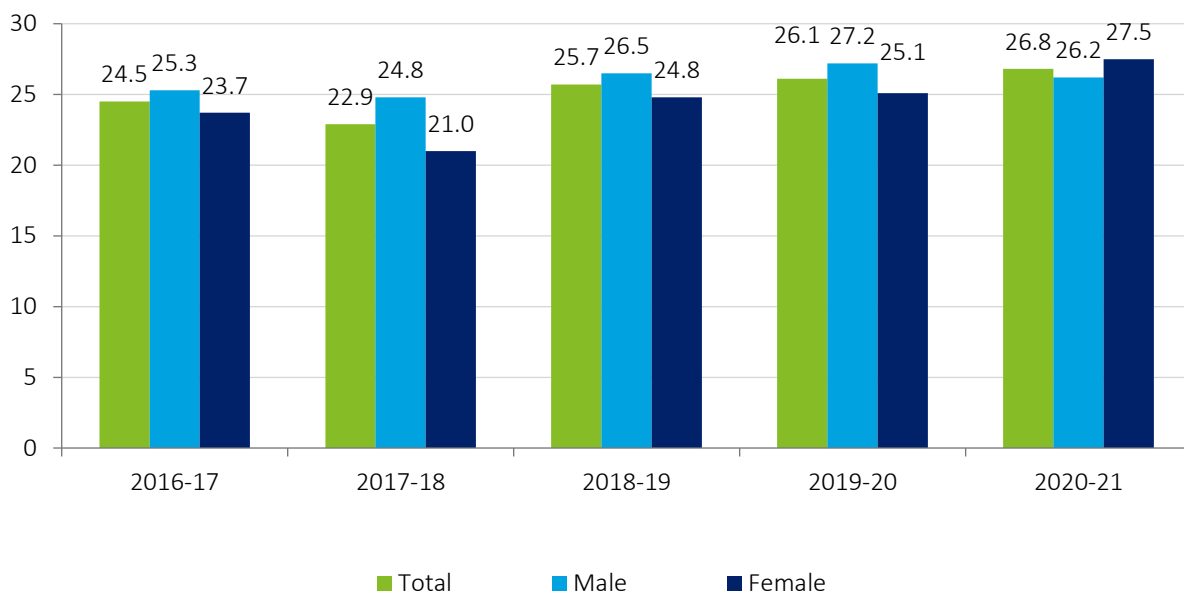
Source: Share of population - Census 2011 and India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Timeseries analysis of key/select parameters

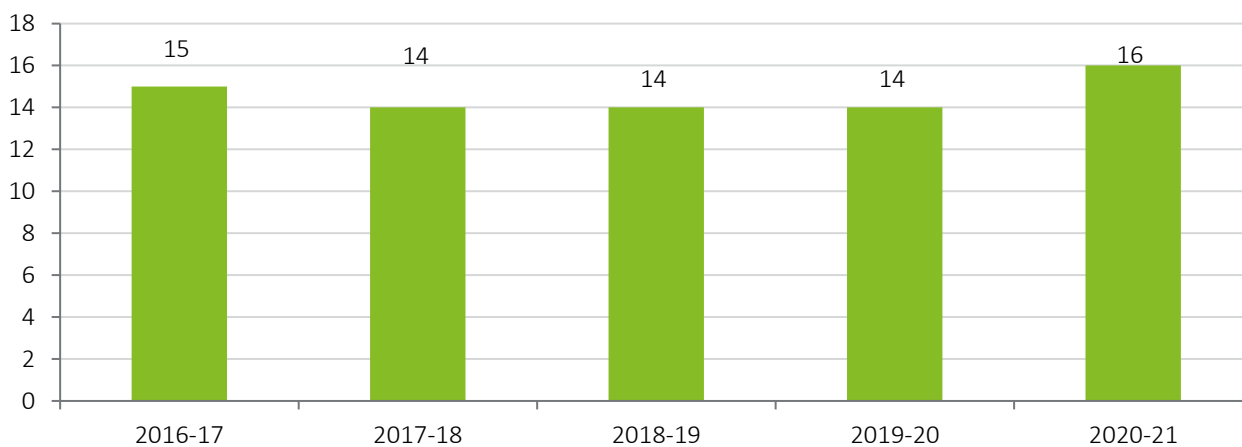
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode during the last five years



GER during the last five years



PTR during the last five years



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

24. Nagaland

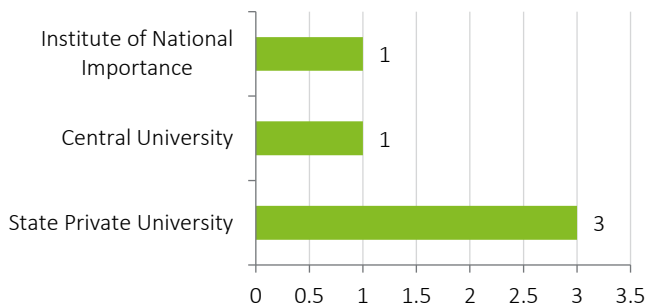
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (in lakh) ¹	19.8	10.2	9.5
Literacy rate ¹	79.6%	82.8%	76.1%
Population in the 18-23 age group (in lakh) ¹	2.5	1.3	1.2
Share in the total state population (%)	(12.5%)	(12.3%)	(12.7%)
Share of state in the 18-23 population to the all-India 18-23 population ¹	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Gross Enrolment Ratio ²	17.3	15.4	19.3

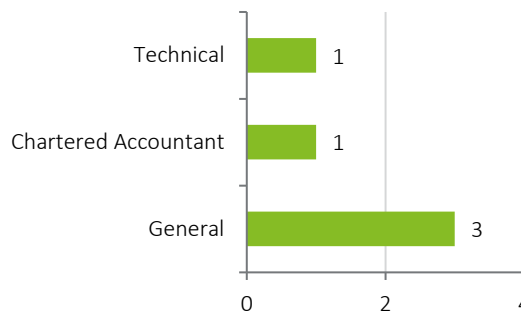
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Education infrastructure

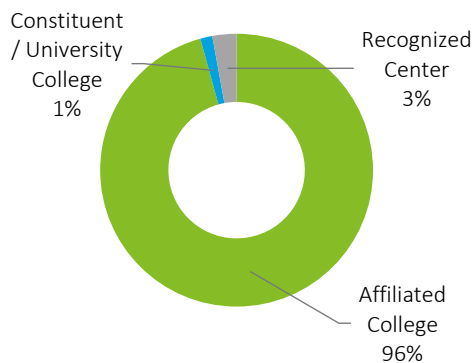
University by type



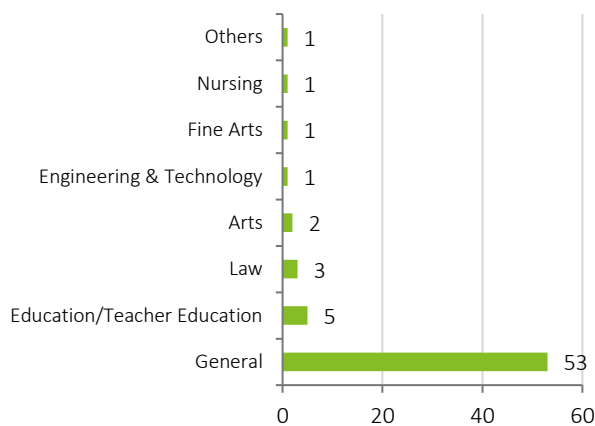
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



Institutions indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Standalone
Total number of institutions	5	68	20
Average enrolment per institution	2355	490	91
Total estimated enrolment (in lakh)	0.12	0.33	0.02

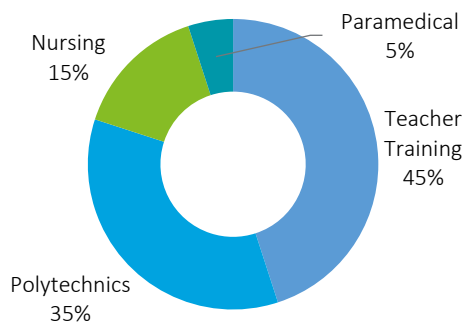
College indicators

College type	Nagaland	Share in India
Affiliated College	67	0.2%
Constituent/ University College	1	0.1%
PG Center / Off-Campus Center	0	0.0%
Recognized Center	2	0.1%

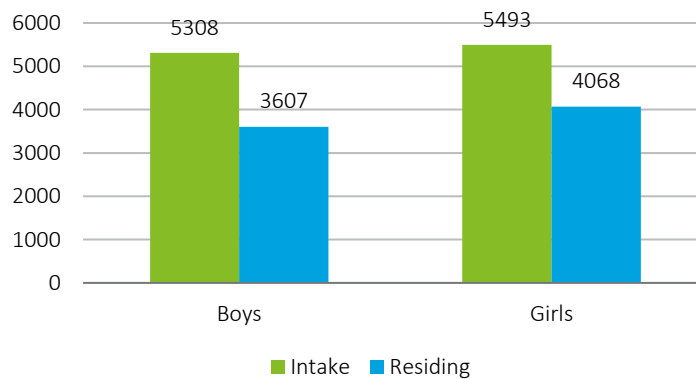
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment per college
Private unaided	17.9%	11.2%	312
Private aided	52.2%	55.5%	528
Government	29.9%	33.3%	554

Breakdown of standalone institutions



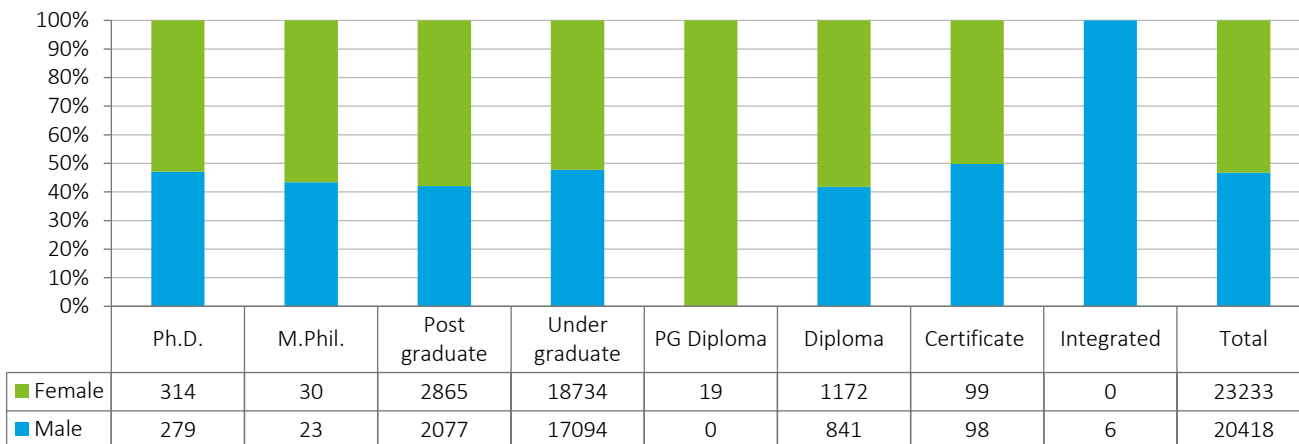
Hostel



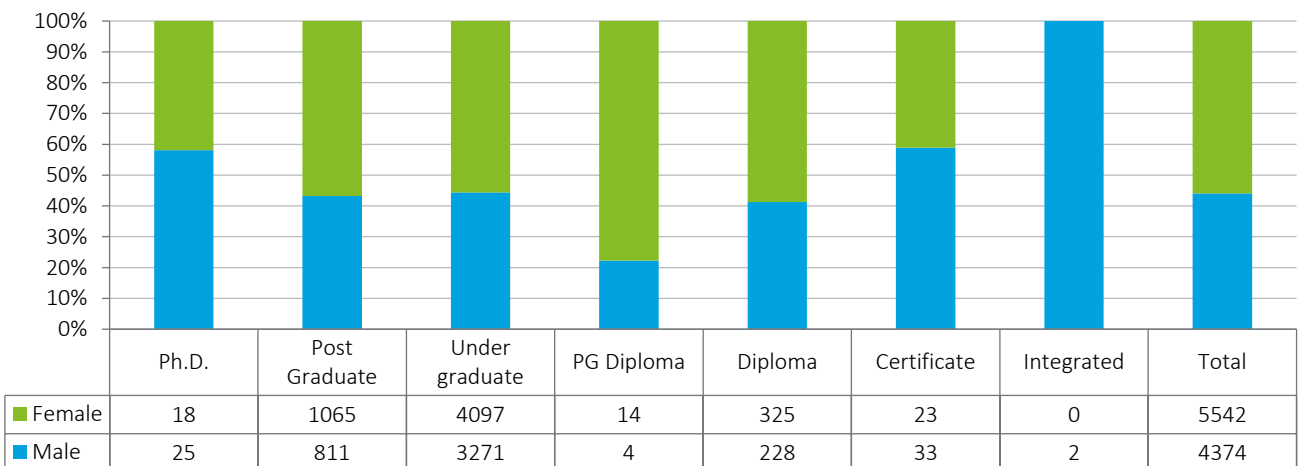
Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Student enrolment

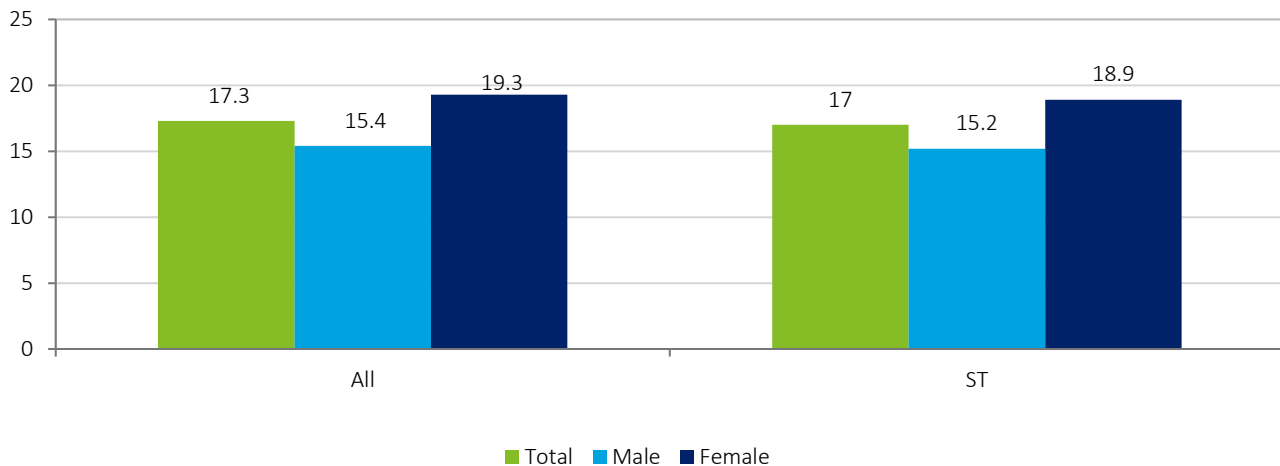
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



Out-turn at various levels



GER



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Nagaland	India
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	18	24
Teachers per college	26.4	29.3
Non-teaching staff per college	25.2	26.3

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2020-21 survey

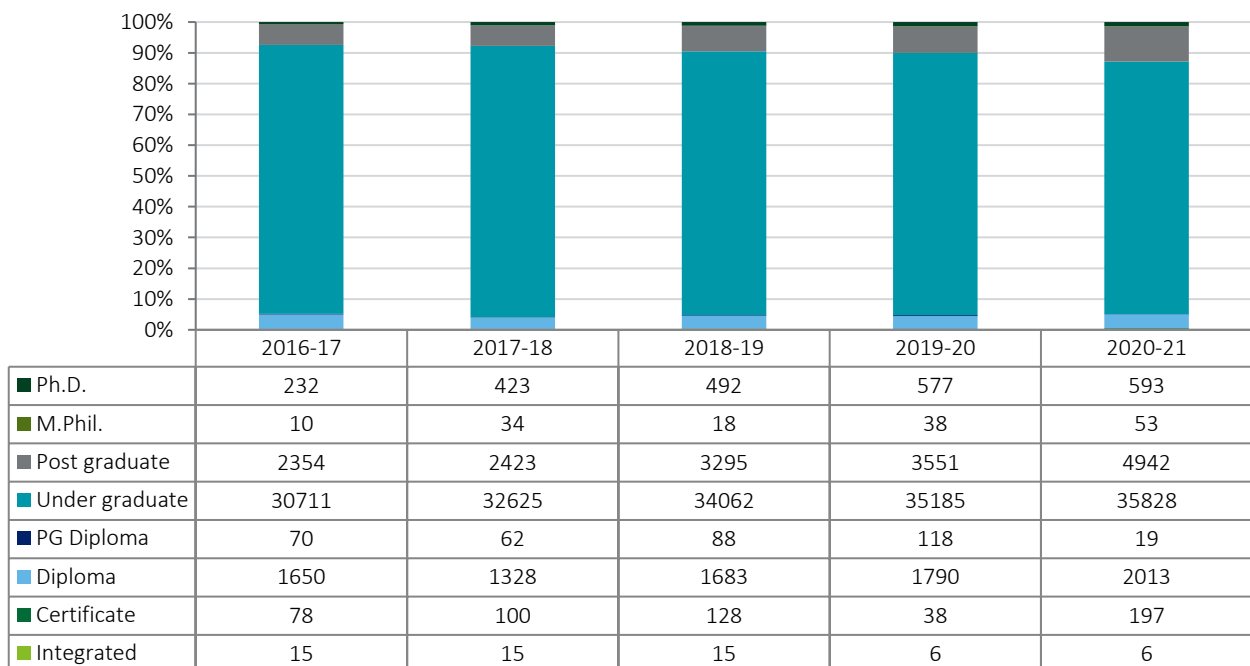
Student, faculty, and staff: Gender and social representation

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Minorities	EWS
Share of population	51.8%	48.2%	0.5%	86.5%	0.2%	1.5%	99.2%	-
Share of enrolment	46.3%	53.7%	1.2%	85.6%	2.1%	0.0%	24.7%	0.5%
Share of teaching staff	43.5%	56.5%	2.0%	81.3%	4.8%	0.1%	85.8%	-
Share of non-teaching staff	64.2%	35.8%	2.0%	84.9%	2.5%	0.5%	44.5%	0.4%

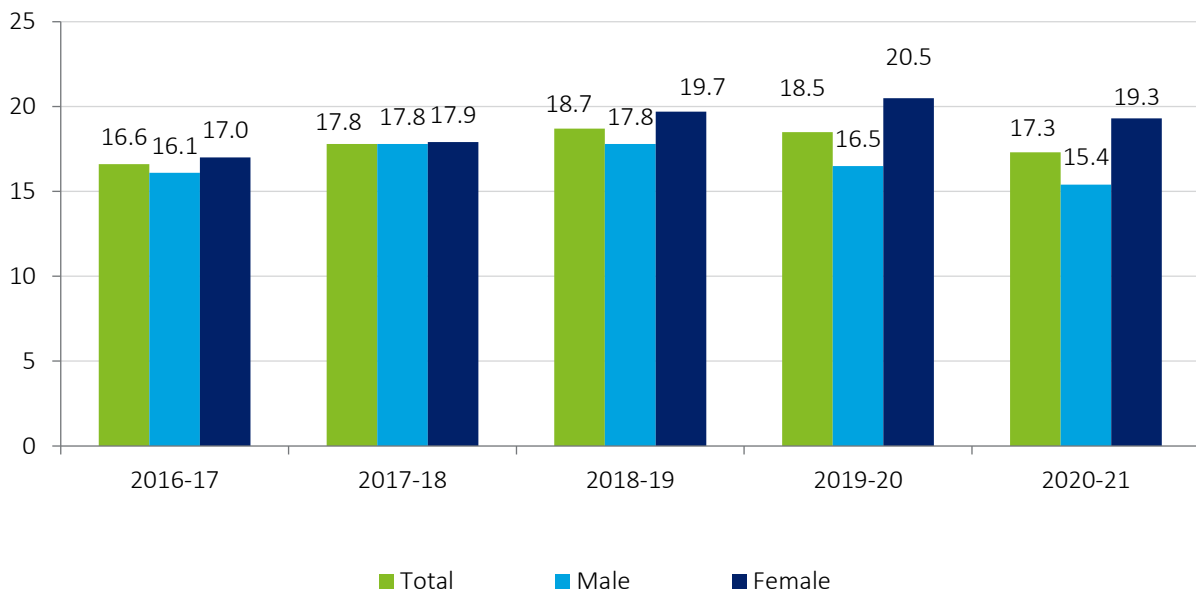
Source: Share of population - Census 2011 and India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Timeseries analysis of key/select parameters

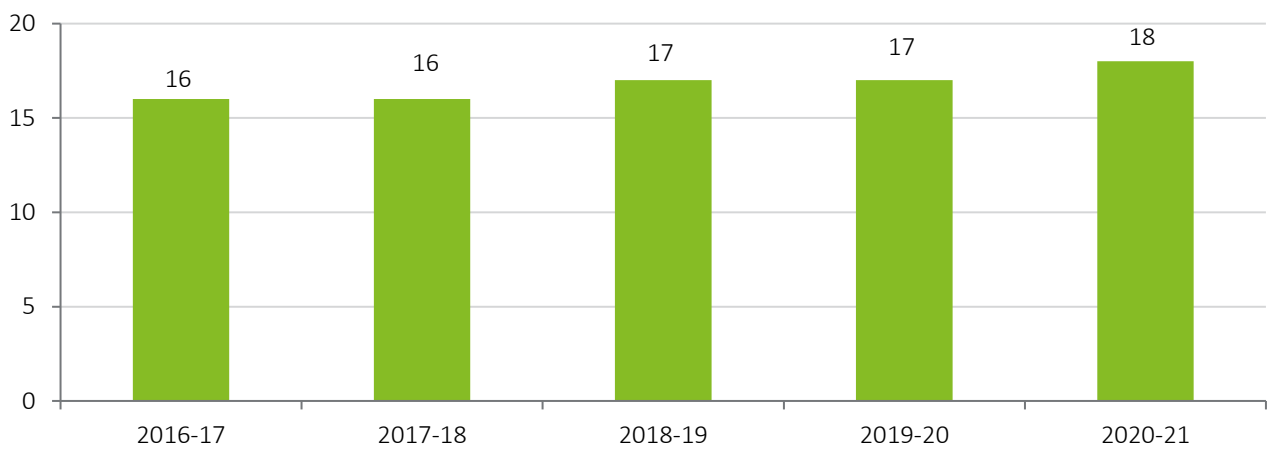
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode during the last five years



GER during the last five years



PTR during the last five years



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

25. Odisha

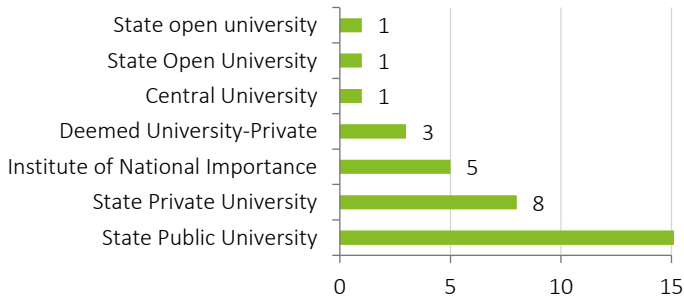
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (in lakh) ¹	419.7	212.1	207.6
Literacy rate ¹	72.9%	81.6%	64.0%
Population in the 18-23 age group (in lakh) ¹	46.6	23.2	23.3
Share in the total state population (%)	(11.1%)	(10.9%)	(11.2%)
Share of state in the 18-23 population to the all-India 18-23 population ¹	3.3%	3.2%	3.4%
Gross Enrolment Ratio ²	20.7	21.3	20.1

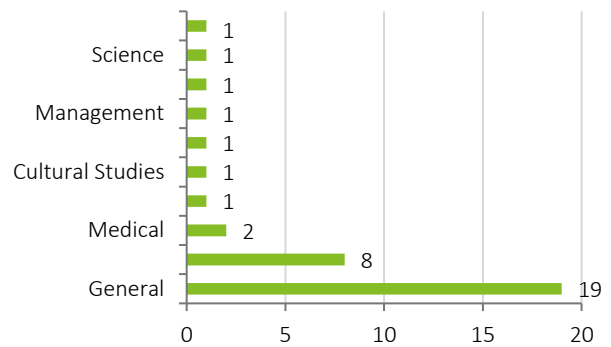
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Education infrastructure

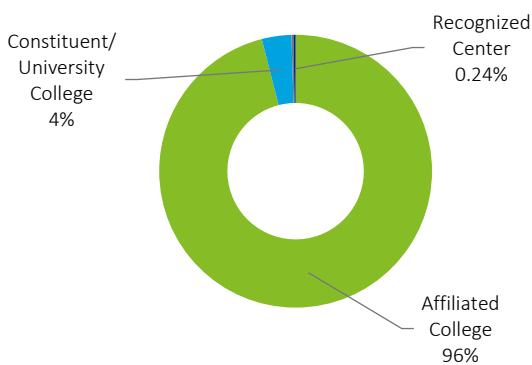
University by type



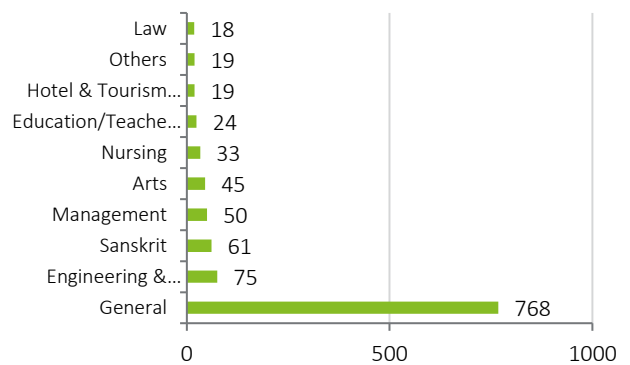
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



Institutions indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Standalone
Total number of institutions	36	1206	481
Average enrolment per institution	5027	573	266
Total estimated enrolment (in lakh)	1.81	6.91	1.28

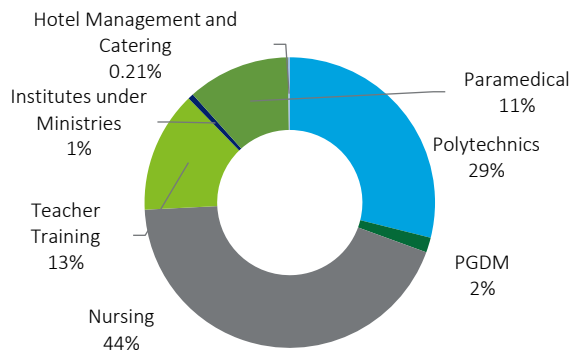
College indicators

College type	Odisha	Share in India
Affiliated College	1,178	2.8%
Constituent/ University College	43	2.2%
PG Center / Off-Campus Center	3	1.5%
Recognized Center	3	0.2%

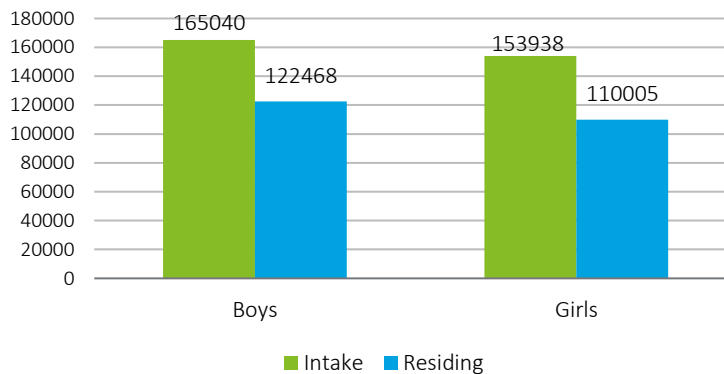
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment per college
Private unaided	32.0%	21.9%	397
Private aided	37.0%	41.1%	643
Government	31.0%	37.0%	689

Breakdown of standalone institutions



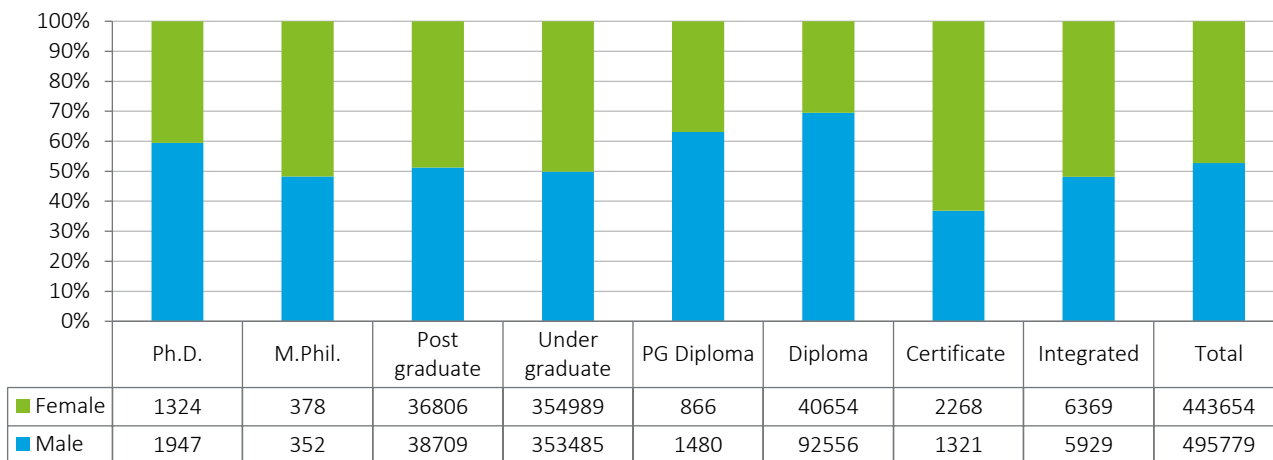
Hostel



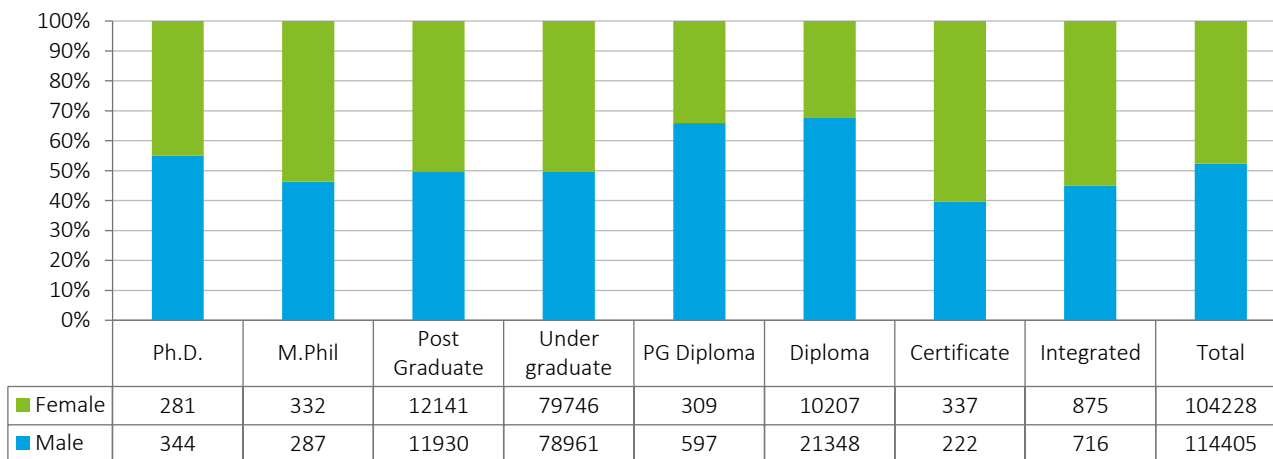
Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Student enrolment

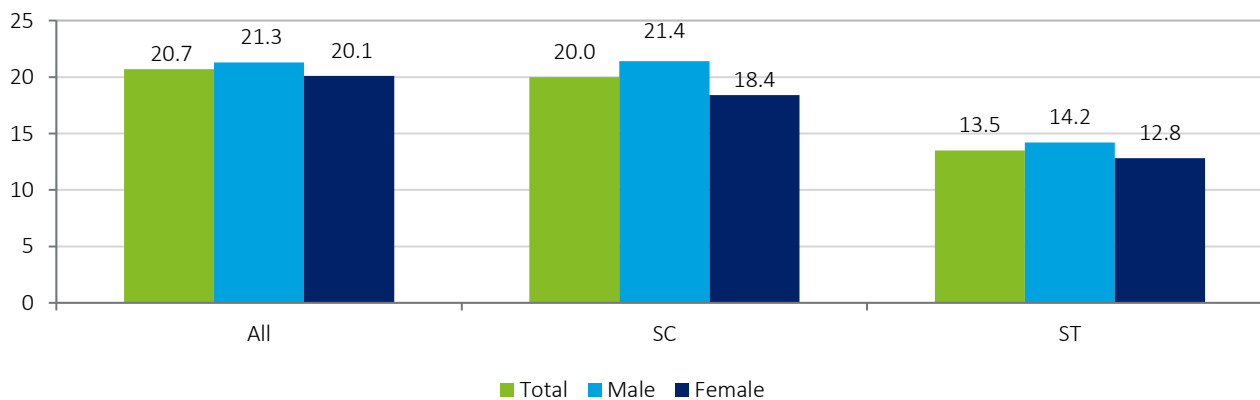
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



Out-turn at various levels



GER



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Odisha	India
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	22	24
Teachers per college	24.5	29.3
Non-teaching staff per college	24.8	26.3

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2020-21 survey

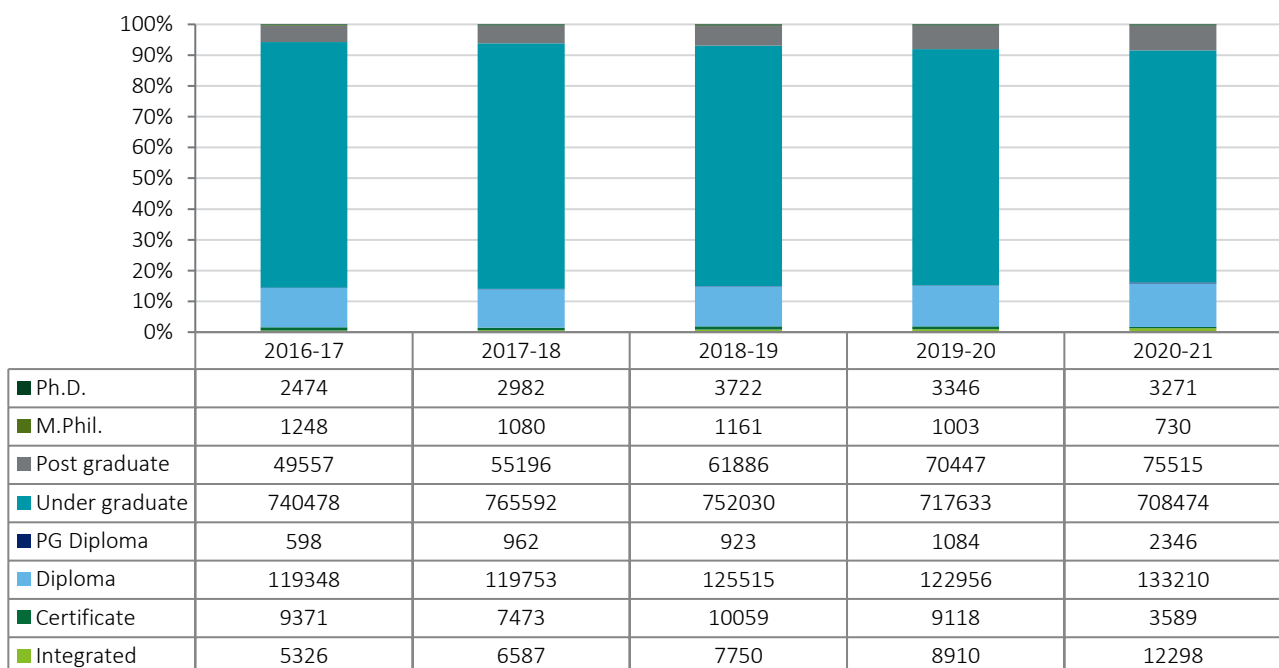
Student, faculty, and staff: Gender and social representation

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Minorities	EWS
Share of population	50.5%	49.5%	17.1%	22.8%	33.2%	3.0%	3.5%	-
Share of enrolment	52.2%	47.8%	16.9%	14.1%	19.9%	0.2%	1.2%	1.5%
Share of teaching staff	61.4%	38.6%	5.2%	3.1%	14.3%	0.5%	2.4%	-
Share of non-teaching staff	71.1%	28.9%	9.8%	4.7%	13.2%	0.3%	0.9%	0.1%

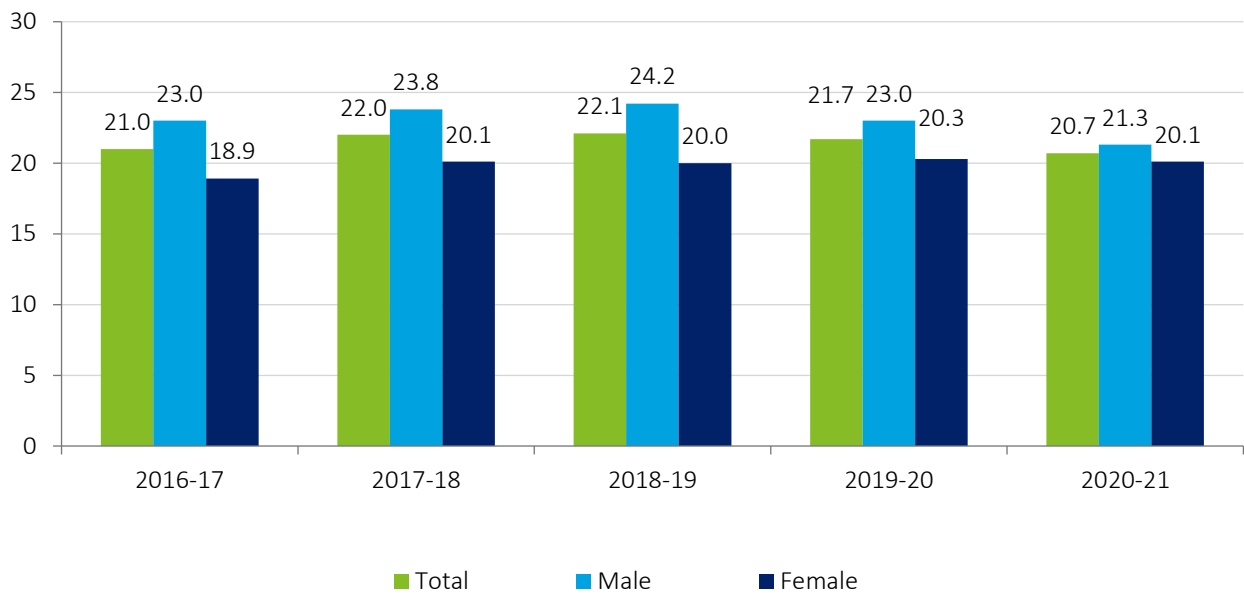
Source: Share of population - Census 2011 and India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Timeseries analysis of key/select parameters

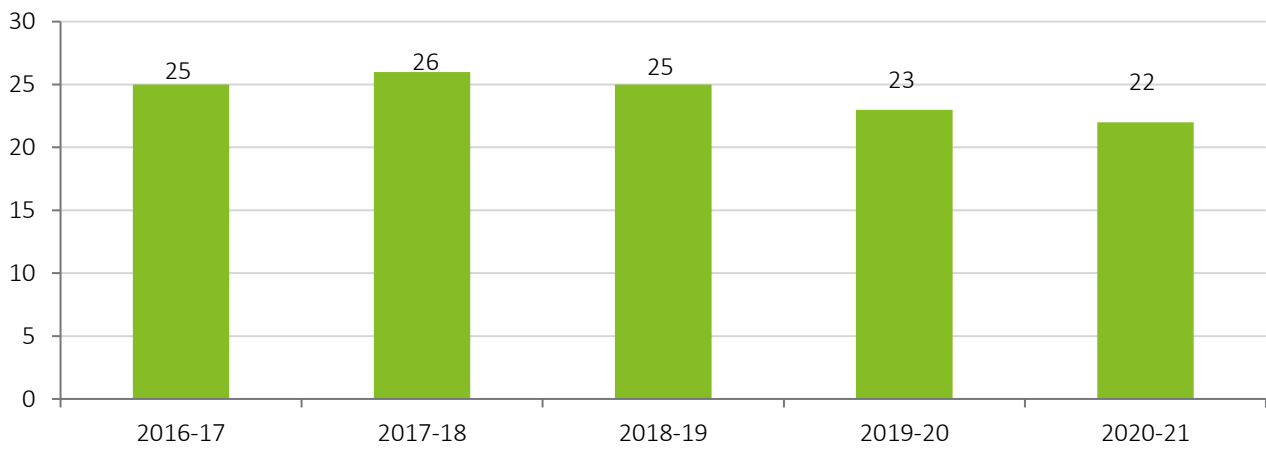
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode during the last five years



GER during the last five years



PTR during the last five years



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

26. Puducherry

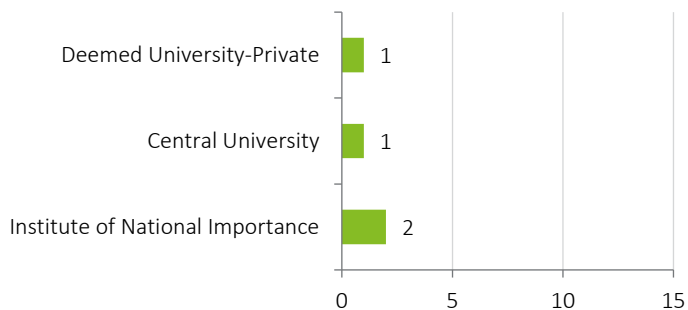
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total UT population (in lakh) ¹	12.5	6.1	6.4
Literacy rate ¹	85.9%	91.3%	79.9%
Population in the 18-23 age group (in lakh) ¹ Share in the total UT population (%)	1.5 (12.1%)	0.8 (12.6%)	0.7 (11.7%)
Share of UT in the 18-23 population to the all-India 18-23 population ¹	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Gross Enrolment Ratio ²	60.8	60.3	61.1

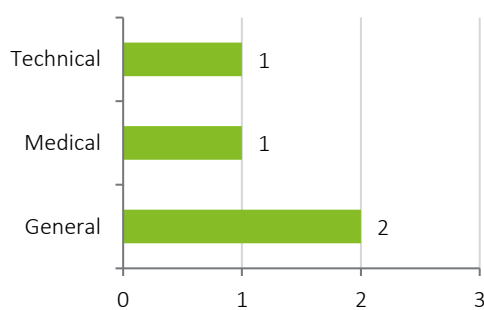
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Education infrastructure

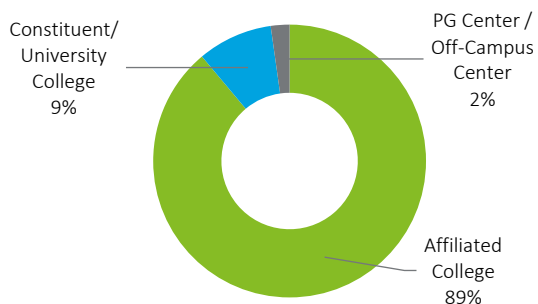
University by type



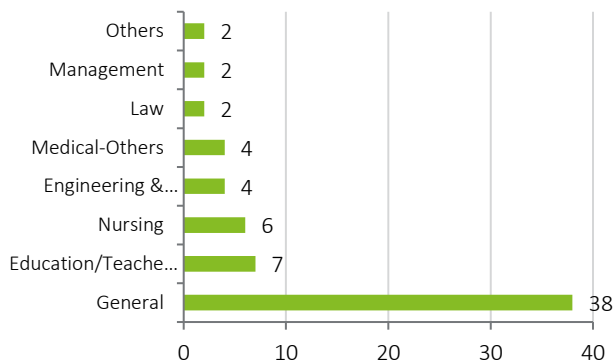
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



Institutions indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Standalone
Total number of institutions	4	81	12
Average enrolment per institution	7,914	611	312
Total estimated enrolment (in lakh)	0.32	0.49	0.04

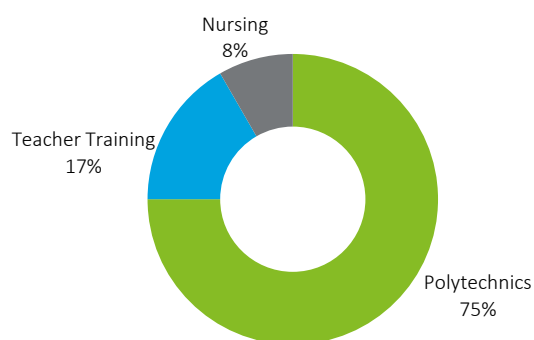
College indicators

College type	Odisha	Share in India
Affiliated College	80	0.2%
Constituent/ University College	8	0.4%
PG Center / Off-Campus Center	2	1.0%

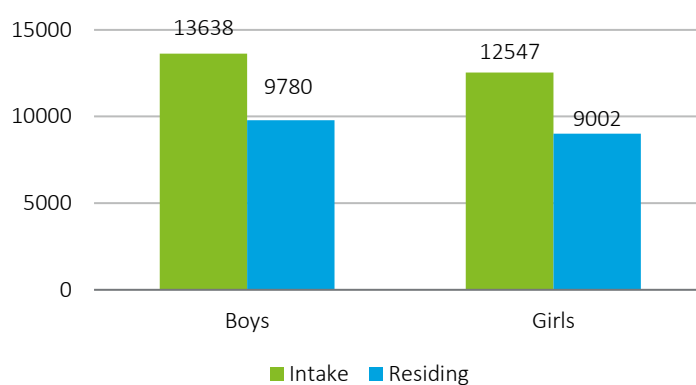
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment per college
Private unaided	62.9%	48.1%	541
Private aided	1.4%	0.2%	84
Government	35.7%	51.7%	1,023

Breakdown of standalone institutions



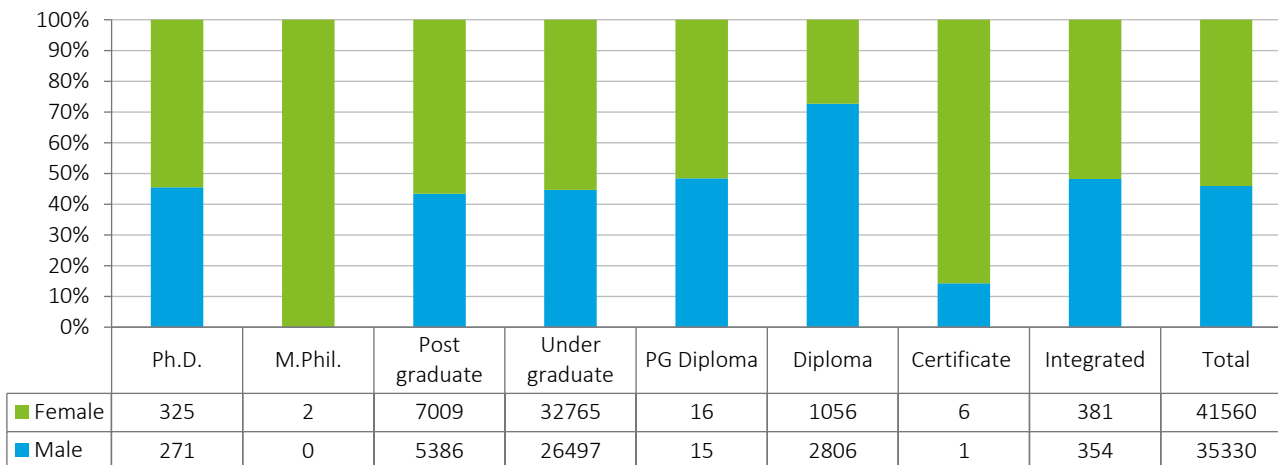
Hostel



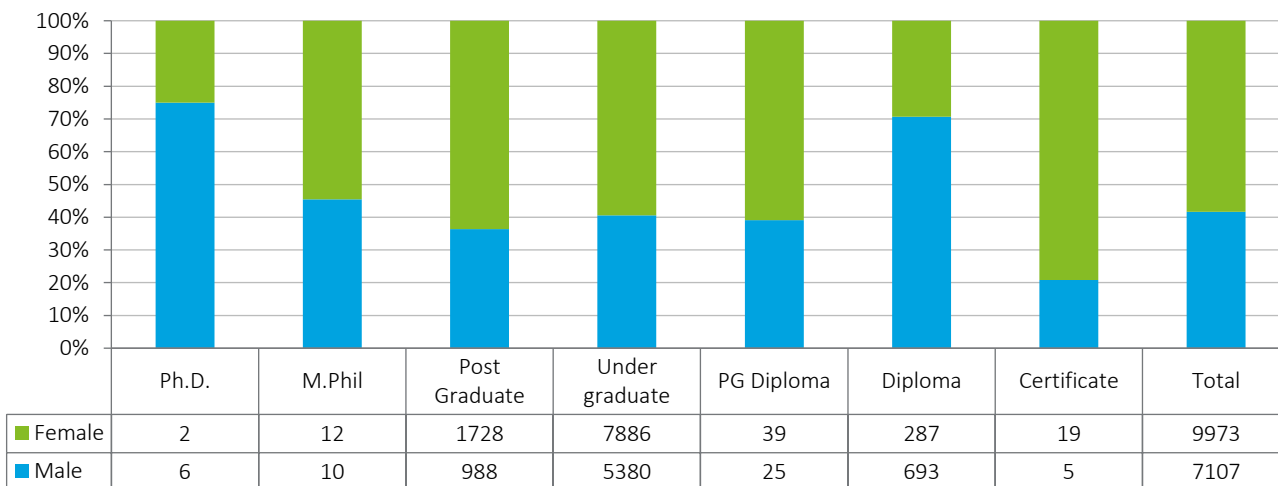
Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Student enrolment

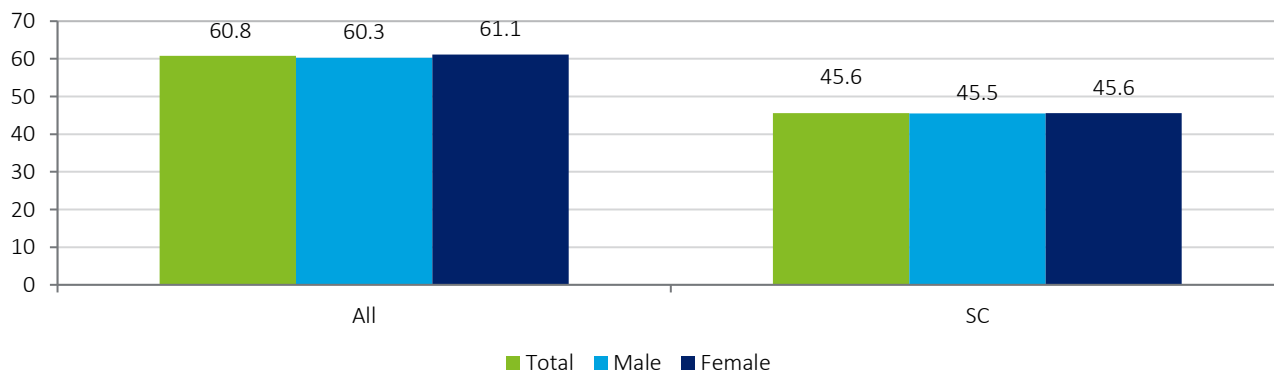
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



Out-turn at various levels



GER



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Puducherry	India
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	12	24
Teachers per college	77.4	29.3
Non-teaching staff per college	142.7	26.3

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2020-21 survey

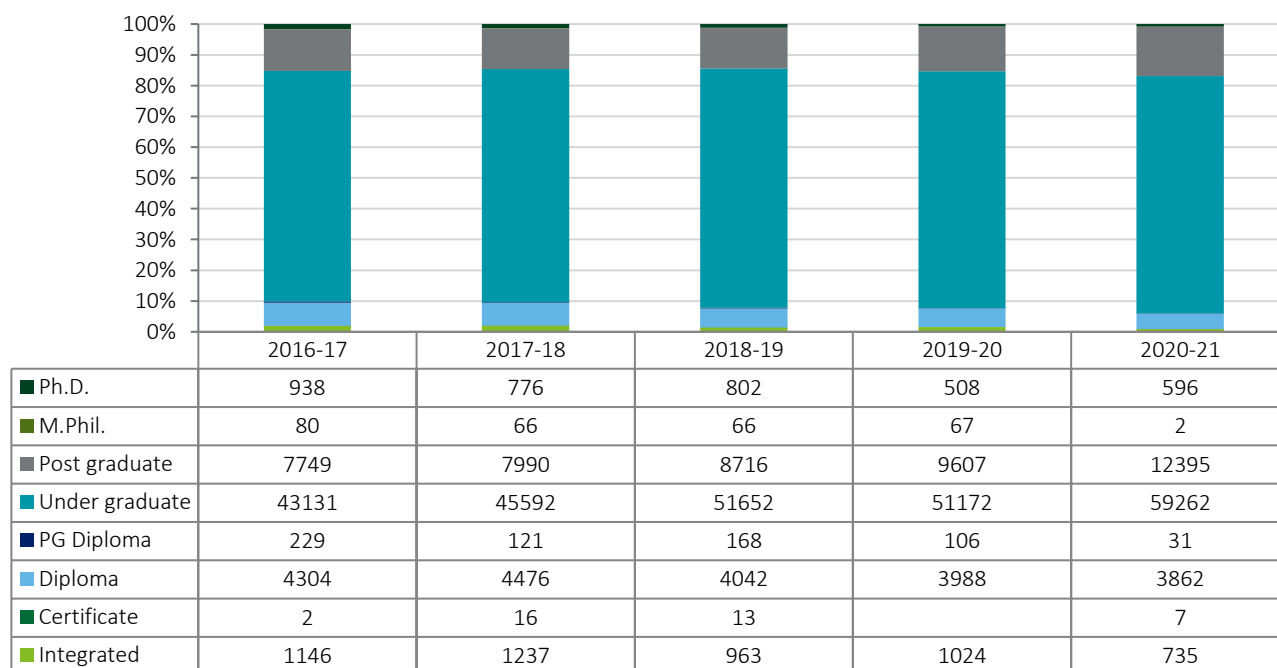
Student, faculty, and staff: Gender and social representation

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Minorities	EWS
Share of population	49.1%	50.9%	15.7%	0.0%	77.1%	2.4%	11.6%	-
Share of enrolment	47.3%	52.7%	13.2%	1.0%	64.1%	0.4%	5.5%	0.3%
Share of teaching staff	54.9%	45.1%	10.5%	0.7%	59.1%	0.6%	11.3%	-
Share of non-teaching staff	47.3%	52.7%	27.9%	1.3%	51.9%	0.6%	3.1%	0.0%

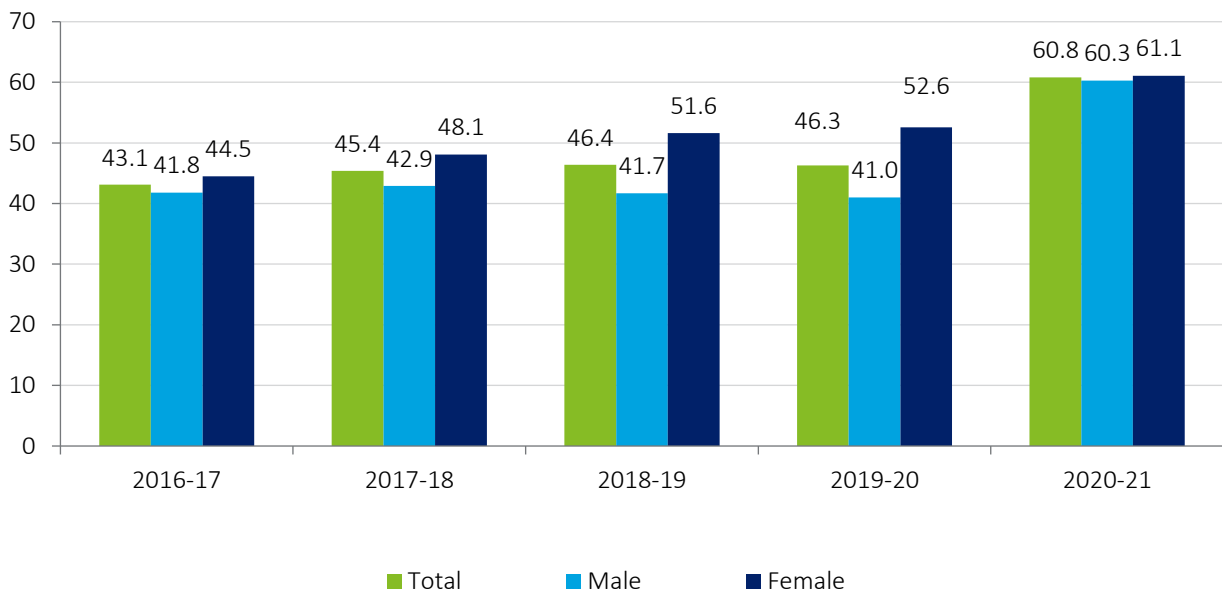
Source: Share of population - Census 2011 and India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Timeseries analysis of key/select parameters

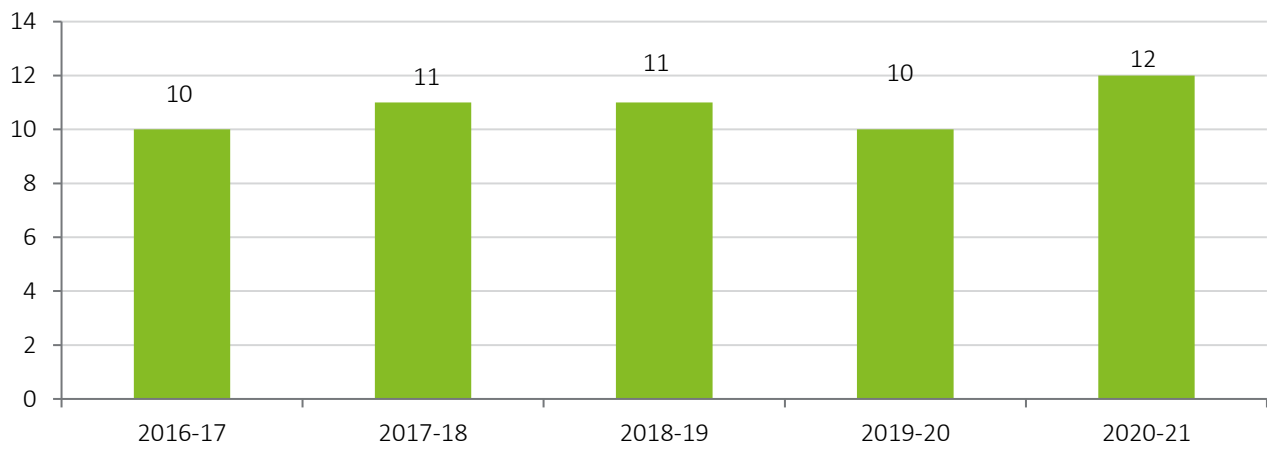
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode during the last five years



GER during the last five years



PTR during the last five years



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

27. Punjab

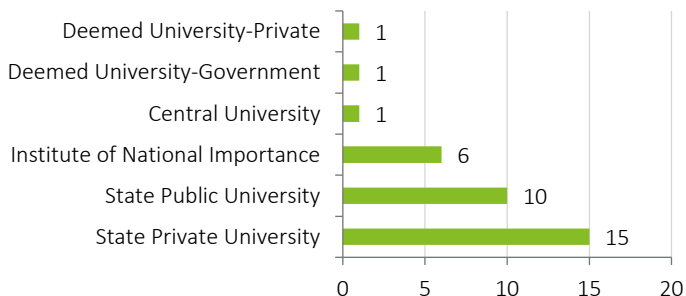
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (in lakh) ¹	277.4	146.4	131
Literacy rate ¹	75.8%	80.4%	70.7%
Population in the 18-23 age group (in lakh) ¹	32.5	17.7	14.8
Share in the total state population (%)	(11.7%)	(12.1%)	(11.3%)
Share of state in the 18-23 population to the all-India 18-23 population ¹	2.3%	2.4%	2.2%
Gross Enrolment Ratio ²	26.3	23.9	29.1

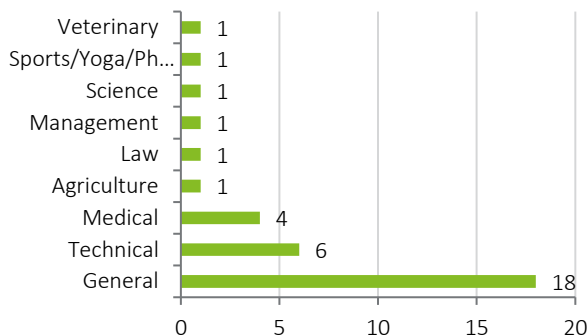
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Education infrastructure

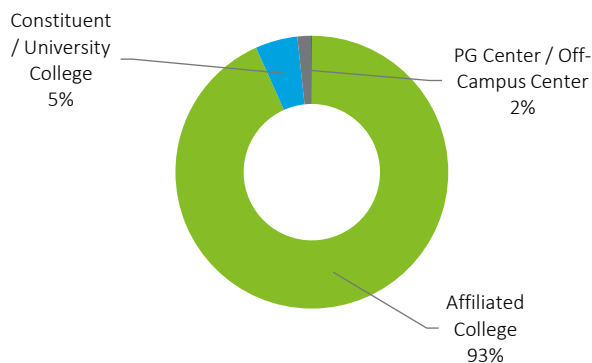
University by type



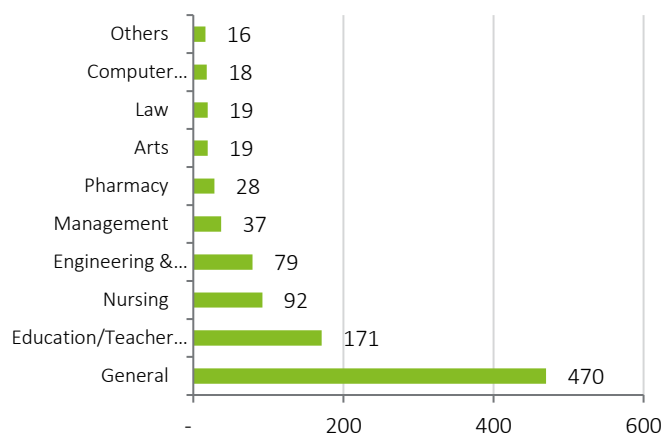
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



Institutions indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Standalone
Total number of institutions	34	1039	362
Average enrolment per institution	7771	484	162
Total estimated enrolment (in lakh)	2.64	5.03	0.58

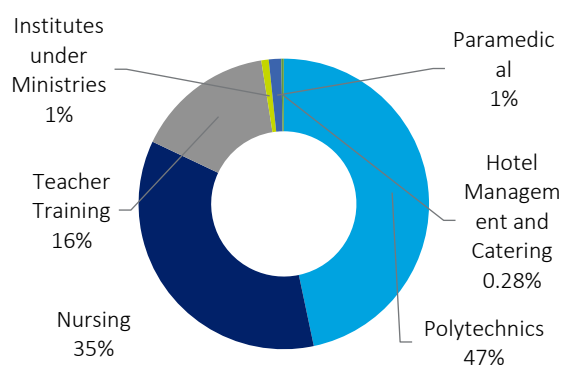
College indicators

College type	Punjab	Share in India
Affiliated College	987	2.3%
Constituent/ University College	53	2.7%
PG Center / Off-Campus Center	17	8.3%
Recognized Center	1	0.1%

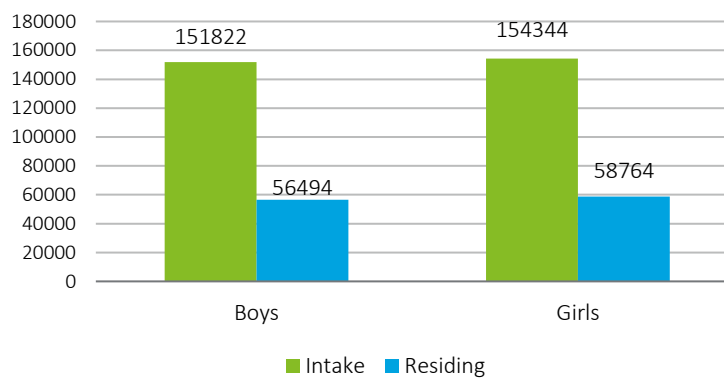
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment per college
Private unaided	63.1%	40.1%	311
Private aided	17.6%	31.3%	871
Government	19.3%	28.6%	723

Breakdown of standalone institutions



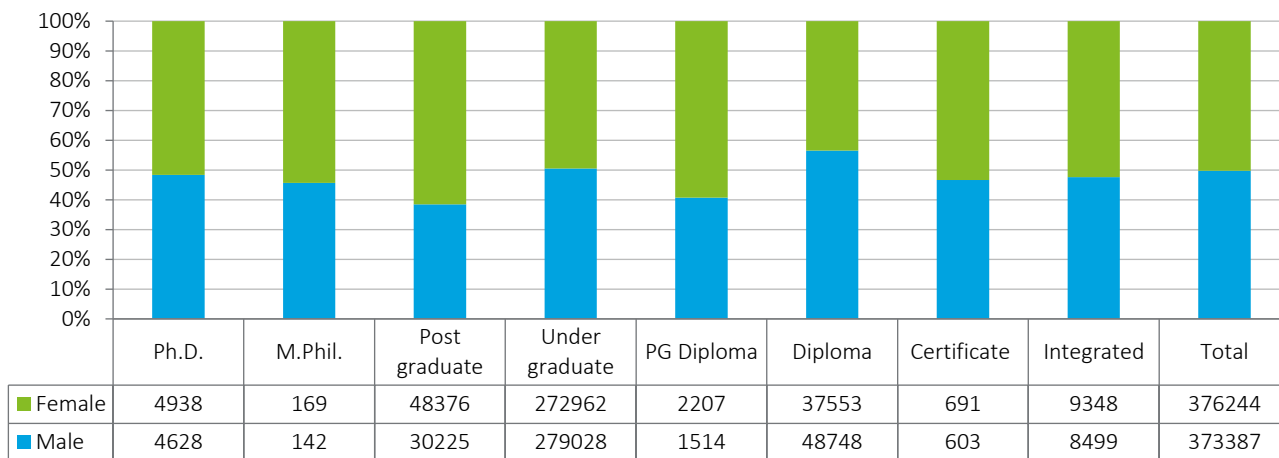
Hostel



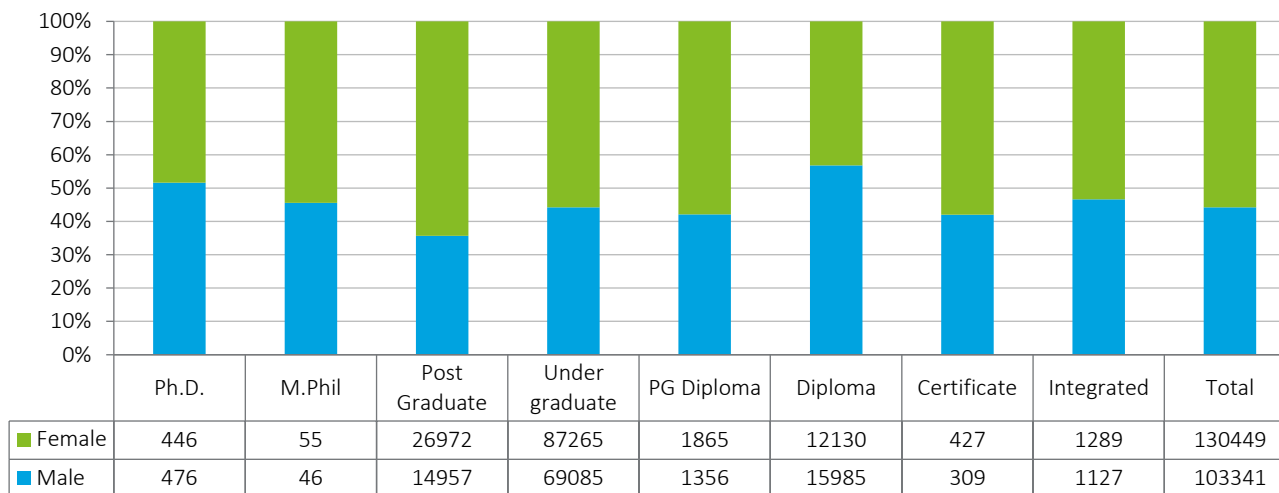
Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Student enrolment

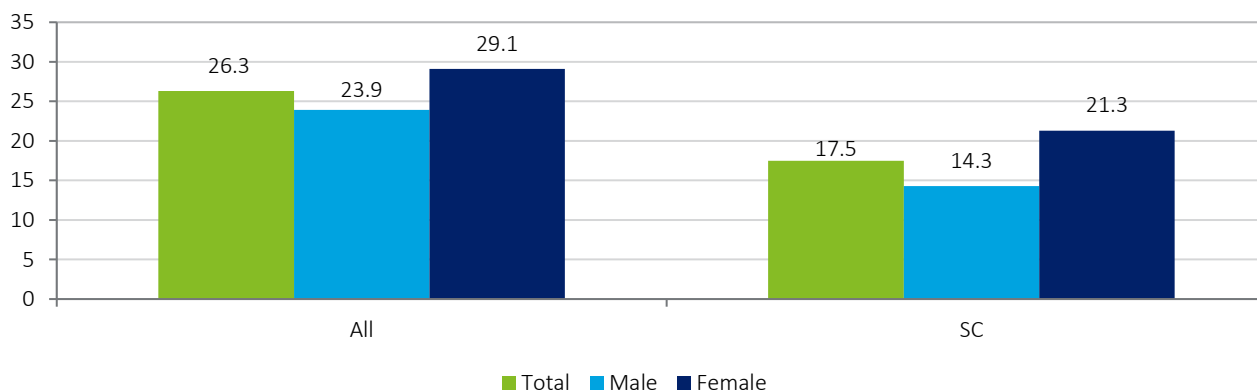
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



Out-turn at various levels



GER



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Punjab	India
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	15	24
Teachers per college	35.7	29.3
Non-teaching staff per college	35.7	26.3

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2020-21 survey

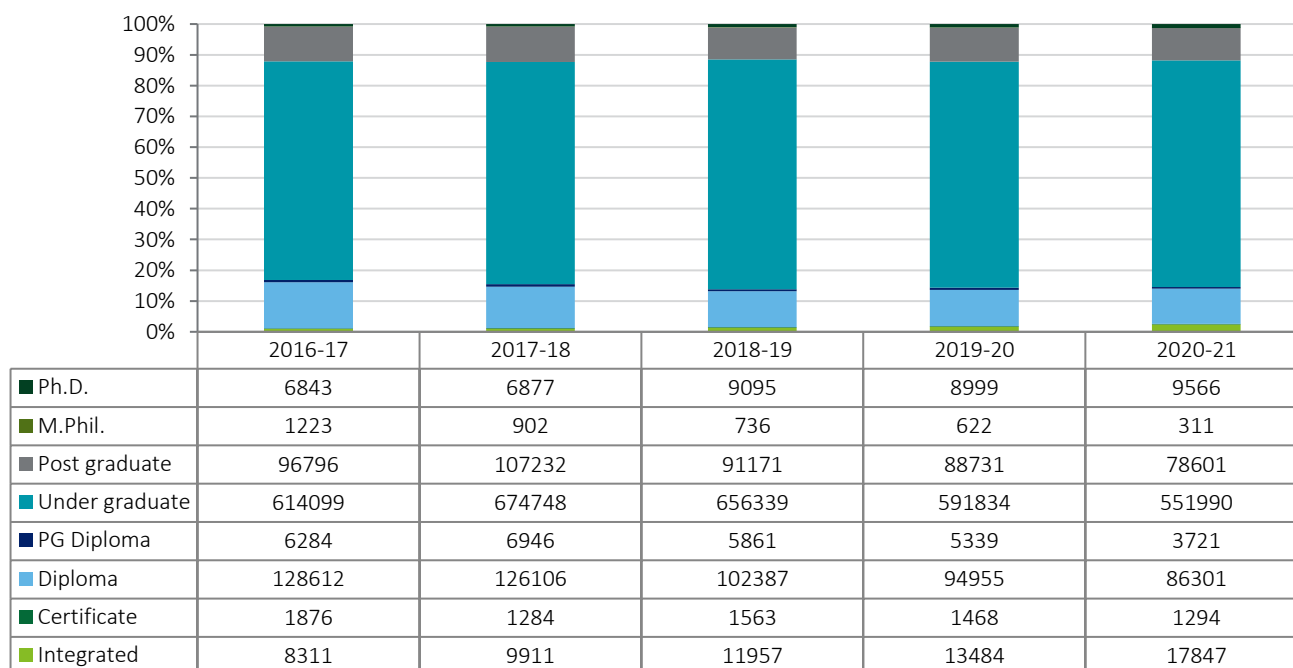
Student, faculty, and staff: Gender and social representation

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Minorities	EWS
Share of population	52.8%	47.2%	31.9%	0.1%	16.1%	2.4%	63.2%	-
Share of enrolment	50.2%	49.8%	22.3%	0.6%	12.9%	0.1%	16.3%	1.1%
Share of teaching staff	40.1%	59.9%	7.4%	0.1%	5.2%	0.5%	50.2%	-
Share of non-teaching staff	63.3%	36.7%	22.7%	0.3%	6.8%	0.5%	12.6%	1.3%

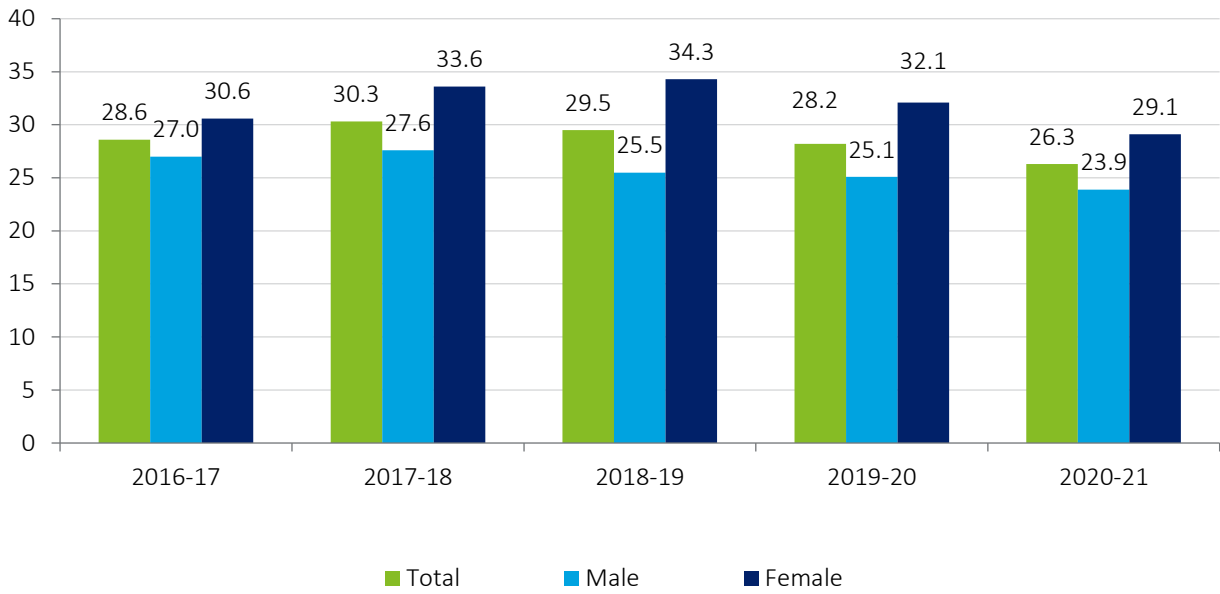
Source: Share of population - Census 2011 and India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Timeseries analysis of key/select parameters

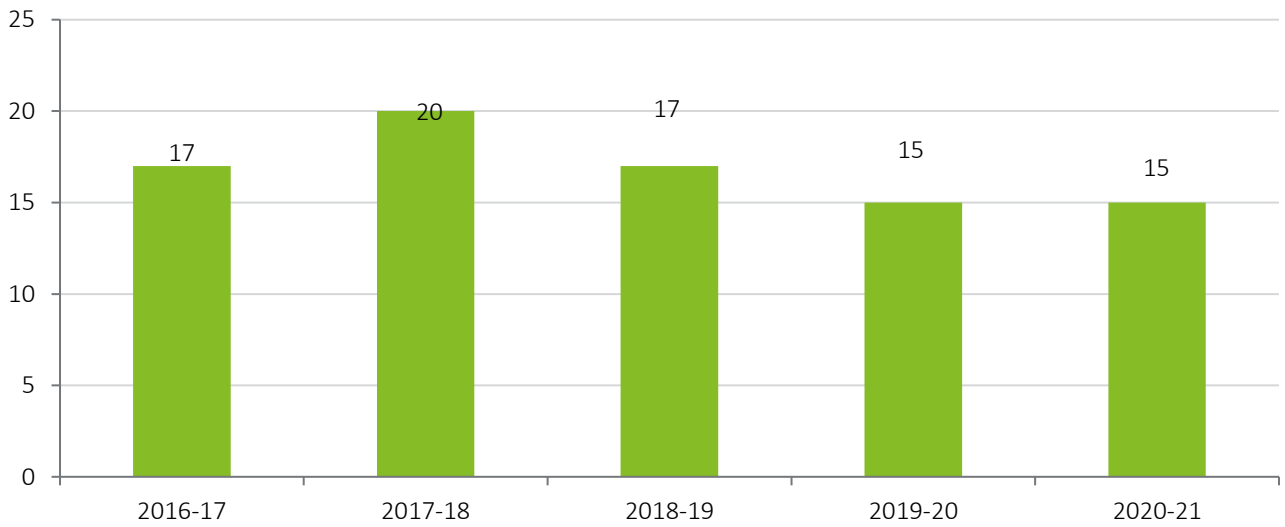
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode during the last five years



GER during the last five years



PTR during the last five years



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

28. Rajasthan

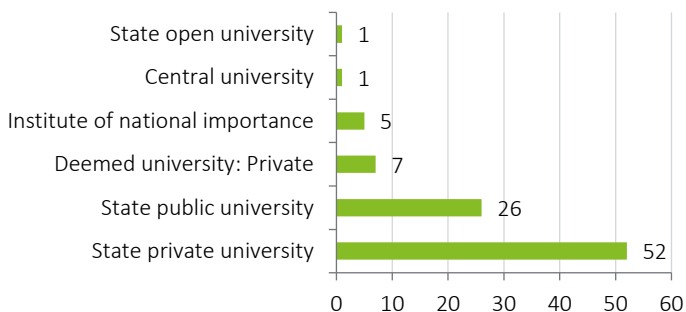
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (in lakh) ¹	685.5	355.5	330.0
Literacy rate ¹	66.1%	79.2%	52.1%
Population in the 18-23 age group (in lakh) ¹	87.1	45.5	41.6
Share in the total state population (%)	(12.7%)	(12.8%)	(12.6%)
Share of state in the 18-23 population to the all-India 18-23 population ¹	6.2%	6.2%	6.1%
Gross Enrolment Ratio ²	26.1	26.1	26.0

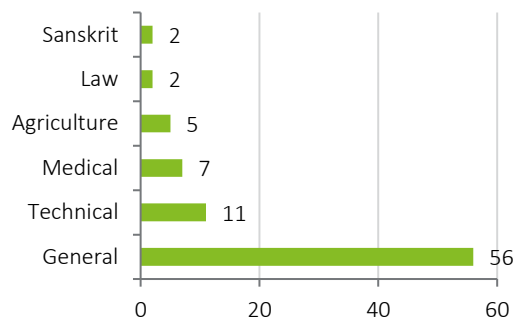
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Education infrastructure

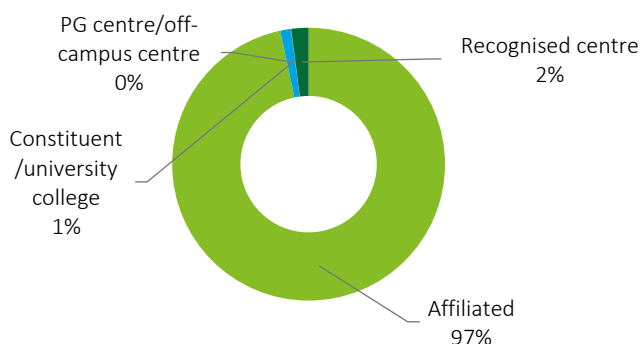
University by type



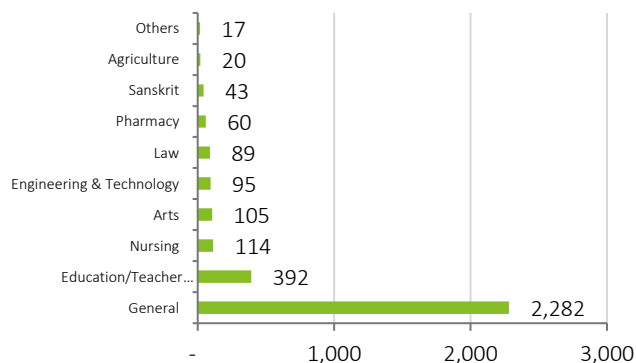
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



Institutions indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Standalone
Total number of institutions	92	3694	514
Average enrolment per institution	5557	467	127
Total estimated enrolment (in lakh)	5.11	17.24	0.65

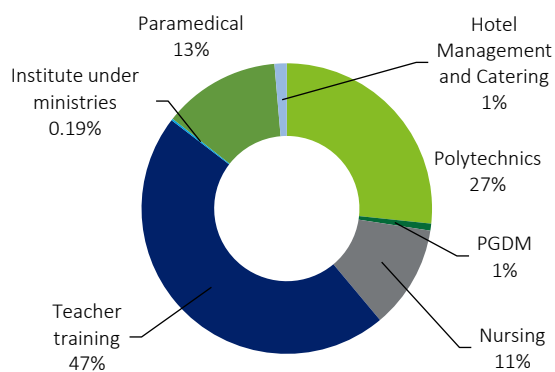
College indicators

College type	Rajasthan	Share in India
Affiliated College	3,658	8.6%
Constituent/ University College	47	2.4%
PG Center / Off-Campus Center	2	1.0%
Recognized Center	78	5.8%

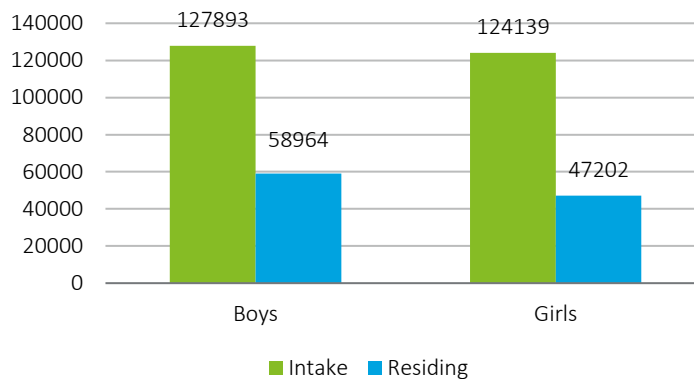
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment per college
Private unaided	70.47%	52.87%	387
Private aided	7.91%	5.81%	379
Government	21.62%	41.32%	987

Breakdown of standalone institutions



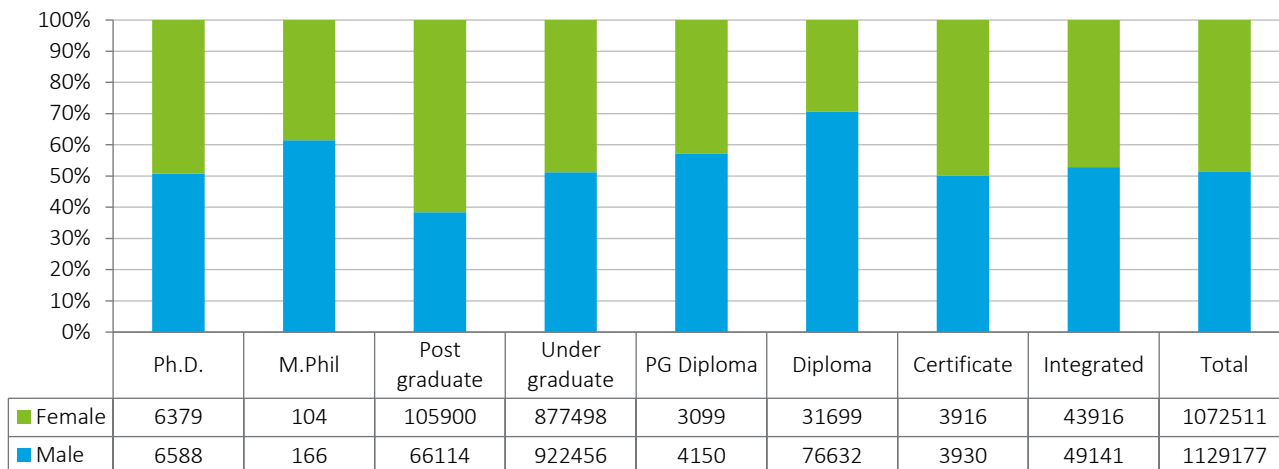
Hostel



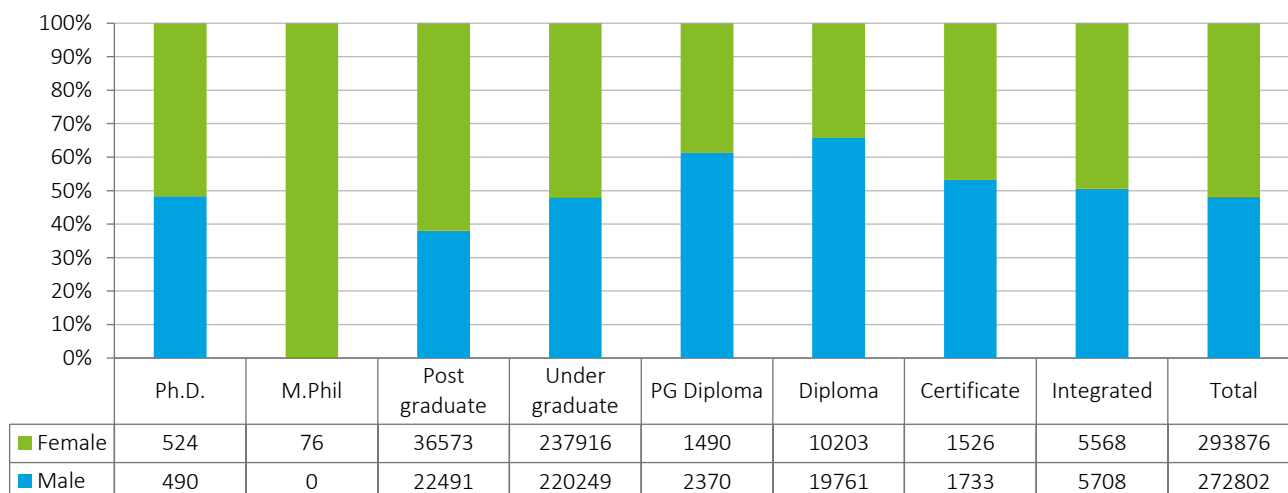
Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Student enrolment

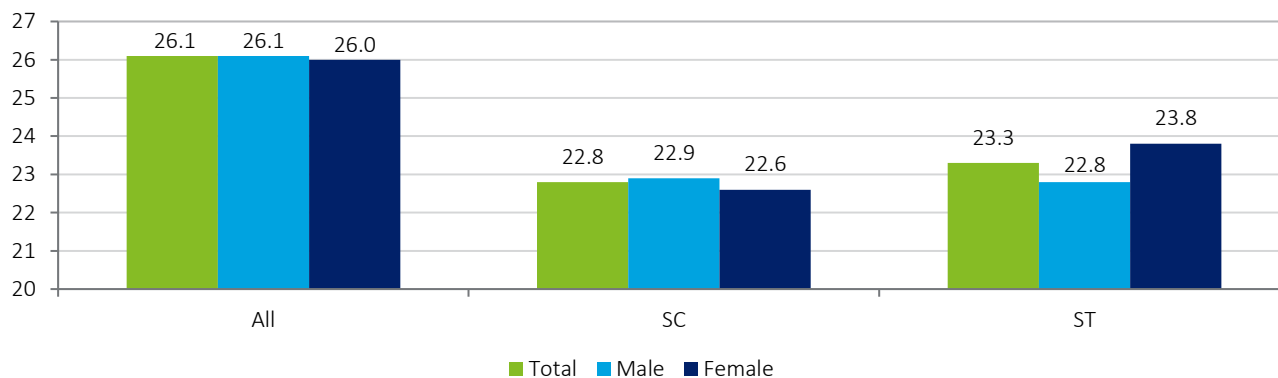
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



Out-turn at various levels



GER



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Rajasthan	India
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	27	24
Teachers per college	20.9	29.3
Non-teaching staff per college	17.4	26.3

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2019-20 survey

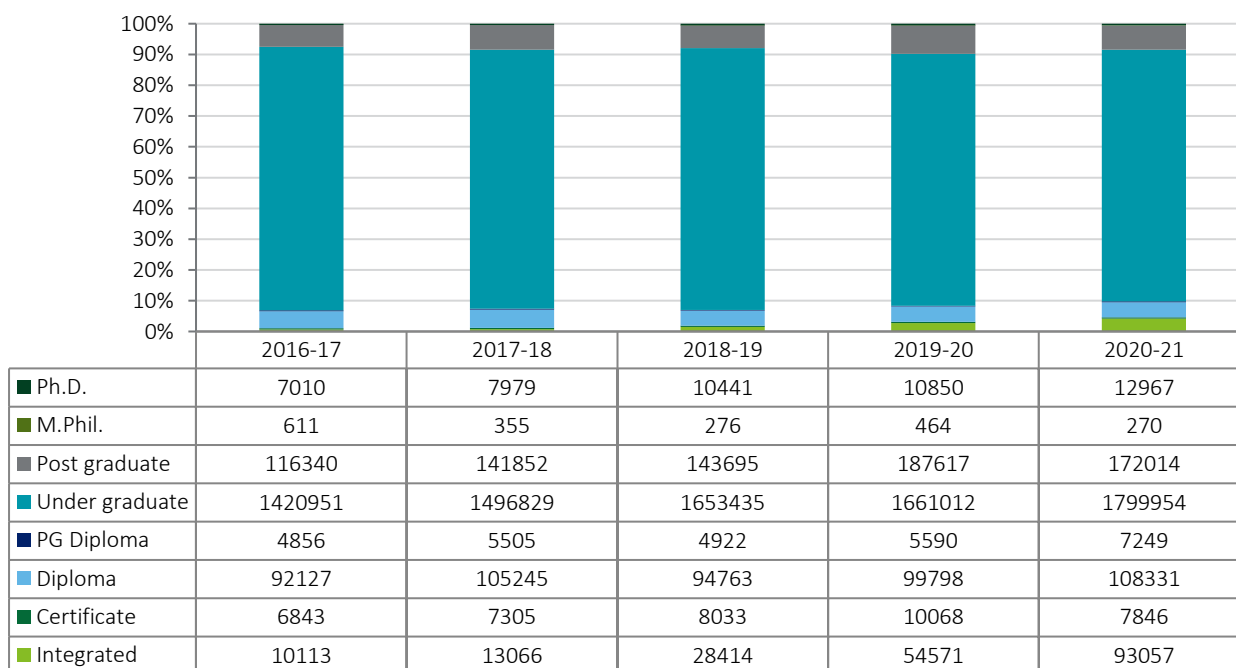
Student, faculty, and staff: Gender and social representation

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Minorities	EWS
Share of population	51.9%	48.1%	17.8%	13.5%	47.3%	2.3%	10.2%	-
Share of enrolment	52.5%	47.5%	16.0%	11.4%	39.5%	0.3%	2.6%	1.2%
Share of teaching staff	63.9%	36.1%	7.9%	3.2%	31.1%	0.5%	6.1%	-
Share of non-teaching staff	75.2%	24.8%	14.1%	6.7%	24.2%	0.4%	3.0%	0.5%

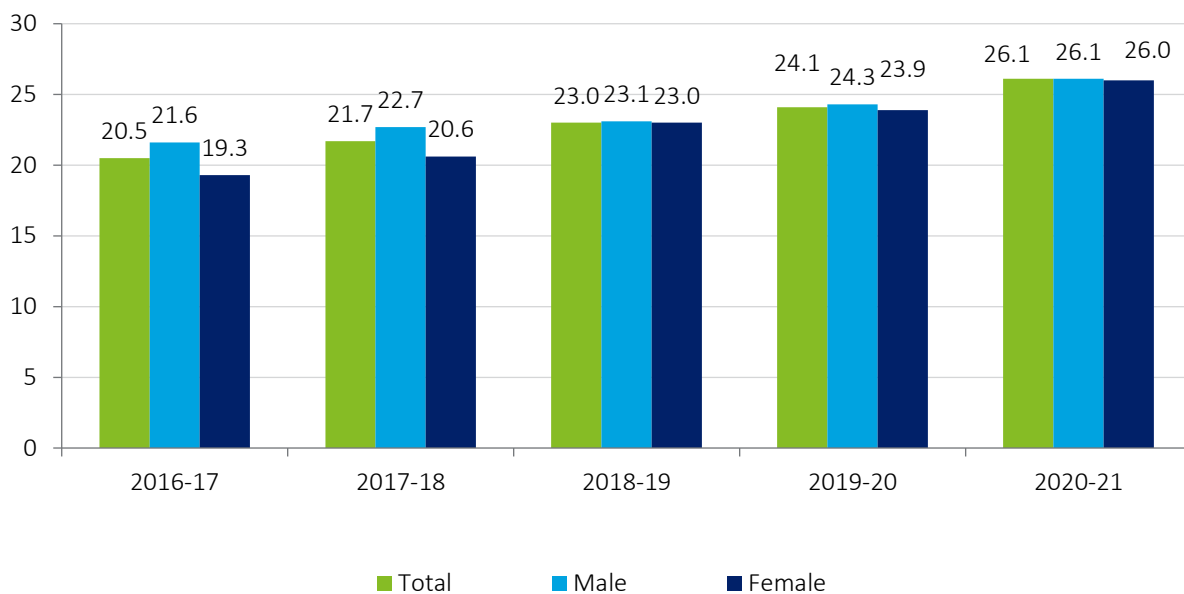
Source: Share of population - Census 2011 and India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Timeseries analysis of key/select parameters

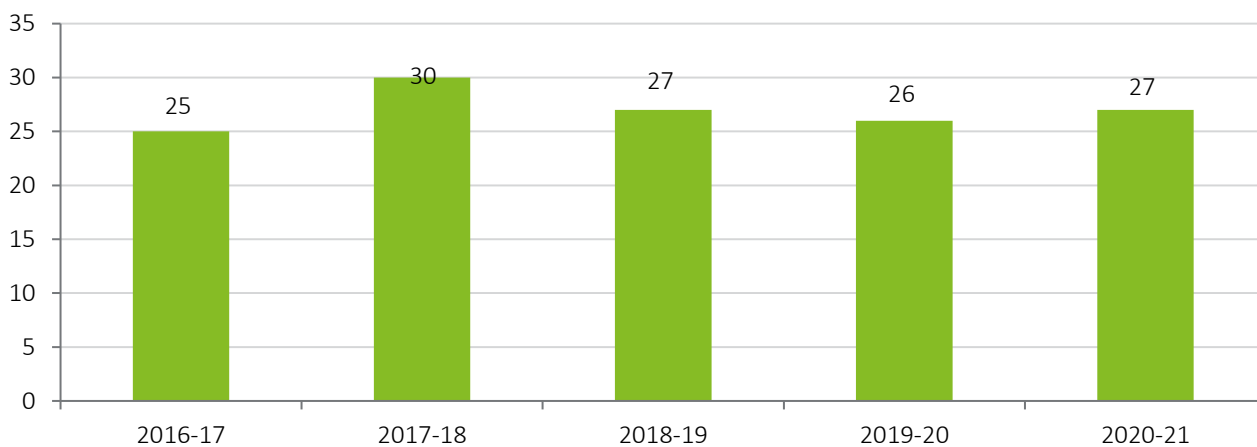
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode during the last five years



GER during the last five years



PTR during the last five years



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

29. Sikkim

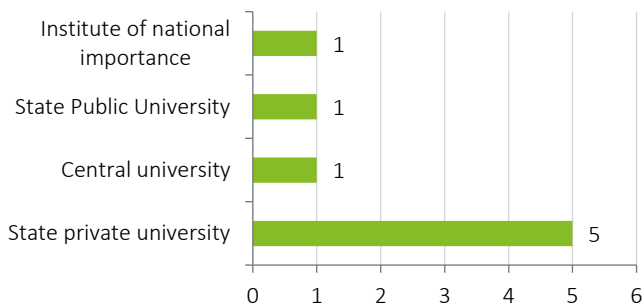
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (in lakh) ¹	6.1%	3.2%	2.9%
Literacy rate ¹	81.4%	86.6%	75.6%
Population in the 18-23 age group (in lakh) ¹	0.8	0.4	0.4
Share in the total state population (%)	(12.9%)	(12.6%)	(13.2%)
Share of state in the 18-23 population to the all-India 18-23 population ¹	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Gross Enrolment Ratio ²	39.9	36.3	44.0

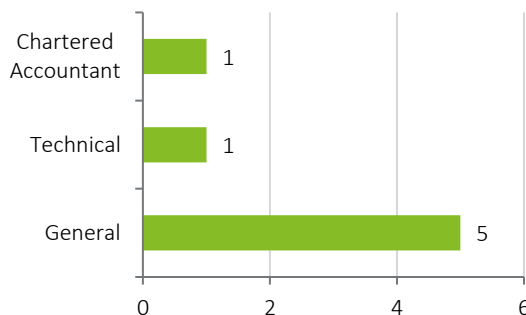
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Education infrastructure

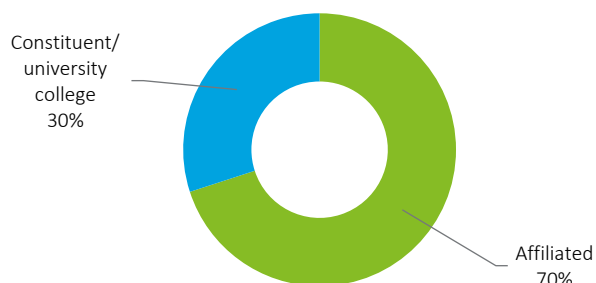
University by type



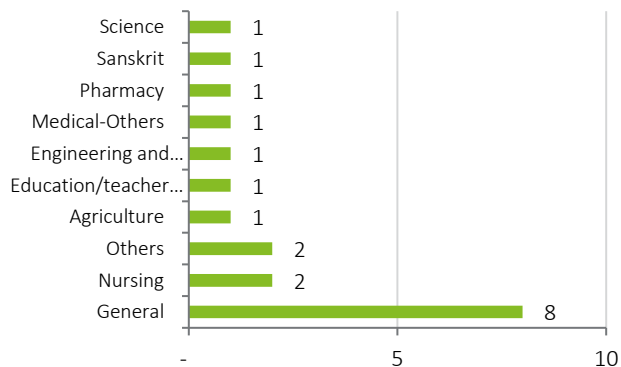
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



Institutions indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Standalone
Total number of institutions	8	23	8
Average enrolment per institution	2420	578	201
Total estimated enrolment (in lakh)	0.19	0.13	0.02

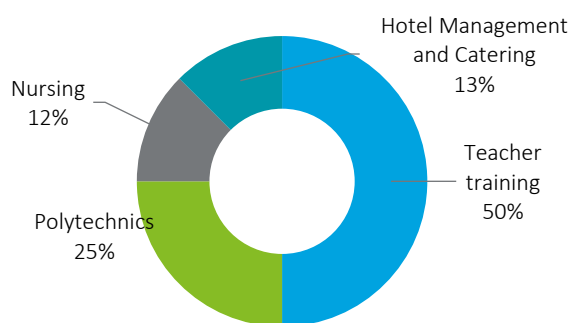
College indicators

College type	Sikkim	Share in India
Affiliated College	21	-
Constituent/ University College	9	0.5%

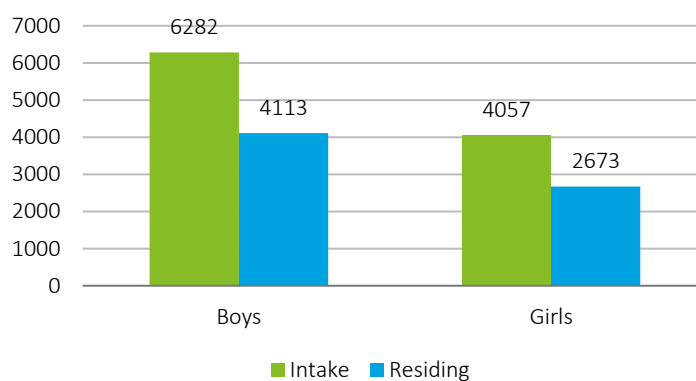
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment per college
Private unaided	21.05%	8.46%	281
Government	78.95%	91.54%	811

Breakdown of standalone institutions



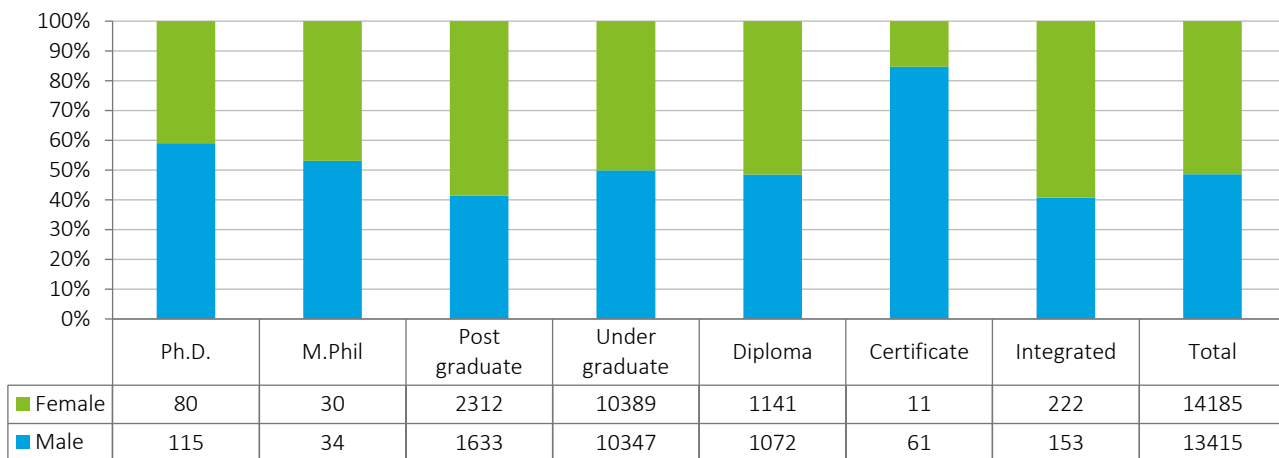
Hostel



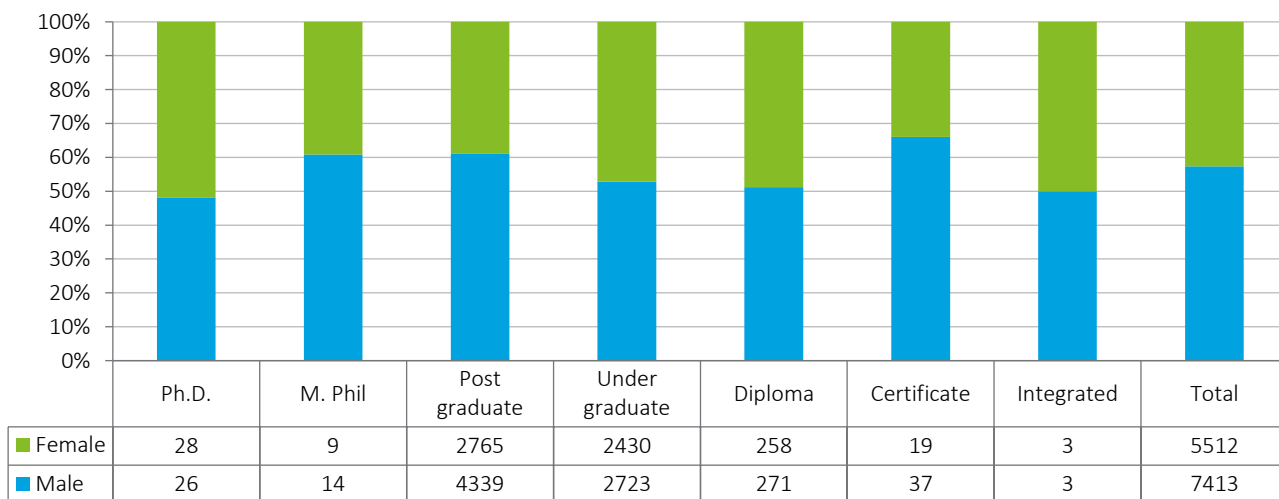
Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Student enrolment

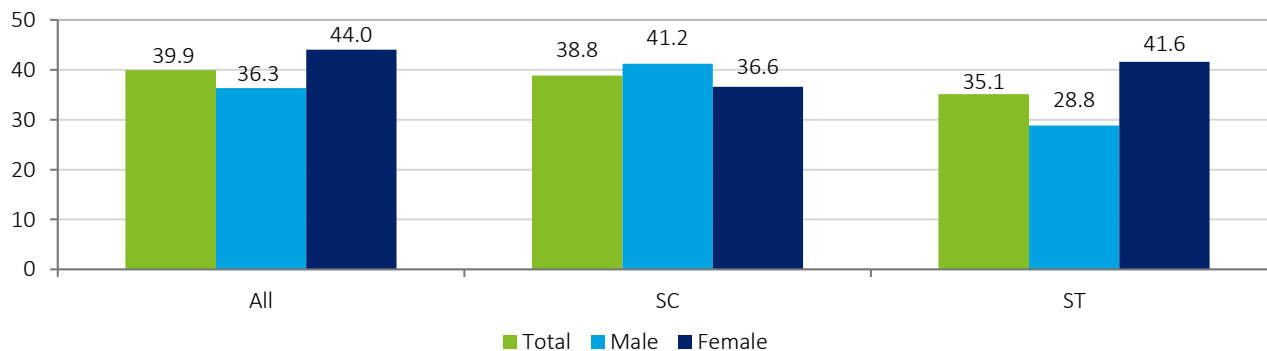
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



Out-turn at various levels



GER



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Sikkim	India
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	16	24
Teachers per college	50.7	29.3
Non-teaching staff per college	44.9	26.3

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2020-21 survey

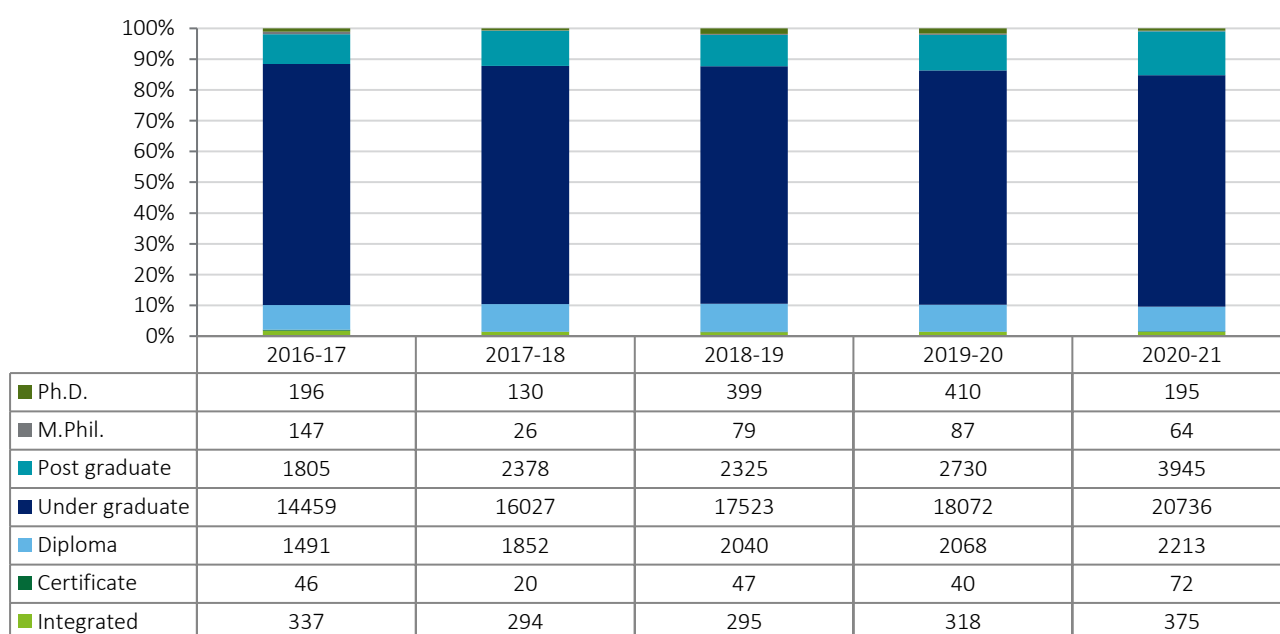
Student, faculty, and staff: Gender and social representation

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Minorities	EWS
Share of population	52.9%	47.1%	4.6%	33.8%	50.6%	3.0%	33.2%	-
Share of enrolment	48.0%	52.0%	4.7%	29.1%	25.4%	0.0%	4.3%	0.3%
Share of teaching staff	57.8%	42.2%	4.0%	25.7%	24.5%	0.3%	28.8%	-
Share of non-teaching staff	62.8%	37.2%	8.9%	29.5%	23.2%	0.6%	3.9%	0.0%

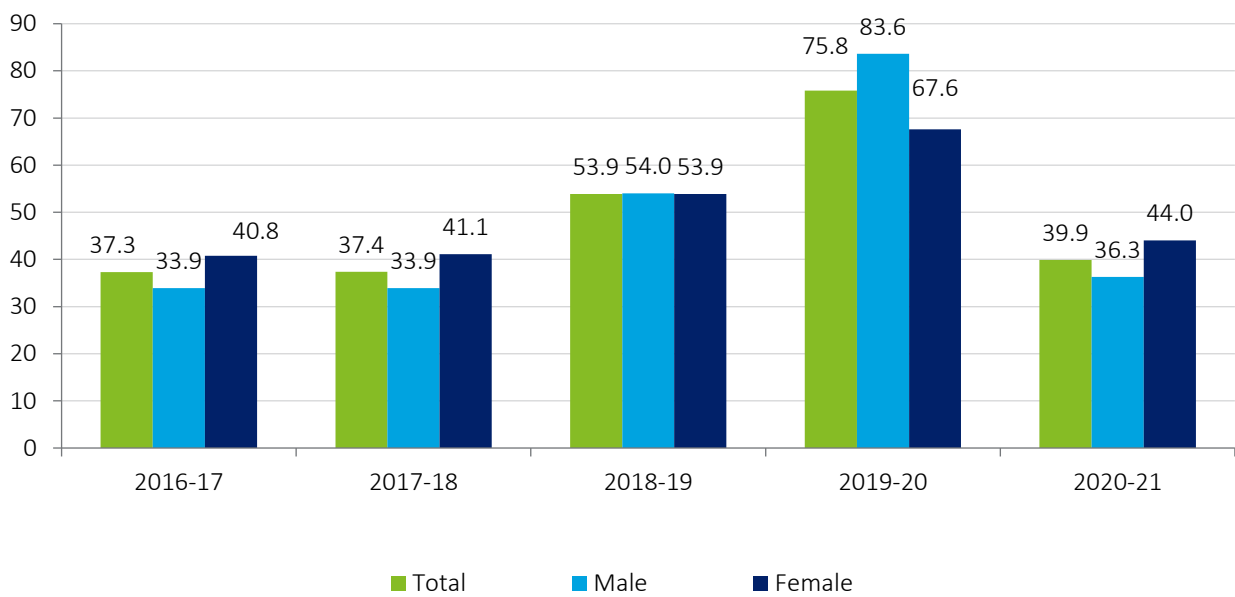
Source: Share of population - Census 2011 and India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Timeseries analysis of key/select parameters

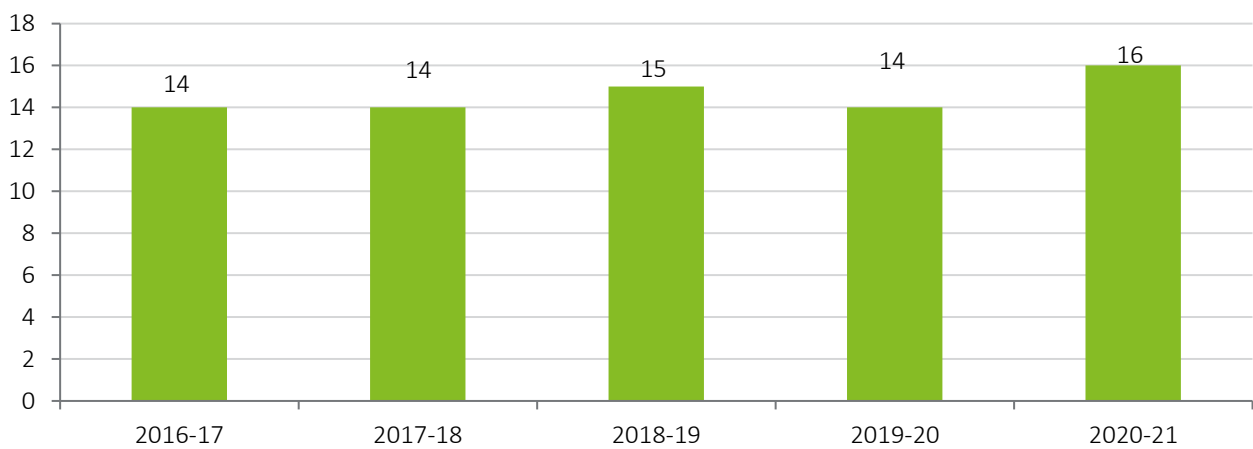
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode during the last five years



GER during the last five years



PTR during the last five years



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

30. Tamil Nadu

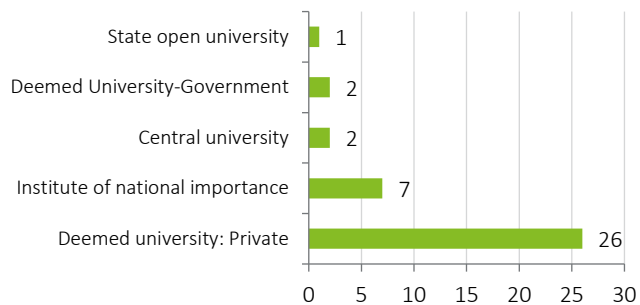
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (in lakh) ¹	721.5	361.4	360.1
Literacy rate ¹	80.1 %	86.8 %	73.4 %
Population in the 18-23 age group (in lakh) ¹	73	36.5	36.5
Share in the total state population (%)	(10.1%)	(10.1%)	(10.1%)
Share of state in the 18-23 population to the all-India 18-23 population ¹	5.2%	5%	5.4%
Gross Enrolment Ratio ²	46.9	45.4	48.6

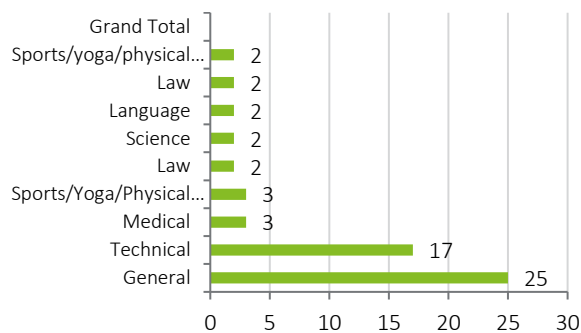
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Education infrastructure

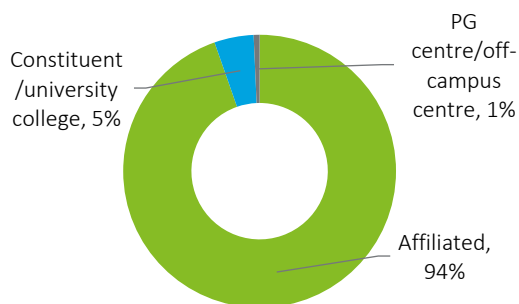
University by type



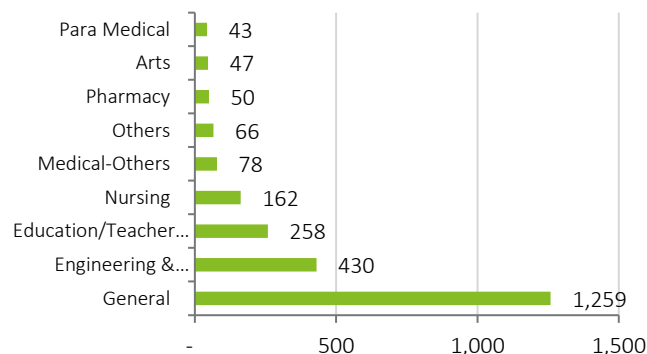
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



Institutions indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Standalone
Total number of institutions	59	2667	895
Average enrolment per institution	13634	838	297
Total estimated enrolment (in lakh)	8.04	22.35	2.66

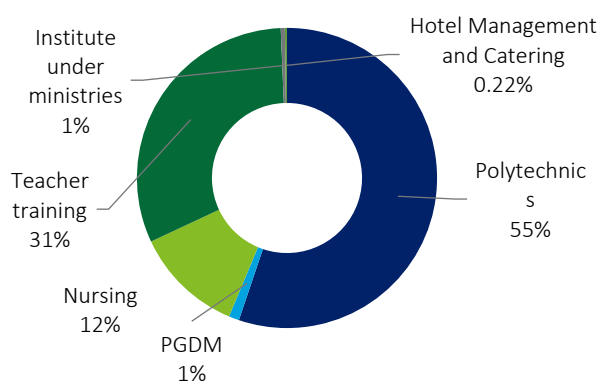
College indicators

College type	Tamil Nadu	Share in India
Affiliated College	2,576	6.1%
Constituent/ University College	127	6.5%
PG Center / Off-Campus Center	10	4.9%

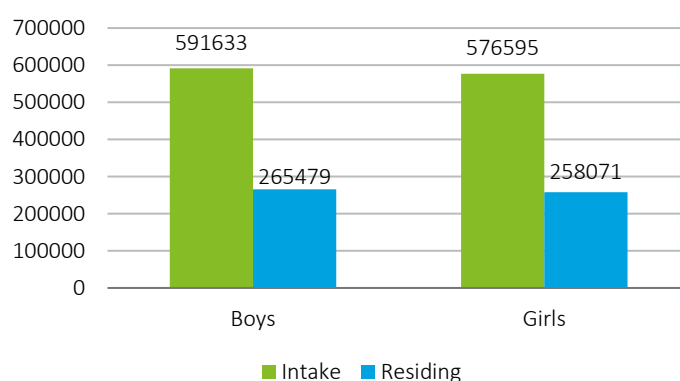
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment per college
Private unaided	76.0%	57.3%	634
Private aided	10.0%	21.9%	1851
Government	14.0%	20.8%	1250

Breakdown of standalone institutions



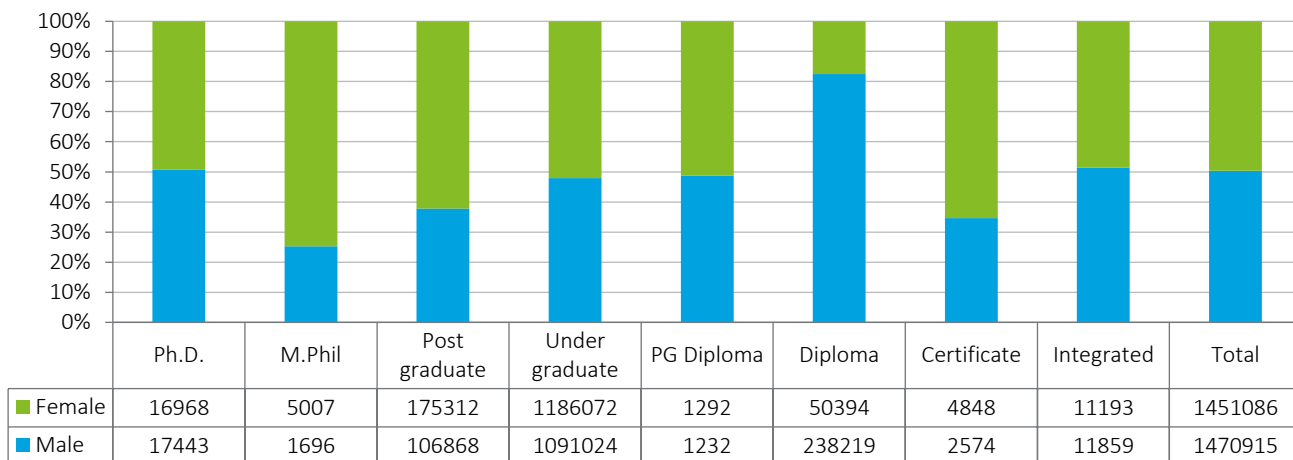
Hostel



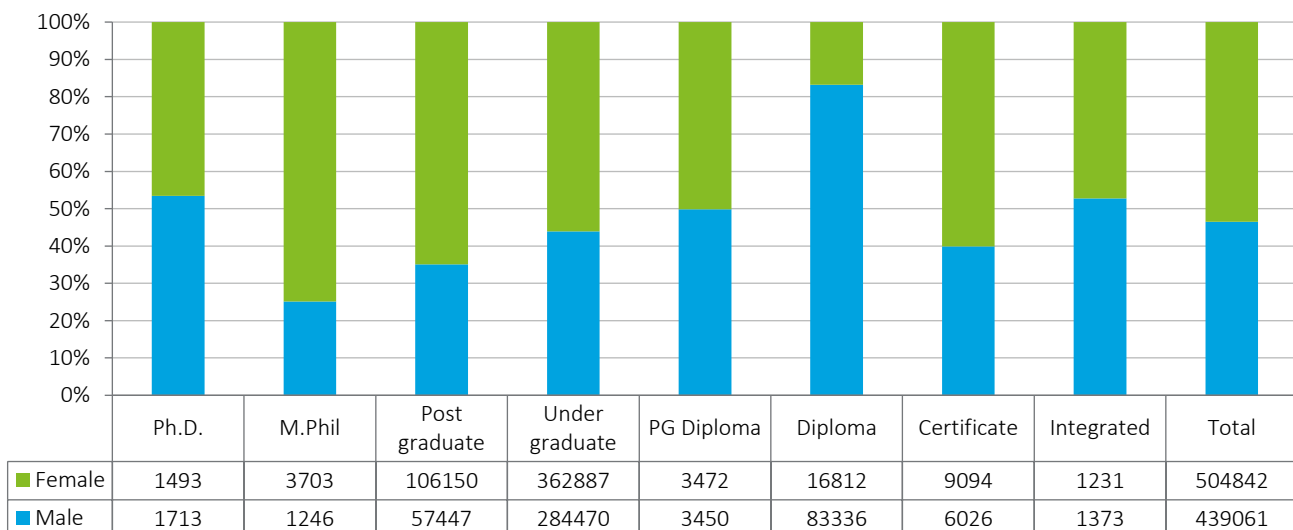
Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Student enrolment

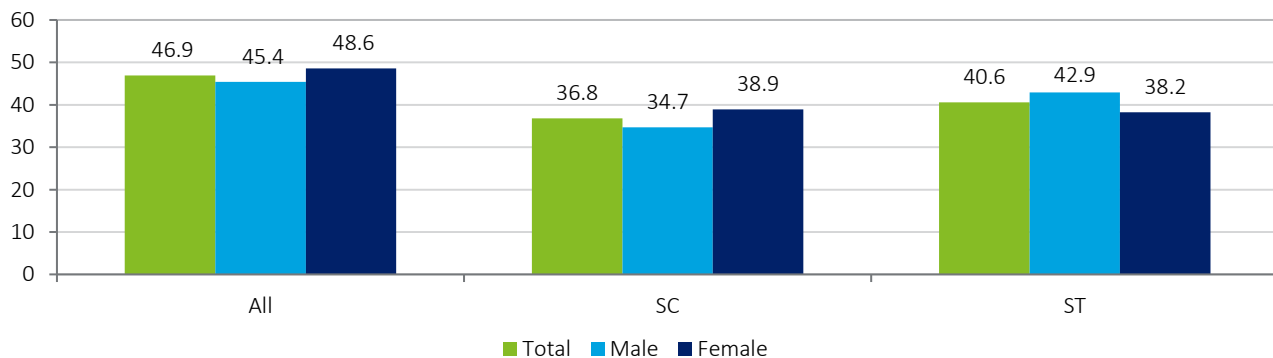
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



Out-turn at various levels



GER



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Tamil Nadu	India
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	14	24
Teachers per college	56.4	29.3
Non-teaching staff per college	46.7	26.3

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2019-20 survey

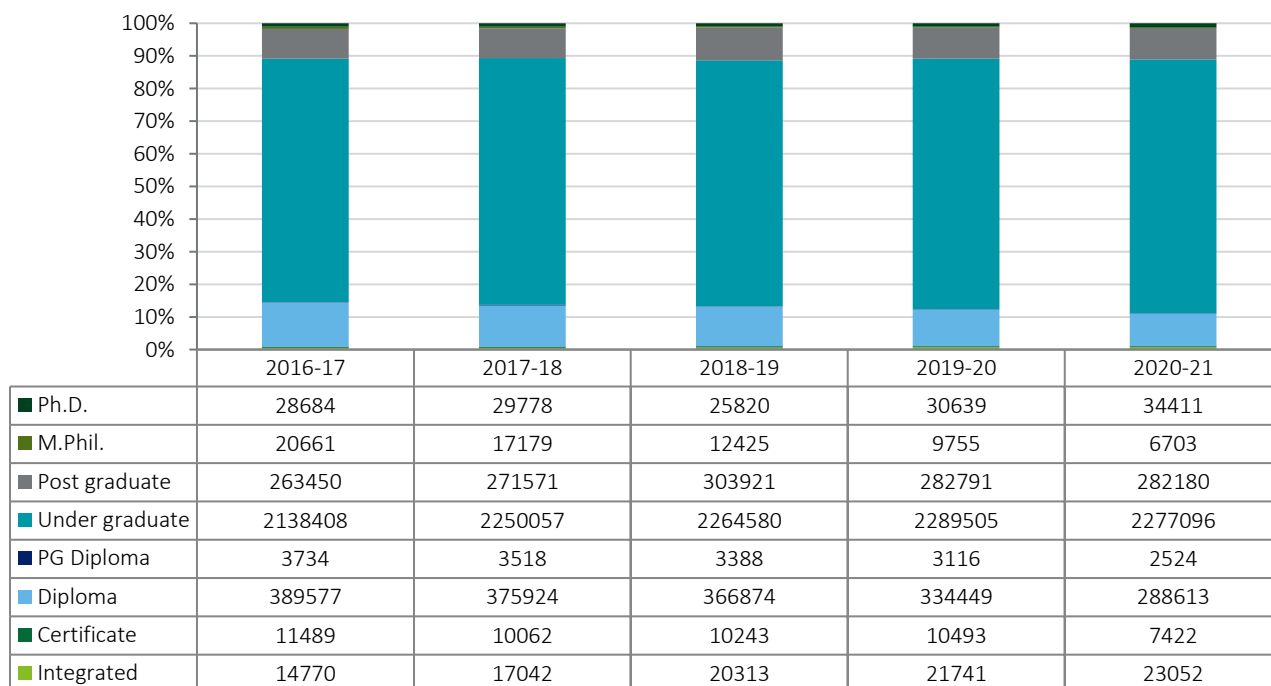
Student, faculty, and staff: Gender and social representation

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Minorities	EWS
Share of population	50.1%	49.9%	20%	1.1%	76.1%	1.6%	11.3%	-
Share of enrolment	49.8%	50.2%	17.2%	1.0%	58.0%	0.1%	8.3%	1.2%
Share of teaching staff	50.1%	49.9%	11.3%	0.3%	71.0%	0.5%	15.9%	-
Share of non-teaching staff	51.7%	48.3%	15.2%	0.9%	45.2%	0.5%	6.2%	0.3%

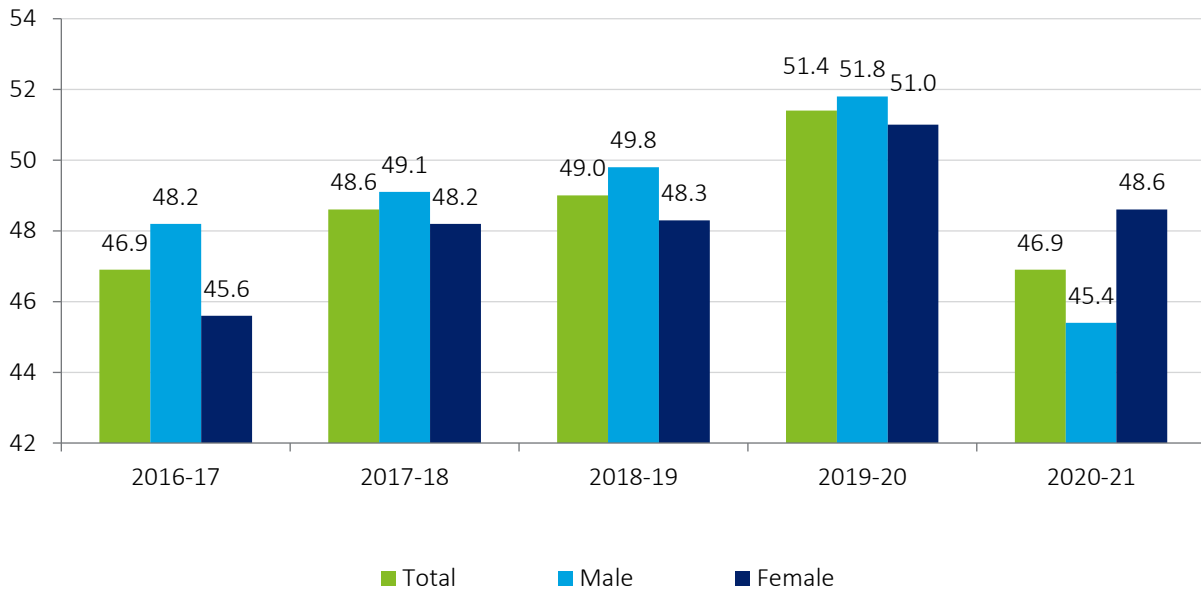
Source: Share of population - Census 2011 and India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Timeseries analysis of key/select parameters

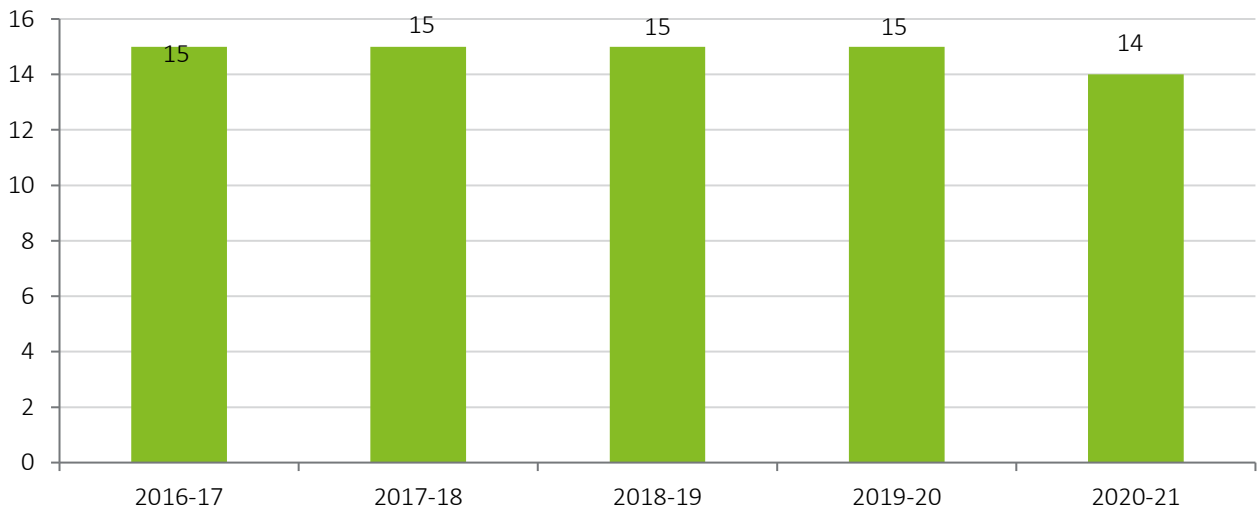
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode during the last five years



GER during the last five years



PTR during the last five years



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

31. Telangana

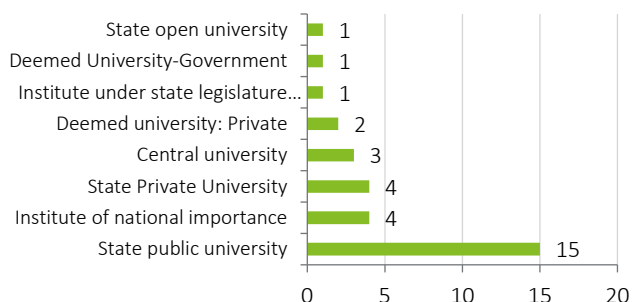
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (in lakh) ¹	350	176.1	173.9
Literacy rate ¹	66.46%	74.95%	57.92%
Population in the 18-23 age group (in lakh) ¹	40.6	20.3	20.3
Share in the total state population (%)	(11.6%)	(11.5%)	(11.7%)
Share of state in the 18-23 population to the all-India 18-23 population ¹	2.9%	2.8%	3%
Gross Enrolment Ratio ²	39.1	37.4	40.9

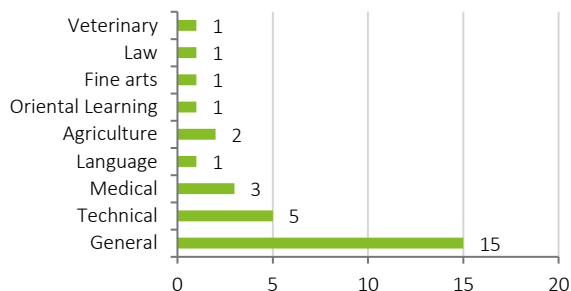
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Education infrastructure

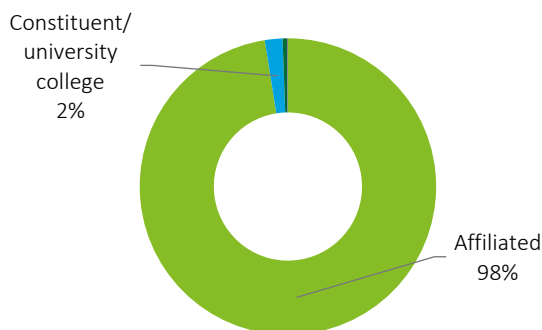
University by type



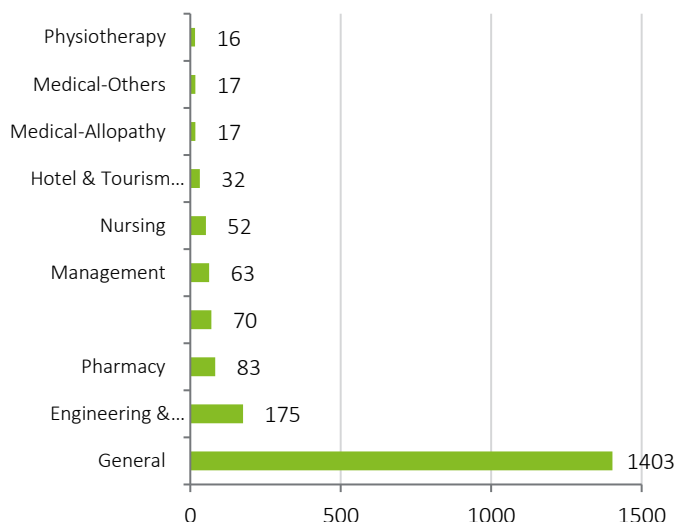
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



Institutions indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Standalone
Total number of institutions	31	2062	458
Average enrolment per institution	7402	556	196
Total estimated enrolment (in lakh)	2.29	11.46	0.90

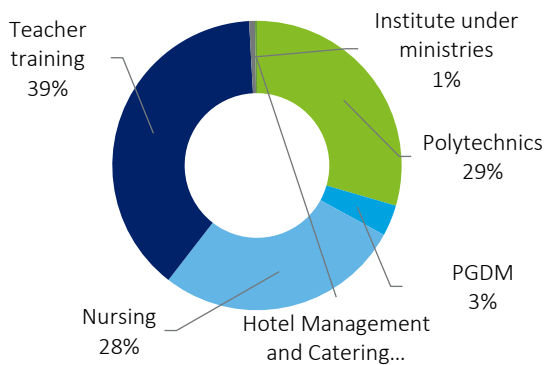
College indicators

College type	Telangana	Share in India
Affiliated College	2024	4.8%
Constituent/ University College	40	2.1%
PG Center / Off-Campus Center	10	4.9%
Recognized Center	2	0.1%

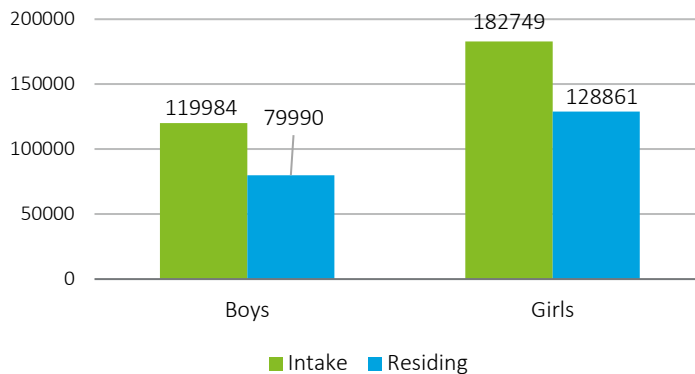
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment per college
Private unaided	80.44%	76.75%	540
Private aided	5.73%	6.51%	643
Government	13.83%	16.73%	685

Breakdown of standalone institutions



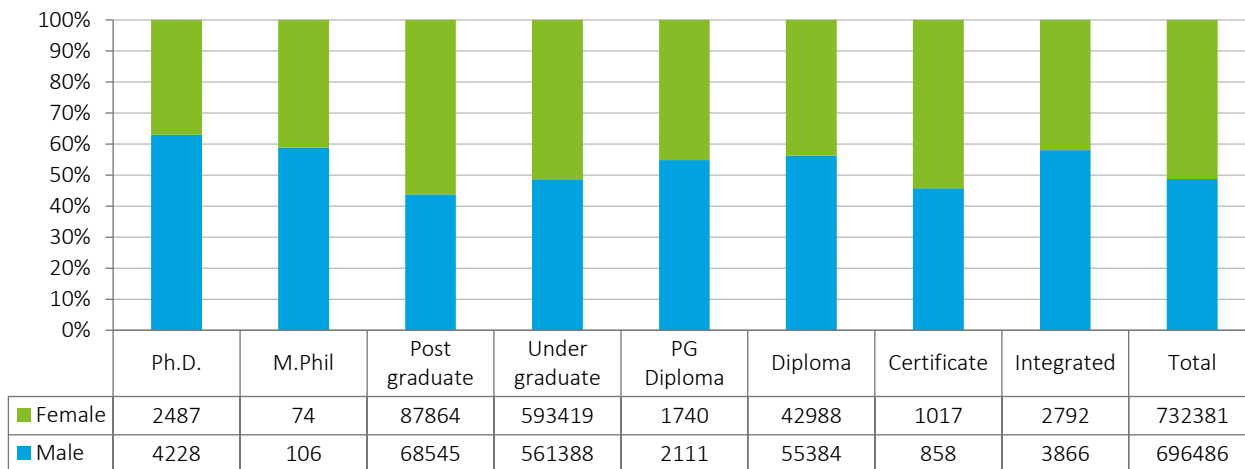
Hostel



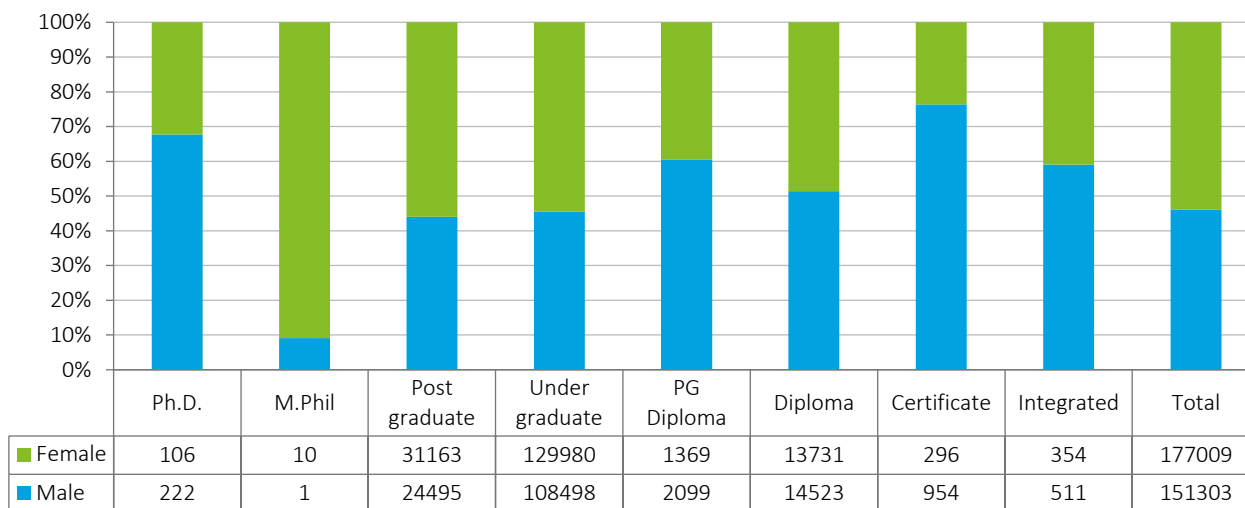
Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Student enrolment

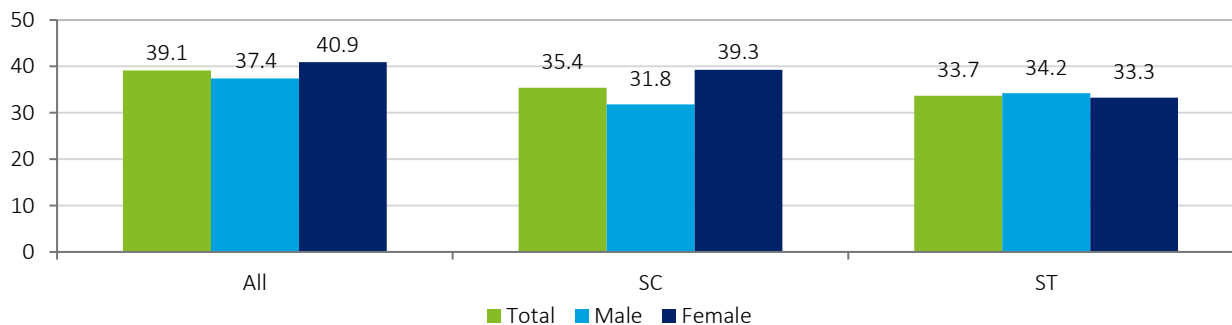
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



Out-turn at various levels



GER



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Telangana	India
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	17	24
Teachers per college	33.2	29.3
Non-teaching staff per college	24.2	26.3

Calculation is based on the total number of responses given in the AISHE 2020-21 survey

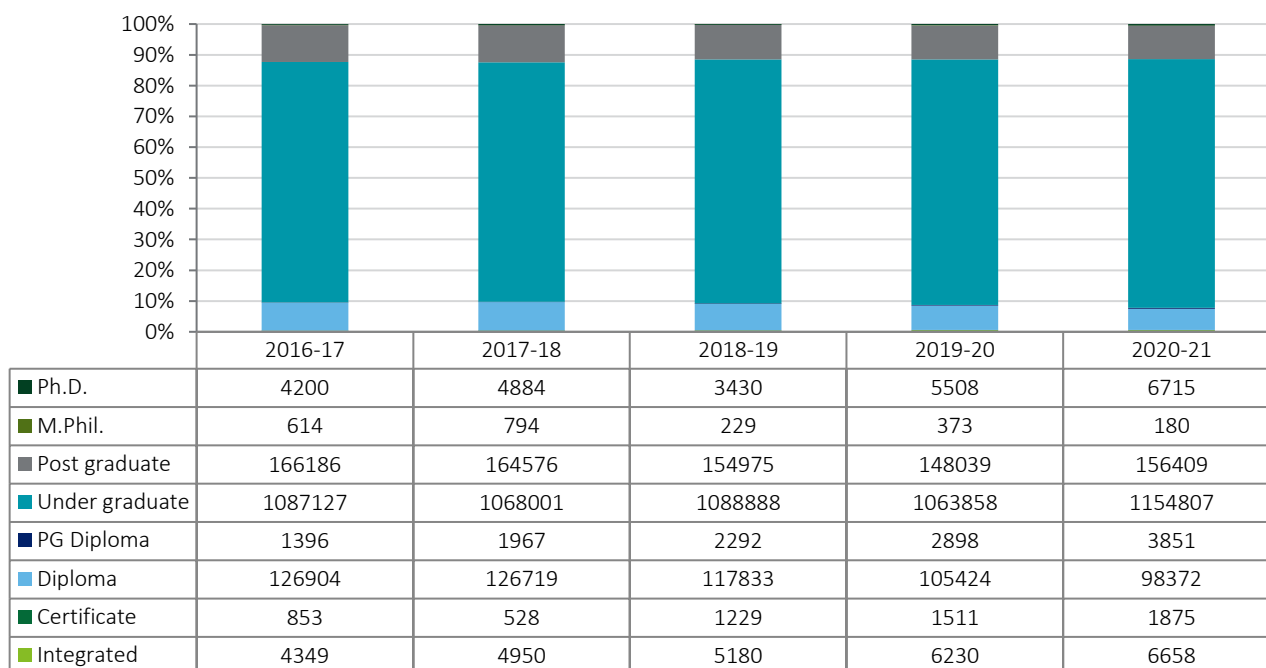
Student, faculty, and staff: Gender and social representation

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Minorities	EWS
Share of population	49.2%	50.8%	15.1%	7.7%	44.9%	0.2%	8.4%	
Share of enrolment	49.3%	50.7%	14.7%	7.8%	42.2%	0.2%	8.8%	0.9%
Share of teaching staff	58.8%	41.2%	11.4%	3.7%	43.1%	0.4%	12.2%	-
Share of non-teaching staff	59.2%	40.8%	16.7%	5.8%	33.0%	0.6%	8.8%	0.3%

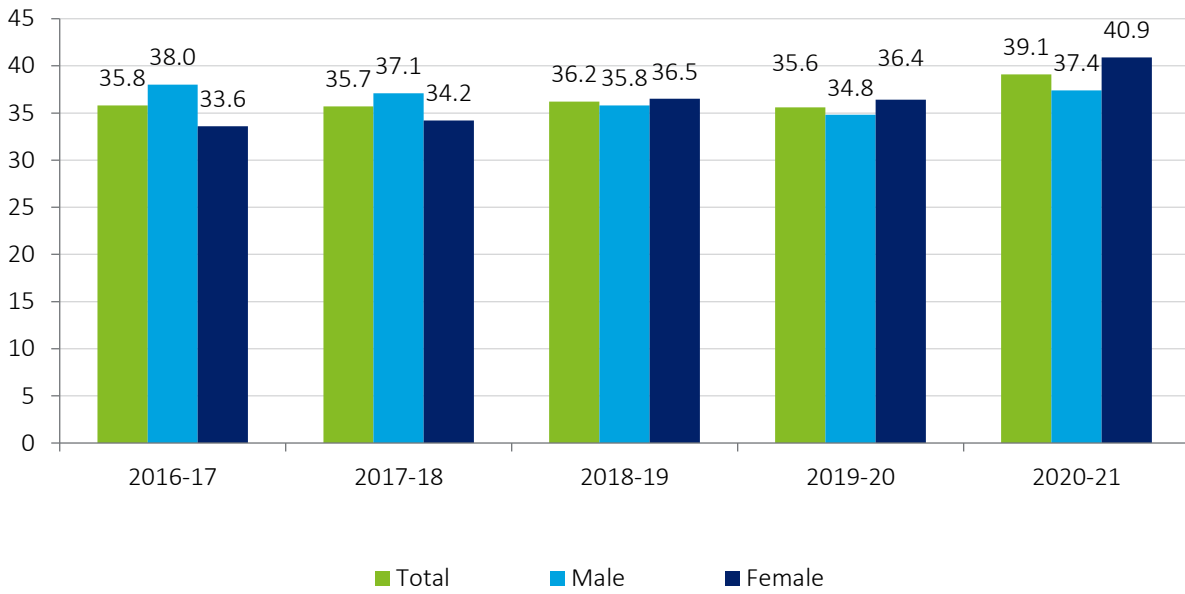
Source: Share of population - Census 2011 and India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Timeseries analysis of key/select parameters

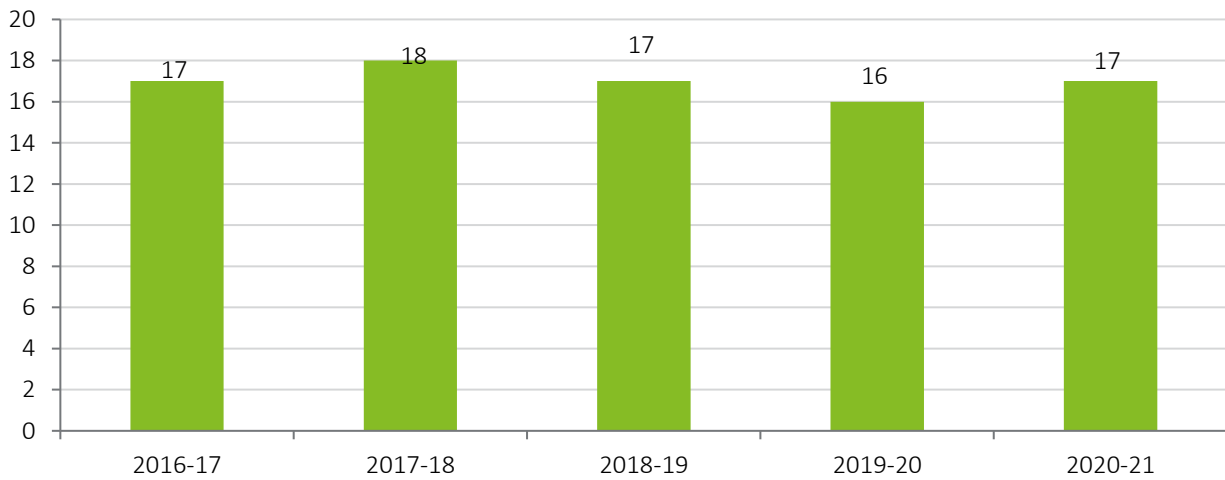
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode during the last five years



GER during the last five years



PTR during the last five years



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

32. Tripura

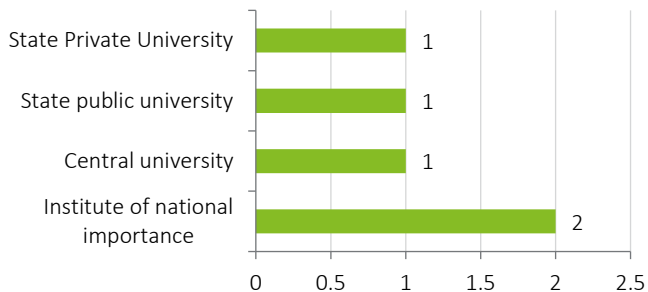
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (in lakh) ¹	36.7	18.7	18.0
Literacy rate ¹	87.2%	91.5%	82.7%
Population in the 18-23 age group (in lakh) ¹	4.4	2.1	2.2
Share in the total state population (%)	(11.9%)	(11.5%)	(12.4%)
Share of state in the 18-23 population to the all-India 18-23 population ¹	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Gross Enrolment Ratio ²	19.2	20	18.4

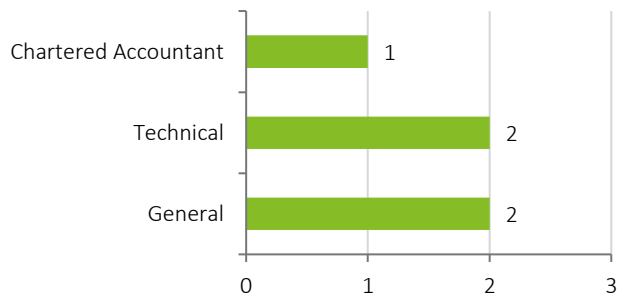
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Education infrastructure

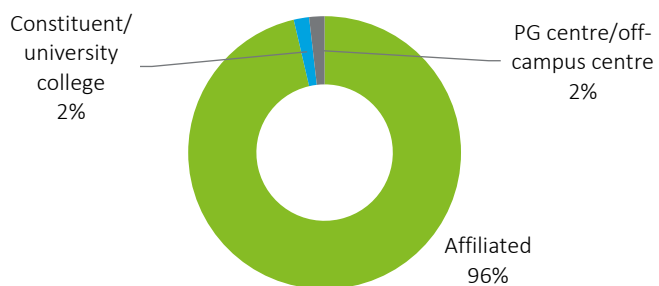
University by type



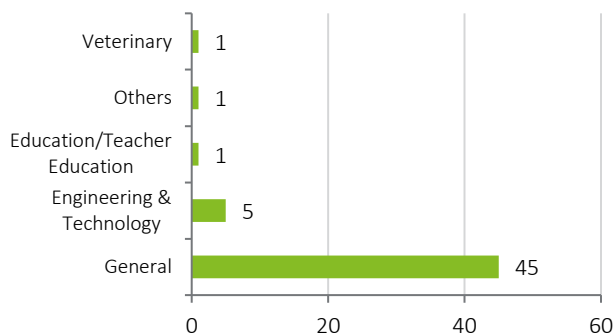
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



Institutions indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Standalone
Total number of institutions	5	54	14
Average enrolment per institution	5243	1198	111
Total estimated enrolment (in lakh)	0.26	0.65	0.02

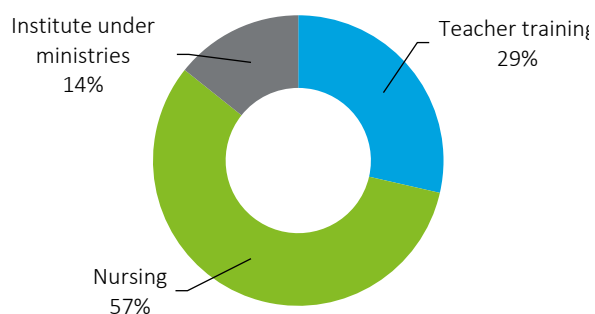
College indicators

College type	Tripura	Share in India
Affiliated colleges	53	0.12%
Constituent/ University college	1	0.05%
PG centre/Off-campus centre	1	0.49%

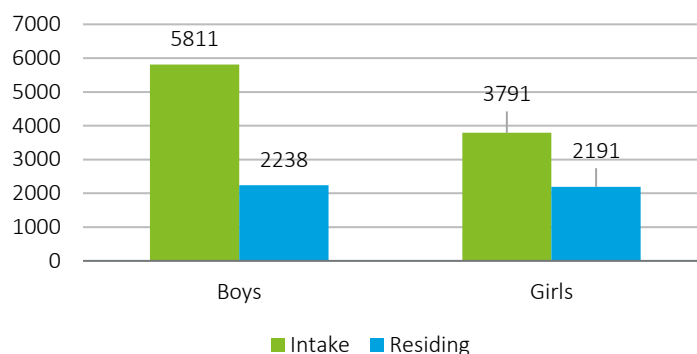
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment per college
Private unaided	11.32%	5.04%	543
Private aided	7.55%	4.62%	747
Government	81.13%	90.34%	1359

Breakdown of standalone institutions



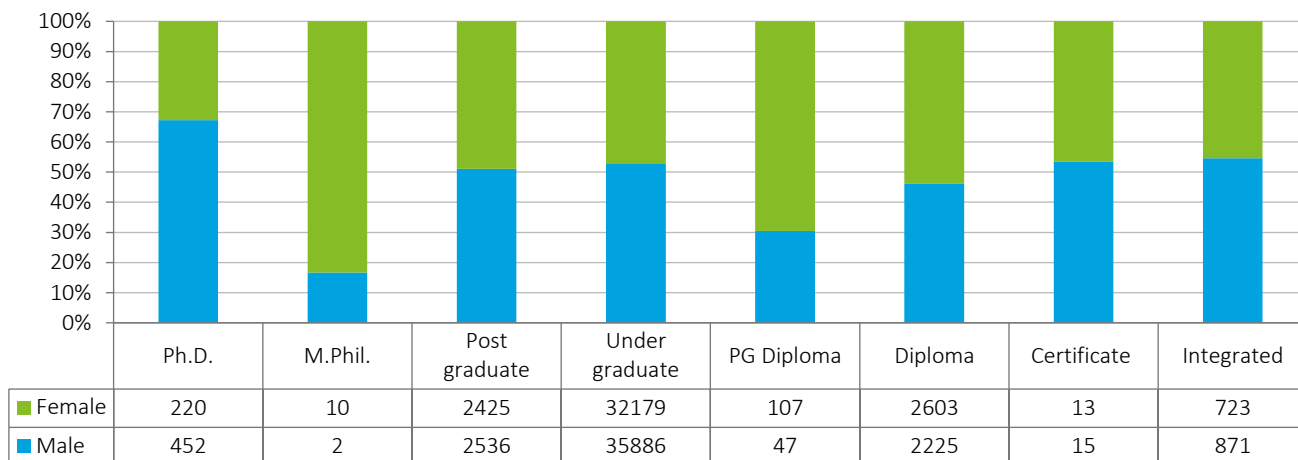
Hostel



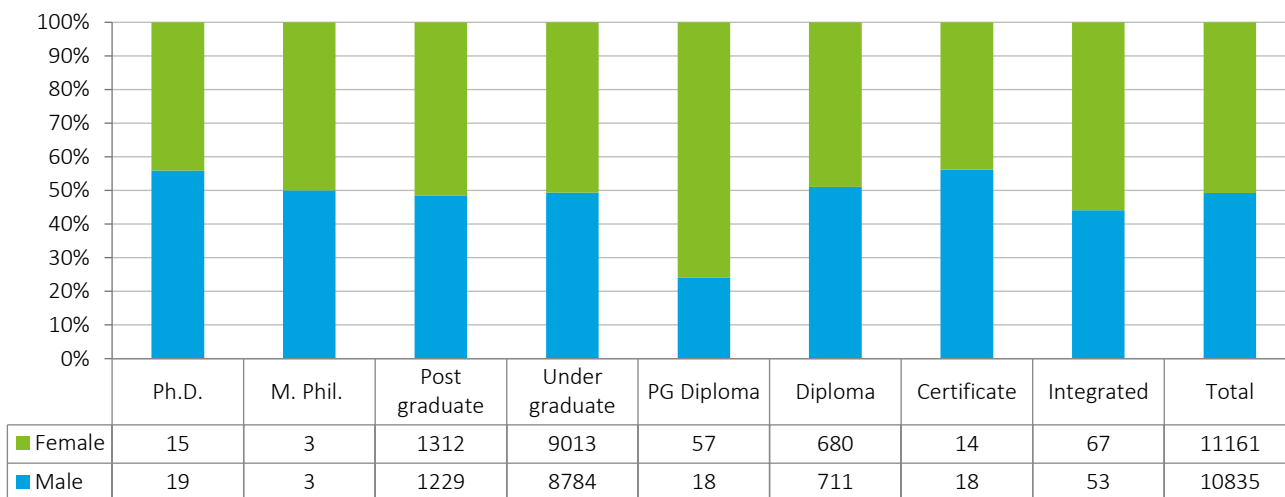
Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Student enrolment

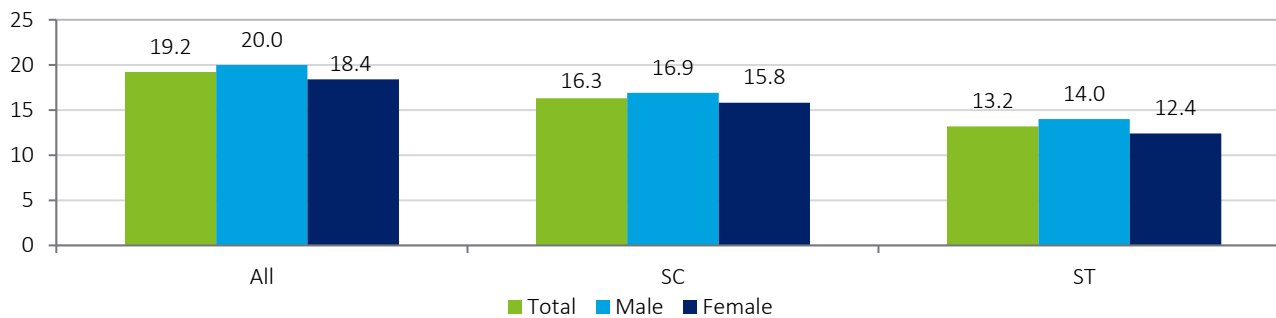
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



Out-turn at various levels



GER



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Tripura	India
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	33	24
Teachers per college	35.17	29.3
Non-teaching staff per college	40.46	26.3

Calculation is based on the total number of responses given in the AISHE 2020-21 survey

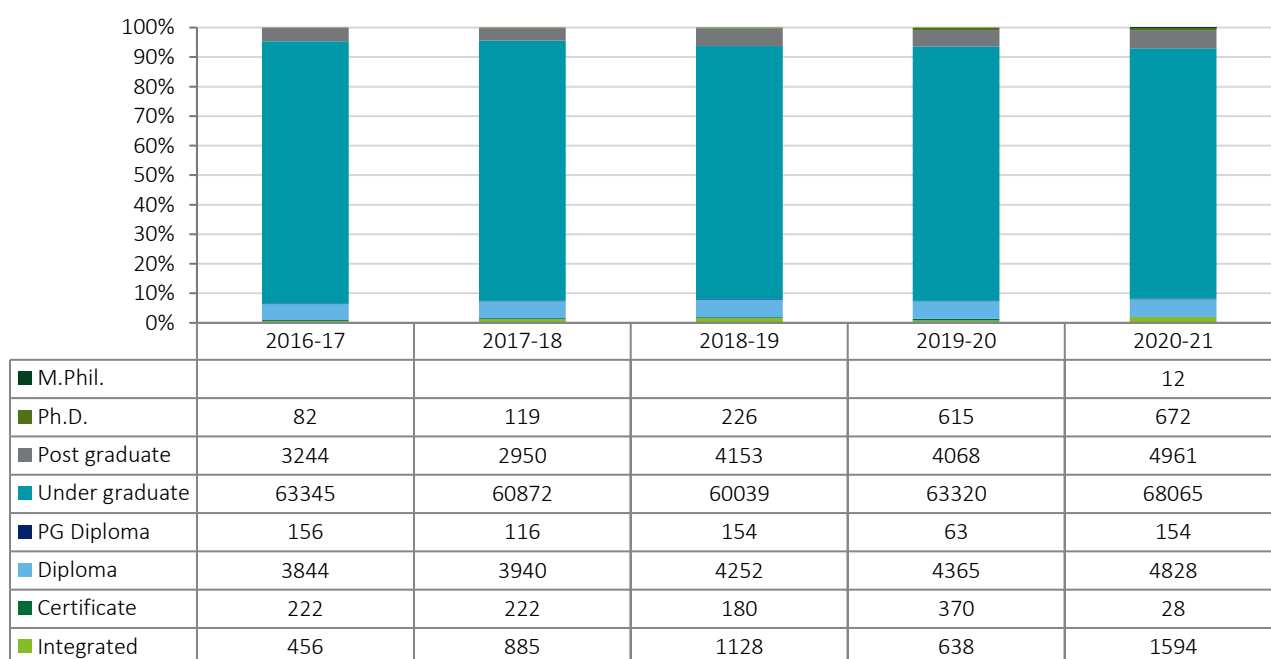
Student, faculty, and staff: Gender and social representation

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Minorities	EWS
Share of population	52.3%	47.7%	17.8%	31.8%	16.4%	1.8%	13.5%	
Share of enrolment	52.3%	47.7%	16.2%	22.4%	16.9%	0.1%	0.7%	
Share of teaching staff	63.4%	36.6%	13.2%	14.0%	10.2%	0.4%	6.4%	
Share of non-teaching staff	47.1%	52.9%	12.8%	15.5%	6.1%	1.6%	1.3%	

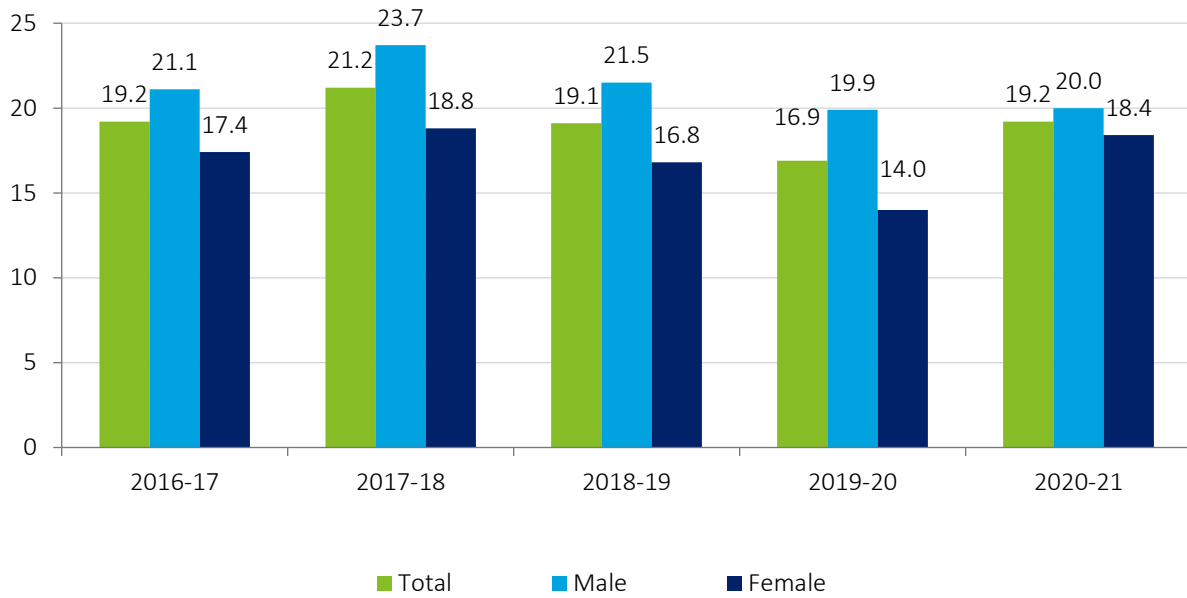
Source: Share of population - Census 2011 and India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Timeseries analysis of key/select parameters

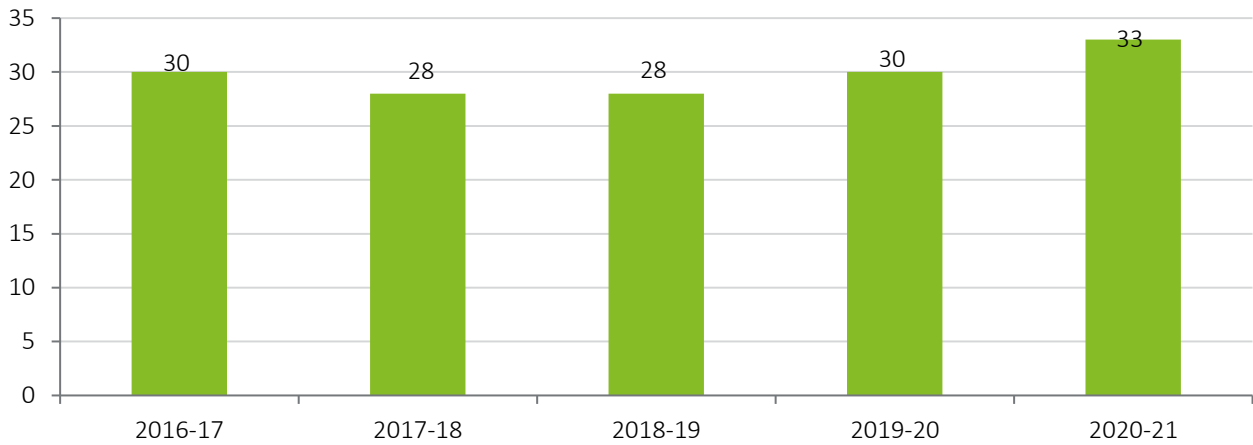
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode during the last five years



GER during the last five years



PTR during the last five years



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

33. Uttar Pradesh

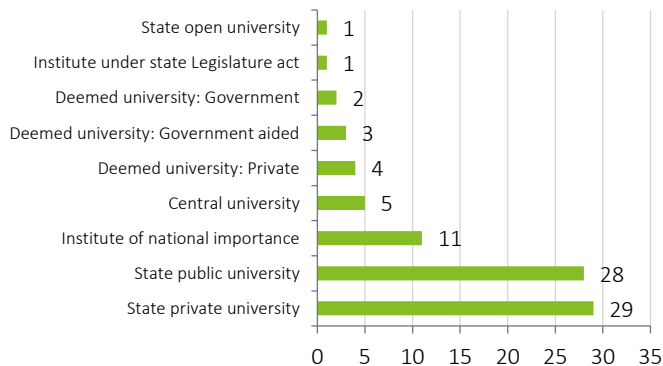
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (in lakh) ¹	1998.1	1044.8	953.3
Literacy rate ¹	67.7%	77.3%	57.2%
Population in the 18-23 age group (in lakh) ¹	245.1	130.3	114.8
Share in the total state population (%)	(12.3%)	(12.5%)	(12%)
Share of state in the 18-23 population to the all-India 18-23 population ¹	17.3%	17.8%	16.8%
Gross Enrolment Ratio ²	25.3	23.7	26.9

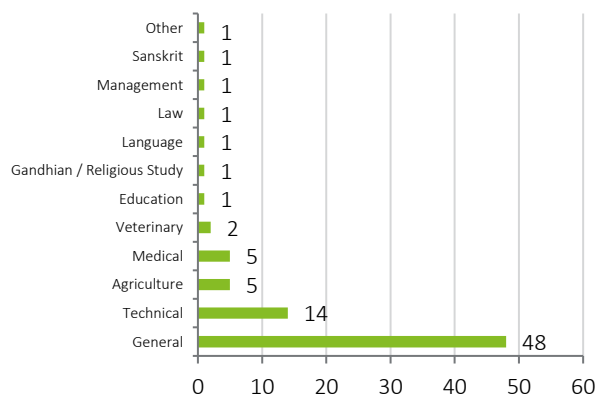
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Education infrastructure

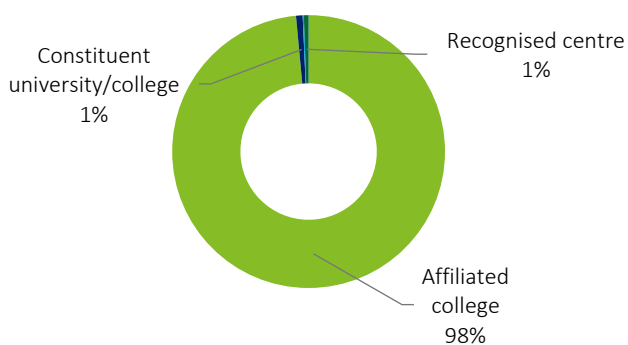
University by type



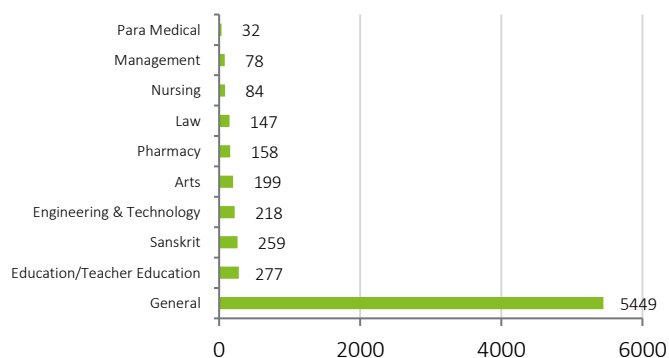
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



Institutions indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Standalone
Total number of institutions	84	8114	1148
Average enrolment per institution	7249	614	213
Total estimated enrolment (in lakh)	6.09	49.81	2.44

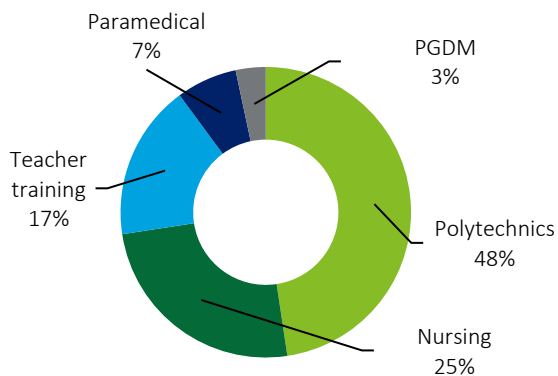
College indicators

College type	Uttar Pradesh	Share in India
Affiliated College	8,077	19.0%
Constituent/ University College	64	3.3%
PG Center / Off-Campus Center	11	5.3%
Recognized Center	46	3.4%

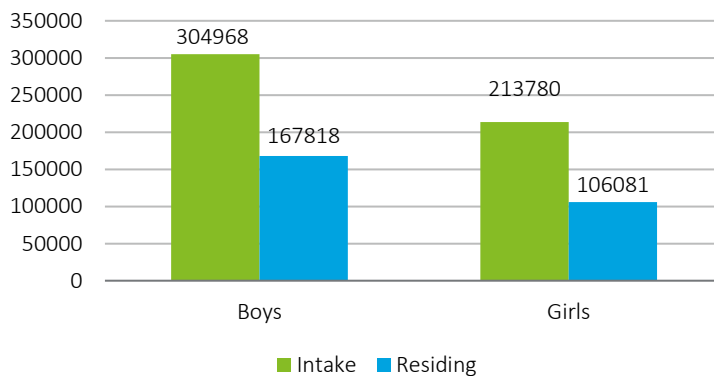
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment per college
Private unaided	78.93%	70.11%	621
Private aided	9.68%	18.15%	1310
Government	11.39%	11.74%	720

Breakdown of standalone institutions



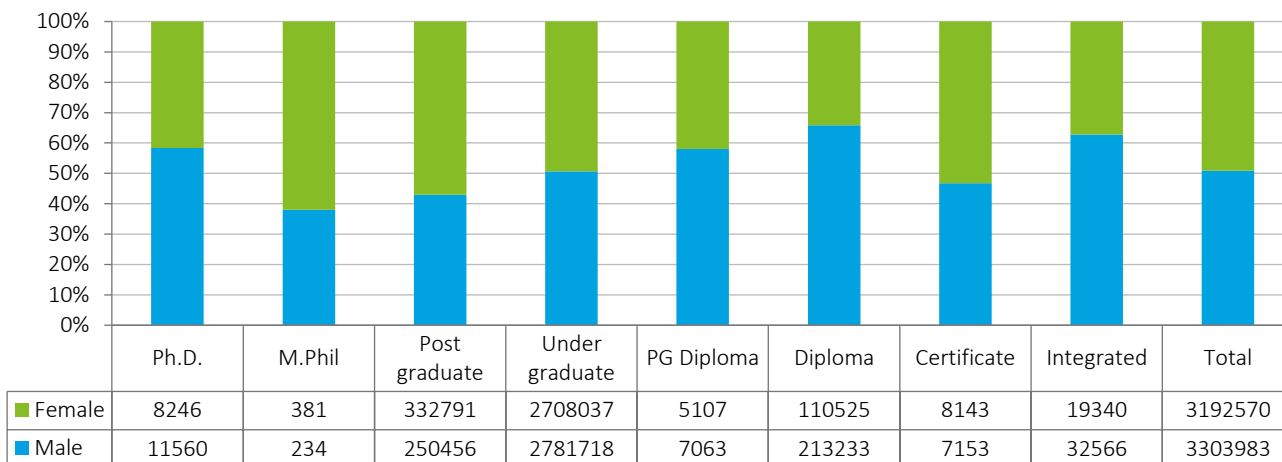
Hostel



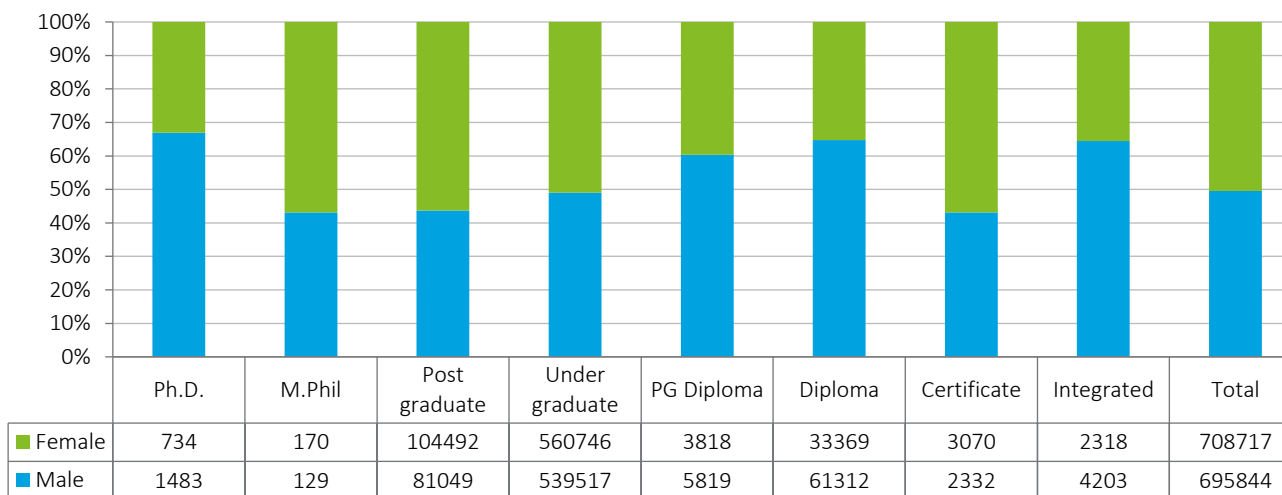
Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Student enrolment

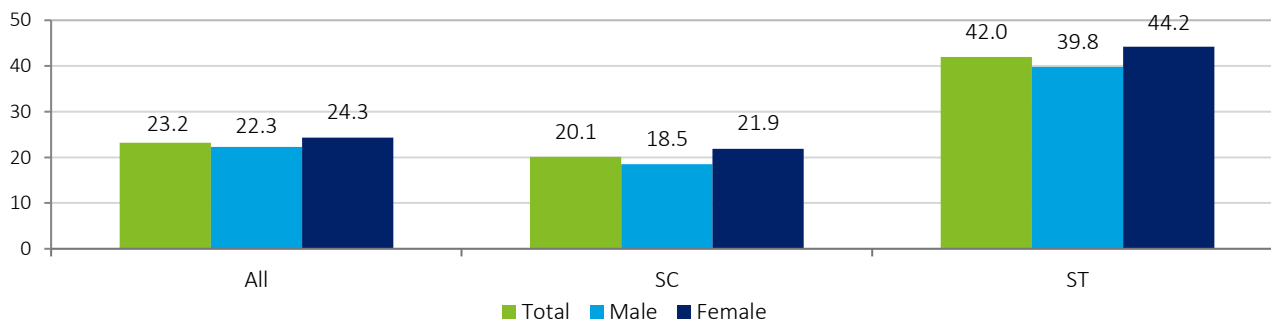
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



Out-turn at various levels



GER



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Uttar Pradesh	India
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	38	24
Teachers per college	21.1	29.3
Non-teaching staff per college	18.5	26.3

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2019-20 survey

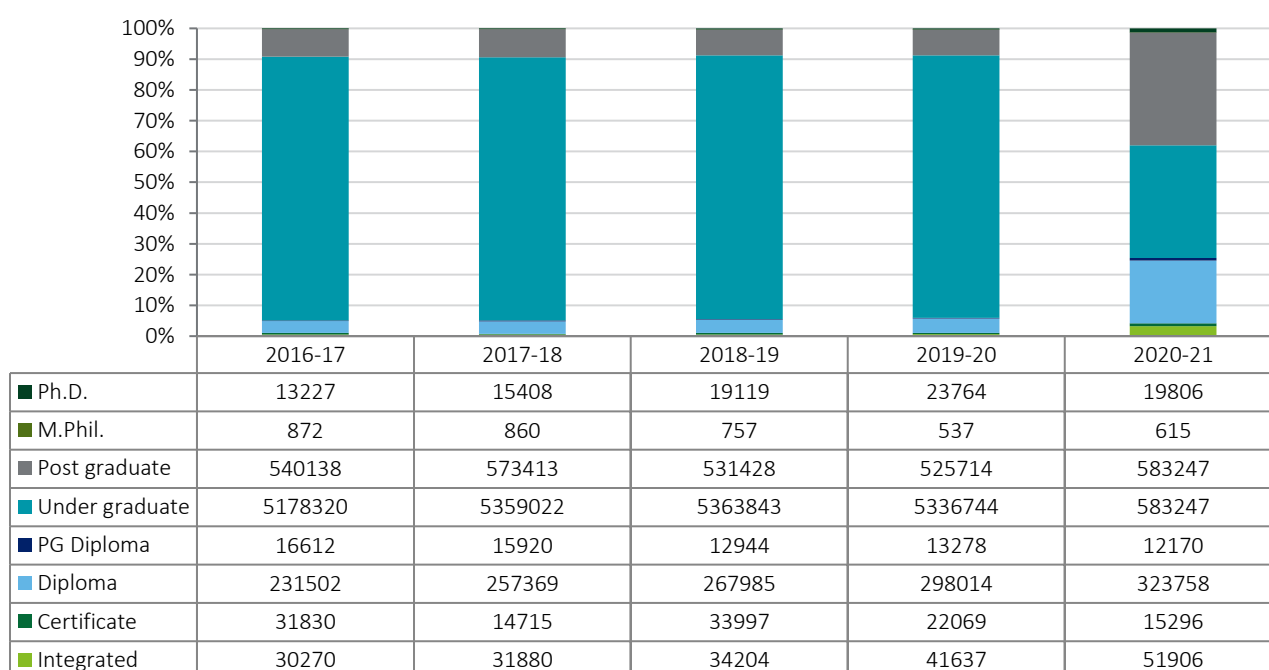
Student, faculty, and staff: Gender and social representation

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Minorities	EWS
Share of population	50.9%	49.1%	20.7%	0.6%	54.5%	2.1%	19.9%	
Share of enrolment	51.1%	48.9%	17.4%	0.9%	39.2%	0.2%	4.8%	0.6%
Share of teaching staff	68.2%	31.8%	8.9%	0.2%	28.9%	0.4%	8.3%	-
Share of non-teaching staff	76.3%	23.7%	16.1%	1.1%	23.8%	0.5%	8.5%	0.1%

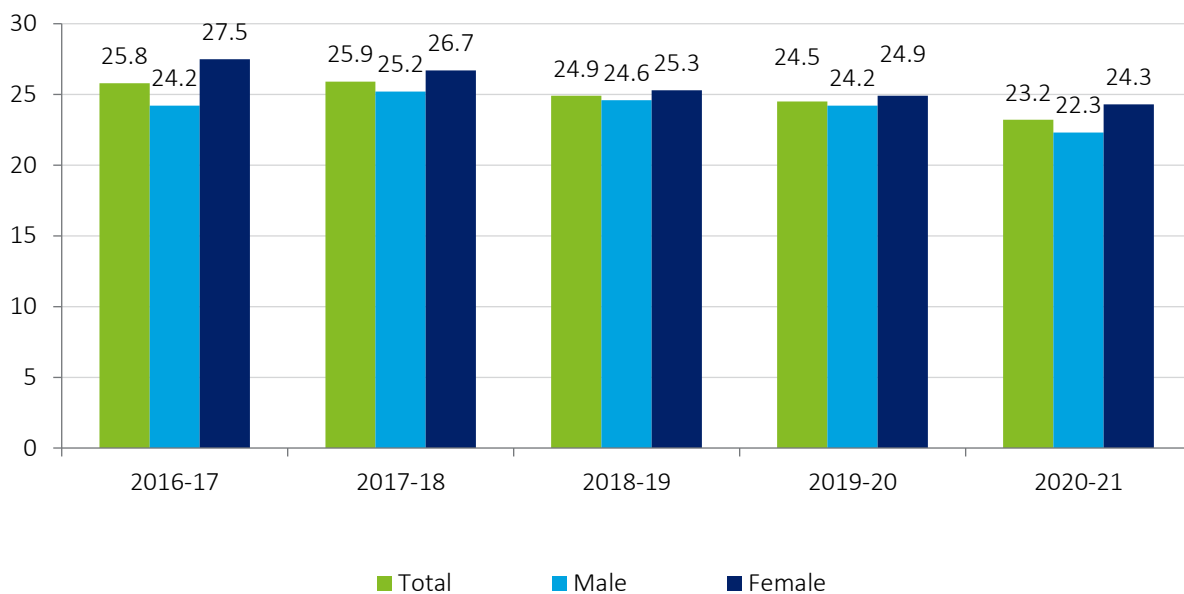
Source: Share of population - Census 2011 and India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Timeseries analysis of key/select parameters

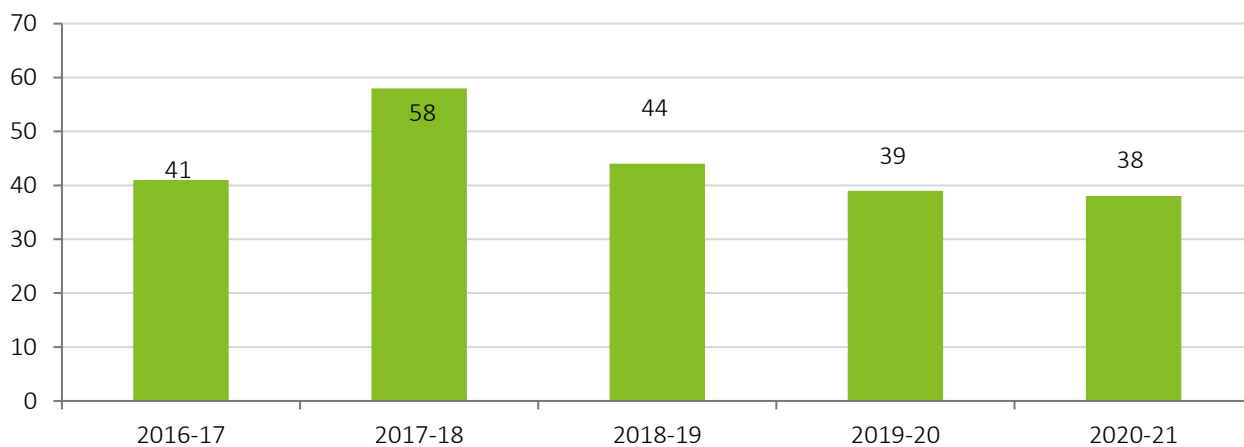
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode during the last five years



GER during the last five years



PTR during the last five years



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

34. Uttarakhand

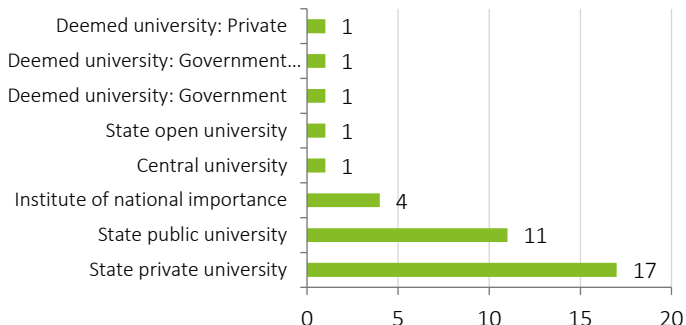
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (in lakh) ¹	100.9	51.4	49.5
Literacy rate ¹	78.8%	87.4%	70.0%
Population in the 18-23 age group (in lakh) ¹	12.2	6.2	5.9
Share in the total state population (%)	(12.1%)	(12.2%)	(12%)
Share of state in the 18-23 population to the all-India 18-23 population ¹	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Gross Enrolment Ratio ²	45.7	42.8	48.9

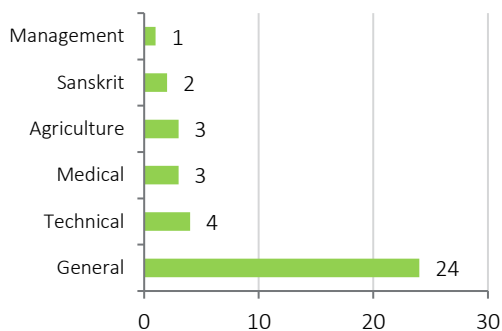
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Education infrastructure

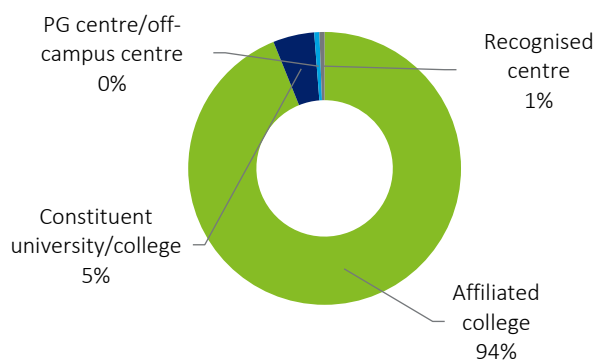
University by type



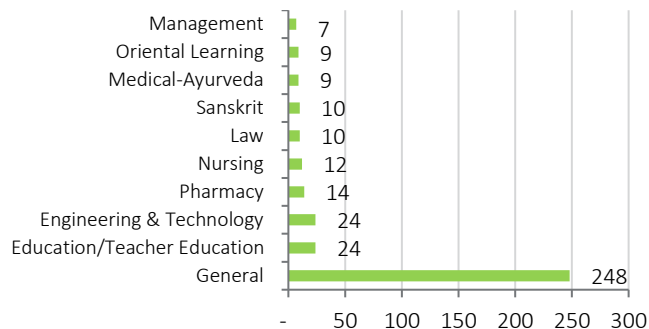
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



Institutions indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Standalone
Total number of institutions	37	477	153
Average enrolment per institution	7812	546	136
Total estimated enrolment (in lakh)	2.89	2.60	0.21

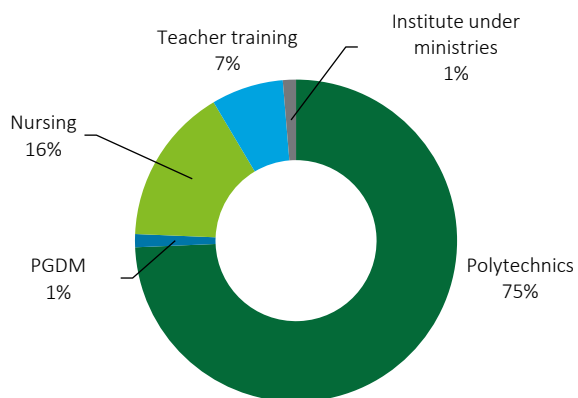
College indicators

College type	Uttarakhand	Share in India
Affiliated colleges	461	1.08%
Recognised centre	3	0.22%
Constituent/ University college	24	1.23%
PG/Off campus centre	3	1.46%

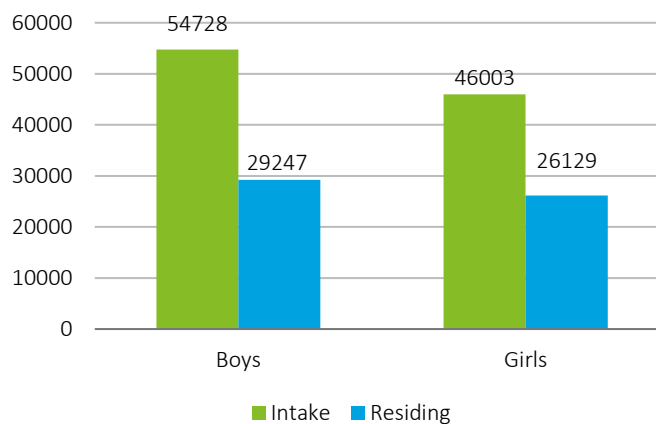
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment per college
Private unaided	48.88%	31.10%	411
Private aided	12.16%	15.25%	810
Government	38.96%	53.65%	889

Breakdown of standalone institutions



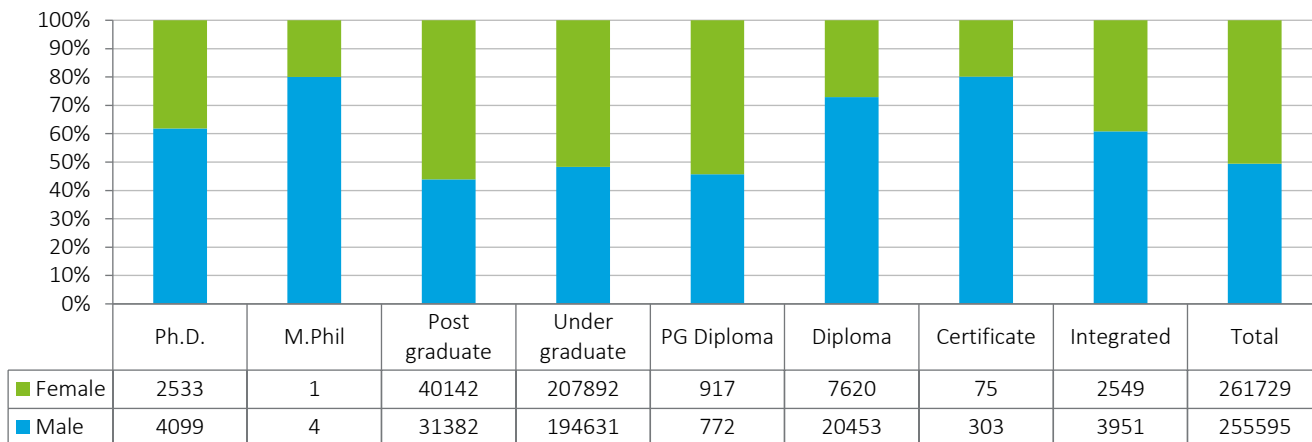
Hostel



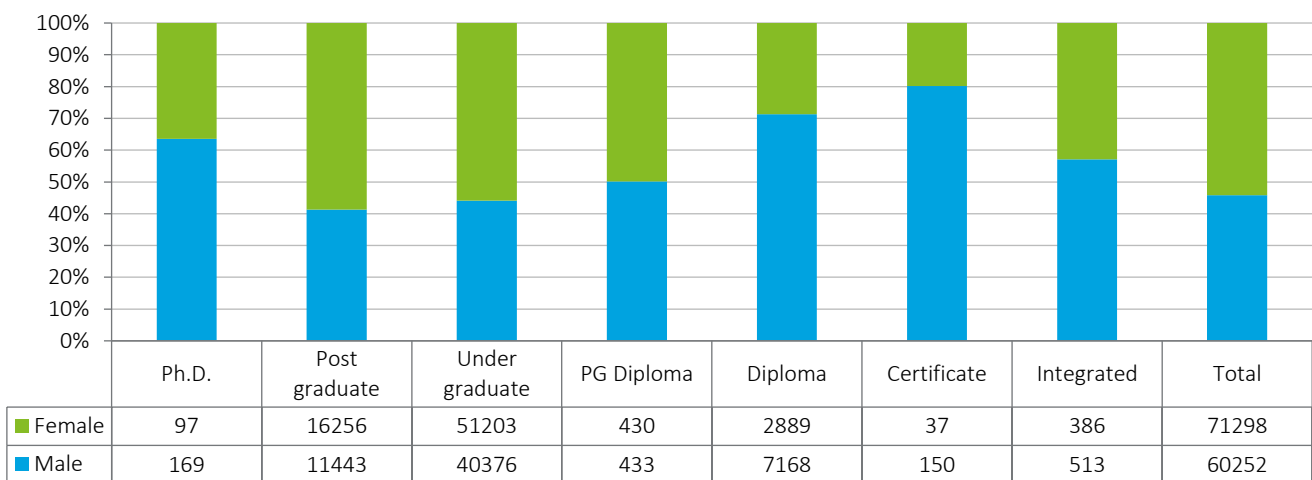
Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Student enrolment

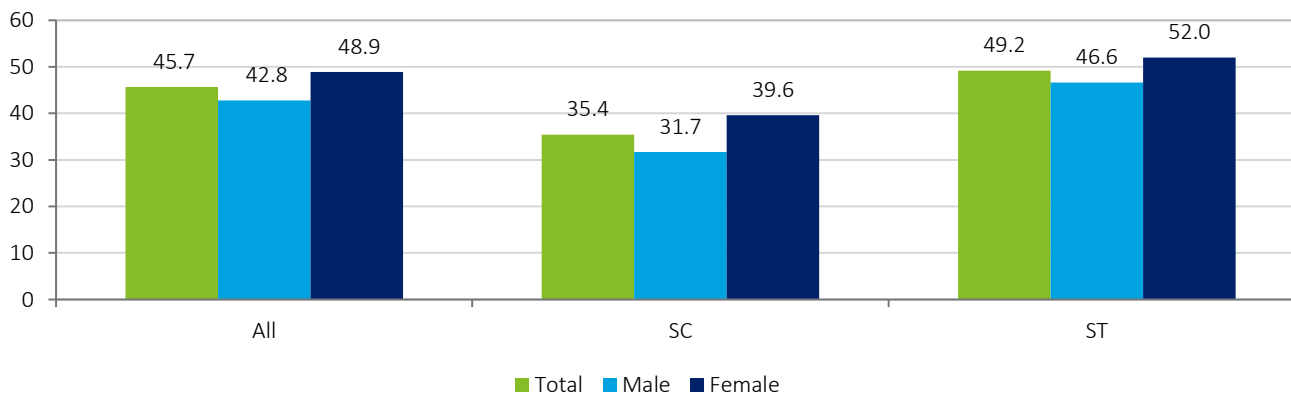
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



Out-turn at various levels



GER



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Uttarakhand	India
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	27	24
Teachers per college	32.2	29.3
Non-teaching staff per college	41.0	26.3

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2019-20 survey

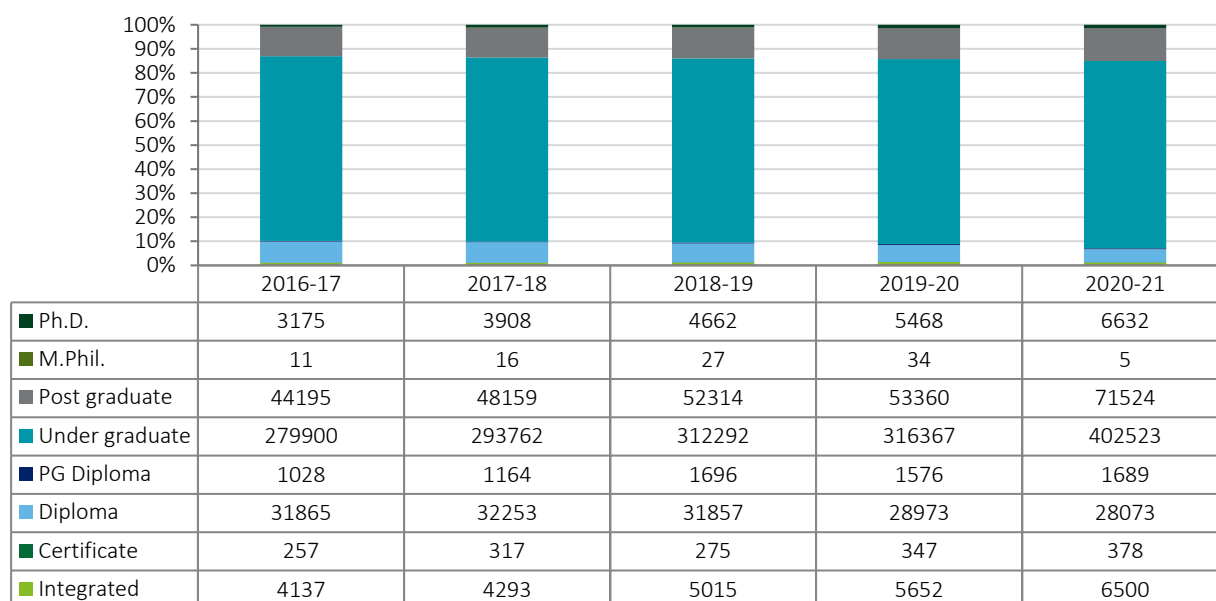
Student, faculty, and staff: Gender and social representation

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Minorities	EWS
Share of population	51.3%	48.7%	18.8%	2.9%	18.3%	1.8%	15.3%	-
Share of enrolment	49.2%	50.8%	14.7%	3.4%	16.5%	0.5%	4.5%	0.5%
Share of teaching staff	60.9%	39.1%	7.4%	1.0%	11.2%	0.5%	5.9%	-
Share of non-teaching staff	68.3%	31.7%	12.9%	2.2%	10.3%	0.2%	1.9%	0.1%

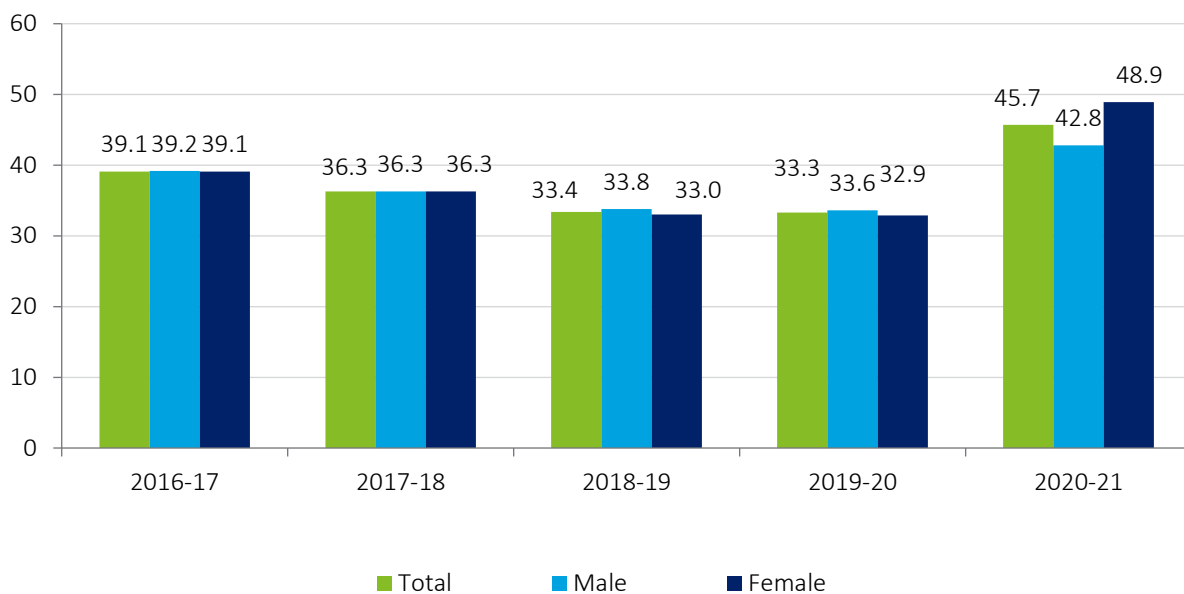
Source: Share of population - Census 2011 and India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Timeseries analysis of key/select parameters

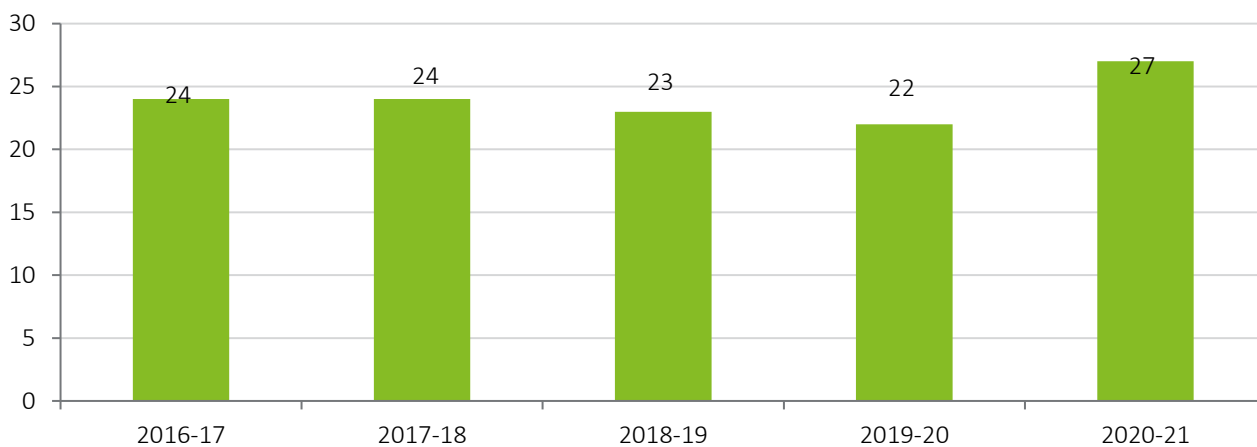
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode during the last five years



GER during the last five years



PTR during the last five years



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

35. West Bengal

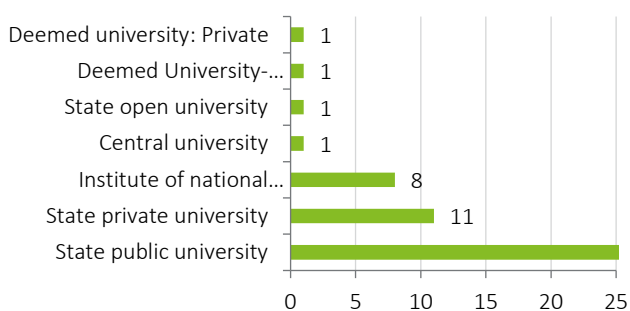
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (in lakh) ¹	912.8	468.1	444.7
Literacy rate ¹	76.3%	81.7%	70.54%
Population in the 18-23 age group (in lakh) ¹	109.1	54	55.1
Share in the total state population (%)	(12%)	(11.5%)	(12.4%)
Share of state in the 18-23 population to the all-India 18-23 population ¹	7.7%	7.4%	8.1%
Gross Enrolment Ratio ²	21.3	20.3	22.3

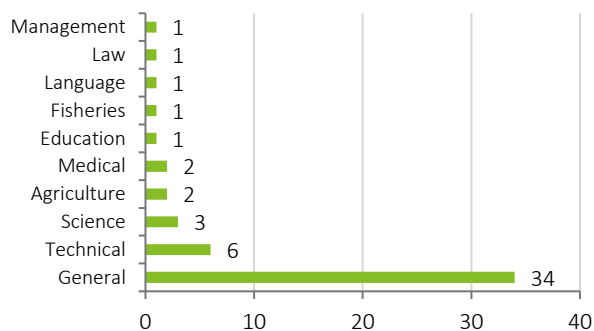
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Education infrastructure

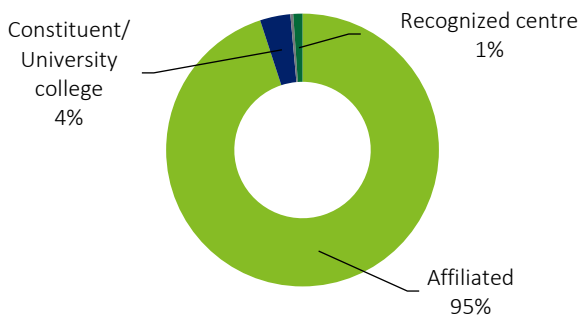
University by type



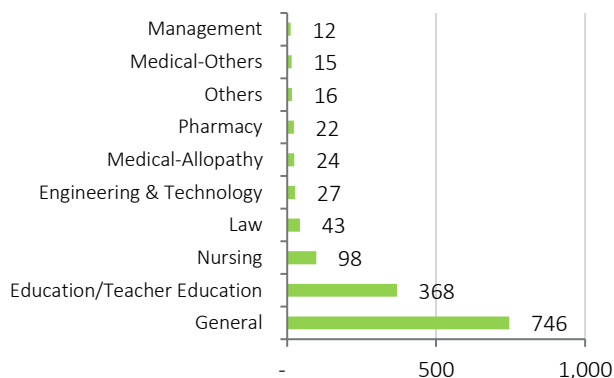
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



Institutions indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Standalone
Total number of institutions	52	1446	527
Average enrolment per institution	7143	1161	297
Total estimated enrolment (in lakh)	3.71	16.79	1.56

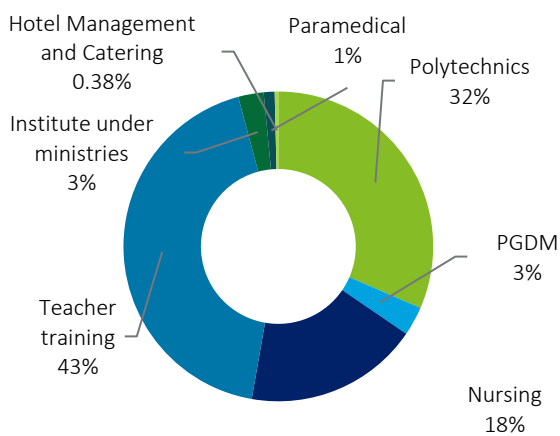
College indicators

College type	West Bengal	Share in India
Affiliated College	1399	3.3%
Constituent/ University College	53	2.7%
PG Center / Off-Campus Center	6	2.9%
Recognized Center	16	1.2%

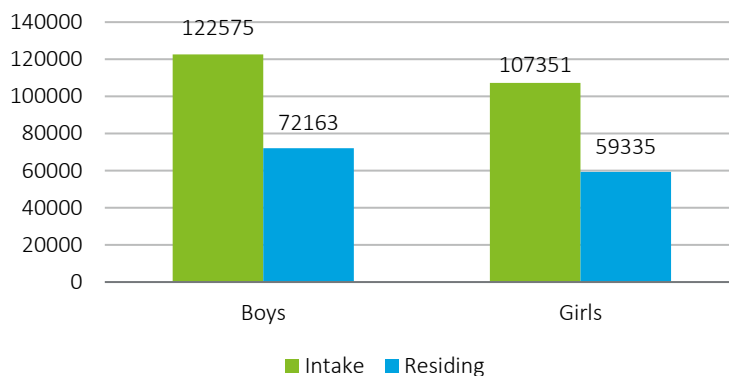
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment per college
Private unaided	47.1%	16.2%	402
Private aided	18.8%	23.6%	1464
Government	34.1%	60.1%	2052

Breakdown of standalone institutions

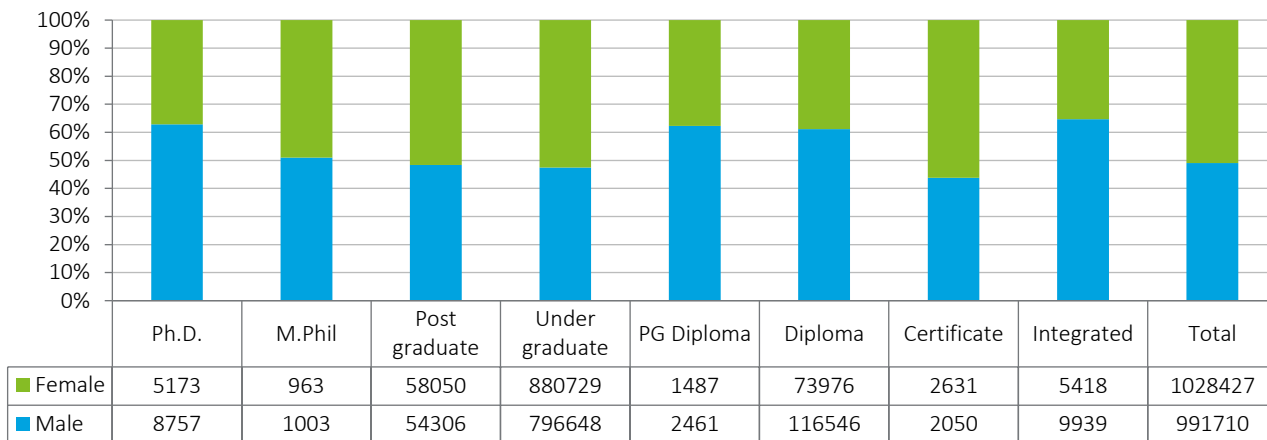


Hostel

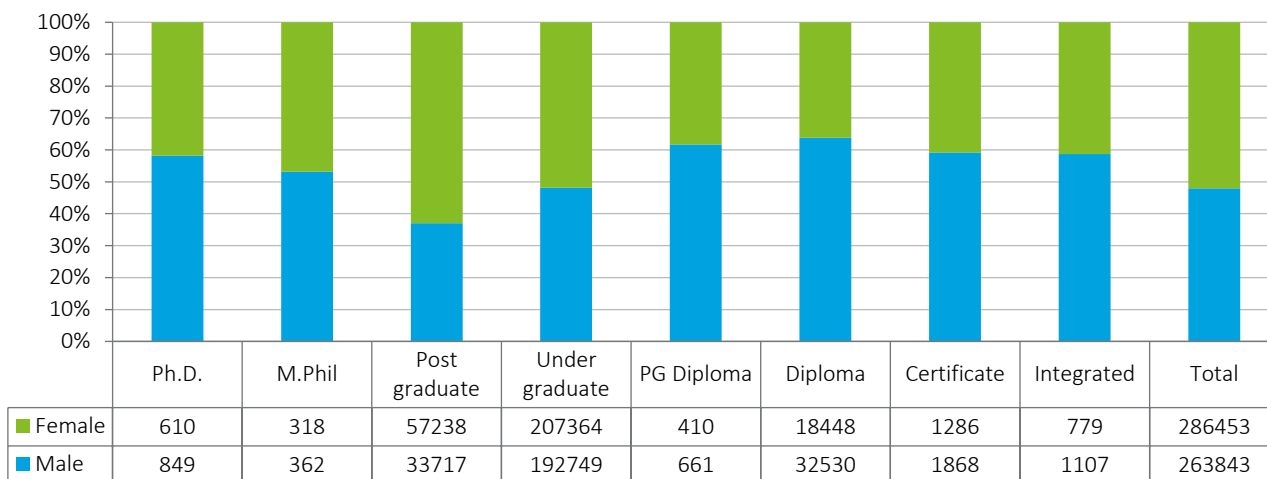


Student enrolment

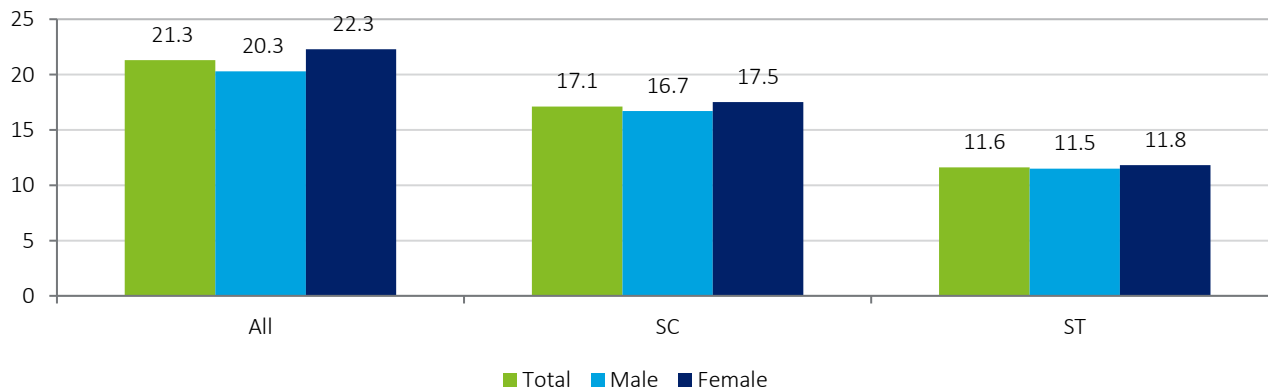
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



Out-turn at various levels



GER



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	West Bengal	India
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	29	24
Teachers per college	35.0	29.3
Non-teaching staff per college	22.6	26.3

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2019-20 survey

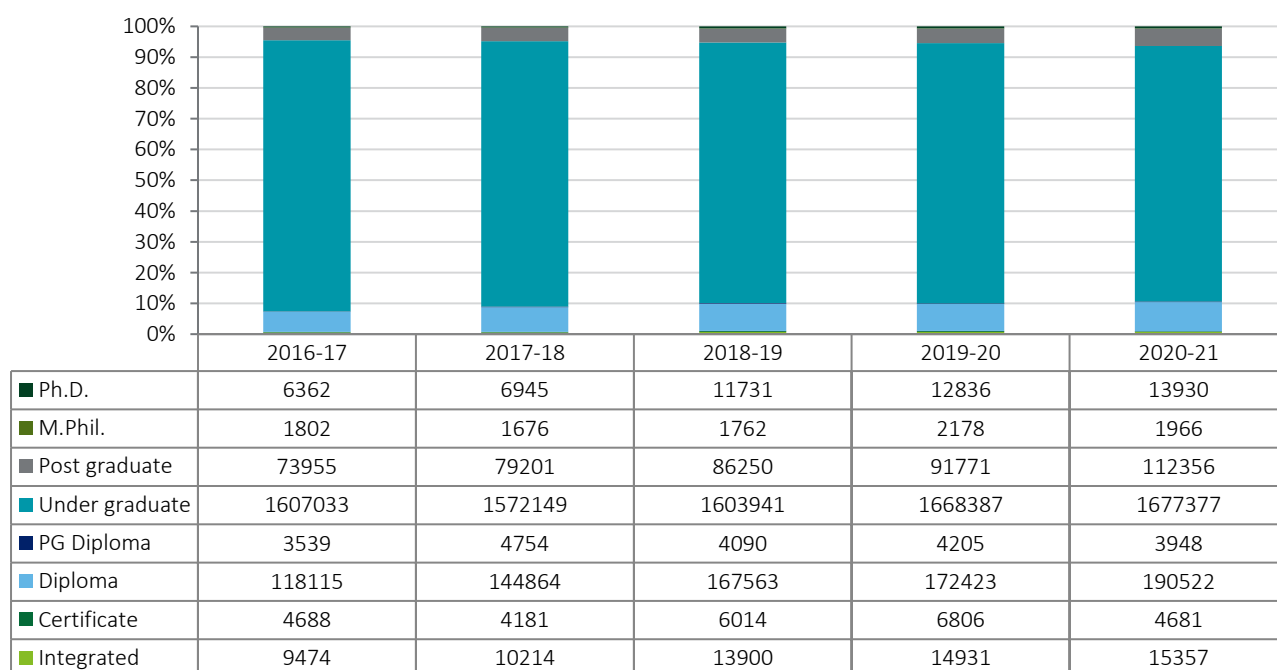
Student, faculty, and staff: Gender and social representation

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Minorities	EWS
Share of population	51.5%	48.5%	23.5%	5.8%	8.7%	2.2%	28%	-
Share of enrolment	49.0%	51.0%	17.6%	3.3%	15.7%	0.3%	11.4%	0.8%
Share of teaching staff	64.3%	35.7%	11.2%	1.5%	10.1%	0.6%	9.3%	-
Share of non-teaching staff	76.5%	23.5%	13.8%	3.1%	5.5%	0.4%	6.2%	0.3%

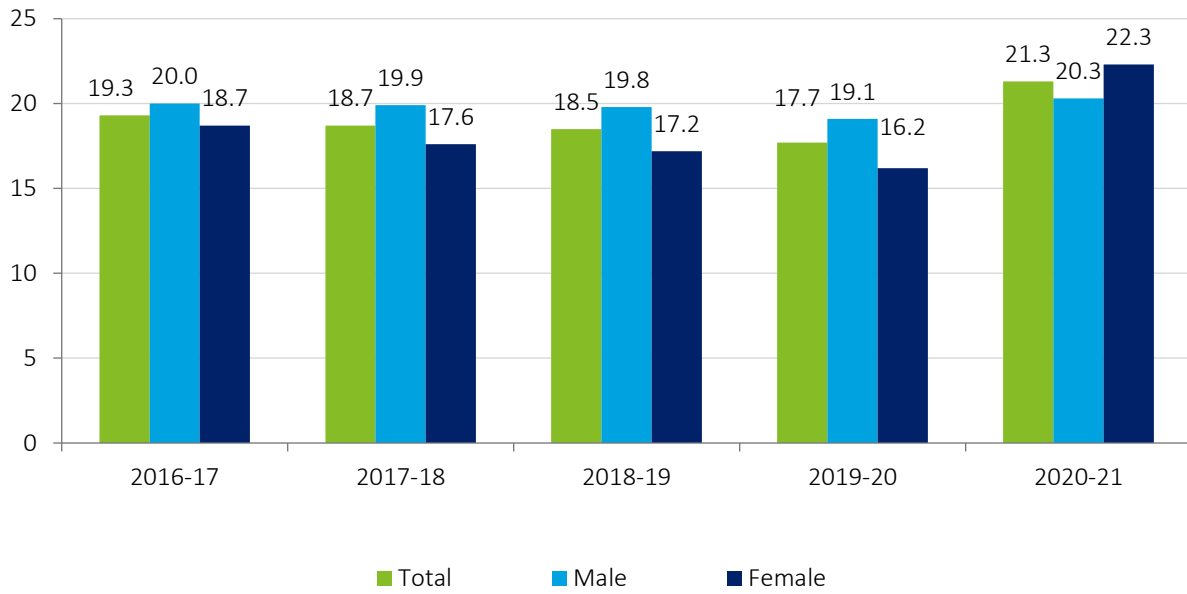
Source: Share of population - Census 2011 and India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

Timeseries analysis of key/select parameters

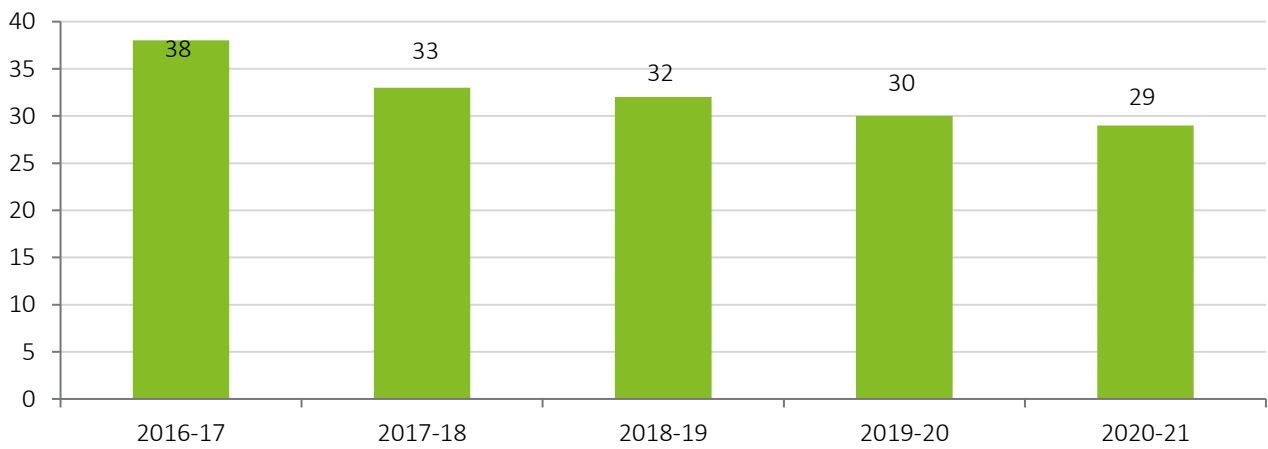
Enrolment at various levels through regular mode during the last five years



GER during the last five years



PTR during the last five years



Source: All India Survey of Higher Education, MoE 2020-21

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About CII



Confederation of Indian Industry

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For more than 125 years, CII has been engaged in shaping India's development journey and works proactively on transforming Indian Industry's engagement in national development. With its extensive network across the country and the world, CII serves as a reference point for Indian industry and the international business community.

As India strategizes for the next 25 years to India@100, Indian industry must scale the competitiveness ladder to drive growth. CII, with the Theme for 2023-24 as 'Towards a Competitive and Sustainable India@100: Growth, Inclusiveness, Globalisation, Building Trust' has prioritized 6 action themes that will catalyze the journey of the country towards the vision of India@100.

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Confederation of Indian Industry

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