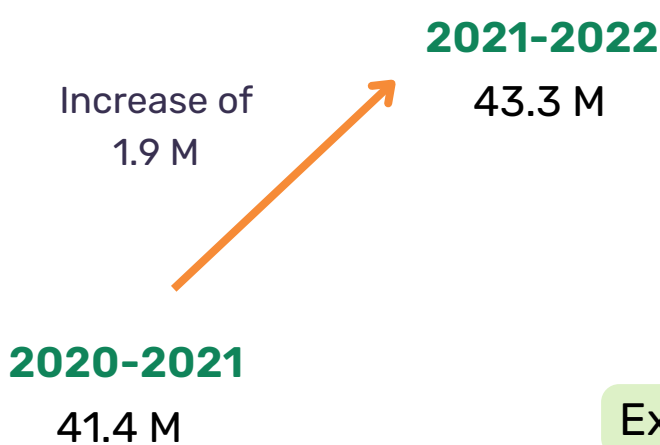


# PRESENT STATUS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

## All India Survey of Higher Education (AISHE) 2021-22

### Indian Higher Education System: A huge ecosystem

Increase in number of students



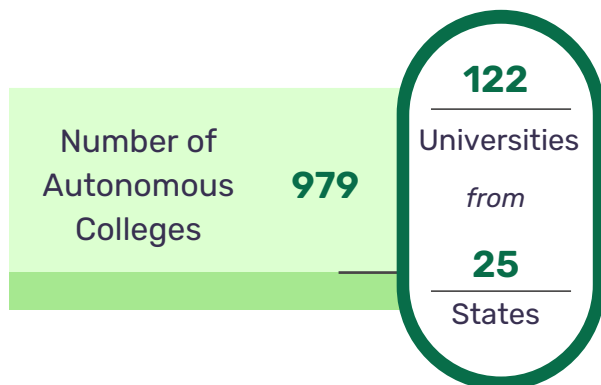
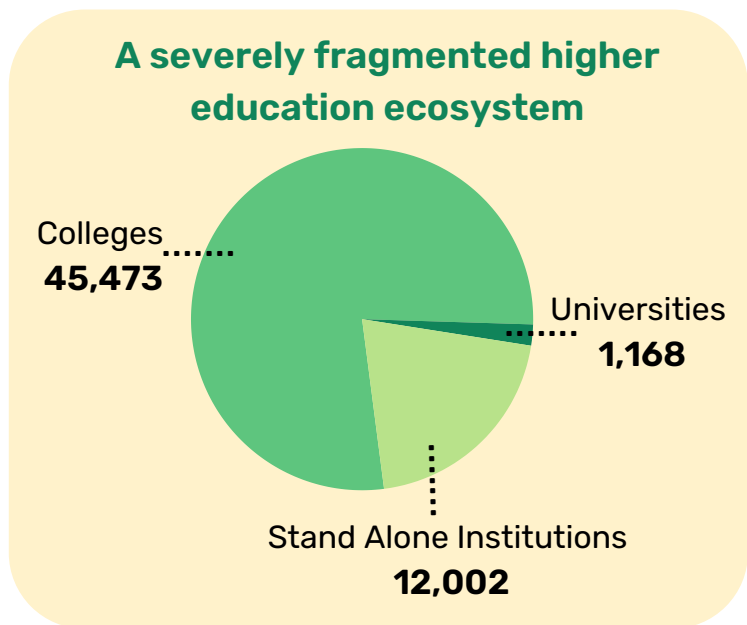
Low GER (Gross Enrolment Ratio)



Expected Number of Students: 70 M

Limited Teacher and Institutional Autonomy

Conducted/Affiliated to



[https://www.ugc.gov.in/pdfnews/0062368\\_Latest-832-Auto-Colleges.pdf](https://www.ugc.gov.in/pdfnews/0062368_Latest-832-Auto-Colleges.pdf)

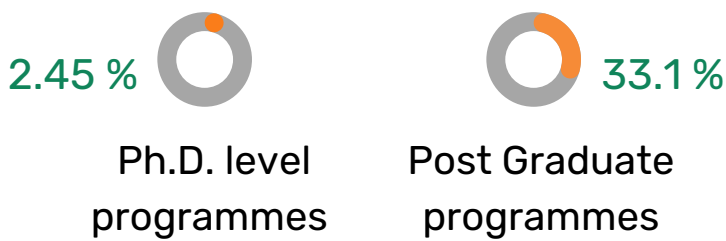
### An ineffective regulatory system

#### NAAC Accreditation

Number of Universities Accredited (& Percentage)	Year	Number of Colleges Accredited (& Percentage)
406 (36 %)	2021	8686 (20 %)
722 (65 %)	2022	13971 (32 %)
820 (74 %)	2023	15501 (35 %)

### Large affiliating universities resulting in low standards of undergraduate education

Most of the Colleges offer only **Undergraduate Programmes**

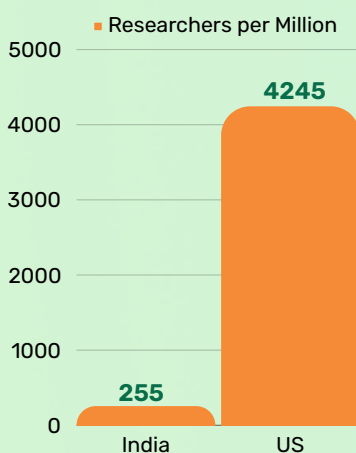


### Separation of disciplines, with early specialization and streaming of students

The 4 highest enrolment streams

- Arts: 113 lakh (51% are female)
- Science: 49.18 lakh (50.8% are female)
- Commerce: 44.08 lakh (47.2% are female)
- Engineering & Technology: 39.04 lakh (29.1% are female)

### Lesser emphasis on research and lack of competitive peer-reviewed research funding across disciplines



India ranked **75th** on the **Global Knowledge Index 2020 (GKI)** of 138 countries

India is now the **fourth** biggest producer of scientific research in the world, behind China, the US and the UK, while Germany is fifth.