Indian Higher Education System: A huge ecosystem

- Increase in number of students: 1.9 M
  - 2020-2021: 41.4 M
  - 2021-2022: 43.3 M

Low GER (Gross Enrolment Ratio)

- Current GER: 28.4%
- Expected GER: 50% (by 2035)

Expected Number of Students: 70 M

A severely fragmented higher education ecosystem

- Universities: 1,168
- Colleges: 45,473
- Stand Alone Institutions: 12,002

An ineffective regulatory system

NAAC Accreditation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Universities Accredited (&amp; Percentage)</th>
<th>Number of Colleges Accredited (&amp; Percentage)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>406 (36%)</td>
<td>8686 (20%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>722 (65%)</td>
<td>13971 (32%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>820 (74%)</td>
<td>15501 (35%)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Limited Teacher and Institutional Autonomy

- 122 Universities from 25 States
- Conducted/Affiliated

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

1. Arts: 113 lakh, 51% are female
2. Science: 49.18 lakh, 50.8% are female
3. Commerce: 44.08 lakh, 47.2% are female
4. 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.