Global Perspectives in Higher Education
India Case Study

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Scope

India

Indian higher education

Organizing principles & getting it right
India: Size and contradictions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demography</th>
<th>Higher Education</th>
<th>Future</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Population - 1166 million</td>
<td>• 13 million</td>
<td>• Highest population by 2028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Large and growing middle class</td>
<td>• GER – 12.8%</td>
<td>• 540 million middle class by 2025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Large population with English language skills</td>
<td>• Largest number of institutions – both huge and tiny</td>
<td>• Continuing growth,, but also unmet demand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Second largest exporter, but small imports</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Population, 2009 (in million)

Source: CIA Fact book (retrieved on 9 Dec 2009)
Economy 2008 (PPP basis)

**GDP (in US$ billion)**
- India: 3304
- China: 7992
- USA: 14440

**Per capita income**
- India: 2900
- China: 6000
- USA: 47200

Source: CIA Fact book (retrieved on 9 Dec 2009)
Rising prosperity (million households)

India

Indian higher education
## Higher education: USA / India

### Size and complexity
- Order within chaos / Growth creating more complexity

### Open democracy with federal set up
- Indirect, but powerful role of the Federal Govt./ Direct, but ineffective role of National Govt.

### Coordination
- Market - government / government - market

### Private participation
- Long history, elite / Recent growth, demand-absorbing
Private participation

Demand absorbing

• Public sector growth – slow and more of the same

Expensive, single discipline

• Engineering, management ....

Small entities

• Average – 500/600 students
Current trends

Expansion by the old privates
- BITS, Pilani, Thapar

Emergence private chains
- Amity, Techno-India, Career Launcher...

Big corporate sector interest
- Ambanis, Mittals...

Hybrids
- Jaypee Group, Apeejay

Niche
- NIIT University, Vedanta University
Streaming

Class 10

Class 12
Arts
BA / MA
BSc / MSc
BE (Engineering)

Class 12
Science

MBBS (Medicine)
Bcom / Mcom

Class 12
Commerce

Vocational Stream

Certificate (ITIs)

Diploma (Polytechnics)
Institutional structures

Overall Institutions

Degree-granting

Colleges (teaching only)

- Central Universities
- IITs / IIMs / Other Institutions
- Private universities
- State universities
- State affiliating univs

Colleges funded by central govt
Colleges funded by state govt
Colleges funded by state govt
Private colleges
Institutions

Universities
- Unitary / affiliating
- Central / State
- Conventional / Open
- Multi-disciplinary / Single discipline
- Public / private

Colleges
- Arts and science / professional
- Regular / autonomous
- Govt. / private / private aided

Other Institutions
- IIT
- IIM
- AIIMS
- NIFT
- National Law School

Polytechnics and ITIs
- Govt / private

Private training providers
- Franchise / standalone
## Maintaining standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Accreditation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• National govt</td>
<td>• National Accreditation and Assessment Council (NAAC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• State govt</td>
<td>• National Board of Accreditation (NBA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• UGC</td>
<td>• Accreditation Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• State Councils of HE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• AICTE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Med Council</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Other 10 councils</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Affiliating universities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15
Four concerns

Alignment
- Unsettled debate on purpose
- More of the same
- Private growth

Funding
- Low priority until recently
- Input-based funding system
- Unable to connect to national priorities

Standards
- Drift to lowering of standards
- Accreditation system with no impact
- Absence of other institutional mechanisms

Growth
- Govt sector marginal growth over past 2 decades
- No drive for growth in existing institutions
- Private sector growth – equity concerns
India: In Context
Indian higher education
Organizing principles
Two organizing principles

**US Market-led system**
- Primacy of competition
- Coordination by means of voluntary non-state linkages
- Diversified sources of funding

**UK Govt-led system**
- Quasi-competition through performance-based funding
- Coordination through QA agencies and NQF / SBC
- Greater reliance on tuition and student loans
The Triangle of coordination

USA / UK

Market

Academic Oligarchy

State Authority

India

Academic Oligarchy

State authority

Market

Source: Adapted from Model by Burton R. Clark
Academic oligarchy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Academic freedom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full autonomy in academic work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defined according to disciplines / subjects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continued fragmentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exercise influence through peer groups</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

But do not transmute this local authority in the state / national systems....that would create academic anarchy.
Four ways to get it right

1. Use public funds to drive performance – relevance, growth, equity, research and quality

2. Regulate the private sector the right way that creates incentives to grow and maintain and enhance standards

3. Connect the vocational education and training (both public and private) with higher education for holistic treatment of the tertiary sector

4. Consolidate and classify institutions for critical mass
Relative growth in volume of publications 1981=100

## Top 200 World Universities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>University</th>
<th>Peer Review</th>
<th>Employer Review</th>
<th>Staff / Student Ratio</th>
<th>Citation / Staff</th>
<th>International Staff</th>
<th>International Students</th>
<th>Overall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Tsinghua</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>78.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>NYU</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>78.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Peking</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>78.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>163</td>
<td>IIT Bombay</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>58.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181</td>
<td>IIT Delhi</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>56.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Times Higher Education-QS World University Ranking 2009 23
...to summarize

India would have largest system of higher education

...and if a few things are set right one of the best and most affordable