Scope

India

Indian higher education

Organizing principles & getting it right
India: Size and contradictions

Demography
- Population - 1166 million
- Large and growing middle class
- Large population with English language skills

Higher Education
- 13 million
- GER – 12.8%
- Largest number of institutions – both huge and tiny
- Second largest exporter, but small imports

Future
- Highest population by 2028
- 540 million middle class by 2025
- Continuing growth, but also unmet demand
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
Size and Prospects: 2009-2020

Enrolment
- 12.8 m
  - GER -13%
- 30 m
  - GER - 30%

Institutions
- Universities
  - 500
  - Colleges 22000
- Universities
  - 1500
  - Colleges 30000

Private share
- 30%
  - 3.8 m
- 50%
  - 15 m
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
Institutional structures

Overall Institutions

Degree-granting

Colleges (teaching only)

23,000

Central Universities

IITs/IIMs/Other Institutions

Private universities

State universities

State affiliating univs

Colleges funded by central govt

Colleges funded by state govs

Colleges funded by state govs

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

### Regulation
- National govt
- State govt
- UGC
- State Councils of HE
- AICTE
- Med Council
- Other 10 councils
- Affiliating universities

### Accreditation
- National Accreditation and Assessment Council (NAAC)
- National Board of Accreditation (NBA)
- Accreditation Board
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

### Academic freedom

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full autonomy in academic work</td>
<td>Defined according to disciplines / subjects</td>
<td>Continued fragmentation</td>
<td>Exercise influence through peer groups</td>
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</tbody>
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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>
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<td>46</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>56.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Times Higher Education-QS World University Ranking 2009
India would have largest system of higher education. And if a few things are set right one of the best and most affordable...