

## **SECTOR PROFILE: HIGHER EDUCATION**

- Largest HE system in the world with 720 Universities, 47000 plus colleges and second largest in terms of students' enrolment- 31 million students.
- Unaided private higher education providers accounts for 64% of total institutions in higher education and 62% of students enrolment
- Over 80% of investment in professional education is done by the private sector.
- Public expenditure on HE only 1.25% of GDP as compared to 3.1% of USA and 2.6% of Canada.
- Sustained economic growth and availability of disposable income with Indian middle class make India attractive market for higher education
- Acute shortage of faculty, skill gaps amongst graduates and skill shortages due to emerging sectors makes it imperative for Indian institutions to collaborate with Industry and foreign education providers
  - Faculty shortage in IITs and Central universities to the tune of 35-40%
  - High Student-Teacher ratio of 26:1 as opposed to 15:1 in developed countries

## **ISSUES & CHALLENGES FOR THE HIGHER EDUCATION SECTOR**

- Restricted Private sector entry route through State Private University as Deemed Universities route has been closed
- Access to revenue restricted for Private institutions due to society/Trust structure leading to over dependence on student fees for revenue generation
- Lack of appropriate framework to ensure quality in higher educations
- Lack of appropriate Industry-Academia engagements leading to unemployable graduates
- Poor Governance in Higher Educational institutions in India
- Lack of appropriate integration of skills in Higher Education
- Lack of clarity on the territorial jurisdiction of State Universities in the context of distance education.
- Incoherent policy for internationalisation of higher education in India