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Confederation of Indian Industry

ASHE 2019

Annual Status of Higher Education of States and UTs in India

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Foreword

Mr Sunil Kant Munjal
Chairman, CII Education Council

The eighth edition of the ASHE report is with us and I am happy that we have been able to put together our thoughts around a subject which is dynamic as well as fundamental for the growth and prosperity of our nation.

The USP of this publication remains the individual snapshots of states and Union territories that it presents and in this it remains truly unparalleled. The Ministry of HRD now brings out the findings of its All India Survey of Higher Education (AISHE) every year but even there the break-up is not available in a nuanced manner for every state separately.

The big-ticket item in education this year remained the Draft National Education Policy and the conversation around it. The final policy document may or may not be as comprehensive as the draft but it is likely to incorporate some of the critiques which were voiced by key stakeholders during the course of discussions. CII too organized a round-table on this subject where the salient features of the policy were discussed and debated.

I am happy that ASHE 2019 takes a look at the draft education policy and provides a commentary on its important features. This report continues to be an important document for policy makers at the Central as well as at the state level and I thank the Deloitte team for their collaboration and support for seventh consecutive year for this report.

Foreword

Anindya Mallick
Partner, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu India LLP

With the advent of the fourth industrial revolution we are in the midst of continuous disruptions brought on by adoption of digital technologies such as analytics, artificial intelligence, cognitive technologies, and the IoT. This revolution is characterised by its ability to transform economies, jobs, and even society itself through the introduction of new technologies and processes.

The global forces of change are disrupting the ways in which we learn and work. According to the WEF *Future of Jobs* Report, it is envisaged that 65 percent of children entering primary school today will ultimately end up working in completely new job types that don't yet exist. In such a rapidly evolving employment landscape, the ability to anticipate and prepare for future skills and expertise requirements is critical for the education system.

The education system will need to transform in terms of course curriculum design, pedagogy to meet the challenges of the future of workplace as well as the aspirations of youth entering the education system. Education will need to focus on creativity and lifelong learning for those being prepared for a career where the key constant will be continuous disruptions.

The digital-age education system calls for personalised and dynamic methods of learning, a better equipped faculty, new parameters to gauge student and faculty performance, and innovative models of funding. The NEP 2019 seeks to address the concerns and constraints of the current education system and provide a path for transforming the education system to face the future talent requirements and leverage the demographic benefits that we have for building the workforce of the future.

We would like to express our sincere gratitude to CII for their cooperation in preparing this report.

List of Abbreviations

BLA	Bachelor of Liberal Arts
BLE	Bachelor of Liberal Education
CII	Confederation of Indian Industry
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HE	Higher Education
HEI	Higher Education Institutions
IoE	Institutions of Eminence
IoT	Internet of things
MHRD	Ministry of Human Resource Development
NEP	National Education Policy
NRF	National Research Foundation
ODL	Open Distance Learning
PGDM	Post Graduate Diploma in Management
PTR	Pupil Teacher Ratio
SWAYAM	Study Webs of Active –Learning for Young Aspiring Minds
UGC	University Grants Commission
URGs	Under Represented Groups
WEF	World Economic Forum

Part I - Focus on key themes and developments

Introduction

India has the third largest HE system in the world, with 32.6 million students (52 percent male and 48 percent female) enrolled across 903 universities, 38,061 colleges and 10,011 stand-alone institutions in 2017-18[1]. The country's GER in HE has registered a marginal increase from 25.2 percent in 2016-17 to 25.8 percent in 2017-18, with a target of reaching 30 percent by 2020[2].

To achieve this target, a move towards an outcome-based approach to education sector may be considered as one of the key initiatives to be taken by the government. The education budget allocation increased by 11 percent from 2018-19 to 2019-20 (from INR 85,010 crore to INR 94,854 crore[3]). In HE the key transformational focus, in Budget 2019 has been on research and innovation, which is a critical component for global ranking. An allocation of INR 400 crores (last year allocation was INR 129 crores) has been made to support transforming select Indian HE institutions into world-class institutions. This supports the intent of attracting global new-age manufacturing industries to India through fiscal incentives announced in the areas of semi-conductor fabrication, solar photo voltaic cells, lithium storage batteries, solar electric charging infrastructure, computing hardware, etc., as well as making India the global hub for electric vehicle manufacturing. The budget has given due importance to research and innovation through the proposed establishment of NRF to fund, coordinate, and promote research. Research funds available with various ministries are proposed to be assimilated into the fund with an aim to strengthen the research ecosystem and ensure that research thrust areas are aligned to national priorities.

While focusing on initiatives to improve enrollment in HE, the government has also taken measures to encourage good institutes to perform better at a national and global scale by offering autonomy in many areas. In September 2017, the UGC set in motion the IoE[4] initiative to strengthen the HEIs. The focus was to identify 10 public and 10 private universities that would be given significant autonomy in operations, from setting their curriculum and recruiting foreign faculty to entering into academic tie-ups. The objective for these selected institutes is to acquire global standing and credibility within the first 10 years of being declared as the IoE. In August 2019 with the announcement of another 14 institutes, all 20 IoE have since been announced.[5]

The recently introduced National Education Policy, 2019 aims to bring the HE sector in India on par with the international standards and contemporary practices. It has clearly articulated the intentions in striving forward with a retrospective analysis of the

[1] All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18
[2] Government of India targets as set in the 12th Plan Document
[3] https://www.livemint.com/budget/news/budget-2019-education-sector-gets-94-854-crore-research-gets-leg-up-1562338619002.html
[4] https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=176204
[5] https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=192458

traditions of India. The policy also endeavours inclusivity, and accessibility for all the socio-economic classes of the society with the motto of "Development for All".

Along with the above initiatives, the government has also drafted a plan to introduce structured private participation in building the HE sector in India. This is likely to facilitate global collaborations, enhance quality of education, and assist in creating better job opportunities for graduates. The Indian HE system is undergoing a shift towards outcome-based approach where the government is making efforts to internationalise the system as well as make Indian institutes globally competitive.

1. The Fourth Industrial Revolution and the future of Indian education

There are many definitions for Industry 4.0, but essentially, it is the marriage of physical and digital technologies such as analytics, artificial intelligence, cognitive technologies, and the IoT. This marriage allows for the creation of a digital enterprise that is not only interconnected, but also capable of more holistic, informed decision making. Industry 4.0 provides abundant opportunities for new products and services, better ways to serve customers, new types of jobs, and wholly new business models.

The previous industrial revolutions evolved over time; however, the current revolution is advancing at extraordinary speed, driven by disruptive technologies developing at an exponential rate. Amid shifting demographics and unprecedented global connectivity—not just technological, but also social and economic—Industry 4.0 can herald greater opportunities than any that came before it.

The fourth industrial revolution is expected to redefine the future of work[6] in terms of requirements of the workforce in terms of defining "work", who will be the workforce and how will be the workplace.

- **Work** will largely be defined by what work can be automated - with increasing robotics, cognitive and AI technologies, what work can be "done by" and "done with" smart machines
- **Workforce** will need to consider who can do the work - with new talent platforms and contracts, who can do the work? How to leverage the continuum of talent from amongst full time, managed services, freelancers, gig workers, and even crowd sourcing
- **Workplace** of the future needs to consider where is work to be done in terms of workplaces and work practices getting reshaped on account of new combinations of collaborations, teaming, leveraging digital reality technologies

The global forces of change, as discussed above, in terms of the rise of artificial intelligence, the fourth industrial revolution, the future of work—are disrupting the ways in which we learn and work. For instance, there is growing debate about the impact of AI and automation on jobs, shelf life of skills in today's technology-driven sectors, and changing learning models in the digital era. Other factors, such as the growing cost of education, funding constraints, and the rise of non-traditional ways of learning, are seen altering the education landscape globally. Add to this the growing challenge of skills gap across sectors, which has made it imperative to align learning with the industry demands. According to the WEF's *Future of Jobs report*[7] it is envisaged that 65 percent of children entering primary school today will ultimately end up working in completely new job types that don't yet exist. In such a rapidly evolving employment landscape, the ability to anticipate and prepare for future skills and expertise requirements is critical for the education system.

According to the WEF report, given the upcoming pace and scale of disruption brought about by the Fourth Industrial Revolution, current technological trends are bringing about an unprecedented rate of change in the core curriculum content of many academic fields, with nearly 50 percent of subject knowledge acquired during the first year of a four-year technical degree becoming outdated by the time students graduate, according to one popular estimate. A focus on the state of the talent pipeline for traditional formal qualifications and hard skills therefore risks dramatically understating the scale of impending skill set disruption if a large part of the existing subject knowledge of the current workforce will be outdated in just a few years.

Consequently, the education system too will need to transform in terms of course curriculum design, pedagogy to meet the challenges of the future of workplace as well as the aspirations of youth entering the education system. Education will need to focus on creativity and life-long learning for those being prepared for a career where the key constant will be continuous disruptions.

The Indian HE sector too is at a critical juncture, as it needs to prepare well for such disruptions. While Indian HE has grown tremendously in terms of enrolment, some areas, such as quality of education and research, faculty retention, funding alternatives, and employability of students still need attention. Challenges include gaps between the skills being taught and the skills needed at the workplace, skill gaps among faculty, funding channels for modernisation of infrastructure and facilities, and the amount and quality of research being carried out in these institutions.

Some of the key challenges that the HE system needs to overcome through targeted interventions are as follows:

- **The growing divergence between curricula and market demands**: In the post-industrial era, the skillsets one obtained in college or university served one for a lifetime, for example, an engineer trained in college could hope to leverage his skillset throughout his career in a manufacturing facility. But as stated earlier, currently the shelf life of skills is declining as disruptive technologies necessitate changes in business and operating models leading to changes in workforce requirements. Educational institutions will need to keep up with these changes with regular refreshing of course curriculum, which will require close consultation with industry. As part of the course, students will need to be imbibed with skills relating to creative thinking, problem solving, and lifelong learning. Industry Academia coordination is of utmost importance in today's world given that according to the *India Skills* report in 2019, only 47 percent of the available talent is employable.
- **Quantity and quality of research:** Research conducted at HEIs is a key parameter in the global ranking framework. Research orientation of institutions is expected to be a key enabler for institutions to be successful in the new era of constant changes and disruptions. Ability to conduct research on contemporary topics will enable institutions to attract faculty, students as well as forge relations with industry. A key parameter to measure the quality of faculty needs to be their contribution towards improving the existing body of research. It should be ensured for faculty that there is a proper balance between teaching and research.
- **Faculty vacancies and expertise:** Vacancies in faculty posts is observed across almost all institutions. To ensure that institutions can move towards offering multi-disciplinary course offerings, it should be ensured that vacancies are filled in with experienced faculty members having requisite skill sets. Even for filled positions, in many cases it is observed that the faculty's skill-sets are not in tandem with the needs of the institutions. As per *Deloitte Deans Survey 2019*[8], nearly 80 percent of deans stated that lack of quality faculty is the biggest challenge for the Indian HE

sector. More than 90 percent believed that the faculty needs to upskill more than once a year to match industry expectations.

- **Strike a balance between learning and job-readiness:** In our current education system, students are more concerned with getting a job on the very first day of the placement season than looking at whether the job offered will lead to a sustainable career ahead. This is a contentious issue in today's educational system. Students, who put in three or four years of learning are, after all, justified in expecting to be employed at the end of it. On the other hand, a sole focus on employment could diminish the focus on learning. With the advent of the fourth industrial revolution, today's students cannot afford to be complacent. The need of the hour is lifelong learning and both the students as well as the institutions need to gear up towards having pedagogy that focuses on conceptual understanding, imbibe a culture of knowledge seeking that can lead students towards the path of continuous skill upgradation and lifelong learning.
- **Promote inter-disciplinary learning:** Given the requirements of the current world, today's learner cannot be content with a constricted education model and will need to mix and match disciplines. The onus of executing this is mostly on the universities (and on the regulator). Many universities are already seen to be moving in this direction.
- **Expand online education:** Virtual modes of learning are popular across the world. India's e-learning market is likely to expand over 9.5 million users by 2021[9]. Building a credit-system for such learning will be important to encourage students to leverage these courses as part of their overall education. This measure also is also likely to address issues relating to accessibility as well as improve GER. The MHRD's SWAYAM[10], offers free online courses, which allow students to continue "life-long learning" and help reskill and upskill themselves. Institutions can explore the "subscription university" model where the institution becomes a platform for continual learning for both technical and soft skills—throughout a student's lifetime. Students walk in and out of the system to gain and update their knowledge and skills by paying an annual subscription fee[11]. This will not only benefit students in terms of keeping connected with their alma mater but also be a revenue generation opportunity for institutions.

The Indian HE sector is at crossroads. Students want skills that can help them thrive in the market. Employers, on the other hand, want talent that can match and evolve based on market demands. Educational institutions have always been that bridge between the two sides, but the traditional educational model is not likely to deliver tomorrow's talent.

The digital-age education system calls for personalised and dynamic methods of learning, a better equipped faculty, new parameters to gauge student and faculty performance, and innovative models of funding. A broader and a more collaborative coalition between educational institutes, employers, students, professionals, regulators, and government entities, can therefore, help plug the existing gaps and is likely to augur well for the future of the Indian HE sector.

[8] https://www2.deloitte.com/us/en/insights/focus/reimagining-higher-education/indian-higher-education-sector.html
[9] https://www.ibef.org/industry/education-sector-india.aspx
[10] https://swayam.gov.in/
[11] https://www2.deloitte.com/insights/us/en/industry/public-sector/future-of-public-higher-education-study.html

2. National Education Policy 2019 – A leap towards holistic and liberal Higher Education System

Introduction

In October 2019, The MHRD, Government of India, published the NEP 2019, with some major transformative measures to the current education system with primarily focusing on development of the creative potential of the youth and imbibe the culture of lifelong learning to make valuable contributions to the economic growth of India as well as pursue opportunities across the world. The policy aims at making the Indian education system at par with the contemporary international standards keeping in mind the accessibility for all social, economic, and geographic backgrounds.

While drafting the NEP 2019, the current functioning of the education system across the country was assessed and key challenges and constraints impending the implementation of agendas of the previous policies were identified. In preparing the NEP 2019, special attention is stated to have been given in attending to the unfinished agendas from the previous policies. Some of the key highlights of NEP 2019 are discussed in the following sections.

Institutional restructuring and consolidation

The initiative to move the HE system to large multidisciplinary universities, colleges, and HEI cluster is a key highlight of the NEP 2019. With more than 800 universities and 40,000 colleges, the HE system in India is extremely fragmented with poor rates of intakes in many of them.

The aim is to bring down the number of colleges and universities and raise the quality of HEIs with more options for students. This is expected to result in increased student enrolments and help in optimal use of infrastructure and resources and attain the multidisciplinary ecosystem of teaching, research, and service. The goal is to achieve a GER of 50 percent over the next 10 years to be comparable with other rapidly developing nations (such as, e.g., China and Brazil, which have GERs in HE of 44 percent and 50 percent, respectively).

The diversification of course offerings in classrooms is intended to be complemented with option to run ODL programmes, to enhance the delivery of the course offerings, improve access, increase GER, and provide increased opportunities for lifelong learning. Further the policy states measures to streamline the admission processes to the HEIs through the assessments of the National Testing Agency, rather than entrance exams conducted separately by individual HEIs.

Towards more liberal and flexible education

In line with the introduction of multidisciplinary courses in HEIs, a more flexible and liberal learning experience is proposed. Taking lessons from traditional ancient universities such as Takshashila and Nalanda to combine subjects across fields, the idea of "liberal arts" is one of the key highlights of NEP.

Integrating the humanities and arts with STEM (science, technology, engineering, mathematics) have consistently showed positive learning outcomes, including increased creativity and innovation, critical thinking and higher-order thinking capacities, problem-solving abilities, teamwork, communication skills, deeper learning and mastery of curricula across fields, and increases in social and moral awareness.

With better institutional autonomy and enhanced faculty strength and diversity, students will be given flexibility in curriculum and course options in addition to rigorous specialisation in a subject or subjects. A four-year programme called BLA or BLE with multiple exit options is stated to be made available to the students.

Support for students

The policy puts forward measures in supporting students to build an effective ecosystem to facilitate an experience that is joyful yet rigorous, a responsive curriculum aimed at achieving the students' goal, engaging and effective pedagogy, and caring support to optimise their learning experience and overall development.

Institutions and faculty will have the autonomy to innovate on matters of curriculum, pedagogy, and assessment - informed by a broad overall framework of higher educational qualifications that ensures consistency across institutions and equivalence across programmes, both in the ODL and the traditional "in-class" learning.

Students from socio-economically disadvantaged backgrounds will be given opportunities and access to the high quality HEIs along with continuous support throughout the course period. Adequate funds will be made available for this.

Motivated, energised, and capable faculty

The most important factor in the success of any education system is the quality and engagement of the faculty. As learnt from the assessment of the current state of HE, motivated faculty having the required experience and expertise is the single most critical factor for ensuring an efficient and productive HE ecosystem. NEP 2019 states measures to be adopted for improving faculty effectiveness and responsiveness through increased and diversified faculty, reduced student-teacher ratios, flexibility, and autonomy in curriculum design and pedagogical approaches that are likely to also help keep the faculty motivated and invested.

The presence of outstanding and enthusiastic institutional leaders that cultivate excellence and innovation through a merit- and performance-based process and culture is the need of the hour. Merit-based recruitment within the existing reservation categories and career management along with competitive compensations are proposed to be followed to ensure quality faculty for the students. A robust and merit-based tenure track, promotion, and salary structure is proposed with multiple salary levels within each faculty rank, to incentivise and recognise excellent and committed faculty and do away with the seniority bottlenecks in career progressions.

Equity and inclusion in higher education

While striving towards uplifting the standards of education, it is important to make it accessible and available to all the socio-economic class of the society. Some of the key policy initiatives discussed for equity and inclusion in HE are as follows:

- Setting clear targets for higher GER for under-represented groups (URGs)
- Enhancing access by building more high-quality HEIs in special education zones containing larger numbers of URGs
- Requiring institutional development plans that contain specific plans for action on increasing participation from URGs, including: mitigating opportunity costs and fees for pursuing HE, providing more financial assistance and scholarships, conducting outreach on HE opportunities and scholarships
- Increasing economic and employability potential of HE programmes
- Developing more degree courses in Indian languages and bilingually
- Ensuring all buildings and facilities are wheelchair-accessible
- Developing bridge courses for those students that may come from disadvantaged educational backgrounds
- Providing socio-emotional and academic support for all such students through suitable counselling and mentoring programmes

National Research Foundation

Research is an imperative area in not just the field of education but in other fields as well. India has traditionally aimed in building the research ecosystem and always stood for it. Research orientation is also a key criteria for obtaining global ranking. The NEP envisages to establish the NRF to catalyse quality research in the nation.

The primary activities of the NRF will be as follows:

1. Fund competitive peer-reviewed grant proposals of all types and across all disciplines
2. Seed, grow, and facilitate research at academic institutions, particularly at universities and colleges where research is currently in a nascent stage, through mentoring of such institutions, hiring excellent young research students and faculty, and strengthening and recognising existing high-quality programmes at such institutions
3. Act as a liaison between researchers and relevant branches of government as well as industry, so that research scholars are constantly made aware of the most urgent national research issues of the day, and so that policymakers are constantly made aware of the latest research breakthroughs
4. Recognise outstanding research and progress achieved via NRF funding/mentoring across subjects, through prizes and special seminars recognising the work of the researchers.

Transforming the regulatory system of higher education

The regulatory regime in the HE system is stated to be complex and difficult to navigate from the institute administrator's perspective and is stated to be able to achieve the desired outcomes. The regulatory requirements in setting up HEIs are significant and intertwined with many other norms.

NEP 2019 puts forward a solution in having one common regulatory regime for the entire HE sector across the country to eliminate the duplication and bottlenecks in the federal ranks. This common regulatory system is suggested to be facilitated through accreditation of institutions by appropriate non-profit accrediting institutions who in turn will be licensed by a "meta-accrediting" body.

The aim is to empower the HEIs with full autonomy in the academic, administrative, and eventually financial operations while ensuring that the truly essential matters are given due attention.

Conclusion

The National Education Policy, 2019 clearly aims to bring the HE sector in India on par with the international standards and contemporary practices. It has clearly articulated the intentions in striving forward with a retrospective analysis of the traditions of India. The policy also endeavours inclusivity, and accessibility for all the socio-economic classes of the society with the motto of "development for all". It details out specific initiatives in the key areas requiring attention and inspection. The policy sheds optimism for a better India with educated and productive citizens geared for nation building.

Part II – India and state profiles in higher education

India: Key statistics and trends in higher education

Key indicators

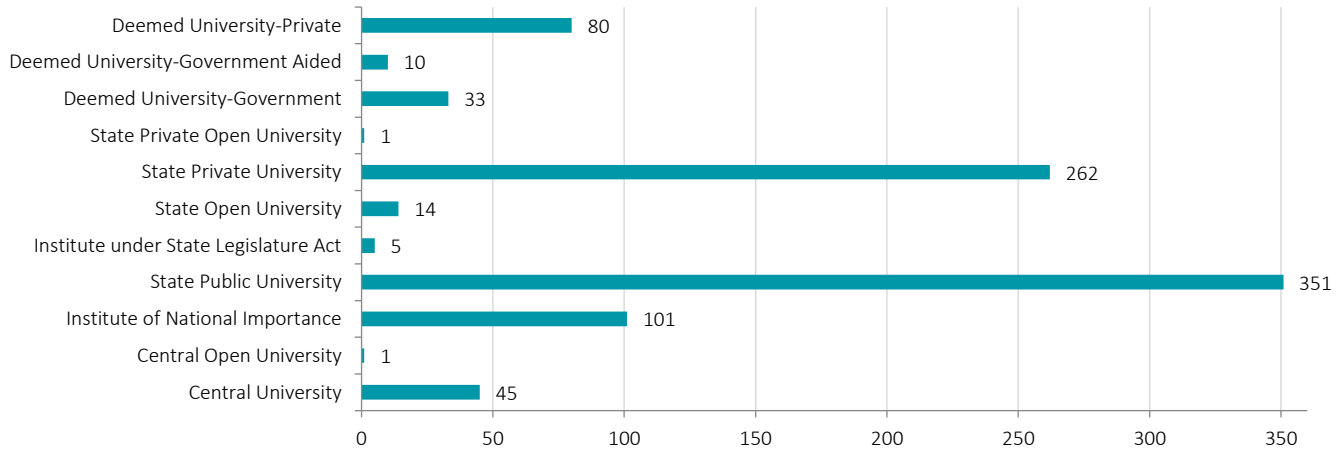
Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total population (crore)	121.1	62.3	58.7
Literacy rate	74.0%	82.1%	65.5%
Population in 18-23 age group (crore) Share to total population (%)	14.03 (11.6%)	7.33 (10.8%)	6.69 (11.4%)
GER[2]	25.8	26.3	25.4

Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18;

Education infrastructure

Universities by Type: The break-up of number of universities in the country based on university type is shown below. There are 903 universities across the country, with state public universities constituting the highest share (38.9 percent). The top five states with the highest number of universities include Rajasthan (79, 8.75 percent of total in India), followed by Uttar Pradesh (76, 8.42 percent), Gujarat (65, 7.20 percent), Karnataka (60, 6.64 percent), and Tamil Nadu (58, 6.42 percent).

University by type

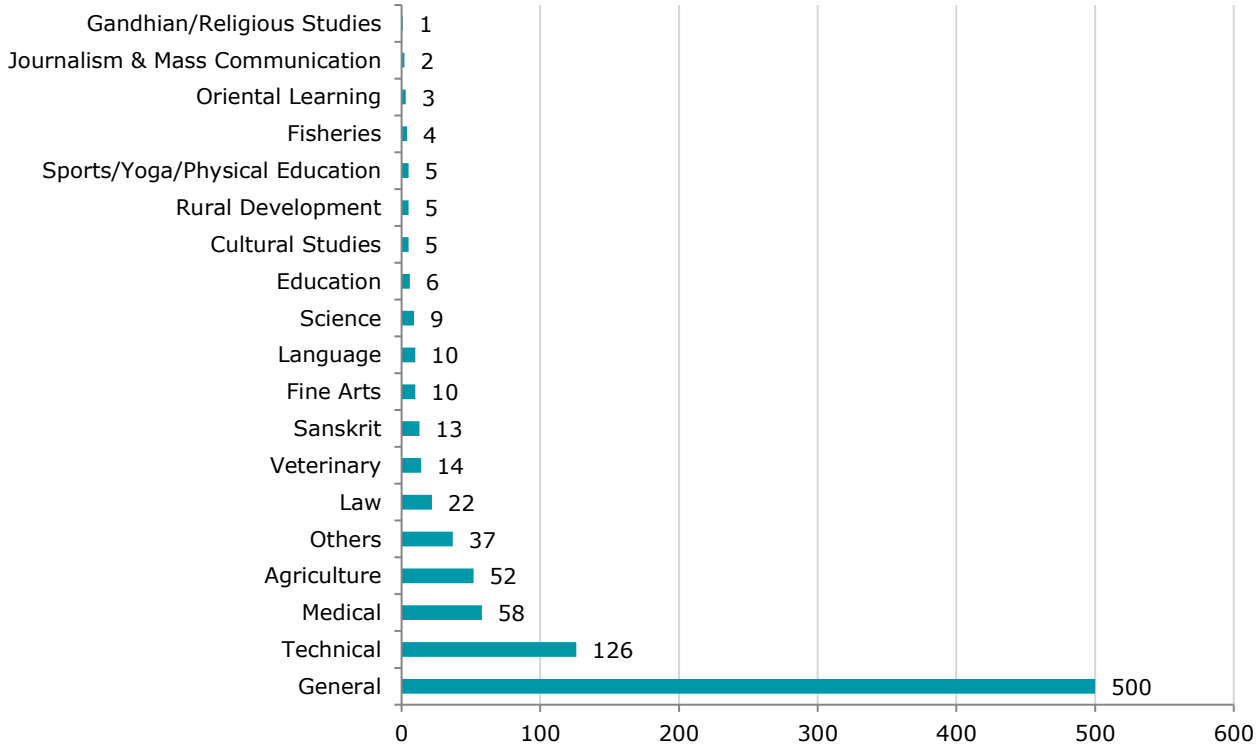


The break-up of the universities by type indicates variance between the top five states as follows:

Gujarat is ranked first in India in terms of total number of state public universities (27, 7.7 percent of total state public universities); Tamil Nadu has the highest number of deemed universities in the country with 28 deemed universities. Maharashtra (21 deemed universities) and Karnataka (15 deemed universities) follow it.

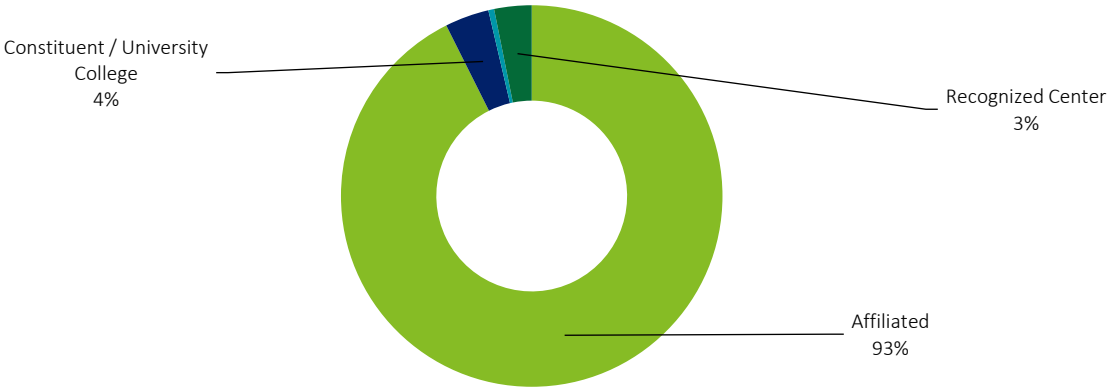
Universities by specialisation: The graph below reflects the break-up of number of universities in India on the basis of specialisation. The country is reported to have 500 general universities (56.69 percent of total), 126 technical universities (14.29 percent), 58 medical universities (6.58 percent), 52 agricultural universities (5.9 percent), 37 other universities (4.2 percent) and 22 law universities (2.49 percent) with all other universities comprising about 9.9 percent.

University by specialisation



Rajasthan has the highest number of general universities in the country with 48 universities in the state. It is followed by Uttar Pradesh (44 general universities) and Gujarat (38). Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have the highest number of technical universities in the country with a total of 10 and 9 technical universities respectively, present in each state. Delhi, Karnataka, and Maharashtra follow it with 7 universities in each state. Rajasthan has the highest number of medical universities in the country with 8 medical universities present in the state. Maharashtra and Karnataka follow it with 6 universities in each state.

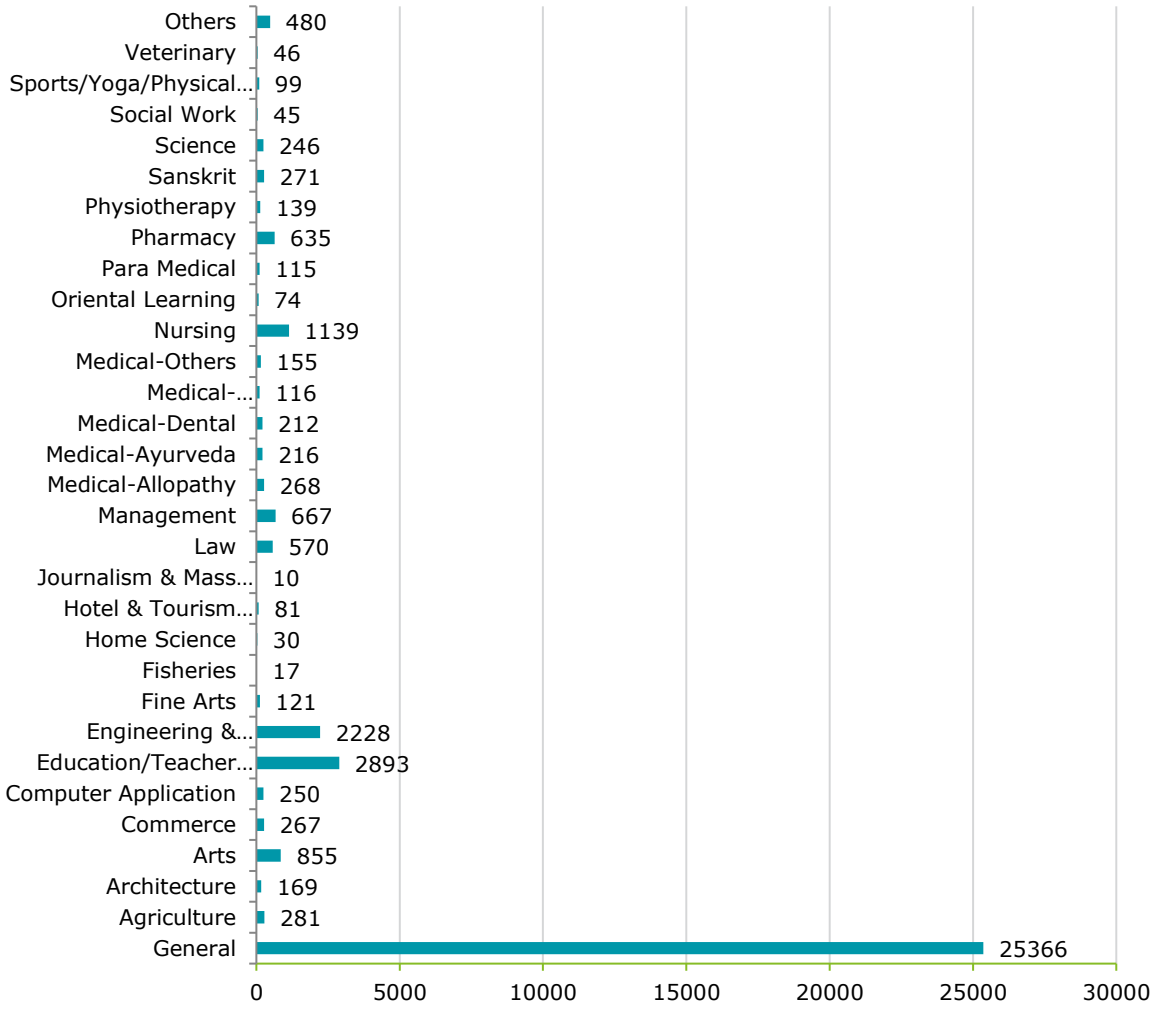
College by type



There are 41,008 colleges in India, of which about 92.61 percent are affiliated, 3.74 percent are Constituent/ University College, another 3.16 percent are recognised centres and 202 colleges are PG centre/off campus centre.

Colleges by specialisation: The bar graph below reflects the break-up of number of colleges in India on the basis of specialization. The division by specialisation is available only for 93 percent of all colleges in India, out of which 66.65 percent are general colleges, followed by education/teacher education (7.60 percent), engineering & technology (5.85 percent), nursing (2.99 percent), and arts (2.25 percent).

Colleges by specialisation



College and institution indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Stand-alone
Total number of institutions	903	38,061	10,011
Average enrolment per institution	8,046	680	279
Total estimated enrolment (lakhs)	72.65	265.52	21.95

Universities: India has 903 universities, with Rajasthan ranking (79, 8.75 percent) first on total universities in a state, followed by Uttar Pradesh (76, 8.42 percent) and Gujarat (65, 7.20 percent). The average enrolment in each university is about 8,046 students per university and the total estimated enrolment is 72.65 lakh.

Colleges and institutions: India has 38,061 colleges with Uttar Pradesh ranking first (6,629, 17.42 percent of total colleges), followed by Maharashtra (4,294, 11.28 percent), Karnataka (3,535, 9.29 percent), Rajasthan (2,758, 7.25 percent), and Andhra Pradesh (2,572, 6.76 percent).

The total enrolment in colleges in the country is about 265.52 lakh, with an average of about 680 per college. Uttar Pradesh has the higher enrolment in colleges in the country with 54.07 lakh students reported to be enrolled in colleges in the state. This is followed by Maharashtra (29.09 lakh), Tamil Nadu (22.69 lakh), and West Bengal (15.69 lakh).

Stand-alone institutions: Stand-alone institutions are those that are outside the purview of the university and college but require recognition from one or other statutory bodies. These include polytechnics, PGDM, nursing, teacher training, CA, CS, etc. In India, there are 10,011 such stand-alone institutions and the total enrolment in these is estimated to be around 21.95 lakhs. Maharashtra has the highest number of such institutions in the country (1,950).

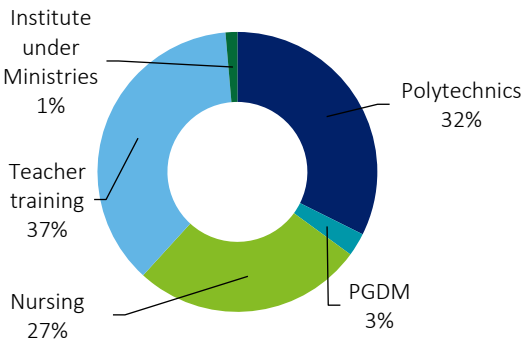
College indicators

College type	Number of colleges	Share by type
Affiliated	37,977	92.61%
Constituent / University College	1,532	3.74%
PG centre/off campus centre	202	0.49%
Recognised centre	1,297	3.16%

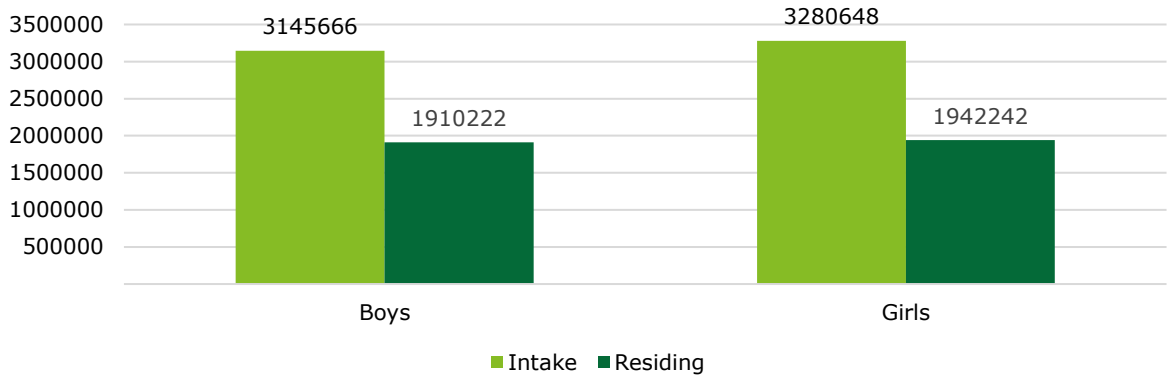
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment /college
Private unaided	64.7%	46.7%	503
Private aided	13.4%	20.6%	1,077
Government	22.0%	32.7%	1,039

Break up of stand-alone institution



Hostel

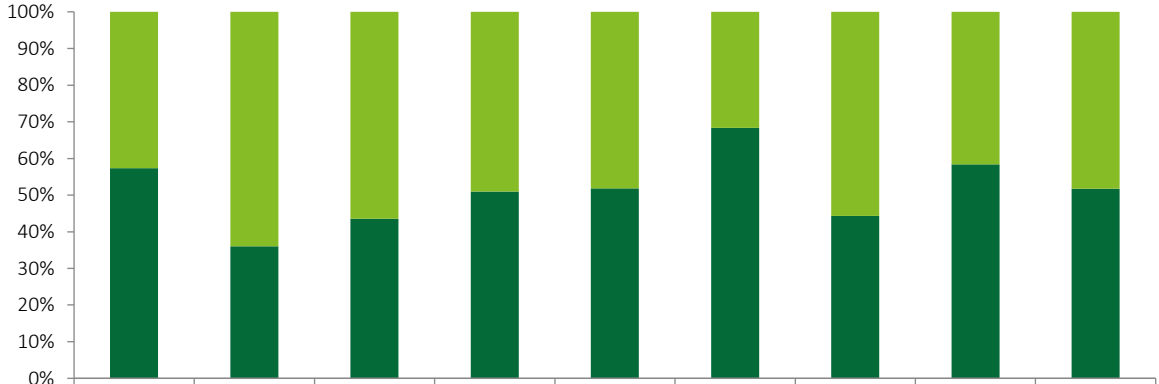


Student enrolment

Total enrolment of students in HEIs in India is around 326.1 lakh, with 52 percent male and 48 percent female enrolments. Uttar Pradesh ranked first in terms of enrolment (19.22 percent of total enrolment); followed by Maharashtra (10.46 percent), Tamil Nadu (9.12 percent), Karnataka (5.77 percent), and West Bengal (5.59 percent). The five southern states of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Karnataka account for over one-fourth (26.52 percent) of the total enrolments across India.

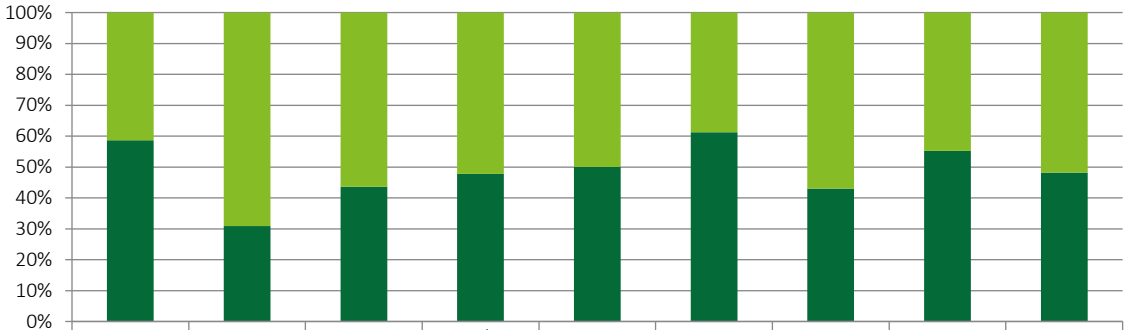
Total enrolment through regular mode in all courses in HE in the country is around 326.1 lakh enrolments in 2017-18. As can be inferred from the figure below, the highest share of enrolment (81.14 percent) is at under-graduate level, followed by post graduate (9 percent), and diploma (7.93%), with all other levels forming <2 percent. Female enrolment under various education levels has been highest in M.Phil. (63.98 percent), post graduate courses (56.46 percent) and certificate (55.63 percent), as compared to their male counterparts.
There is significant gender disparity in enrolment in Ph.D. and diploma courses with females accounting for 42.65 percent of the total enrolments in Ph.D. and only 31.69 percent of total enrolments in diploma levels.

Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



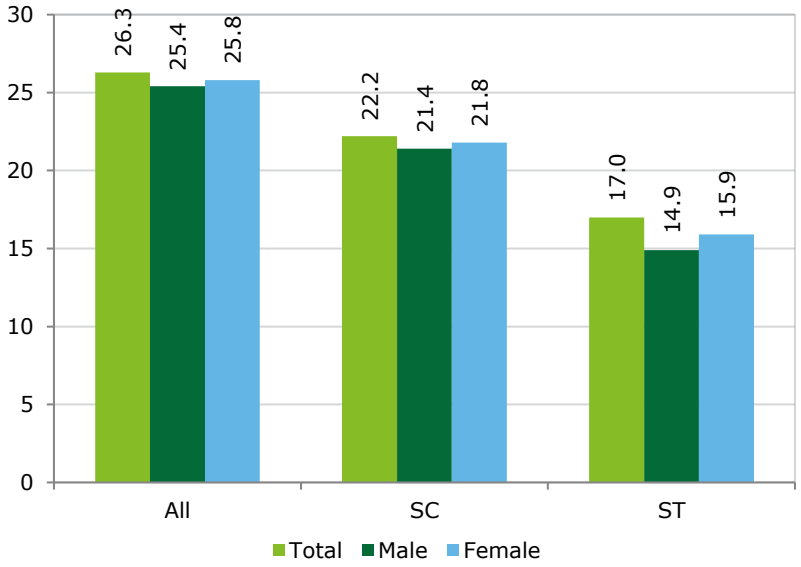
	Ph.D.	M.Phil.	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Grand Total
Female	68,842	21,822	1,657,638	12,977,173	69,989	819,196	50,972	81,293	15,746,925
Male	92,570	12,287	1,278,165	13,484,766	75,195	1,765,994	40,649	114,233	16,863,859

Out turn at various levels



	Ph.D.	M.Phil.	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Grand Total
Female	14,221	19,404	847,627	3,352,438	71,551	285,246	42,977	11,811	4,645,275
Male	20,179	8,655	656,776	3,067,201	71,625	451,831	32,406	14,598	4,323,271

GER



The GER for males (25.4) is higher than GER for females (25.8), resulting in the GPI of 1.01 in 2017-18. In terms of overall GER, Chandigarh ranks first (48.6) among all states and UTs with highest male (67.7) and female (56.4) GER. Among major states, Tamil Nadu (49.1) ranks the highest.

Faculty and staff

Key indicators

Key indicators	India
PTR	30
Teachers per college	33.8
Non-teaching staff per college	32

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2017-18 survey, by MoHRD

The PTR of colleges in India is 30. Among major states, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have the PTR of 19, followed by Tamil Nadu and Karnataka at 18. Among all states and UTs in India, Puducherry recorded the lowest PTR of 12, followed by Daman & Diu at 14.

The average number of teachers per college is 33.8 and non-teaching staff per college is 32 in India. Among major states and UTs, Chandigarh has the highest number of teaching (136) and non-teaching staff (300) per college, followed by Delhi with 102 teaching staff per college and 197 non-teaching staff per college.

By social group: In terms of representation of various social groups and gender in the teaching and non-teaching staff, the table below provides the relative comparison with the population. It reveals that females are significantly under-represented among the faculty and staff in HEIs as compared to males. In case of social groups also, all the groups shown in the table below indicate a deficit in terms of representation in students, faculty, and staff in higher educational institutions as compared to their share of population in the state. In Bihar, the male staff share is the highest with 84.5 percent and only 15.5 percent females, while West Bengal has a higher share of male staff with 78.9 percent and 21.1 percent females. Uttar Pradesh comes third in this ratio share with 78.2 percent male and 21.8 percent female staff. The average number of females per 100 male non-teaching staff is 47.

The share of student enrolment across all backward groups in India is lesser than their proportionate share in population. OBCs had the highest share of enrolments (35.0 percent), followed by SCs (14.4 percent), STs (5.2 percent), Muslims (5.0 percent), and other minorities (2.2 percent) following the trend of respective population shares of each group in the total population.

Gender and social representation of students, faculty, and staff

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	Muslim	Other Minority
Share of population	50.2%	49.8%	19.8%	7.1%	48.4%	7.7%	1.6%
Share of enrolment	52.4%	47.6%	14.4%	5.2%	35.0%	5.0%	2.2%
Share of teaching staff	58.0%	42.0%	8.6%	2.3%	32.3%	5.3%	9.4%
Share of non-teaching staff	68.1%	31.9%	14.0%	4.2%	27.1%	3.4%	3.2%

Source: Share of population - Census 2011 & India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

State and union territory profiles

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands

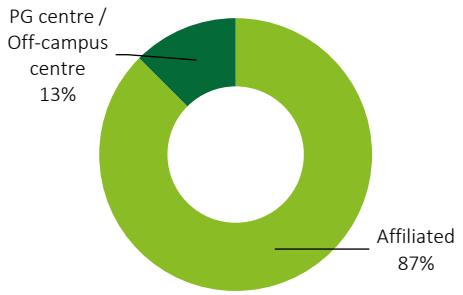
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population, (lakh)[1]	3.8	2.0	1.8
Literacy rate[1]	86.6	90.3	82.4
Population in 18-23 age group (lakh)[1] Share to total state population (%)	0.5 (12.3%)	0.2 (11.8%)	0.2 (12.9%)
Share of state 18-23 population to all-India 18-23 population [1]	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%
GER[2]	21.8	21.2	22.4

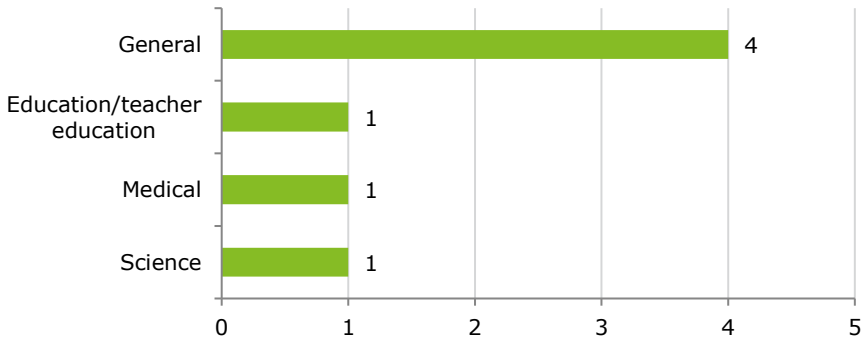
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

Education infrastructure

College by type



Colleges by specialization



College and institution indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Stand-alone
Total number of institutions	-	7	-
Average enrolment per institution	-	928	-
Total estimated enrolment (lakh)	-	0.06	-

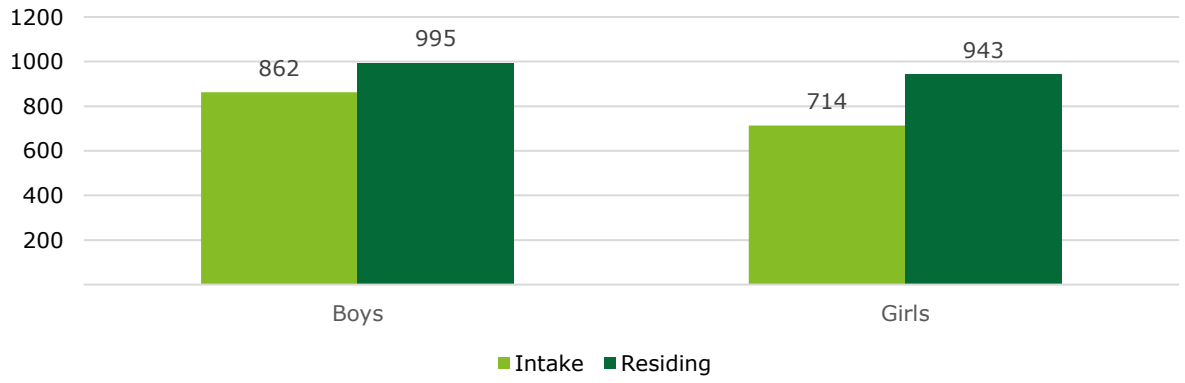
College indicators

College type	Andaman & Nicobar	Share in India
Affiliated colleges	7	-
PG/off campus centre	1	0.4%

Management of colleges

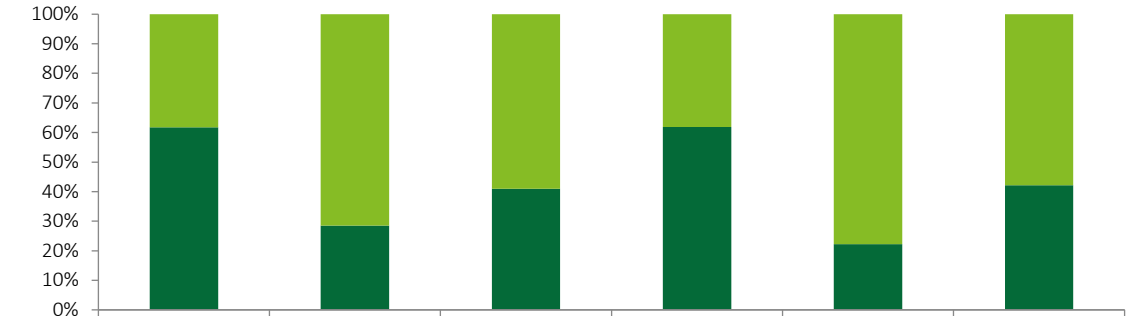
Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment/ college
Government	100%	100%	928

Hostel



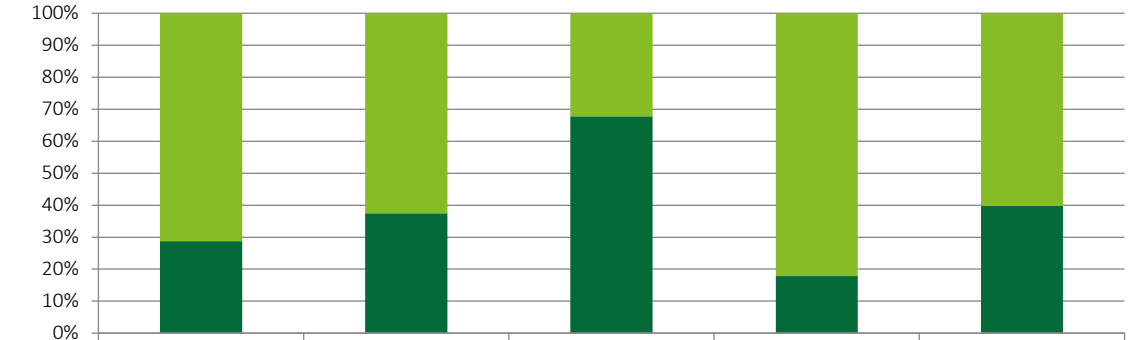
Student enrolment

Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



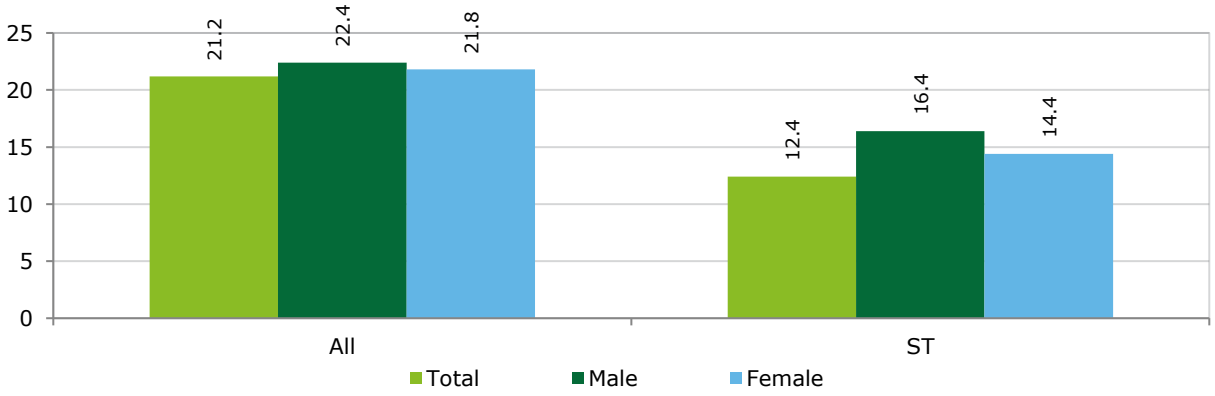
	Ph.D.	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	Diploma	Integrated	Grand Total
Female	26	313	3145	257	91	3832
Male	42	125	2178	416	26	2787

Out turn at various levels



	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	Diploma	Integrated	Grand Total
Female	144	622	59	23	848
Male	58	373	124	5	560

GER



Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Andaman & Nicobar	India
PTR	20	30
Teachers per college	45.7	33.8
Non-teaching staff per college	47.4	32

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2017-18 survey

Gender and social representation of students, faculty, and staff

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	Muslim	Other minority
Share of population	53.3%	46.7%	0.0%	7.5%	19.1%	8.5%	21.6%
Share of enrolment	49.4%	50.6%	0.7%	4.7%	25.6%	5.0%	10.3%
Share of teaching staff	53.0%	47.0%	3.3%	4.9%	22.7%	5.5%	16.7%
Share of non-teaching staff	71.2%	28.8%	0.5%	7.5%	7.3%	9.4%	17.3%

Source: Share of population - Census 2011 & India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

2. Andhra Pradesh

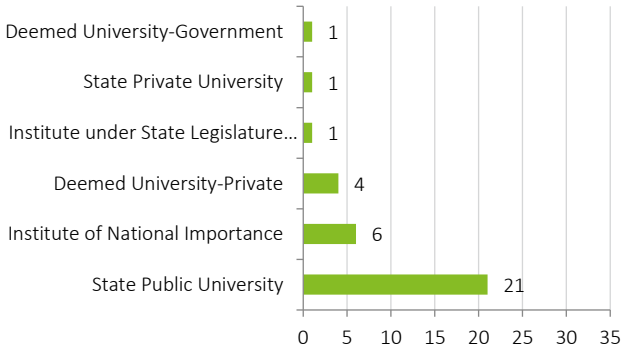
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (lakh)[1]	493.86	247.36	246.5
Literacy rate[1]	67.0%	74.9%	59.2%
Population in 18-23 age group (lakh)[1] Share to total state population (%)	100.3 (11.9%)	50.4 (11.9%)	49.9 (11.8%)
Share of state 18-23 population to all-India 18-23 population[1]	7.1%	6.9%	7.4%
GER [2]	29.7	31.5	27.8

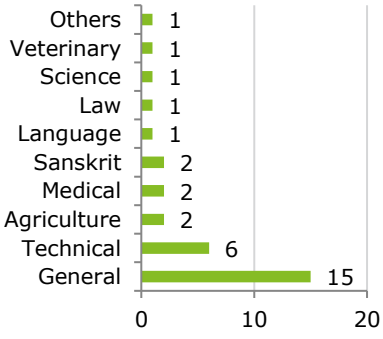
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

Education infrastructure

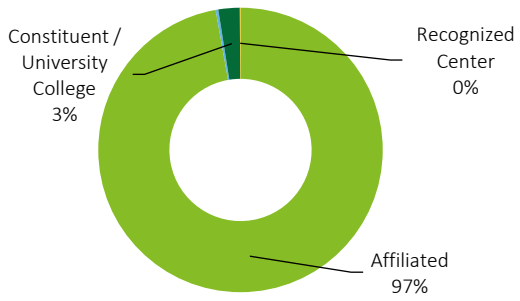
University by type



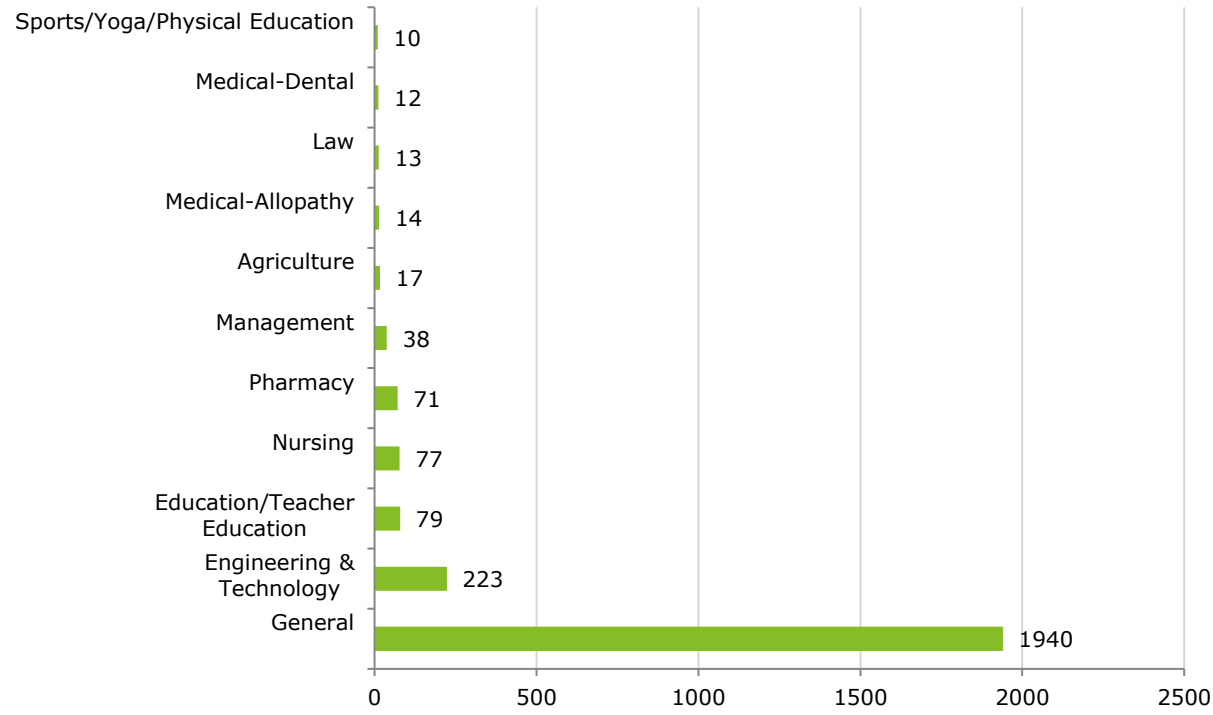
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialization



College and institution indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Stand-alone
Total number of institutions	34	2,624	788
Average enrolment per institution	7,782	484	194
Total estimated enrolment (lakh)	2.64	12.69	1.39

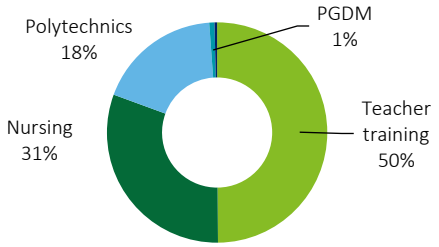
College indicators

College type	Andhra Pradesh	Share in India
Affiliated colleges	2,606	6.7%
Recognised centre	4	0.3%
Constituent/ university college	62	3.9%
PG/off campus centre	11	4.8%

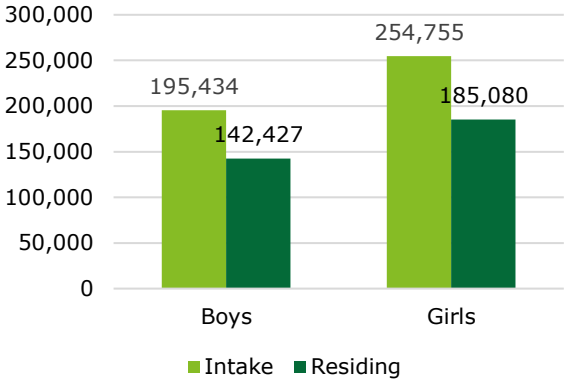
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment/ college
Private unaided	81.84%	77.4%	466
Private aided	6.42%	9.7%	749
Government	11.74%	12.9%	542

Break up of stand-alone institution

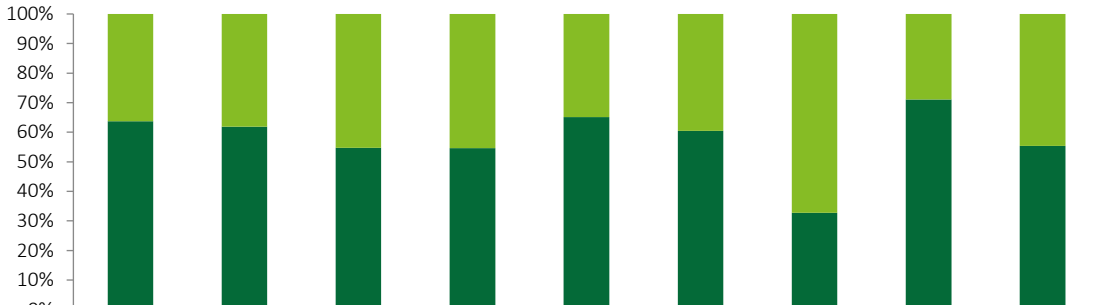


Hostel



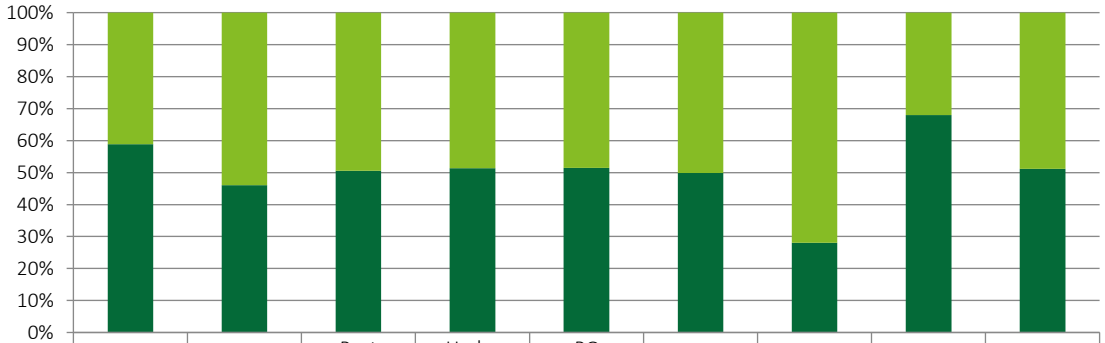
Student enrolment

Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



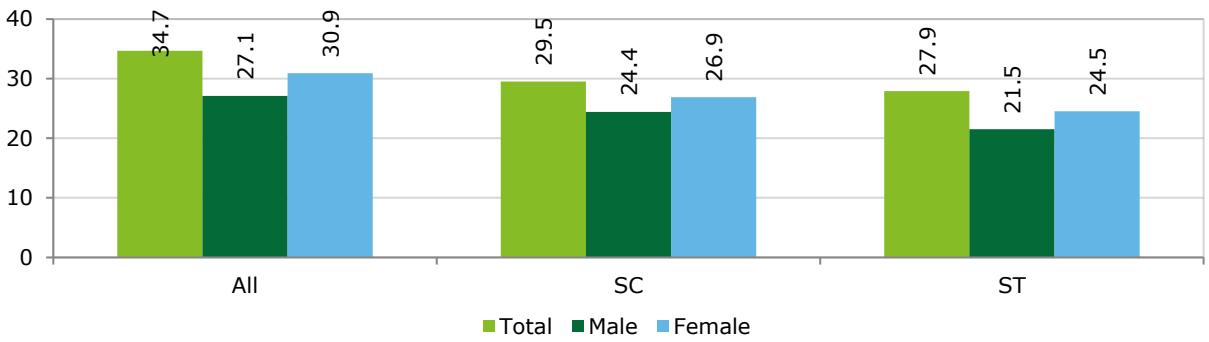
	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	2,282	342	85,391	549,687	533	66,008	529	2,900	707,671
Male	4,007	555	103,187	660,999	996	100,748	258	7,132	877,883

Out turn at various levels



	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	973	191	43,105	124,396	687	18,500	172	385	188,409
Male	1,395	163	44,065	131,523	729	18,402	67	819	197,163

GER



Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Andhra Pradesh	India
PTR	14	30
Teachers per college	40.8	33.8
Non-teaching staff per college	25.3	32

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2017-18 survey

Gender and social representation of students, faculty, and staff

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	Muslim	Other Minority
Share of population	50.2%	49.8%	19.8%	7.1%	48.4%	7.7%	1.6%
Share of enrolment	55.8%	44.2%	16.1%	4.3%	41.7%	3.3%	0.4%
Share of teaching staff	65.5%	34.5%	13.5%	1.6%	35.7%	4.7%	4.3%
Share of non-teaching staff	63.5%	36.5%	19.6%	3.8%	32.9%	2.6%	0.8%

Source: Share of population - Census 2011 and India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

3. Arunachal Pradesh

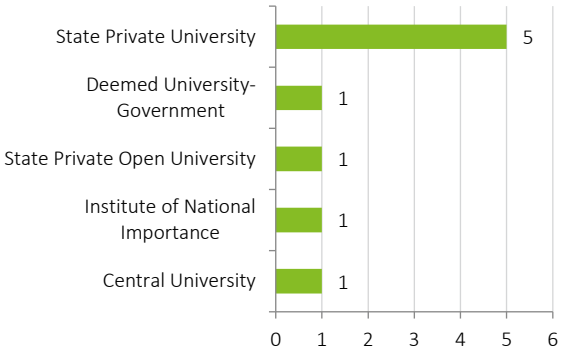
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (lakh)[1]	13.8	7.1	6.7
Literacy rate[1]	65.4%	72.6%	57.7%
Population in 18-23 age group (lakh)[1] Share to total state population (%)	1.6 (11.7%)	0.8 (11.4%)	0.8 (12.1%)
Share of state 18-23 population to all-India 18-23 population[1]	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
GER[2]	29.7	31.5	27.8

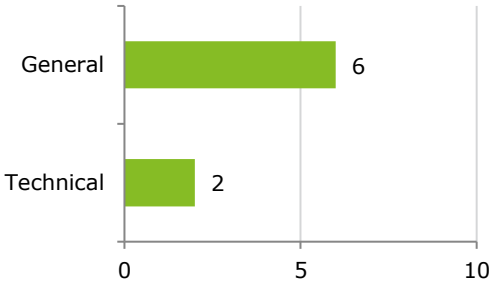
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

Education infrastructure

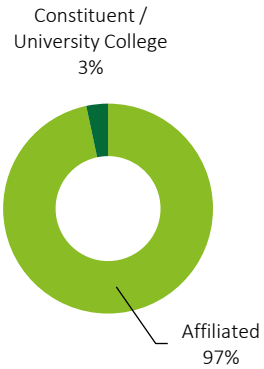
University by type



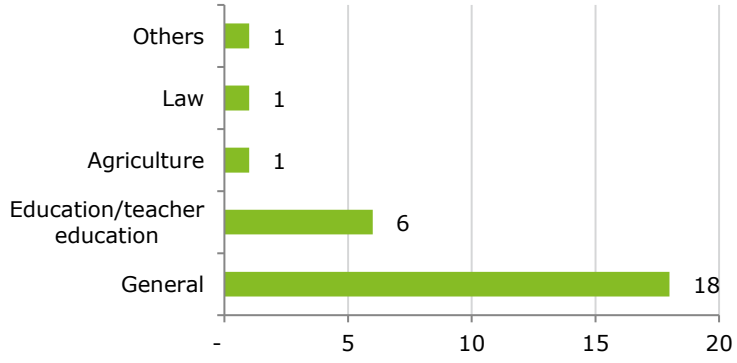
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



College and institution indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Stand-alone
Total number of institutions	9	30	11
Average enrolment per institution	2,671	729	166
Total estimated enrolment (lakh)	0.24	0.22	-

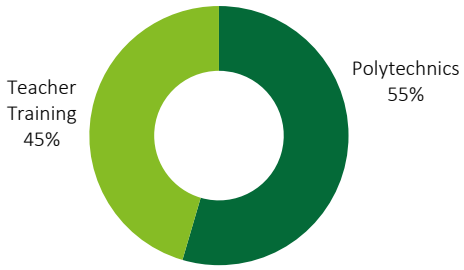
College indicators

College type	Arunachal Pradesh	Share in India
Affiliated colleges	29	0.1%
Recognised centre	-	-
Constituent/ University College	1	0.1%
PG/off campus centre	-	-

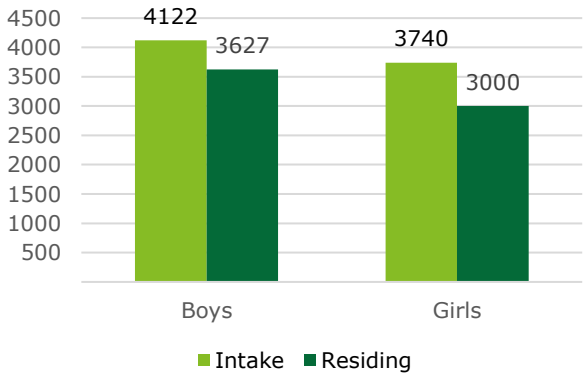
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment/ college
Private unaided	40.7%	14.9%	297
Private aided	3.7%	3.6%	792
Government	55.6%	81.5%	1188

Break up of stand-alone institution

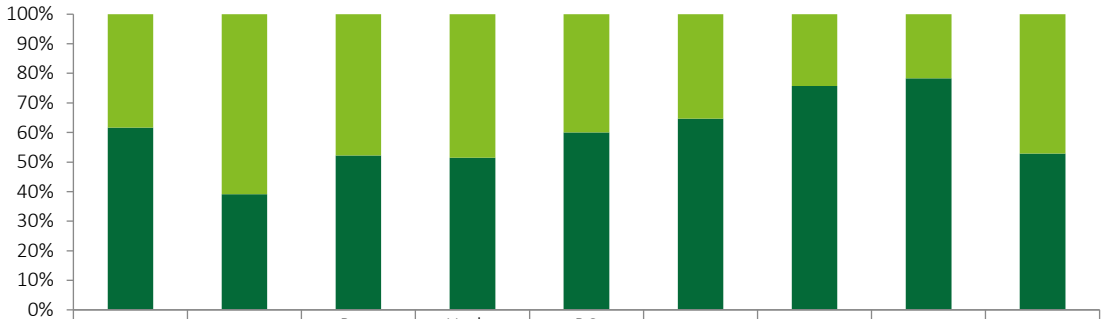


Hostel



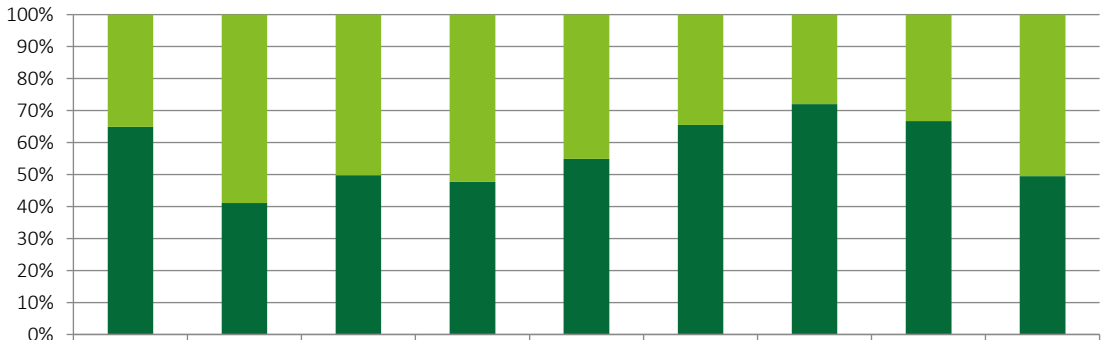
Student enrolment

Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



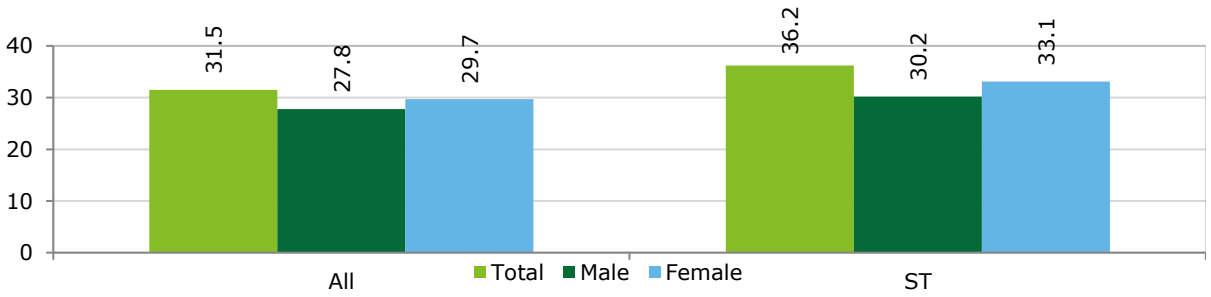
	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	247	67	1521	12775	30	648	79	49	15416
Male	397	43	1659	13539	45	1188	246	177	17294

Out turn at various levels



	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	27	33	557	2802	23	106	33	1	3582
Male	50	23	552	2567	28	201	85	2	3508

GER



Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Arunachal Pradesh	India
PTR	60	30
Teachers per college	38.4	33.8
Non-teaching staff per college	43.2	32

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2017-18 survey

Gender and social representation of students, faculty, and staff

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	Muslim	Other Minority
Share of population	50.2%	49.8%	19.8%	7.1%	48.4%	7.7%	1.6%
Share of enrolment	53.1%	46.9%	1.4%	76.0%	3.2%	0.3%	5.8%
Share of teaching staff	66.0%	34.0%	4.0%	44.6%	12.4%	2.7%	43.6%
Share of non-teaching staff	69.9%	30.1%	4.9%	42.1%	7.0%	0.7%	5.3%

Source: Share of population - Census 2011 & India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

4. Assam

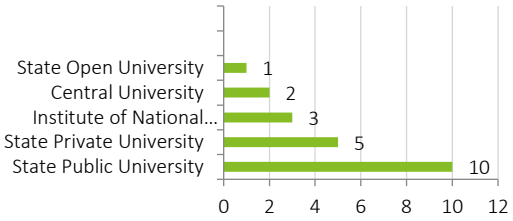
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (lakh)[1]	312.0	159.4	152.7
Literacy rate[1]	72.2%	77.8%	66.3%
Population in 18-23 age group (lakh)[1] Share to total state population (%)	36.3 (11.6%)	17.8 (11.2%)	18.5 (12.1%)
Share of state 18-23 population to all-India 18-23 population[1]	2.6%	2.4%	2.8%
GER[2]	18.2	18.6	17.8

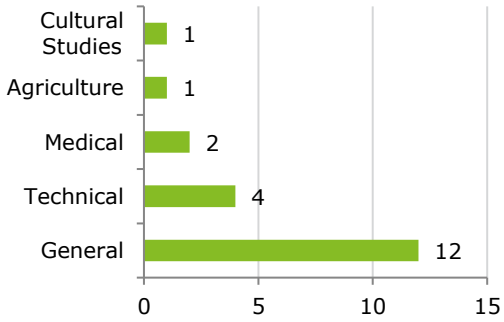
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18;

Education infrastructure

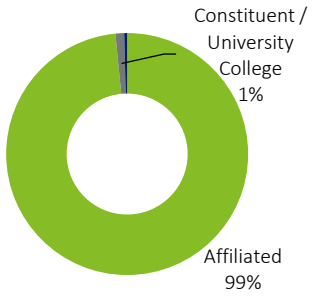
University by type



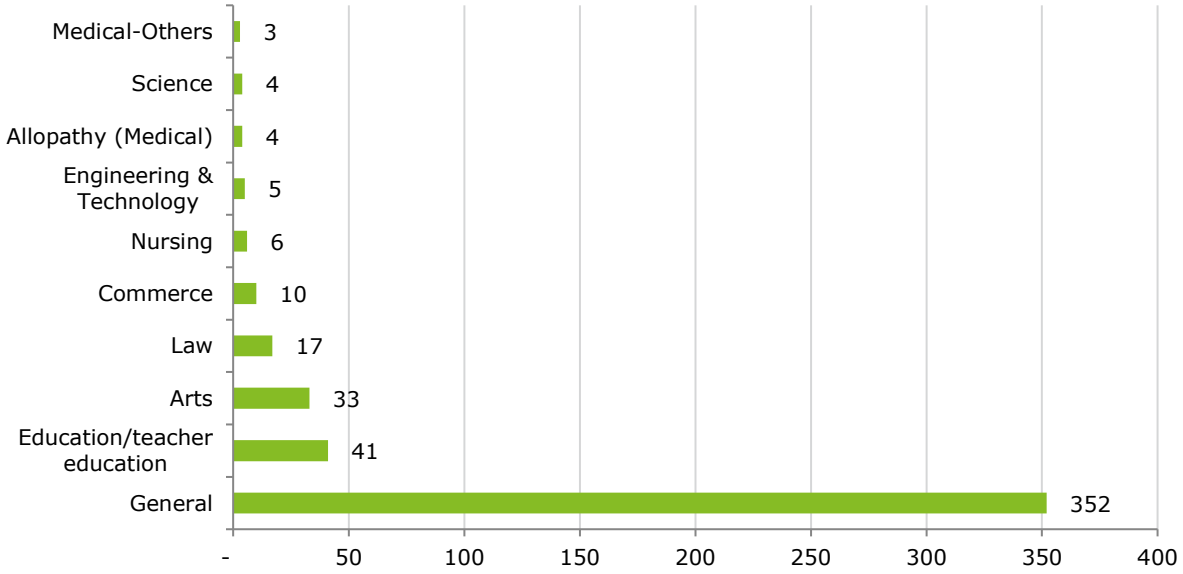
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



College and institution indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Stand-alone
Total number of institutions	21	512	71
Average enrolment per institution	6,901	956	296
Total estimated enrolment (lakh)	1.45	4.89	0.17

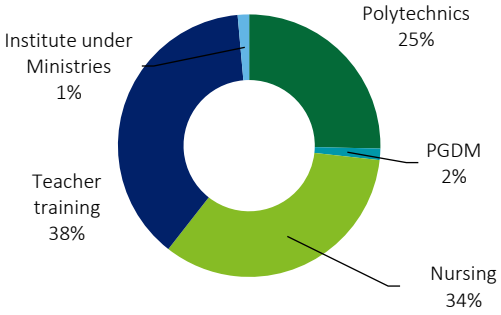
College indicators

College type	Assam	Share in India
Affiliated colleges	506	1.3%
Recognised centre	-	-
Constituent/ University College	6	0.4%
PG/off campus centre	2	1.0%

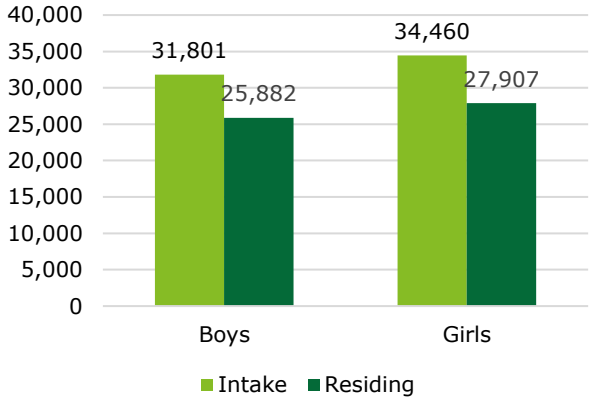
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment/ college
Private unaided	12.0%	3.4%	275
Private aided	2.6%	0.7%	280
Government	85.3%	95.9%	1,104

Break up of stand-alone institution

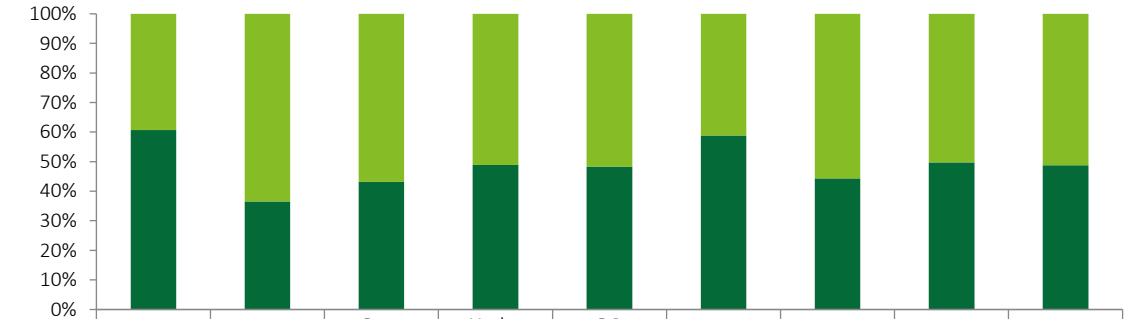


Hostel



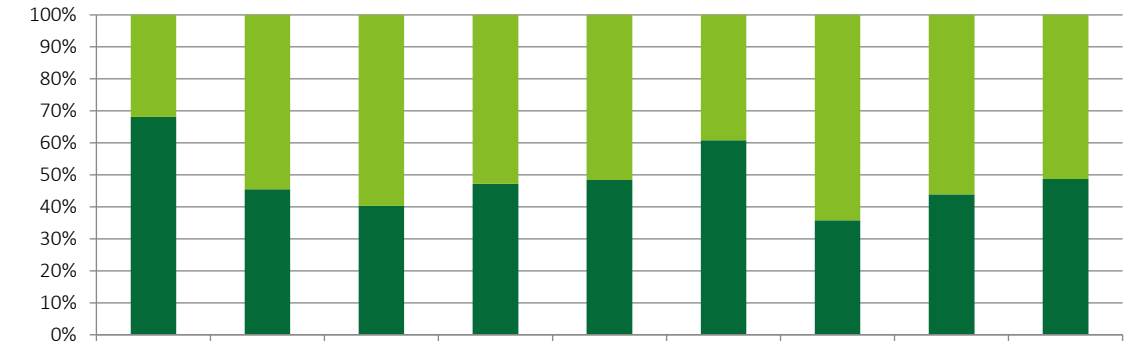
Student enrolment

Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



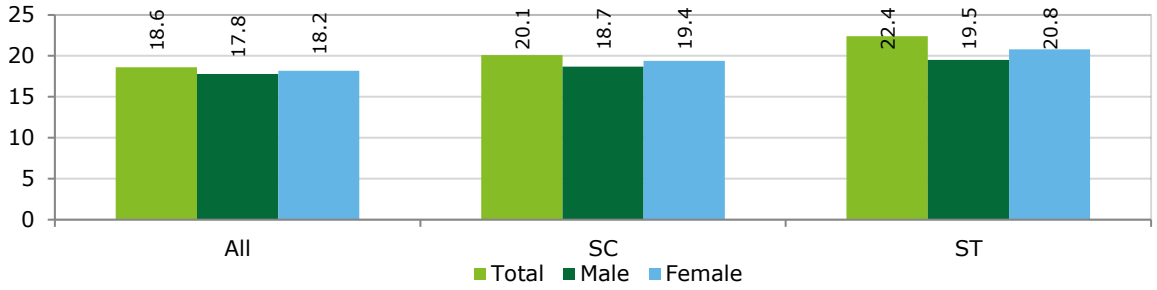
	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	1,704	224	15,972	263,822	733	4,815	1,352	2,651	291,273
Male	2,633	129	12,126	251,898	686	6,877	1,077	2,630	278,056

Out turn at various levels



	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	1,154	150	9,252	48,235	556	6,721	532	372	66,972
Male	2,463	125	6,248	43,089	522	10,422	296	291	63,456

GER



Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Assam	India
PTR	35	30
Teachers per college	39	33.8
Non-teaching staff per college	39.6	32

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2017-18 survey

Gender and social representation of students, faculty, and staff

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	Muslim	Other Minority
Share of population	50.2%	49.8%	19.8%	7.1%	48.4%	7.7%	1.6%
Share of enrolment	49.7%	50.3%	8.0%	14.4%	25.8%	12.9%	1.3%
Share of teaching staff	60.6%	39.4%	5.9%	10.9%	24.0%	13.0%	2.3%
Share of non-teaching staff	71.7%	28.3%	5.8%	23.8%	17.8%	4.5%	1.2%

Source: Share of population - Census 2011 & India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

5. Bihar

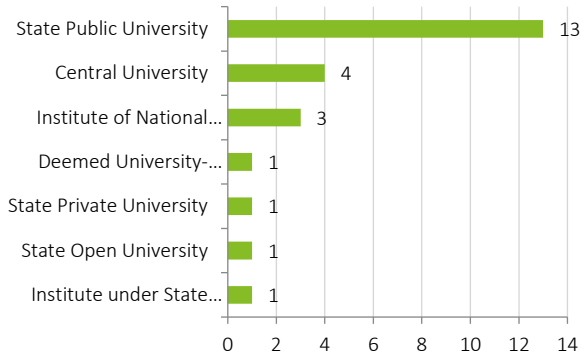
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (lakh)[1]	1040.99	542.8	498.2
Literacy rate[1]	61.8%	71.2%	51.5%
Population in 18-23 age group (lakh)[1] Share to total state population (%)	104.3 (10.0%)	55.9 (10.3%)	48.3 (9.7%)
Share of state 18-23 population to all-India 18-23 population[1]	7.4%	7.6%	7.2%
GER[2]	13	14.5	11.5

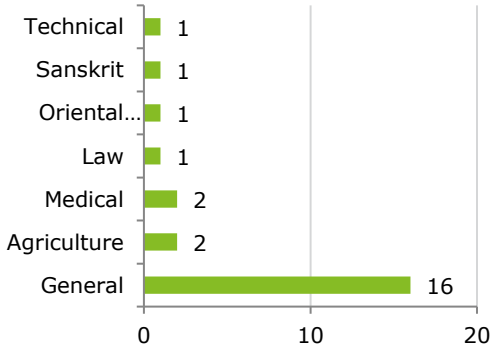
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18;

Education infrastructure

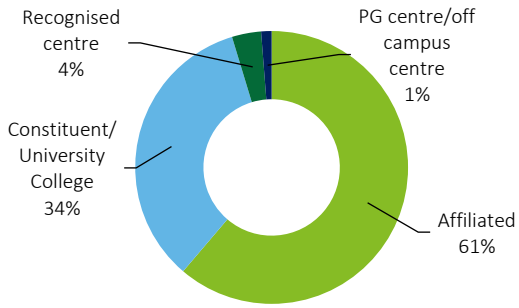
University by type



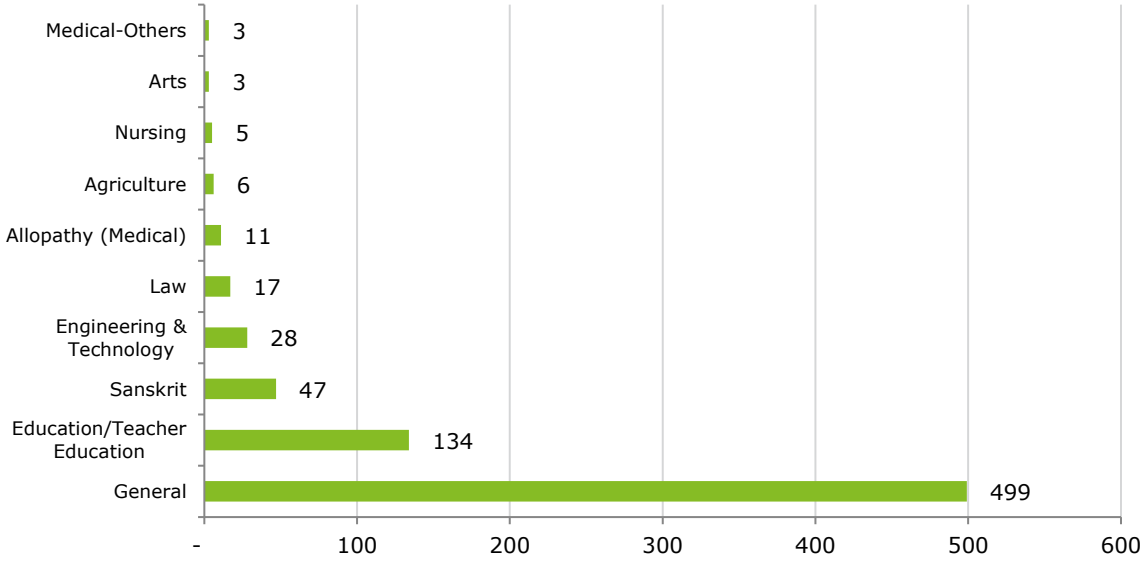
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



College and institution indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Stand-alone
Total number of institutions	24	770	136
Average enrolment per institution	7,365	1,686	291
Total estimated enrolment (lakh)	1.77	12.98	0.4

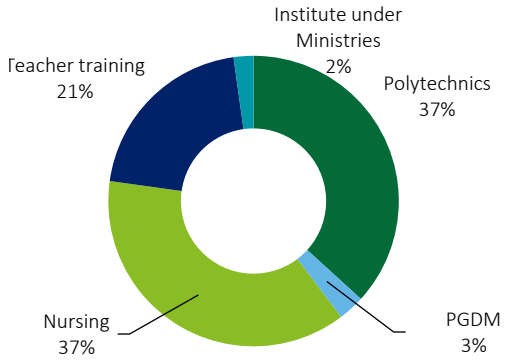
College indicators

College type	Bihar	Share in India
Affiliated colleges	496	1.3%
Recognised centre	28	2.2%
Constituent/ University College	276	18.0%
PG/off campus centre	10	5.0%

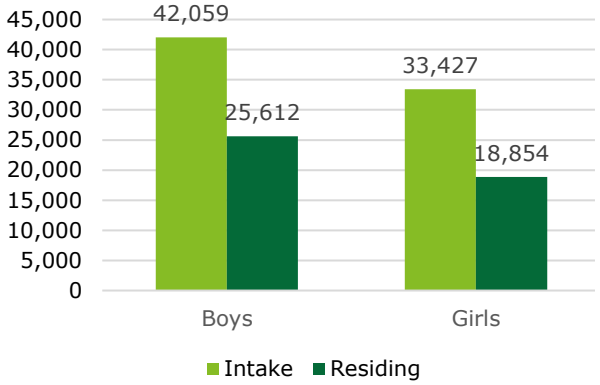
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment/ college
Private unaided	24.2%	4.3%	298
Private aided	11.2%	11.0%	1,661
Government	64.7%	84.7%	2,209

Break up of stand-alone institution

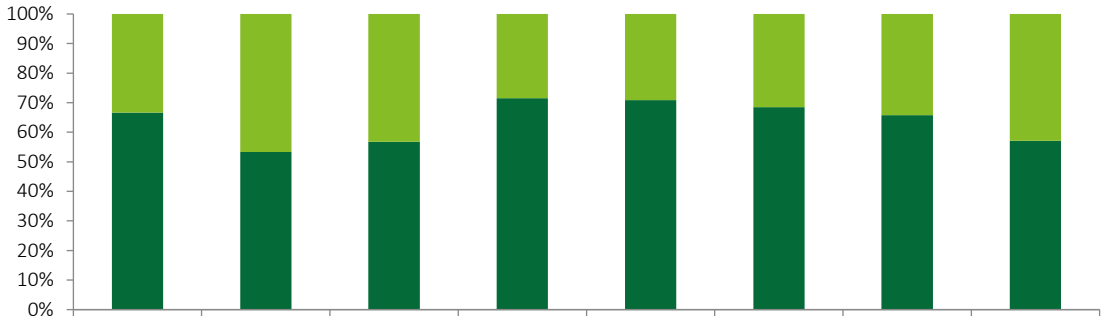


Hostel



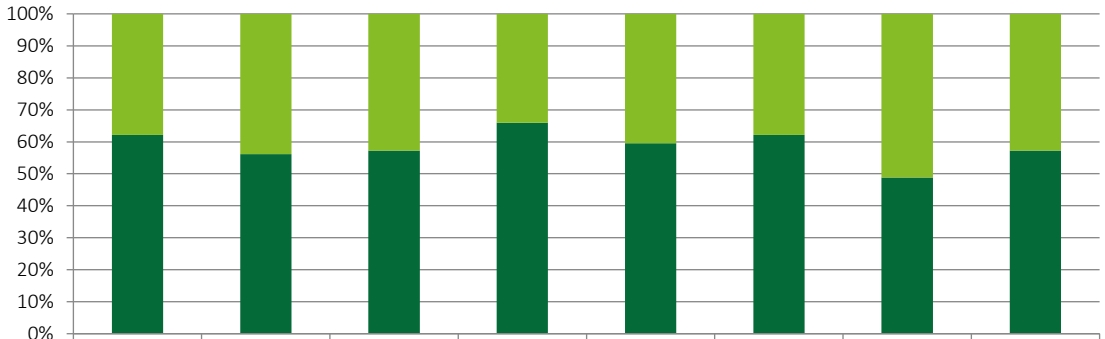
Student enrolment

Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



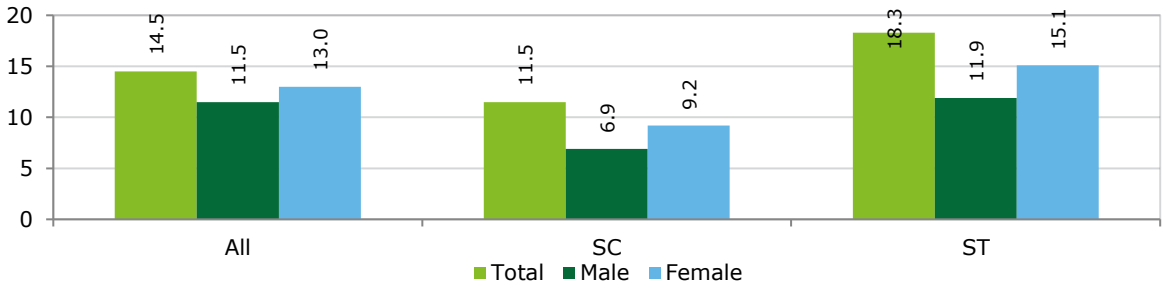
	Ph.D.	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	954	32,460	550,366	272	11,228	1,075	788	597,143
Male	1,902	37,001	723,821	681	27,280	2,336	1,512	794,533

Out turn at various levels



	Ph.D.	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	330	16,321	140,601	302	3,222	402	138	161,316
Male	542	20,904	188,100	584	4,735	660	132	215,657

GER



Faculty and staff

Indicator

Key indicators	Bihar	INDIA
PTR	70	30
Teachers per college	45.7	33.8
Non-teaching staff per college	59	32

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2017-18 survey

– Gender and social representation of students, faculty, and staff

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	Muslim	Other Minority
Share of population	50.2%	49.8%	19.8%	7.1%	48.4%	7.7%	1.6%
Share of enrolment	57.6%	42.4%	10.6%	1.4%	43.7%	9.4%	0.1%
Share of teaching staff	79.1%	20.9%	3.9%	0.6%	34.3%	9.0%	1.2%
Share of non-teaching staff	84.9%	15.1%	7.4%	1.2%	36.5%	5.7%	0.9%

Source: Share of population - Census 2011 & India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

6. Chandigarh

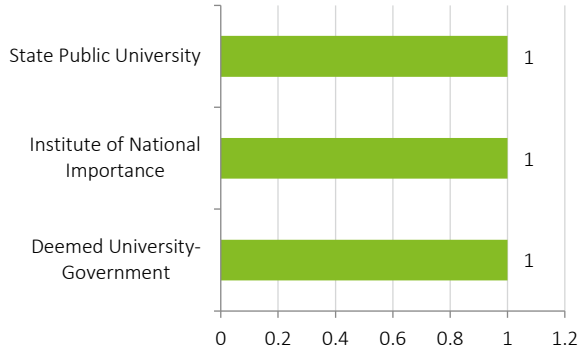
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (lakh)[1]	10.6	5.8	4.7
Literacy rate[1]	86.1	90.0	81.2
Population in 18-23 age group (lakh)[1] Share to total state population (%)	1.7 (16.5%)	1 (17.5%)	0.7 (15.2%)
Share of state 18-23 population to all-India 18-23 population[1]	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
GER[2]	56.4	48.6	67.7

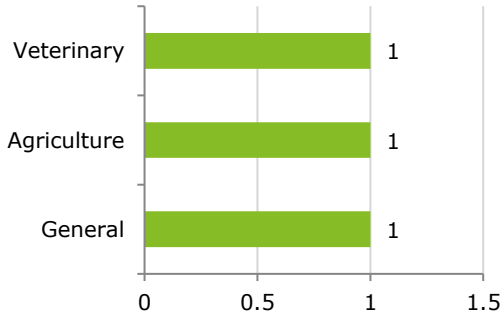
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18;

Education infrastructure

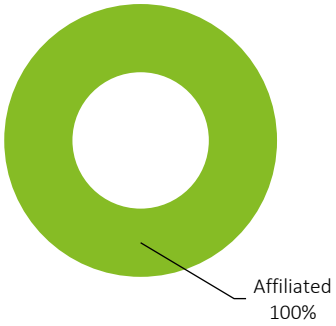
University by type



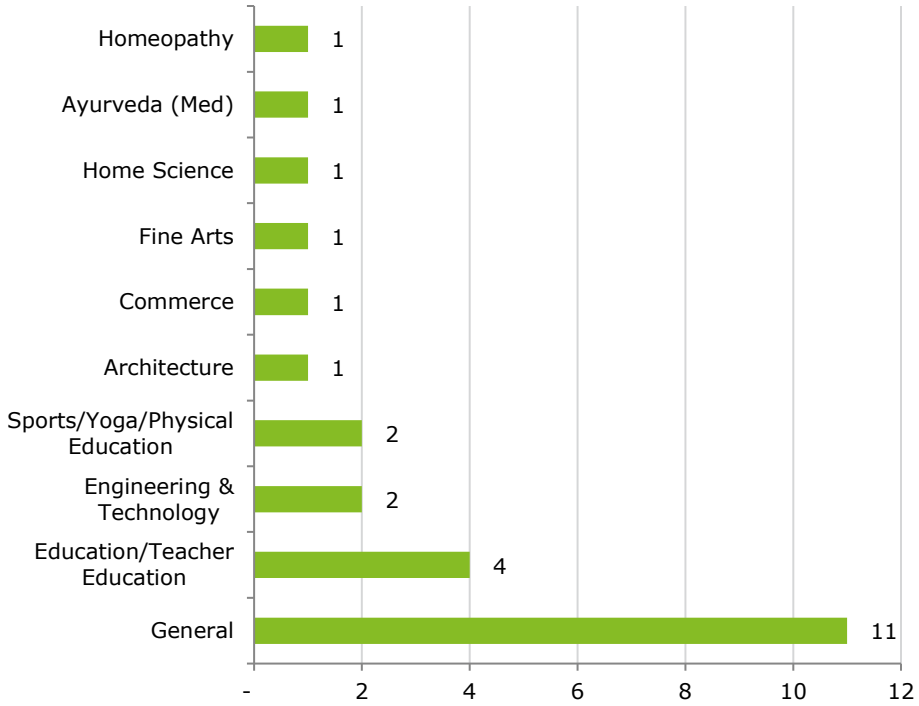
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



College and institution indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Stand-alone
Total number of institutions	3	25	7
Average enrolment per institution	17,416	2,052	331
Total estimated enrolment (lakh)	0.52	0.51	0.02

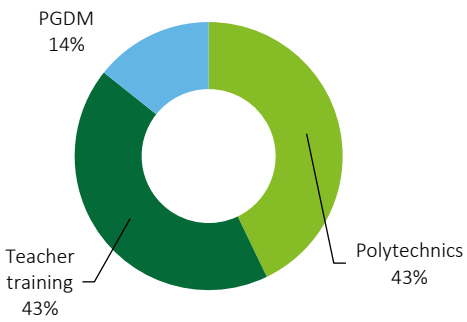
College indicators

College type	Chandigarh	Share in India
Affiliated colleges	25	0.1%
Recognised centre	-	-
Constituent/ University College	-	-
PG/off campus centre	-	-

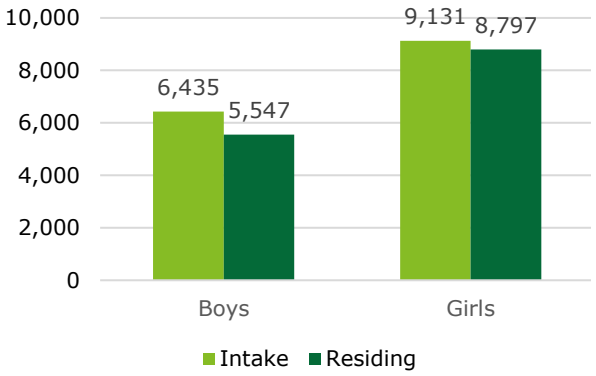
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment/ college
Private unaided	8.0%	0.5%	131
Private aided	28.0%	62.5%	4,581
Government	64.0%	37.0%	1,185

Break up of stand-alone institution

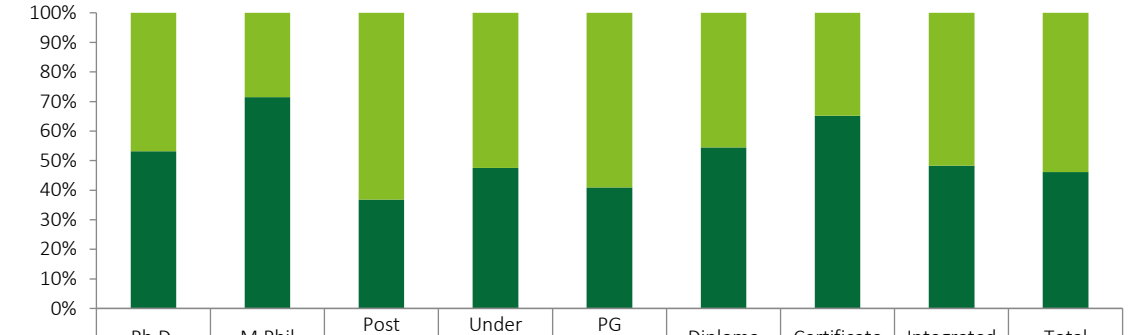


Hostel



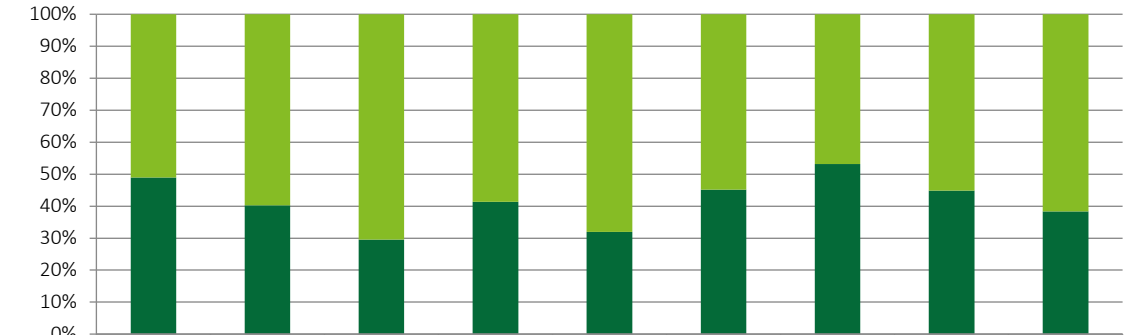
Student enrolment

Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



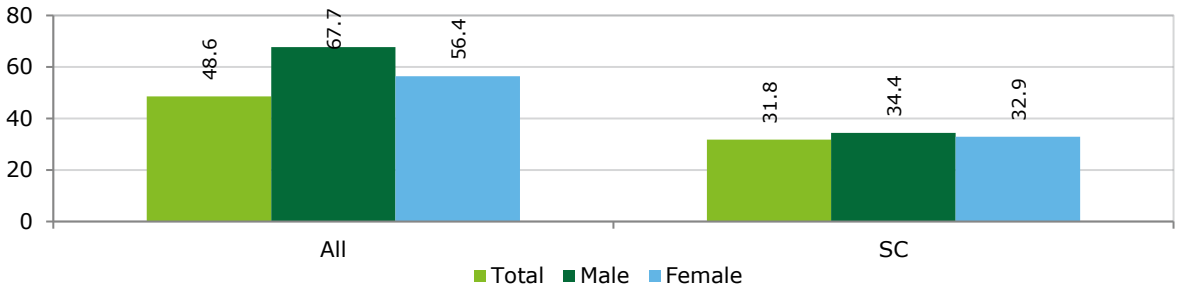
	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	415	67	8,340	29,050	350	1,201	244	1133	40,800
Male	472	168	4,854	26,276	243	1,438	456	1,058	34,965

Out turn at various levels



	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	148	55	4,878	8,657	339	468	131	614	15,290
Male	142	37	2,042	6,112	159	385	149	500	9,526

GER



Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Chandigarh	India
PTR	40	30
Teachers per college	136.1	33.8
Non-teaching staff per college	300	32

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2017-18 survey

Gender and social representation of students, faculty, and staff

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	Muslim	Other Minority
Share of population	55.0%	45.0%	18.9%	0.2%	15.2%	4.9%	13.5%
Share of enrolment	51.1%	48.9%	11.3%	1.8%	5.0%	0.5%	4.7%
Share of teaching staff	41.4%	58.6%	7.6%	0.6%	5.2%	0.6%	24.7%
Share of non-teaching staff	65.9%	34.1%	16.7%	0.4%	8.0%	0.3%	6.9%

Source: Share of population - Census 2011 & India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

7. Chhattisgarh

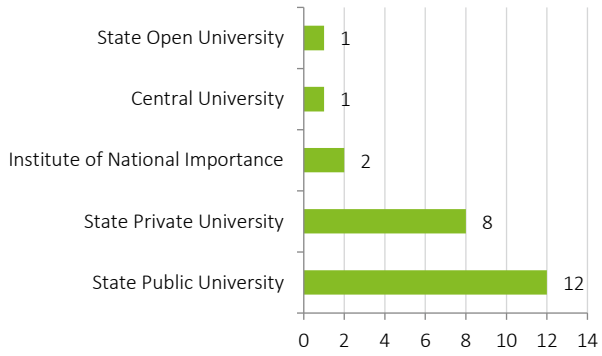
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (lakh)[1]	255.5	128.3	127.1
Literacy rate[1]	70.3	80.3	60.2
Population in 18-23 age group (lakh)[1] Share to total state population (%)	30.8 (12.1%)	15.4 (12%)	15.5 (12.2%)
Share of state 18-23 population to all-India 18-23 population[1]	2.2%	2.1%	2.3%
GER[2]	18.4	18.5	18.3

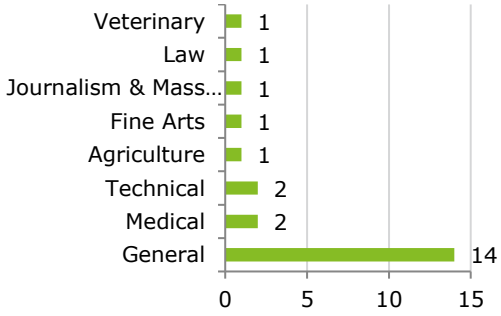
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18;

Education infrastructure

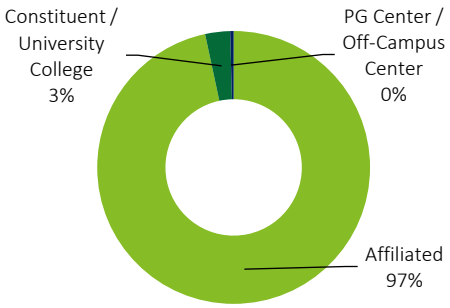
University by type



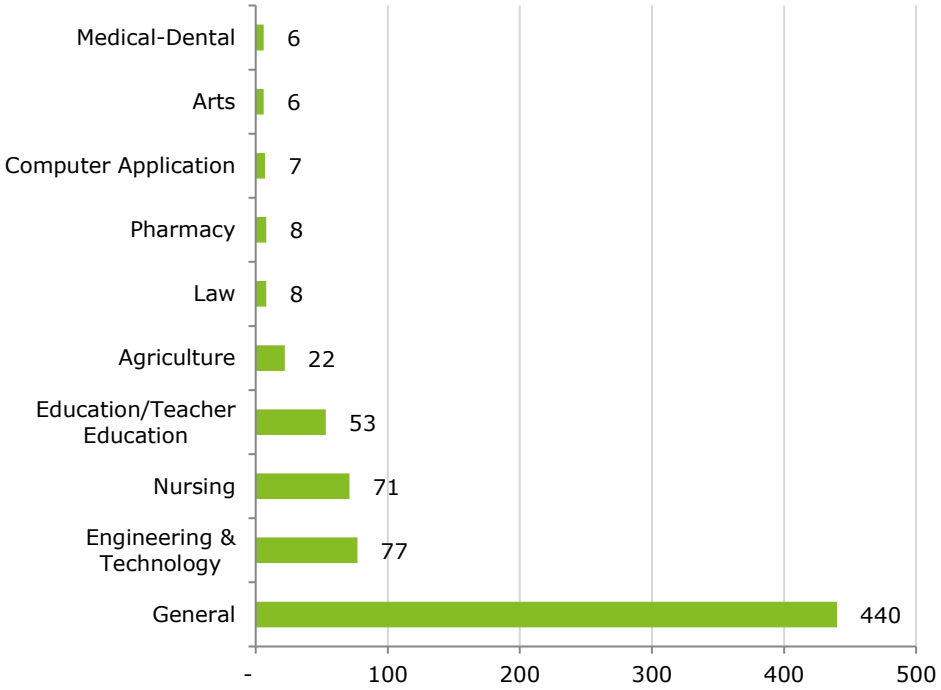
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



College and institution indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Stand-alone
Total number of institutions	24	741	71
Average enrolment per institution	6,641	550	117
Total estimated enrolment (lakh)	1.6	4.07	0.08

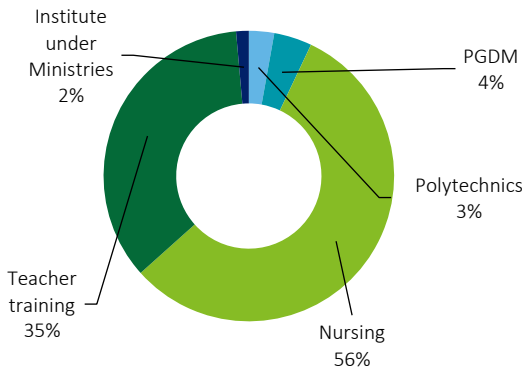
College indicators

College type	Chhattisgarh	Share in India
Affiliated colleges	719	1.9%
Recognised centre	3	0.2%
Constituent/ University college	22	1.4%
PG/off campus centre	-	-

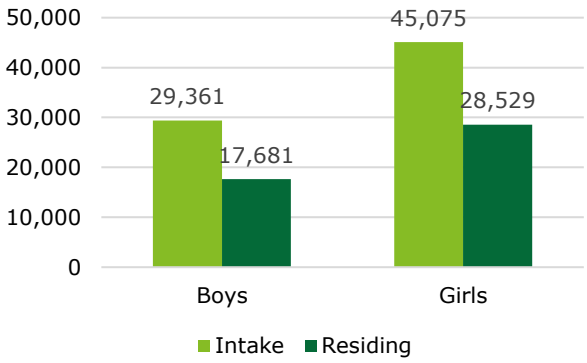
Management of colleges

Type of Management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment/ college
Private unaided	43.5%	30.2%	382
Private aided	9.4%	9.1%	528
Government	47.1%	60.7%	709

Break up of stand-alone institution

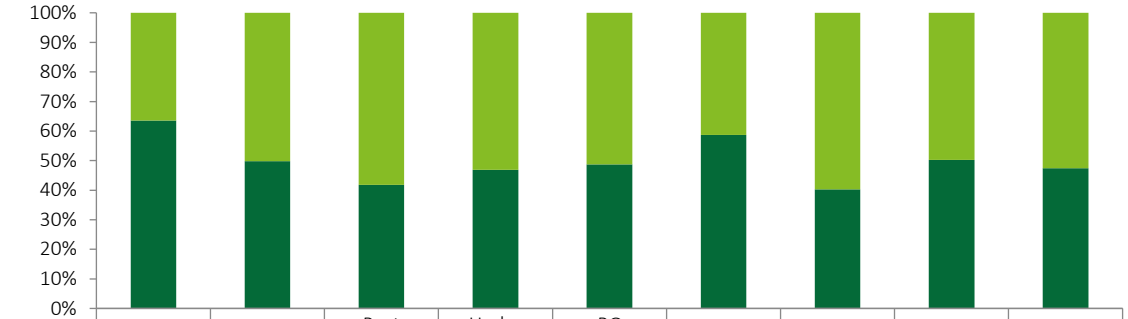


Hostel



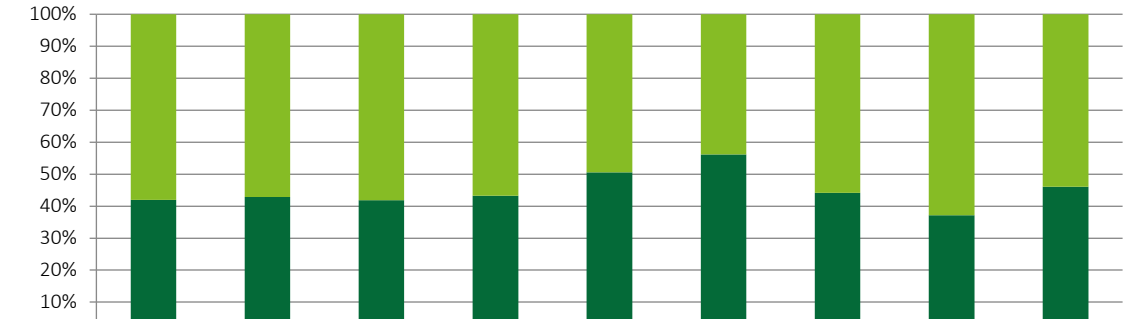
Student enrolment

Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



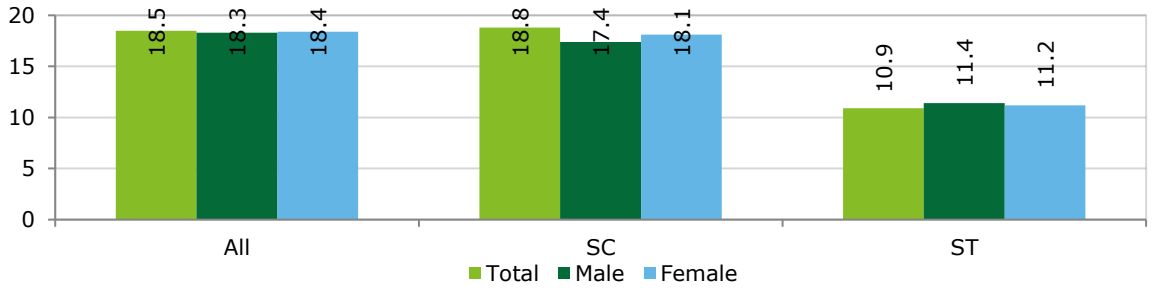
	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	425	150	27,619	188,330	4,377	16,310	313	1,005	238,529
Male	740	149	19,804	166,217	4,163	23,120	211	1,014	215,418

Out turn at various levels



	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	126	265	13,021	47,217	6,716	11,418	124	203	79,090
Male	91	199	9,387	36,041	6,882	14,643	98	120	67,461

GER



Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Chhattisgarh	India
PTR	26	30
Teachers per college	27.3	33.8
Non-teaching staff per college	24.8	32

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2017-18 survey

Gender and social representation of students, faculty, and staff

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	Muslim	Other Minority
Share of population	50.2%	49.8%	12.8%	30.6%	41.8%	2%	2.5%
Share of enrolment	49.9%	50.1%	13.1%	18.0%	42.6%	0.9%	0.8%
Share of teaching staff	53.1%	46.9%	8.4%	6.3%	26.9%	2.8%	7.5%
Share of non-teaching staff	72.2%	27.8%	11.3%	11.7%	34.0%	1.5%	1.8%

Source: Share of population - Census 2011 & India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

8. Daman & Diu

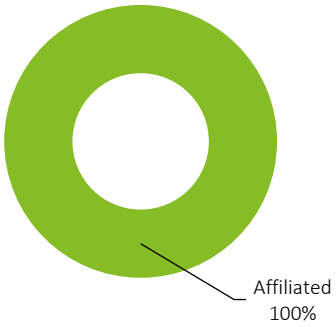
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (lakh)[1]	2.4	1.5	0.9
Literacy rate[1]	87.1	91.5	79.6
Population in 18-23 age group (lakh)[1] Share to total state population (%)	0.5 (22.4%)	0.4 (27.3%)	0.1 (14.5%)
Share of state 18-23 population to all-India 18-23 population[1]	0.04%	0.05%	0.02%
GER[2]	5.2	4	8.9

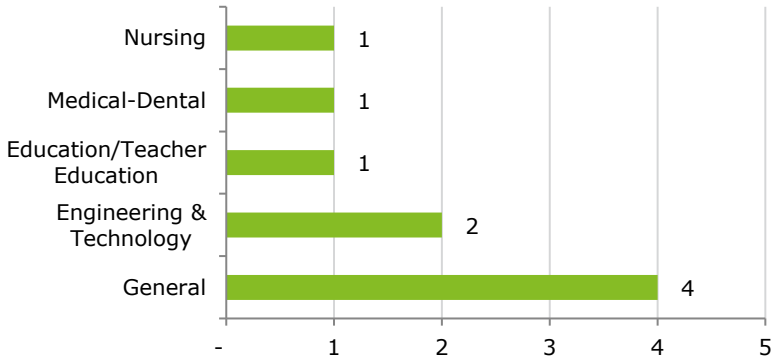
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18;

Education infrastructure

College by type



Colleges by specialisation



College and institution indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Stand-alone
Total number of institutions	-	9	2
Average enrolment per institution	-	336	65
Total estimated enrolment (lakh)	-	0.03	-

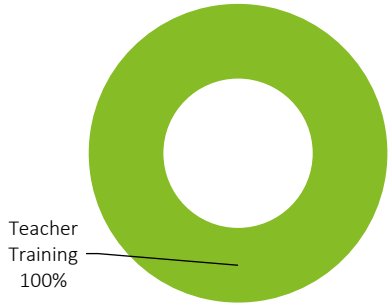
College indicators

College type	Daman & Diu	Share in India
Affiliated colleges	9	-

Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment/ college
Private unaided	33.3%	13.4%	135
Private aided	11.1%	3.3%	100
Government	55.6%	83.3%	504

Break up of standalone institution



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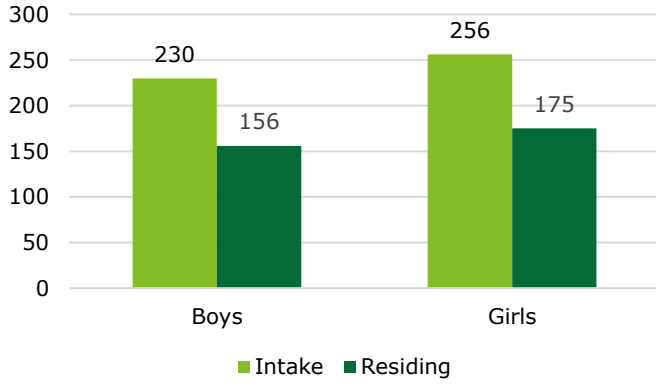
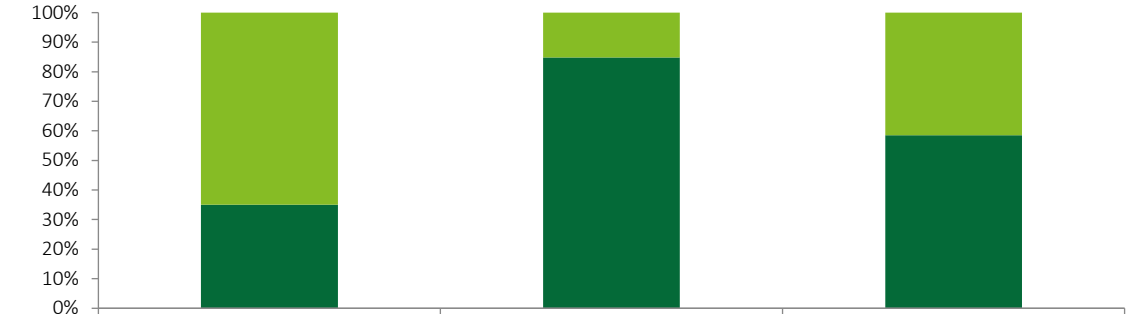


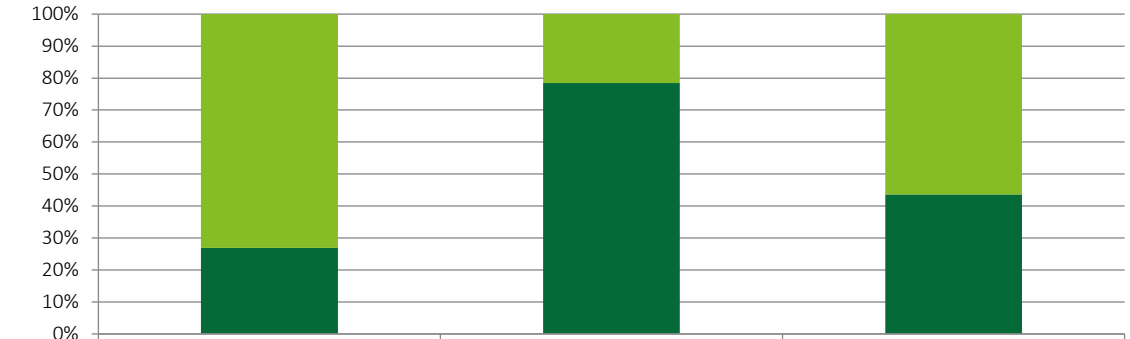
Student enrolment

Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



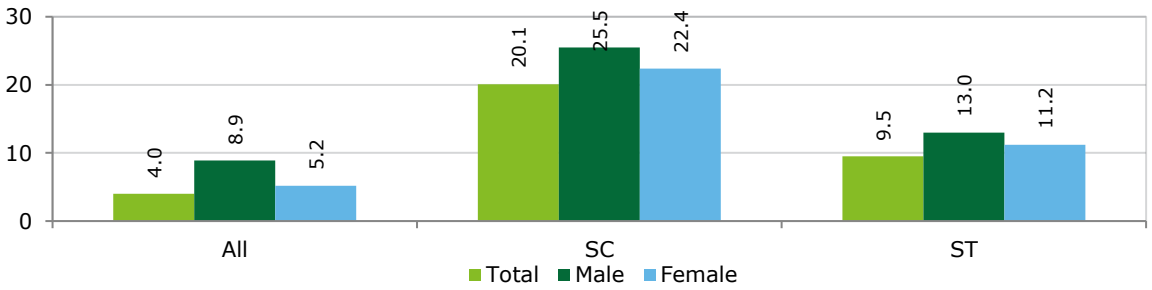
	Under Graduate	Diploma	Total
Female	1,061	221	1,282
Male	573	1,235	1,808

Out turn at various levels



	Under Graduate	Diploma	Total
Female	253	36	289
Male	93	131	224

GER



Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Daman & Diu	India
PTR	14	30
Teachers per college	24.8	33.8
Non-teaching staff per college	24.4	32

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2017-18 survey

Gender and social representation of students, faculty, and staff

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	Muslim	Other Minority
Share of population	61.8%	38.2%	2.5%	6.3%	31.7%	7.9%	2.5%
Share of enrolment	58.5%	41.5%	7.2%	9.3%	30.0%	5.2%	0.6%
Share of teaching staff	62.8%	37.2%	9.4%	2.7%	17.5%	1.3%	2.7%
Share of non-teaching staff	57.7%	42.3%	6.4%	6.8%	10.9%	1.8%	4.1%

Source: Share of population - Census 2011 & India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

9. Dadra & Nagar Haveli

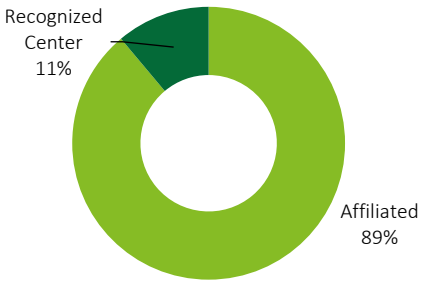
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (lakh)[1]	3.4	1.9	1.5
Literacy rate[1]	76.2	85.2	64.3
Population in 18-23 age group (lakh)[1] Share to total state population (%)	0.6 (17.4%)	0.4 (19.2%)	0.2 (15%)
Share of state 18-23 population to all-India 18-23 population[1]	0.04%	0.05%	0.03%
GER[2]	9.1	7.2	12.4

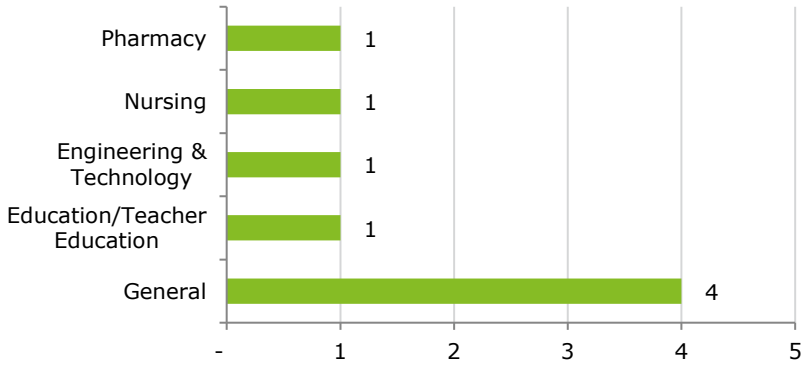
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18;

Education infrastructure

College by type



Colleges by specialisation



College and institution indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Stand-alone
Total number of institutions	-	8	2
Average enrolment per institution	-	690	153
Total estimated enrolment (lakh)	-	0.056	-

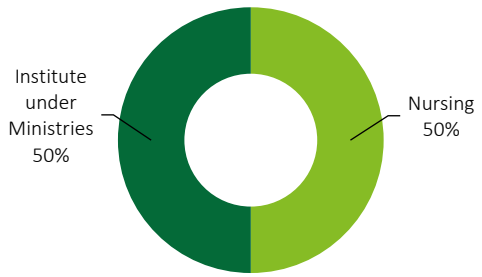
College indicators

College type	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Share in India
Affiliated colleges	8	-
Recognised centre	1	0.1%

Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment/ college
Private unaided	62.5%	50.7%	560
Government	37.5%	49.3%	906

Break up of stand-alone institution



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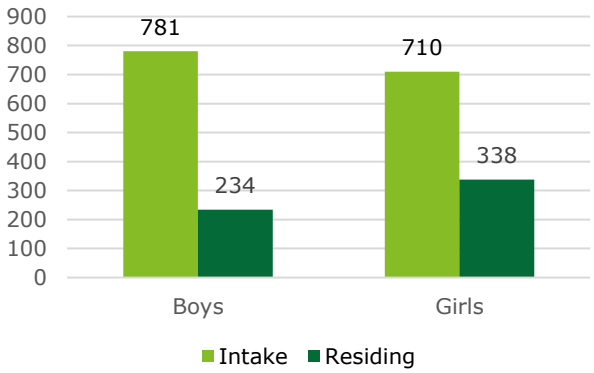
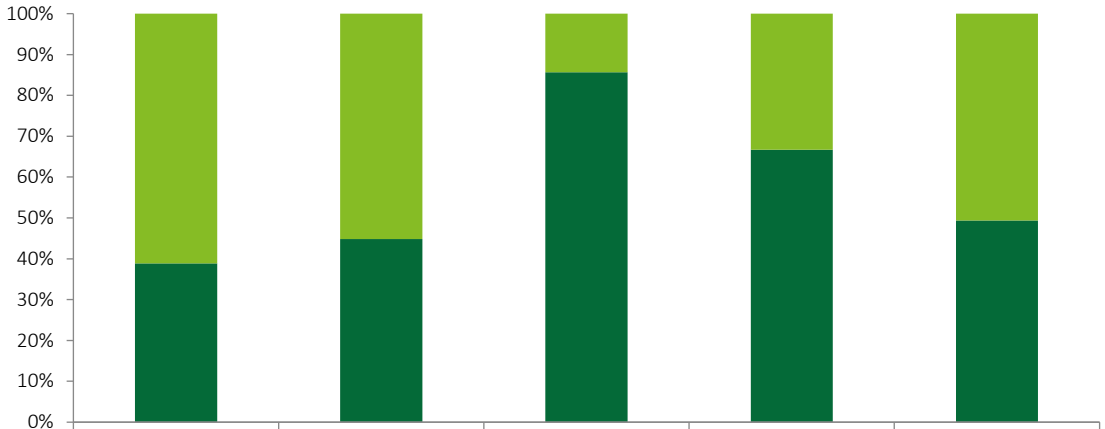


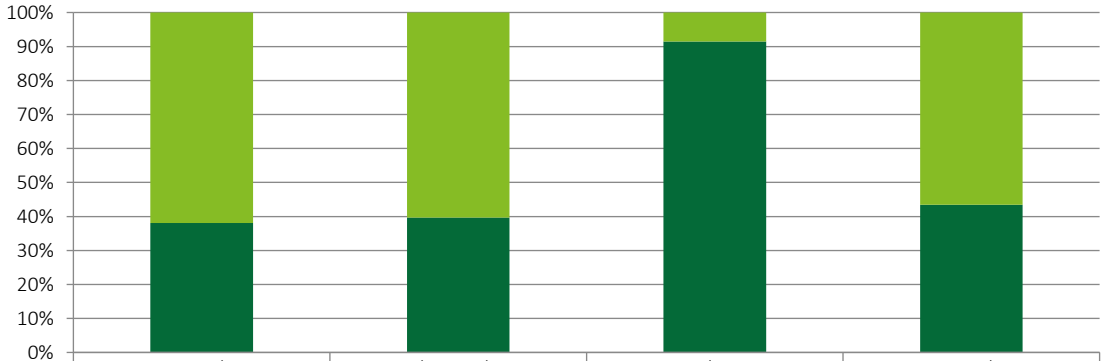
Student enrolment

Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



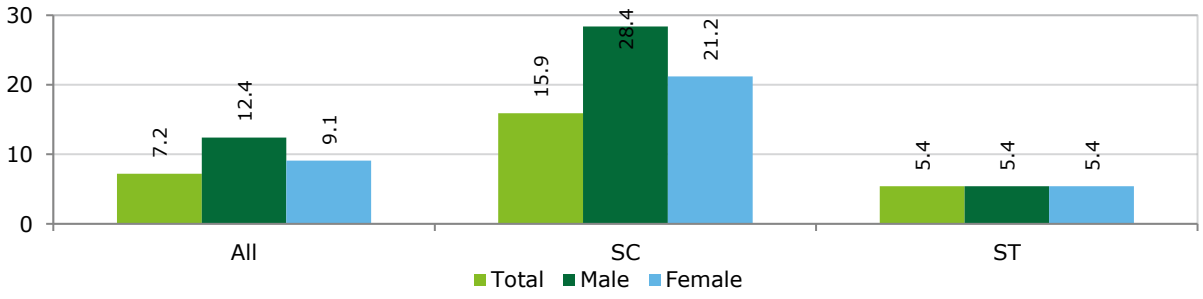
	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	Diploma	Integrated	Total
Female	198	2,628	98	2	2,926
Male	126	2,134	586	4	2,850

Out turn at various levels



	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	Diploma	Total
Female	70	434	6	510
Male	43	285	64	392

GER



Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	India
PTR	29	30
Teachers per college	25.6	33.8
Non-teaching staff per college	23.1	32

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2017-18 survey

Gender and social representation of students, faculty, and staff

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	Muslim	Other Minority
Share of population	56.4%	43.6%	1.8%	52%	7.9%	3.8%	1.4%
Share of enrolment	49.3%	50.7%	3.7%	24.9%	9.6%	1.0%	1.1%
Share of teaching staff	53.2%	46.8%	3.9%	5.9%	14.1%	2.9%	10.2%
Share of non-teaching staff	55.7%	44.3%	9.7%	45.9%	5.4%	1.6%	0.0%

Source: Share of population - Census 2011 & India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

10. Delhi

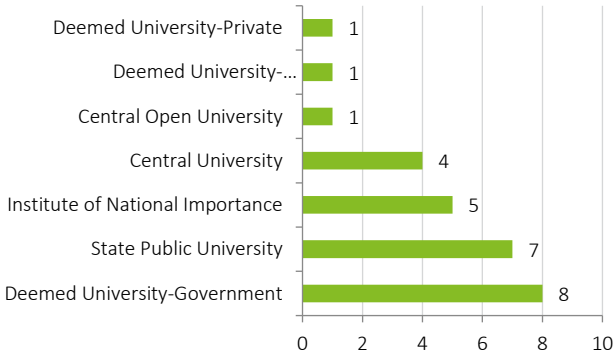
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (lakh)[1]	167.9	89.9	78.0
Literacy rate[1]	86.2	90.9	80.8
Population in 18-23 age group (lakh)[1] Share to total state population (%)	22.4 (13.3%)	12.3 (13.6%)	10.1 (13%)
Share of state 18-23 population to all-India 18-23 population[1]	1.6%	1.7%	1.5%
GER[2]	46.3	44.9	48

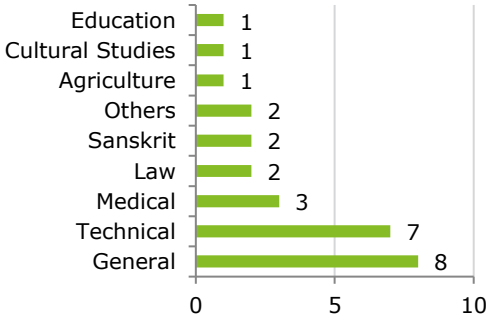
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18;

Education infrastructure

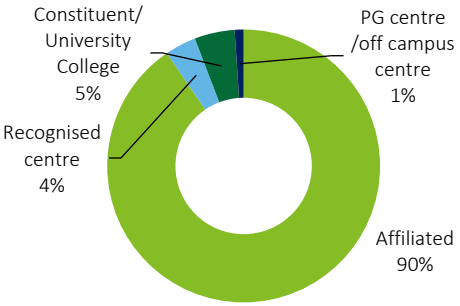
University by type



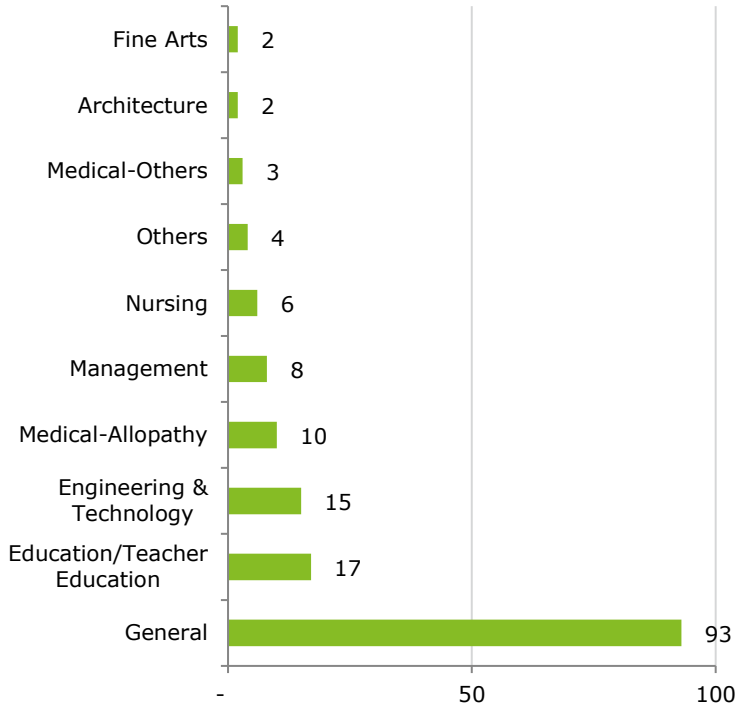
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



College and institution indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Stand-alone
Total number of institutions	27	178	98
Average enrolment per institution	27,911	1,513	390
Total estimated enrolment (lakh)	7.54	2.7	0.33

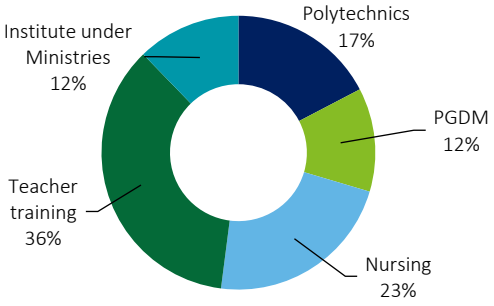
College indicators

College type	Delhi	Share in India
Affiliated colleges	171	0.5%
Recognised centre	7	0.5%
Constituent/ University College	9	0.6%
PG/off campus centre	2	1.0%

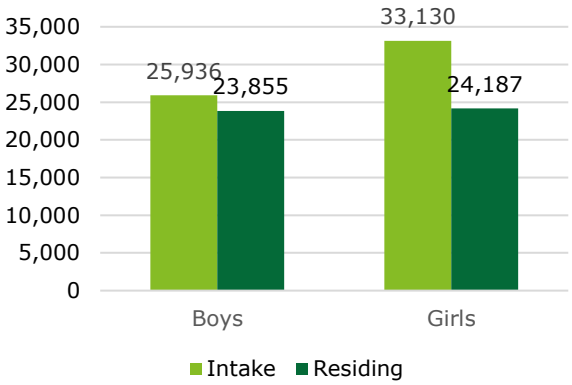
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment/ college
Private unaided	35.8%	22.5%	963
Private aided	8.5%	11.5%	2,059
Government	55.7%	66%	1,814

Break up of stand-alone institution

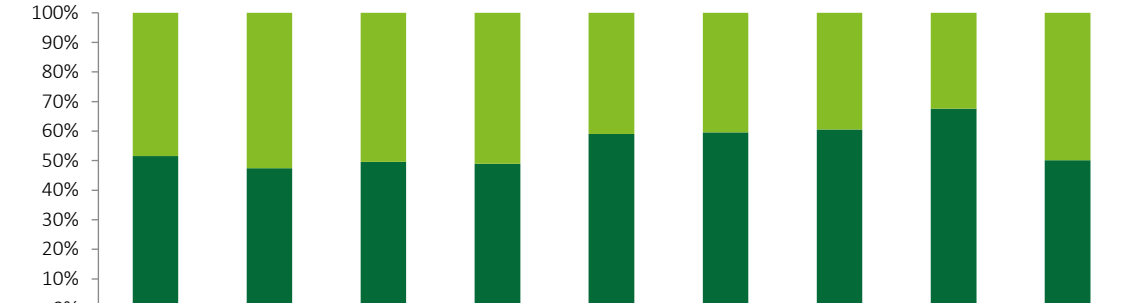


Hostel



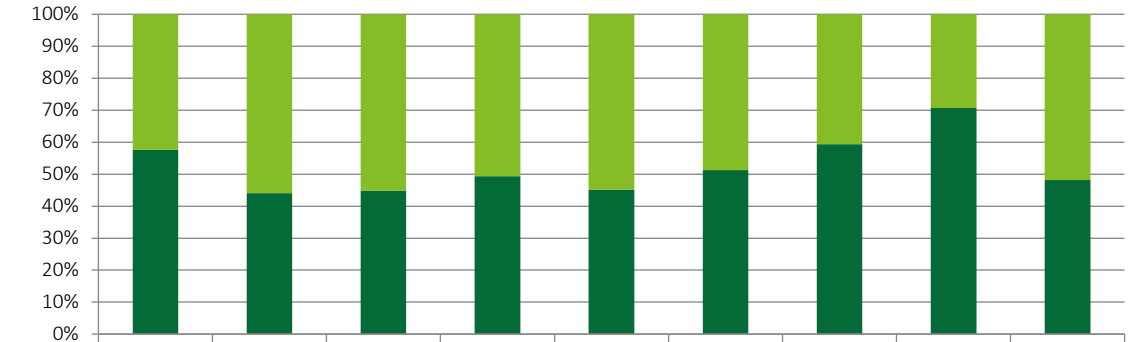
Student enrolment

Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



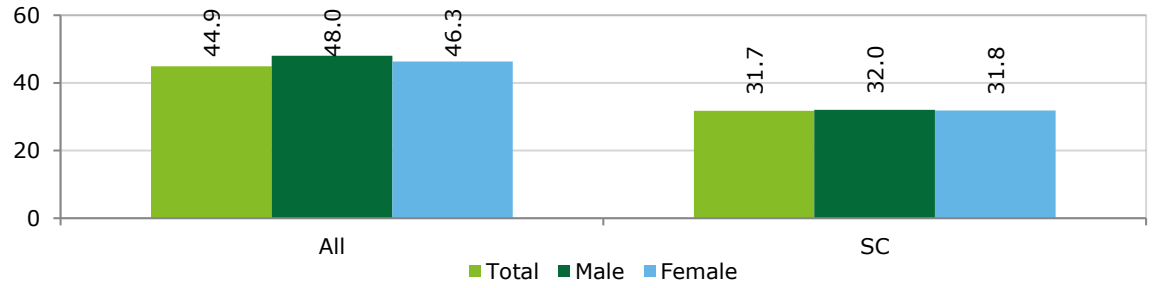
	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	7,132	1,380	24,492	164,764	1,714	11,596	1,471	1,019	213,568
Male	7,580	1,243	24,109	157,782	2,468	17,060	2,257	2,126	214,626

Out turn at various levels



	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	869	579	53,768	123,866	15,627	10,301	889	177	206,076
Male	1,184	457	43,794	120,808	12,848	10,831	1,302	426	191,650

GER



Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Delhi	India
PTR	32	30
Teachers per college	102.4	33.8
Non-teaching staff per college	196.9	32

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2017-18 survey

Gender and social representation of students, faculty, and staff

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	Muslim	Other Minority
Share of population	53.5%	46.5%	16.8%	0.6%	17.0%	12.9%	4.3%
Share of enrolment	53.1%	46.9%	12.9%	1.8%	13.1%	2.2%	1.0%
Share of teaching staff	43.8%	56.2%	8.9%	2.4%	9.6%	6.9%	6.8%
Share of non-teaching staff	69.1%	30.9%	19.3%	4.1%	12.2%	1.2%	1.3%

Source: Share of population - Census 2011 & India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

11. Goa

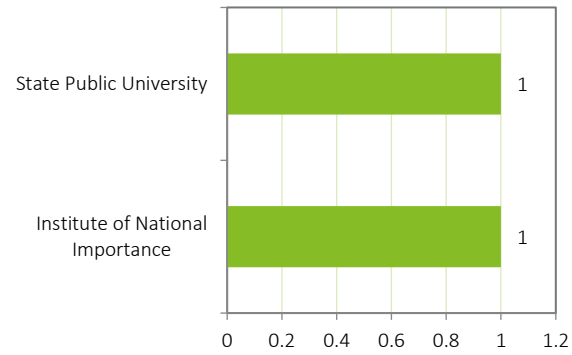
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (lakh)[1]	14.6	7.4	7.2
Literacy rate[1]	88.7%	92.7%	88.4%
Population in 18-23 age group (lakh)[1] Share to total state population (%)	1.7 (11.7%)	0.9 (12.8%)	0.8 (10.7%)
2015 projected share of state 18-23 population to all-India 18-23 population[1]	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
GER[2]	28.0	24.9	31.9

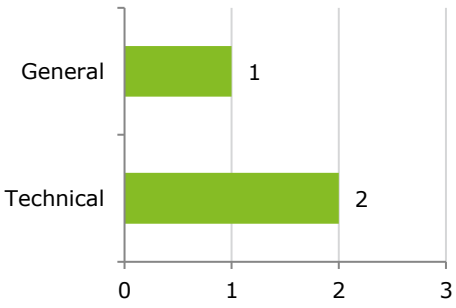
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18;

Education infrastructure

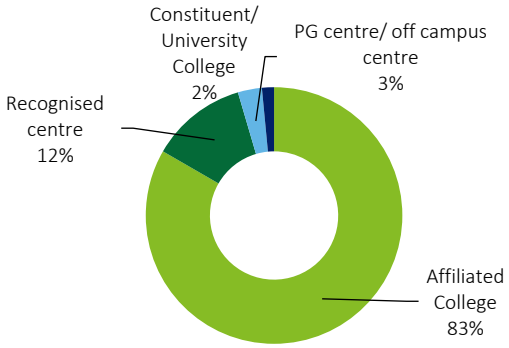
University by type



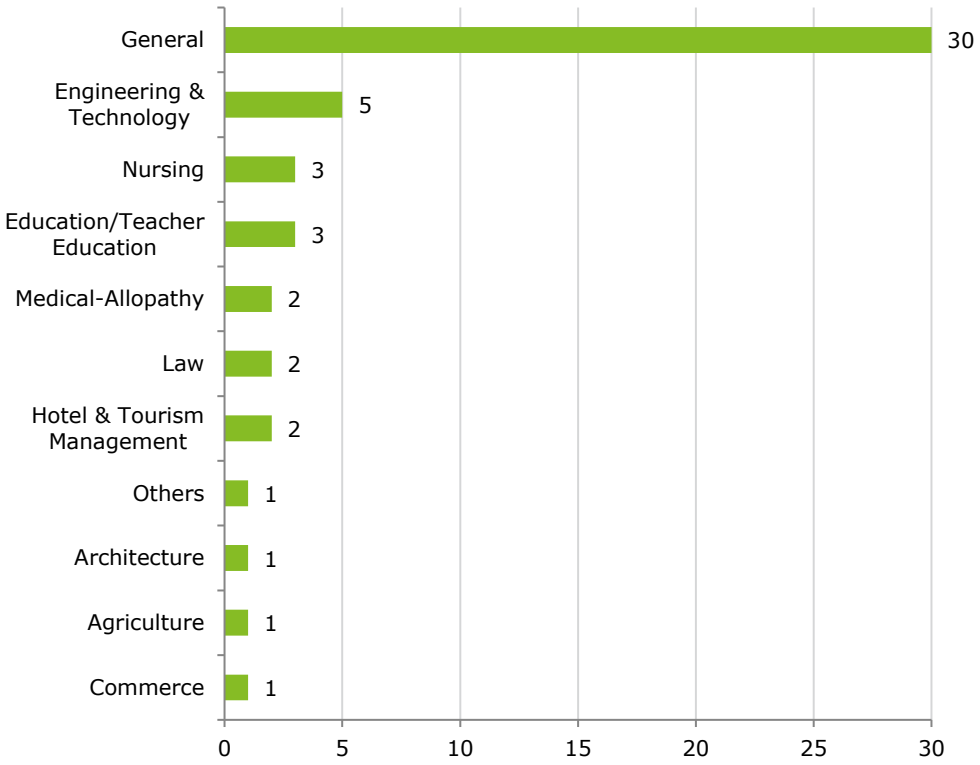
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



College and institution indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Stand-alone
Total number of institutions	3	56	11
Average enrolment per institution	8,341	640	711
Total estimated enrolment (lakh)	0.08	0.36	0.07

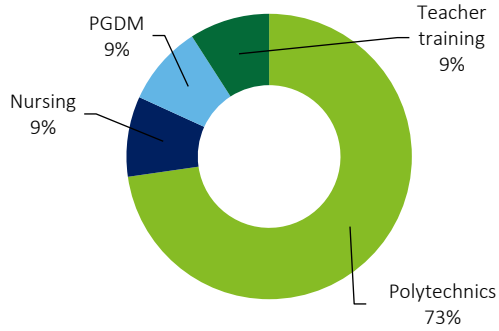
College indicators

College type	Goa	Share in India
Affiliated colleges	55	0.1%
Recognised centre	8	0.6%
Constituent/ University College	1	0.1%
PG/off campus centre	2	1.0%

Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment/ college
Private unaided	17.9%	9.4%	338
Private aided	41.1%	53.1%	828
Government	41.1%	37.5%	584

Break up of stand-alone institution



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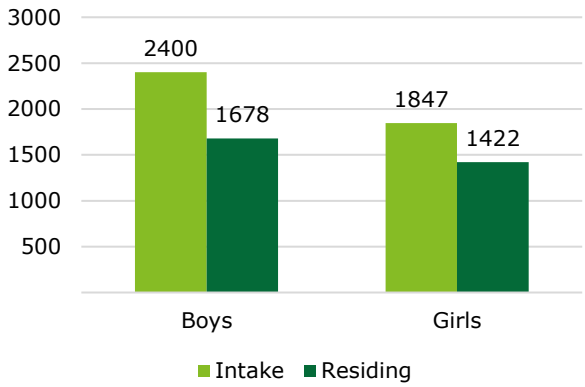
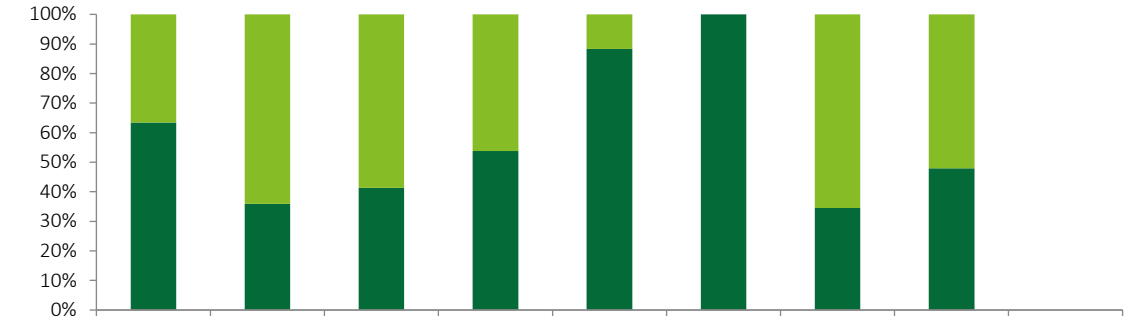


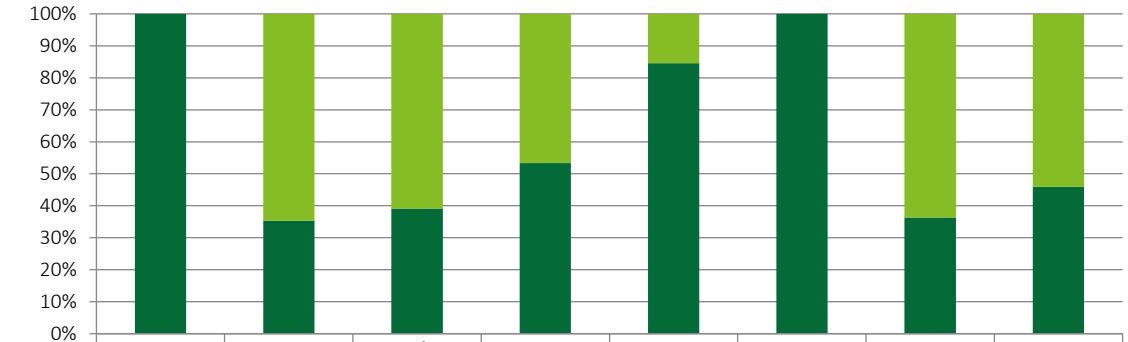
Student enrolment

Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



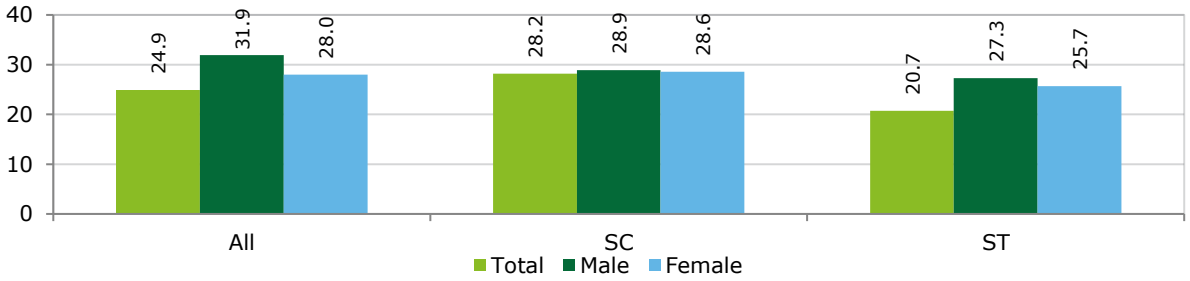
	Ph.D.	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total	
Female	41	2,563	19,031	37	782	0	376	22830	
Male	71	1,436	13,379	43	5,924	12	198	21062	

Out turn at various levels



	Ph.D.	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	0	1432	4070	35	272	0	7	5816
Male	1	782	2615	40	1494	12	4	4948

GER



Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Goa	India
PTR	16	30
Teachers per college	52.5	33.8
Non-teaching staff per college	74.2	32.0

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2017-18 survey

Gender and social representation of students, faculty, and staff

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	Muslim	Other Minority
Share of population	50.7%	49.3%	1.7%	10.2%	14.8%	8.3%	14.2%
Share of enrolment	49.8%	50.2%	2.0%	8.2%	17.8%	4.3%	16.2%
Share of teaching staff	45.0%	55.0%	1.0%	1.7%	8.4%	2.2%	26.8%
Share of non-teaching staff	52.4%	47.6%	1.9%	4.2%	5.6%	0.8%	9.9%

Source: Share of population - Census 2011 & India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

12. Gujarat

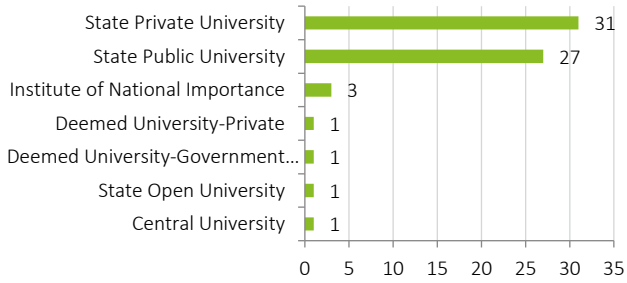
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (lakh)[1]	604.4	314.9	289.5
Literacy rate[1]	78.0	85.8	69.7
Population in 18-23 age group (lakh)[1] Share to total state population (%)	71.9 (11.9%)	37.8 (12%)	34 (11.7%)
Share of state 18-23 population to all-India 18-23 population[1]	5.1%	5.2%	5.0%
GER[2]	20.1	21.9	18.2

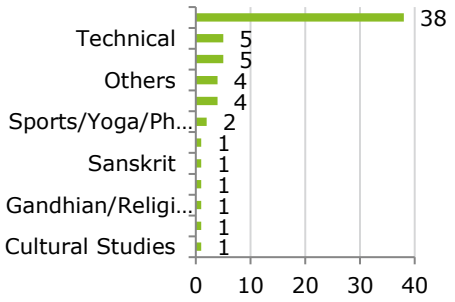
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18;

Education infrastructure

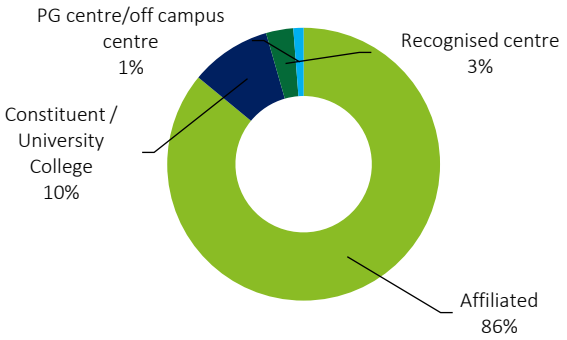
University by type



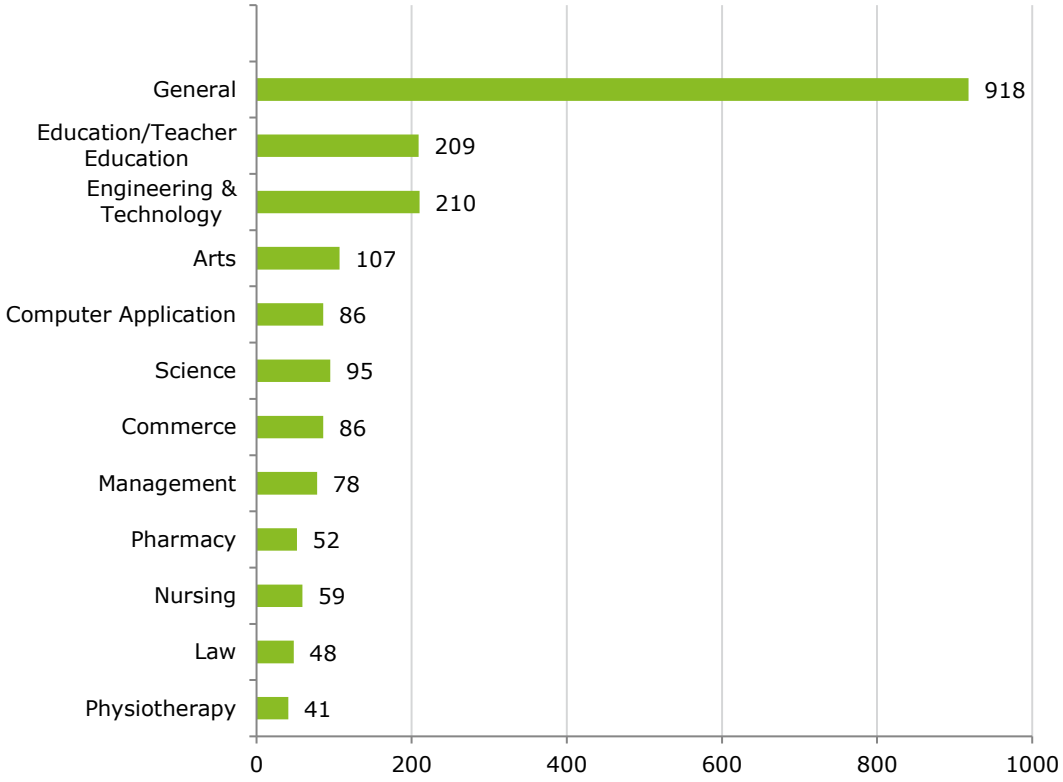
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



College and institution indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Stand-alone
Total number of institutions	65	2,196	308
Average enrolment per institution	4,480	515	102
Total estimated enrolment (lakh)	2.91	11.31	0.31

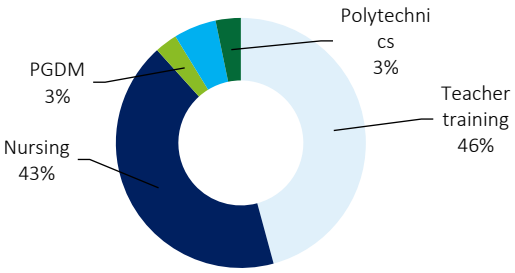
College indicators

College type	Gujarat	Share in India
Affiliated colleges	2,126	5.6%
Recognised centre	80	6.2%
Constituent/ University College	237	15.5%
PG/off campus centre	30	14.9%

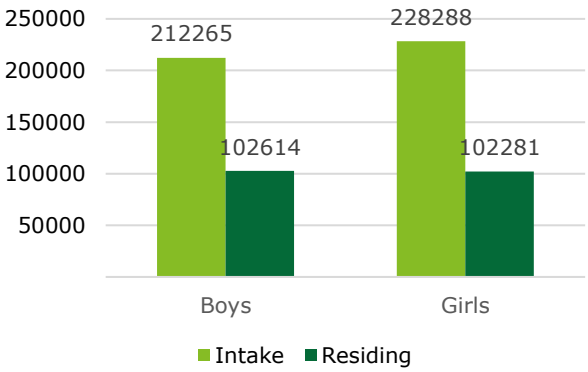
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment/ college
Private unaided	63.4%	43.1%	353
Private aided	23.0%	39.5 %	894
Government	13.7%	17.4%	660

Break up of stand-alone institution

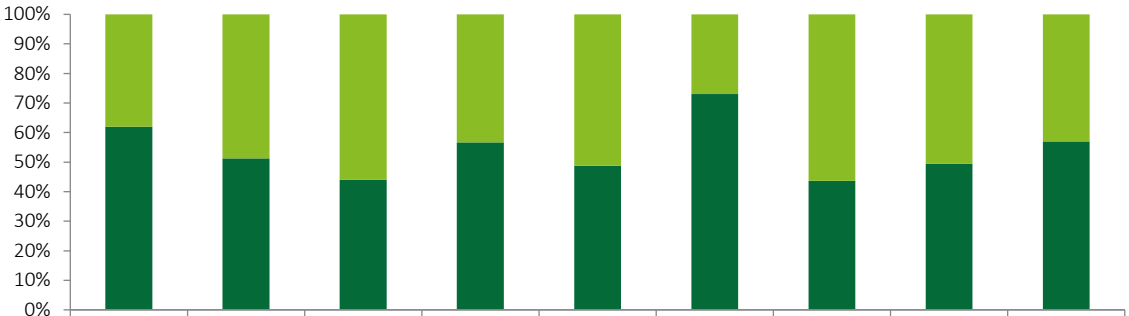


Hostel



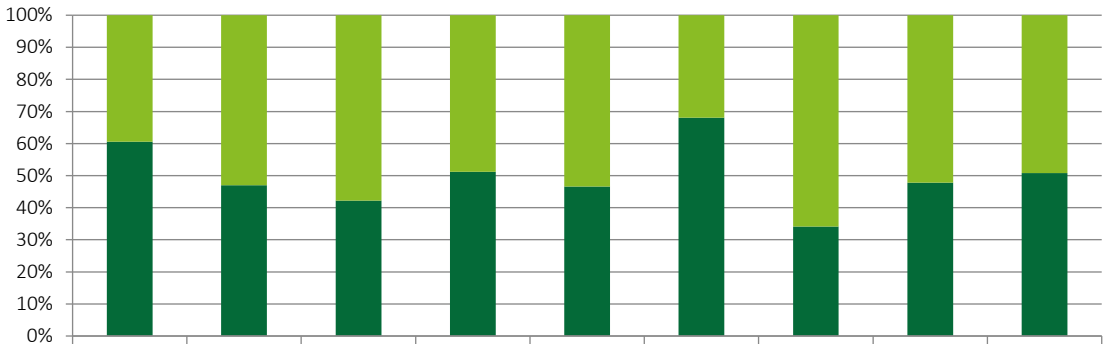
Student enrolment

Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



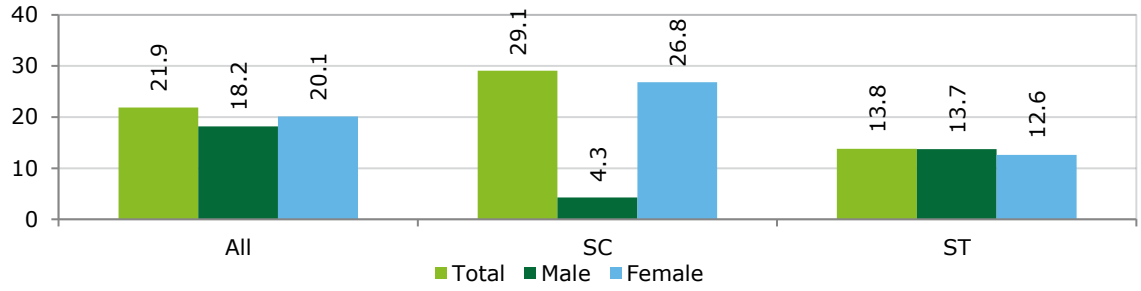
	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	1995	291	71116	471275	3007	37803	4239	7290	597016
Male	3256	306	55820	615711	2859	102583	3288	7115	790938

Out turn at various levels



	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	478	314	30596	123325	2014	10170	6761	1,136	174794
Male	734	279	22,387	129,104	1,756	21,702	3,507	1,042	180511

GER



Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Gujarat	India
PTR	30	30
Teachers per college	25.5	33.8
Non-teaching staff per college	17.9	32.0

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2017-18 survey

Gender and social representation of students, faculty, and staff

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	Muslim	Other Minority
Share of population	52.1%	47.9%	6.7%	14.8%	43.0%	9.7%	0.6%
Share of enrolment	56.9%	43.1%	9.5%	9.1%	29.6%	2.4%	0.7%
Share of teaching staff	60.5%	39.5%	5.6%	4.7%	18.6%	2.8%	3.5%
Share of non-teaching staff	71.8%	28.2%	12.4%	8.5%	20.8%	1.3%	1.1%

Source: Share of population - Census 2011 & India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

13. Haryana

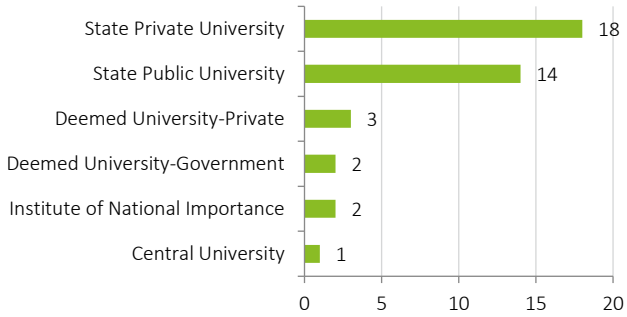
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (lakh)[1]	253.5	134.9	118.6
Literacy rate[1]	75.6	84.1	65.9
Population in 18-23 age group (lakh)[1] Share to total state population (%)	31.9 (12.6%)	17.3 (12.8%)	14.6 (12.3%)
Share of state 18-23 population to all-India 18-23 population[1]	2.3%	2.4%	2.1%
GER[2]	28.7	27	30.7

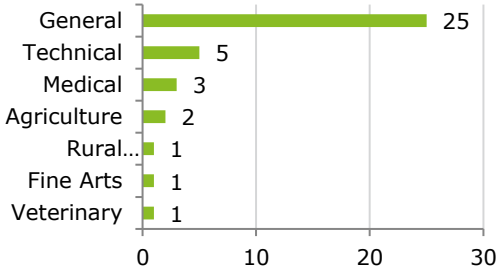
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18;

Education infrastructure

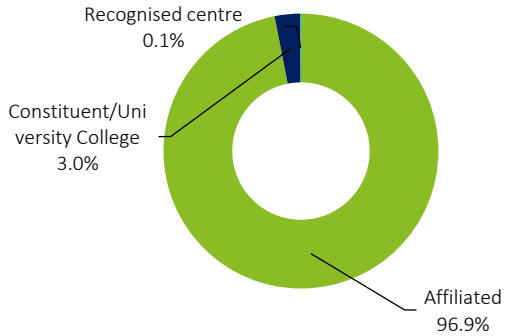
University by type



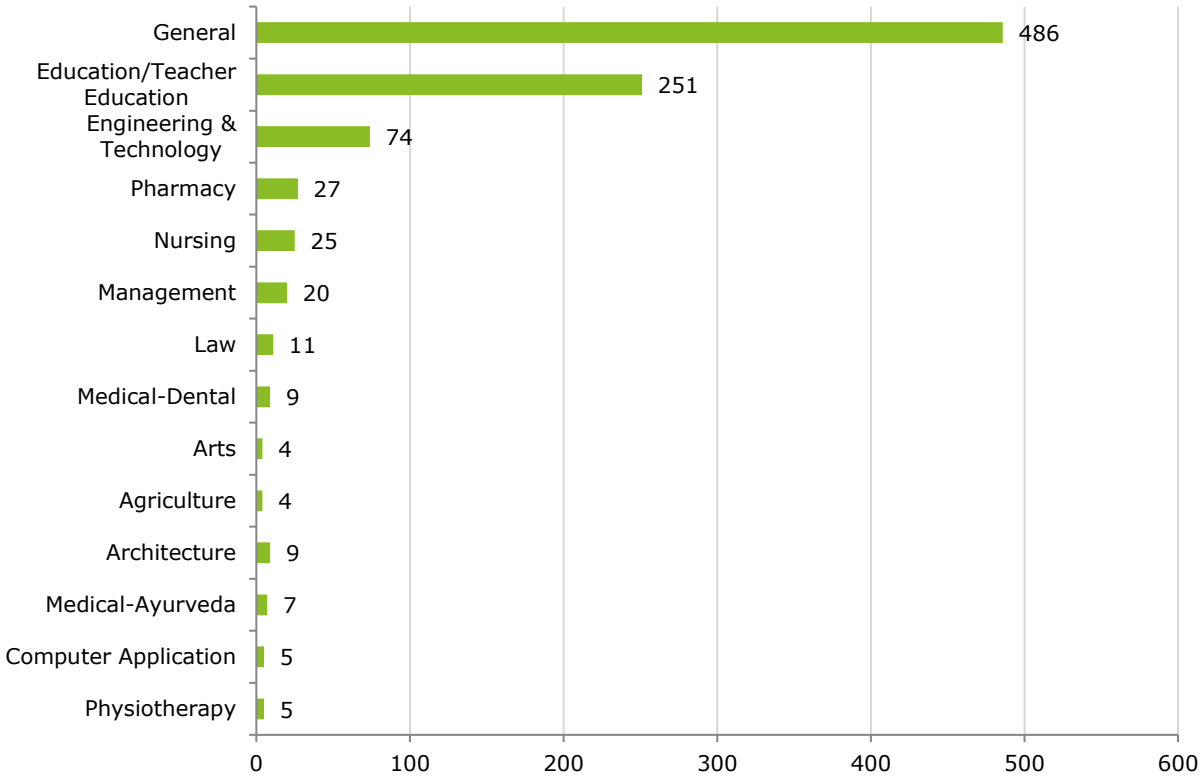
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



College and institution indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Stand-alone
Total number of institutions	40	964	202
Average enrolment per institution	6,114	601	361
Total estimated enrolment (lakh)	2.45	5.80	0.52

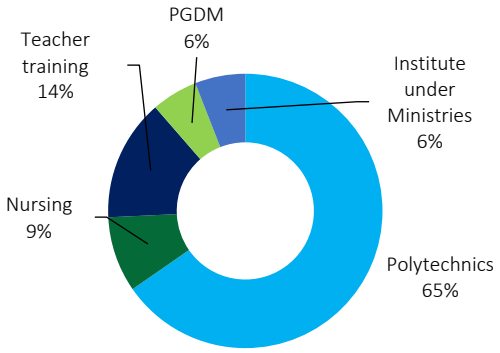
College indicators

College type	Haryana	Share in India
Affiliated colleges	943	2.5%
Recognised centre	1	0.1%
Constituent/ University College	29	1.9%

Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment/ college
Private unaided	67.5%	32.3%	292
Private aided	12.1%	28.9%	1,458
Government	20.3%	38.8%	1,165

Break up of stand-alone institution



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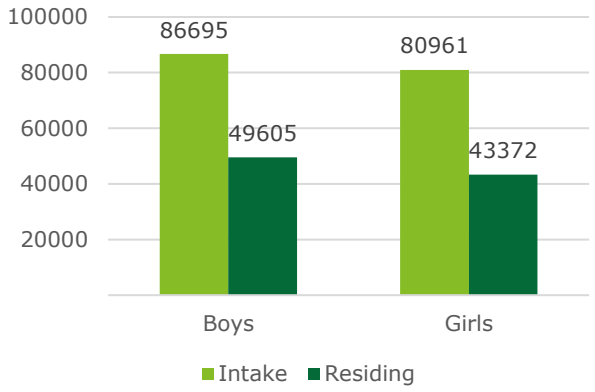
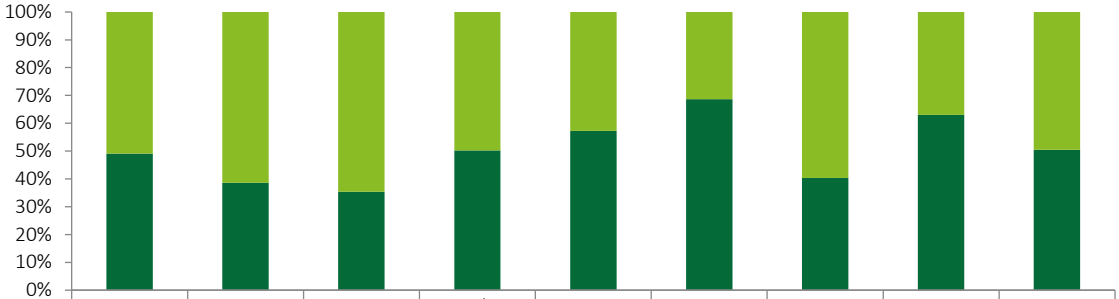


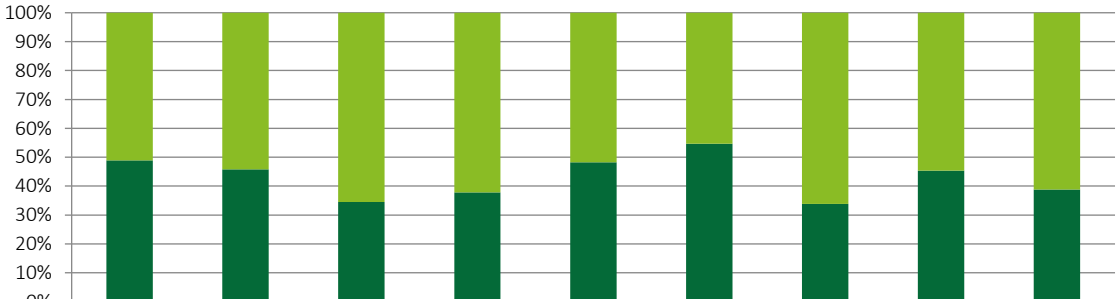
Student enrolment

Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



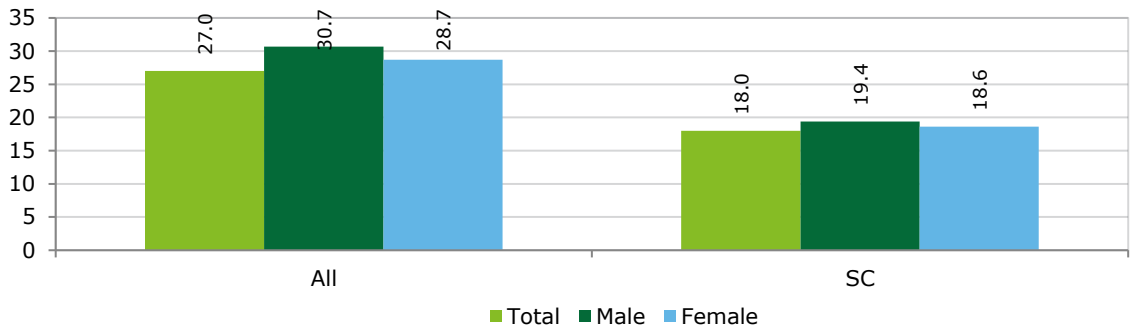
	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	1,696	270	49,009	304,134	896	20,664	1,831	4,858	383359
Male	1,632	170	26,862	306,411	1,199	45,327	1,241	8,294	391136

Out turn at various levels



	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	295	260	25,697	72,724	624	7,214	835	1,007	108656
Male	283	220	13,576	44,293	583	8,706	427	838	68926

GER



Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Haryana	India
PTR	32	30
Teachers per college	32.9	33.8
Non-teaching staff per college	37.4	32.0

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2017-18 survey

Gender and social representation of students, faculty, and staff

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	Muslim	Other Minority
Share of population	53.2%	46.8%	20.2%	0.1%	28.1%	7%	6.0%
Share of enrolment	51.2%	48.8%	13.8%	0.2%	22.1%	0.8%	1.4%
Share of teaching staff	47.6%	52.4%	5.9%	0.1%	11.0%	1.3%	4.3%
Share of non-teaching staff	69.5%	30.5%	16.8%	0.6%	14.4%	0.5%	0.7%

Source: Share of population - Census 2011 & India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

14. Himachal Pradesh

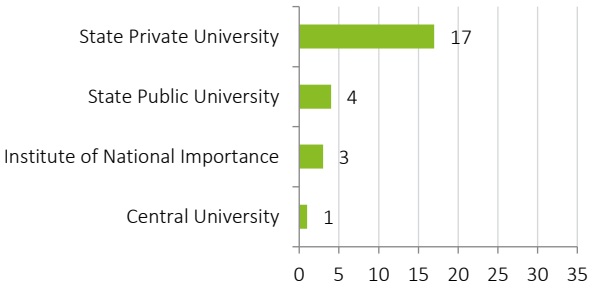
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (lakh)[1]	68.6	34.8	33.8
Literacy rate[1]	82.8%	89.5%	75.9%
Population in 18-23 age group (lakh)[1] Share to total state population (%)	7.4 (10.8%)	3.8 (11%)	3.6 (10.6%)
Share of state 18-23 population to all-India 18-23 popukation[1]	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
GER[2]	37.9	34.0	42.2

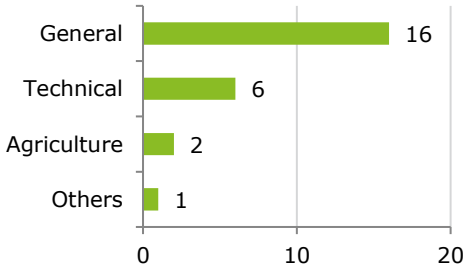
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18;

Education infrastructure

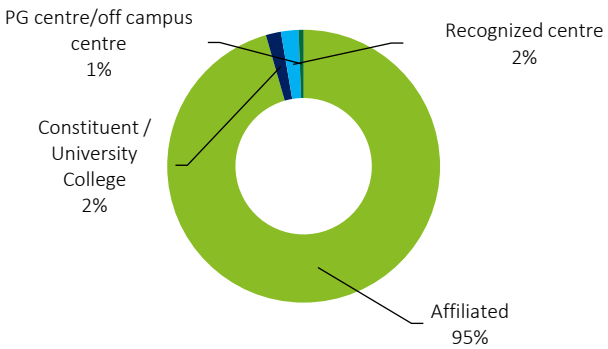
University by type



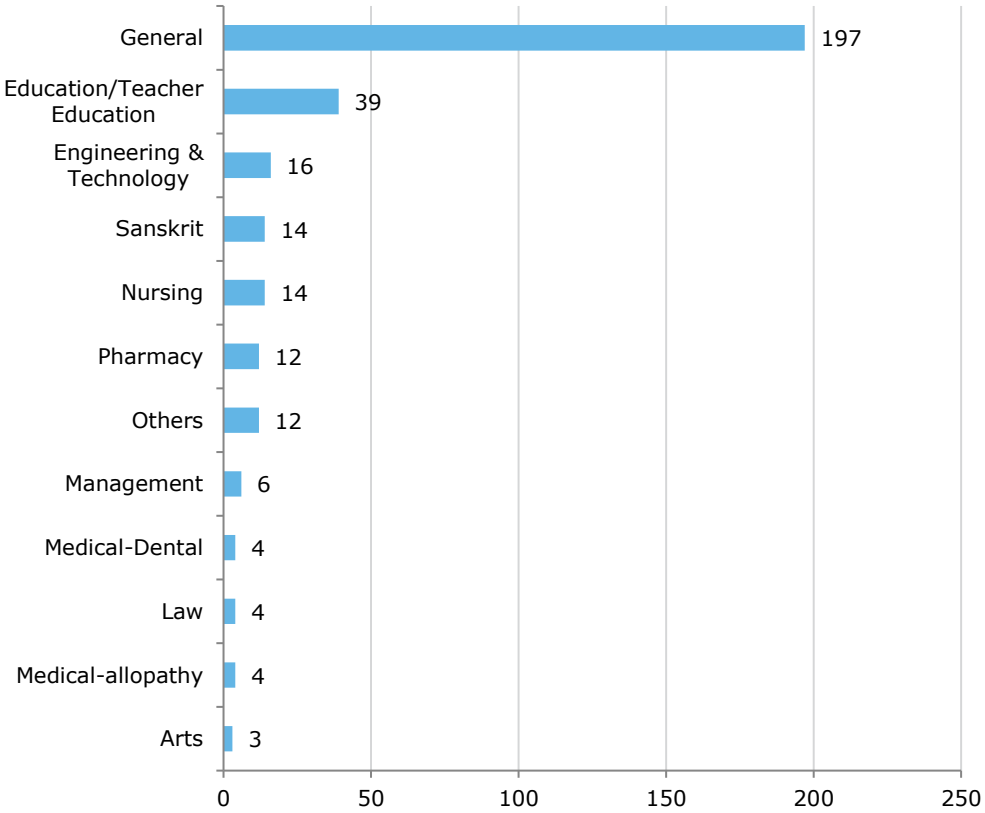
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



College and institution indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Stand-alone
Total number of institutions	25	327	75
Average enrolment per institution	3,197	553	197
Total estimated enrolment (lakh)	0.8	1.81	0.15

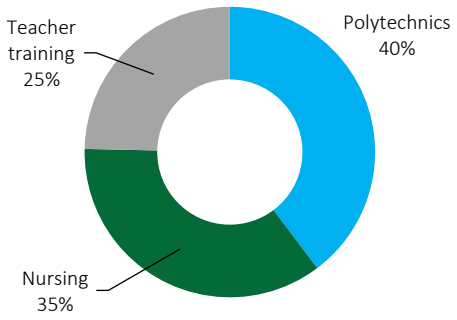
College indicators

College type	Himachal Pradesh	Share in India
Affiliated colleges	321	0.8%
Recognised centre	7	0.5%
Constituent/ University College	6	10.4%
PG/off campus centre	2	1.0%

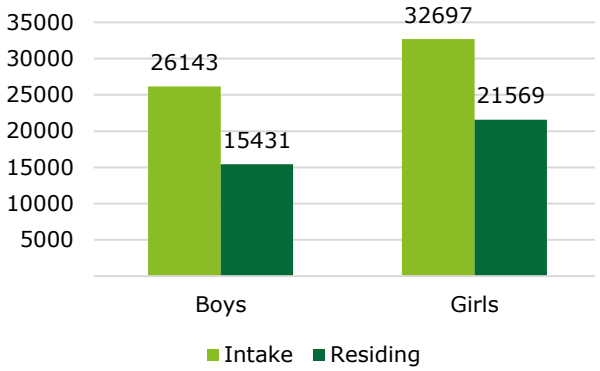
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment / college
Private unaided	40.1%	15.3%	211
Private aided	6.1%	5.8%	522
Government	53.8%	78.9%	812

Break up of stand-alone institution

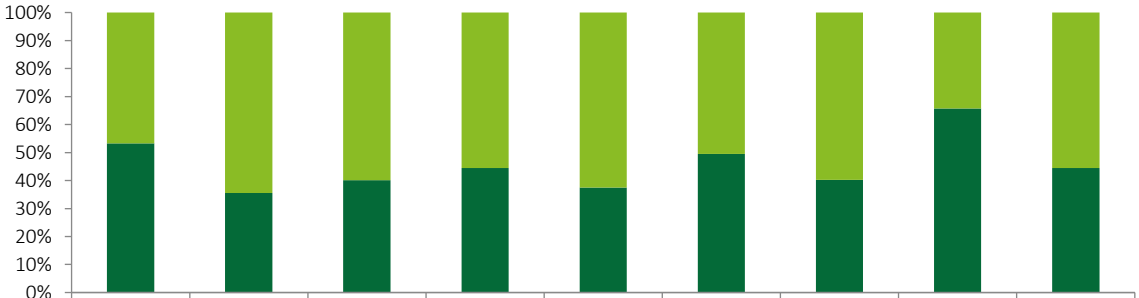


Hostel



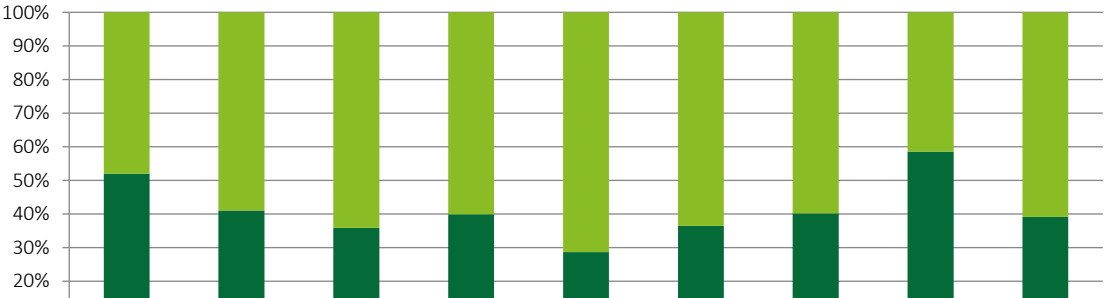
Student enrolment

Enrolment at various levels through regular mode

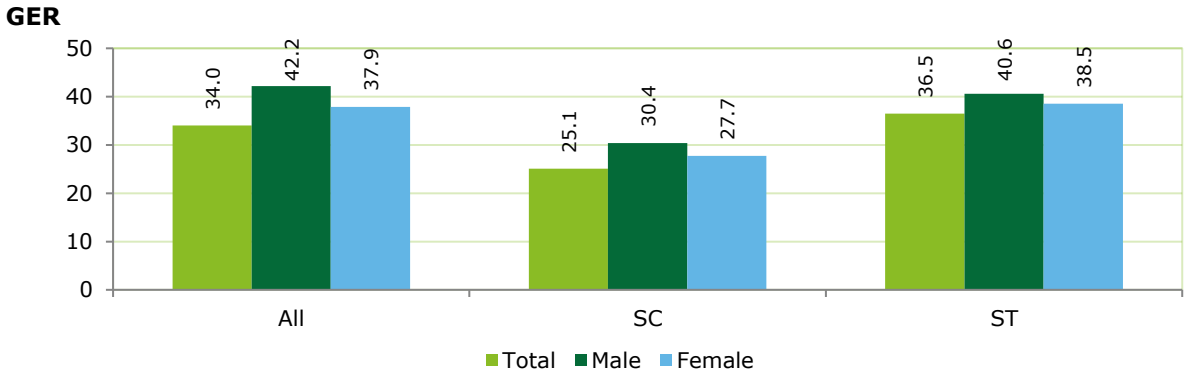


	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	794	167	11,051	109,341	742	8,091	851	397	131434
Male	906	92	7,402	87,359	445	7,925	572	762	105463

Out turn at various levels



	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	123	108	4,522	28,820	649	3,087	387	29	37725
Male	133	75	2,532	19,135	261	1,770	260	41	24207



Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Himachal Pradesh	India
PTR	37	30
Teachers per college	31.6	33.8
Non-teaching staff per college	34.9	32.0

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2017-18 survey

Gender and social representation of students, faculty, and staff

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	Muslim	Other Minority
Share of population	50.70%	49.30%	25.2%	5.7%	9.80%	2.20%	1.70%
Share of enrolment	46.5%	53.5%	19.0%	5.9%	13.6%	0.5%	0.6%
Share of teaching staff	53.6%	46.4%	8.3%	3.4%	5.8%	0.7%	3.9%
Share of non-teaching staff	69.8%	30.2%	21.9%	4.2%	9.6%	0.4%	0.4%

Source: Share of population - Census 2011 & India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

15. Jammu & Kashmir

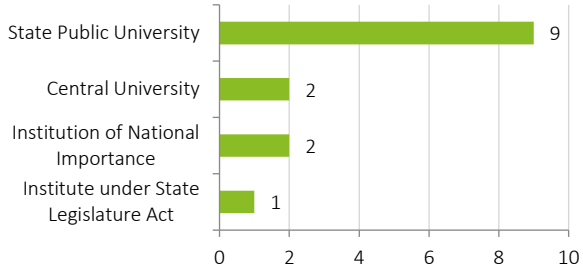
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (lakh)[1]	125.4	66.4	59.0
Literacy rate[1]	67.2	76.8	56.4
Population in 18-23 age group (lakh)[1] Share to total state population (%)	13.4 (10.7%)	6.9 (10.4%)	6.5 (11%)
Share of state 18-23 population to all-India 18-23 population[1]	0.9%	0.9%	1%
GER[2]	27.7	26.4	29

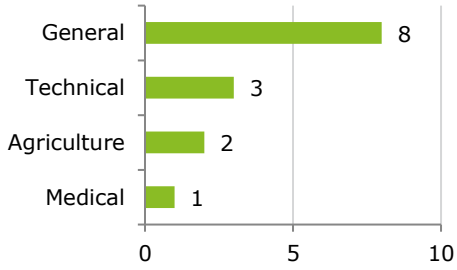
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18;

Education infrastructure

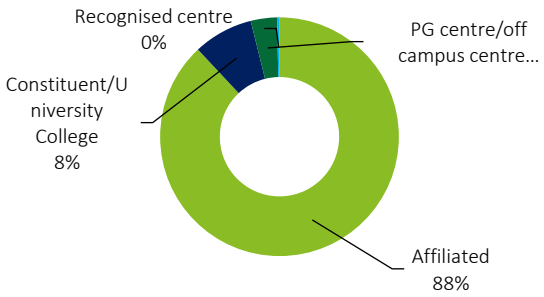
University by type



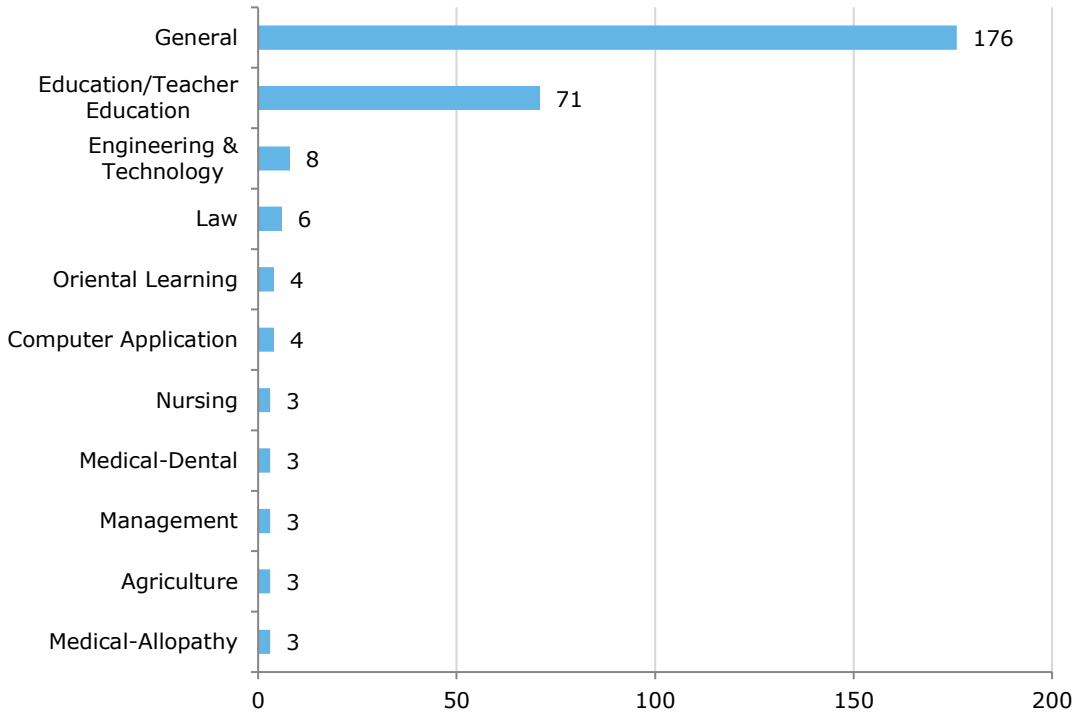
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



College and institution indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Stand-alone
Total number of institutions	14	297	80
Average enrolment per institution	1,34,667	713	161
Total estimated enrolment (lakh)	1.34	2.12	0.12

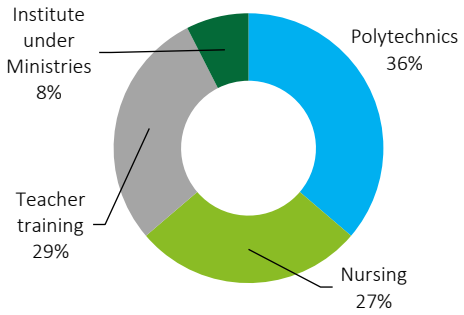
College indicators

College type	Jammu & Kashmir	Share in India
Affiliated colleges	272	0.7%
Recognised centre	1	0.1%
Constituent/ University College	25	1.6%
PG/off campus centre	11	5.4%

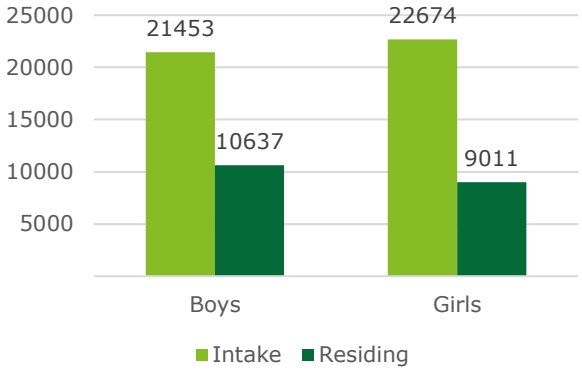
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment/ college
Private unaided	43.9%	11.7%	192
Private aided	7.5%	1.7%	159
Government	48.6%	86.7%	1,283

Break up of stand-alone institution

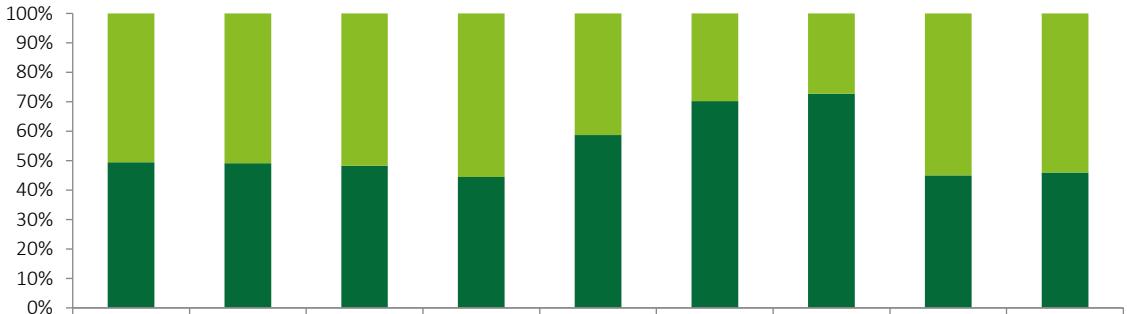


Hostel



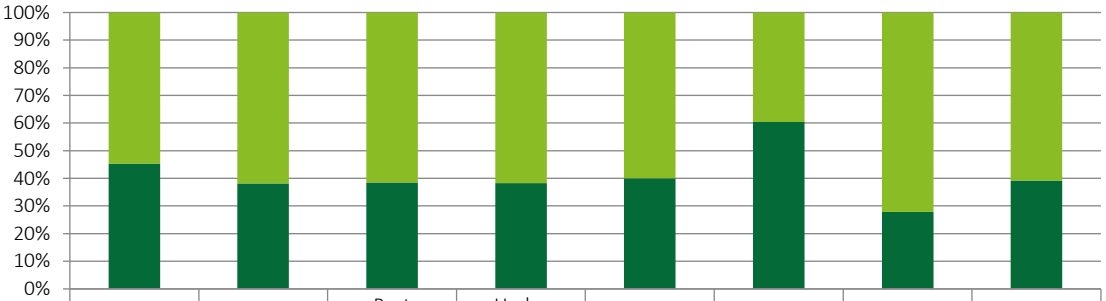
Student enrolment

Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



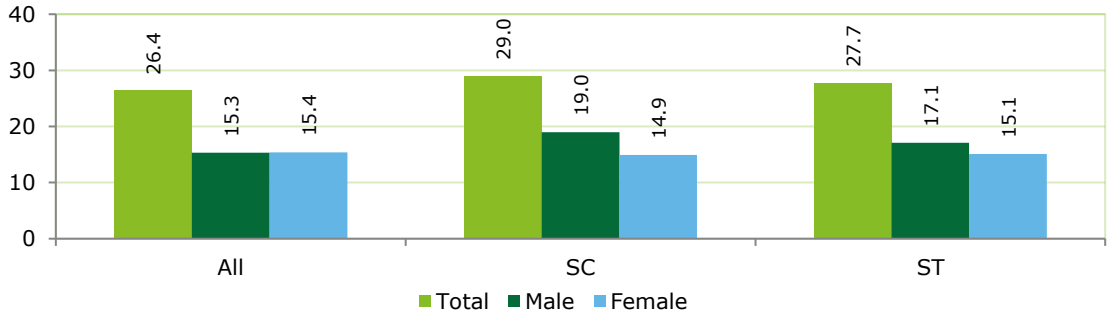
	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	1261	123	10,431	121,183	128	3,186	3	1,875	138190
Male	1235	119	9,729	97,068	182	7,515	8	1,532	117388

Out turn at various levels



	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Integrated	Total
Female	207	68	4,469	24,399	75	870	366	30424
Male	172	42	2,793	15,134	50	1,328	141	19660

GER



Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Jammu & Kashmir	India
PTR	37	30
Teachers per college	35.9	33.8
Non-teaching staff per college	57.3	32.0

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2017-18 survey

Gender and social representation of students, faculty, and staff

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	Muslim	Other Minority
Share of population	53.00%	47.00%	7.4%	11.9%	11.30%	68.3%	2.70%
Share of enrolment	49.3%	50.7%	4.9%	6.0%	6.8%	39.5%	1.6%
Share of teaching staff	58.7%	41.3%	4.3%	3.6%	3.0%	56.7%	5.7%
Share of non-teaching staff	74.9%	25.1%	6.1%	2.7%	1.8%	57.2%	3.4%

Source: Share of population - Census 2011 & India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

16. Jharkhand

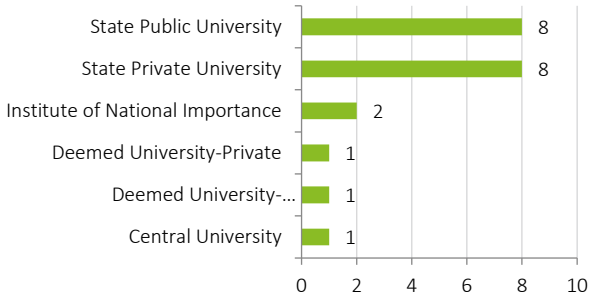
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (lakh)[1]	329.9	169.3	160.6
Literacy rate[1]	66.4	76.8	55.4
Population in 18-23 age group (lakh)[1] Share to total state population (%)	37.5 (11.4%)	19 (11.2%)	18.5 (11.5%)
Share of state 18-23 population to all-India 18-23 population[1]	2.7%	2.6%	2.7%
GER[2]	18	18.4	17.6

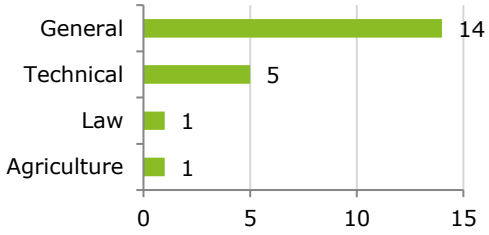
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18;

Education infrastructure

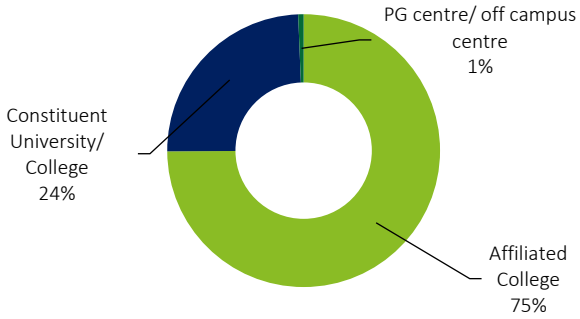
University by type



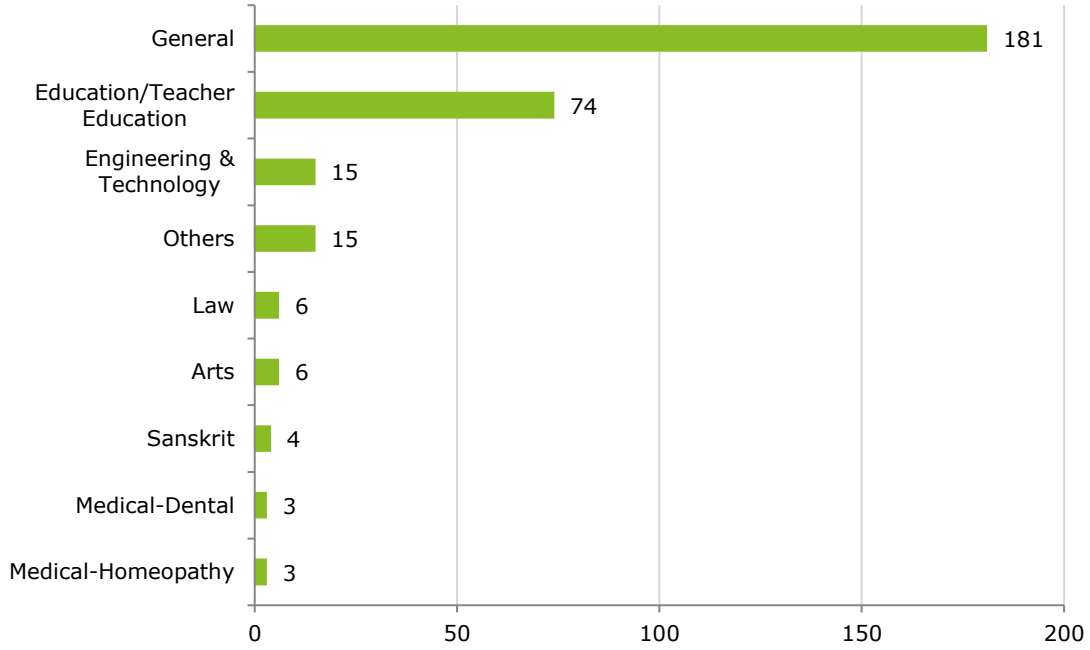
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



College and institution indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Stand-alone
Total number of institutions	21	309	65
Average enrolment per institution	4,341	1,763	417
Total estimated enrolment (lakh)	0.91	5.45	0.27

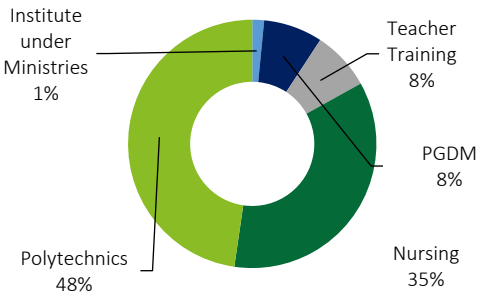
College indicators

College type	Jharkhand	Share in India
Affiliated colleges	233	0.6%
Recognised centre	-	-
Constituent/ University College	76	5.0%
PG/off campus centre	2	1.0%

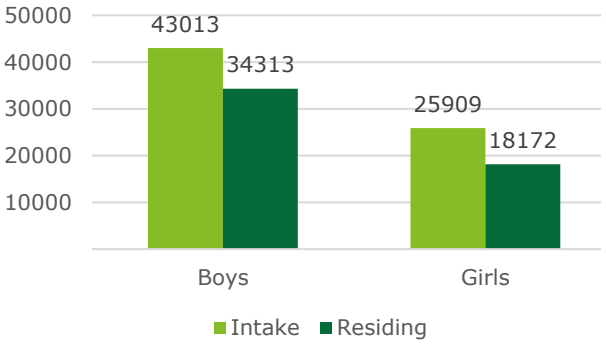
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment/ college
Private unaided	42.3%	9.6%	407
Private aided	8.5%	11.5%	2413
Government	49.2%	78.9%	2864

Break up of stand-alone institution

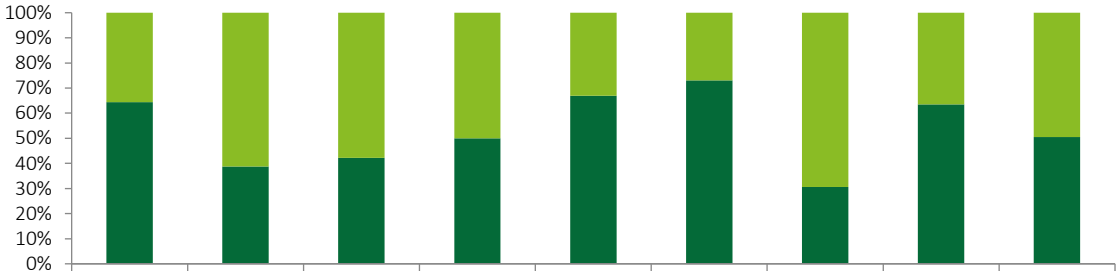


Hostel



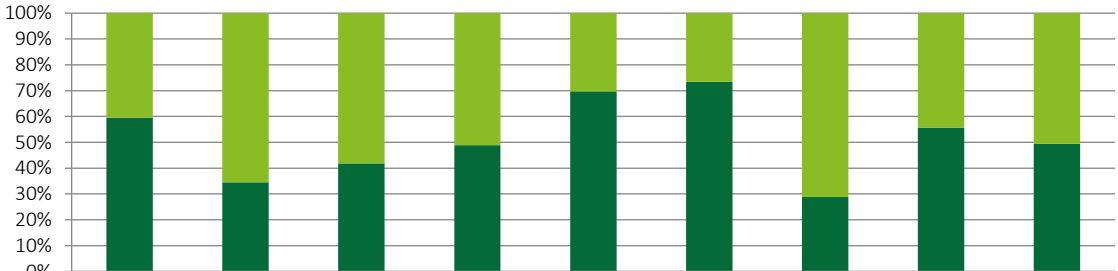
Student enrolment

Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



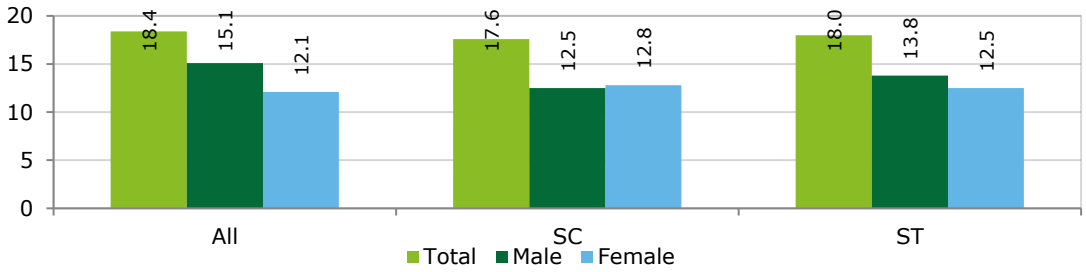
	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	640	125	28,978	278,589	895	7,797	1,070	1,329	319423
Male	1158	79	21,129	278,327	1,817	21,144	471	2,316	326441

Out turn at various levels



	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	143	114	9,269	64,450	403	1,824	247	293	76743
Male	211	60	6,660	61,624	930	5,027	100	369	74981

GER



Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Jharkhand	India
PTR	72	30
Teachers per college	49.9	33.8
Non-teaching staff per college	54.1	32.0

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2017-18 survey

Gender and social representation of students, faculty, and staff

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	Muslim	Other Minority
Share of population	51.30%	48.70%	12.1%	26.2%	31.80%	14.5%	3.20%
Share of enrolment	51.4%	48.6%	9.1%	17.8%	38.0%	5.3%	1.8%
Share of teaching staff	70.1%	29.9%	4.1%	9.0%	26.7%	6.6%	8.1%
Share of non-teaching staff	74.7%	25.3%	10.6%	18.4%	32.5%	4.8%	3.4%

Source: Share of population - Census 2011 & India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

17. Karnataka

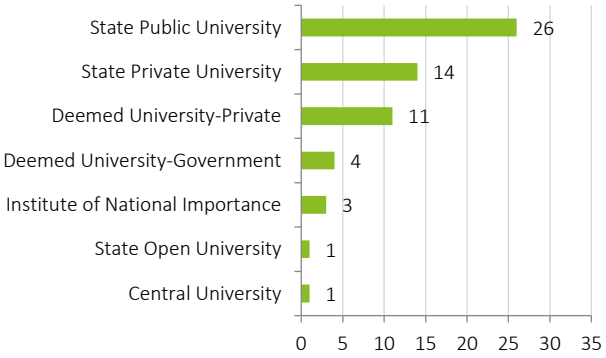
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (lakh)[1]	611.0	309.7	301.3
Literacy rate[1]	75.4	82.5	68.1
Population in 18-23 age group (lakh)[1] Share to total state population (%)	71.2 (11.7%)	36.5 (11.8%)	34.7 (11.5%)
Share of state 18-23 population to all-India 18-23 population[1]	5%	5%	5.1%
GER[2]	27.8	27.2	28.5

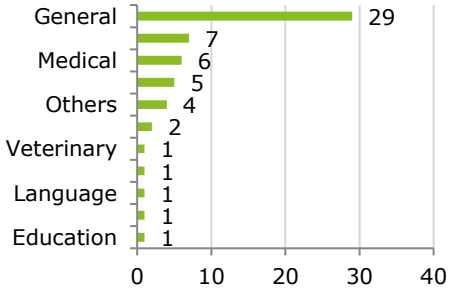
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18;

Education infrastructure

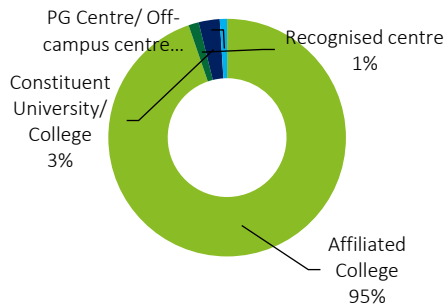
University by type



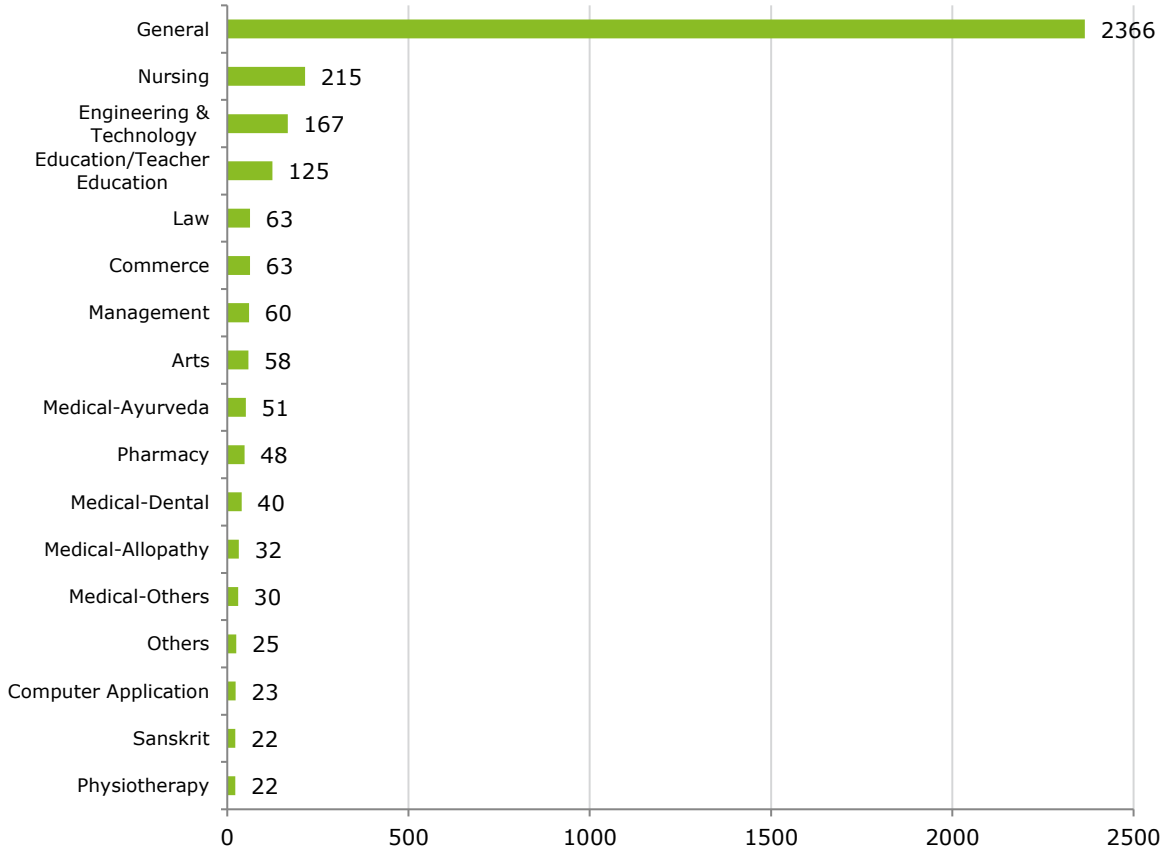
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



College and institution indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Stand-alone
Total number of institutions	60	3,593	1,250
Average enrolment per institution	4,251	409	174
Total estimated enrolment (lakh)	2.56	14.7	2.00

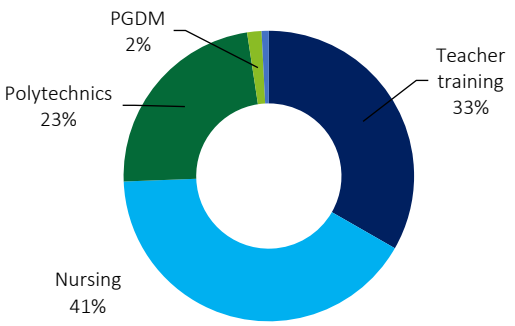
College indicators

College type	Karnataka	Share in India
Affiliated colleges	3,531	9.3%
Recognised centre	52	4.0%
Constituent/ University College	107	7.0%
PG/off campus centre	37	18.3%

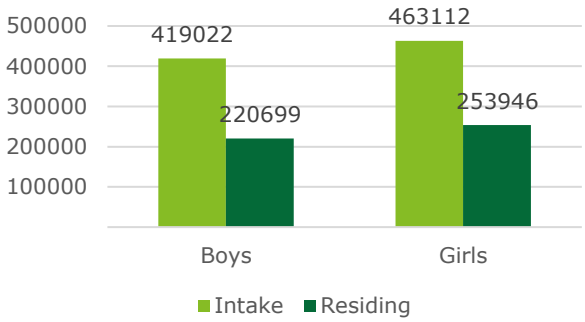
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment/ college
Private unaided	68.8%	37.5%	442
Private aided	12.6%	42.8%	1,273
Government	18.6%	19.8%	674

Break up of stand-alone institution

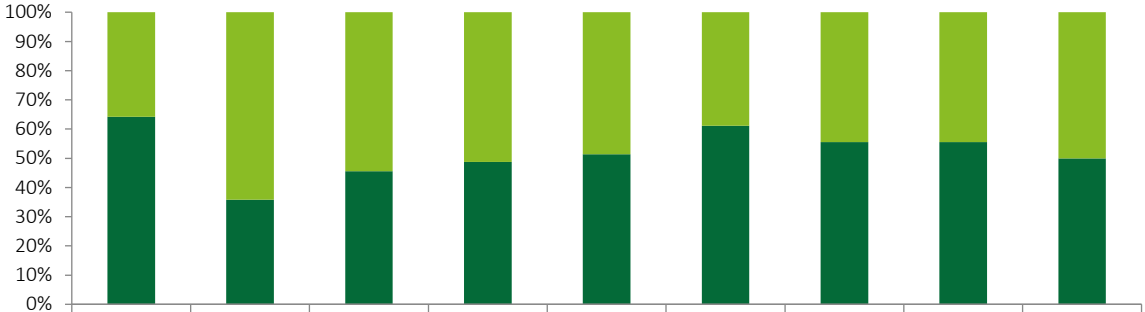


Hostel



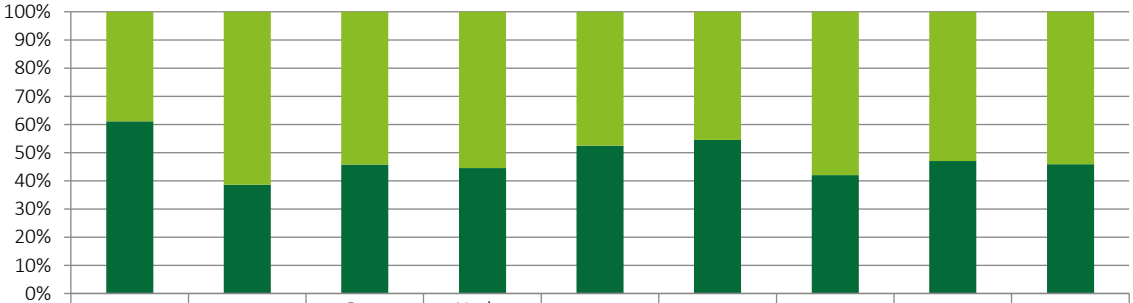
Student enrolment

Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



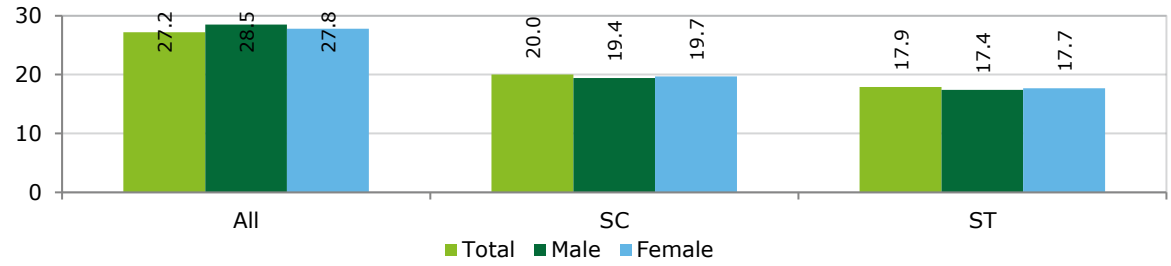
	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	5087	338	96,783	756,748	2,062	77,215	1,637	3,112	942983
Male	9103	189	80,938	719,930	2,182	121,254	2,049	3,879	939524

Out turn at various levels



	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	1412	165	50,217	198,284	1,313	21,842	598	537	274368
Male	2221	104	42,324	159,331	1,449	26,132	433	477	232471

GER



Faculty and staff

Key indicators

Key indicators	Karnataka	India
PTR	18	30
Teachers per college	34.0	33.8
Non-teaching staff per college	31.3	32.0

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2017-18 survey

Gender and social representation of students, faculty, and staff

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	Muslim	Other Minority
Share of population	50.7%	49.3%	17.1%	7%	41.1%	12.9%	2.5%
Share of enrolment	50.0%	50.0%	12.7%	4.6%	48.2%	6.1%	3.7%
Share of teaching staff	55.9%	44.1%	8.1%	2.0%	36.1%	5.8%	8.2%
Share of non-teaching staff	60.6%	39.4%	11.9%	3.9%	35.5%	3.4%	3.9%

Source: Share of population - Census 2011 & India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

18. Kerala

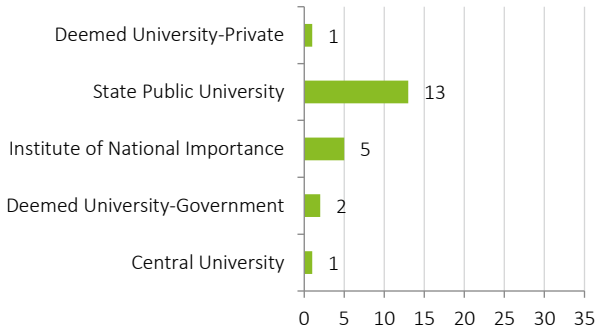
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (lakh)[1]	334.1	160.3	173.8
Literacy rate[1]	94.0 %	96.1%	92.1%
Population in 18-23 age group (lakh)[1] Share to total state population (%)	30.5 (9.1%)	15.3 (9.5%)	15.3 (8.8%)
Share of state 18-23 population to all-India 18-23 population[1]	2.2%	2.1%	2.2%
GER[2]	36.2	32	40.4

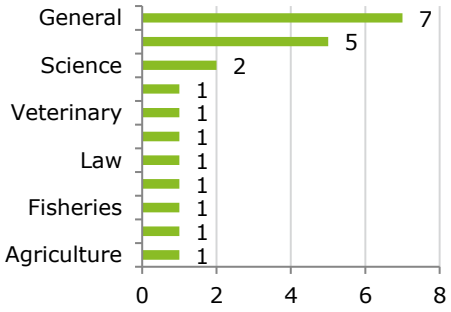
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18;

Education infrastructure

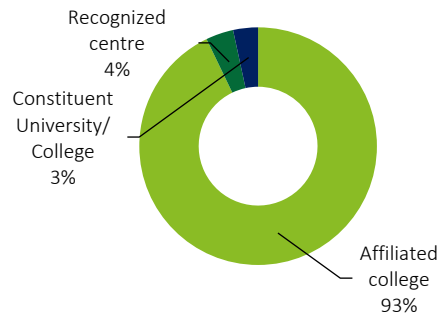
University by type



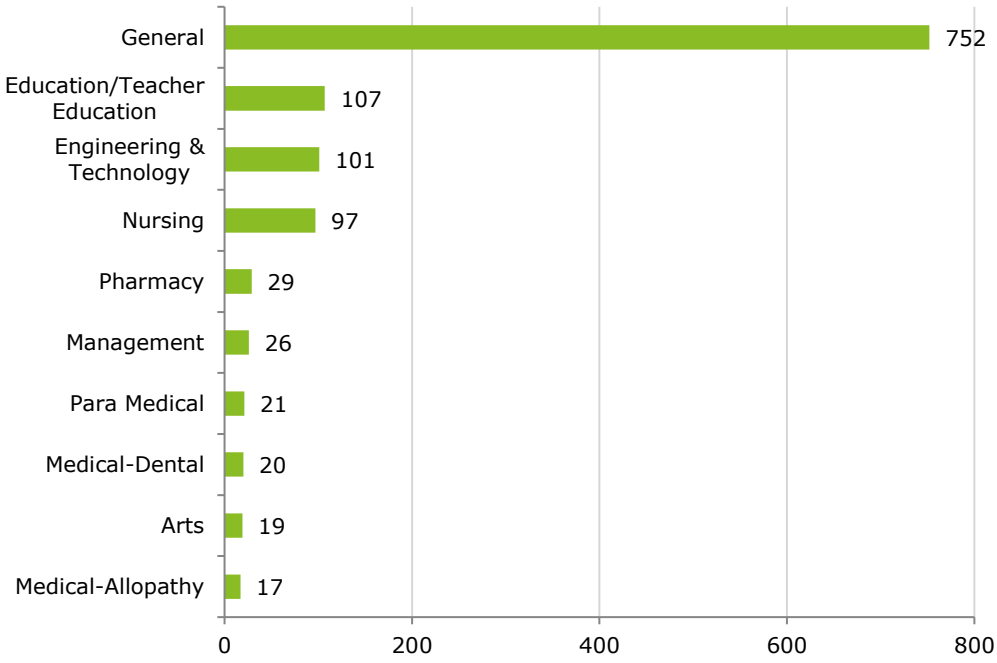
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



College and institution indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Stand-alone
Total number of institutions	22	1306	431
Average enrolment per institution	13,816	544	182
Total estimated enrolment (lakh)	3.0	7.1	0.68

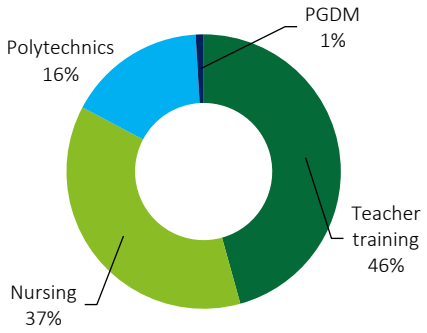
College indicators

College type	Kerala	Share in India
Affiliated colleges	1,261	3.3%
Recognised centre	51	3.9%
Constituent/ University College	46	3.0%
PG/off campus centre	5	2.5%

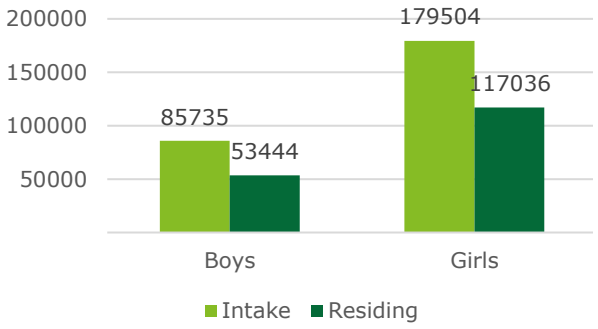
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment / college
Private unaided	65.5%	48.6%	411
Private aided	15.8%	35.0%	1,227
Government	18.6%	16.3%	488

Break up of stand-alone institution

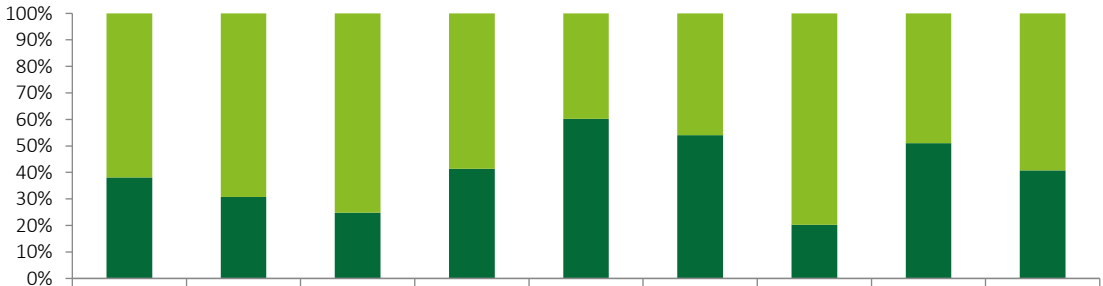


Hostel



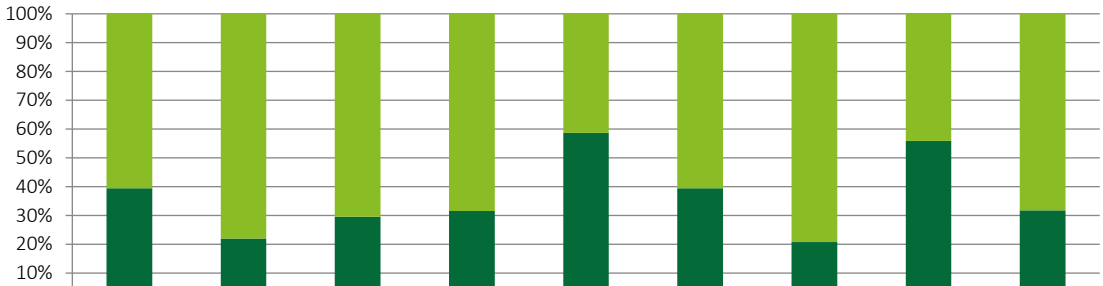
Student enrolment

Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



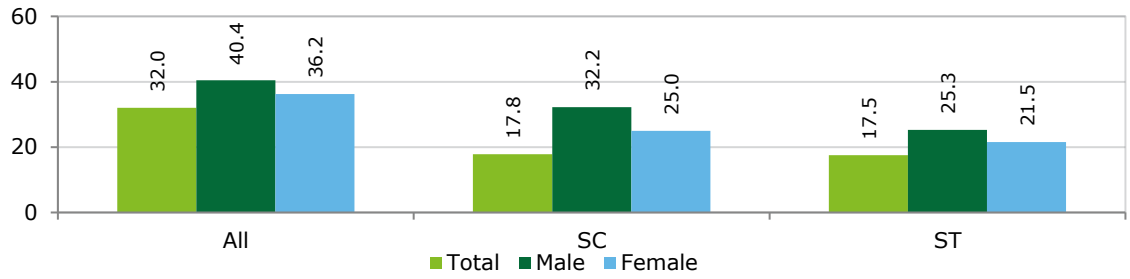
	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	3,655	630	60,432	392,323	422	30,690	2,918	2,159	493229
Male	2,256	280	19,937	276,683	639	36,183	740	2,252	338971

Out turn at various levels



	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	373	450	27,769	100,597	214	8,726	1,771	181	140081
Male	243	127	11,671	46,419	304	5,678	463	229	65134

GER



Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Kerala	India
PTR	16	30
Teachers per college	43.8	33.8
Non-teaching staff per college	36.7	32.0

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2017-18 survey

Gender and social representation of students, faculty, and staff

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	Muslim	Other Minority
Share of population	48%	52%	9.1%	1.5%	61.5%	26.6%	18.6%
Share of enrolment	44.3%	55.7%	6.3%	0.9%	41.3%	13.8%	10.8%
Share of teaching staff	39.1%	60.9%	3.5%	0.2%	37.4%	12%	32.9%
Share of non-teaching staff	51.3%	48.7%	6.8%	1.1%	35.9%	6.7%	11.1%

Source: Share of population - Census 2011 & India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

19. Madhya Pradesh

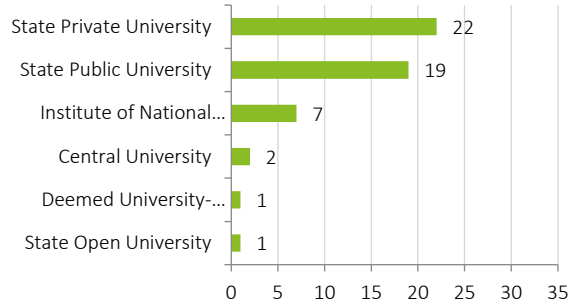
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (lakh)[1]	726.3	376.1	350.1
Literacy rate[1]	69.3%	78.7%	59.2%
Population in 18-23 age group (lakh)[1] Share to total state population (%)	87.9 (12.1%)	46.5 (12.4%)	41.4 (11.8%)
Share of state 18-23 population to all-India 18-23 population[1]	6.2%	6.4%	6.1%
GER[2]	21.2	21.8	20.5

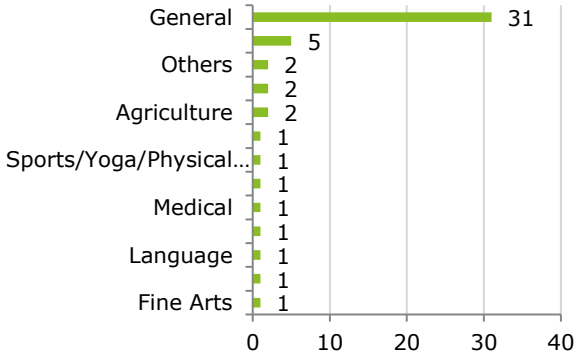
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18;

Education infrastructure

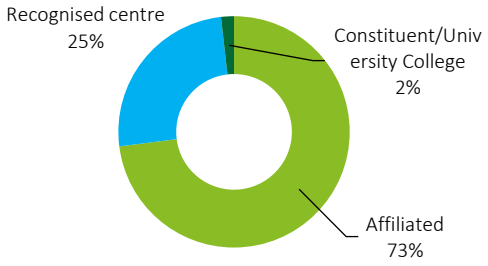
University by type



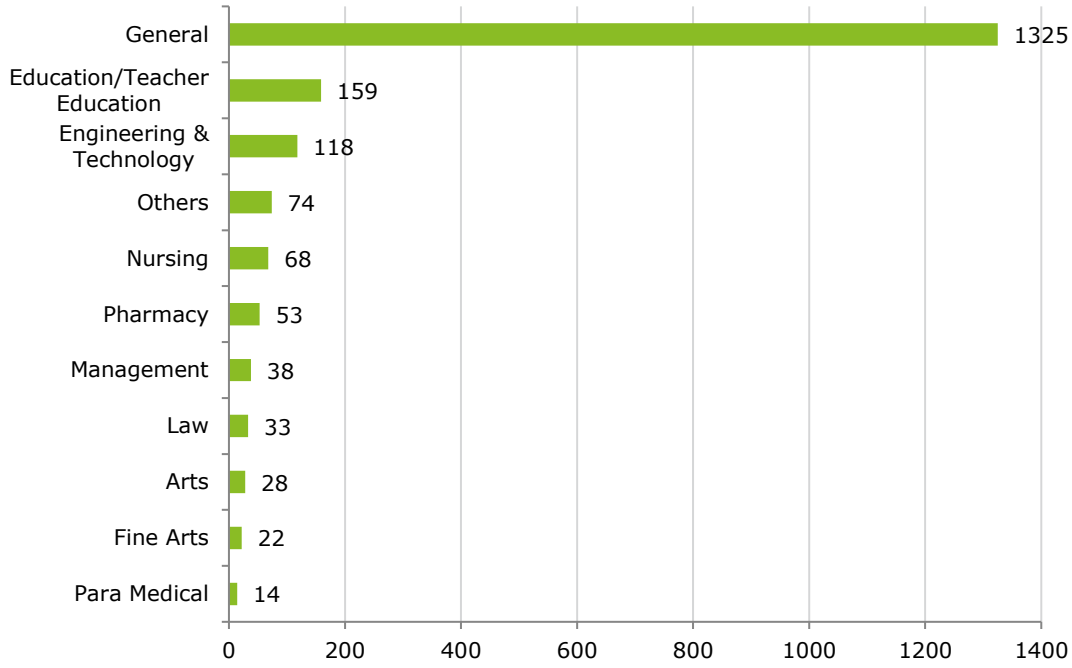
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



College and institution indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Stand-alone
Total number of institutions	52	2,124	314
Average enrolment per institution	10,477	623	222
Total estimated enrolment (lakh)	5.45	13.23	0.42

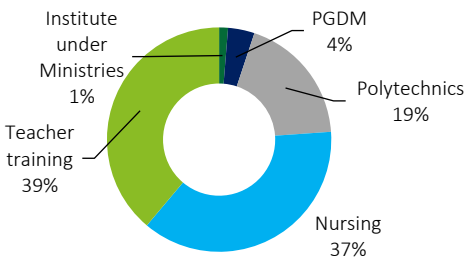
College indicators

College type	Madhya Pradesh	Share in India
Affiliated colleges	2,100	5.5%
Recognised centre	725	55.9%
Constituent/ University College	52	3.4%
PG/off campus centre	4	2.0%

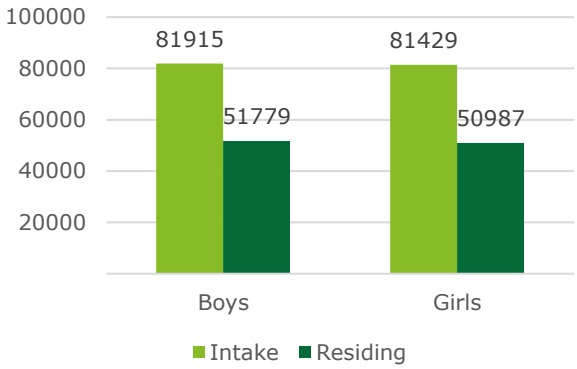
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment/ college
Private unaided	60.3%	39.0%	417
Private aided	10.2%	9.2%	580
Government	29.4%	51.8%	1,137

Break up of stand-alone institution

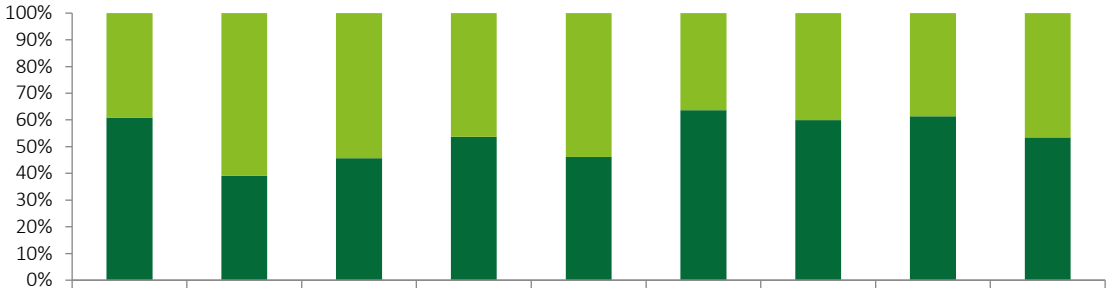


Hostel



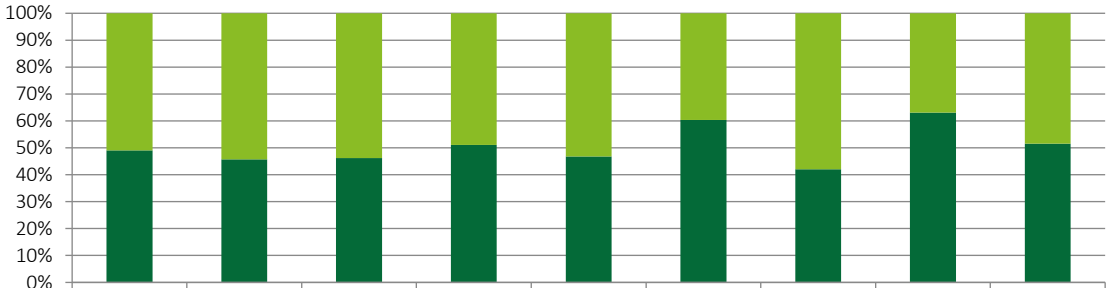
Student enrolment

Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



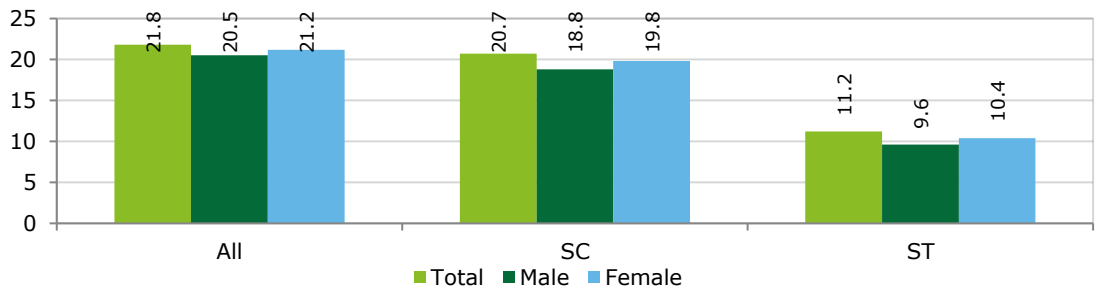
	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	1,558	466	99,069	604,738	29,328	53,399	819	3,859	793236
Male	2,427	299	83,111	700,005	25,153	93,594	1,224	6,118	911930

Out turn at various levels



	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	518	441	35,255	133,479	23,301	30,528	872	326	224720
Male	498	372	30,238	139,441	20,502	46,486	634	558	238729

GER



Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Madhya Pradesh	India
PTR	39	30
Teachers per college	25.9	33.8
Non-teaching staff per college	26.7	32.0

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2017-18 survey

Gender and social representation of students, faculty, and staff

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	Muslim	Other Minority
Share of population	51.8%	48.2%	15.6%	21.1%	41.2%	6.6%	0.6%
Share of enrolment	54.3%	45.7%	15.1%	9.6%	38.9%	2.1%	0.8%
Share of teaching staff	58.6%	41.4%	6.3%	2.2%	21.4%	4.4%	5.2%
Share of non-teaching staff	72.0%	28.0%	13.2%	5.9%	23.5%	2.2%	1.5%

Source: Share of population - Census 2011 & India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

20. Maharashtra

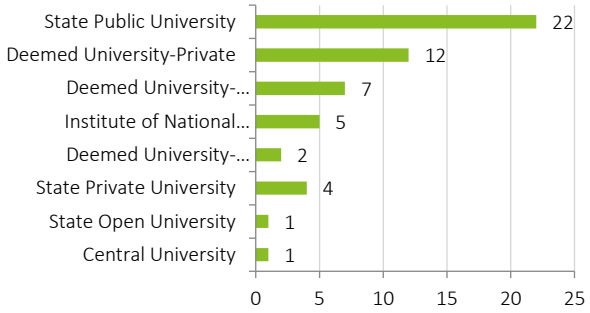
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (lakh)[1]	1123.7	582.4	541.3
Literacy rate[1]	82.3	88.4	75.9
Population in 18-23 age group (lakh)[1] Share to total state population (%)	133.4 (11.9%)	70.4 (12.1%)	63.1 (11.6%)
Share of state 18-23 population to all-India 18-23 population[1]	9.4%	9.6%	9.3%
GER[2]	31.1	32.6	29.5

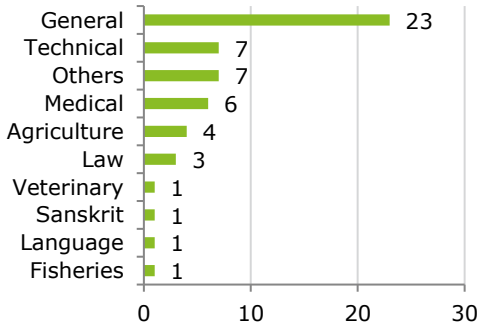
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18;

Education infrastructure

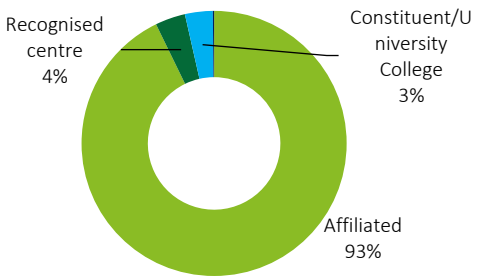
University by type



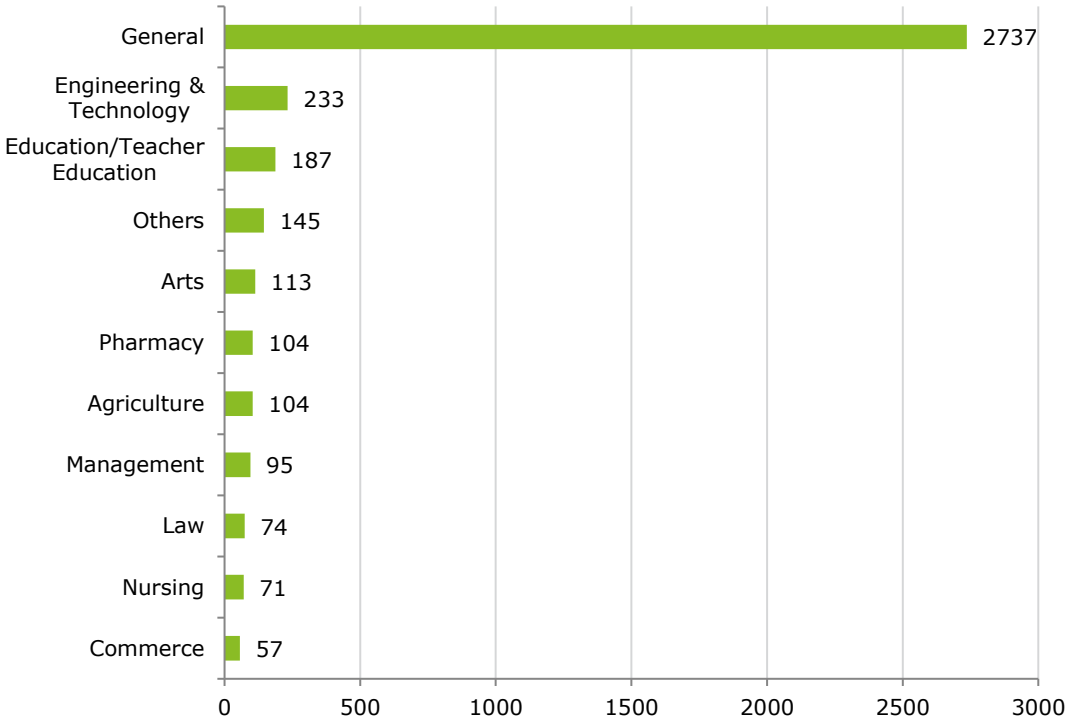
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



College and institution indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Stand-alone
Total number of institutions	54	4,314	1,950
Average enrolment per institution	17,623	675	169
Total estimated enrolment (lakh)	9.51	29.09	3.03

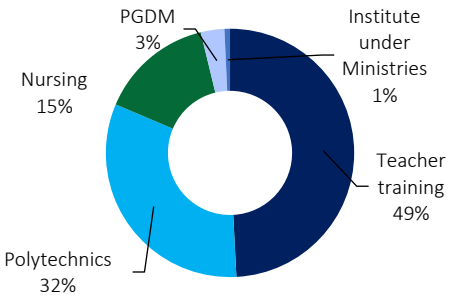
College indicators

College type	Maharashtra	Share in India
Affiliated colleges	4,243	11.2%
Recognised centre	144	11.1%
Constituent/ University College	155	10.1%
PG/off campus centre	7	3.5%

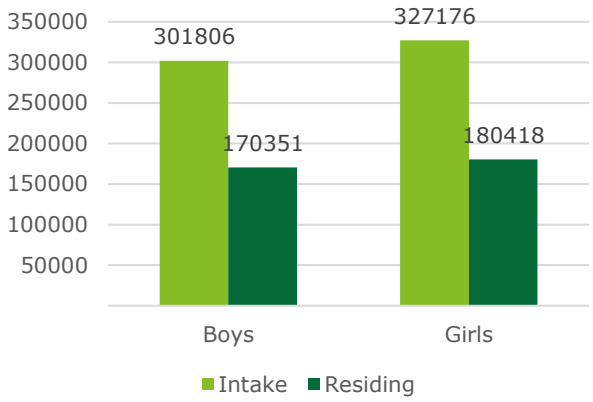
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment/ college
Private unaided	57.4%	37.5%	442
Private aided	22.8%	42.8%	1,273
Government	19.9%	19.8%	674

Break up of stand-alone institution

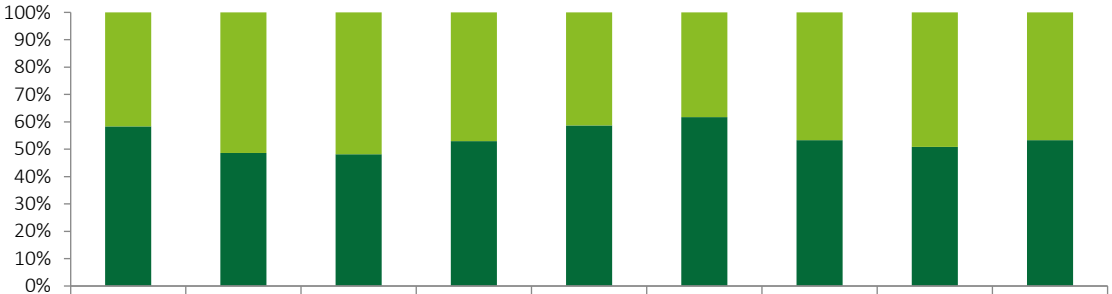


Hostel



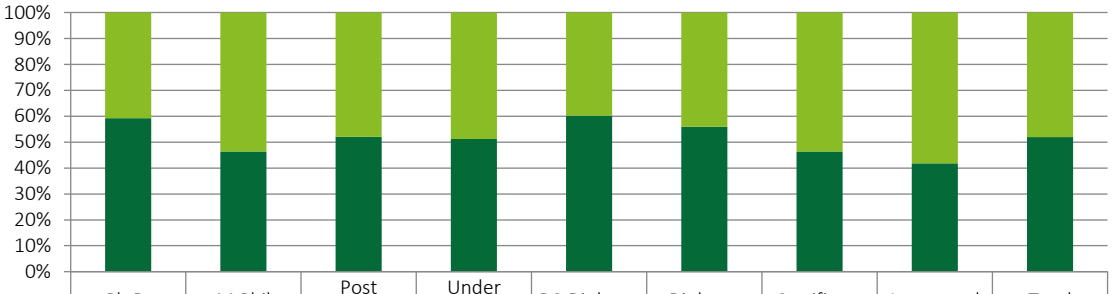
Student enrolment

Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



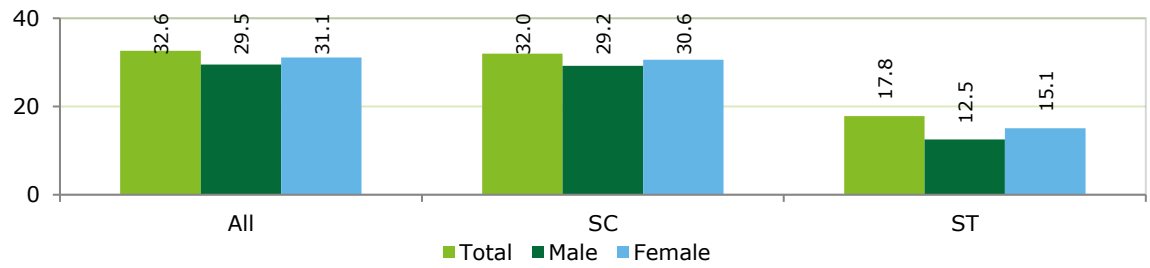
	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	3,841	1,245	172,083	1,282,847	6,051	117,068	4,725	5,868	1593728
Male	5,365	1,176	159,620	1,443,382	8,586	189,102	5,385	6,076	1818692

Out turn at various levels



	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	1,081	621	71,396	291,912	3,478	43,911	3,459	911	416769
Male	1,573	537	77,530	306,667	5,274	55,602	2,993	654	450830

GER



Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Maharashtra	India
PTR	26	30
Teachers per college	36.0	33.8
Non-teaching staff per college	37.1	32.0

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2017-18 survey

Gender and social representation of students, faculty, and staff

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	Muslim	Other Minority
Share of population	51.8%	48.2%	11.8%	9.4%	27.1%	11.5%	7.3%
Share of enrolment	55.0%	45.0%	12.2%	4.5%	29.5%	3.7%	2.0%
Share of teaching staff	60.2%	39.8%	11.0%	1.4%	22.3%	4.8%	7.3%
Share of non-teaching staff	74.3%	25.7%	13.5%	3.7%	21.8%	2.6%	1.7%

Source: Share of population - Census 2011 & India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

21. Manipur

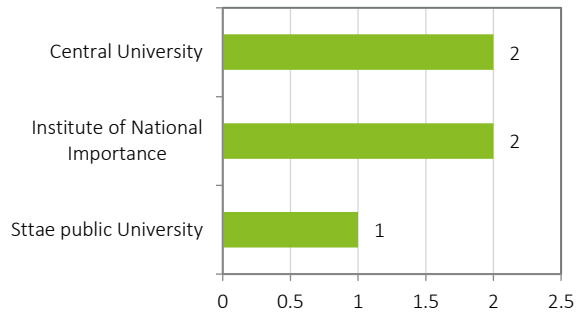
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (lakh)[1]	28.6	14.4	14.2
Literacy rate[1]	79.2	86.1	70.3
Population in 18-23 age group (lakh)[1] Share to total state population (%)	2.9 (10.2%)	1.4 (9.9%)	1.5 (10.4%)
Share of state 18-23 population to all-India 18-23 population[1]	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
GER[2]	31.8	31.3	32.2

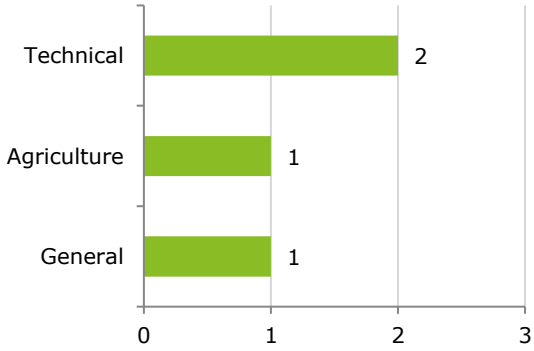
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18;

Education infrastructure

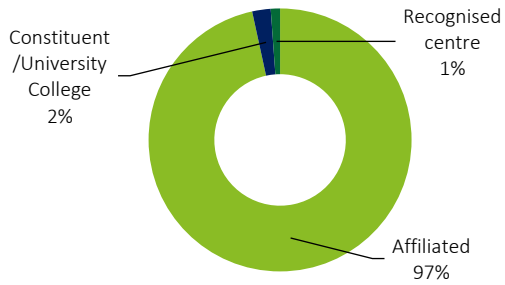
University by type



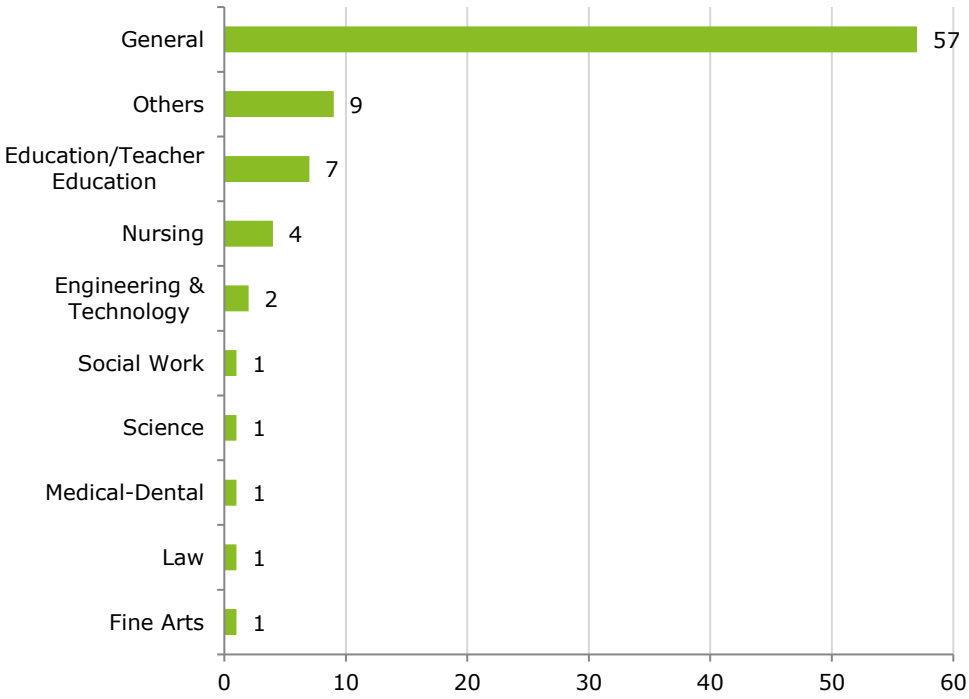
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



College and institution indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Stand-alone
Total number of institutions	5	87	11
Average enrolment per institution	2,573	1,129	101
Total estimated enrolment (lakh)	0.13	0.98	0.01

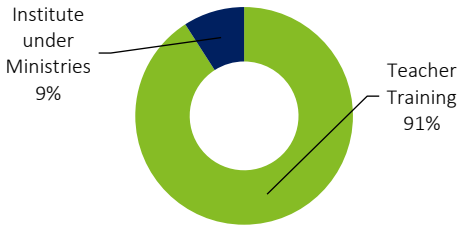
College indicators

College type	Manipur	Share in India
Affiliated colleges	85	0.2%
Recognised centre	1	0.1%
Constituent/ University College	2	0.1%
PG/off campus centre	-	-

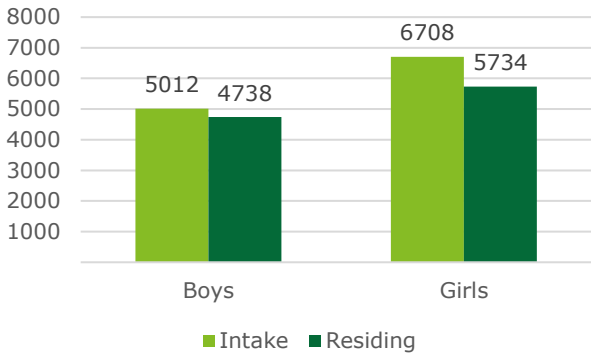
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment /college
Private unaided	32.9%	11.8%	414
Private aided	15.3%	31.8%	2,403
Government	51.8%	56.4%	1,259

Break up of stand-alone institution

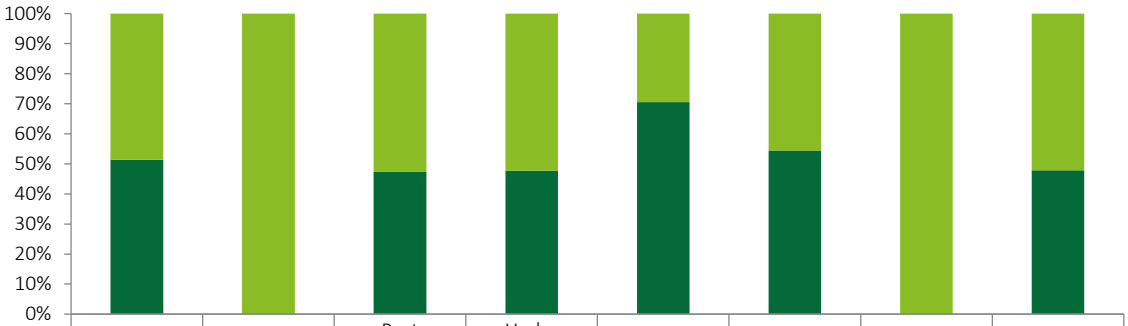


Hostel



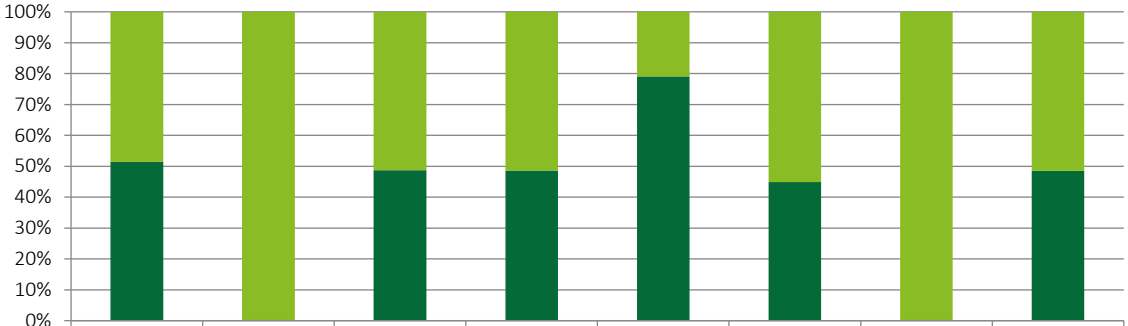
Student enrolment

Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



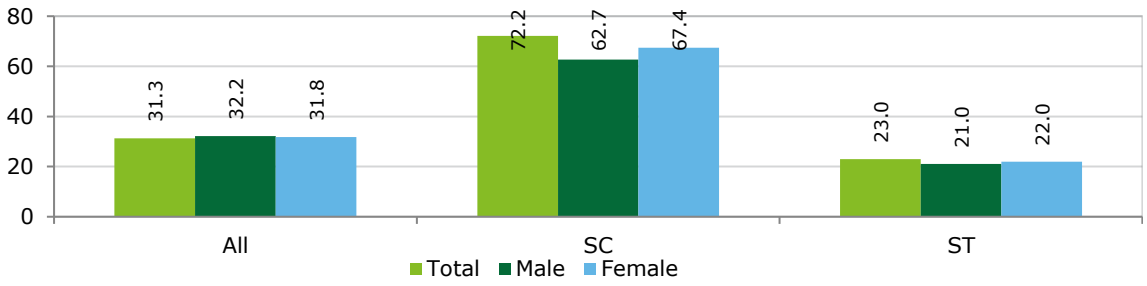
	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Total
Female	314	7	2,211	47,757	40	794	30	51153
Male	332	0	1,995	43,572	96	949	0	46944

Out turn at various levels



	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Total
Female	35	2	572	11,891	19	283	70	12872
Male	37	0	543	11,248	72	230	0	12130

GER



Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Manipur	India
PTR	35	30
Teachers per college	40.0	33.8
Non-teaching staff per college	64.7	32.0

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2017-18 survey

Gender and social representation of students, faculty, and staff

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	Muslim	Other Minority
Share of population	50.2%	49.8%	3.4%	40.9%	48.2%	8.4%	37.7%
Share of enrolment	49.0%	51.0%	6.3%	32.2%	34.9%	4.7%	5.9%
Share of teaching staff	53.4%	46.6%	5.7%	10.9%	15.1%	2.2%	13.7%
Share of non-teaching staff	57.0%	43.0%	3.1%	22.9%	10.8%	2.3%	6.6%

Source: Share of population - Census 2011 & India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

22. Meghalaya

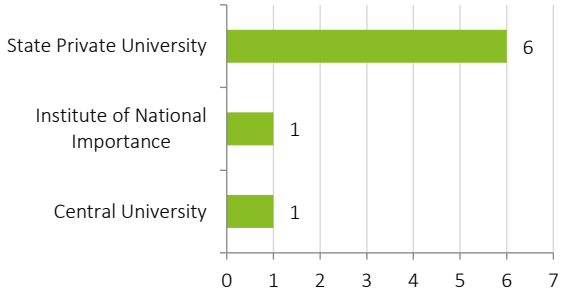
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (lakh)[1]	29.7	14.9	14.8
Literacy rate[1]	74.4	76.0	72.9
Population in 18-23 age group (lakh)[1] Share to total state population (%)	3.4 (11.6%)	1.7 (11.4%)	1.7 (11.9%)
Share of state 18-23 population to all-India 18-23 population[1]	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
GER[2]	24.7	24.2	25.1

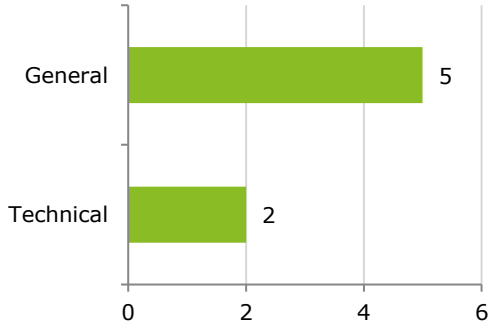
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18;

Education infrastructure

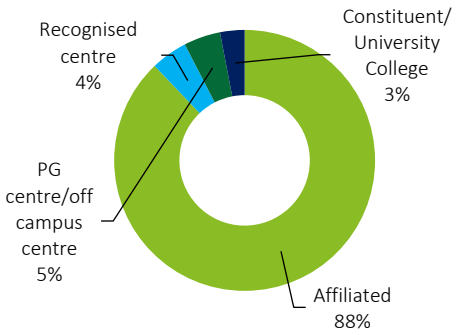
University by type



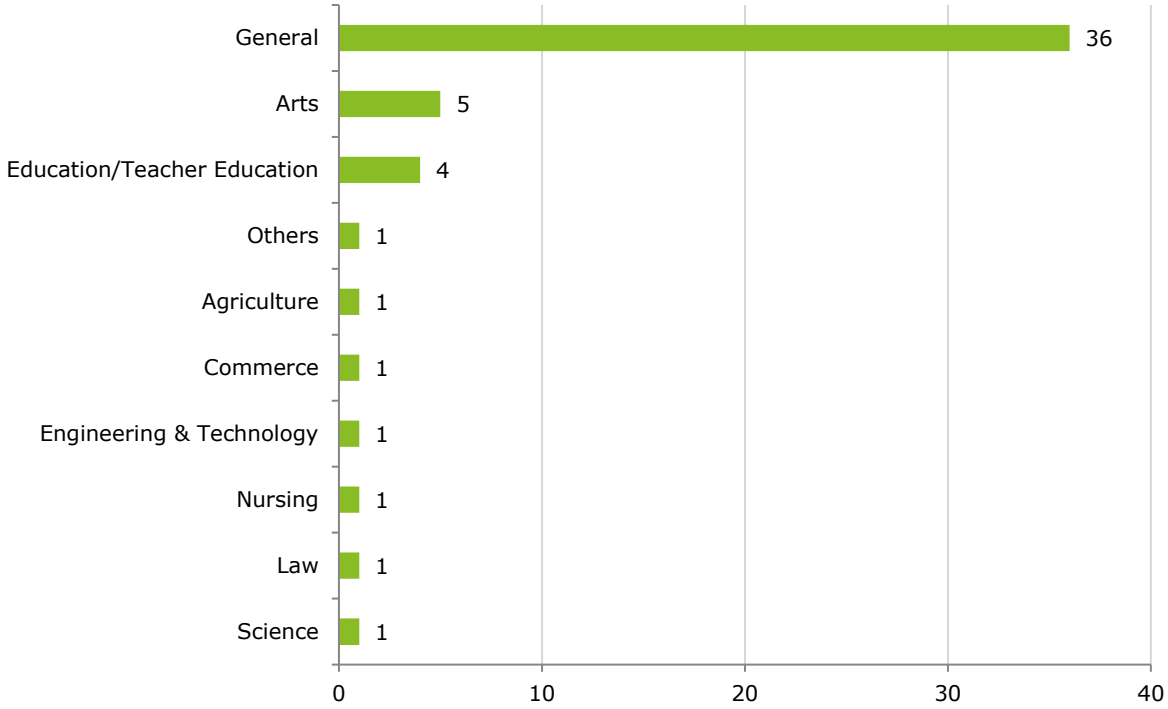
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



College and institution indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Stand-alone
Total number of institutions	8	60	20
Average enrolment per institution	2,456	942	155
Total estimated enrolment (lakh)	0.20	0.57	0.03

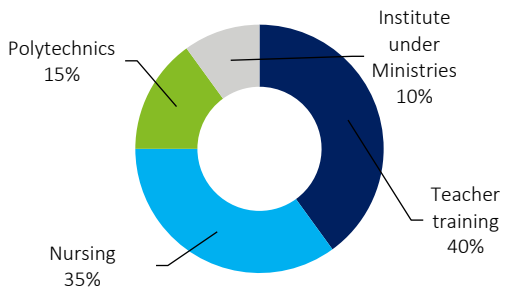
College indicators

College type	Meghalaya	Share in India
Affiliated colleges	58	0.2%
Recognised centre	3	0.2%
Constituent/ University College	2	0.1%
PG/off campus centre	3	1.5%

Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment/ college
Private unaided	26.9%	14.7%	592
Private aided	28.8%	39.5%	1,490
Government	44.2%	45.8%	1,125

Break up of stand-alone institution



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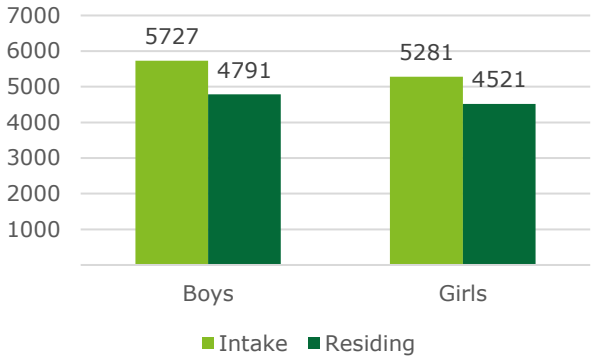
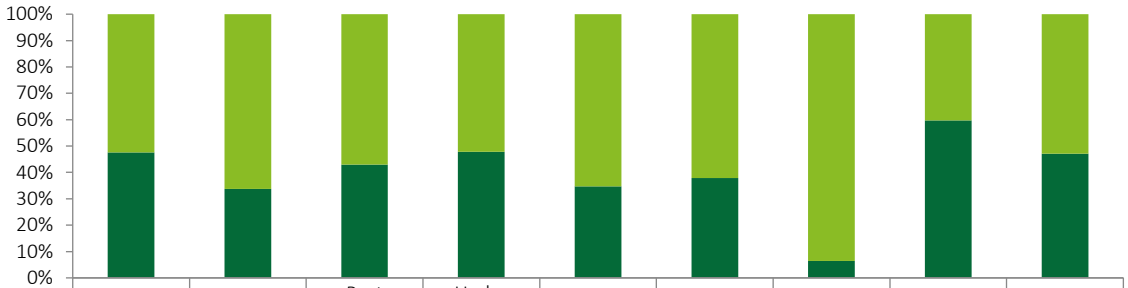


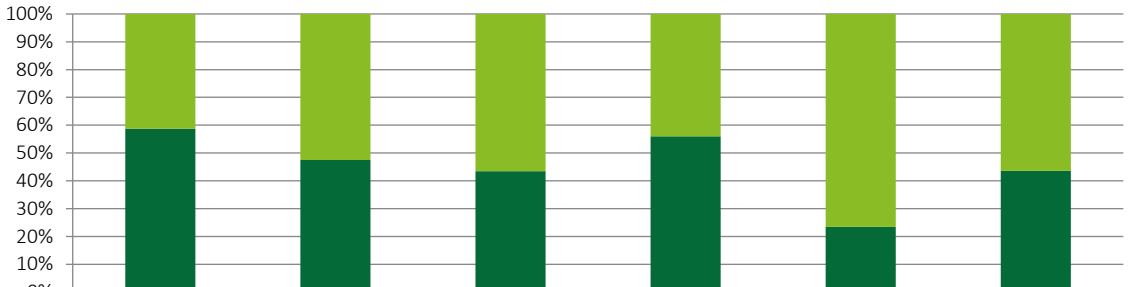
Student enrolment

Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



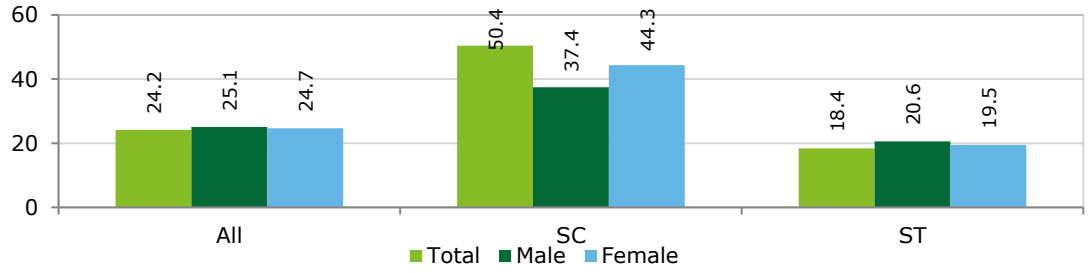
	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	513	57	3,121	34,497	32	1,436	73	27	39755
Male	466	29	2,353	31,670	17	873	5	40	35453

Out turn at various levels



	Ph.D.	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Total
Female	7	1,258	5,235	22	369	6891
Male	10	1,136	4,027	28	113	5314

GER



Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Meghalaya	India
PTR	41	30
Teachers per college	48.3	33.8
Non-teaching staff per college	33.7	32.0

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2017-18 survey

Gender and social representation of students, faculty, and staff

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	Muslim	Other Minority
Share of population	50.3%	49.7%	0.6%	86.1%	1.1%	4.4%	79.8%
Share of enrolment	48.2%	51.8%	1.1%	67.9%	4.3%	1.8%	28.0%
Share of teaching staff	45.4%	54.6%	2.0%	67.2%	3.6%	2.7%	67.7%
Share of non-teaching staff	63.4%	36.6%	1.3%	54.7%	2.4%	3.5%	21.3%

Source: Share of population - Census 2011 & India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

23. Mizoram

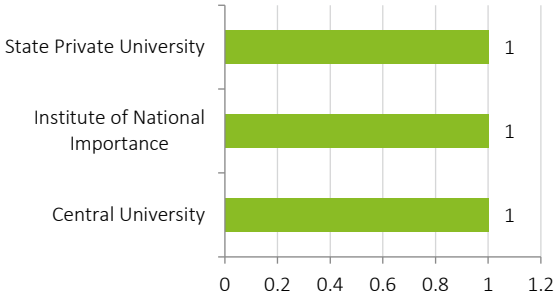
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (lakh)[1]	11.0	5.6	5.4
Literacy rate[1]	91.3	93.4	89.3
Population in 18-23 age group (lakh)[1] Share to total state population (%)	1.3 (11.9%)	0.6 (11.7%)	0.7 (12.1%)
Share of state 18-23 population to all-India 18-23 population[1]	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
GER[2]	22.9	24.8	21.0

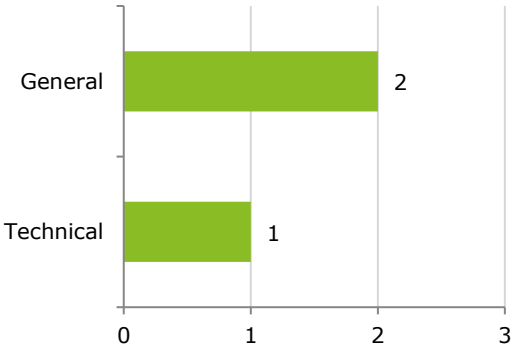
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18;

Education infrastructure

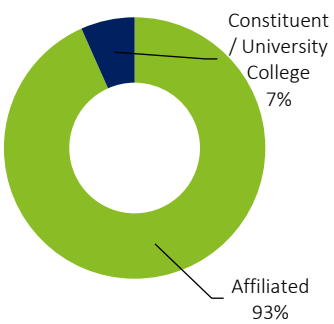
University by type



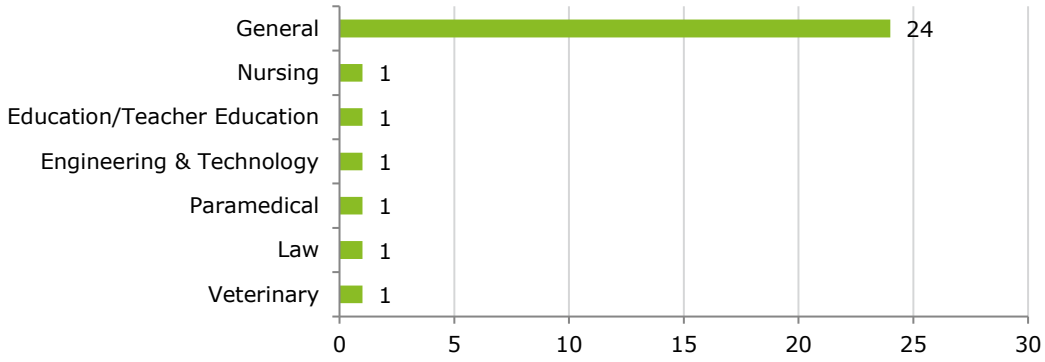
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



College and institution indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Stand-alone
Total number of institutions	3	30	15
Average enrolment per institution	3,094	612	124
Total estimated enrolment (lakh)	0.1	0.2	0.02

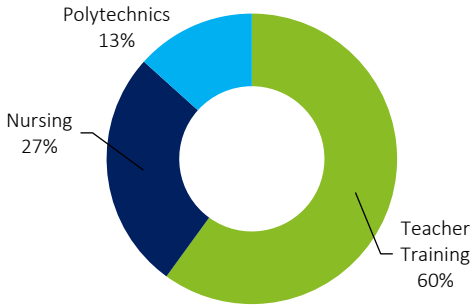
College indicators

College type	Mizoram	Share in India
Affiliated colleges	28	0.1%
Constituent/ University College	2	0.1%

Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment/ college
Private unaided	6.7%	2.0%	179
Government	93.3%	98.0%	643

Break up of stand-alone institution



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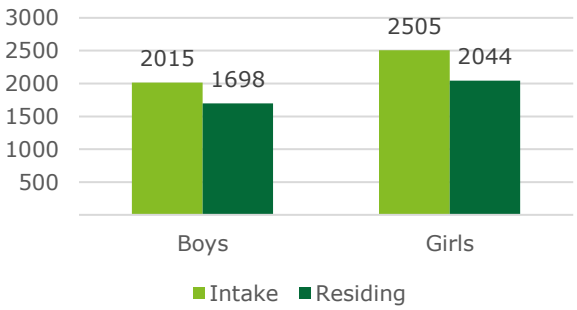
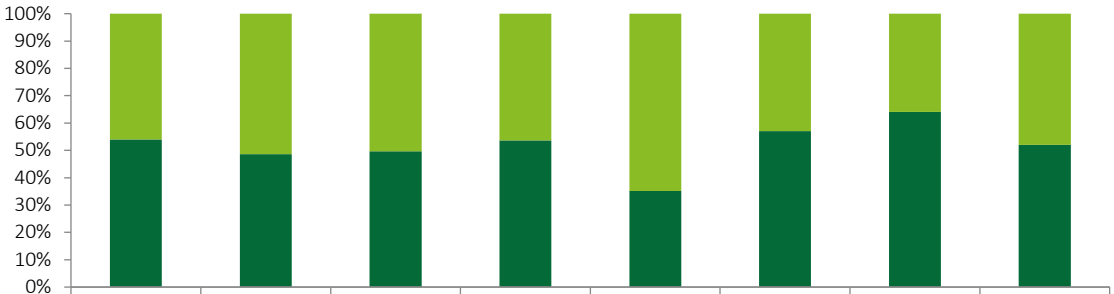


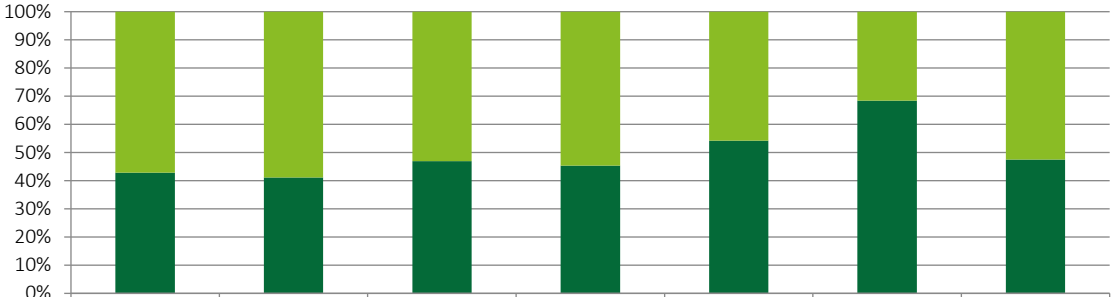
Student enrolment

Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



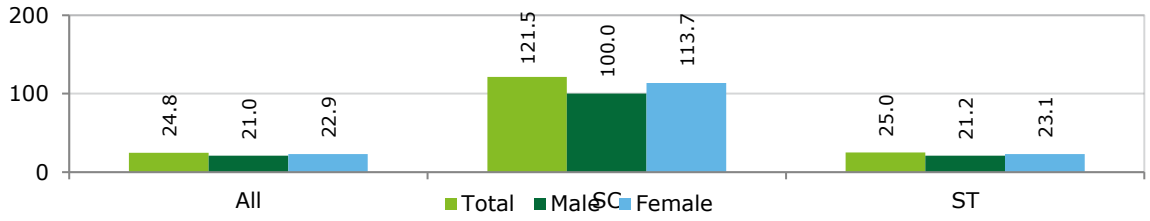
	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	296	75	1,183	8,879	1,124	143	37	11737
Male	347	71	1,168	10,263	609	190	66	12714

Out turn at various levels



	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	Diploma	Certificate	Total
Female	32	43	434	1,652	296	53	2510
Male	24	30	384	1,374	350	115	2277

GER



Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Mizoram	India
PTR	19	30
Teachers per college	61.9	33.8
Non-teaching staff per college	48.8	32.0

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2017-18 survey

Gender and social representation of students, faculty, and staff

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	Muslim	Other Minority
Share of population	50.6%	49.4%	0.1%	94.4%	0.4%	1.4%	96.1%
Share of enrolment	53.8%	46.2%	0.6%	95.0%	1.6%	0.2%	78.8%
Share of teaching staff	53.5%	46.5%	2.5%	81.8%	5.1%	0.9%	82.7%
Share of non-teaching staff	64.5%	35.5%	0.7%	94.4%	2.2%	0.3%	93.2%

Source: Share of population - Census 2011 & India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

24. Nagaland

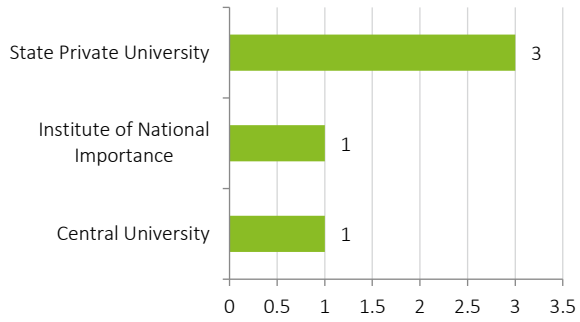
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (lakh)[1]	19.8	10.2	9.5
Literacy rate[1]	79.6	82.8	76.1
Population in 18-23 age group (lakh)[1] Share to total state population (%)	2.5 (12.5%)	1.3 (12.3%)	1.2 (12.7%)
Share of state 18-23 population to all-India 18-23 population[1]	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
GER[2]	17.8	17.8	17.9

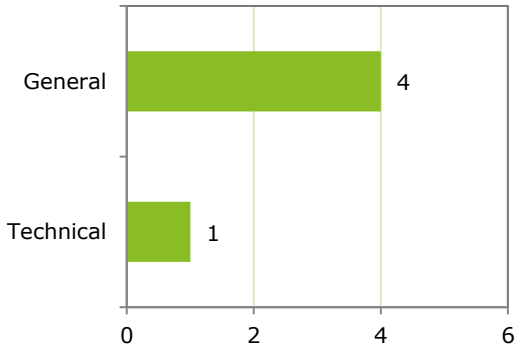
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18;

Education infrastructure

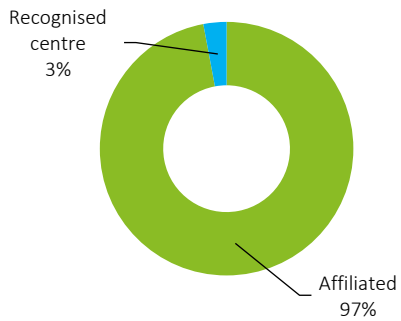
University by type



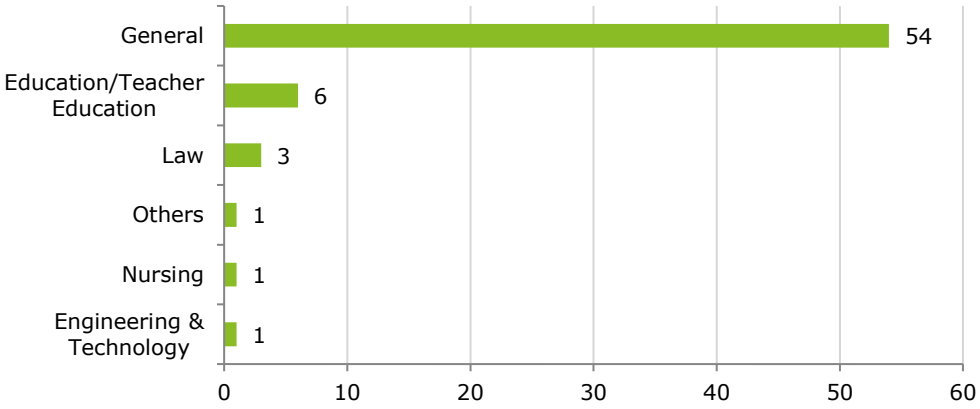
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



College and institution indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Stand-alone
Total number of institutions	5	66	15
Average enrolment per institution	1,931	484	129
Total estimated enrolment (lakh)	0.1	0.32	0.02

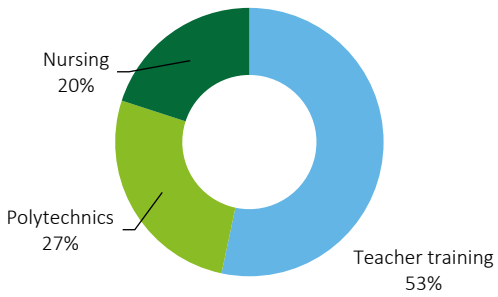
College indicators

College type	Nagaland	Share in India
Affiliated colleges	66	0.2%
Recognised centre	2	0.2%

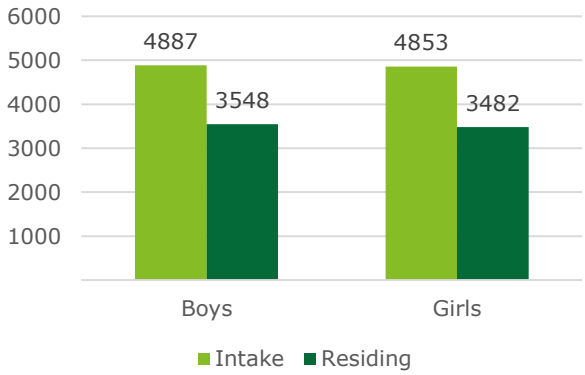
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment / college
Private unaided	15.2%	8.9%	284
Private aided	53.0%	59.3%	542
Government	31.8%	31.8%	484

Break up of stand-alone institution

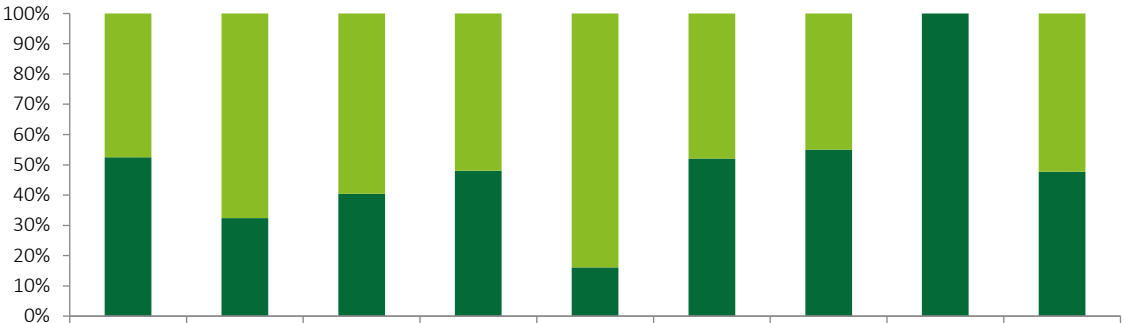


Hostel



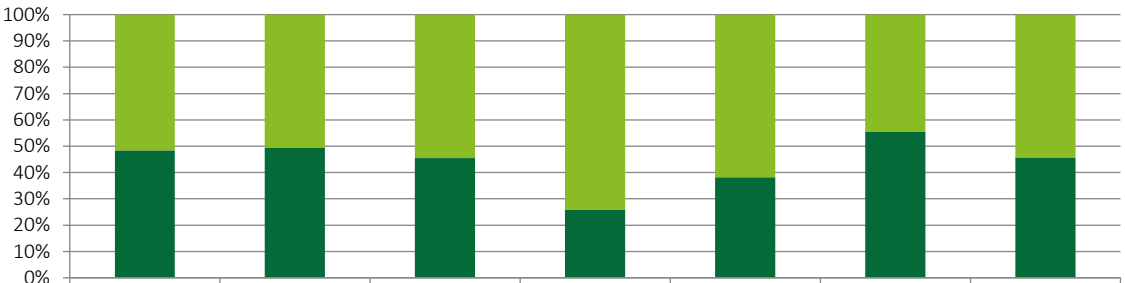
Student enrolment

Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



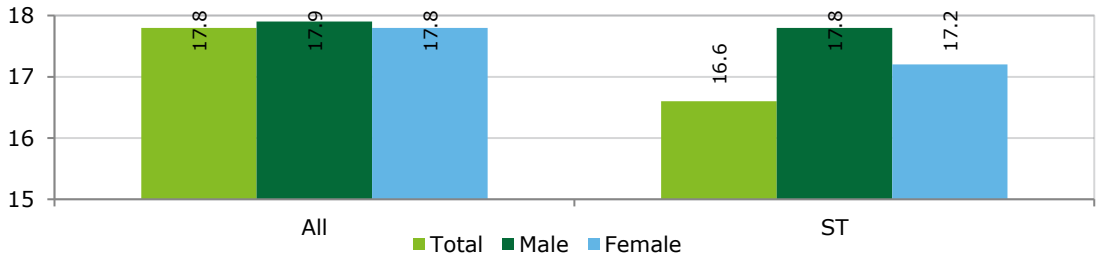
	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	201	23	1,444	16,947	52	637	45	0	19349
Male	222	11	979	15,678	10	691	55	15	17661

Out turn at various levels



	Ph.D.	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Total
Female	16	783	3,134	23	364	8	4328
Male	15	766	2,619	8	225	10	3643

GER



Faculty and staff

Indicators

Key indicators	Nagaland	India
PTR	21	30
Teachers per college	34.3	33.8
Non-teaching staff per college	32.9	32.0

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2017-18 survey

Gender and social representation of students, faculty, and staff

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	Muslim	Other Minority
Share of population	51.8%	48.2%	0.5%	86.5%	1.7%	2.5%	96.7%
Share of enrolment	50.8%	49.2%	0.9%	84.2%	1.6%	0.5%	33.4%
Share of teaching staff	44.4%	55.6%	1.7%	79.9%	4.0%	1.2%	83.9%
Share of non-teaching staff	64.4%	35.6%	1.6%	84.4%	2.6%	0.7%	49.7%

Source: Share of population - Census 2011 & India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

25. Odisha

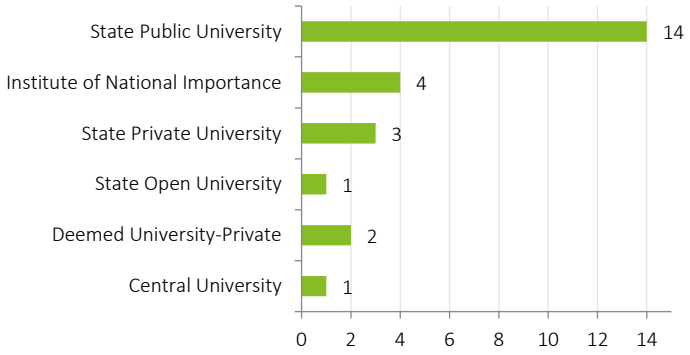
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (lakh)[1]	419.7	212.1	207.6
Literacy rate[1]	72.9	81.6	64.0
Population in 18-23 age group (lakh)[1] Share to total state population (%)	46.6 (11.1%)	23.2 (10.9%)	23.3 (11.2%)
Share of state 18-23 population to all-India 18-23 population[1]	3.3%	3.2%	3.4%
GER[2]	22	23.8	20.1

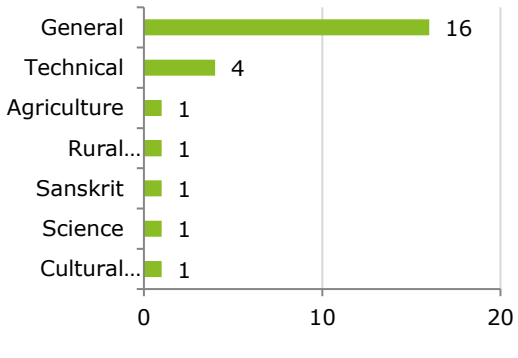
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18;

Education infrastructure

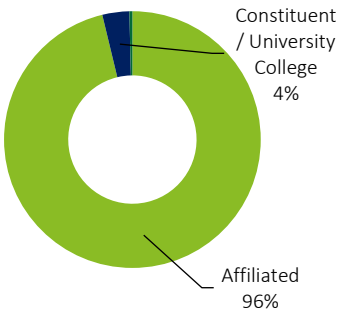
University by type



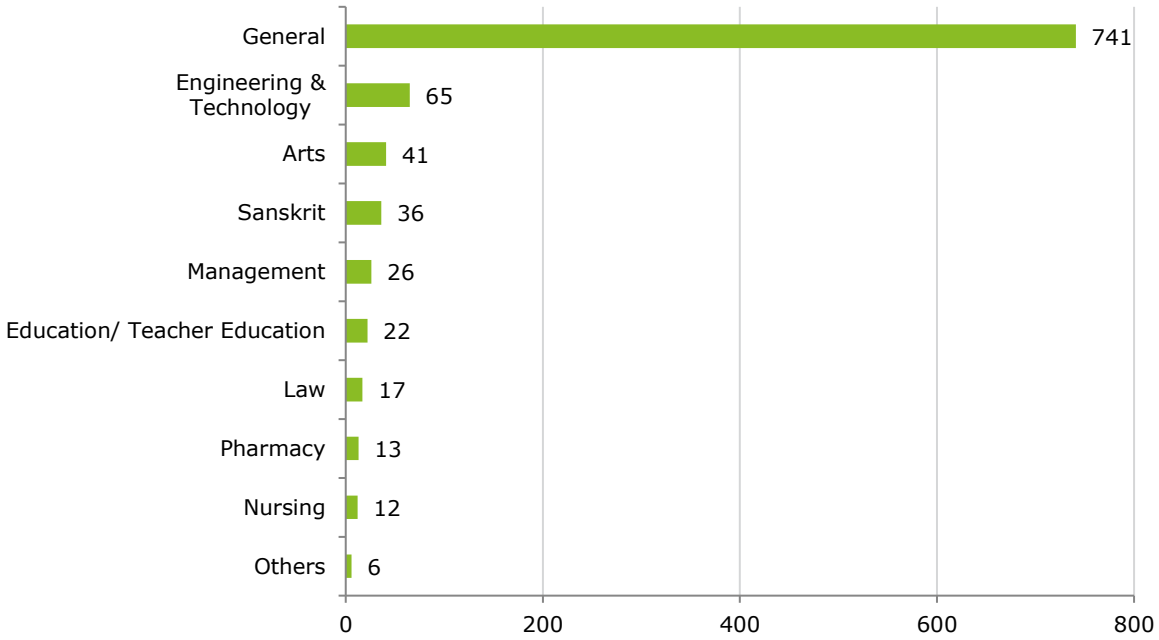
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



College and institution indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Stand-alone
Total number of institutions	25	1,042	366
Average enrolment per institution	5,510	678	335
Total estimated enrolment (lakh)	1.4	7.1	1.23

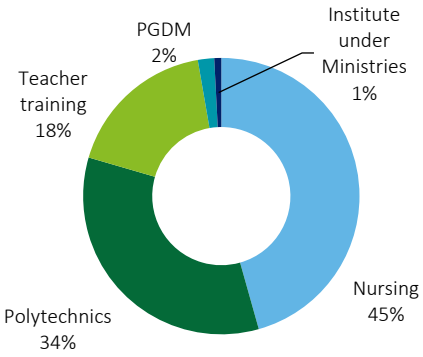
College indicators

College type	Odisha	Share in India
Affiliated colleges	1,021	2.7%
Constituent/ University College	36	2.3%
PG/off campus centre	4	2.0%
Recognised centre	1	0.1%

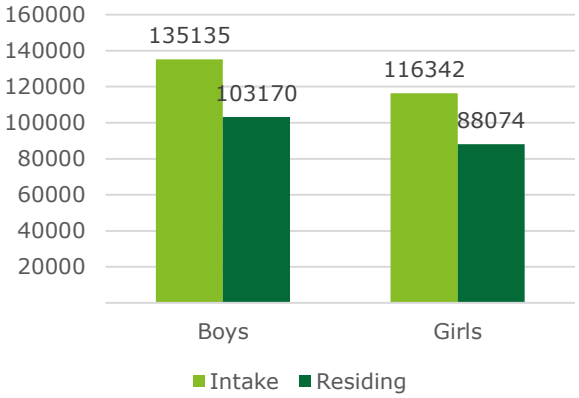
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment/ college
Private unaided	27.2%	20.8%	523
Private aided	40.8%	44.4%	746
Government	32.0%	34.8%	745

Break up of stand-alone institution

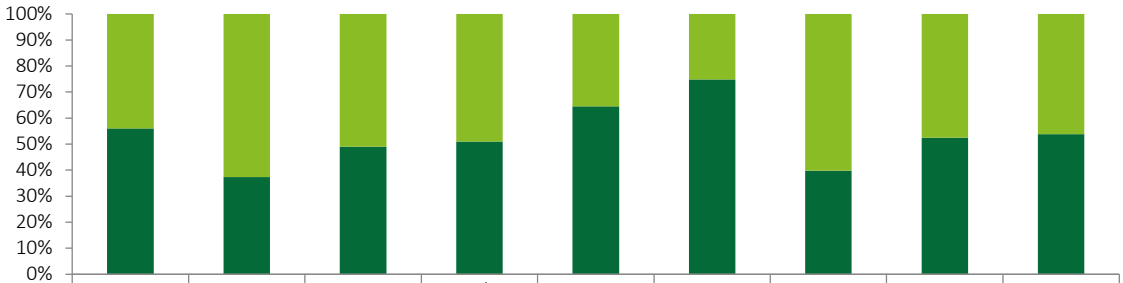


Hostel



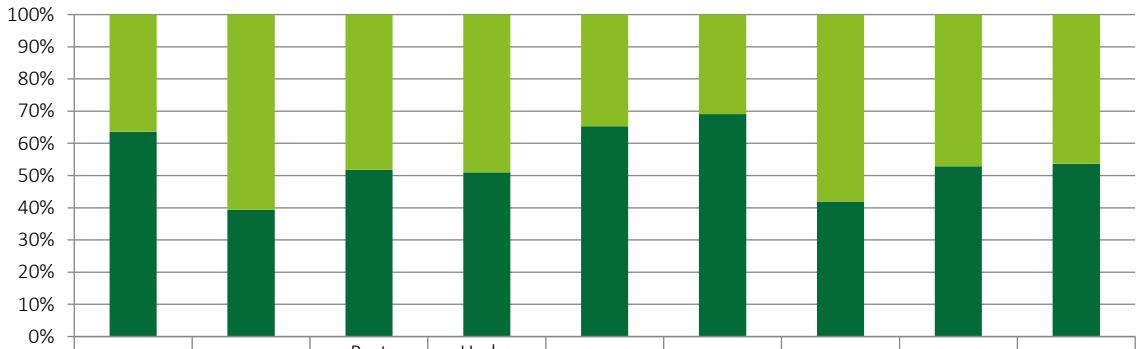
Student enrolment

Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



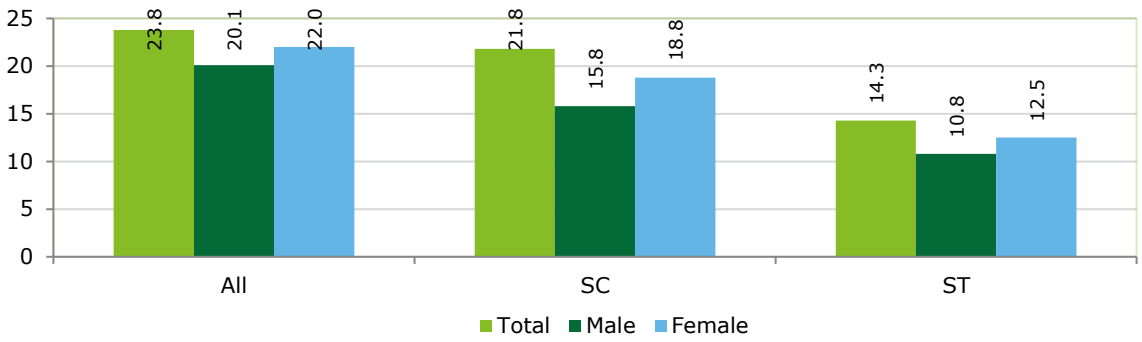
	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	1,311	676	28,156	375,364	341	30,068	4,498	3,128	443543
Male	1,671	404	27,040	390,228	621	89,685	2,975	3,459	516083

Out turn at various levels



	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	290	581	9,293	76,306	377	9,995	2,314	397	99553
Male	508	378	9,974	79,306	710	22,366	1,671	445	115358

GER



Faculty and staff

Key indicators

Key indicators	Odisha	India
PTR	33	30
Teachers per college	35.7	33.8
Non-teaching staff per college	35.5	32.0

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2017-18 survey

Gender and social representation of students, faculty, and staff

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	Muslim	Other Minority
Share of population	50.5%	49.5%	17.1%	22.8%	36.7%	2.2%	1.3%
Share of enrolment	54.1%	45.9%	15.1%	12.3%	20.1%	1.1%	0.3%
Share of teaching staff	64.2%	35.8%	4.3%	2.3%	13.6%	1.0%	1.2%
Share of non-teaching staff	75.4%	24.6%	10.0%	4.5%	17.3%	0.6%	0.5%

Source: Share of population - Census 2011 & India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

26. Puducherry

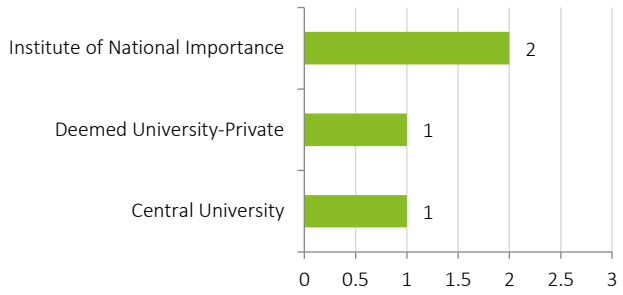
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (lakh)[1]	12.5	6.1	6.4
Literacy rate[1]	85.9	91.3	79.9
Population in 18-23 age group (lakh)[1] Share to total state population (%)	1.5 (12.1%)	0.8 (12.6%)	0.7 (11.7%)
Share of state 18-23 population to all-India 18-23 population[1]	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
GER[2]	45.4	42.9	48.1

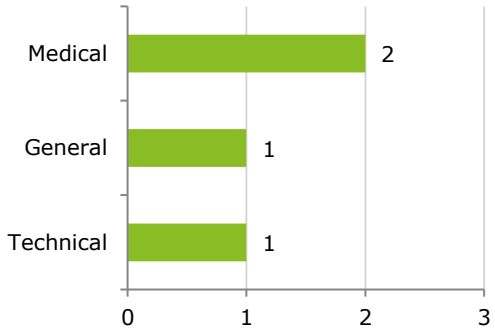
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18;

Education infrastructure

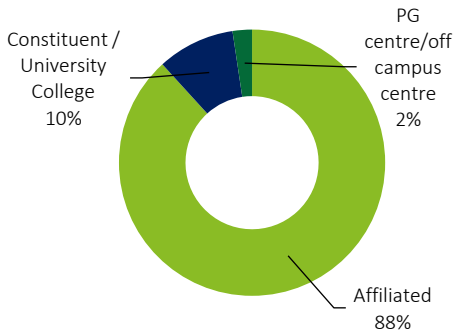
University by type



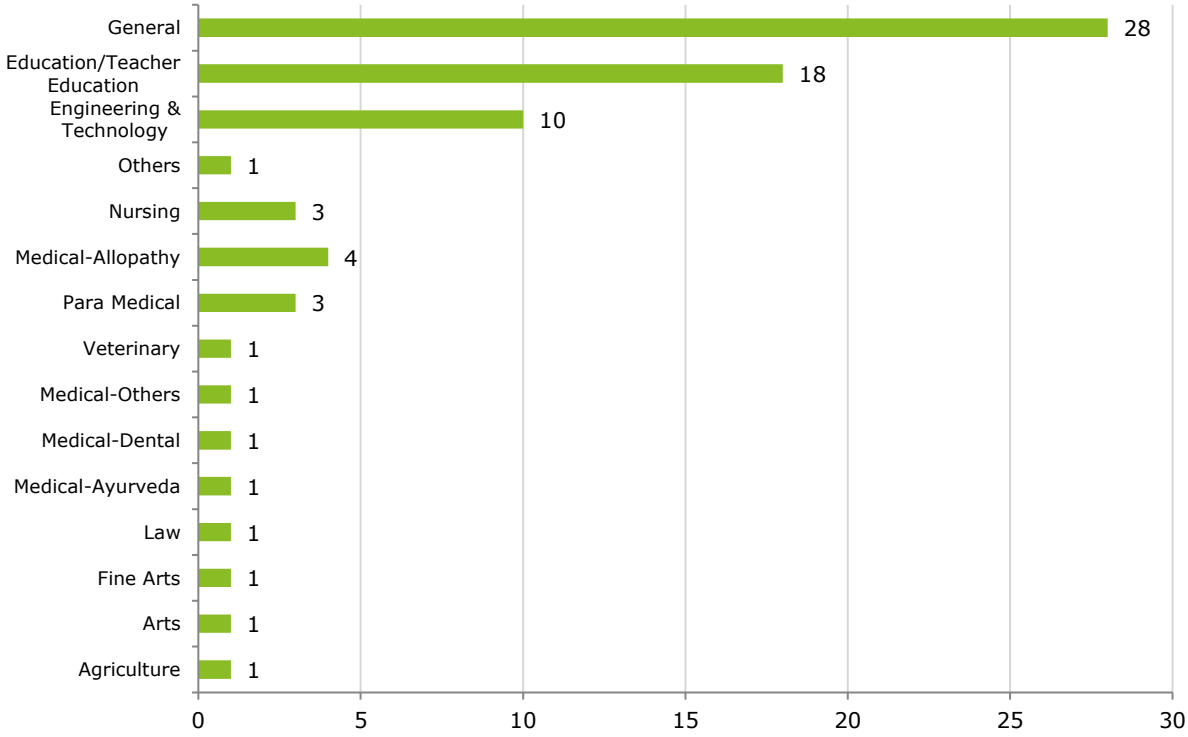
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



College and institution indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Stand-alone
Total number of institutions	4	76	14
Average enrolment per institution	6,273	556	320
Total estimated enrolment (lakh)	0.25	0.43	0.05

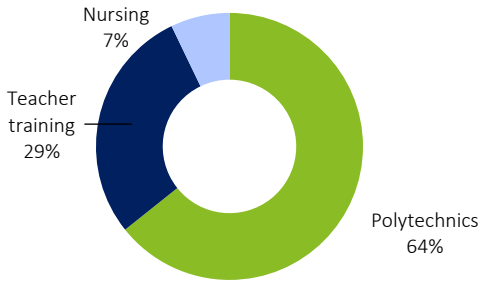
College indicators

College type	Puducherry	Share in India
Affiliated colleges	75	0.2%
Constituent/ University College	8	0.5%
PG/off campus centre	2	1.0%

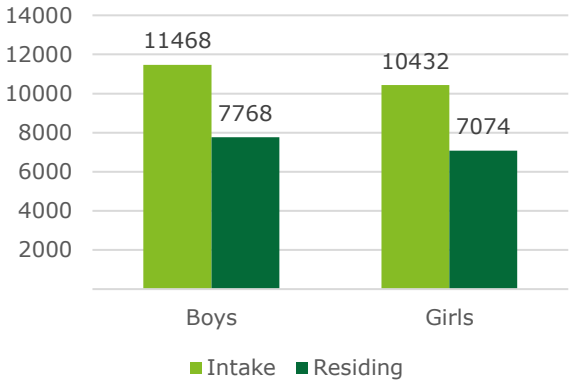
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment/college
Private unaided	61.3%	53.9%	500
Private aided	2.7%	0.8%	166
Government	36.0%	45.3%	716

Break up of stand-alone institution

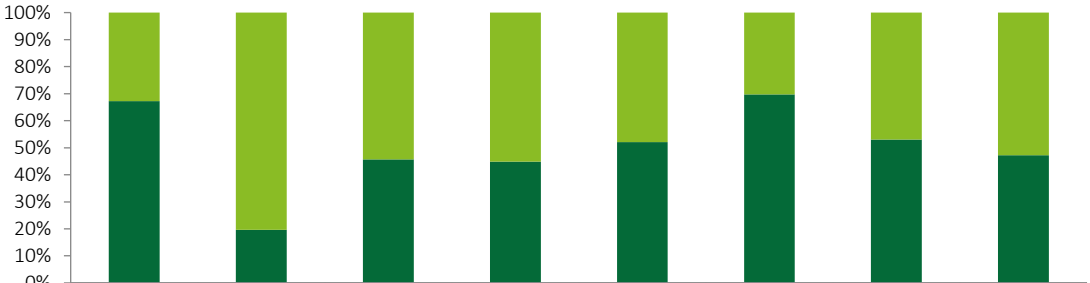


Hostel



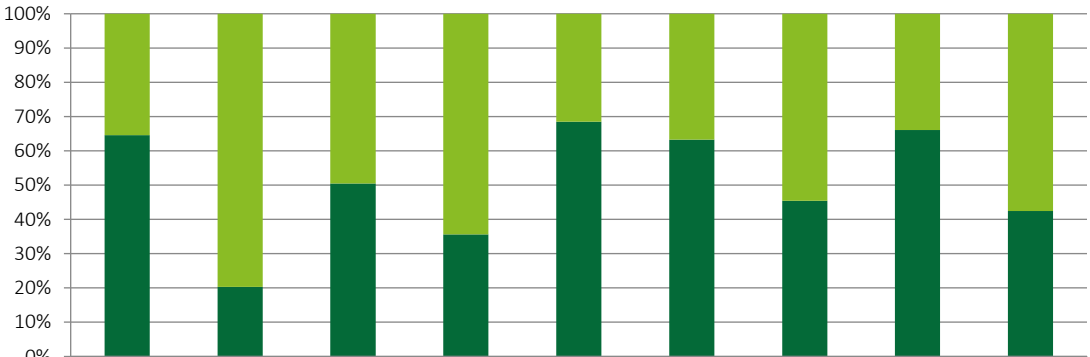
Student enrolment

Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



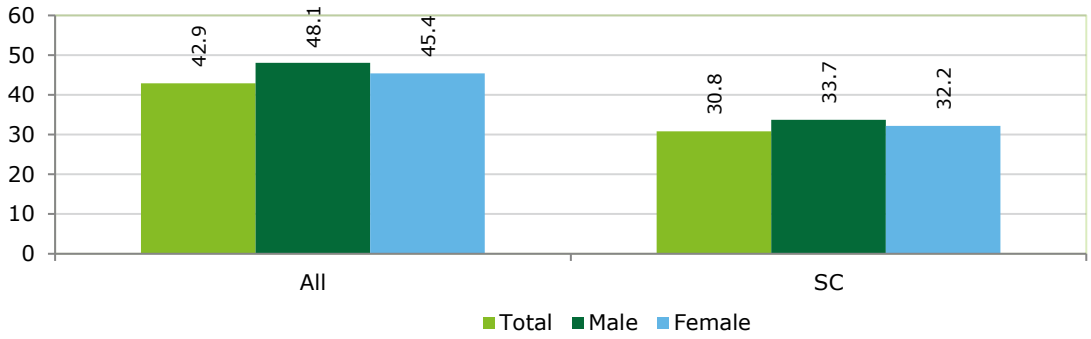
	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Integrated	Total
Female	254	53	4,343	25,118	58	1,355	581	31764
Male	522	13	3,647	20,473	63	3,121	656	28480

Out turn at various levels



	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	34	55	2,714	6,296	40	248	12	76	9475
Male	62	14	2,762	3,484	87	427	10	148	6994

GER



Faculty and staff

Key indicators

Key indicators	Puducherry	India
PTR	12	30
Teachers per college	72.2	33.8
Non-teaching staff per college	144.9	32.0

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2017-18 survey

Gender and social representation of students, faculty, and staff

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	Muslim	Other Minority
Share of population	49.1%	50.9%	15.7%	0.0%	70.8%	6.1%	5.5%
Share of enrolment	49.4%	50.0%	12.4%	1.4%	58.1%	3.4%	3.7%
Share of teaching staff	56.9%	43.1%	11.5%	0.8%	56.8%	2.3%	10.6%
Share of non-teaching staff	48.3%	51.7%	24.1%	0.5%	51.8%	0.5%	3.8%

Source: Share of population - Census 2011 & India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

27. Punjab

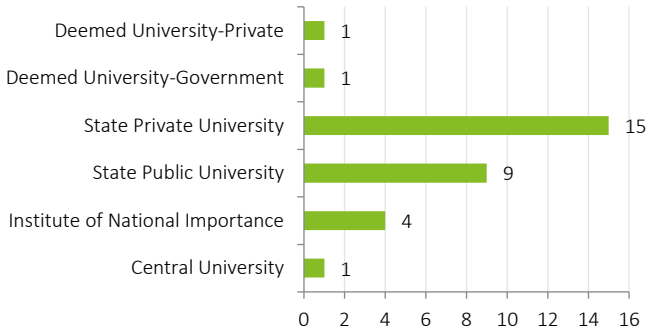
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (lakh)[1]	277.4	146.4	131
Literacy rate[1]	75.8	80.4	70.7
Population in 18-23 age group (lakh)[1] Share to total state population (%)	32.5 (11.7%)	17.7 (12.1%)	14.8 (11.3%)
Share of state 18-23 population to all-India 18-23 population[1]	2.3%	2.4%	2.2%
GER[2]	30.3	27.6	33.6

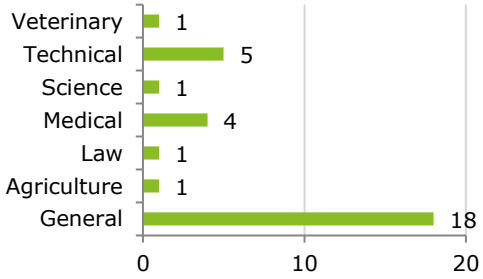
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

Education infrastructure

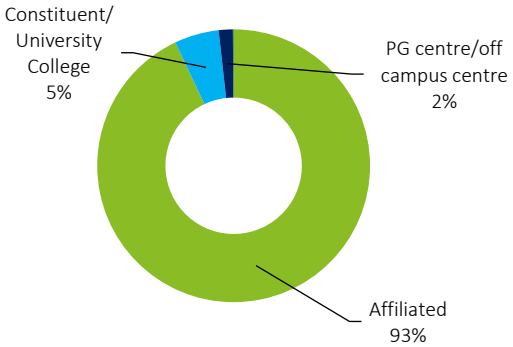
University by type



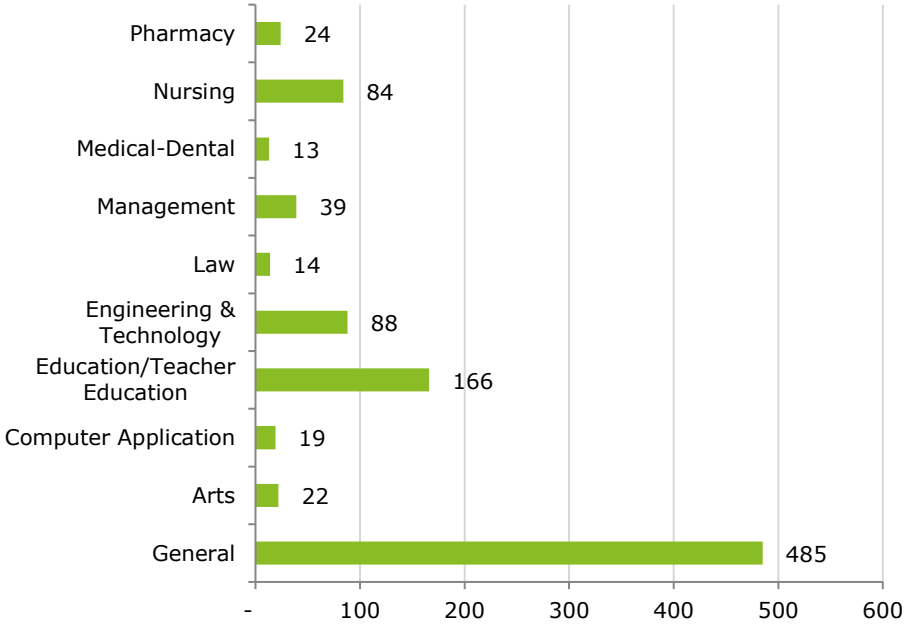
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



College and institution indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Stand-alone
Total number of institutions	31	1,053	374
Average enrolment per institution	7,022	558	304
Total estimated enrolment (lakh)	2.18	5.88	0.99

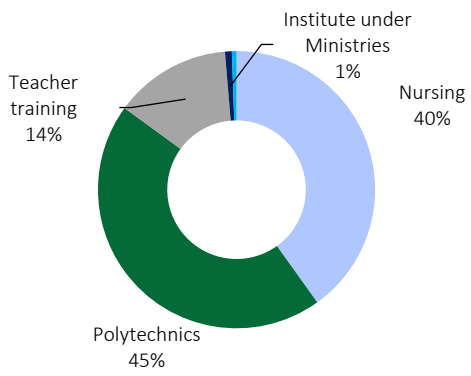
College indicators

College type	Punjab	Share in India
Affiliated colleges	1005	2.65%
Recognised centre	1	0.08%
Constituent/ University College	57	3.72%
PG/off campus centre	18	8.91%

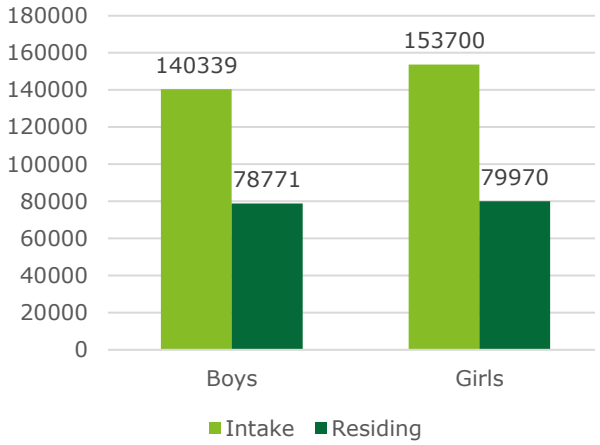
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolment	Average enrolment /college
Private unaided	63.0%	40.5%	370
Private aided	17.6%	31.5%	1029
Government	19.3%	27.9%	834

Break up of stand-alone institution

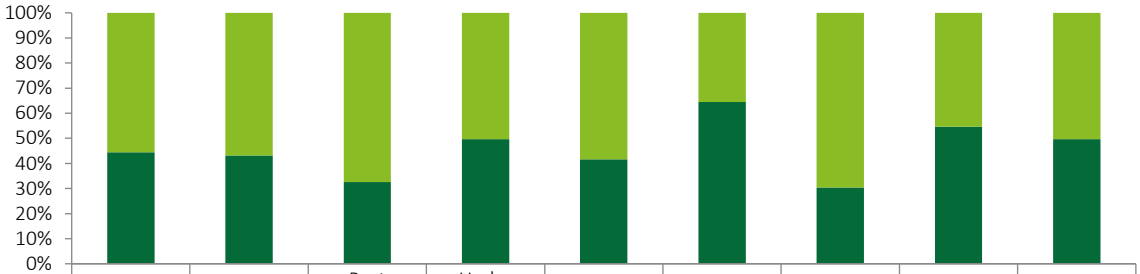


Hostel



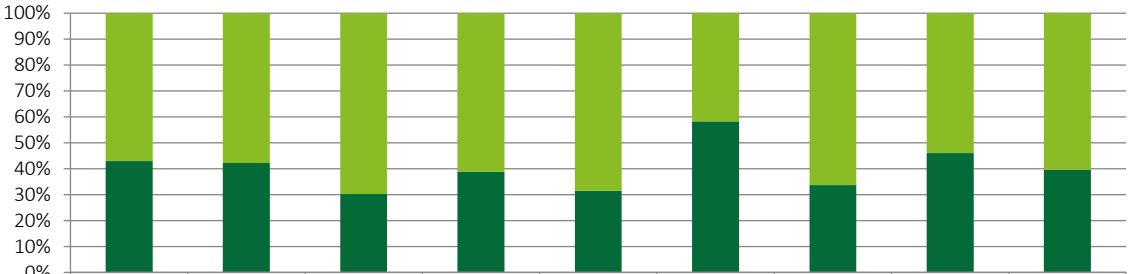
Student enrolment

Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



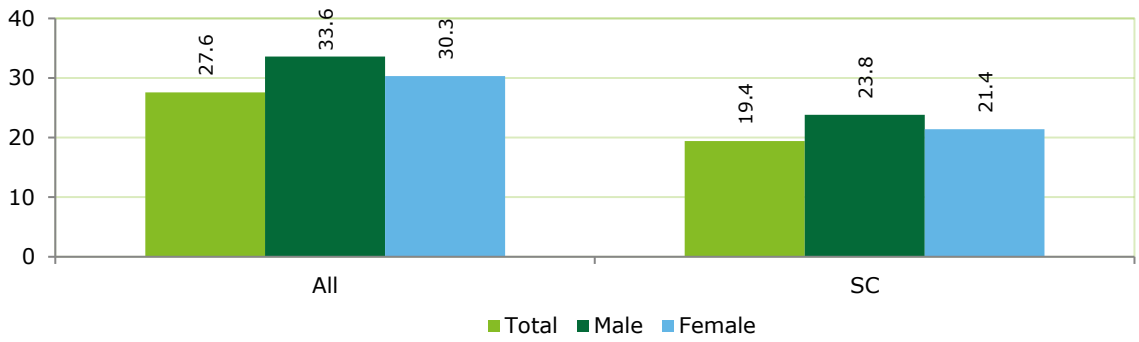
	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	3,823	513	72,264	339,528	4,052	44,775	893	4,495	470343
Male	3,054	389	34,969	335,220	2,894	81,331	391	5,416	463664

Out turn at various levels



	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	520	268	37,662	94,156	2,935	14,080	476	401	150498
Male	391	196	16,319	60,037	1,345	19,704	242	342	98576

GER



Faculty and staff

Key indicators

Key indicators	Punjab	India
PTR	26	30
Teachers per college	46.1	33.8
Non-teaching staff per college	49.9	32.0

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2017-18 survey

Gender and social representation of students, faculty, and staff

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	Muslim	Other Minority
Share of population	52.8%	47.2%	31.9%	0.1%	14.0%	1.9%	61.3%
Share of enrolment	49.9%	50.1%	23.7%	0.7%	10.5%	0.9%	15.1%
Share of teaching staff	40.6%	59.4%	6.6%	0.1%	4.9%	0.8%	52.6%
Share of non-teaching staff	63.9%	36.1%	21.4%	0.5%	7.7%	0.3%	10.1%

Source: Share of population - Census 2011 & India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

28. Rajasthan

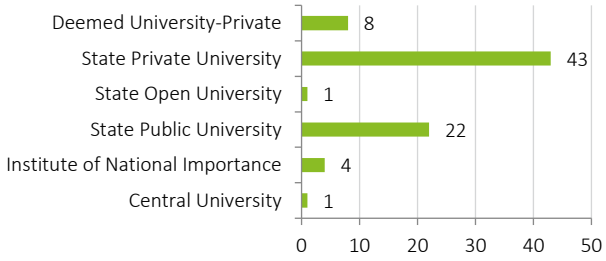
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (lakh)[1]	685.5	355.5	330.0
Literacy rate[1]	66.1	79.2	52.1
Population in 18-23 age group (lakh)[1] Share to total state population (%)	87.1 (12.7%)	45.5 (12.8%)	41.6 (12.6%)
Share of state 18-23 population to all-India 18-23 population[1]	6.2%	6.2%	6.1%
GER[2]	21.7	22.7	20.6

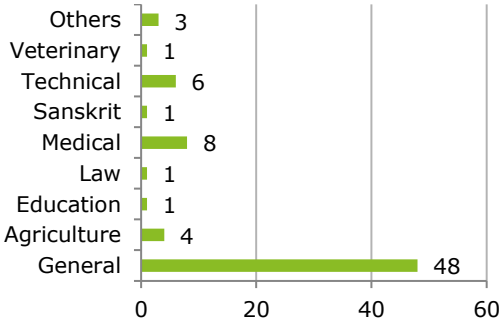
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

Education infrastructure

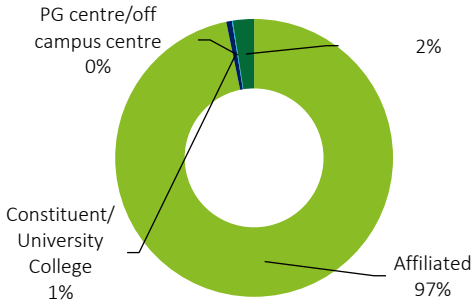
University by type



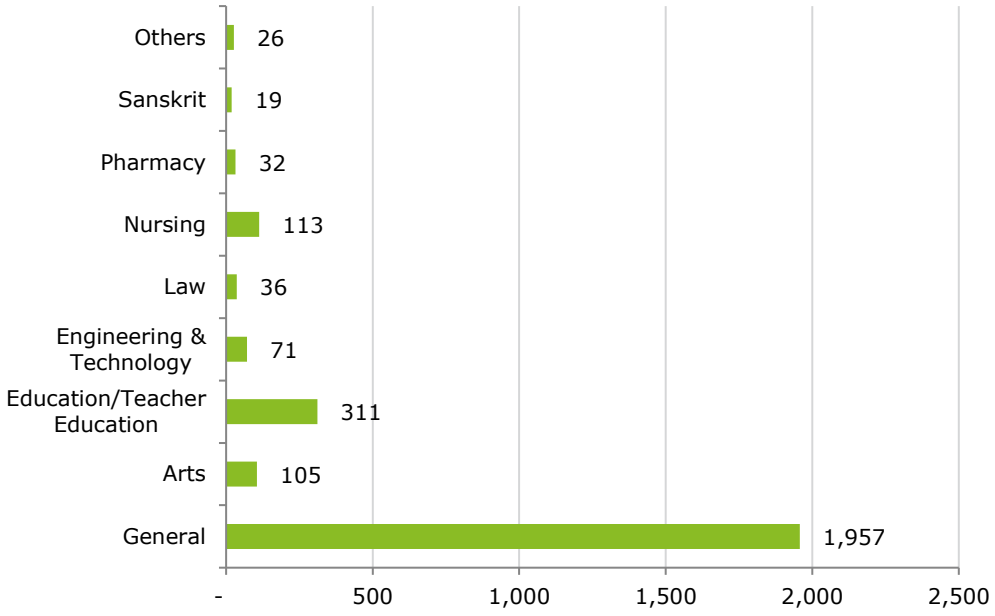
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



College and institution indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Stand-alone
Total number of institutions	79	2,957	447
Average enrolment per institution	4,924	490	198
Total estimated enrolment (lakh)	3.89	14.50	0.72

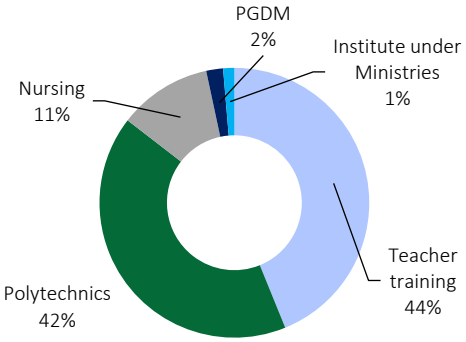
College indicators

College type	Rajasthan	Share in India
Affiliated colleges	2943	7.75%
Recognised centre	75	5.78%
Constituent/ University College	20	1.31%
PG/off campus centre	3	1.49%

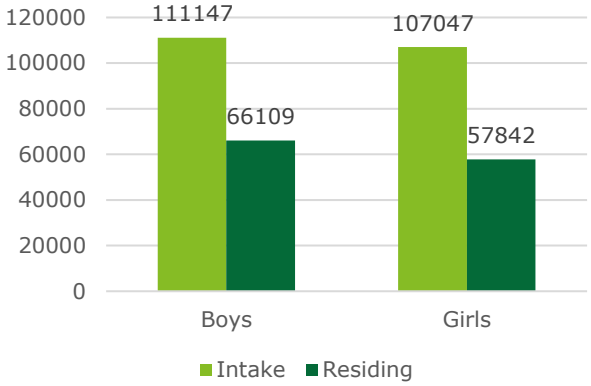
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment/college
Private unaided	73.5%	53.1%	380
Private aided	6.9%	4.8%	372
Government	19.7%	42.1%	1,126

Break up of stand-alone institution

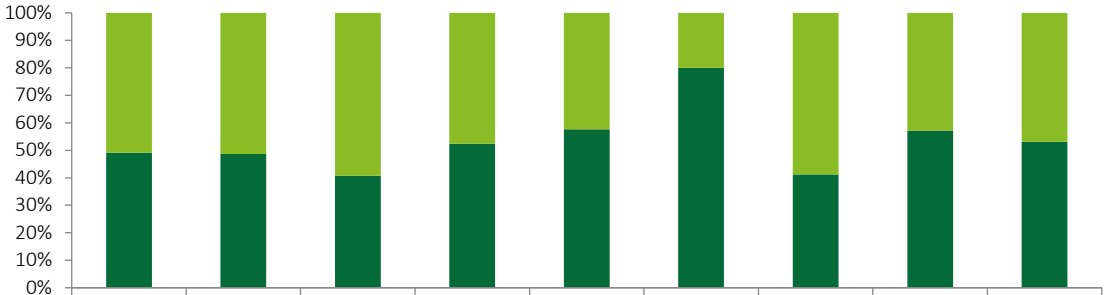


Hostel



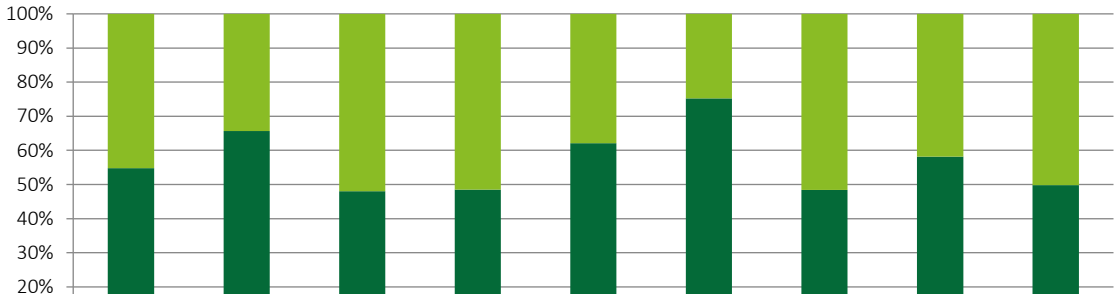
Student enrolment

Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



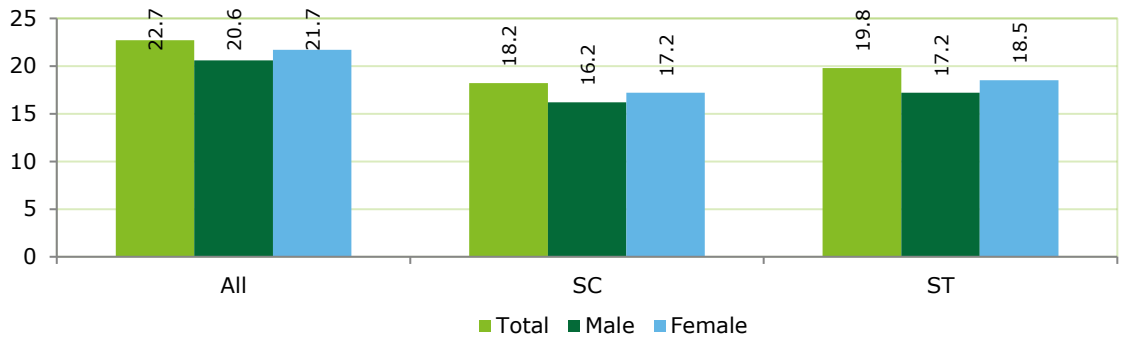
	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	4,054	182	84,109	712,336	2,330	21,093	4,291	5,588	833983
Male	3,925	173	57,743	784,493	3,175	84,152	3,014	7,478	944153

Out turn at various levels



	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	708	83	52,305	277,408	1,903	7,882	3,959	717	344965
Male	857	159	48,395	260,859	3,124	23,921	3,717	998	342030

GER



Faculty and staff

Key indicators

Key indicators	Rajasthan	India
PTR	38	30
Teachers per college	20.4	33.8
Non-teaching staff per college	17.9	32.0

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2017-18 survey

Gender and social representation of students, faculty, and staff

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	Muslim	Other Minority
Share of population	51.9%	48.1%	17.8%	13.5%	47.5%	9.1%	1.1%
Share of enrolment	54.5%	45.5%	14.6%	10.9%	39.5%	2.0%	0.9%
Share of teaching staff	63.1%	36.9%	7.8%	3.2%	28.8%	2.7%	3.4%
Share of non-teaching staff	76.7%	23.3%	14.5%	6.4%	28.5%	1.8%	0.9%

Source: Share of population - Census 2011 & India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

29. Sikkim

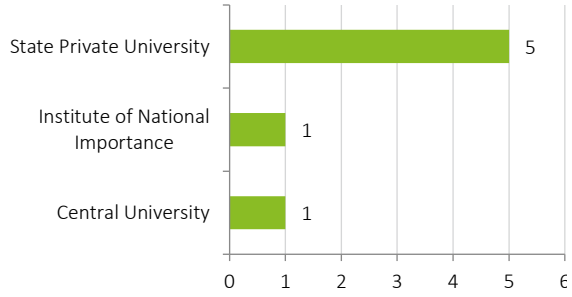
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (lakh)[1]	6.1	3.2	2.9
Literacy rate[1]	81.4	86.6	75.6
Population in 18-23 age group (lakh)[1] Share to total state population (%)	0.8 (12.9%)	0.4 (12.6%)	0.4 (13.2%)
Share of state 18-23 population to all-India 18-23 population[1]	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
GER [2]	37.4	33.9	41.1

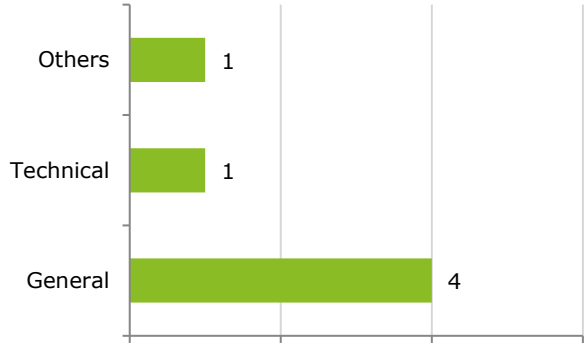
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

Education infrastructure

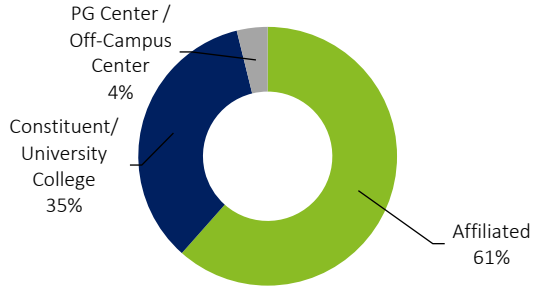
University by type



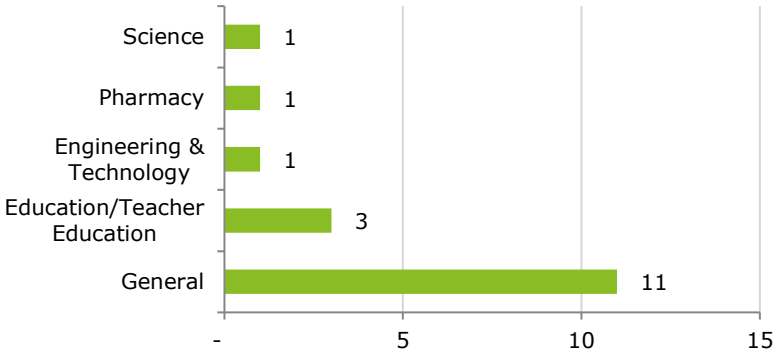
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



College and institution indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Stand-alone
Total number of institutions	7	17	7
Average enrolment per institution	2,443	737	204
Total estimated enrolment (lakh)	0.17	0.13	0.01

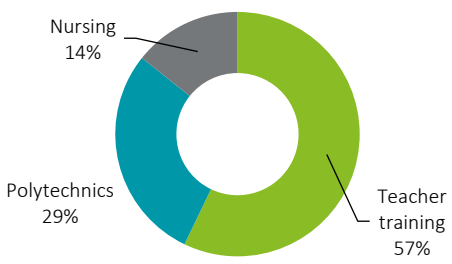
College indicators

College type	Sikkim	Share in India
Affiliated colleges	16	0.04%
Recognised centre	-	-
Constituent/ University College	9	0.59%
PG/off campus centre	1	0.50%

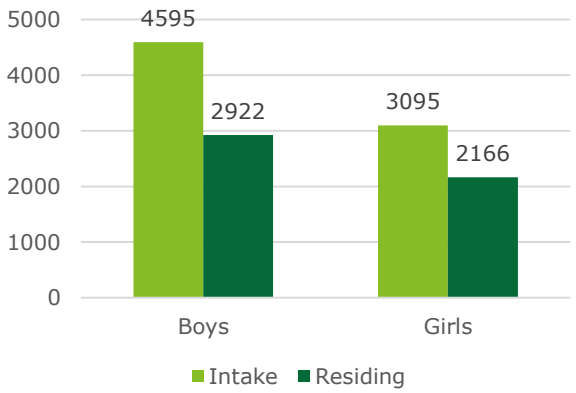
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment/ college
Private unaided	29.4%	25.2%	630
Private aided	5.9%	0.1%	15
Government	64.7%	74.7%	851

Break up of stand-alone institution

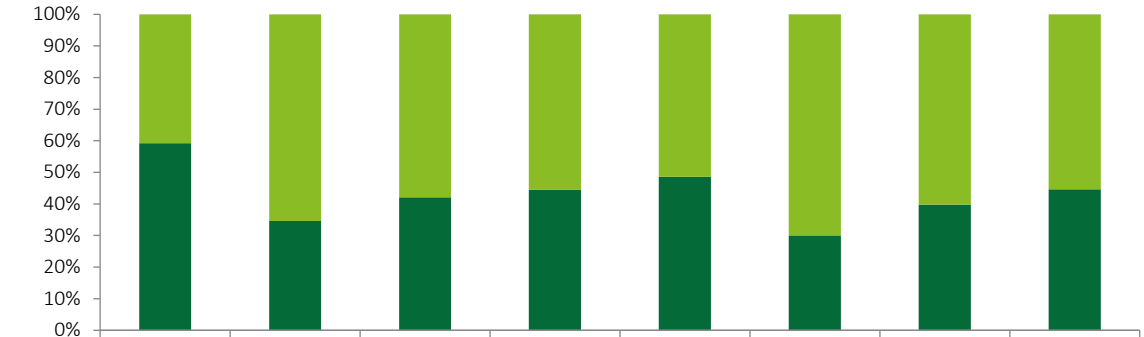


Hostel



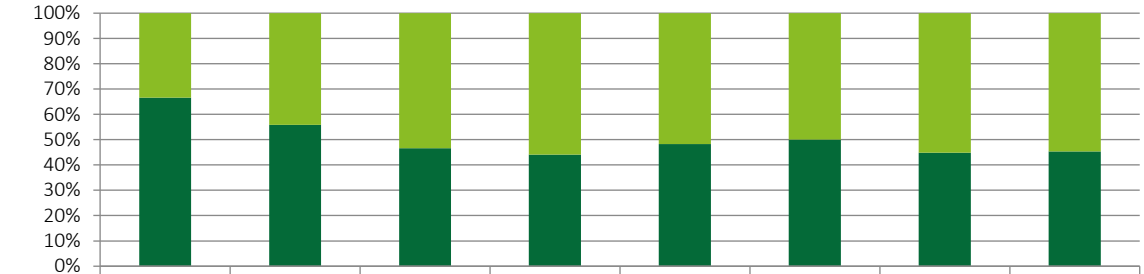
Student enrolment

Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



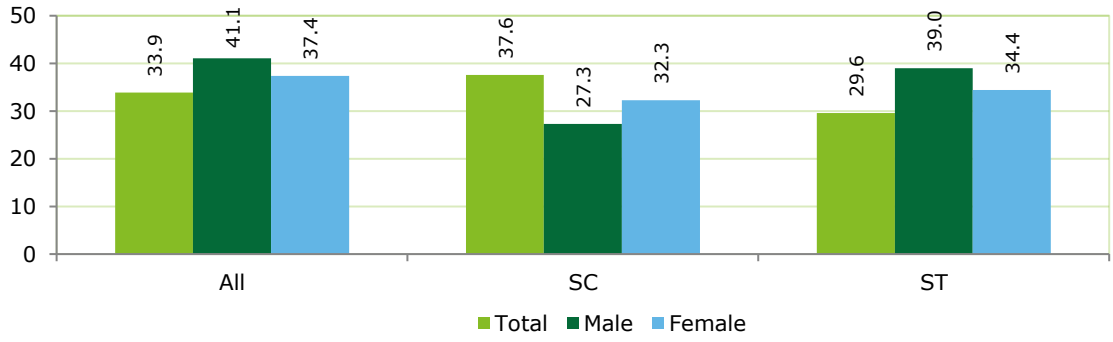
	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	53	17	1,376	8,897	952	14	177	11486
Male	77	9	1,002	7,129	900	6	117	9240

Out turn at various levels



	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	3	19	1,301	2,119	232	1	16	3691
Male	6	24	1,135	1,675	217	1	13	3071

GER



Faculty and staff

Key indicators

Key indicators	Sikkim	India
PTR	21	30
Teachers per college	92.7	33.8
Non-teaching staff per college	81.9	32.0

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2017-18 survey

Gender and social representation of students, faculty, and staff

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	Muslim	Other Minority
Share of population	52.9%	47.1%	4.6%	33.8%	43.2%	1.6%	31.6%
Share of enrolment	46.9%	53.1%	4.2%	30.5%	24.2%	0.4%	3.3%
Share of teaching staff	59.5%	40.5%	4.1%	23.2%	23.9%	1.9%	25.3%
Share of non-teaching staff	60.4%	39.6%	6.8%	23.0%	27.6%	0.1%	3.7%

Source: Share of population - Census 2011 & India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

30. Telangana

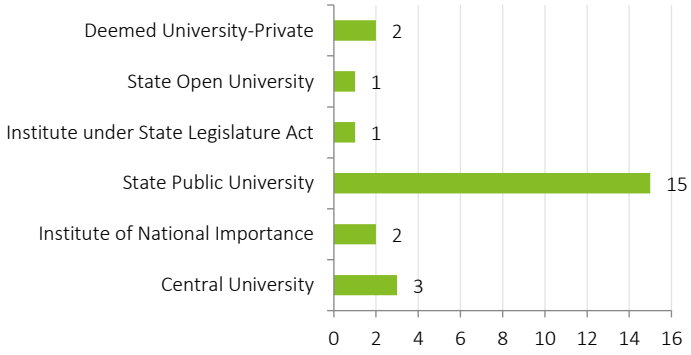
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (lakh)[1]	350	176.1	173.9
Literacy rate[1]	66.46%	74.95%	57.92%
Population in 18-23 age group (lakh)[1] Share to total state population (%)	40.6 (11.6%)	20.3 (11.5%)	20.3 (11.7%)
Share of state 18-23 population to all-India 18-23 population[1]	2.9%	2.8%	3%
GER[2]	35.7	37.1	34.2

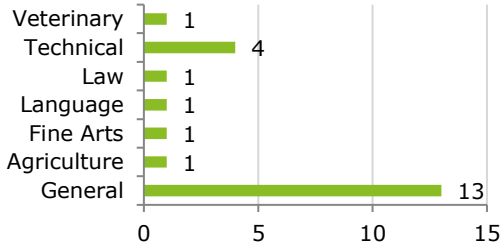
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

Education infrastructure

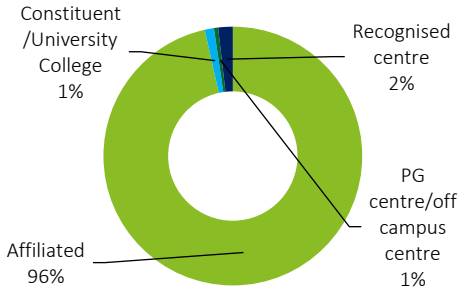
University by type



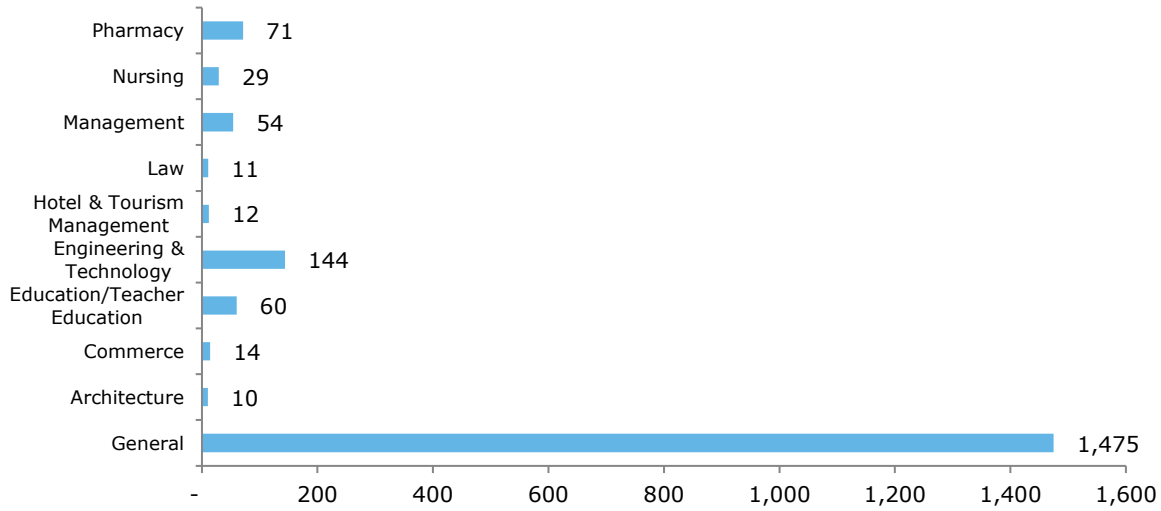
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



College and institution indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Stand-alone
Total number of institutions	24	2,045	493
Average enrolment per institution	4,878	525	262
Total estimated enrolment (lakh)	1.17	10.74	1.14

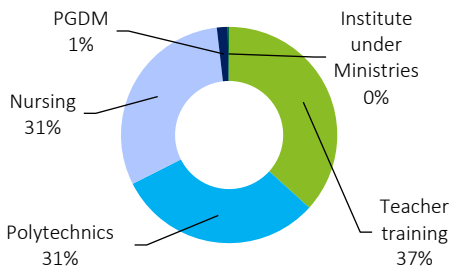
College indicators

College type	Telangana	Share in India
Affiliated colleges	2,021	5.32%
Recognised centre	38	2.93%
Constituent/ University College	24	1.57%
PG/off campus centre	11	5.45%

Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment/ college
Private unaided	81.5%	79.6%	544
Private aided	5.9%	7.2%	680
Government	12.6%	13.2%	585

Break up of stand-alone institution



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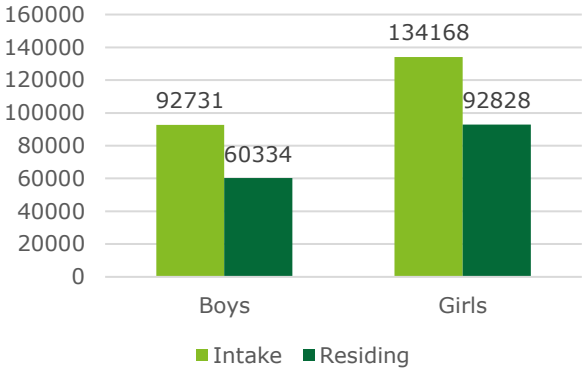
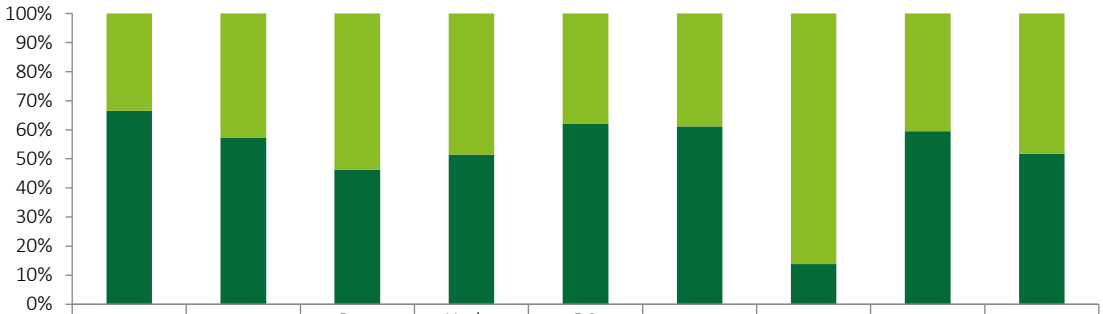


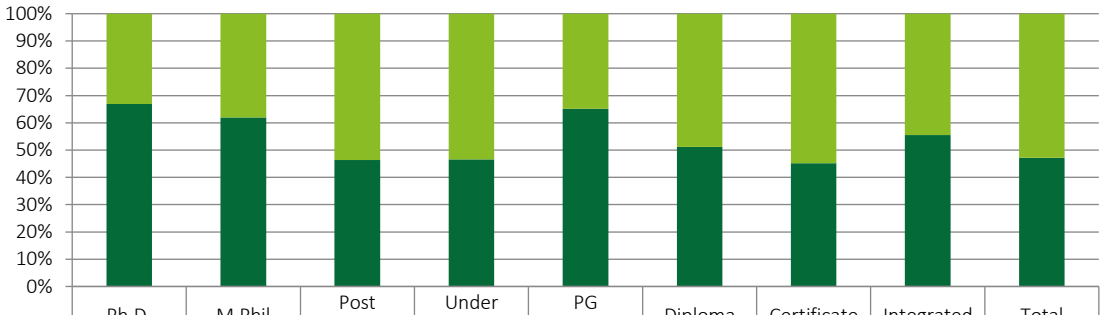
Student enrolment

Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



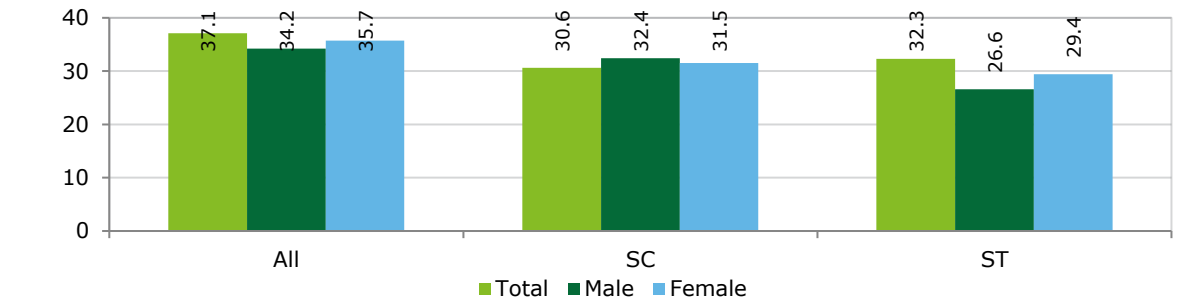
	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	1,632	340	88,296	518,250	745	49,160	455	2,005	660883
Male	3,252	454	76,279	549,751	1,222	77,559	73	2,945	711535

Out turn at various levels



	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	325	125	39,316	113,267	610	14,235	331	562	168771
Male	657	204	33,956	98,887	1,142	14,949	273	700	150768

GER



Faculty and staff

Key indicators

Key indicators	Telangana	India
PTR	19	30
Teachers per college	36.8	33.8
Non-teaching staff per college	22.3	32.0

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2017-18 survey

Gender and social representation of students, faculty, and staff

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	Muslim	Other Minority
Share of enrolment	51.8%	48.2%	14.4%	7.5%	42.0%	7.7%	0.7%
Share of teaching staff	61.6%	38.4%	10.8%	3.4%	44.3%	8.4%	3.5%
Share of non-teaching staff	62.5%	37.5%	15.9%	5.4%	37.5%	6.9%	1.3%

Source: Share of population - Census 2011 & India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

31. Tamil Nadu

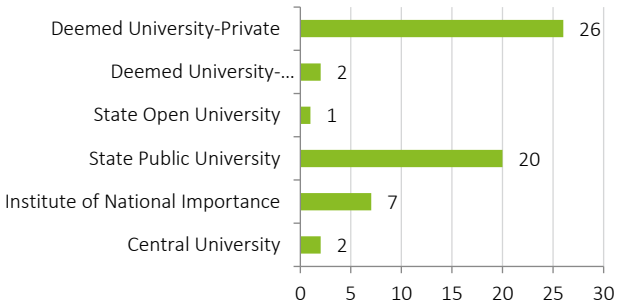
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (lakh)[1]	721.5	361.4	360.1
Literacy rate[1]	80.1 %	86.8 %	73.4 %
Population in 18-23 age group (lakh)[1] Share to total state population (%)	73 (10.1%)	36.5 (10.1%)	36.5 (10.1%)
Share of state 18-23 population to all-India 18-23 population[1]	5.2%	5%	5.4%
GER[2]	48.6	49.1	48.1

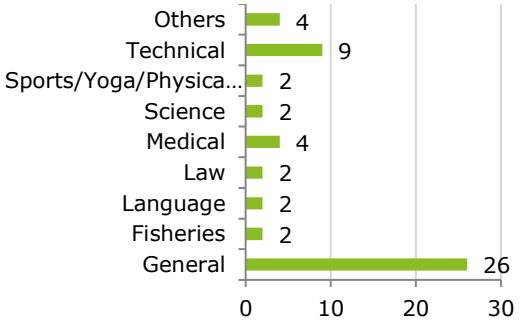
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

Education infrastructure

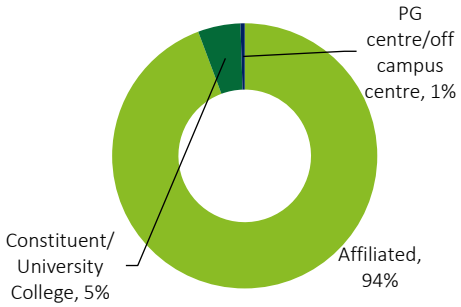
University by type



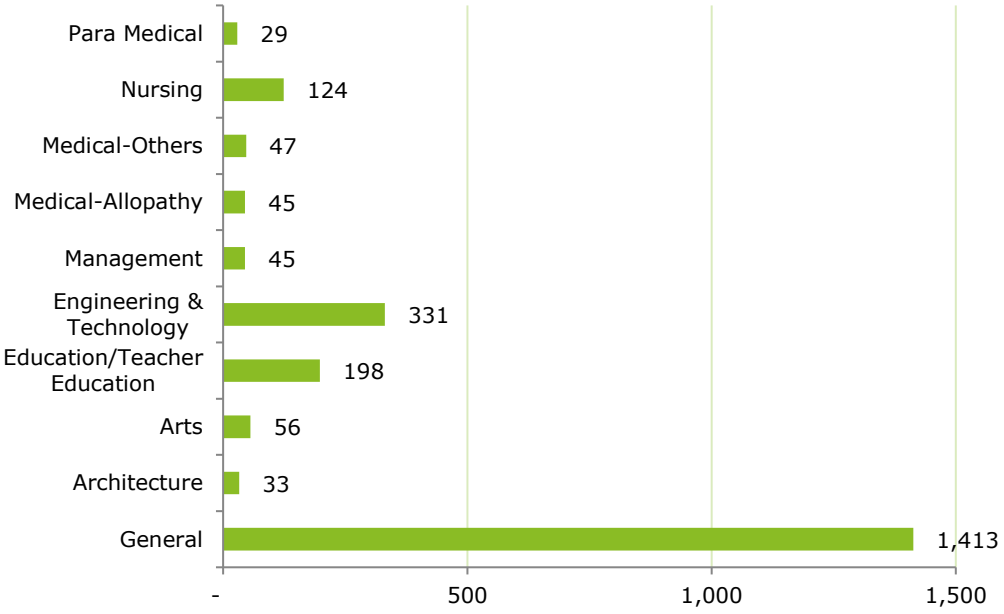
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



College and institution indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Stand-alone
Total number of institutions	58	2,472	923
Average enrolment per institution	13,796	918	397
Total estimated enrolment (lakh)	8.00	22.69	3.63

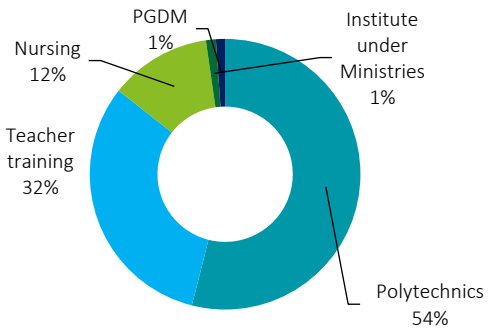
College indicators

College type	Tamil Nadu	Share in India
Affiliated colleges	2,381	6.27%
Recognised centre	-	-
Constituent/ University College	131	8.55%
PG/off campus centre	13	6.44%

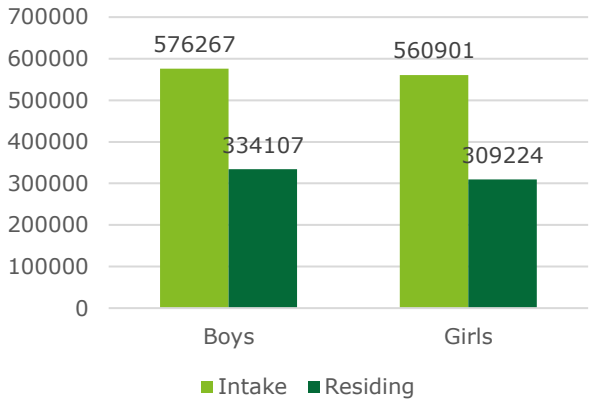
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment/college
Private unaided	76.2%	61.6%	743
Private aided	10.1%	19.9%	1804
Government	13.6%	18.5%	1245

Break up of stand-alone institution

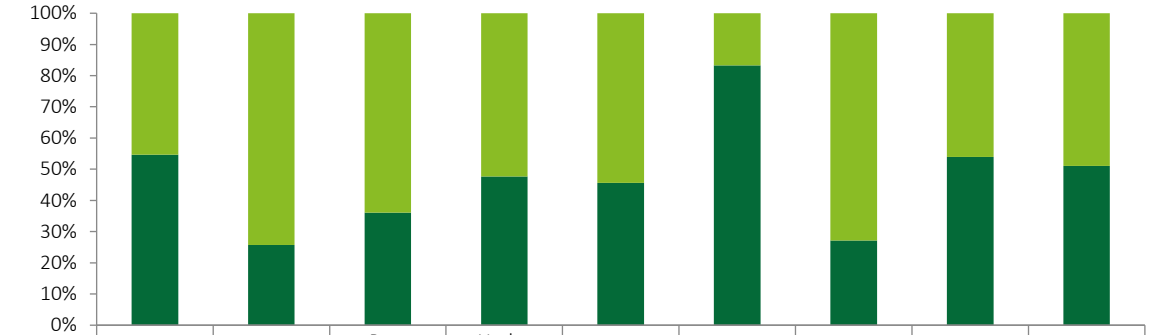


Hostel



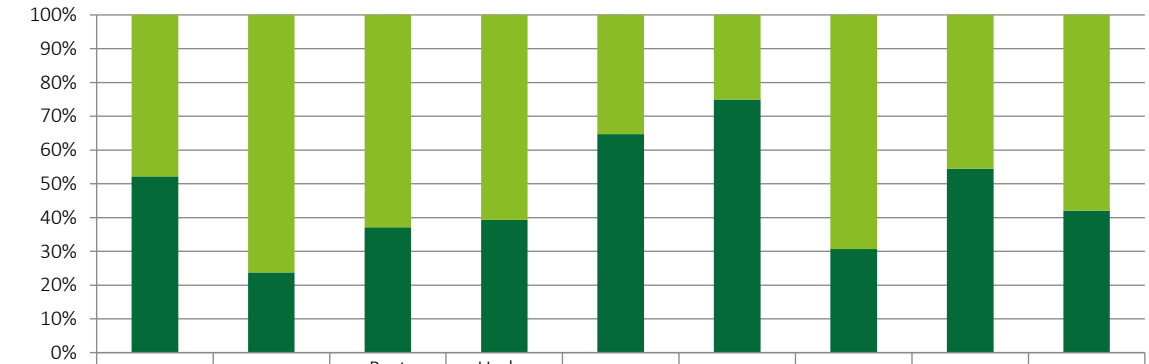
Student enrolment

Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



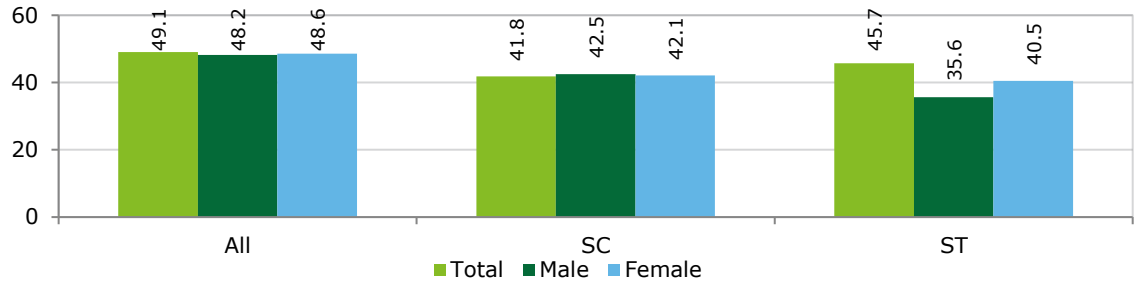
	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	13,511	12,755	173,486	1,177,662	1,913	62,768	7,326	7,843	1457264
Male	16,267	4,424	98,085	1,072,395	1,605	313,156	2,736	9,199	1517867

Out turn at various levels



	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	2,177	13,917	112,621	345,890	2,177	20,871	9,052	986	507691
Male	2,374	4,340	66,597	223,606	3,983	62,318	4,005	1,178	368401

GER



Faculty and staff

Key indicators

Key indicators	Tamil Nadu	India
PTR	18	30
Teachers per college	80.8	33.8
Non-teaching staff per college	63.1	32.0

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2017-18 survey

Gender and social representation of students, faculty, and staff

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	Muslim	Other Minority
Share of population	50.1%	49.9%	20%	1.1%	70.7%	5.9%	5.4%
Share of enrolment	50.5%	49.5%	19.0%	0.9%	60.3%	3.4%	4.3%
Share of teaching staff	51.9%	48.1%	10.6%	0.2%	72.2%	2.9%	12.8%
Share of non-teaching staff	55.0%	45.0%	14.7%	0.8%	48.8%	1.5%	6.0%

Source: Share of population - Census 2011 & India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

32. Tripura

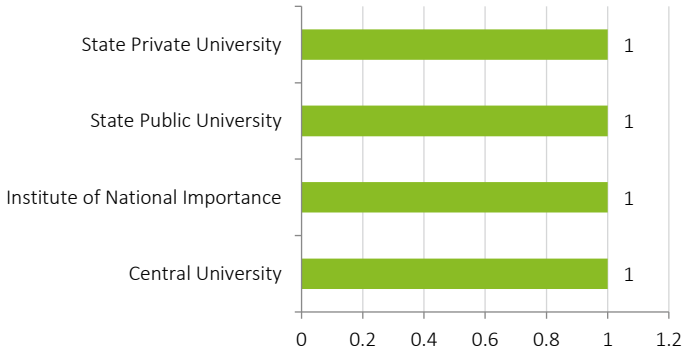
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (lakh)[1]	36.7	18.7	18.0
Literacy rate[1]	87.2	91.5	82.7
Population in 18-23 age group (lakh)[1] Share to total state population (%)	4.4 (11.9%)	2.1 (11.5%)	2.2 (12.4%)
Share of state 18-23 population to all-India 18-23 population[1]	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
GER[2]	21.2	23.7	18.8

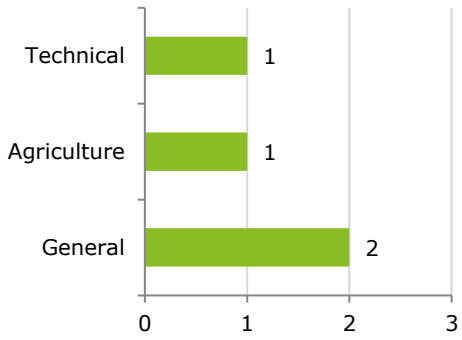
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

Education infrastructure

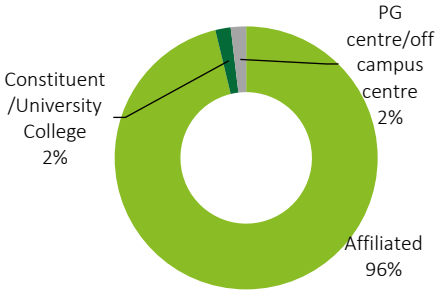
University by type



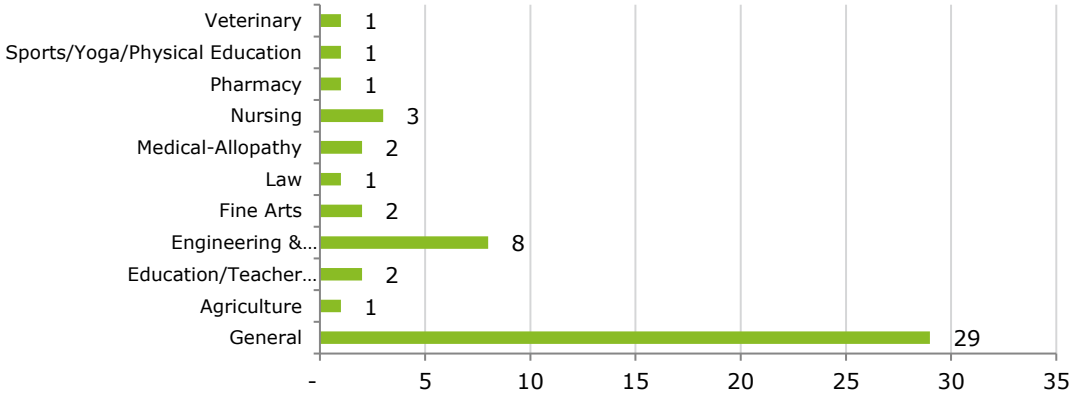
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



College and institution indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Stand-alone
Total number of institutions	4	52	7
Average enrolment per institution	6,389	1,134	181
Total estimated enrolment (lakh)	0.26	0.59	0.01

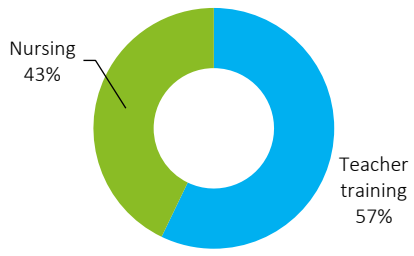
College indicators

College type	Tripura	Share in India
Affiliated colleges	51	0.13%
Constituent/ University College	1	0.07%
PG centre/off-campus centre	1	0.50%

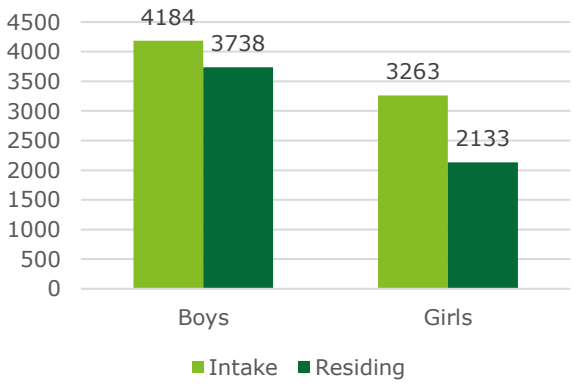
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment /college
Private unaided	11.8%	4.3%	427
Private aided	3.9%	3.1%	928
Government	84.3%	92.5%	1,269

Break up of stand-alone institution

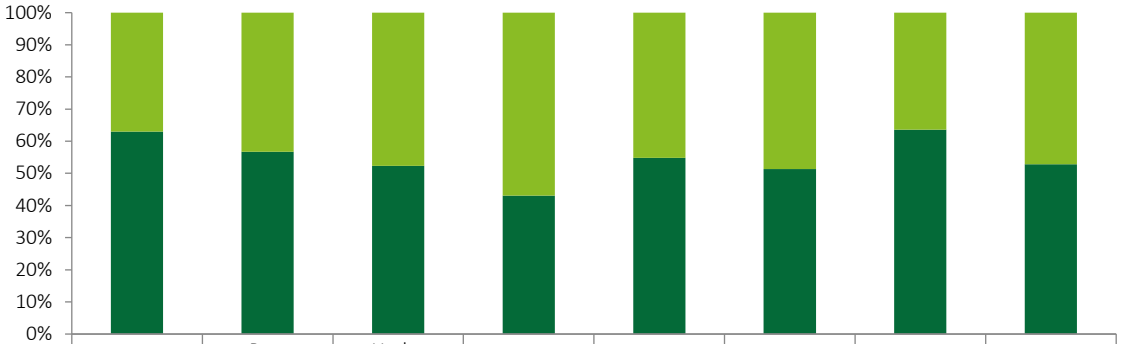


Hostel



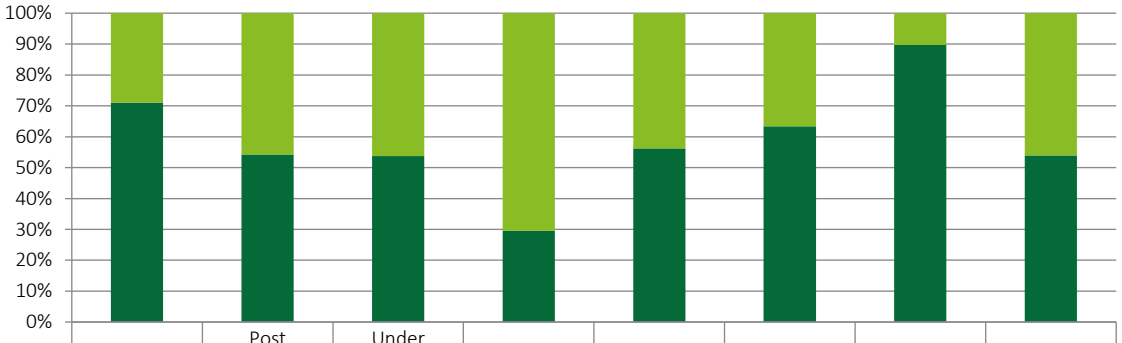
Student enrolment

Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



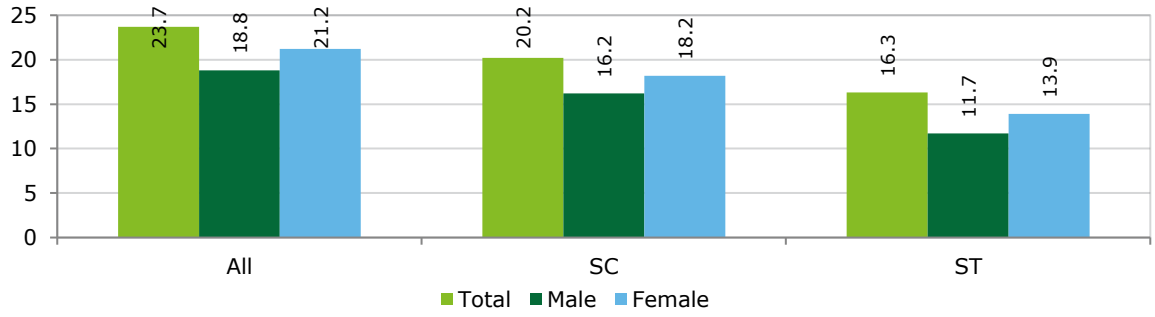
	Ph.D.	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	44	1,276	29,014	66	1,781	108	322	32611
Male	75	1,673	31,857	50	2,159	114	563	36491

Out turn at various levels



	Ph.D.	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	22	949	6,047	81	504	33	3	7639
Male	54	1,126	7,018	34	646	57	26	8961

GER



Faculty and staff

Key indicators

Key indicators	Tripura	India
PTR	36	30
Teachers per college	48.0	33.8
Non-teaching staff per college	78.5	32.0

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2017-18 survey

Gender and social representation of students, faculty, and staff

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	Muslim	Other Minority
Share of population	52.3%	47.7%	17.8%	31.8%	20.9%	9.6%	3.9%
Share of enrolment	54.8%	45.2%	16.3%	21.3%	15.9%	2.1%	1.0%
Share of teaching staff	62.9%	37.1%	13.5%	14.8%	10.8%	1.1%	6.4%
Share of non-teaching staff	50.7%	49.3%	11.6%	12.4%	4.4%	0.6%	0.2%

Source: Share of population - Census 2011 & India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

33. Uttar Pradesh

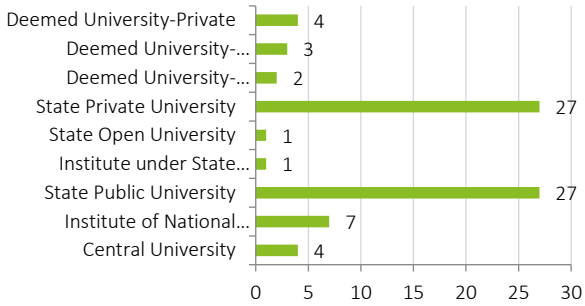
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (lakh)[1]	1998.1	1044.8	953.3
Literacy rate[1]	67.7%	77.3%	57.2%
Population in 18-23 age group (lakh)[1] Share to total state population (%)	245.1 (12.3%)	130.3 (12.5%)	114.8 (12%)
Share of state 18-23 population to all-India 18-23 population[1]	17.3%	17.8%	16.8%
GER[2]	25.9	25.2	26.7

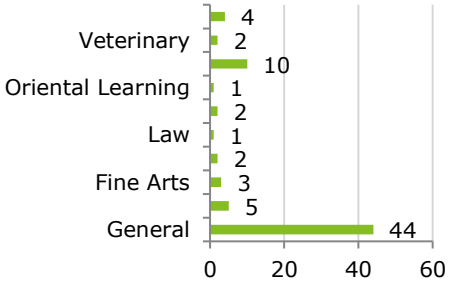
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

Education infrastructure

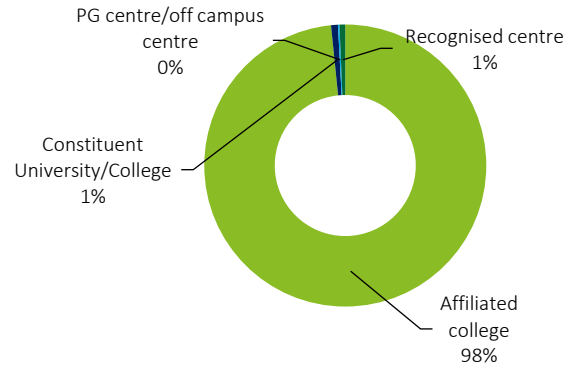
University by type



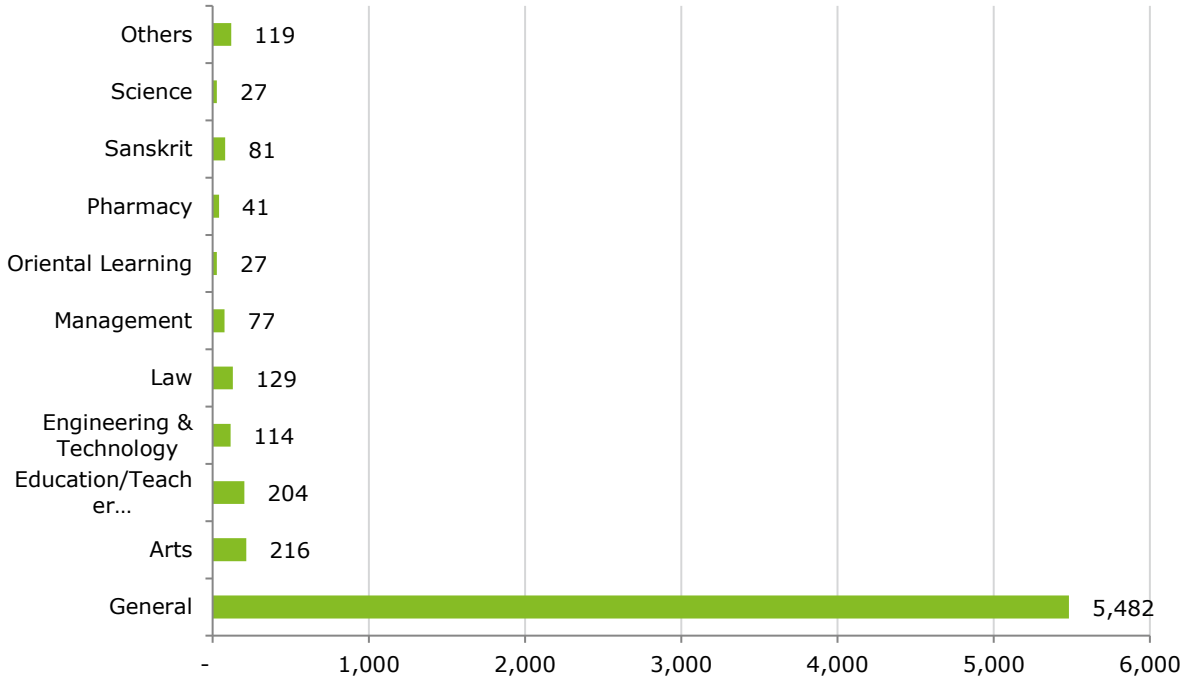
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



College and institution indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Stand-alone
Total number of institutions	76	6,922	851
Average enrolment per institution	6,699	781	326
Total estimated enrolment (lakh)	5.09	54.07	2.44

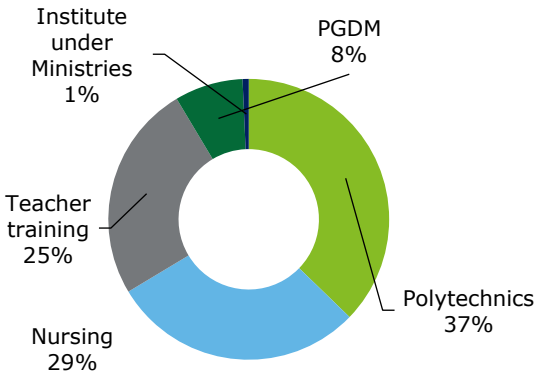
College indicators

College type	Uttar Pradesh	Share in India
Affiliated colleges	6,889	18.14%
Recognised centre	46	3.55%
Constituent/ University College	55	3.59%
PG/off campus centre	12	5.94%

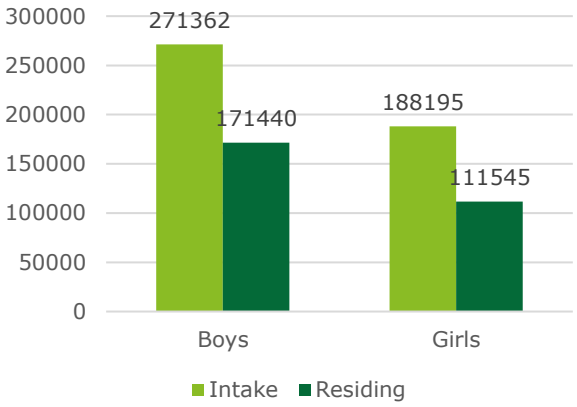
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment /college
Private unaided	77.8%	72.5%	760
Private aided	9.8%	15.8%	1,318
Government	12.4%	11.7%	771

Break up of stand-alone institution

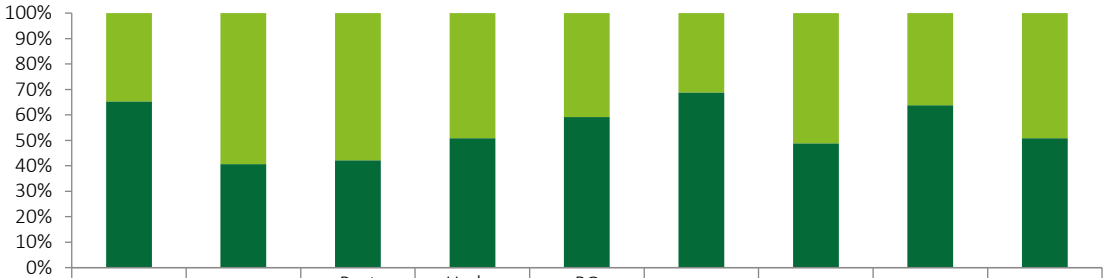


Hostel



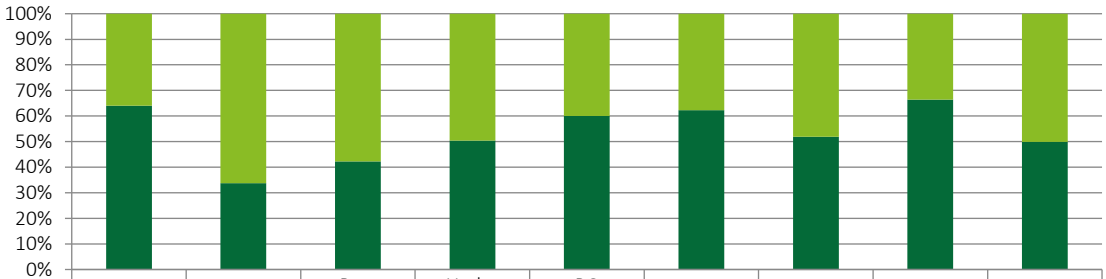
Student enrolment

Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



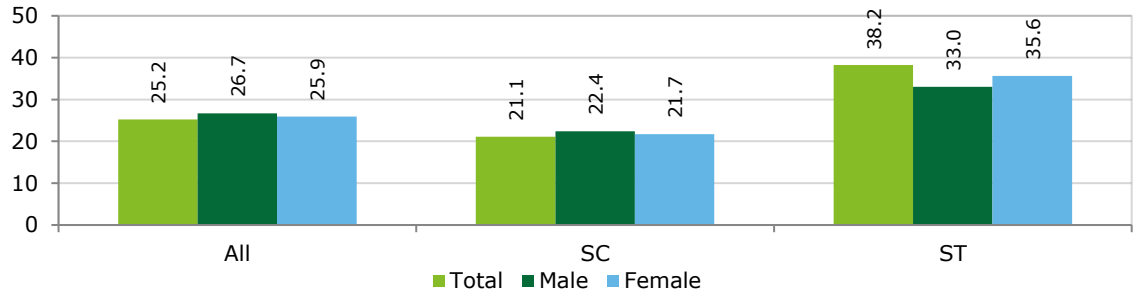
	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	5,339	510	331,580	2,635,230	6,501	80,266	7,525	11,549	3078500
Male	10,069	350	241,833	2,723,792	9,419	177,103	7,190	20,331	3190087

Out turn at various levels



	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	939	292	135,149	676,827	4,224	25,687	8,841	1,415	853374
Male	1,676	149	99,112	686,194	6,354	42,351	9,551	2,796	848183

GER



Faculty and staff

Key indicators

Key indicators	Uttar Pradesh	India
PTR	72	30
Teachers per college	15.6	33.8
Non-teaching staff per college	18.8	32.0

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2017-18 survey

Gender and social representation of students, faculty, and staff

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	Muslim	Other Minority
Share of population	50.9%	49.1%	20.7%	0.6%	52.5%	19.3%	0.6%
Share of enrolment	51.2%	48.8%	16.8%	0.7%	36.6%	4.6%	0.3%
Share of teaching staff	67.2%	32.8%	7.9%	0.2%	26.2%	6.1%	2.2%
Share of non-teaching staff	78.2%	21.8%	16.0%	1.2%	26.0%	3.5%	1.2%

Source: Share of population - Census 2011 & India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

34. Uttarakhand

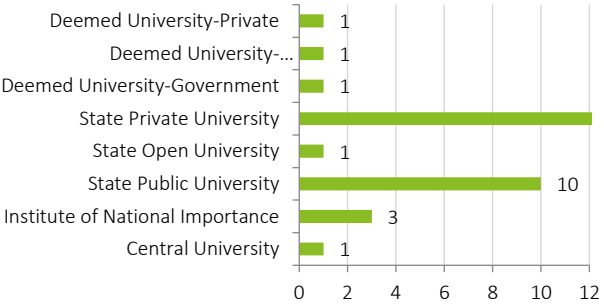
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (lakh)[1]	100.9	51.4	49.5
Literacy rate[1]	78.8	87.4	70.0
Population in 18-23 age group (lakh)[1] Share to total state population (%)	12.2 (12.1%)	6.2 (12.2%)	5.9 (12%)
Share of state 18-23 population to all-India 18-23 population[1]	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
GER[2]	36.3	36.3	36.3

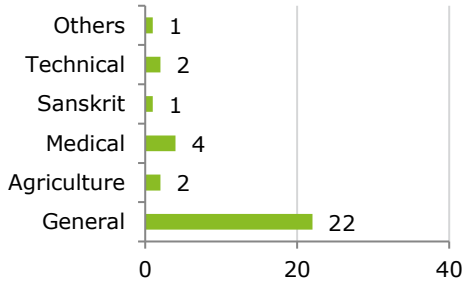
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

Education infrastructure

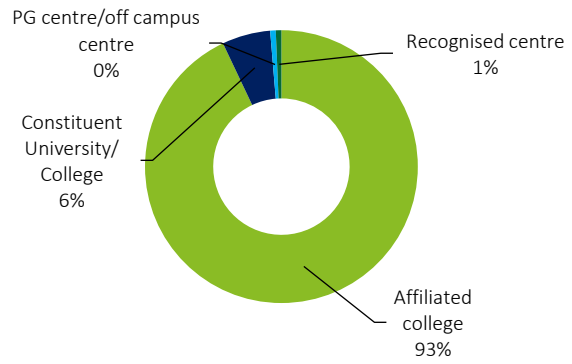
University by type



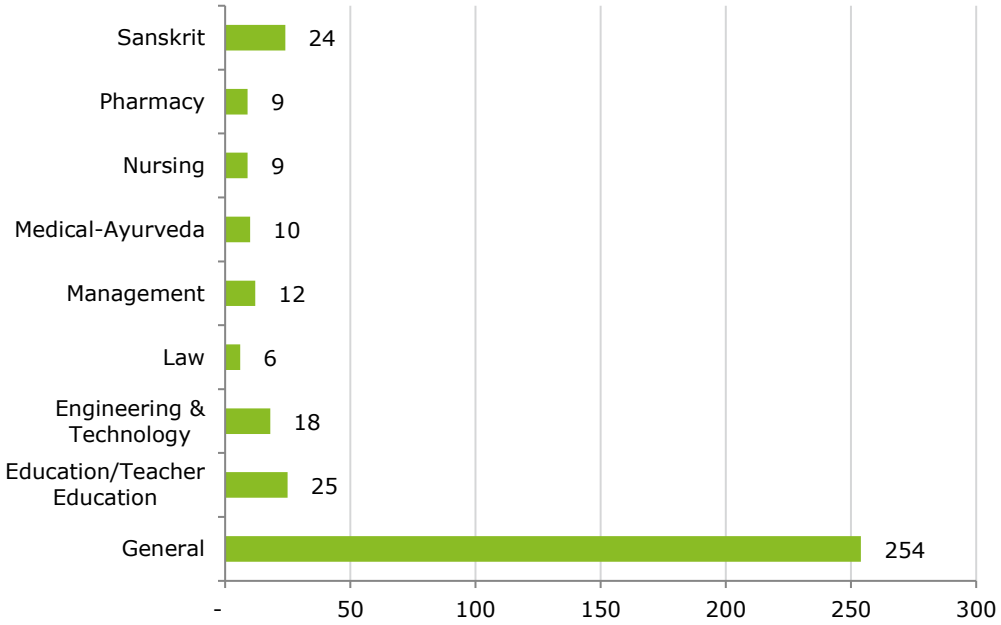
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



College and institution indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Stand-alone
Total number of institutions	33	440	153
Average enrolment per institution	4,950	571	182
Total estimated enrolment (lakh)	1.63	2.51	0.26

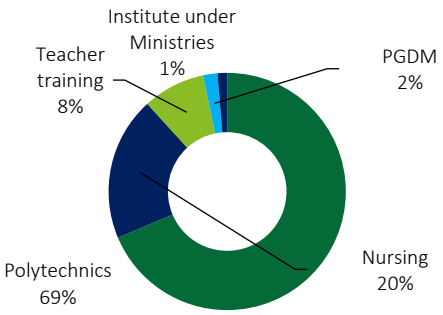
College indicators

College type	Uttarakhand	Share in India
Affiliated colleges	422	1.11%
Recognised centre	3	0.23%
Constituent/ University College	26	1.70%
PG/off campus centre	3	1.49%

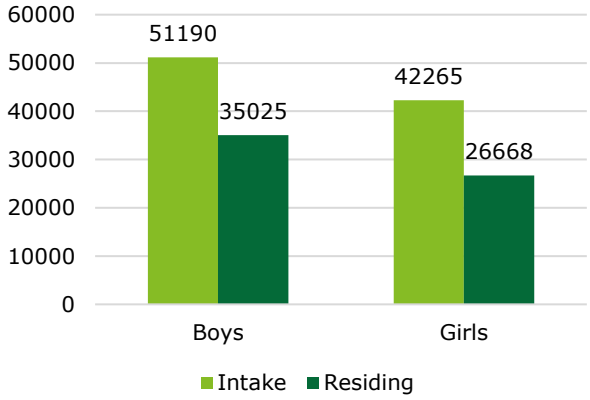
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment /college
Private unaided	47.4%	29.2%	382
Private aided	15.3%	19.4%	785
Government	37.3%	51.4%	856

Break up of stand-alone institution

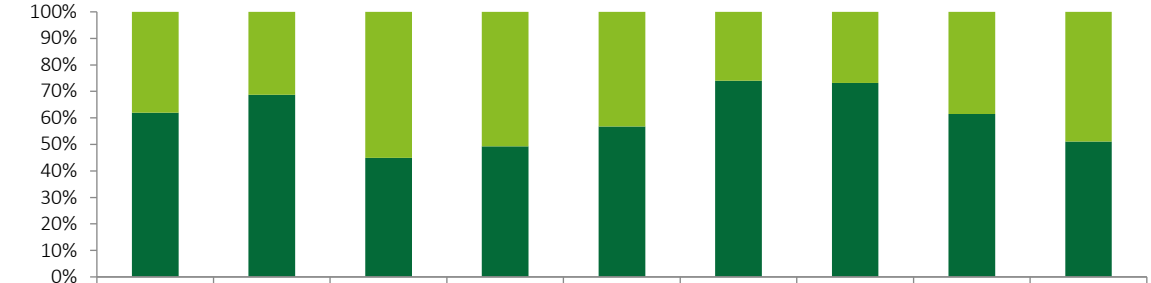


Hostel



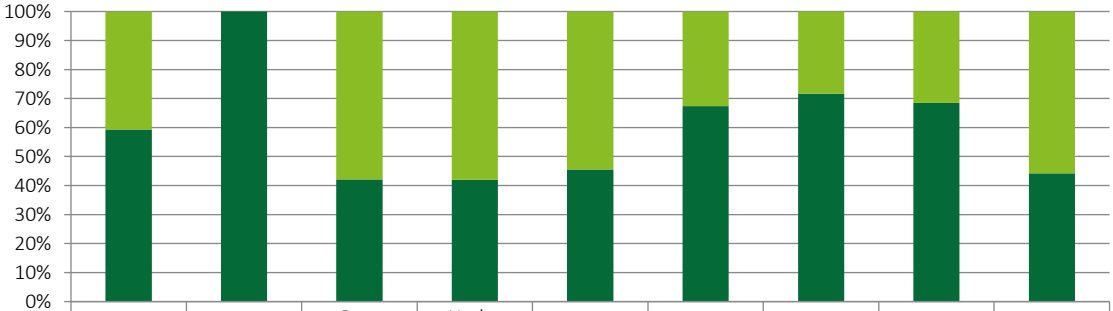
Student enrolment

Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



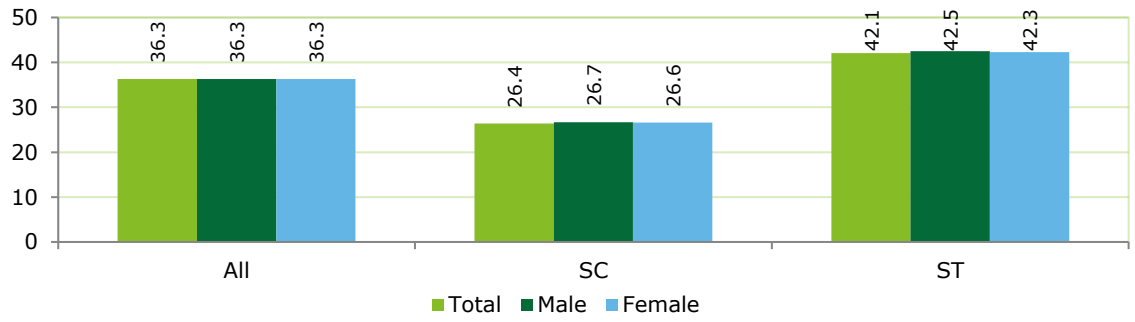
	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	1,489	5	26,538	149,171	504	8,362	85	1,655	187809
Male	2,419	11	21,621	144,591	660	23,891	232	2,638	196063

Out turn at various levels



	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	369		13,658	49,461	1,267	2,966	38	92	67851
Male	537	1	9,927	35,799	1,058	6,132	96	200	53750

GER



Faculty and staff

Key indicators

Key indicators	Uttarakhand	India
PTR	40	30
Teachers per college	37.4	33.8
Non-teaching staff per college	49.6	32.0

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2017-18 survey

Gender and social representation of students, faculty, and staff

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	Muslim	Other Minority
Share of population	51.3%	48.7%	18.8%	2.9%	22.4%	13.9%	1.4%
Share of enrolment	51.4%	48.6%	13.8%	3.7%	17.3%	2.3%	0.7%
Share of teaching staff	63.2%	36.8%	6.5%	0.7%	10.8%	3.0%	2.4%
Share of non-teaching staff	69.5%	30.5%	12.7%	1.7%	10.0%	1.2%	0.5%

Source: Share of population - Census 2011 & India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

35. West Bengal

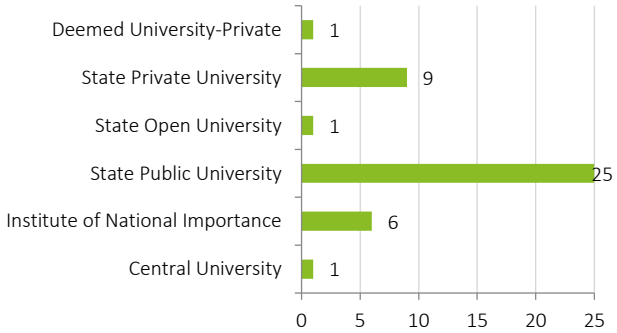
Key indicators

Indicator	Total	Male	Female
Total state population (lakh)[1]	912.8	468.1	444.7
Literacy rate[1]	76.3%	81.7%	70.54%
Population in 18-23 age group (lakh)[1] Share to total state population (%)	109.1 (12%)	54 (11.5%)	55.1 (12.4%)
Share of state 18-23 population to all-India 18-23 population[1]	7.7%	7.4%	8.1%
GER[2]	18.7	19.9	17.6

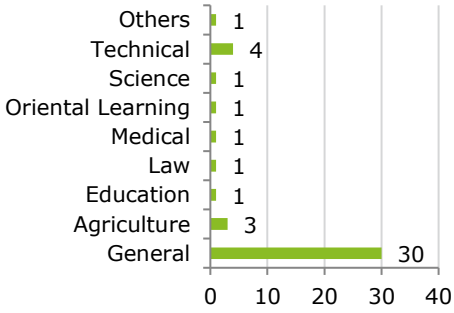
Source: 1. Census 2011; 2. All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

Education infrastructure

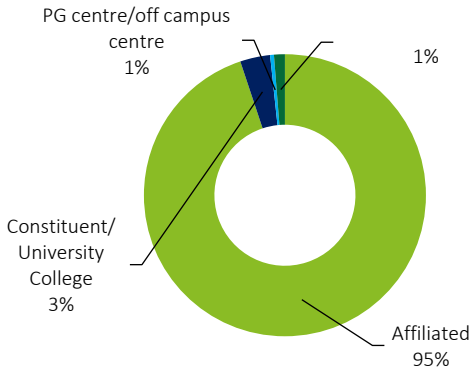
University by type



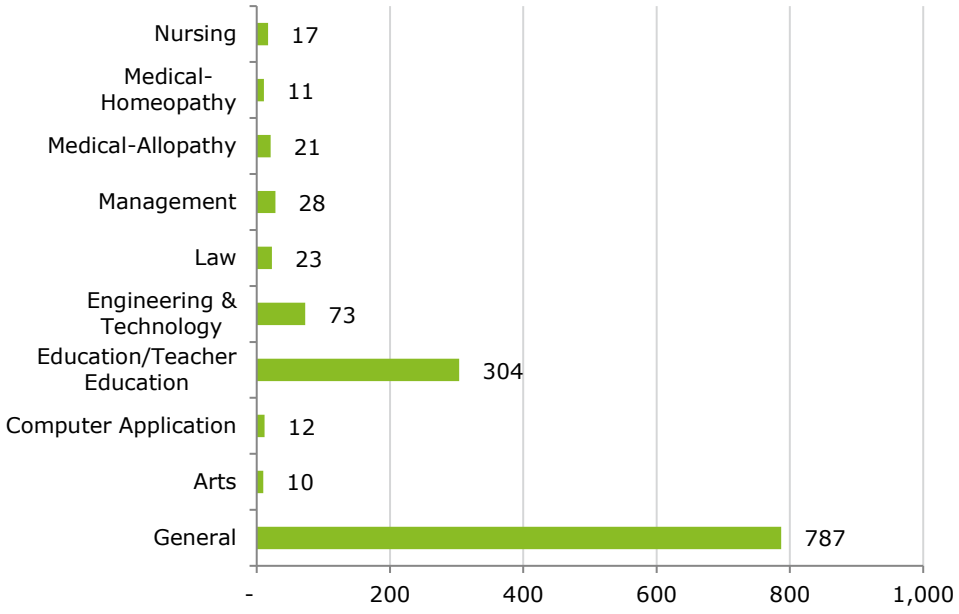
University by specialisation



College by type



Colleges by specialisation



College and institution indicators

Indicator	Universities	Colleges	Stand-alone
Total number of institutions	43	1,341	443
Average enrolment per institution	7,593	1,170	318
Total estimated enrolment (lakh)	3.26	15.69	1.41

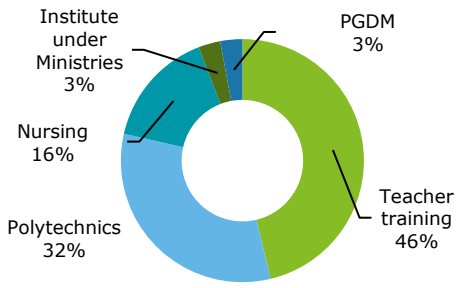
College indicators

College type	West Bengal	Share in India
Affiliated colleges	1297	3.42%
Recognised centre	17	1.31%
Constituent/ University College	47	3.07%
PG/off campus centre	6	2.97%

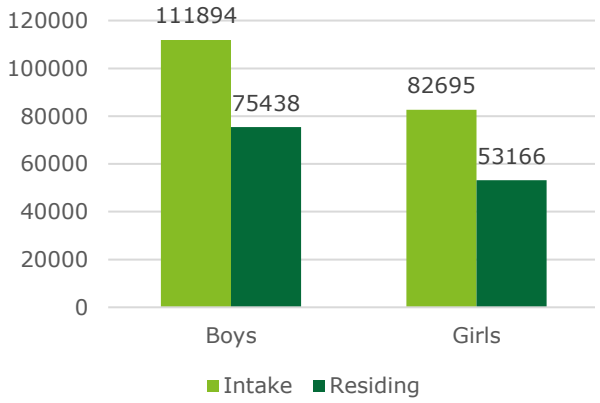
Management of colleges

Type of management	Share of colleges	Share of enrolments	Average enrolment /college
Private unaided	45.0%	13.7%	357
Private aided	18.6%	24.2%	1,524
Government	36.5%	62.1%	1,992

Break up of stand-alone institution

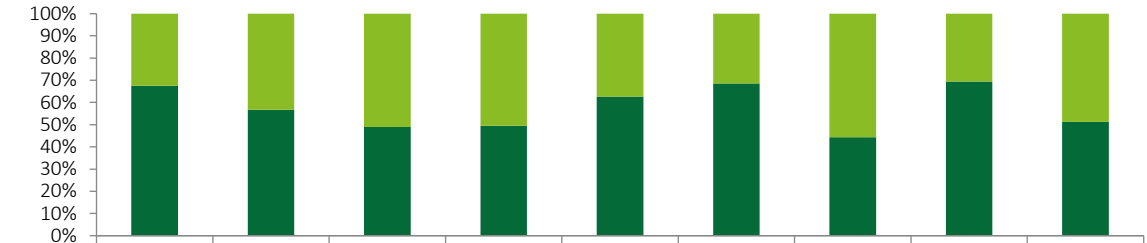


Hostel



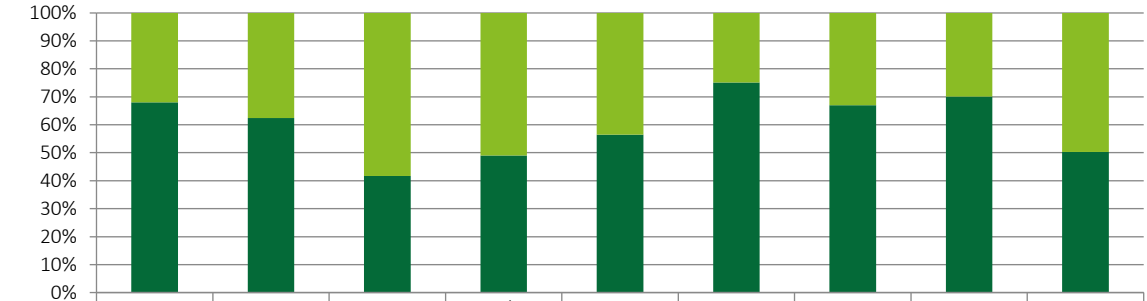
Student enrolment

Enrolment at various levels through regular mode



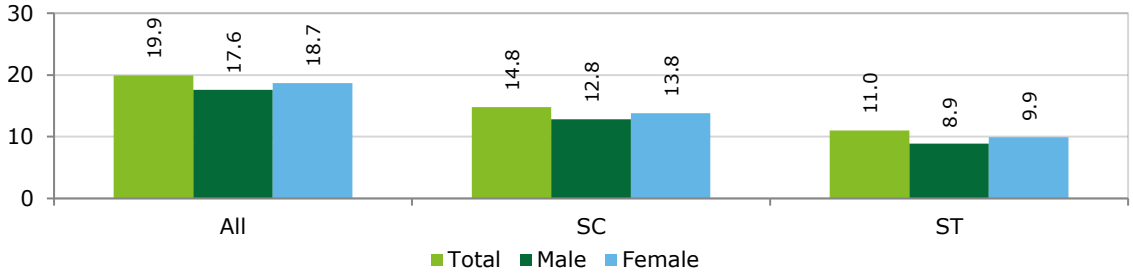
	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	2,255	724	40,401	792,280	1,778	45,548	2,329	3,125	888440
Male	4,690	952	38,800	779,869	2,976	99,316	1,852	7,089	935544

Out turn at various levels



	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Total
Female	487	205	37,865	143,537	601	7,953	576	470	191694
Male	1,035	340	27,056	138,308	779	24,019	1,172	1,104	193813

GER



Faculty and staff

Key indicators

Key indicators	West Bengal	India
PTR	39	30
Teachers per college	42.5	33.8
Non-teaching staff per college	31.0	32.0

Calculation is based on the total number of responses as given in the AISHE 2017-18 survey

Gender and social representation of students, faculty, and staff

Indicator	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	Muslim	Other Minority
Share of population	51.5%	48.5%	23.5%	5.8%	5.8%	27%	1.0%
Share of enrolment	52.1%	47.9%	18.0%	3.2%	14.8%	11.3%	0.6%
Share of teaching staff	65.4%	34.6%	10.4%	1.2%	8.7%	7.7%	1.1%
Share of non-teaching staff	78.9%	21.1%	13.0%	3.1%	5.6%	4.9%	1.0%

Source: Share of population - Census 2011 & India Human Development Report 2011; Calculations of teaching and non-teaching staff using data from All India Survey of Higher Education, MHRD 2017-18

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(This is the footnote for references 6 and 7)

[6] Deloitte Insights – what is the future of work? - https://www2.deloitte.com/us/en/insights/focus/technology-and-the-future-of-work/redefining-work-workforces-workplaces.html
[7] http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_Future_of_Jobs.pdf

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