

Making India a Global Hub for Higher Education

Prof. S.R. Shankapal

Vice Chancellor

M. S. Ramaiah University of Applied Sciences,

Bangalore-560054

vc@msruas.ac.in



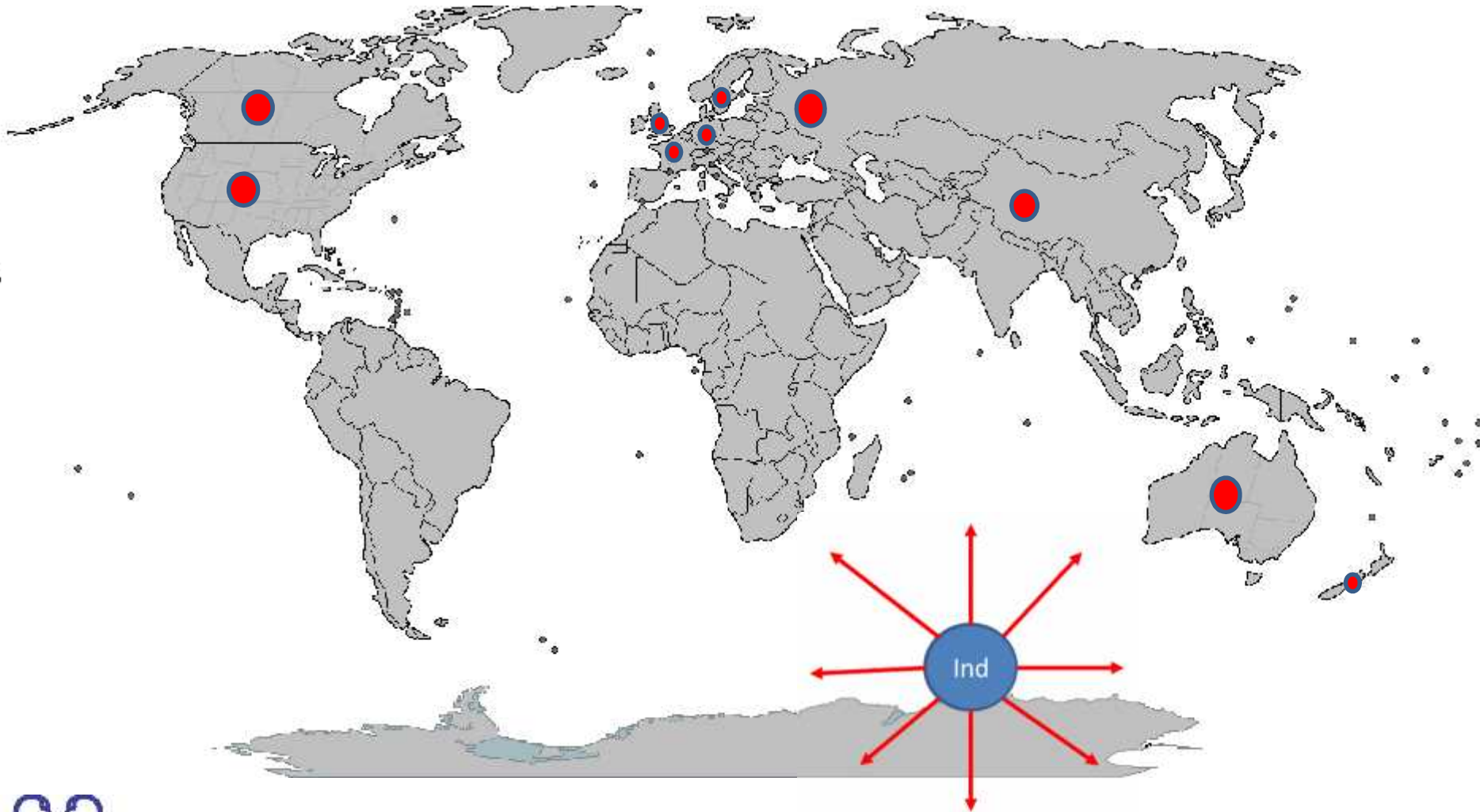
Why India Should Aim to become Global Hub for Higher Education ?

- Education is a Nation's Strength. A developed nation is inevitably an educated nation.
- At present countries like the US, the UK, the European countries like Switzerland, France, Germany, Netherlands ; Canada and Australia have become Global higher Education hubs
- Out of the 100 best universities in the world- 52 are in the US, 8 are in the UK, 5 are in Switzerland, 4 each in France, Germany, Netherlands, Canada, Australia and Japan (Source: the Best Schools)
- The characteristics of the best universities are Excellent Infrastructure, International Faculty, International Students, Challenging Research Problems and Research Funds and Nobel Laureates in faculty list
- Best Universities **produce transformational research outputs and develop nation's competitiveness in the global knowledge economy**
- The international students contributed \$30.5 billion in 2015 to US Economy and it is around £13.5 billion in the UK (Source: Institute of International Education)
- Over six lakh Indian students going abroad for higher education cost the country foreign exchange (forex) equivalent of Rs. 95,000 crore annually, according to a study by industry body, The Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM).

By becoming a global hub for higher Education, India will be able to compete in the Global Knowledge Economy

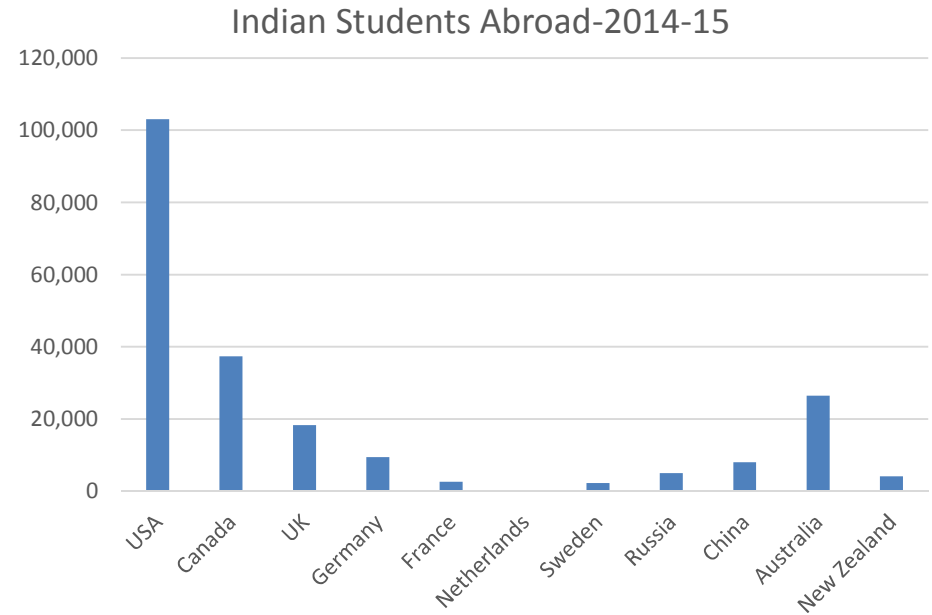


Indian Students Studying in Foreign Countries



Indian Students Enrolled in Foreign Countries(2014)

Country	Flag	Total Number of Students
USA		103,000
Canada		037,399
UK		18,300
Germany		009,500
France		002,600
Netherlands		000,800
Sweden		002,270
Russia		005,000
China		008,000
Australia		026, 450
New Zealand		004,125



Total No: 217,444

Popular Courses: STEM

Ratio of UG to PG courses: 12% /60%

Source: <http://www.iie.org/Services/Project-Atlas/>

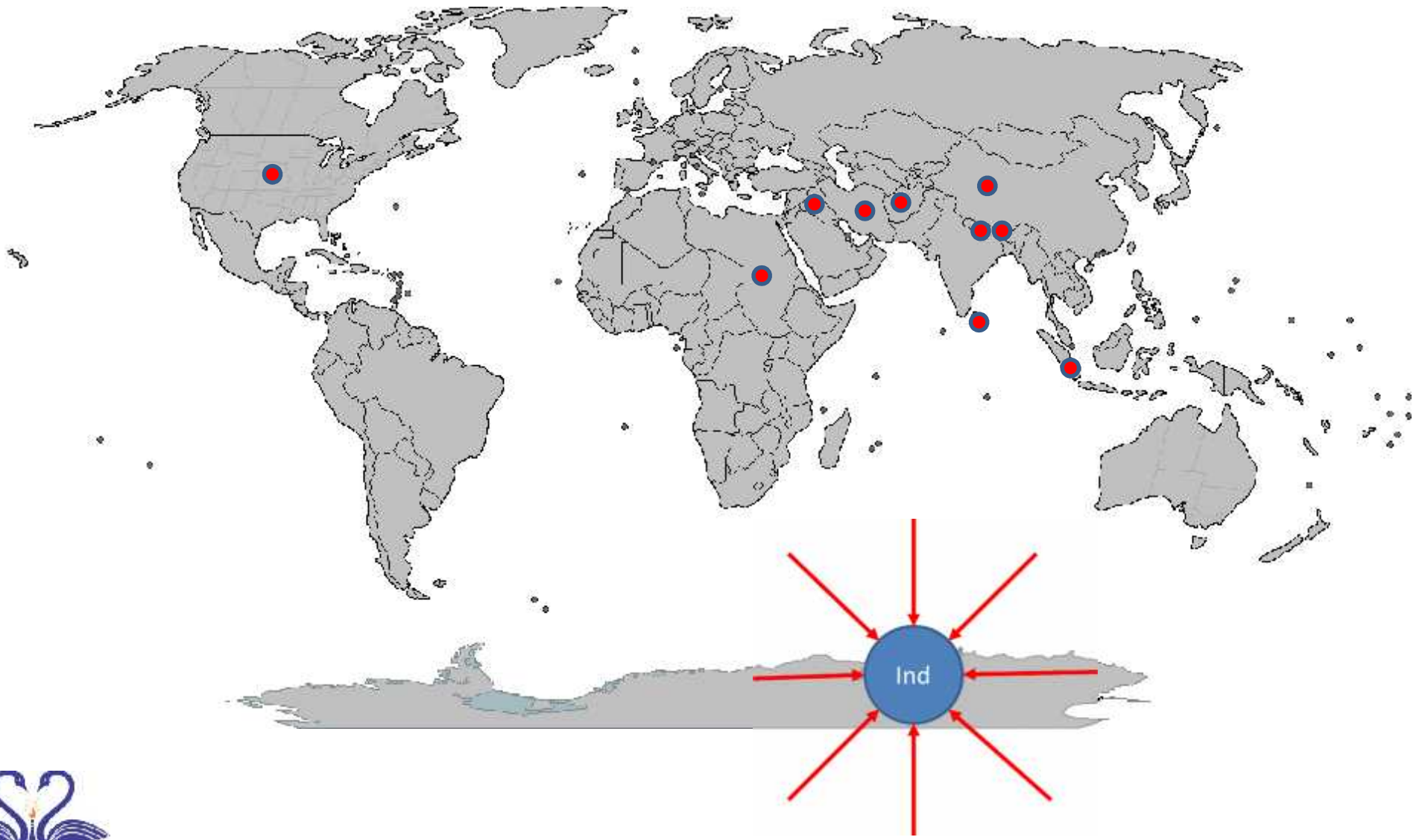


Why Indian Students go Abroad?











- Most of the Indian Students go abroad for postgraduate and doctoral studies and bachelor programmes in few cases
- The reasons are
 - Reputation of the Universities that they study help them in job markets
 - Research facilities and opportunities for doing research in advanced areas
 - Fellowships opportunities for research programmes and subsequently prospects of career development/jobs
 - Opportunities for achieving the intellectual hunger
 - Some students would like to study abroad as the cost of education is much lower than in India and opportunities to pursue studies in an interested programme (Russia, China)
 - In many European countries, the education is free and opportunities for jobs after completion of studies
 - Some students opt for an higher education abroad for an overseas exposure
 - Some students may opt for foreign studies to keep up the family reputation/prestige

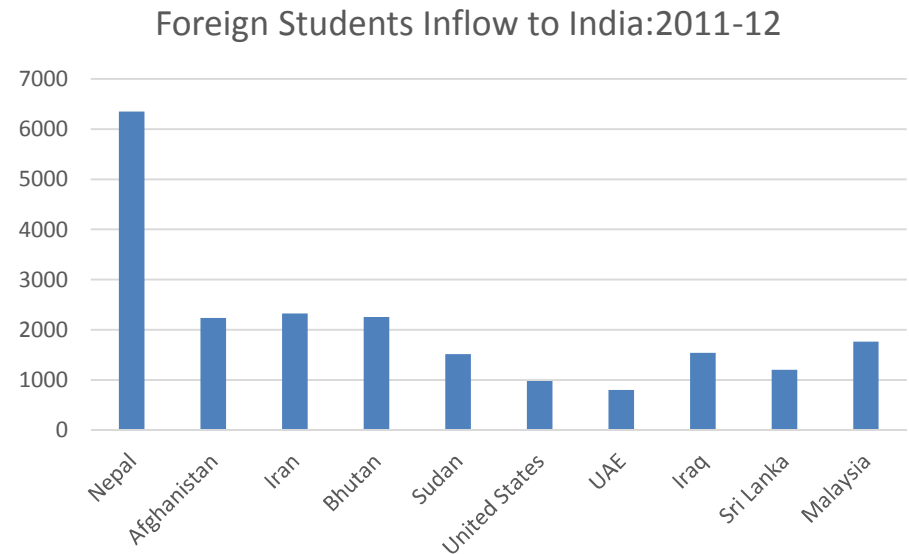


Foreign Students that come to India for Higher Studies



Foreign Students that come to India for Higher Studies

Country	Flag	Total Number of Students
Nepal		6346
Afghanistan		2235
Iran		2329
Bhutan		2260
Sudan		1516
United States		983
UAE		802
Iraq		1540
Sri Lanka		1207
Malaysia		1765



Total No: 20957

Total Reported: 33151

Popular Courses: MBBS, BTech, Nursing, BDS, BPharm and for other Bachelor Courses
Students Opting for PG courses: ~4000

Source: <http://www.iie.org/Services/Project-Atlas/>



Why and what for other Country Students Come to India?

- Majority of the foreign students that come to India are mainly from neighbouring countries where they lack basic higher education infrastructure
- Most of the students that come to India are for Bachelor Programmes and also which are affordable
- NRI/Malaysian students come to India mostly for medical education as the medical education may be less expensive in India and also lack of opportunities to study medicine in the country of residence
- Foreigners opting for STEM programmes in India are very few



Mobility of Students from Developed Countries (2014)

	USA	Canada	UK	Germany	France	N-lands	Russia	China	Japan	South Korea	Australia	India
USA		NA	34660	9370	17168	NA	NA	14887	1975	NA	9324	NA
Canada	28304		6085	570	1685	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3837	NA
UK	1330	332		998	2772	221	NA	NA	NA	NA	332	NA
Germany	9819	NA	13720		6400	25019	NA	6271	NA	NA	32192	NA
France	7941	9717	11494	5682		1020	NA	NA	NA	NA	1163	NA
N-lands	1900	NA	8500	3500	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Russia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
China	274439	87329	89540	30511	29709	NA	NA		77792	NA	91089	NA
Japan	16974	6614	6519	2408	2309	NA	NA	4022		5211	6392	NA
South Korea	68047	11438	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	62923	13940		NA	NA
Australia	4196	1381	2637	1168	NA	NA	NA	2614	NA	NA		NA
India	103000	37399	18300	9500	2600	800	5000	8000	NA	NA	26450	

NA: Data Not found or Negligible



Mobility of Students from Developed Countries

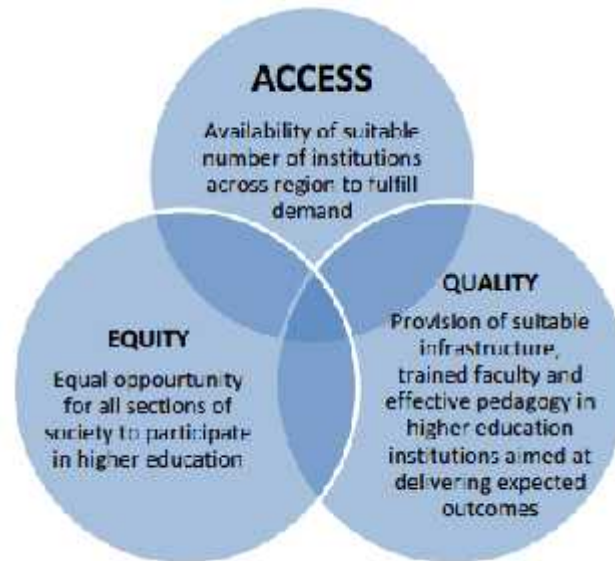
- Most of the American students who go abroad are for short term or for Government sponsored programmes. Some students like NRIs they go to their parent countries for their bachelor studies. A large percentage of the Students go to UK
- Many students from UK would like to study in the US, Canada, Australia and other European countries as the cost of UK education is becoming expensive, the Bologna Processes encourages them to study in other European countries, as well provides them international experience and improves their CV. The number of programmes taught in English are increasing across Europe is also one of the Motivating factor
- Bologna Process-Erasmus Mundus funds is one of the motivating factor for students across Europe to study in a neighbouring Country
- The Higher education in countries like Germany is almost free even for the foreigners



Global Hub for Higher Education- Our Goal ?



Fundamental Challenges in Higher Education in India



- Access has almost been there
- Equity still needs to be achieved
- Quality is a big Challenge



Higher Education Scenario in India -Access

S. No.	Institutions	Number of institutions	Number of Seats Available
1	Number of Institutions of National Importance	51	>25000
2	Number of Central Universities	46	>95000
3	Number of State Universities	343	>1,000,000
4	Number of Deemed Universities	123	>300,000
5	Number of Private Universities	232	>600,000
6	Number of Medical Colleges	412	52,715
7	Number of Engineering Colleges	3470	1,670,000
8	Number of MBA Colleges	4500	360,000
9	Number of Pharmacy Colleges	566	50,000
10	Number of Nursing Colleges	1500	25,000
11	Number of Dental Colleges	290	22,000
12	Number of Degree Colleges	38056	26,639,200
13	Total Annual Demand for seats		33,000,000



Where are the problems in Quality?

- **Curriculum**
 - Outcome Based as against Input based
 - Relevant as against Textbook based
- **Pedagogy**
 - Practice of contemporary teaching and learning methods and adoption of educational technologies
 - Absence of organised Teacher Training programmes
 - Absence of quality standards and monitoring processes in teaching and learning
 - Assessments
- **Research**
 - No research, no knowledge creation, no publications, no patents happen
 - Is it possible to integrate Govt. Research organisations like CSIR, DRDO, DBT etc. with Universities, so that there is joint research happening with shared responsibilities and deliverables
 - Industrial Research through close collaboration with industry and academia
 - Research Training
 - Access to Research Journals
- **Infrastructure**
 - Balancing Economics



What are the ways to become Global Hub?

- Infrastructure at Universities must achieve global standards
- Programmes that we offer must have relevance and universal appeal
- Need to adopt outcome based education and adoption of contemporary technologies for teaching and learning
- International Faculty on our Faculty List
- Research that we conduct must address not only local problems but must have global outlook and must meet global standards
- Funding for PhD and postdoctoral fellowships
- Social issues like cultural adaptability, hygiene, safety and basic infrastructure issues need to be looked into
- Issues like VISA, work permits, part time working opportunities, opportunities for career development need to be created
- The Govt. of India must set a vision to have certain number of Indian universities in the best 100 universities of the world



Thank You

