

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT  
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:154

ANSWERED ON:03.12.2014

RANKING OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES

Jayadevan Shri C. N.;Maganti Shri Murali Mohan

**Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:**

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that no Indian University/Higher Educational Institute features among the top 200 Institutions across the World;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether the Government is planning to revitalize its efforts and introduce latest teaching methods as per the world education norms and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether with increasing globalization of higher education, Indian Universities need to compete to attract the best talents and qualified faculty from across the World; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

**Answer**

MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SMT. SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI)

(a) to (e): A statement is laid on the Table of the House .

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (A) TO (E) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 154 FOR 03.12.2014 ASKED BY SHRI M. MURALI MOHAN AND SHRI C.N. JAYADEVEN, HON'BLE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT REGARDING RANKING OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES/HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES

(a) & (b): Yes, Madam. As per some global ranking systems, such as the Times Higher Education World University Rankings 2014-15 and the Quacquarelli Symonds World University Rankings: 2014-15, no Indian university figures in the top 200 institutions. There are several international ranking systems, which use different values, indices and parameters to rank higher educational institutions. None of these systems are universally accepted and are always open to criticism. While figuring among the top universities of the world may be a desirable objective, Government policy focuses not just on the qualitative aspects of higher education but access, equity and inclusion as well. The Government has recently constituted a committee, under the chairmanship of Secretary Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development for evolving a National Rankings Framework.

(c): Yes, Madam. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has taken various measures for educational reforms, such as the introduction of a semester system, the regular updating of curricula and Choice Based Credit Systems (CBCS), etc. The UGC has issued the UGC Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education, Regulations, 2010 for improving the standard of teaching in Indian universities. It has also issued the Mandatory Assessment and Accreditation of Higher Educational Institutions, Regulations, 2012 whereby all eligible higher Educational institutions are required to get themselves accredited.

The All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) has informed that in order to promote quality of technical education, it has introduced various schemes such as Faculty Development Programme, Visiting Professorship, National Faculty in Engineering and Technology with Industrial Collaboration (NAFETIC), Quality Improvement Programme etc. It has also issued the Mandatory Accreditation of all Programs/Courses in Technical Education Institutions, University Departments and Institutions Deemed to be Universities imparting Technical Education Regulations, 2014 which makes it mandatory for each technical education institution, university department and institution Deemed to be University imparting technical education to get all its programs/courses accredited.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), the overall quality of existing State higher educational institutions is sought to be improved by ensuring their conformity to prescribed norms and standards and adoption of accreditation as a mandatory quality assurance framework. Certain academic, administrative and governance reforms are a precondition for receiving funding under RUSA.

(d) & (e): Yes, Madam. Under the UGC Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education, Regulations 2010, an attractive Career Advancement Scheme (CAS) has been prescribed for the career advancement of the teachers, and provides them a number of

incentives to acquire higher academic qualifications. Also, a number of schemes are being implemented by the UGC to support teachers in their research activities and in-service trainings, namely; Research Projects for Teachers; Research Award for Teachers; Emeritus Fellowships; funding for Research Workshops/Seminars/Symposia & Conferences; Academic Staff Colleges etc. The salary at entry level in teaching posts has been enhanced considerably after implementation of the Sixty Pay Commission recommendations. The UGC has also issued the Promotion and Maintenance of Standards of Academic Collaboration between Indian and Foreign Educational Institutions, Regulations 2012, which provide a framework for academic collaboration between Indian and foreign higher educational institutions. AICTE too has issued Regulations for Entry and Operation of Foreign Universities/Institutions imparting Technical Education in India to facilitate collaboration and partnerships between Indian and Foreign Universities/Institutions in the field of technical education, research and training.

At the 3rd India-US Higher Education Dialogue held on 17th November, 2014, both countries have agreed to further enhance the cooperation for faculty development on India's Global Initiative of Academics Network (GIAN).