



Mindtree

Welcome to possible

Economic influence on Higher Education in India and Social challenges

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India- Country of contrasts

- **94%** Indians – one billion people – live on less than INR 244 per day; **33%** live on less than INR 76 per day
- Infant mortality is 47/1000 and **half** of all Indian children are undernourished
- Half of all homes have no toilet; only 25% have water
- Home to largest number of illiterate people: 287 million
- Life expectancy is only 65 years versus 69 in Bangladesh
- Corruption Index: 95 / Ease of doing business 132/ Global competitiveness index : 59



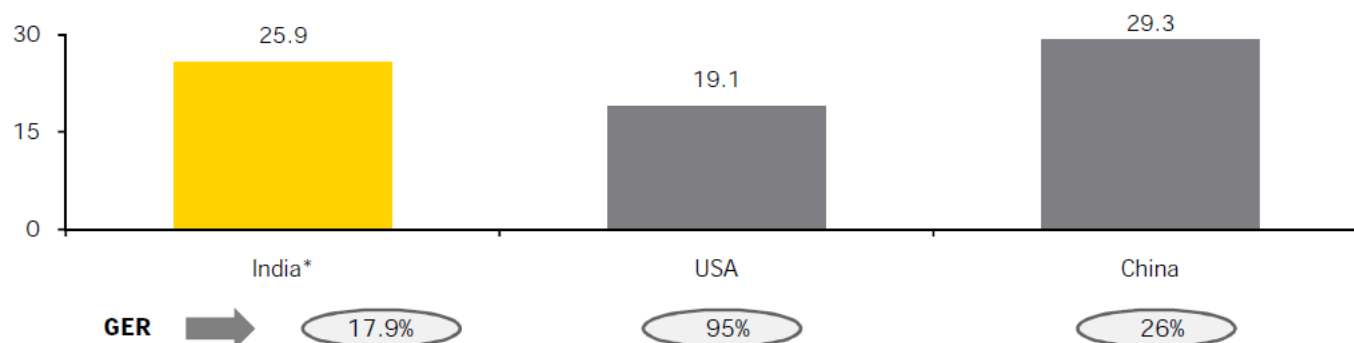
India- Nation of opportunities

- 47.5% of the population is <25 years.
- Education is increasingly given high importance. Propensity to spend on education is high
- Public spending on Education is not substantive (3.1% of GDP)
- Policy being liberalized to allow foreign educational Institutes
- Established and well known Global centers of excellence
- By 2020 India will be the Youngest nation in the world with 64% of population in the working age group. This could add 2% to Country's GDP.

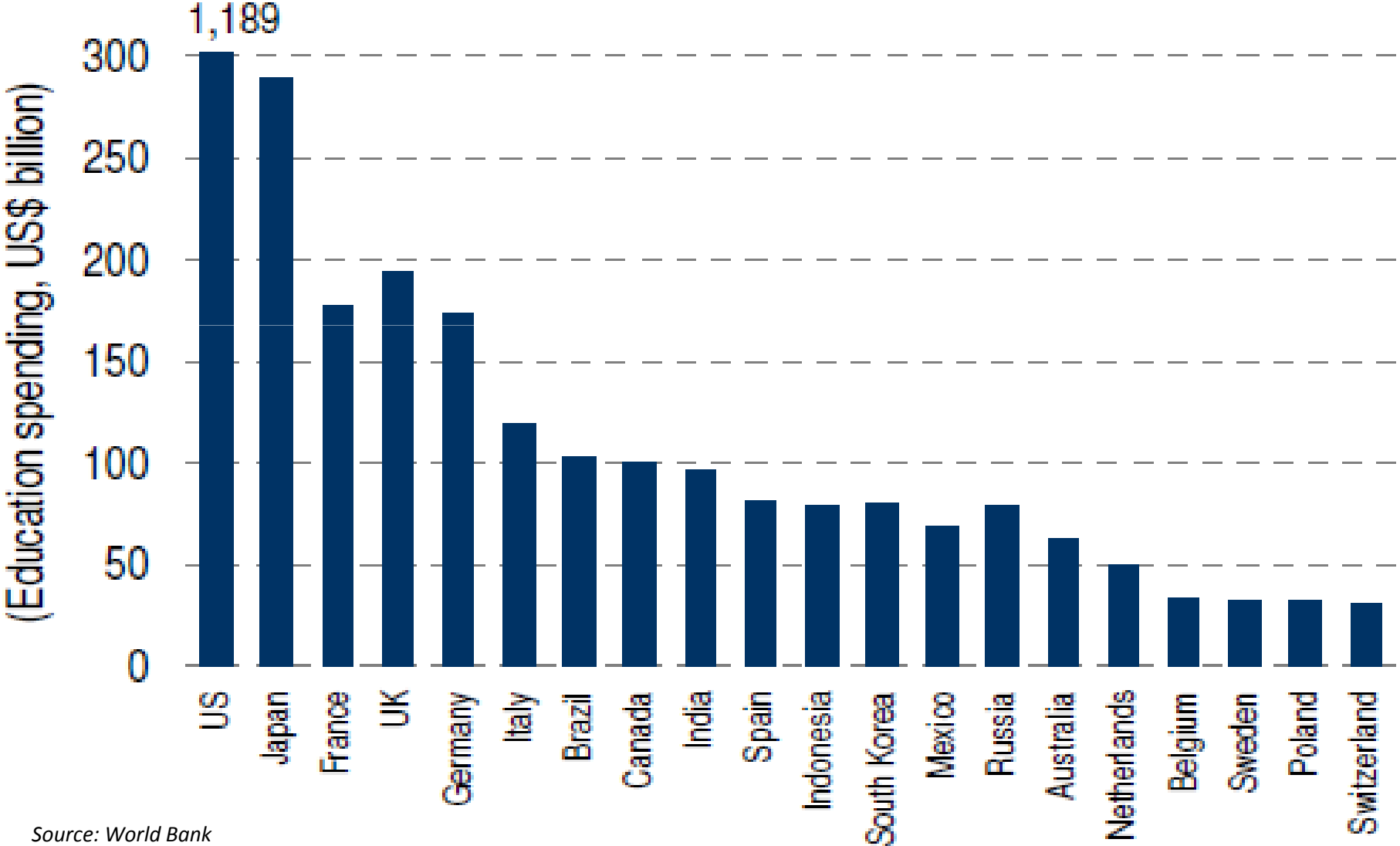
India has the Largest Higher Education System 46,430 Institutes

University and university-level Institutions	659	Colleges	33,023	Diploma-granting institutions	12,748
Central	152	Central	669	Central	NIL
State	316	State	13,024	State	3,207
Private	191	Private	19,930	Private	9,541
Enrollment in 2012 (million)			18.5	Enrollment in 2012 (million)	
				3.3	

India is **#2** with 25.9 million student enrolment in higher education with GER of only 17.9%

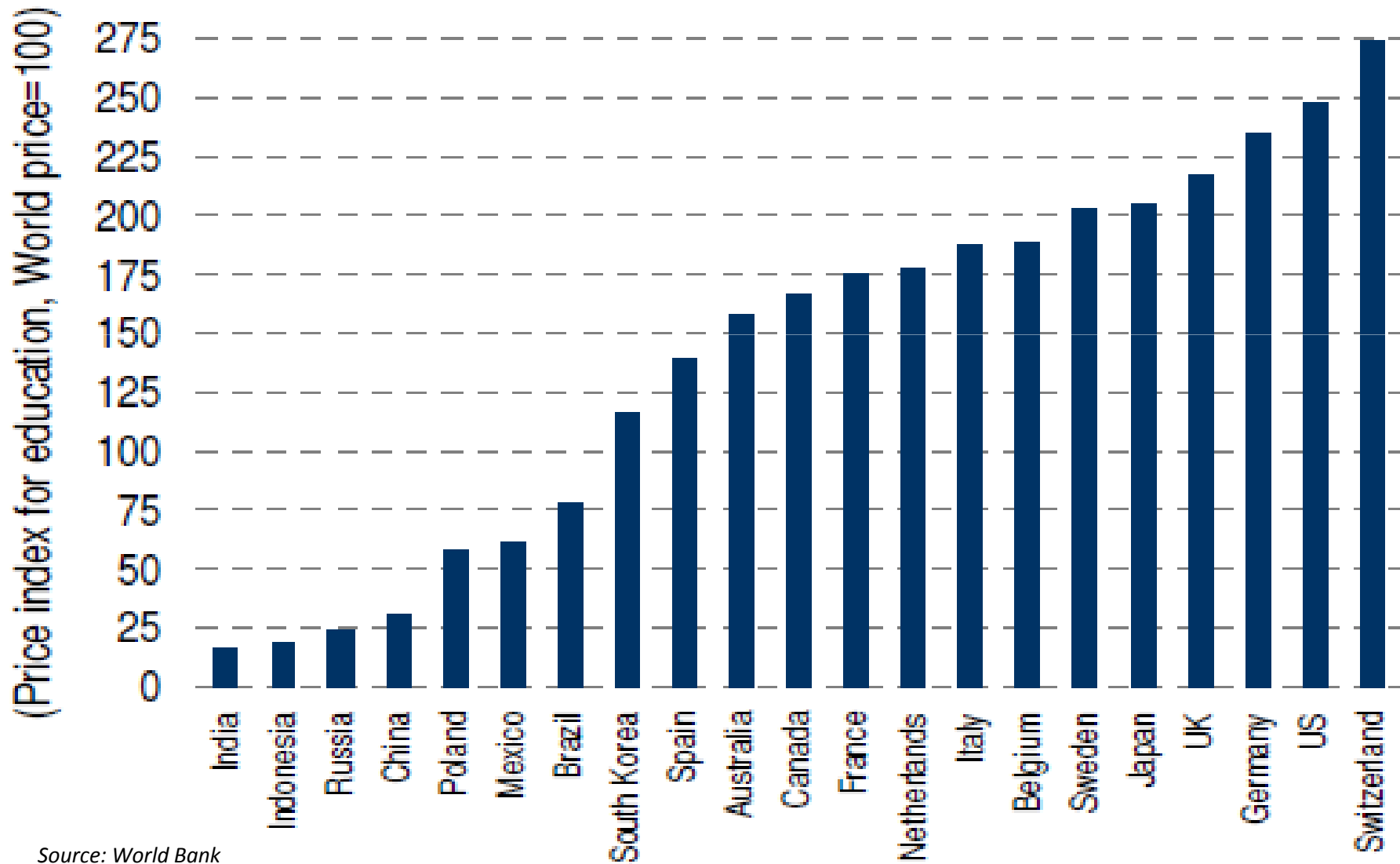


India is top 10 markets for education spend



Source: World Bank

Cost of Indian education is 1/6 of world's average



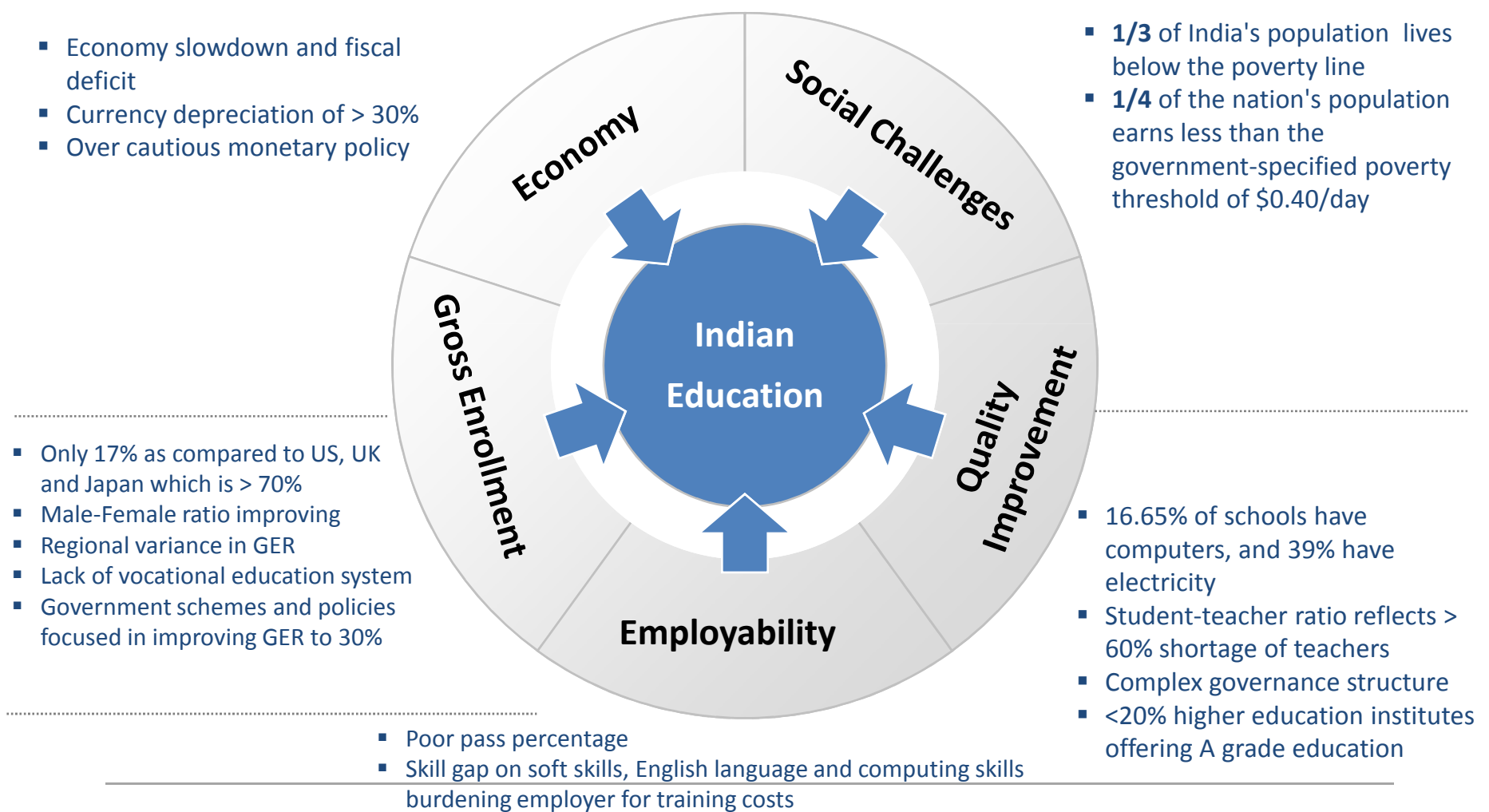
Source: World Bank



Social/ Development Challenges

- Expenditure in education, especially female education, was traditionally seen as an unnecessary burden. Un-employment and underemployment is a problem.
- Indian Government passed Right to Education 2009 for children aged 6-14. Mid day meal scheme has aided in bringing more children into schools.
- Impact of Industrialization, Westernization and Urbanisation
- Regional disparity in availability of Quality education.
- Engaging youth in Policy matters, greater political participation and improving quality of life.

Challenges for Indian Education





Looking ahead

- See India as a Great opportunity for Higher education
- Localize curriculum and build local talent
- Help accelerate the efforts to enhance quality
- Develop products/ courses which are disruptive
 - 70% value at 30% cost



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