



EdCIL- CII Survey on Internationalisation of Indian Campuses 2019

4 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

6 FOREWORD

Mr Chandrajit Banerjee, Director-General, CII

8 PREFACE

12 SURVEY PARAMETERS &
FINDINGS

16 CHARTS ON SURVEY FINDINGS

57 LIST OF INSTITUTIONS WHICH
PARTICIPATED IN THE SURVEY

59 LIST OF INSTITUTIONS WHICH
ARE PART OF STUDY IN INDIA
PROGRAMME

CONTENTS

1. Executive Summary



The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), in partnership with EdCIL India Limited conducted a Survey on Internationalisation in the month of October of Study in India institutions. The purpose of the survey which was the first of its kind was to gauge the preparedness of institutions on standard operating processes followed by leading Indian HEIs for attracting and onboarding international students. Data was received from 85 institutions. Of this, 8 entries were duplicate and the actual number of institutes which participated in the survey was 77.

The survey was divided into two main sections: first section was factual, dealing with standard operating procedures and the second section dealt with drivers of internationalisation. The first section was answered by almost all institutions while the second section was answered by 72 per cent institutions. List of 77 institutions which participated in the survey is given in Appendix at the end of the report.

Following are the key findings of the survey

1. Majority institutes which responded to the EdCIL-CII Study in India Survey 2019 are public-funded institutes
2. 95 per cent institutions said they get international students through government agencies such as EdCIL and Indian Council for Cultural Relations
3. 96 per cent institutions depend on their website to do the promotion
4. Roughly 47 per cent also use social media, mainly Facebook
5. Institutes handle queries from prospective students from overseas through email
6. Technology has not made inroads yet in handling overseas traffic
7. International students are provided pre-arrival support in the form of help with paper work for visas, arranging equivalency of degrees and getting a dedicated officer or a buddy to answer queries
8. Popular forms of on-arrival support include orientation programmes, guided tours of campuses, help with opening of bank accounts, procurement of local SIM cards, medical insurance and welcome kits with do's and don'ts
9. Hostel accommodation is available with modern facilities and multiple cuisine options
10. Security arrangements include regular updates to regional registration offices for foreigners, monitoring through closed-circuit cameras and hotlines in case of emergency
11. Sports is a popular form of cultural assimilation and dedicated sessions are organised in cultural events
12. Recommendations are sent to Indian companies present overseas to provide internship opportunities to international students in their home countries

Foreword





By Chandrajit Banerjee

Director - General

Confederation of Indian Industry

Internationalisation of higher education is a key way of improving the quality of human resource and ensuring visibility at the global arena. India has much to offer to international students and CII has been maintaining thought leadership in this area by consistently bringing together key stakeholders at a common platform and coming out with dedicated reports on this subject every year. In the past, CII's reports on this subject have been in partnership with the Association of Indian Universities (AIU) which collects the number of international students in India through its network of universities.

I am happy that the fifth edition of this report presents a significant advancement in CII's attempt at conducting a meaningful survey among institutions and gauge their preparedness to onboard international students. The survey this time has been conducted with EdCIL India which is a Miniratna Public Sector undertaking and is also the implementing agency of the Ministry of Human Resource Development's ambitious Study in India programme. This programme has more than 125 top notch institutions of India as partners and they are working vigorously on promoting India as a destination for higher education.

CII is grateful for the support of Shri Diptiman Das, Chairman, EdCIL and his entire team which worked hand in hand with the education team at CII and successfully completed this survey in a very short span of time. Although data could not be received from all institutions, it is a good first attempt. Henceforth, this EdCIL-CII Survey on Internationalisation of Indian Campuses will be conducted every year and hopefully it will lead to greater understanding of processes among Indian institutions and open the floodgates of international students for India.

2. Preface



2.1 Background

Over 4.3 million students pursue higher education outside their home country as per UNESCO, Institute of Statistics 2014. India and China are the largest source countries in the world, and traditional destinations such as the US, the UK and Australia continue to attract the highest number of internationally mobile students.

The total number of students pursuing studies abroad at a global scale has grown from 2.7 million in 2004 to 4.3 million in 2014, representing 1.8 per cent of all tertiary enrolments globally. Since 2004, the education export sector has been growing at 5 per cent per annum. However, India is yet to harness the full potential of its wide education network.

India is ranked third in terms of higher educational network with more than 38000 colleges and more than 800 universities.

At present AISHE 2018-19 data shows that there are more than 47,000 international students (accounting for 1 per cent of global international student mobility) studying in Indian higher educational institutions making India 26th ranked country among the top destinations for International student mobility, globally. Foreign students come from 164 different countries from across the globe. The top 10 countries constitute 63.7 per cent of the total foreign students enrolled. Highest share of foreign students come from neighbouring countries of which Nepal is 26.88 per cent of the total, followed by Afghanistan (9.8 per cent), Bangladesh (4.38 per cent), Sudan (4.02 per cent), Bhutan (3.82 per cent) and Nigeria (3.4 per cent).

India aspires to grow 3.5 to 5.04 times in terms of arrival of number of international students. The aim is to attract 1.5 to 2.5 lakh international students by 2022, thus beating the rate of growth of popular education destinations across the globe and rise

to 15th position in the world in attracting international students. This is expected to double India's market share of global education exports from less than 1 per cent to 2 per cent in five years.

2.2 Study in India

In order to achieve this aim, the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) embarked on a 'Study in India' programme in 2018 with the following objectives:

- Improve the soft power of India with focus on the neighbouring countries and use it as a tool in diplomacy
- Boost the number of inbound International students in India
- Double India's market share of global education exports from less than 1 per cent to 2 per cent
- Increase in contribution of international students in the form of direct expenditures, indirect expenditures, spill-over effects
- Improvement in overall quality of higher education
- Increase in global ranking of India as educational destination
- Reduce the export-import imbalance in the number of international students
- Growth of India's global market share of international students

Compelling factors for launching this programme have been:

- Value for money – India provides higher education at a much cheaper cost than other countries
- Higher education sector has grown exponentially across the globe and India has grown to become the third largest network of institutes in the world but it still ranks 26th in terms of inbound students

The mandate of implementing Study in India was given to EdCIL by MHRD and its responsibilities have been:

- To create a transactional web portal on the programme
- Identify top Institutions / Universities on the basis of their ability to provide quality education and attractiveness for foreign students
- Identify target markets
- Understand their education system and stakeholders involved in decision making
- Provide support to international students in the form of real time admission assistance in application filling, student on-boarding as well as assistance during their stay in India
- Generate leads of potential candidates and drive effective branding and marketing campaigns
- Undertake substantial social media and branding campaign

EdCIL has thus created

- Robust centralized admission and information portal for international students planning to study in India
- International call centre (inbound as well as outbound) that helps and guides students regarding the entire admission and on-boarding process
- Strategy for mobile application for users to easily access the offerings of Study in India
- Partnership with India's top 100 premium institutes (NIRF top 100 and NAAC>=3.26) offering fee waivers
- Undertaken social media promotions in 34 target countries and publicity of the programme through various offline channels
- Conduct of events and **school visits** in the target countries
- School / college / university visits in target countries
- Conduct of Webinars
- Conduct of regional workshop for partner institutions
- Rolled out **1800** scholarships

S. No.	Country	S. No.	Country	S. No.	Country
1	Afghanistan	13	Nepal	25	Egypt
2	Algeria	14	Nigeria	26	Kuwait
3	Bangladesh	15	Oman	27	Morocco
4	Bhutan	16	Rwanda	28	Tunisia
5	China	17	Saudi Arabia	29	Malaysia
6	Ethiopia	18	Sri Lanka	30	Myanmar
7	Indonesia	19	Sudan	31	Yemen
8	Iran	20	Syria	32	United Arab Emirates
9	Iraq	21	Tajikistan	33	Uganda
10	Jordan	22	Tanzania	34	Vietnam
11	Kazakhstan	23	Thailand		
12	Kenya	24	Turkmenistan		

2.3 Tracking Progress

In pure numerical terms, the achievements of the programme can be gauged from the website www.studyinindia.gov.in. There is a vibrant community of international students, as evident from the portal, which this programme has created and connected them all with one thread. There are more than 160 institutions, 1500+ courses and 75,000+ registrations for the programme so far.

In order to understand the preparedness of institutions to attract international students, the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and EdCIL jointly decided for the first time to conduct a survey of institutions which are part of this programme and understand how it is progressing as far as its defined objectives are concerned.

EdCIL proactively participated in the project and with inputs from Chairman, Mr Diptiman Das and Prof Gautam Rajkhowa, Senior Lecturer in Management Studies at Newman University, Birmingham, UK, CII prepared the questionnaire which was sent out to institutions in mid-October by EdCIL's SII team.

The aim was to understand where they stood in terms of their preparedness to attract international students. Unless they had systems, processes and infrastructure in place, they would not be able to play host to those coming from overseas. A huge domestic community of students has meant that Indian institutions have not had any dearth of demand so far and have not had to think about ways and means of becoming attractive for foreign students. But repeated beating in world higher education rankings and the fact that top-notch universities across the globe have only one thing in common – a hugely diverse student population and a heterogenous faculty – have made Indian institutions understand that unless they internationalise their campuses, they will not be able to beat others globally.

In the Study in India programme, more than 150 institutions have enrolled with EdCIL and they offer seats and scholarships for international students. From outside India, anybody scouting for a course to study in India can track all institutions through a single portal and the website of the programme acts as a gateway to India.

3. Survey Parameters & Findings



The survey initially tried to look at only drivers of internationalisation, such as what are the benefits of internationalisation, what are its potential risks, what are the internal and external obstacles, numbers coming in every year etc. The questionnaire which CII took to EdCIL in the beginning (which was prepared in consultation with Prof Rajkhowa) had roughly 15 questions – so as to keep the survey simple and easy for institutions to fill. Coming from a different perspective however, plus tasked with the implementation of Study in India programme, EdCIL had a deeper interest in more fundamental aspects of internationalisation. Its aim through the survey was to create standard operating procedures for institutions and make the exercise of approaching international students more structured.

After a couple of rounds of brainstorming sessions where Prof Rajkhowa joined virtually, the questionnaire was frozen at 52 questions which included everything, from the name and nature of the institute to logistics and drivers of internationalisation. Following were the 13 buckets in which the questions were divided:

- Institutional profile
- Outreach and engagement
- Marketing
- Inquiry and admissions
- Visa and immigration support
- Pre-arrival support
- Arrival in India
- Accommodation and food
- Support for international students during their stay in India
- Safety and security
- Social and cultural assimilation
- Alumni engagement
- Drivers of internationalisation

3.1 Survey Findings

In terms of participation, the data shows that responses were received from 85 institutions but a closer look and removal of certain duplicate entries brings down the actual number of institutes which submitted data to 77. Data from all institutes was received for only about 25 questions which were related to facts and figures while 56 institutes chose to answer the more qualitative questions.

An interesting finding here is in the type of institutions which submitted the data. Considering that attracting students from overseas involves extensive marketing and it makes for great economic sense because of the revenue that visiting students bring in, one would have thought that it is more private and private-aided institutions which would be interested in participating in the survey but it is actually not so. Compared to private institutions, it is more public-funded institutions which have shared the data. Among others, there are 5 IIITs, 11 IITs, 5 NITs, 2 IISERs, 2 IIMs, 4 Central universities and 4 state universities which have completed the survey. **Given the known level of hunger of some of the leading private institution for recruiting foreign students, their enhanced inputs would add value to the survey in future.**

In terms of size, most institutions have less than 5,000 students and the average are 3500 students per institute. All institutions offer all three levels of qualification, i.e., under-graduate, post-graduate and doctorate.

An interesting finding of institutes' outreach strategy is that 95 per cent of them depend on government agencies such as EdCIL and Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) to send international students to their campuses. This is happy news on several fronts. One, that government agencies are being successful in their assigned mandates. Second, the Ministry of External Affairs' track two diplomacy is working well since ICCR comes under the

ambit of MEA and routing of international student traffic to public-funded institutions is its task. Third, and this is perhaps most important, the brand value of India's top-notch public-funded institutions is increasing internationally which is why they are able to attract international students in comparatively large numbers despite little active promotion from their side. However, the need for attracting more self-financed overseas students also gets **emphasized** through the survey.

Asked specifically about their marketing efforts and 96 per cent institutes admit that it is passive marketing through their websites than any other form of active engagement. Among other important channels of promotion are education fairs in which 50 per cent institutes participate and almost 47 per cent institutes use Facebook to reach out to the target audience. The need for engagement with students through country representatives, channel and events get further emphasized through survey.

In handling queries from prospective students, almost all institutions rely on a dedicated person who answers questions which are received on mail. Very few are making use of technology or artificial intelligence in this area. Most institutes rarely face any issue related to equivalency of degrees though a significant number do receive more than 10 queries every month. They provide help in completing paper work for visas, engage with consulates in respective countries and extend other kind of support as well.

Among pre-arrival support, it is mostly the institute's website which explains the do's and don'ts to students. Fifty-eight per cent institutes attach an officer with each student to help with queries and 50 per cent connect them to a buddy on the campus. There is support available for non-English speaking students in the form of language classes on the campus which 54 per cent institutes offer.

There is some support for international students on their arrival in India. All institutes organise orientation programmes, help in opening bank accounts and procuring local SIM cards. Pick-up from

the airport, welcome kit, cultural immersion programmes, guided tour of the campus, medical insurance, welcome lunch and dinner are some of the other standard things that most institutes arrange. These facilities are required to be benchmarked with those provided by HEIs overseas.

The accommodation offered by 40 per cent institutions is common hostel for domestic and international students. An equal number of them also offer special hostels / wings for those coming from overseas.

The hostels are mostly separate for boys and girls, non-airconditioned on twin-sharing basis and among the common facilities offered by most institutes are free WIFI, laundry service, recreation centres and gymnasiums. Since food is considered to be an important aspect of cultural assimilation, 48 per cent institutes do not have separate food facilities for international students. But there are 30 per cent institutes which provide international cuisine as well and have food courts on the campus.

During their stay in India, international students in almost all institutions get support on the campus through a dedicated international cell where a professional is available at all times. Most institutions feel faculty members are best placed to recruit international students since they are already in touch with international institutions for collaborations. **As per International best practices**, development of career executives for student recruitment and engagement is **required to be undertaken**.

As per the rules of the government, most institutions send regular updates on international students to the Foreigners Regional Registration Officer (FRRO). There are security briefings as part of onboarding of overseas students, close-circuit cameras monitor activity on the campus and hotline numbers are available in case of emergency.

When it comes to social and cultural assimilation, majority of the institutions take the help of sports and organise regular events. Cultural events have dedicated sessions for international students and membership of campus clubs / societies is mandatory for them.

A significant finding of the survey is the fact that 77 per cent institutes say that international students self-fund their travel and stay in India. Next highest is the number of those students who get full scholarship from the Indian government. These are essentially the scholarships provided by the Ministry of External Affairs to students from lesser developed countries. This is where the role of ICCR and their routing of overseas students to public-funded institutions comes into the picture. A significant number of students also come on their own country's scholarship.

Majority of the institutions also project the fee structure for international students transparently on their website. Twelve institutions say they do so partially while 6 per cent do not display this information on their website.

Taking up odd jobs to fund their studies is popular in the West where the cost of education is very high. This trend is not common in India but institutions do offer unpaid internships to international students during their stay in India. They also recommend them to Indian companies present in their home countries for internships on their return.

Institutions stay in touch with international students after they pass out through common alumni networks, their feedback is sought through periodic surveys and interviews at the time of leaving the institute.

In the second section of the survey where the objective was to look at drivers for internationalisation, the response received was fragmented. Among the key internal obstacles to advancing internationalisation, majority institutions cited "lack of accommodation and support mechanism to host international students" followed by "lack of clear institutional vision". Major external obstacle cited was "safety concerns of India as a destination country". Most institutions get less than 50 international students for their regular programmes and similarly small numbers for short-duration programmes. Most institutes have research collaborations with international institutions, they offer blended programmes, have dedicated faculty in charge of international relations and internationalisation is embedded in their overall institutional strategy. The inputs indicate massive potential for envisioning of internationalisation as a part of core strategy of the HEIs and their effective roll out.



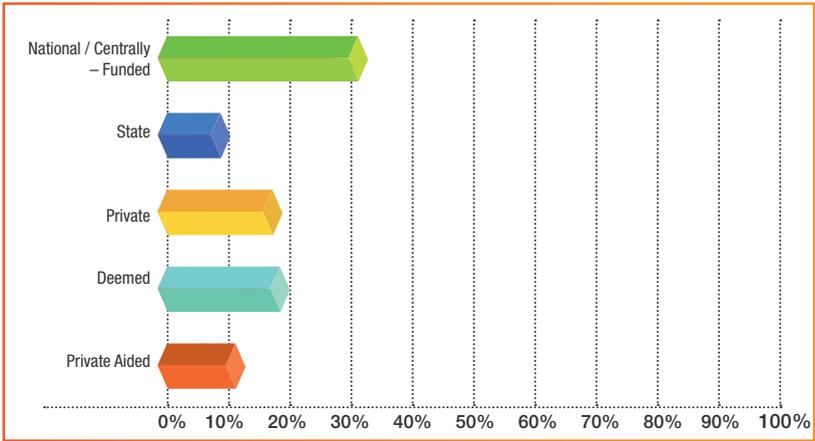
Key Drivers, Obstacles and Risks

- 21 per cent institutes identified increased awareness of global and international issues for students as a major benefit from internationalisation
- 16 per cent identified opportunities for enhancing teaching and learning by sharing good practice as a benefit from internationalisation
- 38 per cent identified national and international rankings as a driver for internationalisation
- 23 per cent identified competition, enhanced brand awareness as a driver for internationalisation
- 30 per cent identified the institution's vice chancellors as the important internal driver for internationalisation
- 29 per cent identified absence of channel partners / representatives in target markets as a major external obstacle to internationalisation
- 13 per cent identified multiplicity of accrediting and regulatory bodies as a major external obstacle to internationalisation
- 25 per cent identified Insufficient exposure to international opportunities as a major internal obstacle
- 14 per cent identified in flexibility in curriculum, lack of accommodation and support mechanisms and lack of strategic intent as a major internal obstacle to internationalisation
- 32 per cent identified digression of focus from domestic students as a major risk
- 18 per cent identified commercialisation of higher education delivery as a major risk

Charts on Survey Findings

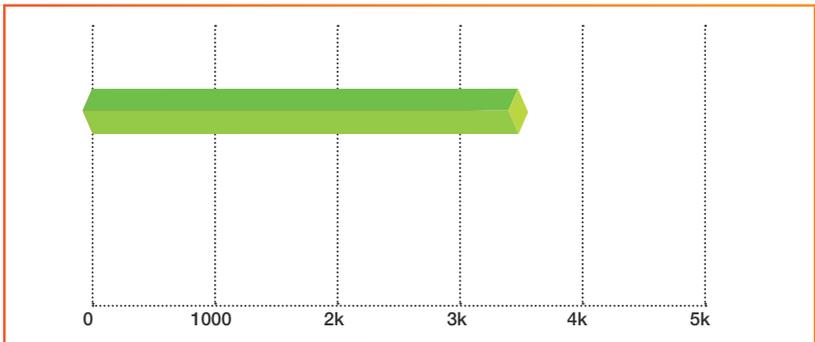


Nature of the Institution



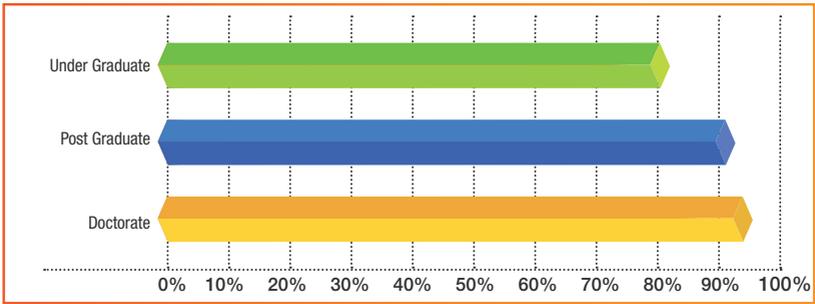
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
National / Centrally – Funded	34.12%	29
State	10.59%	9
Private	20.00%	17
Deemed	21.18%	18
Private Aided	14.12%	12

Total Number of Students



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	3,568	303,252	85

Levels of Qualification Offered at the Institution



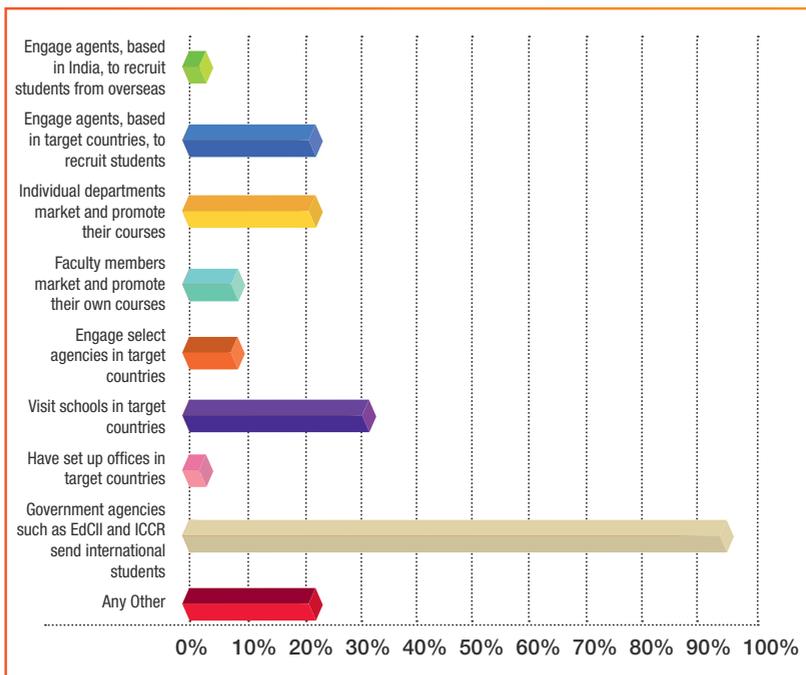
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Under Graduate	81.18%	69
Post Graduate	91.76%	78
Doctorate	94.12%	80

Student Exchange and Partnerships

Partnerships and student exchanges were high on the list with

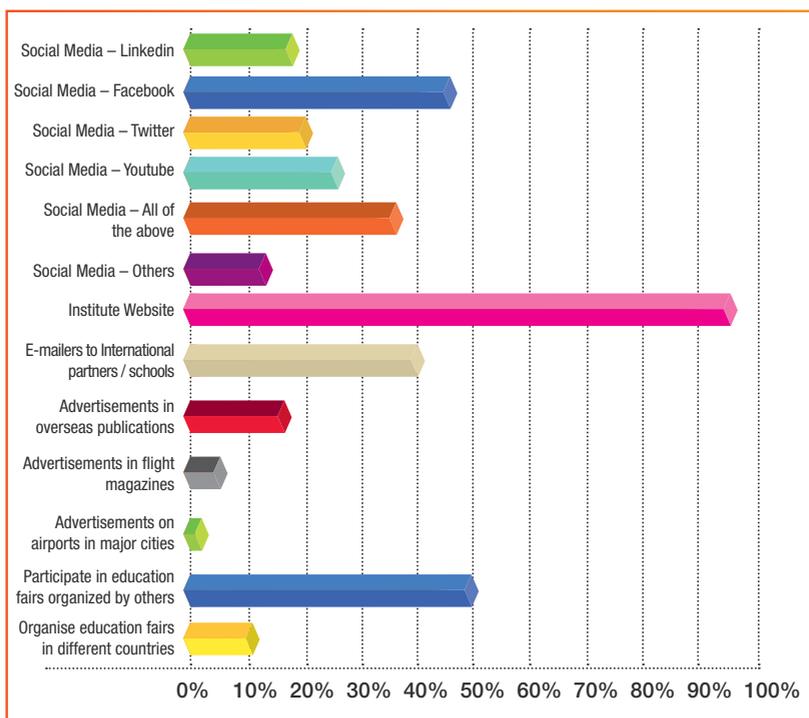
- 86 per cent reporting research collaborations
- 79 per cent reporting student exchanges
- 61 per cent reporting staff exchanges
- 45 per cent reporting summer schools

Which of the Following Best Describes your Institute's Business Engagement and Development Strategy for Attracting International Students.



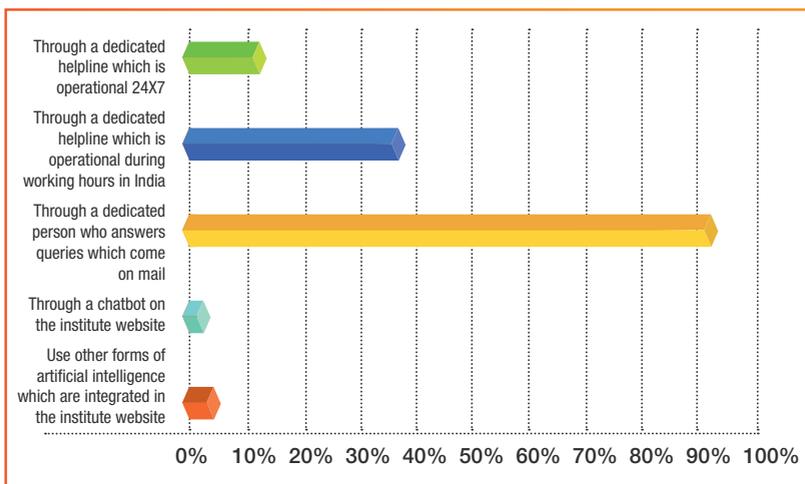
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Engage agents, based in India, to recruit students from overseas	3.57%	3
Engage agents, based in target countries, to recruit students	22.62%	19
Individual departments market and promote their courses	22.62%	19
Faculty members market and promote their own courses	9.52%	8
Engage select agencies in target countries	9.52%	8
Visit schools in target countries	30.95%	26
Have set up offices in target countries	3.57%	3
Government agencies such as EdCIL and ICCR send international students	95.24%	80
Any Other	22.62%	19

Select the Marketing Mediums / Aides that your Institution uses to Attract International Students



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Social Media – LinkedIn	19.28%	16
Social Media – Facebook	46.99%	39
Social Media – Twitter	20.48%	17
Social Media – Youtube	26.51%	22
Social Media – All of the above	37.35%	31
Social Media – Others	13.25%	11
Institute Website	96.39%	80
E-mailers to International partners / schools	39.76%	33
Advertisements in overseas publications	18.07%	15
Advertisements in flight magazines	6.02%	5
Advertisements on airports in major cities	1.20%	1
Participate in education fairs organized by others	50.60%	42
Organise education fairs in different countries	10.84%	9

How does your Institute Handle Queries and Converts them into Admissions?

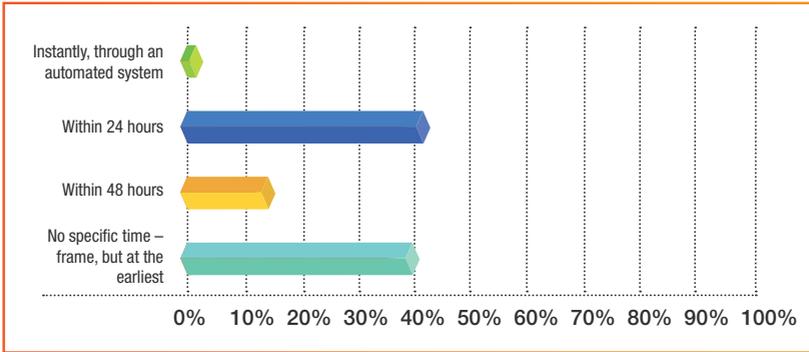


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Through a dedicated helpline which is operational 24X7	12.35%	10
Through a dedicated helpline which is operational during working hours in India	38.27%	31
Through a dedicated person who answers queries which come on mail	92.59%	75
Through a chatbot on the institute website	4.94%	4
Use other forms of artificial intelligence which are integrated in the institute website	6.17%	5

Other Major Partnership Arrangements

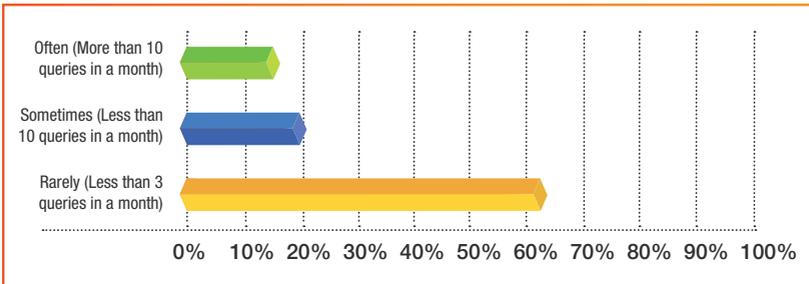
- 22 per cent offer joint degrees
- 27 per cent have twinning arrangements
- 27 per cent have double degree arrangements
- 68 per cent have blended learning arrangements
- 31 per cent have online learning arrangements

What is the Time Frame by which your Institute Ensures that all Queries from Overseas are Answered



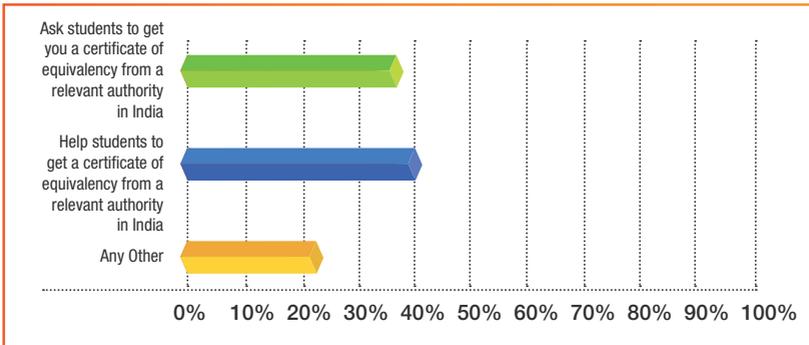
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Instantly, through an automated system	2.47%	2
Within 24 hours	41.98%	34
Within 48 hours	16.05%	13
No specific time - frame, but at the earliest	39.51%	32

How often does your Institute Face Issues Related to Equivalency of Degrees which come in the Way of Admissions?



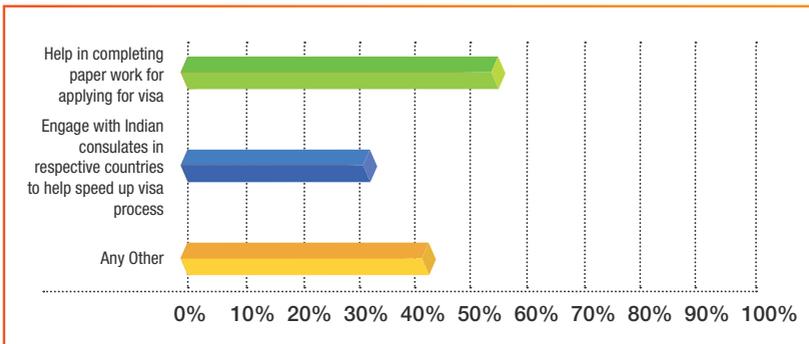
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Often (More than 10 queries in a month)	16.05%	13
Sometimes (Less than 10 queries in a month)	20.99%	17
Rarely (Less than 3 queries in a month)	62.96%	51

How does your Institute Handle Queries Related to Equivalency of Degrees?



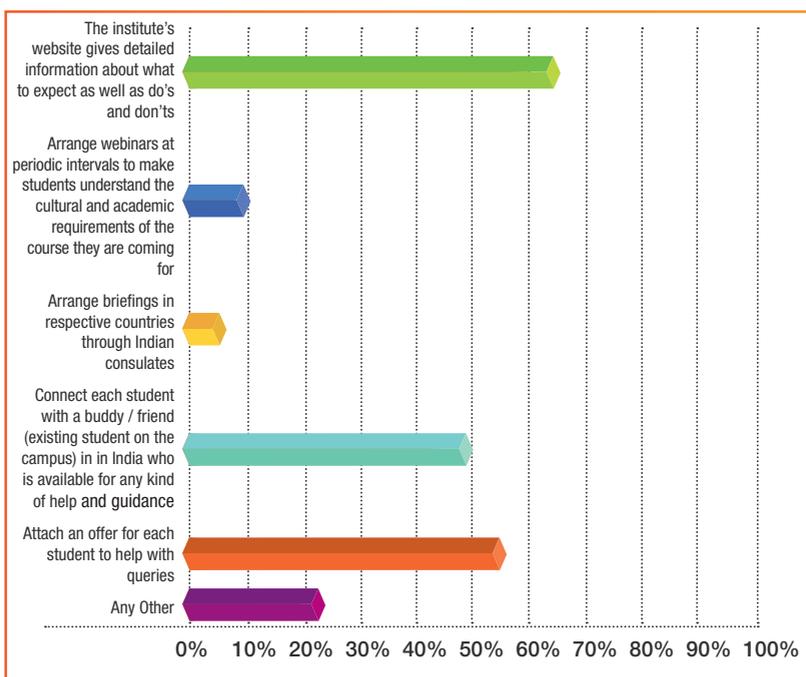
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Ask students to get you a certificate of equivalency from a relevant authority in India	38.27% 31
Help students to get a certificate of equivalency from a relevant authority in India	39.51% 32
Any Other	22.22% 18

Other than Admission Letters to Obtain Visa, what other Kind of Help does your Institute Provide to Prospective Students in coming to India?



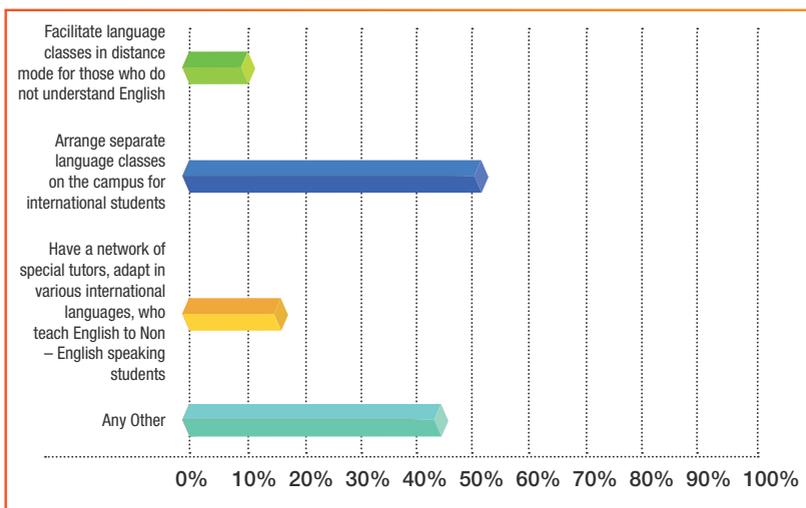
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Help in completing paper work for applying for visa	56.79% 46
Engage with Indian consulates in respective countries to help speed up visa process	32.10% 26
Any Other	41.98% 34

What Kind of Pre-Arrival Support do you Offer to Prospective Students?



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
The institute's website gives detailed information about what to expect as well as do's and don'ts	66.67%	54
Arrange webinars at periodic intervals to make students understand the cultural and academic requirements of the course they are coming for	9.88%	8
Arrange briefings in respective countries through Indian consulates	7.41%	6
Connect each student with a buddy / friend (existing student on the campus) in in India who is available for any kind of help and guidance	50.62%	41
Attach an offer for each student to help with queries	58.02%	47
Any Other	24.69%	20

What Kind of Language Support does your Institute Provide to Non- English Speaking Students?

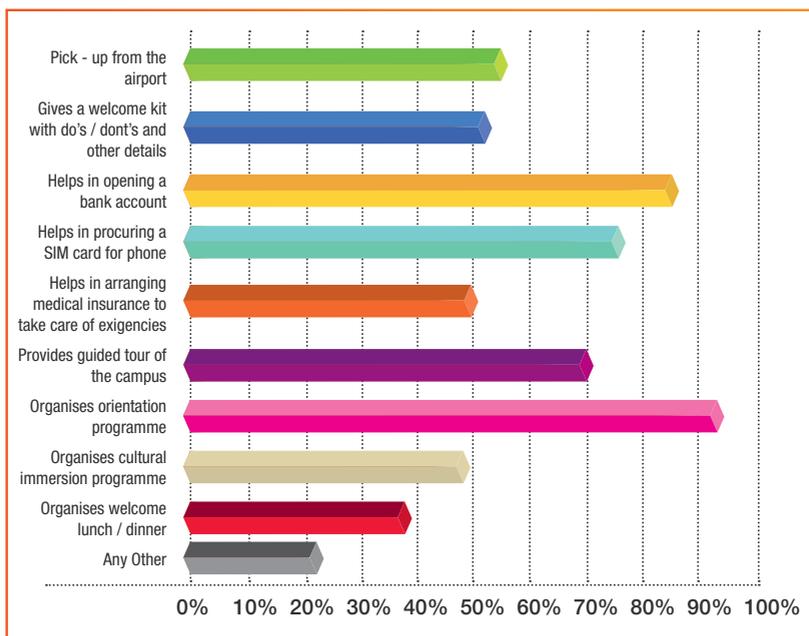


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Facilitate language classes in distance mode for those who do not understand English	9.88%	8
Arrange separate language classes on the campus for international students	54.32%	44
Have a network of special tutors, adapt in various international languages, who teach English to Non – English speaking students	18.52%	15
Any Other	45.68%	37

Institutional Policy, Strategy

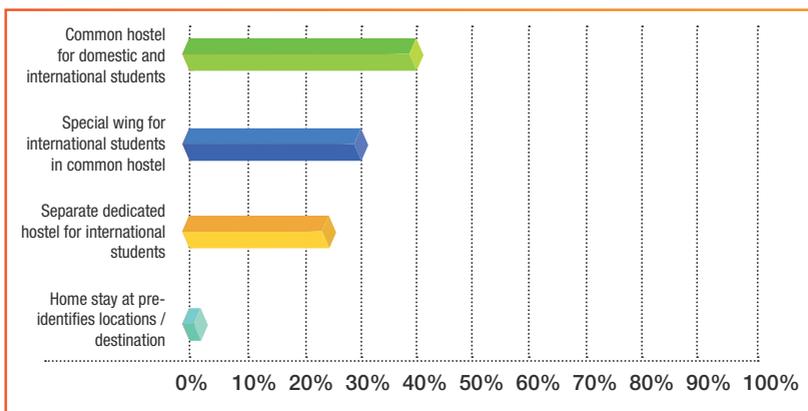
- All institutions have some form of international partnerships
- 79 per cent have a dedicated international office for international activities
- 50 per cent have internationalisation embedded in their overall strategy
- 16 per cent have a separate international strategy
- 54 per cent have a dedicated Director/ Head of international office
- 15 per cent have either VC or Registrar overseeing international office

Upon Arrival in India, what Kind of Support does your Institute Offer to International Students?



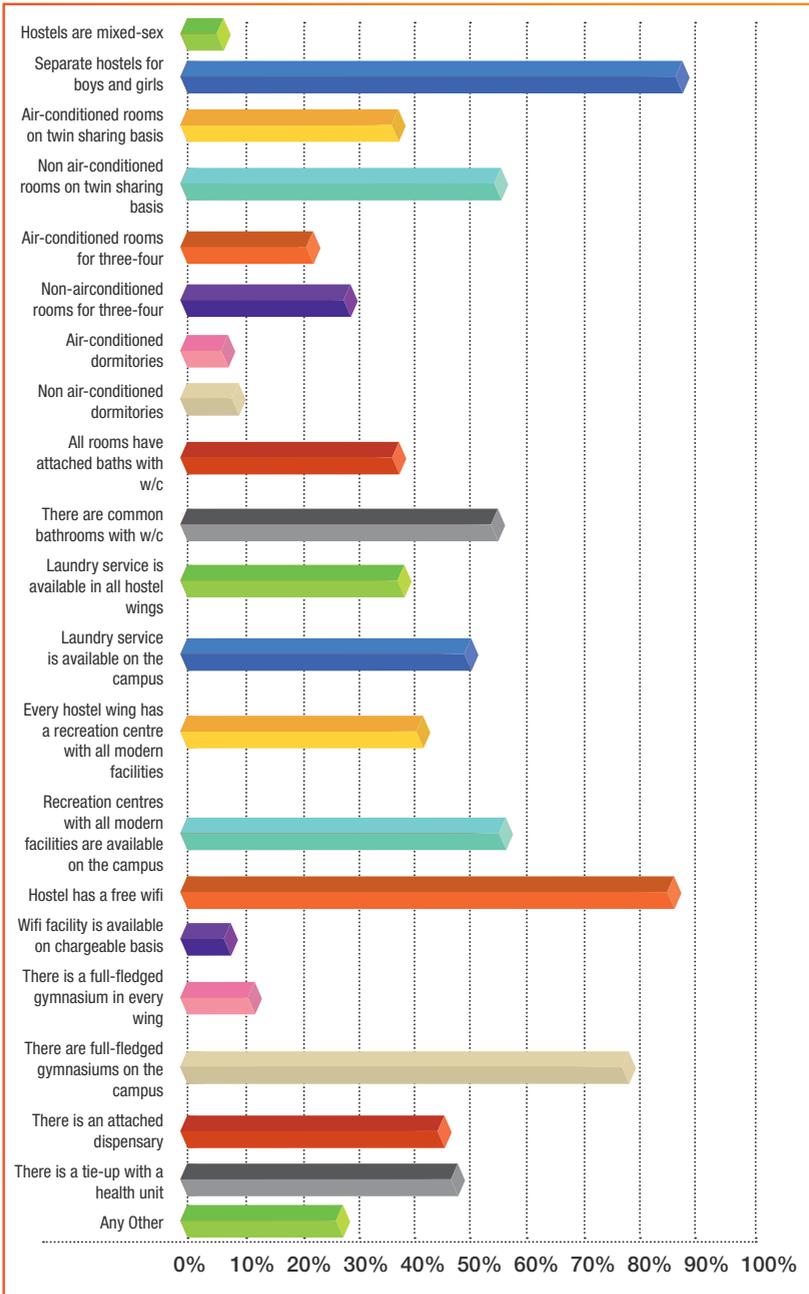
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Pick - up from the airport	56.79%	46
Gives a welcome kit with do's / dont's and other details	51.85%	42
Helps in opening a bank account	87.65%	71
Helps in procuring a SIM card for phone	79.01%	64
Helps in arranging medical insurance to take care of exigencies	50.62%	41
Provides guided tour of the campus	70.37%	57
Organises orientation programme	93.83%	76
Organises cultural immersion programme	49.38%	40
Organises welcome lunch / dinner	39.51%	32
Any Other	22.22%	18

What Kind of Accommodation Facilities does your Institute Provide for International Students?



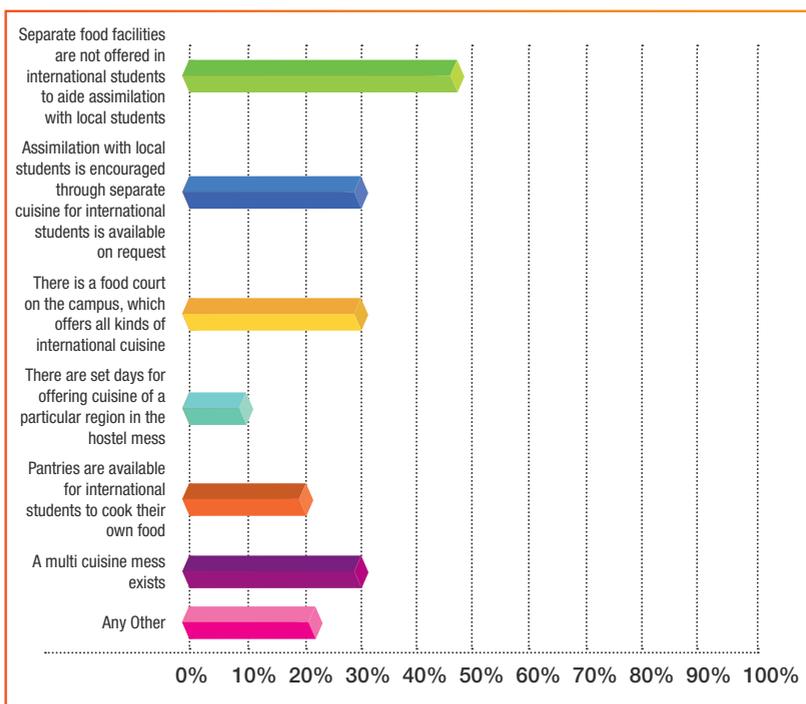
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Common hostel for domestic and international students	40.74%	33
Special wing for international students in common hostel	29.63%	24
Separate dedicated hostel for international students	27.16%	22
Home stay at pre-identified locations / destination	2.47%	2

What Kind of Facilities are there in the Hostels?



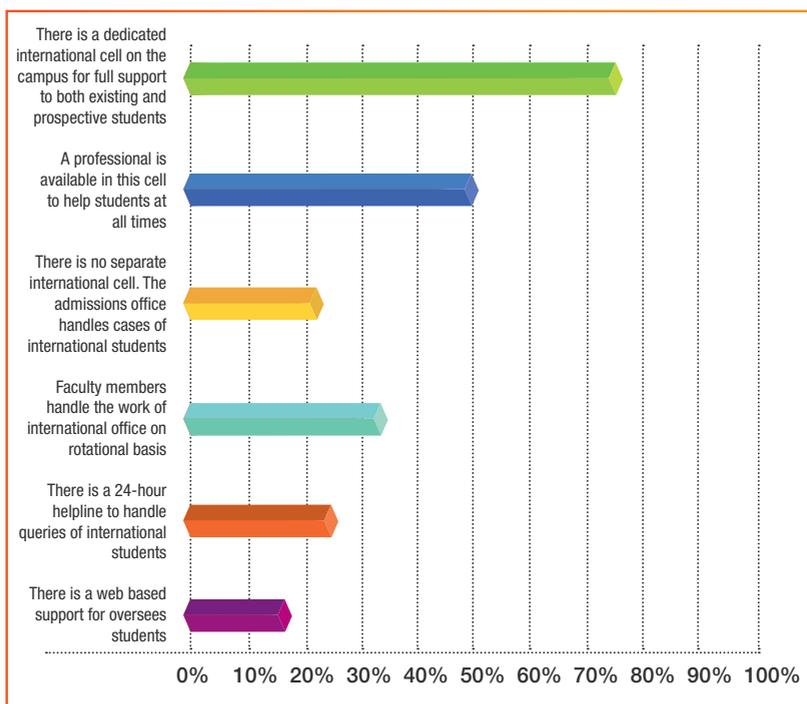
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Hostels are mixed-sex	6.17%	5
Separate hostels for boys and girls	86.42%	70
Air-conditioned rooms on twin sharing basis	38.27%	31
Non air-conditioned rooms on twin sharing basis	56.79%	46
Air-conditioned rooms for three-four	22.22%	18
Non-airconditioned rooms for three-four	29.63%	24
Air-conditioned dormitories	7.41%	6
Non air-conditioned dormitories	9.88%	8
All rooms have attached baths with w/c	37.04%	30
There are common bathrooms with w/c	55.56%	45
Laundry service is available in all hostel wings	39.51%	32
Laundry service is available on the campus	50.62%	41
Every hostel wing has a recreation centre with all modern facilities	41.98%	34
Recreation centres with all modern facilities are available on the campus	56.79%	46
Hostel has a free wifi	85.19%	69
Wifi facility is available on chargeable basis	8.64%	7
There is a full-fledged gymnasium in every wing	12.35%	10
There are full-fledged gymnasiums on the campus	79.01%	64
There is an attached dispensary	45.68%	37
There is a tie-up with a health unit	49.38%	40
Any Other	25.93%	21

What Kind of Food is Available for International Students?



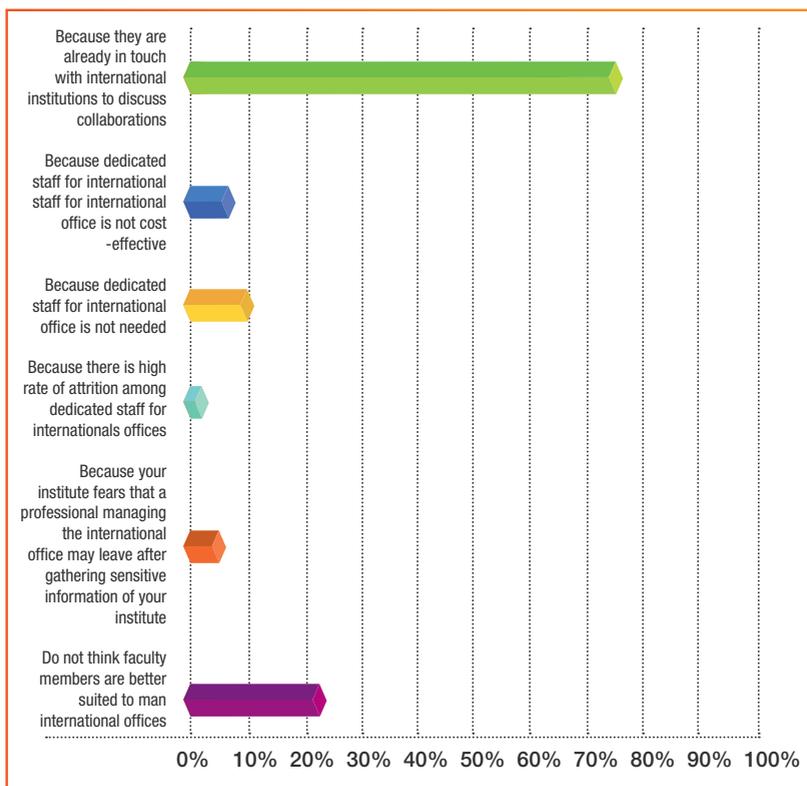
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Separate food facilities are not offered in international students to aide assimilation with local students	48.15%	39
Assimilation with local students is encouraged through separate cuisine for international students is available on request	29.63%	24
There is a food court on the campus, which offers all kinds of international cuisine	30.86%	25
There are set days for offering cuisine of a particular region in the hostel mess	11.11%	9
Pantries are available for international students to cook their own food	22.22%	18
A multi cuisine mess exists	30.86%	25
Any Other	22.22%	18

What Kind of Support does your Institute Offer to International Students?



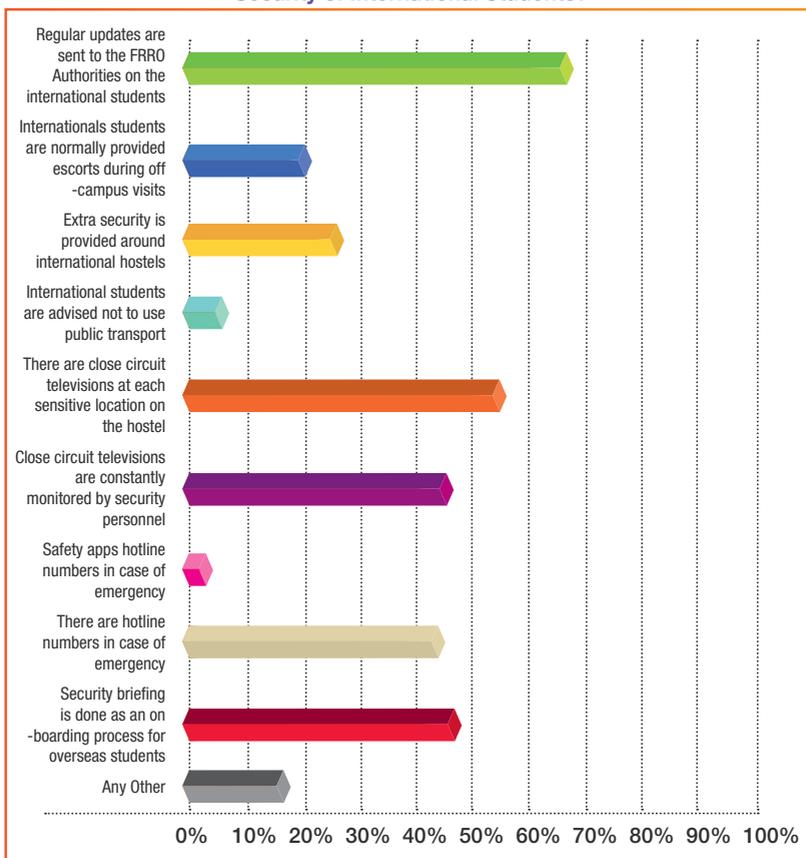
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
There is a dedicated international cell on the campus for full support to both existing and prospective students	75.64%	59
A professional is available in this cell to help students at all times	51.28%	40
There is no separate international cell. The admissions office handles cases of international students	23.08%	18
Faculty members handle the work of international office on rotational basis	33.33%	26
There is a 24-hour helpline to handle queries of international students	25.64%	20
There is a web based support for overseas students	17.95%	14

Would you Consider Faculty Members to be Better Suited for International Student Recruitment because of the Following Reasons (Select as Appropriate).



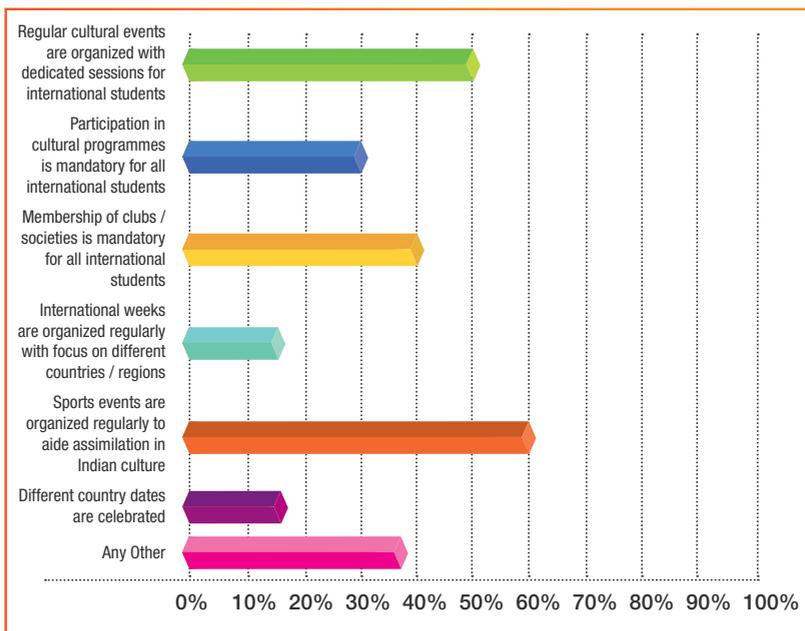
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Because they are already in touch with international institutions to discuss collaborations	74.36%	58
Because dedicated staff for international office is not cost-effective	7.69%	6
Because dedicated staff for international office is not needed	10.26%	8
Because there is high rate of attrition among dedicated staff for international offices	3.85%	3
Because your institute fears that a professional managing the international office may leave after gathering sensitive information of your institute	5.13%	4
Do not think faculty members are better suited to man international offices	23.08%	18

What Steps does your Institute Take to Ensure the Safety and Security of International Students?



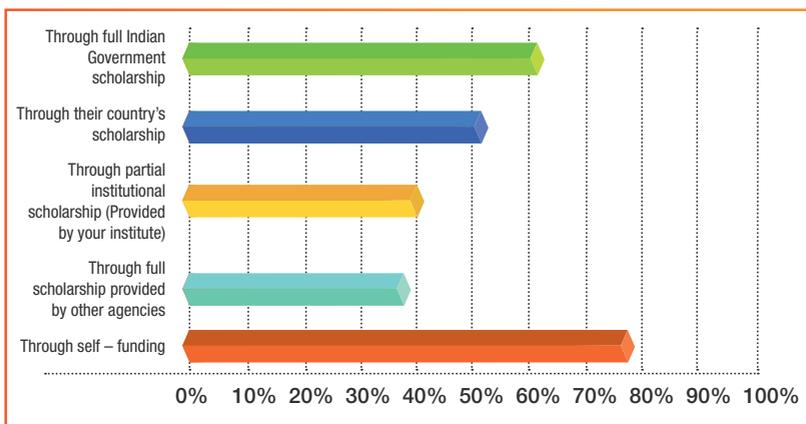
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Regular updates are sent to the FRRO Authorities on the international students	67.53%	52
Internationals students are normally provided escorts during off - campus visits	20.78%	16
Extra security is provided around international hostels	27.27%	21
International students are advised not to use public transport	6.49%	5
There are close circuit televisions at each sensitive location on the hostel	55.84%	43
Close circuit televisions are constantly monitored by security personnel	44.16%	34
Safety apps hotline numbers in case of emergency	3.90%	3
There are hotline numbers in case of emergency	44.16%	34
Security briefing is done as an on - boarding process for overseas students	46.75%	36
Any Other	16.88%	13

Which of the Following does your Institute Offer to Help International Students Appreciate and Understand the Cultural and Social Nuances of Indian Society?



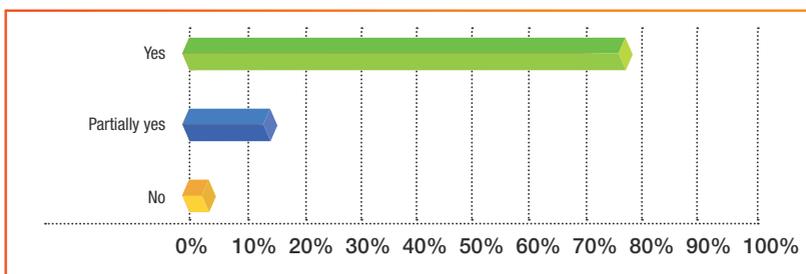
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Regular cultural events are organized with dedicated sessions for international students	49.35%	38
Participation in cultural programmes is mandatory for all international students	31.17%	24
Membership of clubs / societies is mandatory for all international students	41.56%	32
International weeks are organized regularly with focus on different countries / regions	16.88%	13
Sports events are organized regularly to aide assimilation in Indian culture	61.04%	47
Different country dates are celebrated	16.88%	13
Any Other	38.96%	30

How do the Majority of International Students Fund their Travel, Stay and Education in India?



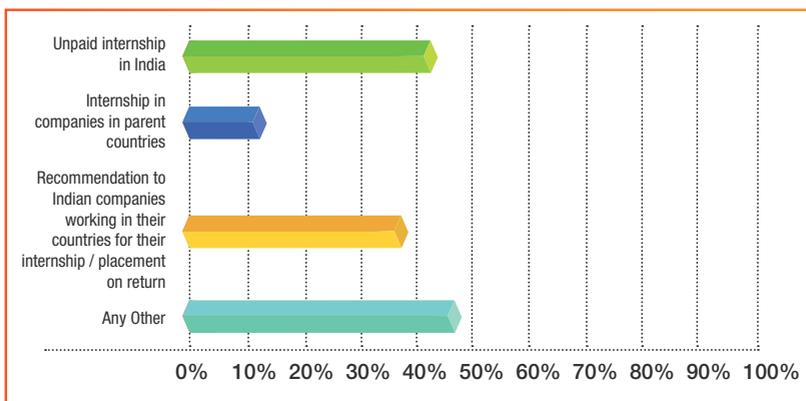
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Through full Indian Government scholarship	61.84% 47
Through their country's scholarship	52.63% 40
Through partial institutional scholarship (Provided by your institute)	39.47% 30
Through full scholarship provided by other agencies	38.16% 29
Through self – funding	77.63% 59

Does your Website Transparently Project the Fee and Scholarship Structure for Foreign Students ?



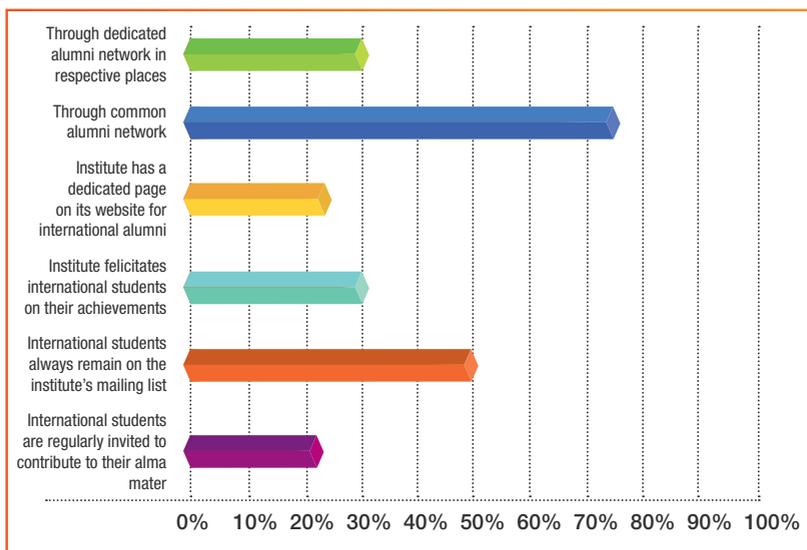
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Yes	77.63% 59
Partially yes	15.79% 12
No	6.58% 5

During their Studies what Kind of Opportunities does your Institute Provide to International Students?



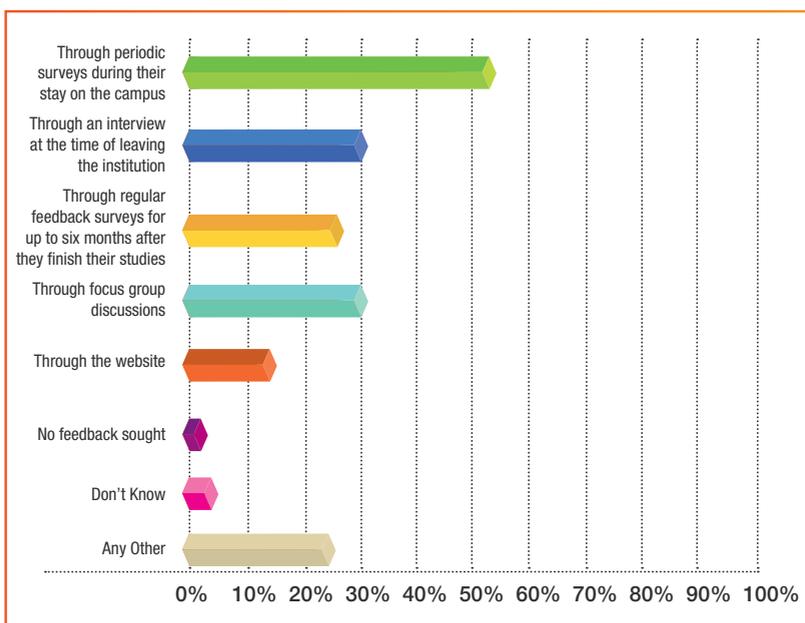
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Unpaid internship in India	44.00%	33
Internship in companies in parent countries	12.00%	9
Recommendation to Indian companies working in their countries for their internship / placement on return	37.33%	28
Any Other	46.67%	35

How does your Institute Keep in Touch with International Students After they Pass Out?



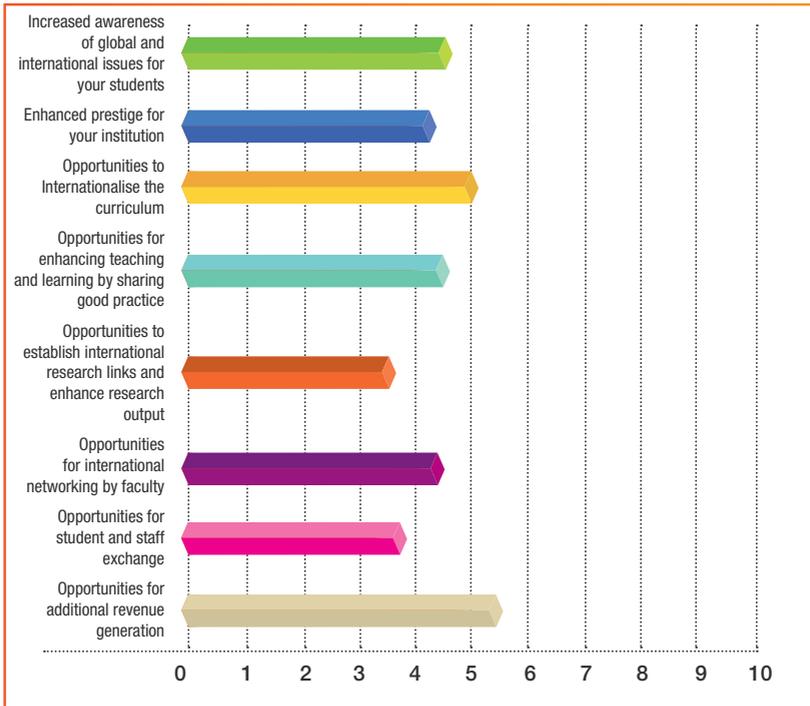
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Through dedicated alumni network in respective places	29.33%	22
Through common alumni network	74.67%	56
Institute has a dedicated page on its website for international alumni	22.67%	17
Institute felicitates international students on their achievements	30.67%	23
International students always remain on the institute's mailing list	50.67%	38
International students are regularly invited to contribute to their alma mater	22.67%	17

How does your Institute Seek Feedback from International Students?



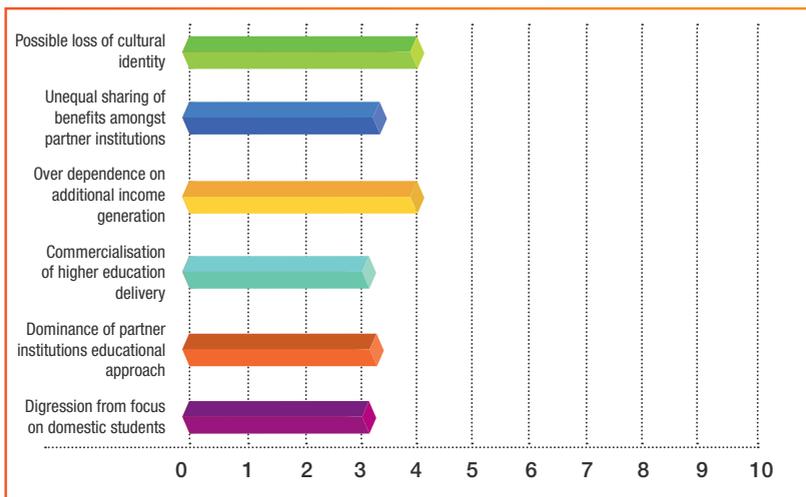
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Through periodic surveys during their stay on the campus	54.67%	41
Through an interview at the time of leaving the institution	30.67%	23
Through regular feedback surveys for up to six months after they finish their studies	25.33%	19
Through focus group discussions	29.33%	22
Through the website	16.00%	12
No feedback sought	2.67%	2
Don't Know	4.00%	3
Any Other	25.33%	19

What According to you are the Benefits of Internationalisation to your Institution? (Please Indicate Against each Statement your Score (1-8) where 8 is most Significant and 1 is Least Significant)



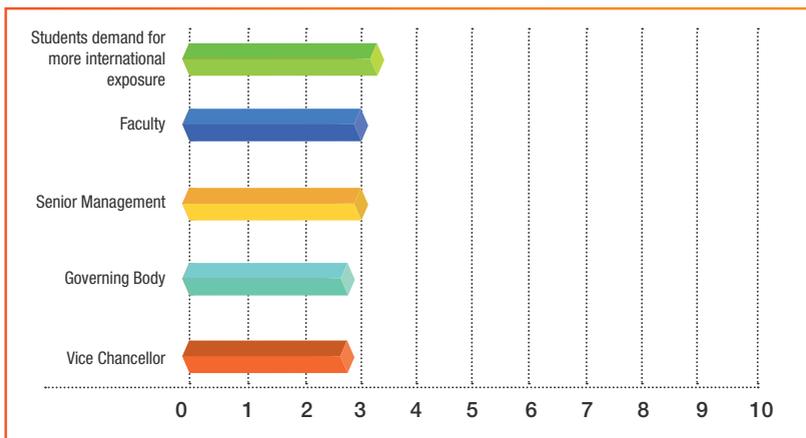
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total	Score
Increased awareness of global and international issues for your students	14.29% 8	19.64% 11	8.93% 5	12.50% 7	10.71% 6	7.14% 4	5.36% 3	21.43% 12	56	4.64
Enhanced prestige for your institution	3.57% 2	26.79% 15	8.93% 5	12.50% 7	8.93% 5	7.14% 4	19.64% 11	12.50% 7	56	4.41
Opportunities to Internationalise the curriculum	12.50% 7	14.29% 8	23.21% 13	14.29% 8	7.14% 4	10.71% 6	10.71% 6	7.14% 4	56	5.00
Opportunities for enhancing teaching and learning by sharing good practice	3.57% 2	10.71% 6	10.71% 6	23.21% 13	23.21% 13	12.50% 7	10.71% 6	5.36% 3	56	4.41
Opportunities to establish international research links and enhance research output	10.71% 6	3.57% 2	5.36% 3	12.50% 7	12.50% 7	23.21% 13	16.07% 9	16.07% 9	56	3.73
Opportunities for international networking by faculty	5.36% 3	7.14% 4	25.00% 14	12.50% 7	16.07% 9	10.71% 6	17.86% 10	5.36% 3	56	4.43
Opportunities for student and staff exchange	3.57% 2	10.71% 6	12.50% 7	8.93% 5	14.29% 8	19.64% 11	12.50% 7	17.86% 10	56	3.82
Opportunities for additional revenue generation	46.43% 26	7.14% 4	5.36% 3	3.57% 2	7.14% 4	8.93% 5	7.14% 4	14.29% 8	56	5.55

What According to you are the Potential risks of Internationalisation to your Institution? (Please Indicate Against each Statement your Score (1- 6) where 6 is most Significant and 1 is Least Significant)



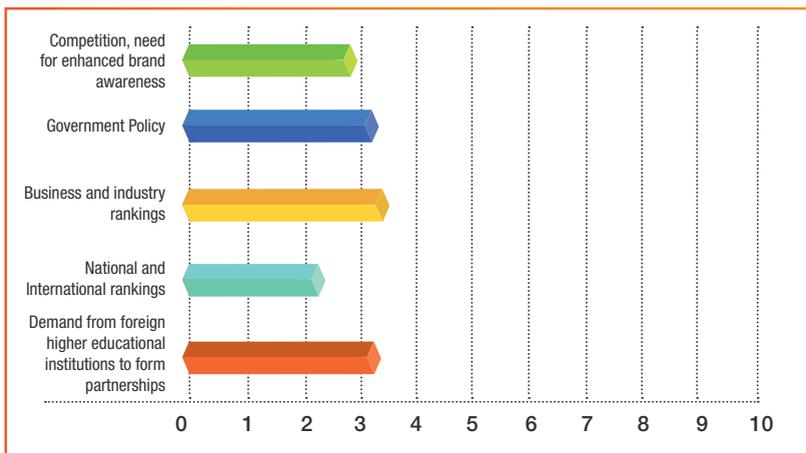
	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total	Score
Possible loss of cultural identity	33.93% 19	16.07% 9	16.07% 9	1.79% 1	16.07% 9	16.07% 9	56	4.02
Unequal sharing of benefits amongst partner institutions	10.71% 6	19.64% 11	17.86% 10	19.64% 11	16.07% 9	16.07% 9	56	3.41
Over dependence on additional income generation	17.86% 10	21.43% 12	25.00% 14	16.07% 9	17.86% 10	1.79% 1	56	4.00
Commercialisation of higher education delivery	5.36% 3	17.86% 10	14.29% 8	30.36% 17	14.29% 8	17.86% 10	56	3.16
Dominance of partner institutions educational approach	12.50% 7	12.50% 7	16.07% 9	21.43% 12	21.43% 12	16.07% 9	56	3.25
Digression from focus on domestic students	19.64% 11	12.50% 7	10.71% 6	10.71% 6	14.29% 8	32.14% 18	56	3.16

What are the Key Internal drivers of Internationalisation for your Institution? (Please Indicate against each Statement your Score (1-5) where 5 is most Significant and 1 is Least Significant)



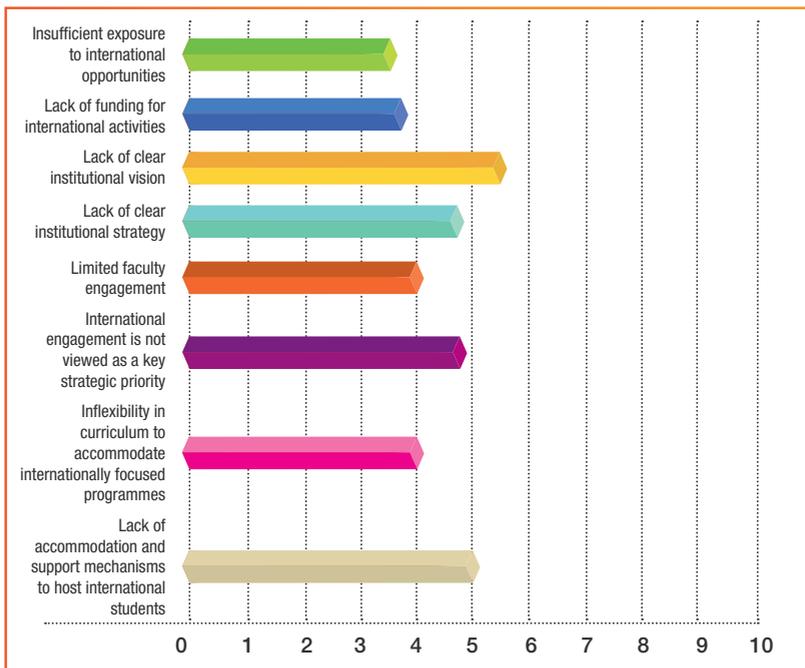
	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Score
Students demand for more international exposure	41.07% 23	8.93% 5	12.50% 7	10.71% 6	26.79% 15	56	3.27
Faculty	10.71% 6	32.14% 18	12.50% 7	35.71% 20	8.93% 5	56	3.00
Senior Management	14.29% 8	23.21% 13	30.36% 17	10.71% 6	21.43% 12	56	2.98
Governing Body	8.93% 5	26.79% 15	17.86% 10	33.93% 19	12.50% 7	56	2.86
Vice Chancellor	25.00% 14	8.93% 5	26.79% 15	8.93% 5	30.36% 17	56	2.89

What are the Key External Drivers of Internationalisation for your Institution? (Please Indicate against each Statement your score (1-5) where 5 is most Significant and 1 is Least Significant)



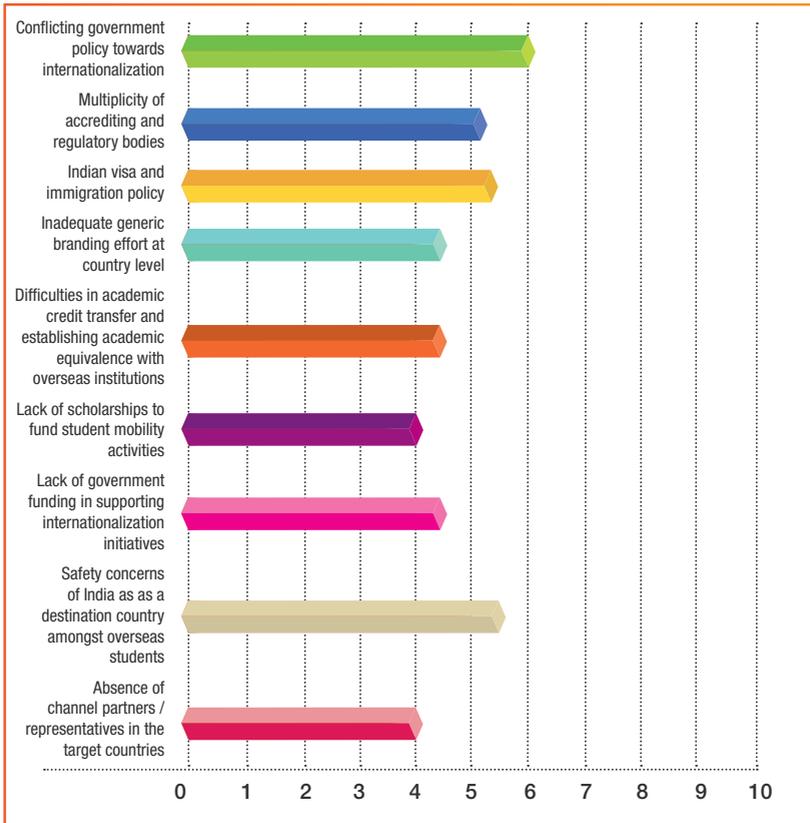
	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Score
Competition, need for enhanced brand awareness	19.64% 11	14.29% 8	21.43% 12	21.43% 12	23.21% 13	56	2.86
Government Policy	19.64% 11	28.57% 16	7.14% 4	30.36% 17	14.29% 8	56	3.09
Business and industry rankings	25.00% 14	25.00% 14	32.14% 18	10.71% 6	7.14% 4	56	3.50
National and International rankings	12.50% 7	12.50% 7	17.86% 10	19.64% 11	37.50% 21	56	2.43
Demand from foreign higher educational institutions to form partnerships	23.21% 13	19.64% 11	21.43% 12	17.86% 10	17.86% 10	56	3.13

What are the Key Internal Obstacles to Advancing Internationalisation in your Institution? (Please Indicate against each Statement your Score (1- 8) where 8 is most Significant and 1 is Least Significant)



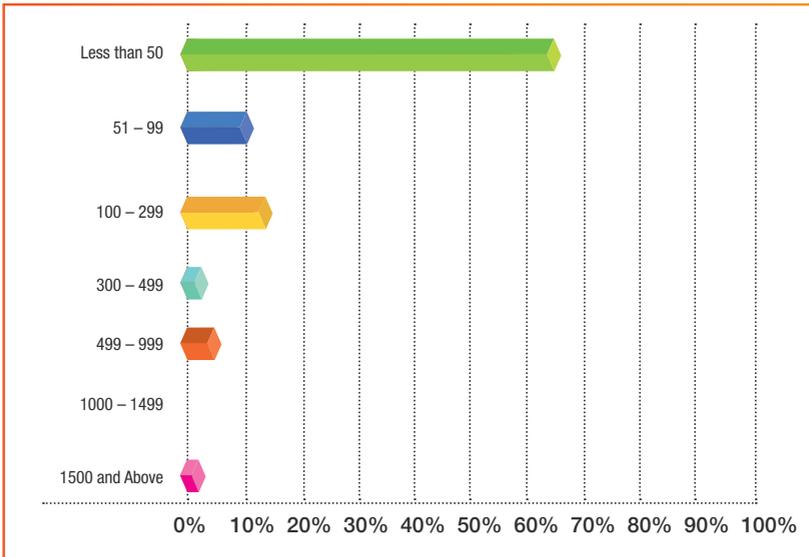
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total	Score
Insufficient exposure to international opportunities	7.14% 4	8.93% 5	12.50% 7	8.93% 5	5.36% 3	16.07% 9	16.07% 9	25.00% 14	56	3.66
Lack of funding for international activities	7.14% 4	14.29% 8	8.93% 5	7.14% 4	10.71% 6	10.71% 6	23.21% 13	17.86% 10	56	3.86
Lack of clear institutional vision	25.00% 14	14.29% 8	17.86% 10	12.50% 7	10.71% 6	5.36% 3	10.71% 6	3.57% 2	56	5.54
Lack of clear institutional strategy	10.71% 6	16.07% 9	8.93% 5	19.64% 11	19.64% 11	14.29% 8	7.14% 4	3.57% 2	56	4.89
Limited faculty engagement	3.57% 2	7.14% 4	16.07% 9	19.64% 11	19.64% 11	12.50% 7	14.29% 8	7.14% 4	56	4.25
International engagement is not viewed as a key strategic priority	17.86% 10	7.14% 4	14.29% 8	17.86% 10	12.50% 7	12.50% 7	3.57% 2	14.29% 8	56	4.77
Inflexibility in curriculum to accommodate internationally focused programmes	5.36% 3	19.64% 11	8.93% 5	5.36% 3	12.50% 7	17.86% 10	16.07% 9	14.29% 8	56	4.11
Lack of accommodation and support mechanisms to host international students	23.21% 13	12.50% 7	12.50% 7	8.93% 5	8.93% 5	10.71% 6	8.93% 5	14.29% 8	56	4.93

What are the Key External Obstacles to Advancing Internationalisation in your Institution? (Please Indicate against each Statement your Score (1- 9) where 9 is most Significant and 1 is Least Significant)



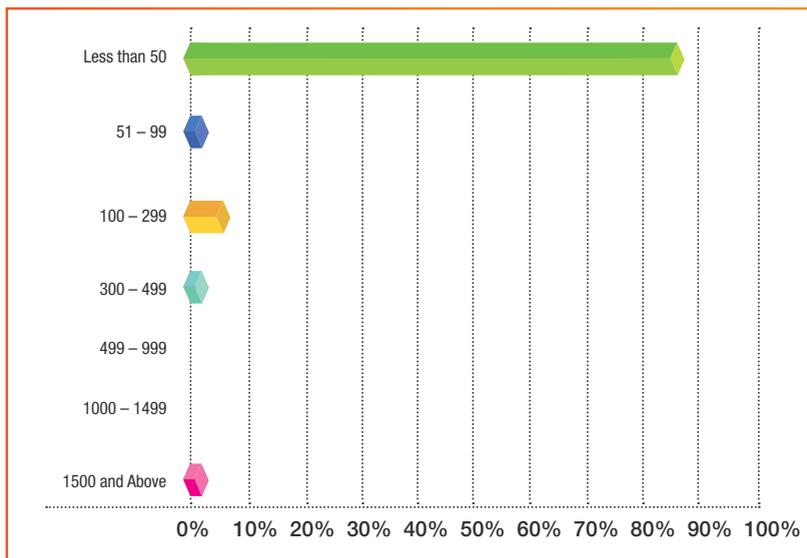
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		Total	Score
Conflicting government policy towards internationalization	33.93% 19	10.71% 6	10.71% 6	7.14% 4	7.14% 4	5.36% 3	10.71% 6	5.36% 3	8.93% 5	56	6.18
Multiplicity of accrediting and regulatory bodies	5.36% 3	28.57% 16	12.50% 7	7.14% 4	7.14% 4	7.14% 4	8.93% 5	10.71% 6	12.50% 7	56	5.32
Indian visa and immigration policy	7.14% 4	17.86% 10	25.00% 14	10.71% 6	1.79% 1	5.36% 3	14.29% 8	8.93% 5	8.93% 5	56	5.46
Inadequate generic branding effort at country level	5.36% 3	3.57% 2	10.71% 6	19.64% 11	8.93% 5	23.21% 13	12.50% 7	7.14% 4	8.93% 5	56	4.68
Difficulties in academic credit transfer and establishing academic equivalence with overseas institutions	7.14% 4	3.57% 2	7.14% 4	19.64% 11	23.21% 13	5.36% 3	8.93% 5	21.43% 12	3.57% 2	56	4.71
Lack of scholarships to fund student mobility activities	3.57% 2	3.57% 2	12.50% 7	7.14% 4	16.07% 9	12.50% 7	16.07% 9	16.07% 9	12.50% 7	56	4.14
Lack of government funding in supporting internationalization initiatives	7.14% 4	14.29% 8	3.57% 2	5.36% 3	16.07% 9	17.86% 10	8.93% 5	17.86% 10	8.93% 5	56	4.59
Safety concerns of India as a destination country amongst overseas students	19.64% 11	14.29% 8	10.71% 6	14.29% 8	5.36% 3	10.71% 6	10.71% 6	7.14% 4	7.14% 4	56	5.75
Absence of channel partners / representatives in the target countries	10.71% 6	3.57% 2	7.14% 4	8.93% 5	14.29% 8	12.50% 7	8.93% 5	5.36% 3	28.57% 16	56	4.16

How many International Students do you have on Regular Programmes of Study (Programmes Over Six Months in Duration) at your Institution?



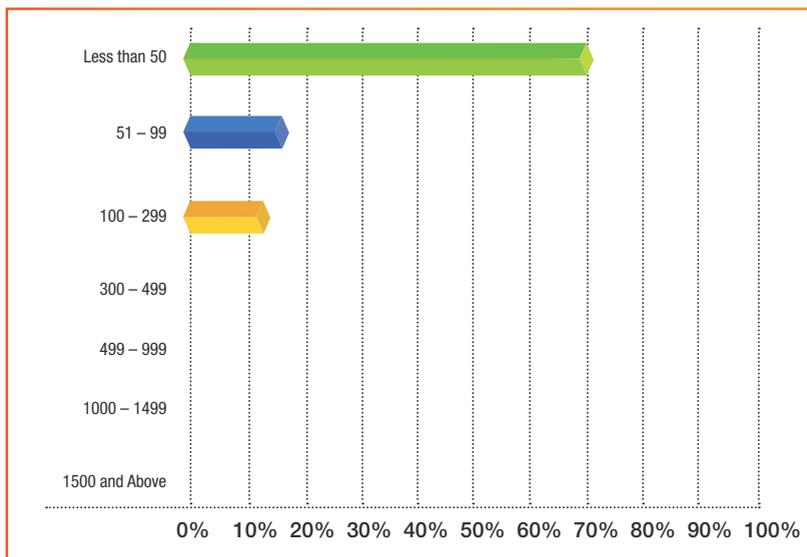
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Less than 50	64.29% 36
51 – 99	10.71% 6
100 – 299	14.29% 8
300 – 499	3.57% 2
499 – 999	5.36% 3
1000 – 1499	0.00% 0
1500 and Above	1.79% 1

How many Students does your Institution Receive Annually on Short Programmes of Study (for e.g. Study Abroad, Exchange Programme, Short Course Summer School etc.)



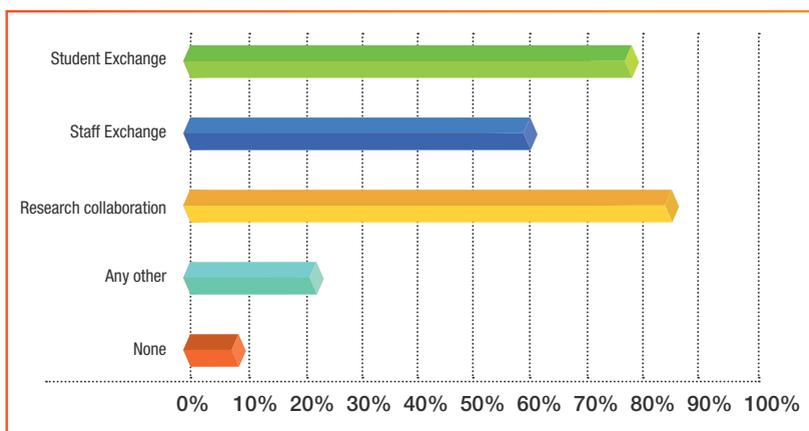
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Less than 50	85.71% 48
51 - 99	3.57% 2
100 - 299	7.14% 4
300 - 499	1.79% 1
499 - 999	0.00% 0
1000 - 1499	0.00% 0
1500 and Above	1.79% 1

**How many Students does your Institution Send Overseas Annually
(Study Abroad, Exchange Programme, Short Course Summer School etc)**



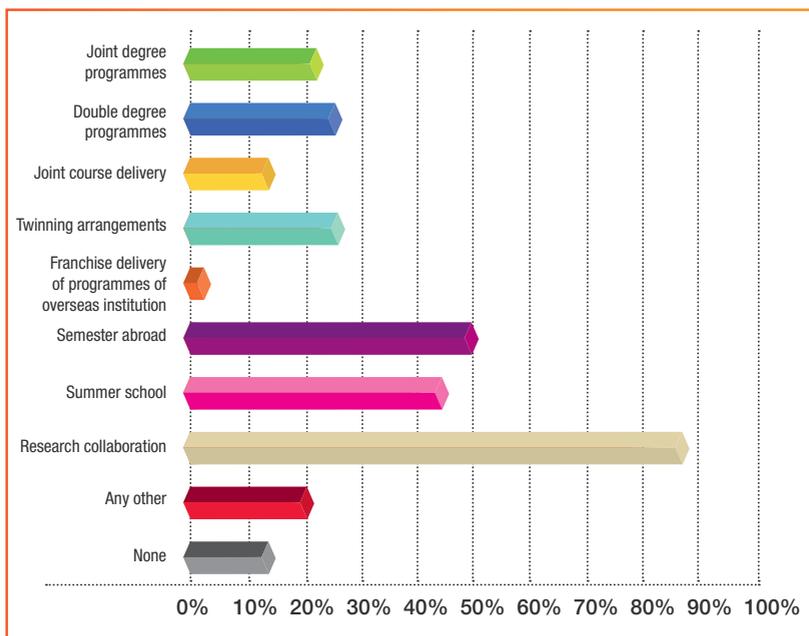
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Less than 50	69.64% 39
51 - 99	16.07% 9
100 - 299	14.29% 8
300 - 499	0.00% 0
499 - 999	0.00% 0
1000 - 1499	0.00% 0
1500 and Above	0.00% 0

What are the International Partnerships for?



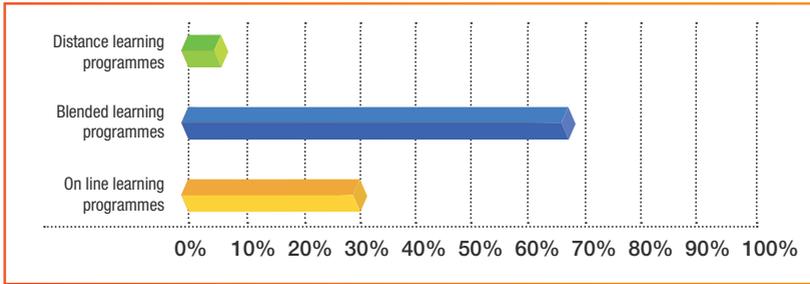
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Student Exchange	78.57%	44
Staff Exchange	60.71%	34
Research collaboration	85.71%	48
Any other	23.21%	13
None	8.93%	5

Which of the Following does your Institution Offer with International Partners?



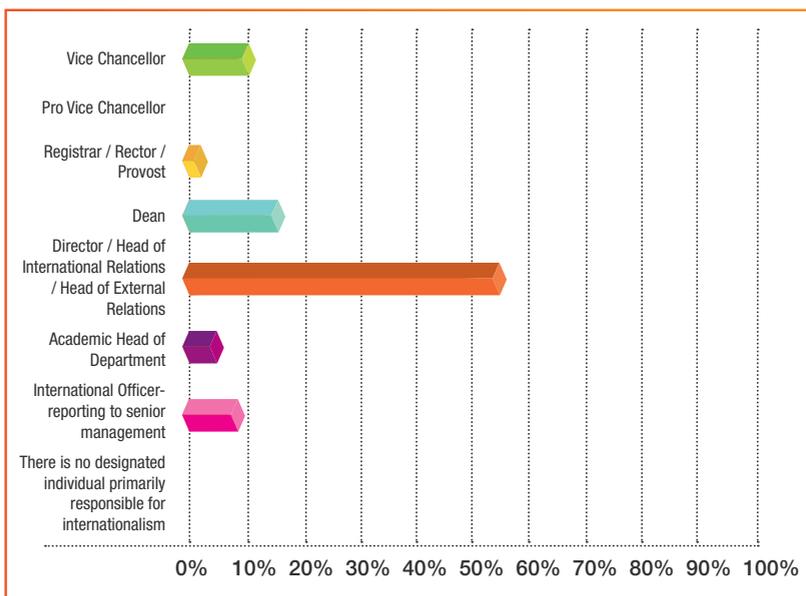
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Joint degree programmes	21.43%	12
Double degree programmes	26.79%	15
Joint course delivery	14.29%	8
Twining arrangements	26.79%	15
Franchise delivery of programmes of overseas institution	1.79%	1
Semester abroad	50.00%	28
Summer school	44.64%	25
Research collaboration	76.79%	43
Any other	19.64%	11
None	14.29%	8

Which of the Following does your Institution Offer to Students in Other Countries?



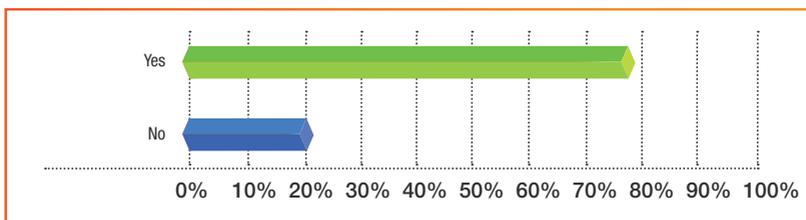
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Distance learning programmes	7.14%	4
Blended learning programmes	67.86%	38
On line learning programmes	30.36%	17

Who has the Main Strategic Responsibility for Internationalisation in your Institution?



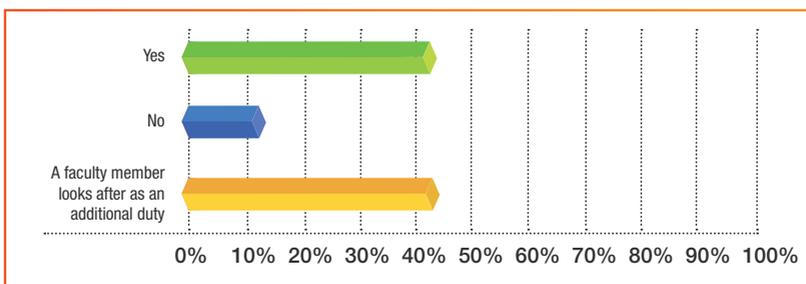
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Vice Chancellor	10.71%	6
Pro Vice Chancellor	0.00%	0
Registrar / Rector / Provost	3.57%	2
Dean	17.86%	10
Director / Head of International Relations / Head of External Relations	53.57%	30
Academic Head of Department	5.36%	3
International Officer-reporting to senior management	8.93%	5
There is no designated individual primarily responsible for internationalism	0.00%	0

Does your Institution have Dedicated International Office?



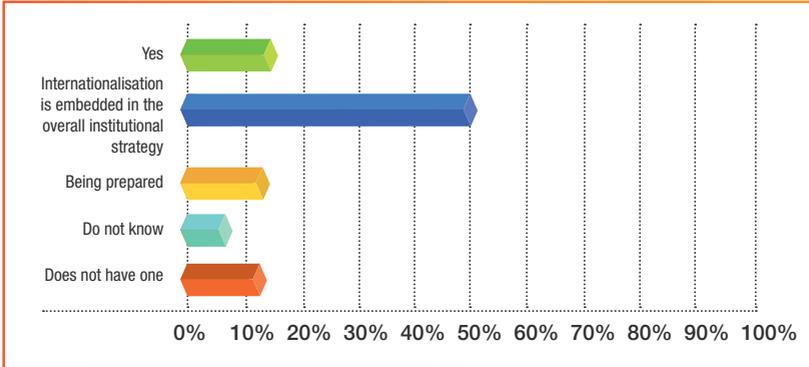
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	78.57%	44
No	21.43%	12

Is the International Office Headed by a Dedicated Director ?



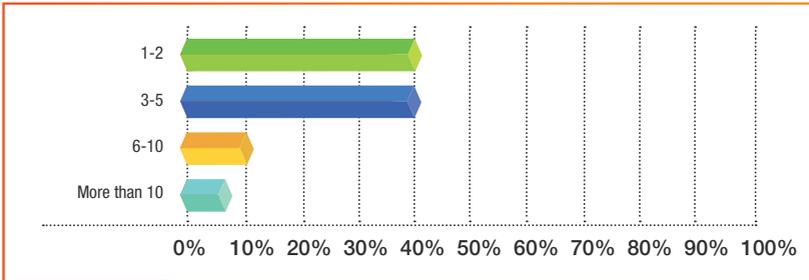
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	42.86%	24
No	12.50%	7
A faculty member looks after as an additional duty	44.64%	25

Does your Institution have a Separate Strategy Document for Internationalisation?



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	16.07%	9
Internationalisation is embedded in the overall institutional strategy	50.00%	28
Being prepared	14.29%	8
Do not know	7.14%	4
Does not have one	12.50%	7

How many Dedicated Employees does the International Office have?



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
1-2	41.07%	23
3-5	41.07%	23
6-10	10.71%	6
More than 10	7.14%	4

Appendices



List of Institutions which Participated in the Survey

1. ABV - Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior
2. Amity University, Uttar Pradesh
3. Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham
4. Andhra University
5. Assumption College, Changanassery, Kerala
6. Ayya Nadar Janaki Ammal College, Sivakasi
7. Bajaj College of Science, Wardha (Formerly Jankidevi Bajaj College of Science, Wardha)
8. Bannari Amman Institute of Technology
9. Bharathiar University
10. Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University) College of Engineering, Pune
11. CMR Institute of Technology
12. CV Raman College of Engg, Bhubaneswar
13. Delhi Technological University
14. Fatima College, Madurai, Tamil Nadu
15. G. H. Rasoni College of Engineering, Nagpur
16. Gitam (Deemed to be University)
17. Goswami Ganesh Dutta Sanatan Dharma College
18. Hindustan Institute of Technology and Science
19. Hindusthan College of Arts and Science
20. Indian Institute of Information Technology Design and Manufacturing, Kancheepuram
21. Indian Institute of Information Technology, Sri City
22. Indian Institute of Information Technology, Vadodara
23. Indian Institute of Management, Kozhikode
24. Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore
25. Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Kolkata
26. Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Pune
27. Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay
28. Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhinagar
29. Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad
30. Indian Institute of Technology, Indore
31. Indian Institute of Technology, Jodhpur
32. Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur
33. Indian Institute of Technology, Mandi
34. Indian Institute of Technology, Patna
35. Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee
36. Indian Institute of Technology, Ropar
37. Indian Institute of Technology, Varanasi (Banaras Hindu University)
38. Institute of Rural Management Anand
39. International Management Institute, Kolkata

40. Jain University
41. Jamia Hamdard
42. Jaypee Institute of Information Technology, Noida
43. Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology (Deemed to be University)
44. KLE Academy of Higher Education and Research, Belagavi, Karnataka
45. Kongunadu Arts and Science College
46. Little Flower College Guruvayur
47. Manipal Academy of Higher Education (MAHE) Manipal
48. Marwadi Education Foundation Group of Institutions
49. National College (Autonomous)
50. National Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur
51. National Institute of Technology, Meghalaya
52. National Institute of Technology, Silchar
53. National Institute of Technology, Surathkal, Karnataka
54. National Institute of Technology, Warangal
55. NMIMS Deemed to be University
56. O.P. Jindal Global University
57. Osmania University
58. Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University
59. PDPM Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Jabalpur
60. PSGR Krishnammal College for Women
61. Punjab Agricultural University
62. Rajagiri College of Social Sciences
63. Rathinam College of Arts & Science
64. Sacred Heart College, Thevara, Kochi
65. SDNB Vaishnav College For women
66. Shri Ramdeobaba College of Engineering and Management
67. Siksha O Anusandhan University
68. Sri Sivasubramanya Nadar College of Engineering
69. SRM IST
70. St. Teresa's College, Ernakulam
71. Tamil Nadu Agricultural University
72. Tata Institute of Social Sciences
73. Textile and Engineering Institute
74. Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology, Patiala
75. University of Hyderabad
76. Vel Tech Rangarajan Dr. Sagunthala R&D Institute of Science & Technology
77. Vellore Institute of Technology (Deemed to be University)

List of Institutions which are Part of Study in India Programme

1. Acharya & B M Reddy College of Pharmacy
2. Amity University
3. Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham
4. Andhra University
5. Assumption College for Women
6. Atal Bihari Vajpayee Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior
7. Ayya Nadar Janaki Ammal College
8. B. M. S. College of Engineering
9. Bannari Amman Institute of Technology
10. Bharathiar University
11. Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University)
12. Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University College of Engineering
13. Birla Institute of Management Technology
14. C. V. Raman College of Engineering
15. CMR Institute of Technology, Bangalore
16. College of Engineering
17. Delhi Technological University
18. DKTE Society's Textile & Engineering Institute, Ichalkaranji
19. Dr BR Ambedkar National Institute of Technology, Jalandhar
20. Dr. Y. S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry
21. Fatima College for Women
22. G. H. Rasoni College of Engineering (GHRCE) Nagpur
23. Gandhi Institute of Technology and Management
24. Goswami Ganesh Dutta Sanatan Dharma College
25. Guru Nanak Dev University
26. Hindustan Institute of Technology and Science (HITS)
27. Hindusthan College of Arts and Science
28. Indian Institute of Foreign Trade
29. Indian Institute of Information Technology, Sri City
30. Indian Institute of Information Technology, Una
31. Indian Institute of Information Technology, Vadodara
32. Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore
33. Indian Institute of Management, Bodh Gaya
34. Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta
35. Indian Institute of Management, Indore
36. Indian Institute of Management, Jammu (IIM Jammu)
37. Indian Institute of Management, Kozhikode
38. Indian Institute of Management, Sirmaur
39. Indian Institute of Management, Tiruchirappalli

40. Indian Institute of Management, Udaipur
41. Indian Institute of Science Education & Research, Kolkata
42. Indian Institute of Science Education & Research, Pune
43. Indian Institute of Technology, Bhilai
44. Indian Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar
45. Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay
46. Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi
47. Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhinagar
48. Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati
49. Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad
50. Indian Institute of Technology, Indore
51. Indian Institute of Technology, Jodhpur
52. Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur
53. Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur
54. Indian Institute of Technology, Madras
55. Indian Institute of Technology, Mandi
56. Indian Institute of Technology, Patna
57. Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee
58. Indian Institute of Technology, Ropar
59. Indian Institute of Technology, Varanasi (Banaras Hindu University)
60. Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology, Delhi
61. Institute of Chemical Technology
62. Institute of Rural Management, Anand
63. International Management Institute (IMI), Kolkata
64. ISB, Hyderabad
65. J. B. College of Science
66. Jain University, Bangalore
67. Jamia Hamdard, Delhi
68. Jaypee Institute of Information Technology
69. JSS Academy of Higher Education & Research
70. Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology
71. KLE Academy of Higher Education and Research
72. Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation (Deemed to be University)
73. Kongunadu Arts & Science College
74. Little Flower College, Guruvayoor
75. M. E. S. Keveeyam College
76. Maharshi Dayanand University
77. Malaviya National Institute of Technology
78. Manipal Academy of Higher Education
79. Marwadi Education Foundation's Group of Institute
80. Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology

81. National College
82. National Institute of Technology, Andhra Pradesh
83. National Institute of Technology, Durgapur
84. National Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur
85. National Institute of Technology, Karnataka, Surathkal
86. National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra
87. National Institute of Technology, Meghalaya
88. National Institute of Technology, Puducherry
89. National Institute of Technology, Rourkela
90. National Institute of Technology, Silchar
91. National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli
92. National Institute of Technology, Warangal
93. O. P. Jindal Global University
94. Osmania University
95. Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University (PDPU)
96. Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing (IIITDM), Jabalpur
97. PSGR Krishnammal College for Women
98. Punjab Agricultural University
99. Raja Narendralal Khan Women's College
100. Rajagiri College of Social Sciences
101. Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology
102. Rathinam College of Arts and Science
103. Sacred Heart College
104. Sagi Ramakrishnam Raju Engineering College
105. Savitribai Phule Pune University (SPPU)
106. School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal
107. Shiv Nadar University
108. Shri Ramdeobaba College of Engineering and Management
109. Shrimathi Devkunvar Nanalal Bhatt Vaishnav College for Women
110. Siksha 'O' Anusandhan
111. Sri Krishna College of Engineering and Technology
112. Sri Ramakrishna College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore
113. Sri Ramakrishna Engineering College
114. Sri Sivasubramaniya Nadar College of Engineering
115. SRM Institute of Science and Technology
116. St. Joseph's College (Autonomous)
117. St. Teresa's College
118. St. Xavier's College
119. Stella Maris College (Autonomous)
120. SVKM's Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies

121. Symbiosis International
122. Tamil Nadu Agricultural University
123. Tata Institute of Social Sciences
124. Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology
125. The ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad
126. University of Hyderabad
127. University of Jammu
128. Vel Tech Rangarajan Dr. Sagunthala R & D Institute of Science and Technology
129. Vellore Institute of Technology





Confederation of Indian Industry

The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) works to create and sustain an environment conducive to the development of India, partnering industry, Government, and civil society, through advisory and consultative processes.

CII is a non-government, not-for-profit, industry-led and industry-managed organization, playing a proactive role in India's development process. Founded in 1895, India's premier business association has more than 9100 members, from the private as well as public sectors, including SMEs and MNCs, and an indirect membership of over 300,000 enterprises from 291 national and regional sectoral industry bodies.

CII charts change by working closely with Government on policy issues, interfacing with thought leaders, and enhancing efficiency, competitiveness and business opportunities for industry through a range of specialized services and strategic global linkages. It also provides a platform for consensus-building and networking on key issues.

Extending its agenda beyond business, CII assists industry to identify and execute corporate citizenship programmes. Partnerships with civil society organizations carry forward corporate initiatives for integrated and inclusive development across diverse domains including affirmative action, healthcare, education, livelihood, diversity management, skill development, empowerment of women, and water, to name a few.

India is now set to become a US\$ 5 trillion economy in the next five years and Indian industry will remain the principal growth engine for achieving this target. With the theme for 2019-20 as 'Competitiveness of India Inc - India@75: Forging Ahead', CII will focus on five priority areas which would enable the country to stay on a solid growth track. These are - employment generation, rural-urban connect, energy security, environmental sustainability and governance.

With 68 offices, including 9 Centres of Excellence, in India, and 11 overseas offices in Australia, China, Egypt, France, Germany, Indonesia, Singapore, South Africa, UAE, UK, and USA, as well as institutional partnerships with 394 counterpart organizations in 133 countries, CII serves as a reference point for Indian industry and the international business community.

Contact:

Confederation of Indian Industry

The Mantosh Sondhi Centre

23, Institutional Area, Lodi Road, New Delhi -110003 (India)

+91-11-45771000 / 24629994-7* 91-11-24626149

info@cii.in* www.cii.in