

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1036
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.12.2018

Foreign and Indian Students

1036. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA:
SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has maintained any data regarding the number of Foreign students admitted in Indian Institutions during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has any details regarding the number of Indian students studying abroad from 2014 to till date and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and the courses they opted for, State/country-wise;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to promote Indian Institutions to attract foreign students;
- (d) the details of cases of assault/violence filed by Indian students studying abroad from 2014 till now, country-wise; and
- (e) the steps taken by the government to ensure safety of foreign students in India?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(DR SATYA PAL SINGH)

(a) As per the Report of All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE), conducted by Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), the details of foreign students studying higher educational institutions across the country during the last three years (2015, 2016 and 2017), State/UT-wise, are at **Annexure-I**. The figures for the year 2018-19 is not available as AISHE, 2018-19 has started on 03.12.2018.

(b) Studies abroad is a matter of individual will and choice. Moreover, there are no restrictions on Cross-Border Students Mobility and such mobility can be owing to variety of reasons such as affordability, access to bank loans, exposure to foreign societies, aptitude for particular branch of studies, inability to gain admission to top Indian Institutes due to capacity limitations

etc. Ministry of Human Resource Development does not maintain the information regarding the number of Indian students going abroad. However, Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) has informed that as per information received from Indian Missions / Posts abroad, an estimated number of Indian students currently studying abroad as on 18.07.2018 is 7,52,725. Year-wise / state-wise / course-wise break-up of number of students are not maintained by MEA / MHRD.

(c) The Government of India has taken various steps for increasing the inflow of foreign students in the country. MHRD has launched Study in India Programme on 18.04.2018 with the aim to make India an education hub for foreign students by way of increasing the inflow of inbound International Students through systematic brand building, marketing, social media and digital marketing campaigns. The programme focuses on attracting foreign students from select 30 plus countries. The programme envisages participation of select reputed Indian institutes/universities by way of offering seats for the International students at affordable rates, along with fee waivers to meritorious foreign students ranging from 100% to 25%. A centralised admission web-portal (<https://studyinindia.gov.in>) acts as a single window for the admission of foreign students. In the first round, more than 5000 foreign students have been placed in different institutions in the year 2018-19.

MHRD has also launched (in October, 2018) a Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration (SPARC), which aims at improving the research ecosystem of India's higher educational institutions by facilitating academic and research collaborations between top ranked Indian Institutions and the best institutions in the world from 28 selected countries. The Joint Research Projects involve the mobility of students/faculty for long term research and teaching activities. Under SPARC, foreign students and faculty members are given adequate incentives for their participation in the joint research project. More details may be accessed on <https://sparc.iitkgp.ac.in>.

Recently, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has granted autonomy to 76 Educational Institutions (as per data up to 26.07.2018) which have maintained high academic standards. UGC has categorized Universities into three categories: Category-I, Category-II, and Category-III. Universities coming under Category-I and Category-II may hire, without approval of UGC, foreign faculty upto twenty percent over and above of their sanctioned faculty strength. They shall also be free to admit foreign students on merit, subject to a maximum of twenty percent over and above of the strength of their approved domestic students.

Six institutions have recently been accredited the status of Institutes of Eminence (IoE) by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. There is a provision of greater autonomy including the provision of admitting foreign students upto 30% of admitted students; to recruit foreign faculty upto 25% of faculty strength; free to fix and charge fees from foreign students without restriction; flexibility of course structure in terms of number of credit hours and years to take a degree; complete flexibility in fixing of curriculum and syllabus, etc.

To attract foreign students in IITs, the Joint Entrance Examination, JEE(Advanced) examinations are being conducted in six examination centres abroad at Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), Kathmandu (Nepal), Singapore, Dubai (United Arab Emirates), Dhaka (Bangladesh), and Colombo (Sri Lanka). Supernumerary seats with a cap of 10% of total number of seats in each course are available to foreign students, who are allowed to appear in JEE (Advanced) directly without appearing in the JEE (Main). Similarly, Graduate Aptitude Test for Engineering (GATE), an entrance examination for admission into the M.Tech. programmes in IITs and other Centrally Funded Technical Institutions, is also conducted at these centres abroad.

Other initiatives of Government of India include Study Webs of Active –Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM), SWAYAM PRABHA, Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA), Impactful Policy Research in Social Science (IMPRESS), IMPacting Research INnovation and Technology (IMPRINT), Leadership for Academicians Program (LEAP), Annual Refresher Programme In Teaching (ARPIT), National Academic Depository (NAD), National Digital Library of India (NDL), etc. Besides these Government of India initiatives, several regulations are issued by the UGC and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) for improvement of standards of quality higher education in the country. National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) and National Board of Accreditation (NBA) also ensure quality of higher education in the country. One of the benefits of these initiatives is that more foreign students are attracted to pursue higher education in India.

(d): As per information collected by Ministry of External Affairs from the Indian Missions/Posts abroad, year-wise and country-wise details of such cases from 2014 to 2017(upto November) is at Annexure-II.

(e): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Annexure-I referred to in reply to Part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1036 regarding **Foreign and Indian Students** to be answered on 17.12.2018 asked by DR. P. VENUGOPAL, SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA AND SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY

S. No.	State/UTs	Total Number of Foreign Students in higher educational institutions (based on Actual Response)		
		2015	2016	2017
1	Andhra Pradesh	1787	2341	2092
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1
3	Assam	164	184	306
4	Bihar	268	292	269
5	Chandigarh	552	639	580
6	Chhattisgarh	127	153	182
7	Delhi	2063	2632	2266
8	Goa	143	164	240
9	Gujarat	1055	1430	1689
10	Haryana	1321	1783	2017
11	Himachal Pradesh	483	666	871
12	Jammu and Kashmir	8	18	11
13	Jharkhand	93	121	89
14	Karnataka	14398	13050	12041
15	Kerala	133	104	136
16	Madhya Pradesh	340	440	654
17	Maharashtra	4649	4619	4306
18	Manipur	7	8	10
19	Meghalaya	217	160	172
20	Mizoram	4	7	5
21	Nagaland	2	0	0
22	Odisha	112	309	200
23	Puducherry	105	46	45
24	Punjab	2459	3246	3775
25	Rajasthan	856	948	1101
26	Sikkim	473	339	214
27	Tamil Nadu	5377	4889	3542
28	Telangana	3032	3461	2877
29	Tripura	11	19	26
30	Uttar Pradesh	3407	3602	4465
31	Uttarakhand	826	843	1055
32	West Bengal	952	1062	907
All India		45,424	47,575	46,144
In Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep, there are no Foreign Students.				

Annexure-II referred to in reply to Part (d) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1036 regarding **Foreign and Indian Students** to be answered on 17.12.2018 asked by DR. P. VENUGOPAL, SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA AND SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY

Country-wise incidents of attack on Indian students

Sr. No.	Name of Country	Year-wise data			
		2014	2015	2016	2017 (upto November)
1	Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
2	Bangladesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
3	Bulgaria	Nil	Nil	1	1
4	France	Nil	Nil	1	1
5	Germany	1	4	Nil	Nil
6	Kazakhstan	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
7	Kyrgyzstan	3	5	Nil	Nil
8	Malaysia	4	3	Nil	Nil
9	Nepal	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
10	Lithuania	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
11	USA	1	Nil	Nil	1
12	Italy	Nil	Nil	Nil	3
13	Poland	Nil	Nil	Nil	9
14	Guyana	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
15	Russia	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
16	Czech Republic	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
17	Ukraine	Nil	Nil	2	Nil
18	Republic of Korea	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
